



Iowa HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Iowa Finance Authority

Final Draft Submitted to HUD

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|------------|
| Introduction | 3 |
| Consultation Process | 5 |
| Public Participation | 24 |
| Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis | 27 |
| HOME-ARP Activities | 91 |
| Use of HOME-ARP Funding | 92 |
| HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals | 99 |
| Preferences | 100 |
| Referral Methods | 102 |
| Limitations in a HOME-ARP Rental Housing or Non-Congregate Shelter Project..... | 103 |
| HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines..... | 105 |
| Appendix..... | 106 |



Introduction

The Iowa Finance Authority's (IFA's) HOME-ARP Allocation Plan outlines how the State of Iowa plans to spend its HOME Investment Partnership Program American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) funds. Congress passed the American Rescue Plan Act in 2021, which provided \$5 billion to communities across the country to address the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, public health, governments, individuals, and businesses. This one-time funding is administered through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME). The State of Iowa will receive a HOME-ARP allocation of \$29,474,196.

There are four eligible groups of recipients that can be assisted by HOME-ARP funds. These qualifying populations (QPs) include:

- **Individuals experiencing homelessness**, as defined in 24 CFR 91.5.
- **Individuals at risk of homelessness**, as defined in 24 CFR 91.5.
- **Persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking**, as defined by HUD.
- **Other populations for which providing supportive services or assistance would prevent homelessness or would serve those at greatest risk of housing instability.**

Communities can use their HOME-ARP funds for specific eligible activities, which include:

- **Development of affordable rental housing.**
- **Tenant-based rental assistance.**
- **Supportive services.**
- **Development of non-congregate shelter facilities.**
- **Capacity building and operating support for organizations implementing a HOME-ARP activity.**
- **Planning and administration costs.**

Each HOME-ARP grantee, or participating jurisdiction (PJ), must first develop an Allocation Plan in order to receive its HOME-ARP funds. HUD has established a set of required actions for the allocation planning process as well as specific elements that must be included in submitted HOME-ARP Allocation Plans. These elements include:

- A summary of the consultation process, its results, and any comments received through public participation, including any recommendations not accepted and the reasons why.

- A description of the size and demographic composition of the four QPs within the jurisdiction.
- The identification and assessment of the unmet needs for services, shelter, and housing for each QP.
- An assessment of the existing gaps in the grantee’s housing and shelter inventory, homeless assistance and services, and homelessness prevention service
A description of the grantee’s planned uses for HOME-ARP funds across the eligible activities based on the unmet needs of the QPs. This must include an allocation of HOME-ARP resources among the eligible activities and planned distribution methods.
- An estimate of the number of housing units that the grantee anticipates producing or preserving with HOME-ARP funds.
- Identification of any preferences for serving a QP or subpopulation as well as the planned referral methods.

IFA retained The Cloudburst Group to support the allocation planning process and development. Planning activities commenced in March 2022 and included a comprehensive set of stakeholder consultation sessions, an online stakeholder survey, and an extensive analysis of multiple data sources. The consultation sessions and survey sought to engage service, shelter, and housing providers as well as others with knowledge of the HOME-ARP QPs across the state. These perspectives, along with quantitative data analysis, helped IFA better understand the multi-faceted and complex service, shelter, and housing needs facing the QPs and ultimately informed the allocation decisions in Iowa’s HOME-ARP Allocation Plan.

The following document utilizes the suggested format provided by HUD for the development of HOME-ARP Allocation Plans. Regulatory requirements and prompts provided by HUD for each section are included in the document to provide context for the components of the Allocation Plan.



Consultation Process

Regulatory Requirements

PJs must consult with several different stakeholder organizations as outlined in Section V.A of HUD [Notice: CPD-21-10](#). These stakeholders include:

- Continuums of Care (CoCs) serving the jurisdiction's geographic area.
- Homeless service providers.
- Domestic violence service providers.
- Veterans' groups.
- Public housing authorities/agencies (PHAs).
- Public agencies that address the needs of the QPs.
- Public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities.

State PJs are not required to consult with all PHAs and CoCs in their geographic area. HUD requires all PJs to complete the consultation process for HOME-ARP prior to the development of the Allocation Plan.

Describe the consultation process, including methods used and dates of consultation.

IFA conducted 16 stakeholder consultation sessions in May and June 2022 to gather input from 45 individuals across 39 agencies working to meet the needs of the QPs. IFA also developed and distributed an online stakeholder survey, which gathered 186 responses from 128 organizations. IFA encouraged all consultation participants to complete the survey, which provided an opportunity for additional input.

Consultation Sessions

IFA held 16 virtual consultation sessions in May and June 2022 with organizations, agencies, and entities working with the four QPs across the state to inform its HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. Each session was held via Zoom, was facilitated by consultants, and included at least one IFA staff member. Extensive outreach occurred prior to these sessions to identify key stakeholders and directly request their participation, which resulted in a higher level of engagement. IFA aimed to reach organizations working across the state.

Each session began with an overview presentation of the HOME-ARP program, the QPs, and the five eligible HOME-ARP activities. The objective of the overview presentation was to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to gain awareness of the HOME-ARP program and share their comments and concerns with IFA staff. Following the presentation, the consultants facilitated a discussion on the unmet needs and challenges facing the QPs

regarding shelter, services, and housing. Each group was also asked to identify priorities for the use of HOME-ARP funds. These discussions allowed IFA staff to hear the needs and challenges facing the QPs directly from service providers and agencies working with these populations.

Each consultation session was scheduled for one- to one-and-a-half hours and was organized around specific topics to gather input from stakeholders working with similar populations and providing similar services. Table 1 outlines the number of sessions by topic.

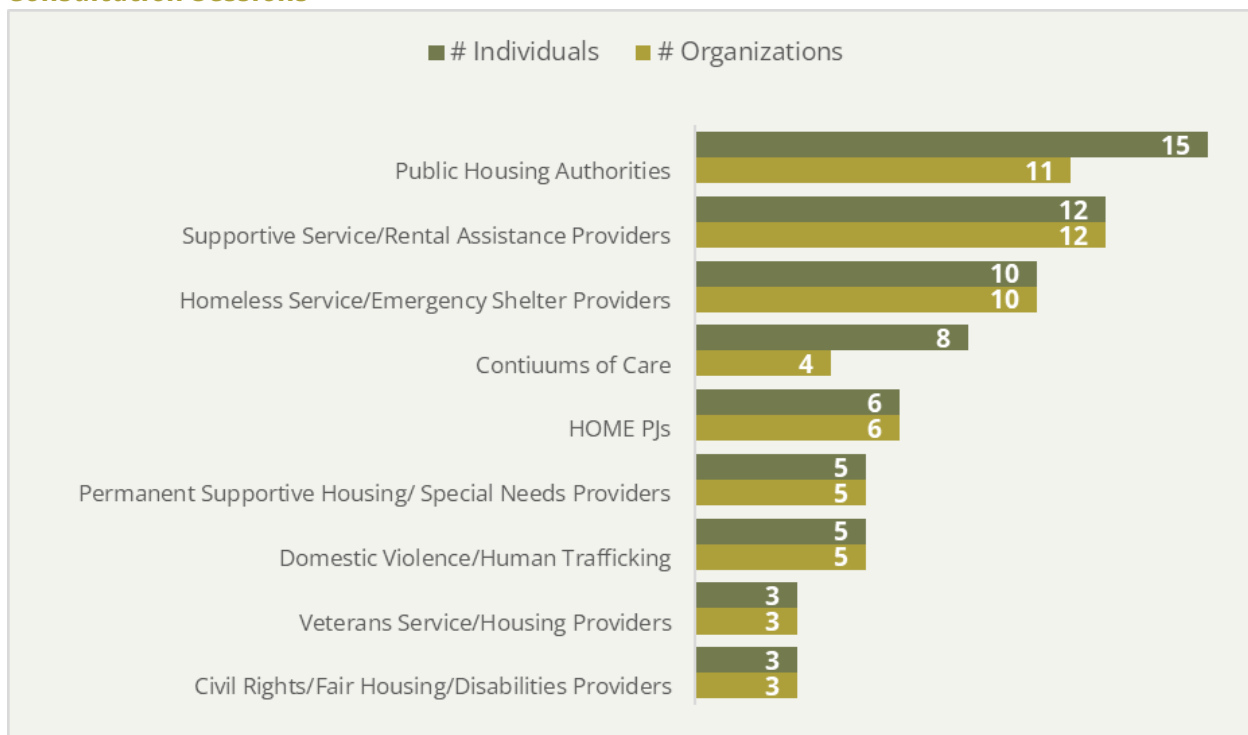
Table 1: Consultation Sessions by Topic

| Session Topic | # of Sessions | Date(s) |
|---|---------------|--|
| Balance of State CoC/Homeless Management Information System Data | 2 | 1 session on May 6, 2022 1 session on July 20, 2022 |
| CoC System, Trends, & Barriers | 4 | 2 sessions on May 10, 2022 1 session on May 11, 2022 1 session on May 12, 2022 |
| Iowa HOME PJs | 5 | 1 session on May 10, 2022 1 session on May 24, 2022 3 sessions on May 26, 2022 |
| Supportive Services/Rental Assistance Providers | 1 | 1 session on May 24, 2022 |
| Emergency Shelters Providers | 1 | 1 session on May 25, 2022 |
| Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Human Trafficking Service Providers | 1 | 1 session on June 1, 2022 |
| Supportive Housing and Special Needs Housing Providers | 1 | 1 session on June 2, 2022 |
| PHAs | 2 | 1 session on May 31, 2022 1 session on June 23rd, 2022 |
| Civil Rights and Disabilities Organizations | 1 | 1 session on June 7, 2022 |

| Session Topic | # of Sessions | Date(s) |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Veterans' Services and Housing Providers</i> | 1 | 1 session on June 8, 2022 |

Figure 1 indicates the number of organizations and individuals who attended the consultation sessions based on HUD’s minimum required consultation groups. Overall, IFA spoke with 45 individuals across 39 agencies through the consultation sessions. Some of the organizations and individuals are counted more than once in Figure 1 because either the organization or the individual met more than one category. IFA met with each CoC with boundaries that overlap the Iowa HOME-ARP boundary.

Figure 1: Number of Organizations and Individuals Who Participated in HOME-ARP Consultation Sessions



Stakeholder Survey

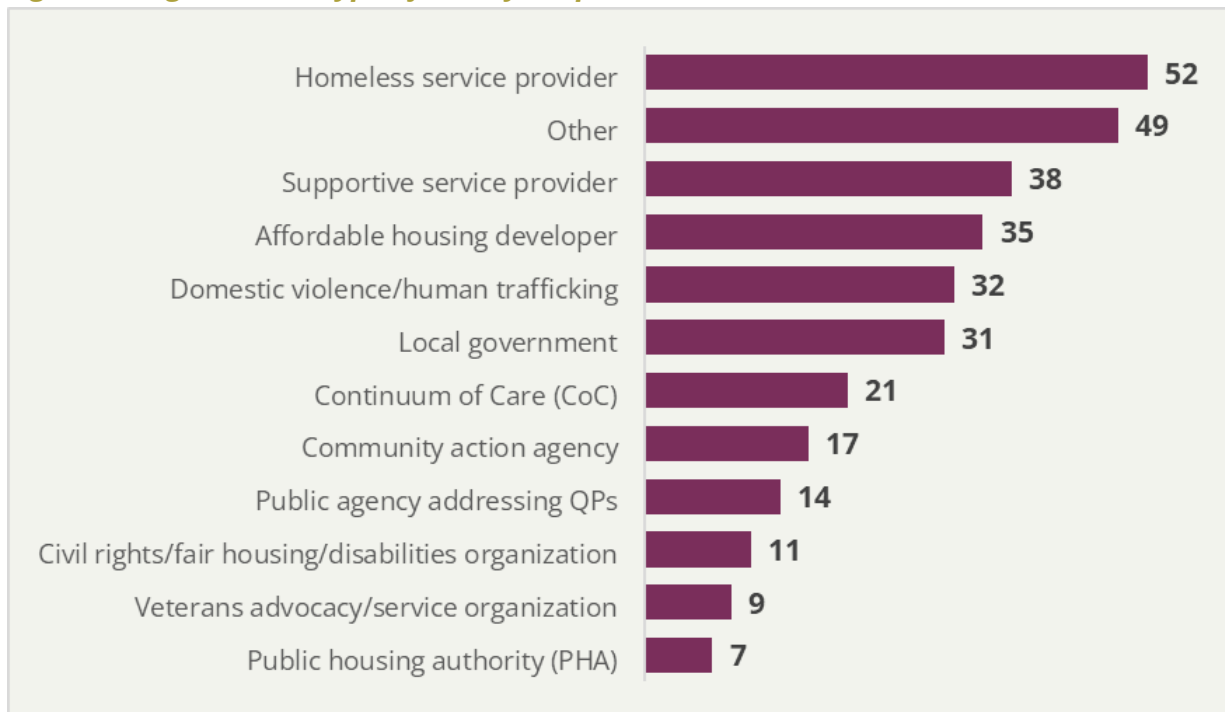
IFA also developed and distributed an online survey through the agency’s email distribution lists to gather input from service providers across the state. The use of a survey in combination with the consultation sessions allowed IFA to cast a broader net to engage additional stakeholders and to gather more specific and detailed information. This strategy enabled IFA to hear from individuals who were unable to attend one of the virtual consultation sessions as well as gather input from individuals outside IFA’s direct network. A handful of IFA partners and consultation session participants volunteered to share the

survey with their professional networks and encouraged participation. This approach resulted in 186 responses from individuals in 128 organizations.

The survey began with a high-level overview of the HOME-ARP program and eligible activities, the amount of HOME-ARP funds allocated to Iowa, and definitions of each of the HOME-ARP QPs. Throughout the survey, IFA repeated the definitions of the HOME-ARP QPs and provided additional information as needed to help clarify HOME-ARP terms (e.g., the definition of non-congregate shelter) to assist survey respondents.

The survey asked respondents to indicate which type of organization they worked for, and Figure 2 outlines the number of organizations by type. An organization was counted more than once if it met more than one category.

Figure 2: Organization Type of Survey Respondents



Among the 49 respondents who selected “Other,” most specified that their agency provided services such as mental healthcare, food assistance, and substance use disorder treatment. Many respondents who selected “Other” also selected one or more other categories on the list.

The survey asked respondents to indicate which geographic areas their organizations serve according to the Iowa Balance of State CoC region map (Figure 3). Figure 4 provides the share of organizations that serve each of the Balance of State CoC regions and indicates that there was a fairly even distribution among survey respondents.

Figure 3: Map of the Iowa Balance of State CoC Regions

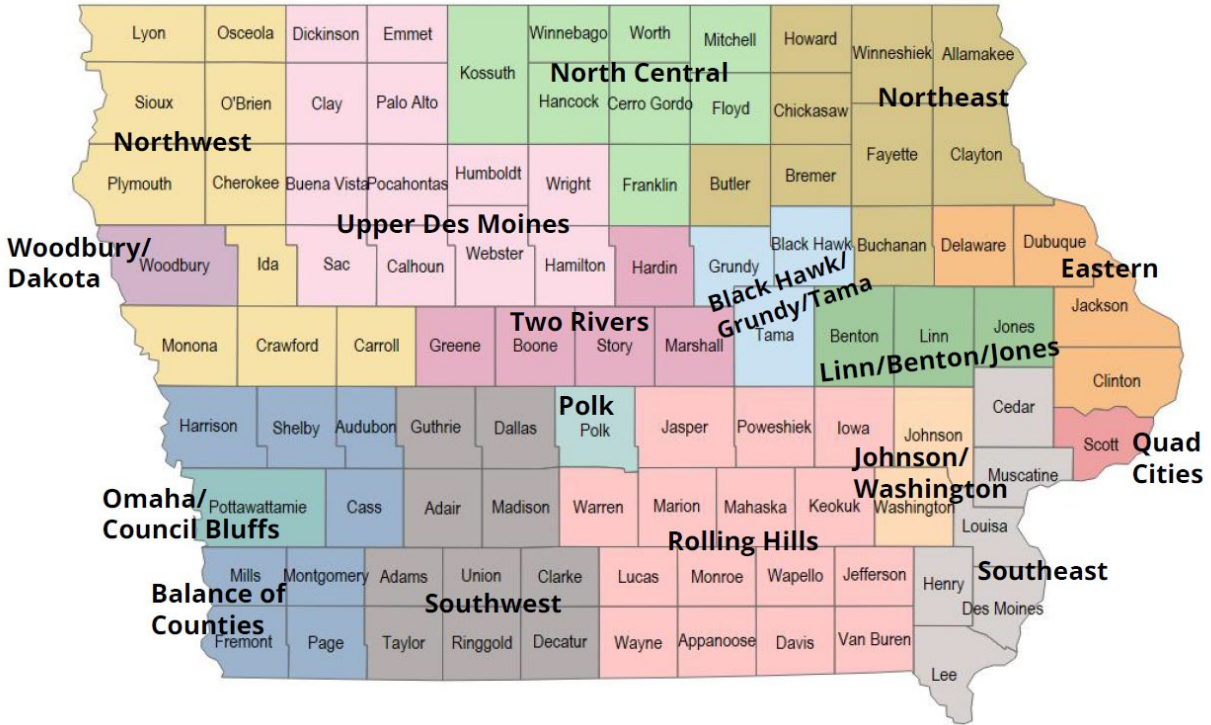


Figure 4: Geographic Service Area of Organizations

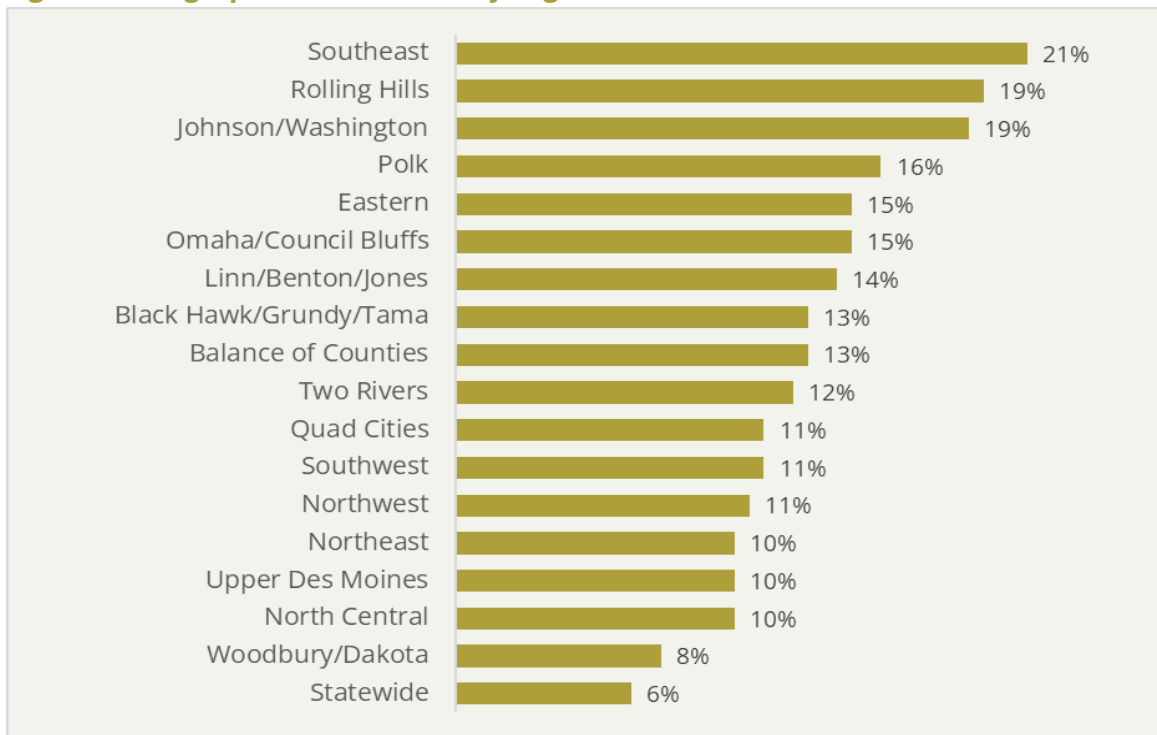
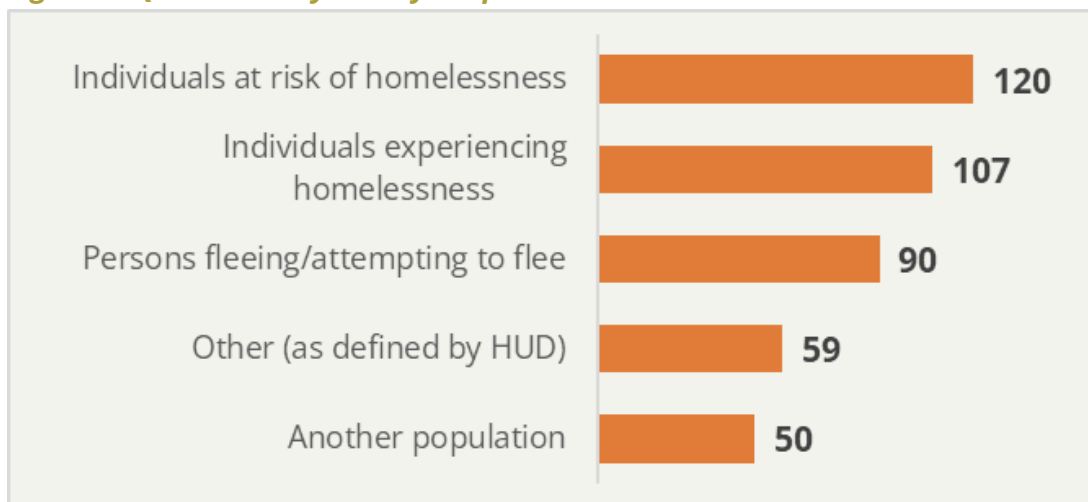


Figure 5 indicates that there was an even distribution of organizations working across the HOME-ARP QPs served. Of those organizations surveyed, 65 percent served individuals

experiencing homelessness; 58 percent served individuals at risk of homelessness; 48 percent served persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking; and 32 percent served other populations at risk of homelessness or housing instability. Of those surveyed, 50 respondents (27 percent) indicated that they served another population including seniors, veterans, individuals with mental health disorders, individuals with substance use disorders, and immigrants. Many respondents who indicated that their organization served another population also served one of the four HOME-ARP QPs. In addition, many organizations served more than one QP. Specifically, 90 respondents (48 percent) indicated that their organization served individuals experiencing homelessness and those at risk of homelessness while 26 respondents (14 percent) indicated that their organization served all four HOME-ARP QPs.

Figure 5: QPs Served by Survey Respondents



Between the consultation sessions and the stakeholder survey, IFA gathered input from 148 organizations on the housing, shelter, and service needs facing the HOME-ARP QPs across the state. The Appendix includes a complete list of the organizations who provided input during the development of the Allocation Plan and lists the organization type, QPs served, and consultation method for each organization. Table 2 outlines the total number of organizations consulted by organization type and QPs served.

Table 2: Total Organizations Consulted by Type and QPs Served

| Qualifying Population | # Organizations Serving QPs |
|--|-----------------------------|
| QP1: Individuals Experiencing Homelessness | 95 |
| QP2: Individuals At Risk of Homelessness | 115 |

| QP3: Persons Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Stalking, and Human Trafficking | 77 |
|--|---------------------------|
| QP4: Other Populations At Greatest Risk of Homelessness or Housing Instability | 64 |
| Organization Type | # Organizations Consulted |
| CoCs[†]: Continuums of Care | 16 |
| HS, ES*: Homeless Service Provider, Emergency Shelter Provider | 40 |
| DV/SA/HT: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Dating Violence, and/or Human Trafficking Services Provider | 20 |
| V: Veterans Services Provider | 8 |
| PHA: Public Housing Authority/Agency | 17 |
| PA: Public Agency Addressing the Needs of the QPs | 48 |
| CR/FH/D: Civil Rights, Fair Housing, and/or Disabilities Service Provider or Organization | 10 |
| SS/RA*: Supportive Services and/or Rental Assistance Provider | 34 |
| PSH*: Permanent Supportive Housing Provider | 5 |
| PJ*: HOME Participating Jurisdiction | 6 |
| CAA*: Community Action Agency | 10 |
| D*: Affordable Housing Developer | 20 |
| O*: Other | 17 |

**Organization types with an asterisk were not among the list of required consultation organizations in HUD Notice CPD-21-10. They were categories used by IFA to organize consultation sessions and categorize stakeholders. Although these categories were not explicitly required in HUD Notice CPD-21-10, the organizations consulted serve one or more of the HOME-ARP QPs and oftentimes identify as one of the required organization types that were included in the Notice.*

† IFA consulted with the Collaborative Applicants of the four CoCs serving residents of Iowa that overlap with the Iowa HOME-ARP geographic boundary. IFA also spoke with organizations that are members of CoCs serving individuals in Iowa. See the Appendix for the specific names of the organizations consulted.

Summarize feedback received and results of upfront consultation with these entities.

Consultation Session Themes

Through discussions with stakeholders as part of the consultation sessions, IFA was able to hear directly from organizations working with the four HOME-ARP QPs on the housing, shelter, and service needs they are seeing in their communities. Stakeholders spoke of the tremendous needs and challenges faced by the QPs as well as by program staff in providing services to these communities.

Across the 16 virtual consultation sessions, several cross-cutting themes emerged. Stakeholders described how all four of the HOME-ARP QPs have complex needs that often require long-term access to affordable housing coupled with supportive services. Programs that provide both housing and supportive services can have a significant positive impact on people's lives; however, the overall lack of affordable housing limits the housing that is available. Many stakeholders explained how rising rents and low vacancy rates have dramatically reduced the available stock of privately owned rental housing. The current housing and shelter inventory, as well as service delivery system, is strained and lacks the capacity to meet the growing needs of the QPs. Another common thread across the consultation sessions was that specific subpopulations—including youth; individuals identifying as LGBTQ+; those with dual medical diagnoses; individuals who are Black, Indigenous, and people of color; refugees; and rural residents—often have acute needs and can be difficult to reach. Working with culturally specific organizations can be an effective way to contact hard-to-reach populations and can lead to new and innovative projects to better serve communities.

Affordable Housing Themes

On the topic of affordable housing, stakeholders stressed that the lack of affordable and available housing options is a worsening problem across Iowa. The housing stock in small towns and rural areas is old, deteriorating, and oftentimes inaccessible for individuals with physical disabilities. The absence of long-term, affordable housing options places considerable pressure on existing housing options and assistance programs by stretching limited funding and resources across an increasing population with complex needs. Several

stakeholders noted that the lack of permanent supportive housing (PSH), or long-term housing with supportive services, is a statewide problem that can have devastating consequences for individuals. Stakeholders explained that individuals who qualify for and would benefit from PSH may be placed in housing that is not well suited to their needs, such as rapid rehousing, because short-term programs may be the only housing options available. This can exacerbate existing needs and sometimes undo progress that an individual has made.

For stakeholders who develop affordable housing across Iowa, many spoke of the need for deep subsidies to finance long term affordability.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Themes

For Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), stakeholders shared a wide range of experience with voucher and rental assistance programs. Many explained that TBRA has saturated housing markets over the past couple of years with the inflow of local, state, and federal pandemic response programs. While the increase in available vouchers was noted to be positive, many stakeholders explained that the surge in rental assistance has made it difficult for voucher recipients to secure housing. Several factors, including rising housing costs, low vacancy rates, and the unwillingness of landlords in the private market to accept vouchers, have decreased the number of units that are available and affordable to voucher holders. Stakeholders shared that landlords can be unwilling to work with government programs for several reasons, such as strong anti-government sentiments, unwillingness to learn and comply with program requirements, and not wanting to rent to lower-income individuals. The reluctance and in some cases refusal of landlords to engage with rental assistance programs means that many who manage to secure a housing voucher are unable to use it.

Several stakeholders were supportive of TBRA but stressed that rental assistance programs are most

"If you don't have the production or preservation of affordable rental housing, then you can give all the money you want to the other [HOME-ARP eligible activities] but if the housing isn't there, then you can't move forward."

"A lot of times [landlords] don't want to deal with the government. They think that we're too strict with some of our rules. Our people are 'those people' and they're going to tear up their units. They just have a misconception of the program all around."

"...being able to connect people correctly, I think would go a long way in ensuring that the [HOME-ARP] funds go as far as possible."

"What's happening right now is [TBRA] is flooding the market. And then vouchers are expiring, because you know, if you weren't already in place, your voucher's expiring due to the fact that you can't find a rental unit."

“Retaining staff [at a shelter] is one of the most difficult things I’ve ever had to do. I feel like I’m constantly interviewing and always hiring new staff, because transparently, I can’t pay them enough. And the folks that I can afford to pay, I can’t afford enough of them.”

“I counted 17 individuals in wheelchairs just in my dining hall, not in my bunkhouse, so finding handicap accessible, affordable housing is very, very much needed in our community.”

“A lot of [staff] have been burned out over the last two and a half years, particularly in the social services area, we’ve seen a lot of turnover.”

“Sometimes nonprofits have to remember we need to look in the mirror ourselves, because we’re part of the problem. We rely on these funding streams, but we’re not giving our own employees a living wage.”

effective when certain conditions are met, including having an adequate and affordable housing stock, offering recipients supportive services in addition to rental assistance, and providing sufficient funding for program administration. Some also mentioned that providing incentives and engaging with landlords can be effective in encouraging landlords to accept voucher holders, but there are still many landlords who will not work with rental assistance programs.

Supportive Services Themes

On the topic of supportive services, many stakeholders mentioned how long-term services paired with housing assistance are necessary for individuals who were formerly homeless to maintain housing stability. In addition, services such as resource navigation and case management, life skills training, financial literacy classes, mental health services, substance use disorder treatment, and transportation services are crucial to helping the QPs secure and maintain housing. Stakeholders also mentioned how PSH and rapid rehousing are oftentimes not available in rural communities, which makes it difficult to serve individuals outside of urban areas.

Nonprofit Capacity Building Themes

Staff burnout and limited organizational capacity were themes mentioned by stakeholders across consultation sessions. Many described how the pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing challenges such as insufficient pay for staff, lack of training opportunities for staff to serve clients with complex needs, limited funding and resources to serve a growing population in need of assistance, and the inability of the private housing market to provide decent, safe, and affordable housing stock. High turnover and lack of training opportunities mean that the staff who remain often have higher caseloads and are unable to provide sufficient levels of service to their clients.

Non-Congregate Shelter Themes

Several themes emerged related to non-congregate shelter during the consultation sessions. Many stakeholders explained that staff turnover is particularly high at shelters due to the high stress, low pay, and lack of training opportunities available for staff. This limits the ability of shelters to retain skilled and qualified personnel while also making it harder to engage those seeking assistance. Shelter providers also explained how many individuals residing in shelters have complicated medical needs that their staff are not equipped to manage such as needing assistance with their daily living needs.

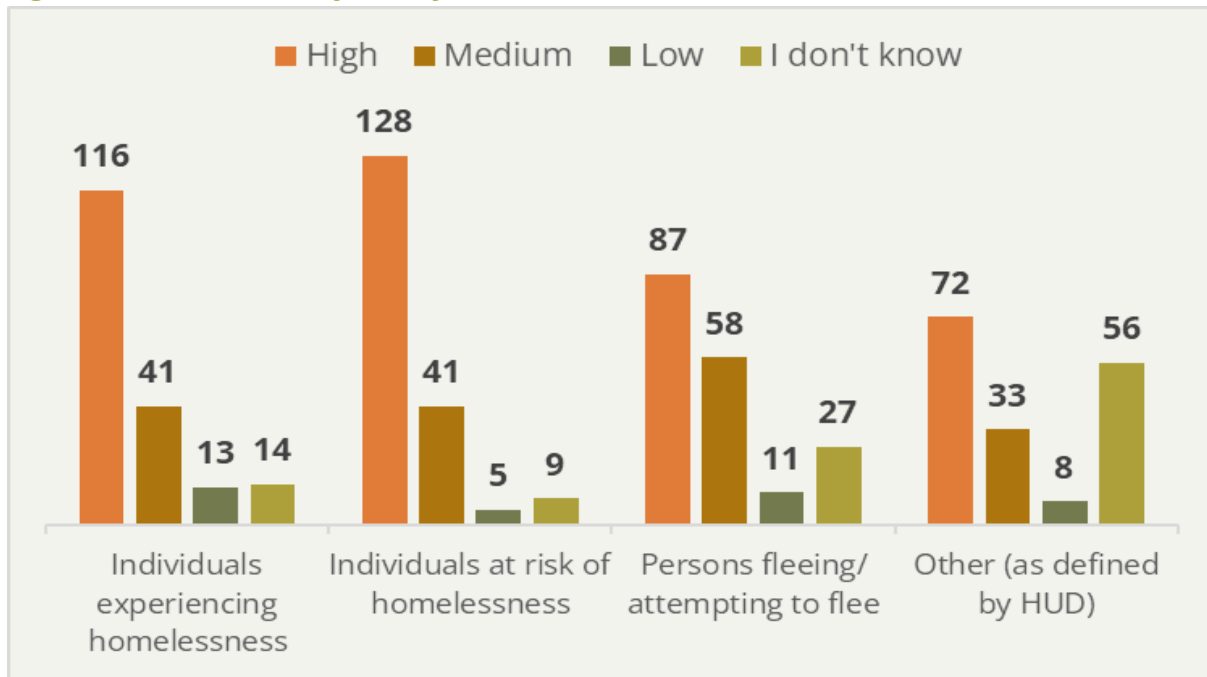
In addition, stakeholders shared that emergency shelter is not widely available in rural areas, which poses challenges in serving individuals in these communities. While hoteling can be an effective way to serve individuals in rural areas, it is often not cost-effective. Stakeholders who serve victims of domestic violence and human trafficking noted that separate, dedicated shelter spaces are needed for individuals who have experienced these types of traumas. Many also noted that shelter resources for couples and families are limited.

Feedback From Stakeholder Survey

The following section summarizes the major takeaways from the stakeholder survey. The Appendix contains a complete list of the multiple-choice results from the survey.

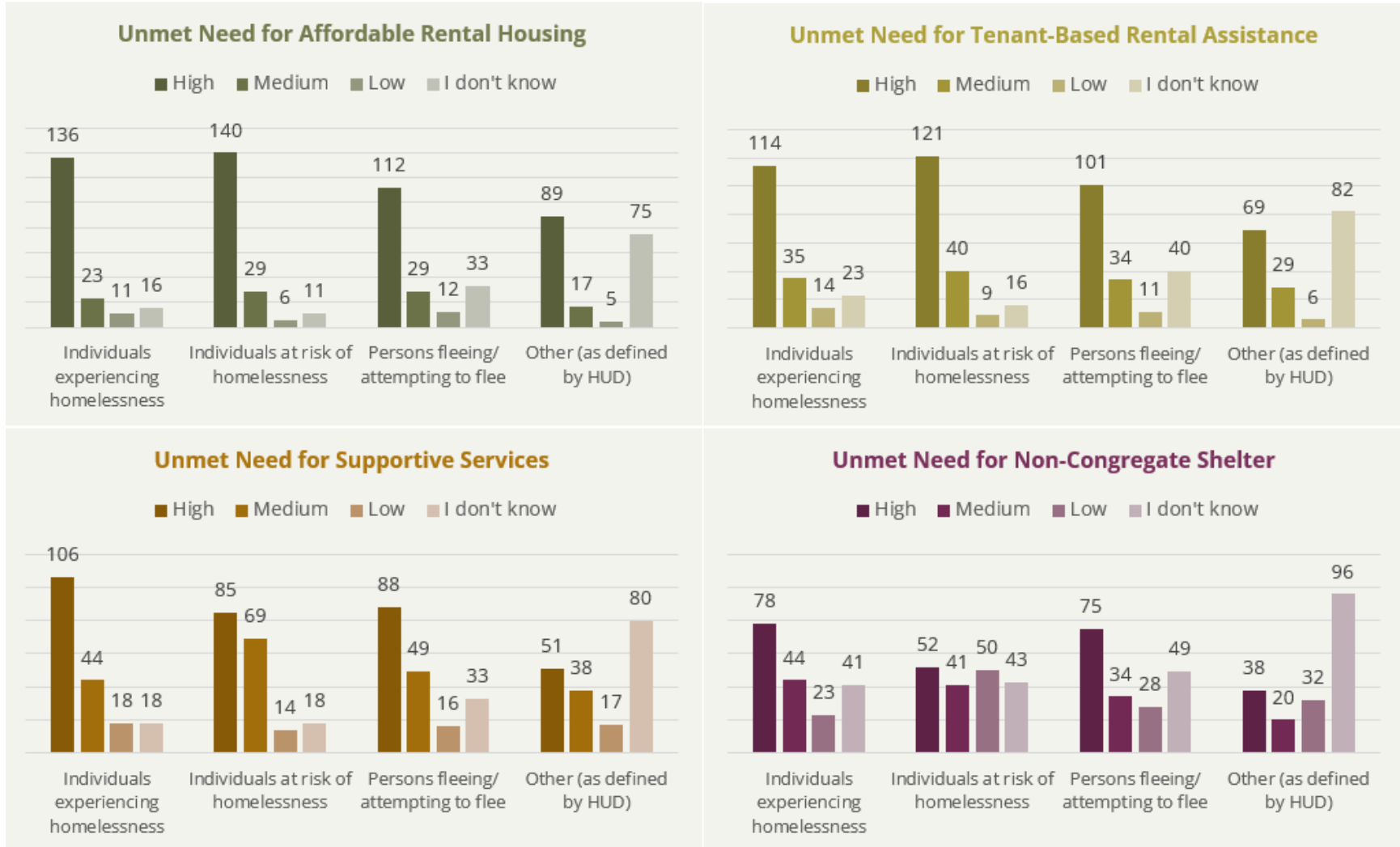
The survey asked a series of questions to gauge the level of need for housing, shelter, and services for each of the HOME-ARP QPs. One question asked respondents to rank the overall level of need for each of the four QPs using a scale of high, medium, and low. Respondents were provided the option to opt out of ranking any of the populations by responding “I don’t know.” The results of this question are summarized in Figure 6 and indicate that most respondents felt that each QP faced high overall needs. Sixty-three percent of respondents indicated that there were high overall needs for individuals experiencing homelessness and 70 percent indicated there were high needs for individuals at risk of homelessness. There was greater variation across responses for persons fleeing or attempting to flee and for other populations. Specifically, 48 percent of respondents ranked persons fleeing or attempting to flee as having high needs and 32 percent said this QP had medium needs. For other populations at greatest risk of homelessness or housing instability, 43 percent indicated there were high needs and 33 percent said they did not know about the needs of this population. For this question as well as others throughout the survey, the high number of respondents who indicated that they were unsure about the needs facing the “other” QP may reflect a lack of clarity over which individuals comprise this population. It may also suggest that respondents do not serve individuals in this population or that there are a variety of needs facing individuals in this population and it can be difficult to gauge overall need.

Figure 6: Overall Level of Need for Each QP



The survey then asked respondents to indicate the level of need for affordable rental housing, TBRA, supportive services, and non-congregate shelter for each of the QPs. Figure 7 shows that in general, respondents felt there is a high level of need for each activity for all QPs. When comparing the results across eligible activities, however, more respondents indicated that there were high unmet needs for affordable rental housing relative to the other eligible activities. Specifically, when it came to affordable rental housing, 73 percent of respondents indicated there was high unmet need for individuals experiencing homelessness, 75 percent indicated high unmet need for individuals at risk of homelessness, 60 percent indicated high unmet need for persons fleeing or attempting to flee, and 48 percent indicated high unmet need for other populations. In comparison, these figures for TBRA were 61 percent, 65 percent, 54 percent, and 37 percent, respectively. For supportive services, these percentages were 57 percent, 46 percent, 47 percent, and 27 percent while for non-congregate shelter, they were 42 percent, 28 percent, 40 percent, and 20 percent, respectively.

Figure 7: Unmet Needs for the HOME-ARP Eligible Activities for Each QP



When asked to prioritize how they would spend HOME-ARP funds across the eligible activities, the majority of respondents indicated they would prioritize affordable rental housing, followed by TBRA, supportive services, capacity building for providers, and then non-congregate shelter. Figure 8 provides an overview of how respondents ranked the HOME-ARP eligible activities using a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 as the highest priority and 5 as the lowest.

Figure 8 shows that 64 percent of respondents selected affordable rental housing as their highest priority, 13 percent selected it as their second choice, 16 percent as their third, 5 percent as their fourth, and 2 percent as their fifth. Among the 36 percent of respondents who selected another activity as their first choice, there was a fairly even split across those choosing TBRA, supportive services, and nonprofit capacity building as their first choice. Only 5 percent of respondents selected non-congregate shelter as their highest priority.

Figure 8: Prioritization of HOME-ARP Funds Across the Eligible Activities

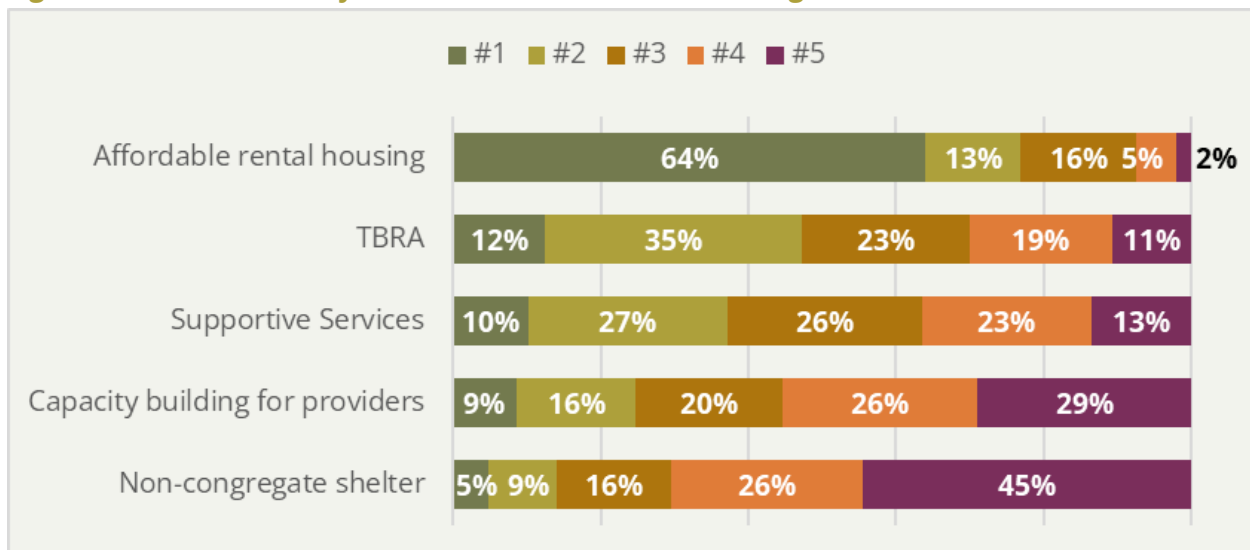


Table 3 outlines the average weighted score for each HOME-ARP activity which provides a clear ranking of the activities based on respondents' prioritization. The average weighted score is calculated by assigning weights to each response option (i.e., the 1 to 5 scale) for the survey question, with higher weights assigned to higher scores. Higher average weighted scores indicate that respondents prioritized a HOME-ARP activity more. The average weighted scores confirm that respondents prioritized affordable rental housing the most, followed by TBRA, supportive services, nonprofit capacity building, and then non-congregate shelter.

Table 3: Average Weighted Score of Prioritized HOME-ARP Eligible Activities

| Ranking Order | HOME-ARP Eligible Activity | Average Weighted Score |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| #1 | Affordable Rental Housing | 4.31 |
| #2 | TBRA | 3.19 |
| #3 | Supportive Services | 2.97 |
| #4 | Nonprofit Capacity Building | 2.49 |
| #5 | Non-Congregate Shelter | 2.04 |

The survey also asked respondents to prioritize which supportive services are most needed for each HOME-ARP QP. The survey first presented a list of eligible supportive services—including case management, food assistance, life skills training, and mental health services—and asked respondents to select which services were needed most for each QP. Respondents were then asked to prioritize the services they had just selected for each population. Figure 9 outlines the average weighted scores for each supportive service by QP.

Figure 9 indicates that there was a significant overlap in the top supportive services identified for each QP. Notably, case management and housing search assistance/counseling were identified as two of the most needed supportive services for all four QPs. For individuals experiencing homelessness, the top five ranked supportive services included case management, mental health services, housing search assistance/counseling, childcare, and food assistance. For individuals at risk of homelessness, respondents identified case management, landlord and tenant liaison, housing search assistance/counseling, mental health services, and childcare as most needed. For persons fleeing/attempting to flee, the top-ranked services included victims' services, case management, housing search assistance/counseling, legal services, and mental health services while for other populations, the top five included case management, housing search assistance/counseling, landlord and tenant liaison, childcare, and employment assistance/job training.

Figure 9: Prioritization of Supportive Services for Each QP

| Supportive Services | Individuals Experiencing Homelessness | Individuals At Risk of Homelessness | Individuals Fleeing/ Attempting to Flee | Other (As Defined by HUD) |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Case Management | 14.80 | 15.36 | 14.72 | 15.89 |
| Childcare | 13.09 | 13.30 | 13.32 | 14.38 |
| Credit Repair | 9.21 | 11.20 | 9.41 | 11.60 |
| Educational Services | 8.64 | 10.64 | 9.00 | 10.20 |
| Employment Assistance and Job Training | 12.67 | 13.30 | 12.07 | 14.00 |
| Food Assistance | 12.99 | 13.09 | 12.93 | 13.97 |
| Housing Search Assistance and Counseling | 14.57 | 14.59 | 14.21 | 15.24 |
| Landlord and Tenant Liaison | 12.74 | 14.75 | 12.24 | 14.55 |
| Legal Services | 10.59 | 12.51 | 13.59 | 12.74 |
| Life Skills Training | 11.78 | 11.95 | 9.72 | 12.76 |
| Mediation | 9.00 | 11.86 | 8.09 | 8.43 |
| Mental Health Services | 14.63 | 13.53 | 13.62 | 13.85 |
| Outpatient Health Services | 10.85 | 10.17 | 11.18 | 11.19 |
| Outreach Services | 11.23 | 11.43 | 11.41 | 11.94 |
| Substance Use Treatment Services | 12.20 | 11.49 | 11.67 | 11.97 |
| Transportation | 12.04 | 12.00 | 10.89 | 12.47 |
| Victims Services for People Fleeing/Attempting to Flee | 11.92 | 12.58 | 16.01 | 11.87 |

Capacity Building & System Gaps

- "There's not nearly enough capacity. Agencies need more funding for qualified staff, for access to services, and for housing (both temporary and permanent)."
- "Additional operating dollars. With the inflation cost of property insurance, wages, fuel, utilities, supplies, and food, shelters are facing the same dilemma that so many households are facing daily of where to utilize their resources and are facing cutting services to an already over-utilized and under funded system."
- "The capacity challenges come from staff burnout...programs are not allotted enough money to pay their staff a competitive wage to ensure quality, trained staff stay engaged...also programs are not given enough money to send staff to necessary training."

Non-Congregate Shelter

- "One of the clearest things that was highlighted by the pandemic was the need for more non-congregate emergency housing/shelter."
- "We don't have places for women to go if they want to leave their abuser."
- "Shelters struggle with staffing, clients with mental health issues, and transportation. Expanding traditional shelters to include non-traditional shelters such as motels and safe houses would be beneficial. Find a way to make these funds easier to access and administer."

Table 4 summarizes the frequency for which respondents mentioned the HOME-ARP-eligible activities in the open-ended response questions of the survey. While respondents mentioned a variety of important points across topics, the need for and challenges surrounding affordable rental housing was mentioned over 50 times and issues surrounding organizational capacity were discussed 34 times.

Table 4: Stakeholder Survey Frequently Mentioned Topics

| Frequency of Topics Mentioned in the Survey's Open-Ended Response Questions |
|---|
| Comments on the lack of Affordable Rental Housing and challenges with landlords were described over 50 times in the open-ended responses. |
| Comments related to TBRA were included in 6 open-ended responses. |
| Comments related to Shelter were mentioned in 26 open-ended responses. |
| Comments related to Supportive Services were described in 34 open-ended responses. |
| Comments related to Organizational Capacity were included in 34 open-ended responses, related to Systems Alignment were included in 18 open-ended responses, and Rules and Regulations were included in 7 open-ended responses. |

Overall Trends and Themes Identified Through the Consultation Process

Across the consultation sessions and through the survey, stakeholders expressed the need for more affordable rental housing, and in particular, PSH options. While stakeholders described a need for both short- and long-term housing solutions, they also underscored how the lack of affordable and available housing options for lower-income communities strains the existing housing and shelter inventory. Input from stakeholders made it clear that factors such as rising housing costs, inflation, lack of sufficient housing stock at different income levels, difficulty finding and keeping well-trained staff, lack of sufficient resources and funding, unwillingness of landlords to rent to voucher holders, and restrictive government program rules and regulations have led to housing, shelter, and service systems that are strained, disjointed, and unable to meet the current level of need of the four QPs across Iowa.



Public Participation

Regulatory Requirements

Section V.B. of HUD [Notice: CPD-21-10](#) outlines the requirements for PJs in providing and encouraging citizen participation in the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. Prior to submitting the Allocation Plan to HUD, PJs must provide residents with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed HOME-ARP Allocation Plan for a period of at least 15 calendar days. During public engagement, PJs must abide by the hearing during the development of the Allocation Plan and prior to submission to HUD. PJs must also disclose the jurisdiction’s total HOME-ARP allocation to the public as well as the range of eligible activities the PJ could pursue with their HOME-ARP funding. Following the public hearing and comment period, PJs must summarize any comments received, describe efforts to broaden public engagement, and explain whether any comments or recommendations were not accepted and why.

Describe the public participation process, including information about and the dates of the public comment period and public hearing(s) held during the development of the plan.

Table 5: Dates for Public Participation Events for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

| Event | Date(s) |
|------------------------------|---|
| Public Notice | The public notice was posted in the Des Moines Register from November 18–28, 2022 |
| Public Comment Period | November 18 to December 8, 2022 |
| Public Hearing | December 8, 2022, 1:00–3:00 PM |

Describe the public participation process.

IFA sought feedback from the general public on the draft HOME-ARP Allocation Plan by coordinating a public hearing and comment period as well as publishing information on the HOME-ARP program to its website and social media accounts. IFA first held an information session on HOME-ARP during its Housing Iowa Conference, which took place September 7–9, 2022 in Des Moines, and responded to requests for information from interested parties.

IFA published the draft Allocation Plan on its website (iowafinance.com) on November 17, 2022 and published its public notice in the Des Moines Register from November 18–22, 2022. The public notice announced the amount of IFA's HOME-ARP allocation, the date and location of the HOME-ARP public hearing, the start and end dates of the public comment period, and contact information for individuals to request accommodations. The public was invited to physically attend the public hearing or join the hearing virtually using the Microsoft Teams joining information provided in the notice. A copy of the public notice is included in the Appendix.

IFA followed the requirements outlined in its Citizen Participation Plan during the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan regarding broadening public participation and ensuring reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities. The public notice provided the name, email, and phone number for individuals to contact to request accommodation if needed.

Describe efforts to broaden public participation.

IFA utilized several methods to broaden public participation in the development of Iowa's HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. The stakeholder survey and draft Allocation Plan were shared with IFA's community partners via email and the plan was published on IFA's website to solicit comments from the public. In addition, IFA held a public comment period from November 18 to December 8, 2022, and a public hearing on December 8, 2022, from 1:00–3:00 PM to collect public input. Individuals could physically attend the meeting or participate virtually through a Microsoft Teams meeting link that was published in the public notice and three social media posts. The public notice described the HOME-ARP planning process, public comment period, and public hearing date and time in the Des Moines Register from November 18–22.

Leading up to the public comment period, IFA published social media posts on the agency's Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn accounts to promote awareness and participation in the public hearing and comment period. The Appendix includes copies of the social media posts which were published on December 1, 2022.

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process either in writing or orally at a public hearing.

During the public comment period, IFA received a total of eight comments. One comment identified an error with the Balance of State CoC region map which IFA corrected in the final version of the Allocation Plan. The remaining seven comments were questions related to HOME-ARP program requirements and implementation such as asking when funding will become available and whether there will be a match requirement, as well as asking for specific information on project requirements that have not yet been determined. All eight comments were accepted and are included in the final version of the Allocation Plan in the Appendix.

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reasons why.

IFA accepted all comments received from the public.



Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

Overview

The Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis begins with a description of the regulatory requirements outlined in HUD Notice: CPD-21-10 followed by a description of IFA's data methodology. The plan then estimates the size and demographic composition of each QP and summarizes the unmet housing, shelter, and service needs facing these populations.

Regulatory Requirements

HOME-ARP grantees must complete a Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis that evaluates the size and demographic composition of the four HOME-ARP QPs within the jurisdiction's boundaries and assesses the unmet needs of these populations. These requirements are described in Section V.C.1 of HUD Notice: CPD-21-10. Required elements include analysis of the shelter, housing, and service needs of individuals experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, those currently at risk of homelessness, individuals and households requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness, and those at greatest risk of housing instability or who live in unstable housing situations. The assessment must also identify existing gaps within the jurisdiction's shelter system, housing inventory, and service delivery system.

Furthermore, the assessment must include a description of the housing characteristics that are associated with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness if the PJ is including these conditions under the HUD definition of "Other Populations." The assessment should also identify the PJ's priority needs for each QP and describe how the PJ determined these needs as well as the existing gaps in the grantee's shelter, housing, and service delivery systems.

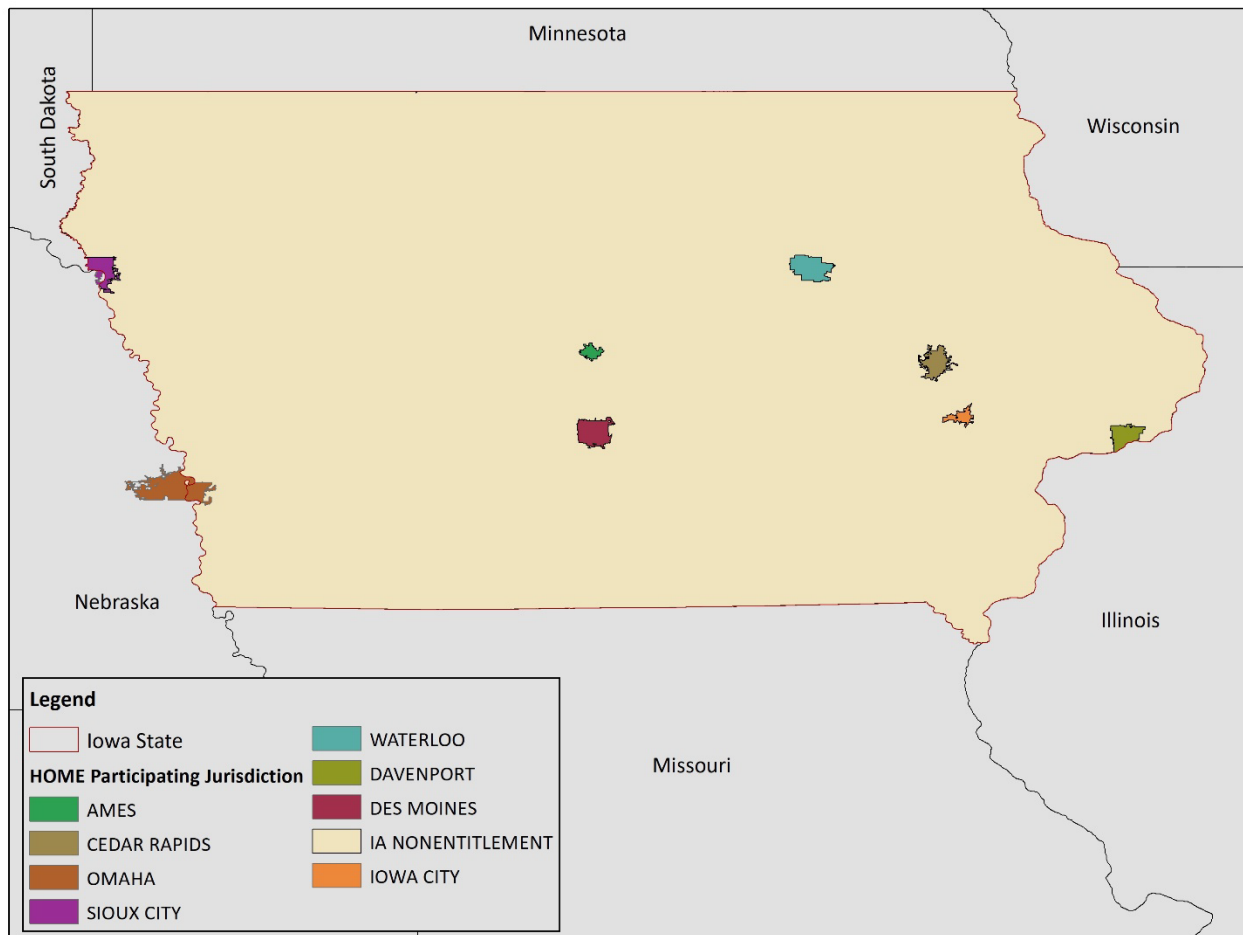
Data Methodology

There are several challenges at play when it comes to gathering and analyzing data on the four HOME-ARP QPs. The definitions for each of the QPs are multifaceted and there is no single data source that neatly aligns with the entirety of each definition. States and PJs must therefore utilize existing data sources that line up with pieces of the HOME-ARP definitions. The implication of this is that estimates on the size, demographic composition, and needs facing each of the QPs are incomplete and underrepresent the true extent of needs facing individuals who make up these communities.

In addition to the misalignment between the QP definitions and existing data sources, there is also a spatial mismatch between boundaries across the State of Iowa which limits the accuracy of the available data for the purposes of HOME-ARP. Since HOME-ARP is administered by HOME PJs, the boundaries for HOME PJs represent the boundaries for HOME-ARP recipients. There are seven local HOME PJs within Iowa that are also receiving

HOME-ARP funds as depicted in Figure 11. The local PJs include the cities of Ames, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines, Iowa City, Sioux City, and Waterloo.

Figure 11: HOME PJs in Iowa

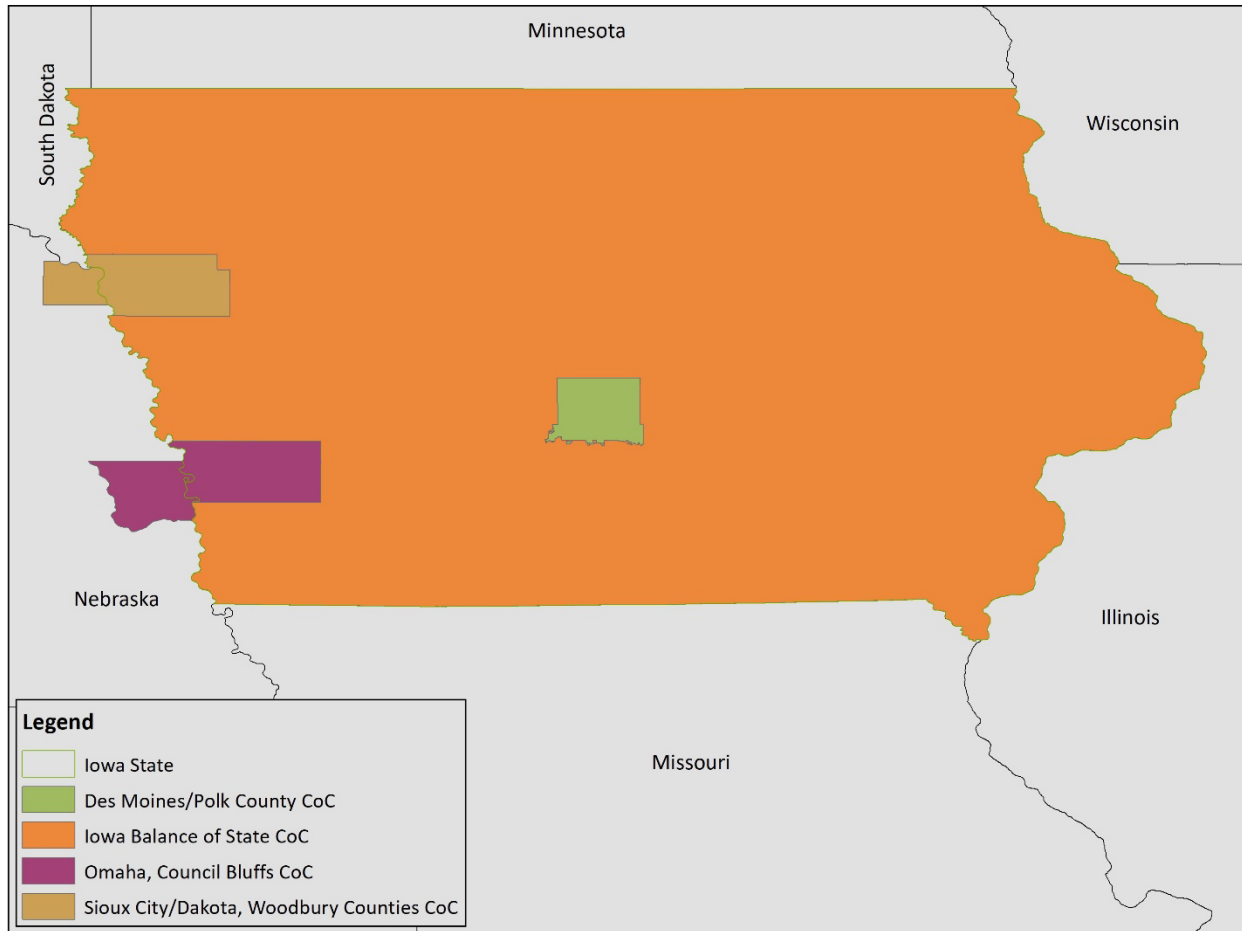


The non-entitlement areas of Iowa (referred to as “the State of Iowa” for simplicity in this report), represent the entire state minus the seven other HOME PJ jurisdictions. Most datasets and sources used to analyze the needs facing the four QPs cover the entire state of Iowa rather than the non-entitlement areas. The estimates are therefore representative of the entire state rather than the non-entitlement areas of Iowa.

For the Individuals Experiencing Homelessness QP, the misalignment between data sources and boundaries is further complicated by CoC jurisdictions, which do not align with HOME PJ boundaries. In its assessment, IFA primarily used CoC data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for calendar year 2021. Figure 12 depicts the four CoCs serving individuals in Iowa, which include the Sioux City/Dakota, Woodbury Counties CoC (IA-500), Iowa Balance of State CoC (IA-501), Des Moines/Polk County CoC (IA-502), and the Omaha, Council Bluffs CoC (NE-501). None of the four CoC jurisdictions align with the jurisdictions for the state’s HOME PJs and two of the CoCs (Sioux City/Dakota, Woodbury Counties CoC and Omaha, Council Bluffs CoC) serve individuals in both Iowa and Nebraska,

making it difficult to accurately estimate the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in the non-entitlement areas of Iowa.

Figure 12: CoCs Serving Individuals in Iowa



Lastly, another significant data limitation is the inability to deduplicate individuals and households across data sources. For available data that align with pieces of the HOME-ARP QP definitions, many sources are aggregated and provide estimates for the number of individuals and households within specific groups such as income category. Other data provide individual-level information which is useful for analyzing trends such as racial and ethnic disparities. These data may contain unique identifiers that can be used to determine whether an individual appears more than once in the same dataset; however, it is not possible to determine whether individuals in one dataset are present in another. Even when unique identifiers are available, they are usually unique to only one dataset. It is therefore not possible to determine the extent of overlap across data sources, or even across the QPs, which calls into question the accuracy of the estimates for the QPs.

Although there are significant limitations with existing data sources, available data sources can still provide useful information to better understand the needs facing the four QPs. In the development of Iowa’s HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, IFA gathered and analyzed data from

state and federal sources, such as reports, assessments, datasets, and dashboards, to locate the most current information on the QPs. During the consultation process, IFA also asked stakeholders for recommendations on reports and datasets to gather additional resources for the Allocation Plan. Table 6 outlines the primary quantitative data sources IFA used to analyze the needs of each of the QPs.

Table 6: Primary Quantitative Data Sources by QP

| HOME-ARP QP | Primary Quantitative Data Source |
|--|--|
| Individuals experiencing homelessness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CoC HMIS/PIT Count (2021) |
| Individuals at risk of homelessness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data (2014–2018) ● McKinney-Vento ED Facts Initiative, Student Homelessness (SY 2019–2020) ● Iowa’s 2020–2024 Consolidated Plan ● National Low Income Housing Coalition Housing Needs by State (2021) |
| Persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Iowa Attorney General Crime Victim Assistance Division Annual Report (2021) and Human Trafficking Needs Assessment (2017) ● CoC/HMIS (2021) ● National Network to End Domestic Violence: Iowa Summary (2021) ● Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence Annual Report (2021) ● Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Program (2021) |
| Other populations at risk of housing instability and homelessness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data (2014–2018) ● American Community Survey (2016–2020) ● LIHEAP (2020) ● Iowa’s 2020–2024 Consolidated Plan ● National Low Income Housing Coalition Housing Needs by State (2021) ● Common Good Iowa, Cost of Living in Iowa (2022) |

Throughout the rest of the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis, each section will specify which data sources IFA used to estimate the size, demographic composition, and needs facing each QP as well as discuss specific data limitations to keep in mind while interpreting data for HOME-ARP.

Understanding the QPs in Iowa

The state of Iowa has experienced considerable change over the past few years. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, multiple natural disasters, rising inflation, and the increased cost of living have placed pressure on individuals and households across the state. For the HOME-ARP QPs, the past couple of years have both exacerbated existing challenges and witnessed the influx of unprecedented government funding. The following sections present the most recent available data on the size and composition of each of the QPs as well as their unmet housing, shelter, and service needs.

Describe the size and demographic composition of the QPs within the PJ's boundaries.

Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

As mentioned previously in this report, the non-entitlement HOME-ARP boundary of Iowa encompasses a geographic area that does not align with the boundaries of the four CoCs serving individuals experiencing homelessness across the state. Specifically, two of the CoCs (Sioux City/Dakota, Woodbury Counties CoC and Omaha, Council Bluffs CoC) serve areas in Nebraska and Iowa; the Des Moines/Polk County CoC includes the City of Des Moines PJ as well as parts of the non-entitlement areas of Iowa PJ; and the Iowa Balance of State CoC encompasses five HOME PJs in addition to the non-entitlement areas of Iowa PJ. The HMIS data analyzed in this report reflects the three CoCs primarily located in the State of Iowa (Sioux City/Dakota, Woodbury Counties CoC, Iowa Balance of State CoC, and Des Moines/Polk County CoC). Given the misalignment between CoC and HOME PJ boundaries, as well as the fact that HMIS data does not represent the entire universe of individuals experiencing homelessness, the estimates included in this report are likely undercounts of the true population experiencing homelessness.

According to 2021 HMIS data for three of the CoCs serving individuals in Iowa, there were **11,117 people across 8,726 households experiencing homelessness**. Specifically, 63 percent were served by the Iowa Balance of State CoC, 31 percent by the Des Moines/Polk County CoC, and 6 percent by the Sioux City/Dakota, Woodbury Counties CoC.

Table 7 includes demographic information for individuals experiencing homelessness across the three CoCs and indicates that there are significant racial disparities among those who are homeless in Iowa. Specifically, individuals who are Black/African American and Native American/Indigenous are overrepresented among the homeless population. In

2021, 33 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness were Black/African American despite Black/African American individuals representing only 5 percent of Iowa’s population. While Native American/Indigenous individuals experiencing homelessness represented 4 percent of the homeless population compared to 1 percent of Iowa’s total population, data from the Sioux City/Dakota, Woodbury Counties CoC indicates that nearly a third of all individuals experiencing homelessness in the CoC were Native American/Indigenous.

Table 7: Demographics of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness in Iowa

| Gender Identity | Homeless Population | | General Population | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % |
| Male | 6,673 | 60% | 1,564,436 | 50% |
| Female | 4,346 | 39% | 1,585,575 | 50% |
| Transgender, non-binary, or questioning | 57 | 1% | N/A | N/A |
| Race/Ethnicity | Homeless Population | | General Population | |
| | # | % | # | % |
| White | 6,769 | 62% | 2,894,547 | 92% |
| Black/African American | 3,570 | 33% | 156,107 | 5% |
| American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Indigenous | 451 | 4% | 28,277 | 1% |
| Asian/Asian-American | 80 | 1% | 97,896 | 3% |
| Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander | 54 | Less than 1% | 6,346 | Less than 1% |
| Hispanic/Latino (any race) | 957 | 9% | 194,407 | 6% |
| Age Group | Homeless Population | | General Population | |
| | # | % | # | % |
| Under 18 | 2,822 | 26% | 728,487 | 23% |

| 18-24 | 976 | 9% | 316,660 | 10% |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 25-54 | 5,587 | 51% | 1,150,737 | 37% |
| 55 and over | 1,608 | 15% | 954,127 | 30% |
| Special Populations | Homeless Population | | General Population | |
| | # | % | # | % |
| People With Disabling Conditions | 5,884 | 54% | 365,878 | 12% |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 881 | 8% | N/A | N/A |
| Veterans | 1,037 | 10% | 178,481 | 7% |
| Chronically Homeless | 1,003 | 9% | N/A | N/A |

Data Sources: 1. HMIS Data, 2021; 2. American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates, 2020

The HMIS analysis also indicated that approximately 20 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness were a member of a family household. Family households experience longer periods of stay within the homeless response system (27 percent experience a length of stay greater than 6 months), compared to single-person households (14 percent). However, family households are more likely to exit to permanent housing situations (58 percent), compared to single-person households (35 percent). In addition, Black or Indigenous households are more likely to be a part of a family household (42 percent), than a part of a single-person household (30 percent). It is important to note that CoC data may undercount family households since many homeless families double up with other households during periods of homelessness and will therefore not be included in HMIS. For doubled-up households, data from the US Department of Education on student homelessness can shed light on the number of families living with other households. This data is explored in more detail for the Individuals At Risk of Homelessness QP.

Table 8: Household Size of Households Experiencing Homelessness

| Household Size (# People) | # Homeless Households | % Homeless Population |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 person | 6,933 | 80% |
| 2 person | 845 | 10% |
| 3 person | 452 | 5% |
| 4 person | 244 | 3% |
| 5 or more people | 252 | 3% |

Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

Table 9 includes demographic data on unaccompanied youth within the homeless response system. It is also important to note that people experiencing homelessness who identify as transgender or non-binary make up a larger share of the unaccompanied youth population (3 percent) than they do within the larger population of people experiencing homelessness (1 percent).

Table 9: Demographic Profile of Unaccompanied Youth in Iowa

| Sex | # Unaccompanied Youth (n=881) | % Unaccompanied Youth |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Male | 490 | 56% |
| Female | 364 | 41% |
| Transgender/Non-Binary/ Questioning | 25 | 3% |
| Race/Ethnicity | # Unaccompanied Youth | % Unaccompanied Youth |
| White | 552 | 63% |
| Black/African American | 285 | 33% |
| Native American/Indigenous | 24 | 3% |
| Asian/Asian American | 8 | 1% |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 4 | 1% |

| Hispanic (any race) | 93 | 11% |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Disability | # Unaccompanied Youth | % Unaccompanied Youth |
| Disabling Condition | 478 | 55% |
| <i>Of those with a disabling condition:</i> | | |
| Physical Disability | 43 | 9% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 73 | 15% |
| Developmental Disability | 75 | 16% |
| Chronic Health Condition | 60 | 13% |
| Mental Health Disorder | 127 | 27% |

Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

For the 2021 Point-In-Time (PIT) count, HUD waived the requirement for CoCs to provide data on unsheltered homelessness due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The most recent data on unsheltered homelessness is therefore the estimates from the 2020 PIT count which indicate that there were 333 people (12 percent of people experiencing homelessness) who were unsheltered in the entire State of Iowa, which was twice the number of unsheltered individuals from 2019. 2020 PIT data also indicates that 368 (14 percent) of people experiencing homelessness are chronically homeless. Table 10 provides demographic information on the chronically homeless population in Iowa. Those who are chronically homeless are disproportionately male, White, and over the age of 55.

Table 10: Demographic Profile of Chronic Homelessness in Iowa

| Sex | # Chronically Homeless | % Chronically Homeless |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Male | 734 | 73% |
| Female | 264 | 26% |
| Transgender, Non-Binary, or Questioning | 5 | 1% |
| Race/Ethnicity | # Chronically Homeless | % Chronically Homeless |

| White | 731 | 73% |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Black/African American | 200 | 20% |
| Native American/Indigenous | 54 | 5% |
| Asian/Asian American | 9 | 1% |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 3 | <1% |
| Hispanic (any race) | 58 | 6% |
| Age Group | # Chronically Homeless | % Chronically Homeless |
| Under 18 | 2 | <1% |
| 18-24 | 70 | 7% |
| 25-54 | 666 | 66% |
| 55 and over | 265 | 26% |
| Disability | # Chronically Homeless | % Chronically Homeless |
| Physical Disability | 162 | 16% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 198 | 20% |
| Developmental Disability | 76 | 8% |
| Chronic Health Condition | 186 | 19% |
| Mental Health Disorder | 275 | 27% |

Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

Veterans

HMIS data indicates that about 10 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness, or 1,023 people, were veterans in 2021. Table 11 includes demographic information for Iowa's homeless veterans and shows that the majority were male (92 percent), most were White (75 percent), the majority had a disabling condition (80 percent), and more than half (55 percent) were older than 55 years.

Table 11: Demographic Profile of Homeless Veterans in Iowa

| Sex | # Homeless Veterans | % Homeless Veterans |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Male | 949 | 92% |
| Female | 81 | 8% |
| Race/Ethnicity | # Homeless Veterans | % Homeless Veterans |
| White | 775 | 75% |
| Black/African American | 210 | 21% |
| Native American/Indigenous | 34 | 3% |
| Asian/Asian American | 1 | <1% |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 3 | <1% |
| Hispanic (any race) | 35 | 3% |
| Age Group | # Homeless Veterans | % Homeless Veterans |
| Over Age 55 | 560 | 55% |
| Disability | # Homeless Veterans | % Homeless Veterans |
| Disabling Condition | 805 | 80% |
| <i>Of those with a disabling condition:</i> | | |
| Physical Disability | 110 | 14% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 88 | 11% |
| Developmental Disability | 22 | 3% |
| Chronic Health Condition | 111 | 14% |
| Mental Health Disorder | 124 | 15% |

Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

People with Disabilities

In 2021, HMIS data shows that there were 5,884 individuals, or over half of all people experiencing homelessness, who had a disabling condition. Of these individuals, 60 percent had a mental health disorder, 42 percent had a chronic health condition, 35 percent had a physical disability, 34 percent had a substance-related disability, and 19 percent had a developmental disability. Table 12 provides demographic information for individuals experiencing homelessness with a disabling condition. People with disabilities experience similar lengths of stay compared to those without disabilities but are far less likely to exit to permanent housing and are twice as likely to return to homelessness.

Table 12: Demographic Profile of People with Disabling Conditions in Iowa

| Gender Identify | # w/ Disabling Condition | % w/ Disabling Condition |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Male | 2,115 | 63% |
| Female | 3,711 | 36% |
| Transgender, non-binary, or questioning | 47 | 1% |
| Race/Ethnicity | # w/ Disabling Condition | % w/ Disabling Condition |
| White | 4,196 | 72% |
| Black/African American | 1379 | 24% |
| Native American/Indigenous | 217 | 4% |
| Asian or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 32 | 1% |
| Hispanic (any race) | 398 | 7% |
| Age Group | # w/ Disabling Condition | % w/ Disabling Condition |
| Under 18 | 549 | 9% |
| 18-24 | 485 | 8% |
| 25-54 | 3,530 | 60% |
| Over Age 55 | 1,307 | 22% |
| Disability | # w/ Disabling Condition | % w/ Disabling Condition |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|
| Physical Disability | 835 | 35% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 1,012 | 34% |
| Developmental Disability | 465 | 19% |
| Chronic Health Condition | 1,007 | 42% |
| Mental Health Disorder | 1,446 | 60% |

Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

Individuals At Risk of Homelessness

To estimate the size and demographic composition of individuals at risk of homelessness, IFA gathered and analyzed the 2014–2018 five-year estimates for the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data for the State of Iowa. CHAS data includes information on the types of housing problems and needs facing households at different income levels in a geographic area. For the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, data from CHAS aligns with parts of the HOME-ARP definition for individuals at risk of experiencing homelessness. Specifically, CHAS data includes information on the size and demographic composition of households earning less than 30 percent of the area median income (AMI) who are experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems captured in CHAS data. The four severe housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities.
- Housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities.
- Households that are severely overcrowded (defined as having more than 1.5 people per room).
- Households that are severely cost-burdened (defined as spending over 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs).

Households earning less than 30 percent AMI, also referred to as extremely low-income households, have an increased risk of homelessness, which is further compounded for households experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems.

In Iowa, 2018 CHAS data indicates that there were 139,960 extremely low-income households across the state. Of these households, 51,110 were owners and 88,850 were renters. Overall, 84,690 (61 percent of all extremely low-income households) experienced one or more of the four severe housing problems. **The most common severe housing problem faced by this population was severe housing cost burden with 81,605 paying more than half of their income on housing costs.**

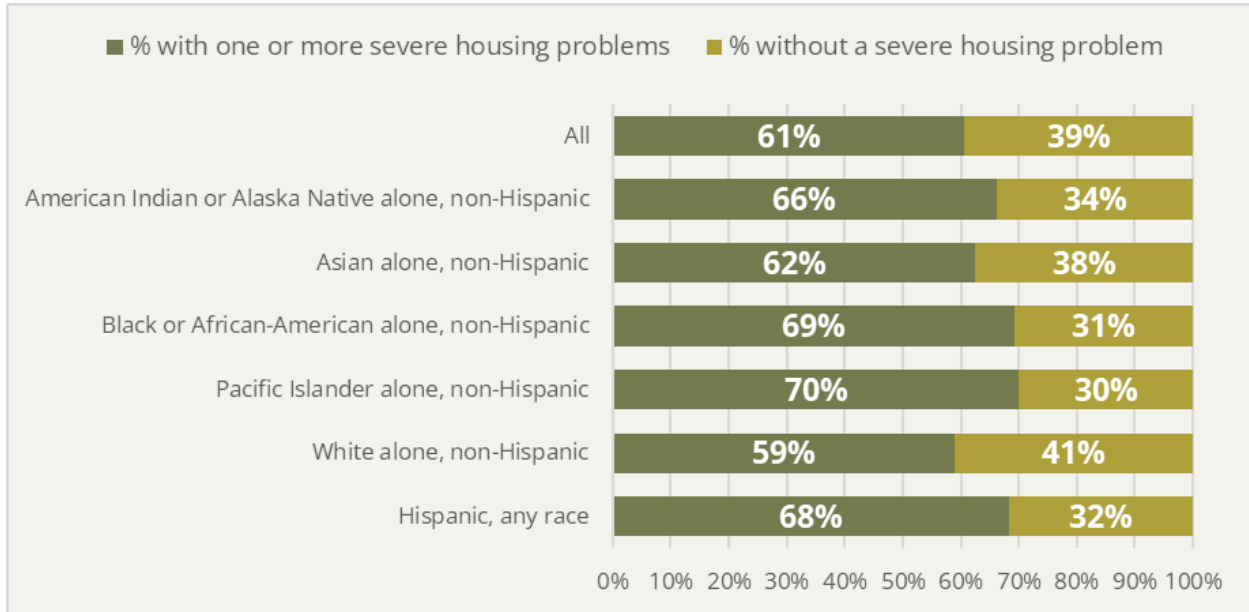
Table 13 includes a breakdown of households earning less than 30 percent AMI by race/ethnicity and indicates whether the household experienced one or more of the four severe housing problems while Figure 13 compares the percentages of extremely low-income households who have at least one severe housing problem to those who do not. For CHAS data, the race/ethnicity of the household is determined by the race/ethnicity of the head of the household who provided data on behalf of the household.

Table 13: Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity Among Extremely Low-Income Households

| Race/Ethnicity | Extremely Low-Income Households | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | # With One or More Severe Housing Problems | # Without Severe Housing Problems | Total Extremely Low-Income Households |
| American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic | 400 | 205 | 605 |
| Asian alone, non-Hispanic | 2,735 | 1,645 | 4,380 |
| Black or African American, non-Hispanic | 7,545 | 3,345 | 10,890 |
| Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic | 70 | 30 | 100 |
| White alone, non-Hispanic | 67,040 | 46,725 | 113,765 |
| Hispanic, any race | 5,085 | 2,355 | 7,440 |
| Total | 84,690 | 55,270 | 139,960 |

Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

Figure 13: Share of Extremely Low-Income Households With and Without Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity



Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

Of the 84,690 extremely low-income households who experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems, 79 percent were White (non-Hispanic), 9 percent were Black/African American (non-Hispanic), 4 percent were another race (non-Hispanic), and 6 percent were Hispanic (any race). When disaggregated by race and ethnicity, however, White (non-Hispanic) households had the lowest share of households experiencing a severe housing problem within the same race/ethnicity (59 percent), while the highest shares of households with one or more severe housing problems were for Hispanic (any race), Black/African American (non-Hispanic), and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) households at 68 percent, 69 percent, and 70 percent, respectively. It is important to note that the population of Pacific Islander households earning less than 30 percent AMI was 100 households with 70 of these households experiencing one or more severe housing problems. The size of this population in the CHAS data means that the available data may not accurately capture the housing situations for this population across the state.

Table 14 explores the demographic composition of extremely low-income households experiencing one or more severe housing problems by tenure. Overall, about two-thirds of households in this population were renters (56,385 or 67 percent) while one-third were owners (28,305 or 33 percent). Figure 14 depicts the percentage of households by tenure and race/ethnicity and indicates that there was wide variation in housing tenure across racial and ethnic groups. Specifically, 90 percent of extremely low-income Black/African American households with at least one severe housing problem were renters whereas this

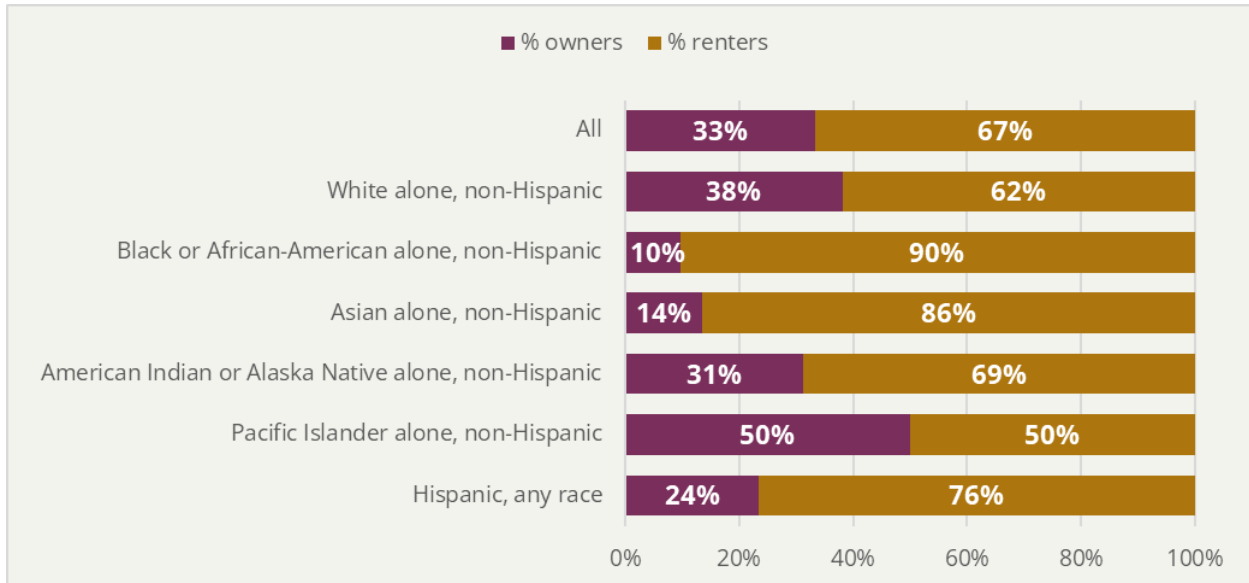
figure was 62 percent for White households and 50 percent for Pacific Islander households. Variations in housing tenure by race and ethnicity have implications for the types of housing assistance that could be provided to mitigate housing problems or lower the housing cost burden.

Table 14: Race/Ethnicity of Extremely Low-Income Households With One or More Severe Housing Problems by Tenure

| Race/Ethnicity | Extremely Low-Income Households With One or More Severe Housing Problems | | |
|--|--|---------|--------|
| | Owners | Renters | Total |
| American Indian or Alaska Native alone, non-Hispanic | 125 | 275 | 400 |
| Asian alone, non-Hispanic | 370 | 2,365 | 2,735 |
| Black/African American, non-Hispanic | 725 | 6,820 | 7,545 |
| Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic | 35 | 35 | 70 |
| White alone, non-Hispanic | 25,525 | 41,515 | 67,040 |
| Hispanic, any race | 1,195 | 3,890 | 5,085 |
| Total | 28,305 | 56,385 | 84,690 |

Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

Figure 14: Percentage of Extremely Low-Income Households With One or More Severe Housing Problems by Tenure and Race/Ethnicity



Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

CHAS data from 2018 also indicates that among extremely low-income, severely cost-burdened households, the three most common household types were small family, elderly/non-family, and other households. Table 15 includes a breakdown of household types included in CHAS data. Families are defined as related individuals living together in the same household. CHAS data include the following household types.

- Small families: two- to four-person households.
- Large families: five or more people.
- Elderly families: two people, with either or both aged 62 and over.
- Elderly non-family: unrelated individuals, over age 62.
- Other (non-elderly, non-family): could include unrelated individuals living together, or people living alone, who are under age 62.

In 2018, there were 21,000 extremely low-income and severely cost-burdened small-family households, 17,965 elderly/non-family households, and 34,500 other households. While 70 percent of small families and 81 percent of other households were renters, 55 percent of elderly/non-family households were owners.

Table 15: Household Types of Extremely Low-Income Households With Severe Housing Cost Burden by Tenure

| Household Type | Extremely Low-Income Households With Severe Housing Cost Burden | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|--------|
| | Owners | Renters | Total |
| Elderly family | 3,300 | 930 | 4,230 |
| Small family | 6,330 | 14,670 | 21,000 |
| Large family | 1,305 | 2,600 | 3,905 |
| Elderly non-family | 9,905 | 8,060 | 17,965 |
| Other (non-elderly, non-family) | 6,505 | 27,995 | 34,500 |
| Total | 27,345 | 54,255 | 81,600 |

Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

Student Homelessness

In addition to analyzing CHAS data, IFA collected data from the US Department of Education on student homelessness for school year (SY) 2019–2020 for enrolled students in pre-K through grade 12. [Data from the ED Facts Initiative](#) includes information collected by local educational agencies on the number of enrolled students experiencing homelessness and provides insight into households with enrolled students who may not meet the HOME-ARP QP definition of “homeless,” but meet the definition for individuals at risk of homelessness. Specifically, ED Facts data define homeless persons as individuals lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and include the following conditions:

- Children and youth who are sharing housing with others due to loss of housing, an economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds because they lack alternative accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or were abandoned in hospitals.
- Children and youth whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not meant for human habitation.
- Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.
- Migratory children who qualify as homeless because the children are living in the circumstances described above.

Although EDFacts data provide useful information to estimate the number of enrolled students experiencing homelessness, it is important to note several factors which have likely influenced the accuracy of the data. In order to comply with federal laws to protect the privacy of student education records, data elements in the EDFacts data are suppressed if the count of students is between zero and two. This is to prevent data users from identifying students using demographic information when counts are low and suggests that counts may under-represent the true extent of student homelessness. Another factor influencing data collection on student homelessness was the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2019–2020 school year witnessed the beginning of the pandemic and the transition to online learning for many across the country. For students experiencing homelessness, the shift to online learning may have prevented some students from staying connected to their schools. At the same time, the pandemic also led to new sources of federal funding including resources to help schools identify and assist homeless students. This likely contributed to a reduction in the number of homeless students during the school year. It is unclear the full extent to which these factors have impacted the accuracy of the EDFacts data for the 2019–2020 school year.

Table 16 summarizes the EDFacts data on enrolled students in Iowa during the 2019–2020 school year. **The data indicates that there were 6,042 enrolled students, or 1.2 percent of the entire enrolled student population, who were homeless during the school year.** Figure 15 depicts how, with the exception of Asian students, students of color were overrepresented among enrolled students experiencing homelessness in Iowa. Specifically, students identifying as Black/African American represented 25 percent of homeless students despite making up 6 percent of the total enrolled student population. Similarly, Hispanic/Latino students comprised 18 percent of homeless students but represented 11 percent of all enrolled students. Conversely, White and Asian students were underrepresented among students experiencing homelessness. While White students made up 44 percent of homeless students, they represented 74 percent of all enrolled students. Students who identified as Asian comprised 1 percent of students experiencing homelessness while representing 3 percent of all enrolled students.

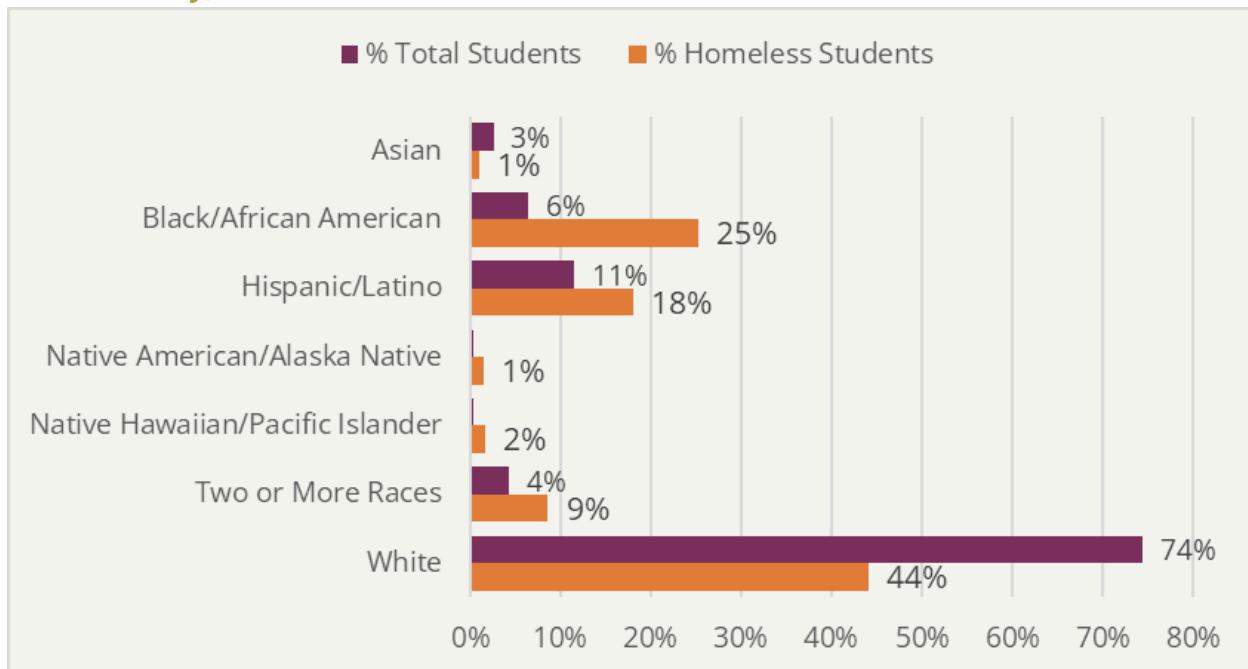
Table 16: Race/Ethnicity of Homeless Enrolled Students and Total Enrolled Students in Iowa, SY 2019–2020

| Race/Ethnicity | Enrolled Students Experiencing Homelessness | | Total Enrolled Student Population | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| | # Students | % Total Homeless Students | # Students | % Total Students |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 86 | 1% | 1,878 | 0.4% |
| Asian | 58 | 1% | 13,362 | 3% |
| Black/African American | 1,526 | 25% | 33,589 | 6% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 100 | 2% | 1,673 | 0.3% |
| Two or More Races | 520 | 9% | 22,387 | 4% |
| White | 2,666 | 44% | 385,242 | 74% |
| Hispanic/Latino* | 1,086 | 18% | 59,190 | 11% |
| Total | | 100% | 517,321 | 100% |

**Data from ED Facts classifies Hispanic/Latino as a race category, unlike CHAS data which considers Hispanic as an ethnicity that is a distinct category from race groups.*

Data Source: ED Facts Initiative, SY 2019–2020

Figure 15: Share of Total Enrolled Students and Homeless Enrolled Students in Iowa by Race/Ethnicity, SY 2019–2020



Data Source: EDFacts Initiative, SY 2019–2020

EDFacts data also provide information on various subgroups of students experiencing homelessness. During the 2019–2020 school year, among students experiencing homelessness, 1,345 were children with a disability, 932 were unaccompanied youth, 703 had limited English proficiency, and 10 were migratory children. Migratory children are defined as children under the age of 21 who move with or move to join a parent or spouse who is a migratory agricultural worker or migratory fisher. These subgroups are not mutually exclusive and the EDFacts data do not provide information on the overlap between subgroups.

National Low Income Housing Coalition Iowa State Profile

Data provided by the National Low Income Housing Coalition offers more recent data on the size and demographic composition of extremely low-income households in Iowa. In 2020, the National Low Income Housing Coalition found that there were 98,194 extremely low-income renter households, which represents about 27 percent of the state’s 366,974 renter households. In Iowa, an extremely low-income household of four could earn a maximum of \$26,200 annually.

In addition, of the state’s extremely low-income renter households, 86 percent paid more than 30 percent on housing costs and 67 percent spent over half of their income on housing costs. For very low-income renter households, these figures were 63 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

Persons Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

To estimate the size and demographic composition of persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking, IFA gathered and analyzed data from several sources, as there is no single existing data source that aligns with all components of this QP definition. Specifically, IFA relied on law enforcement and crime data from the Iowa Attorney General's Crime Victim Assistance Division (CVAD) and the Iowa Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Both sources provide information on criminal offenses and victims who received assistance in 2021. IFA also analyzed data from advocacy organizations including the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) and the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV), which provided information on the size and demographic composition of individuals experiencing domestic violence and human trafficking in the state. Lastly, IFA reviewed a 2017 Human Trafficking Needs Assessment sponsored by the Iowa Attorney General's CVAD that explored the needs facing victims of human trafficking from the perspective of survivors as well as service providers, law enforcement, and medical professionals who engage with this population. There was also 2021 HMIS data on individuals experiencing homelessness who self-reported that they were fleeing domestic violence or were survivors of domestic violence.

As with other data sources used for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, it is not possible to deduplicate across multiple sources to estimate the number of unique individuals in a QP. In addition, data on individuals experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking is notoriously difficult to locate, due to several reasons. Individuals who experience these types of traumas may not report incidents to law enforcement or other reporting agencies for fear of retaliation from perpetrators, not being believed, being shamed, or other potential repercussions. In other cases, individuals, advocates, and service providers may take intentional steps to limit publicly available information on individuals who have experienced such trauma in order to protect their privacy. The implications of these data limitations are that estimates likely represent a fraction of the true population experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking across Iowa. Therefore, for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, IFA pieced together various data sources to best estimate the size and demographic composition of individuals in this group.

Individuals Assisted by the Iowa Attorney General's Crime Victim Assistance Division

Data from the Iowa Attorney General's Office indicates that in 2021, **the CVAD assisted 30,468 victims of domestic abuse, 10,434 victims of sexual assault, 1,189 victims of stalking, 642 victims of sex trafficking, and 145 victims of labor trafficking across the State of Iowa.**

Table 17 and Figure 16 provide a breakdown of the victims of domestic abuse and sexual assault by gender who received CVAD assistance in 2021. Overall, most victims of domestic abuse and sexual assault were female; however, a large share of children and adolescents were victims of sexual assault.

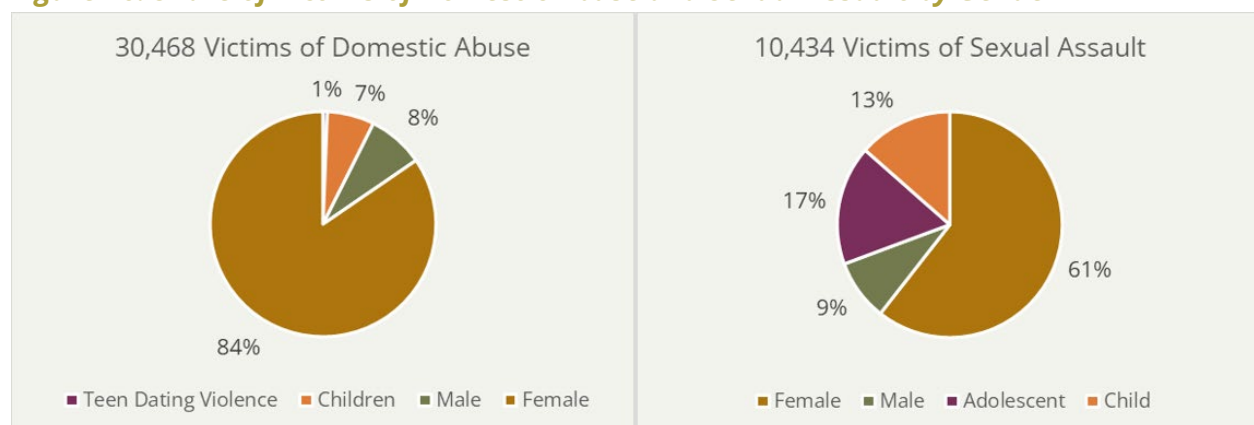
Table 17: Gender of Victims of Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault Served by CVAD

| Gender | Victims of Domestic Abuse | | Victims of Sexual Assault | |
|------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | # Victims | % Total | # Victims | % Total |
| Female | 25,771 | 85% | 6,321 | 61% |
| Male | 2,452 | 8% | 914 | 9% |
| Child | 2,059 | 7% | 1,412 | 14% |
| Adolescent | 186 | 1% | 1,787 | 17% |

**Male and female victims of incestuous sexual abuse are included in the counts for male and female victims, respectively. Adolescents include victims of teen dating violence (included in the count for domestic abuse) and adolescent victims of sexual abuse.*

Data Source: Iowa Attorney General CVAD, Annual Report, 2021

Figure 16: Share of Victims of Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault by Gender



Data Source: Iowa Attorney General CVAD, Annual Report, 2021

While CVAD data provides a breakdown of gender for victims of domestic abuse and sexual assault, there is no additional demographic data for this population. Instead, the CVAD provides demographic data for all individuals served by the Victim Services Support (VSS)

program, which served a total of 54,894 people in 2021. Of these, **42,878 or 78 percent were victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking**, so the demographic information for individuals served by VSS provides approximate information on the racial and ethnic distribution of individuals who may qualify under the HOME-ARP QP. Table 18 provides the demographic breakdown for all crime victims in 2021. The data indicates that 38 percent of all crime victims lived in a rural area, which is defined as a population with less than 50,000 people, and 14 percent of crime victims had a physical or cognitive disability.

Table 18: Demographic Information for All Crime Victims Served by VSS

| Age Bracket | Crime Victims Served by VSS Program | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | # Victims | % Total |
| Under 12 | 3,605 | 7% |
| 13-17 | 4,074 | 7% |
| 18-24 | 6,615 | 12% |
| 25-59 | 30,653 | 56% |
| 60 and over | 2,663 | 5% |
| Unknown age | 7,284 | 13% |
| Race/Ethnicity | Crime Victims Served by VSS Program | |
| | # Victims | % Total |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 621 | 1% |
| Asian | 779 | 1% |
| Black/African American | 6,799 | 12% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 5,807 | 11% |
| Multi-Race | 1,362 | 2% |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 134 | 0.2% |
| White/Caucasian | 30,705 | 56% |

| Unknown/Other | 8,687 | 16% |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Subpopulations | | |
| Crime Victims Served by VSS Program | | |
| | # Victims | % Total |
| Rural (population under 50,000) | 20,916 | 38% |
| Physical/cognitive disabilities | 7,603 | 14% |
| Limited English Proficiency | 4,139 | 8% |
| Immigrants, refugees, asylees | 3,750 | 7% |

Data Source: Iowa Attorney General CVAD, Annual Report, 2021

Crime Data from the Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The Iowa Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting Program provides data on criminal offenses across the state that can be used to estimate the number of individuals who have experienced domestic abuse, sexual assault, and human trafficking. IFA gathered data on the number of victims for specific crimes that may include individuals who qualify under the HOME-ARP QP. Specifically, IFA collected data on crimes categorized as human trafficking; non-consensual sex offenses including rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and fondling; and offenses classified as an incident involving domestic abuse which is defined in the state's [Uniform Crime Reporting Program User Manual](#).

Table 19 indicates that there were **2,289 non-consensual sex offenses and human trafficking offenses reported across Iowa in 2021**. Of these offenses, 2,276 or 99 percent were sex offenses, 10 were sex trafficking, and 3 were labor trafficking. Victims were predominantly female (88 percent), and most were White (82 percent). Almost half of all victims (49 percent) were aged 15 or under and 80 percent of all victims were aged 25 and under.

Data on the victim's relationship to their offender is difficult to interpret for this population. Of the 2,289 offenses reported in 2021, there are 2,132 relationships reported between victims and offenders. According to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program User Manual, relationships must be reported when the offense is a crime against persons and up to ten relationships can be reported per offense in the event that there are multiple offenders. Since all the offenses analyzed in Table 19 are crimes against persons and there are fewer relationships reported than total offenses, it appears that data is missing for this population. This is important to keep in mind when interpreting the data for HOME-ARP. For the data that is available, the two most common relationship types were victims who were acquaintances with their offender and victims who were family members with their offender.

Table 19: Demographic Data of Victims of Sex Offenses and Human Trafficking

| Gender | | Sex Offense and Human Trafficking Victims | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| | # Victims | % Total | |
| Female | 2,006 | 88% | |
| Male | 272 | 12% | |
| Unknown | 11 | 0.5% | |
| Age Bracket | | Sex Offense and Human Trafficking Victims | |
| | # Victims | % Total | |
| Under 10 | 434 | 19% | |
| 11-15 | 678 | 30% | |
| 16-25 | 720 | 31% | |
| 26-60 | 423 | 18% | |
| 61 and over | 30 | 1% | |
| Unknown age | 14 | 1% | |
| Race/Ethnicity | | Sex Offense and Human Trafficking Victims | |
| | # Victims | % Total | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 17 | 1% | |
| Asian | 27 | 1% | |
| Black/African American | 208 | 9% | |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 5 | 0.2% | |
| White | 1,880 | 82% | |
| Hispanic (any race) | 186 | 8% | |
| Unknown | 152 | 7% | |
| Victims' Relationship to the | | Sex Offense and Human Trafficking Victims | |

| Offender | # Victims | % Total |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Victim was an acquaintance or otherwise known | 922 | 43% |
| Victim was a romantic partner | 173 | 8% |
| Victim was a former partner | 36 | 2% |
| Victim was a family member | 610 | 29% |
| Victim was a coworker | 9 | 0.4% |
| Victim was a friend | 167 | 8% |
| Victim was a stranger | 81 | 4% |
| Other relationship | 2 | 0.1% |
| Relationship unknown | 132 | 6% |

Data Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in Iowa Public Portal, 2021

Table 20 includes demographic information for victims of domestic abuse. Incidents involving domestic abuse can include a variety of offenses, some of which may be represented by the data in Table 19, while other offenses, such as aggravated assault, are not captured in Table 19. Domestic abuse is defined in [Iowa Code § 236.2](#) and generally includes assault between family or household members who live together; separated or divorced spouses; and current or former romantic partners.

In 2021, there were 6,068 incidents of domestic abuse in Iowa. The majority of victims were female (76 percent), identified as White (77 percent), and were adults (99 percent). For both female and male victims of domestic abuse, the two most common relationship types of victims to offenders were romantic partners (such as boyfriends/girlfriends, common-law spouses, and spouses), followed by family members. Specifically, 87 percent of female victims were romantic partners with their offenders and 10 percent were family members of their offenders. These figures were 78 percent and 18 percent, respectively, for male victims.

Table 20: Demographic Data of Victims of Domestic Abuse

| Sex | # Victims | % Total Victims |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| Female | 4,628 | 76% |
| Male | 1,434 | 24% |
| Unknown | 6 | 0% |
| Race/Ethnicity | # Victims | % Total Victims |
| American Indian/Native American | 126 | 2% |
| Asian | 74 | 1% |
| Black or African American | 1,071 | 18% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 7 | 0% |
| White | 4,688 | 77% |
| Unknown race | 102 | 2% |
| Hispanic (any race) | 459 | 8% |
| Age Group | # Victims | % Total Victims |
| Adult | 6,022 | 99% |
| Juvenile | 46 | 1% |
| Relationship of Victim to Offender | # Victims | % Total Victims |
| Victim was a romantic partner | 4,979 | 84% |
| Victim was a family member | 715 | 12% |
| Victim was an ex-partner | 176 | 3% |
| Other relationship | 24 | 0.4% |

Data Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in Iowa Public Portal, 2021

Data on Domestic Violence from Advocacy Organizations

Advocacy organizations can also provide information on the prevalence of domestic violence to estimate the size of this population in Iowa. The NNEDV conducts an annual Domestic Violence Counts Report, similar to the CoC PIT count, which identifies the

unduplicated number of individuals served by domestic violence shelter programs across the country during a single 24-hour period. This data provides a snapshot of the needs facing adults and children of domestic violence and is considered to be an accurate and unduplicated count of individuals across programs since it is often not feasible for the same individual to receive services from more than one domestic violence organization in the same 24-hour period. This benefit is also a limitation, as the data does not allow communities to analyze how the needs for services vary over longer periods of time. NNEDV data for the State of Iowa found that **in 2021, 21 domestic violence service programs served 1,097 adult and child victims of domestic violence in a single day.**

In addition to the NNEDV annual count, data from the Iowa ICADV offers insight into the number of individuals who are survivors of domestic violence and/or fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence. In 2021, ICADV reported that across the ICADV's network of 22 domestic violence programs, **30,468 survivors were served and 43,327 calls for assistance were received by the Iowa Victim Service Call Center.** In addition, ICADV provides legal services for victims and survivors and in 2021, assisted with 43 immigration cases, 7 family law cases, 2 visa approvals, 4 permanent residency approvals, 2 applications for U.S. citizenship, and assisted 3 survivors with becoming eligible to work. Over the course of the year, ICADV provided post-crisis services to 7,146 survivors of domestic violence and received 1,416 crisis calls for assistance.

2021 HMIS Data

HMIS data also provides insights into the size and demographic composition of individuals experiencing both domestic violence and homelessness. Since domestic violence agencies do not participate in HMIS, the number of individuals flagged as fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence in HMIS data represents only those individuals who are experiencing homelessness and self-identify as fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence.

In 2021, there were 2,804 survivors of domestic violence, of whom 807 were currently fleeing domestic violence. Of these individuals, 82 percent were female, 17 percent were male, and 1 percent were transgender, non-binary, or questioning. The majority of individuals (80 percent) were between the ages of 25 and 54 and 13 percent were aged 24 and under. Of the individuals experiencing homelessness who were also survivors or victims of domestic violence, 65 percent were White, 28 percent were Black/African American, 7 percent were Hispanic/Latino, 5 percent were Native American or Indigenous, 1 percent were Asian, and 1 percent were Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. HMIS data also indicate that almost two-thirds (63 percent) of this population had a disabling condition. Information on the household size for survivors and victims indicates that 61 percent were fleeing domestic violence individually, 17 percent were fleeing with one other household member, 11 percent were fleeing with two or more household members, and the remaining 11 percent were fleeing with three or more household members.

Human Trafficking Needs Assessment for the State of Iowa

The final data source that IFA analyzed for this QP was a 2017 Human Trafficking Needs Assessment for the State of Iowa that was sponsored by the Iowa Attorney General's Office CVAD. Although dated, this report conducted 16 interviews with survivors of human trafficking in Iowa and surveyed around 700 service providers, law enforcement personnel, and medical professionals on the prevalence, nature, and service needs of victims of human trafficking. Most survey responses were from service providers (50 percent), followed by law enforcement (38 percent), and then medical professionals (12 percent). Since medical professionals comprised fewer responses, and several survey responses were incomplete, some data is only available for service providers and law enforcement personnel. Lastly, questions in the survey asked service providers, law enforcement personnel, and medical professionals to provide information on their caseloads from 2013 to 2015.

The assessment found that 68 percent of service providers reported interacting with human trafficking victims compared to 23 percent of law enforcement. In 2015, survey respondents indicated that they served around 100 confirmed sex trafficking cases and more than 50 confirmed labor trafficking cases, plus approximately 100 or more suspected human trafficking cases.

Service providers and law enforcement were asked to report the number of suspected cases of human trafficking they believed they interacted with based on their 2015 caseload. Table 21 depicts the share of service providers and law enforcement personnel who reported serving adult victims of sex trafficking, minors who were victims of sex trafficking, and victims of labor trafficking. Most survey respondents indicated that they did not serve any victims of human trafficking. For those who did serve victims, many only served one or two during the year. The data also indicates that service providers reported serving higher numbers of victims compared to law enforcement, suggesting that service providers have a higher caseload of human trafficking victims relative to law enforcement.

Table 21: Service Providers and Law Enforcement Who Served Human Trafficking Victims in 2015 by Number of Victims Served

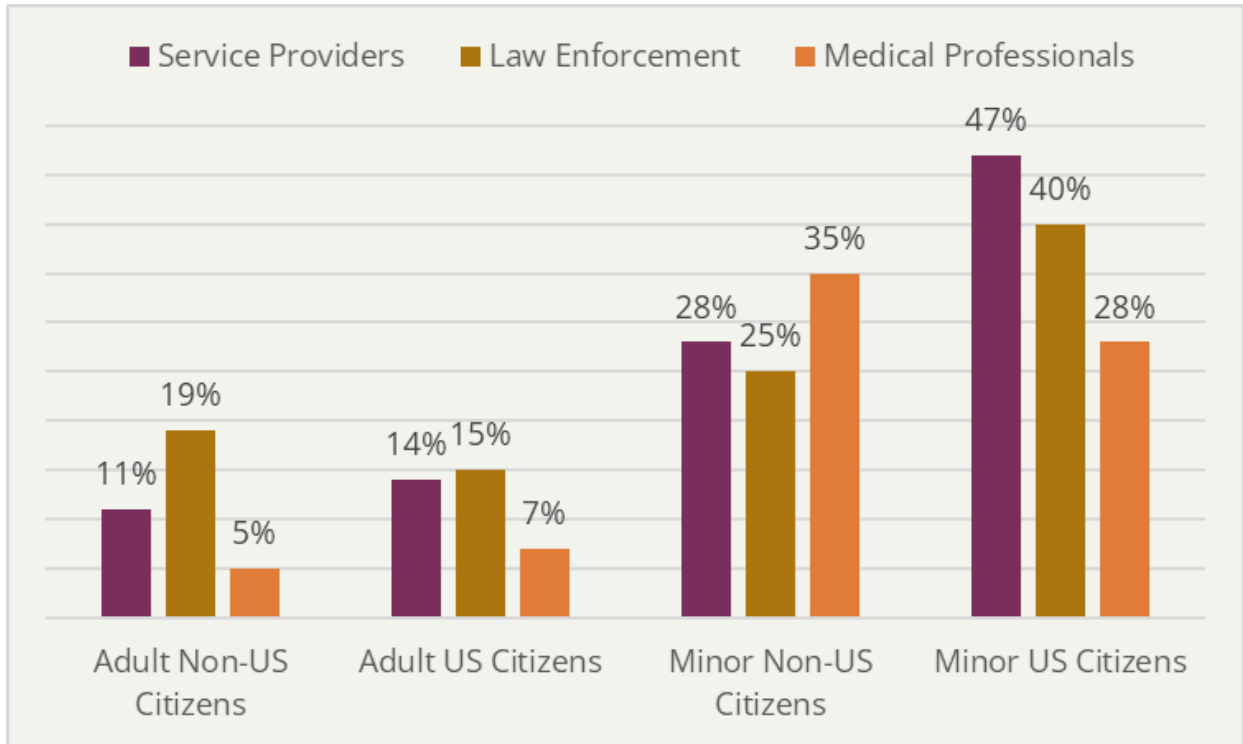
| Type of Trafficking | Number of Victims/Cases | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----|
| | 0 | 1 to 2 | 3 to 4 | 5 to 10 | 10+ |
| Adult Victims of Sex Trafficking | | | | | |
| Service Providers | 26% | 37% | 14% | 16% | 7% |
| Law Enforcement | 52% | 40% | 6% | 0% | 2% |
| Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking | | | | | |
| Service Providers | 44% | 26% | 15% | 6% | 8% |
| Law Enforcement | 77% | 19% | 2% | 2% | 0% |
| Victims of Labor Trafficking | | | | | |
| Service Providers | 61% | 24% | 7% | 4% | 4% |
| Law Enforcement | 88% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Data Source: Understanding Human Trafficking in Iowa Report, 2017

When asked about the demographic composition of victims of human trafficking, 78 percent of service providers and 74 percent of law enforcement reported that three-fourths or more of human trafficking victims were female. In addition, 40 percent of service providers and 38 percent of law enforcement reported that human trafficking victims were adults between the ages of 18–39. Survey respondents also indicated that the most common types of reported human trafficking were pornography, forced prostitution, sex tourism and entertainment, and use in criminal activity.

The survey also asked respondents which demographic groups they believed were most often the victims of human trafficking in Iowa. **Overall, 75 percent of respondents indicated that minors (US citizens and non-citizens) were most often the victims of human trafficking.** Figure 17 provides the percentage of service providers, law enforcement, and medical professionals who indicated the prevalence of human trafficking by age and citizenship categories. Although the survey did not differentiate between sex and labor trafficking for this question, the variation in responses suggests that service providers, law enforcement, and medical providers may engage with different segments of the trafficked population.

Figure 17 : Perceptions of the Prevalence of Human Trafficking Across Demographic Groups



Data Source: Understanding Human Trafficking in Iowa Report, 2017

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability

The fourth HOME-ARP QP is for “other populations” where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent homelessness or would serve those with the greatest risk of housing instability. To estimate the size and demographic composition of this QP, IFA analyzed several data sources including 2018 CHAS data on households earning between 30–50 percent AMI who are experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems captured in the data. IFA also collected data from the 2016–2020 five-year estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS) for information on veterans in Iowa living below the poverty line. In addition, data from Iowa’s Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) Program from 2020 provides additional insight into low-income families who received utility assistance and may qualify for HOME-ARP. Lastly, data from Common Good Iowa offers statewide information on the size and demographic composition of households that are unable to afford housing and basic living costs.

Very Low-Income Households With One or More Severe Housing Problems

Households earning between 30–50 percent AMI, also referred to as very low-income households, are at risk of homelessness particularly if they are experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems.

In Iowa, 2018 CHAS data indicates that there were 144,310 very low-income households across the state. Of these households, there was an even split by tenure with 73,775 (51 percent) owners and 70,535 (49 percent) renters. Of all very low-income households, 31,995 or 22 percent experienced one or more of the four severe housing problems. **The most common severe housing problem faced by this population was severe housing cost burden with 26,615 households spending over half of their income on housing costs.**

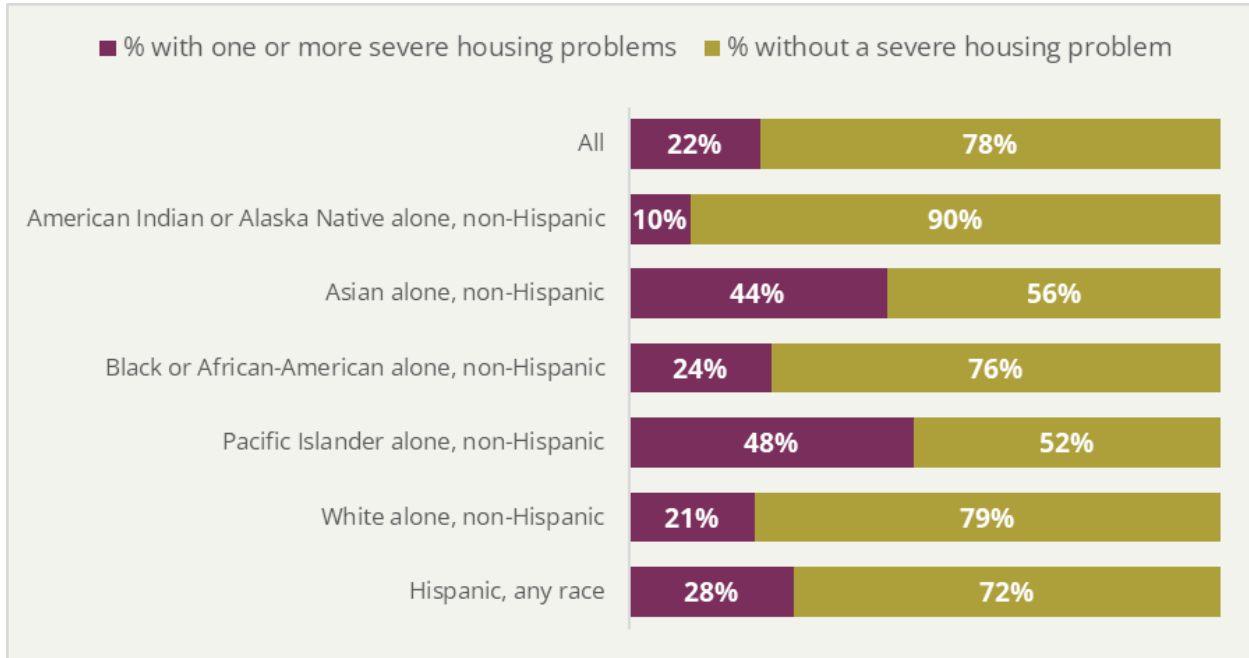
Table 22 includes a breakdown of the households earning between 30–50 percent AMI by race/ethnicity and indicates whether the household experienced one or more of the four severe housing problems while Figure 18 compares the percentages of very low-income households who have at least one severe housing problem to those who do not. For CHAS data, the race and ethnicity of the household is determined by the race and ethnicity of the head of the household who provided data on behalf of the household.

Table 22: Presence of Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity Among Very Low-Income Households

| Race/Ethnicity | Very Low-Income Households | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | # With One or More Severe Housing Problems | # Without Severe Housing Problems | Total Very Low-Income Households |
| American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic | 70 | 600 | 670 |
| Asian alone, non-Hispanic | 1,025 | 1,320 | 2,345 |
| Black or African American, non-Hispanic | 1,665 | 5,205 | 6,870 |
| Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic | 70 | 75 | 145 |
| White alone, non-Hispanic | 26,360 | 97,955 | 124,315 |
| Hispanic, any race | 2,300 | 5,970 | 8,270 |
| Total | 31,995 | 112,320 | 144,315 |

Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

Figure 18 : Share of Very Low-Income Households With and Without Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity



Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

Of the 31,995 very low-income households who experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems, 82 percent were White (non-Hispanic), 5 percent were Black/African American (non-Hispanic), 4 percent were another race (non-Hispanic), and 7 percent were Hispanic (any race). When disaggregated by race and ethnicity, there were clear differences in the percentage of households with severe housing problems for each group. American Indian/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) households had the lowest share of households experiencing a severe housing problem within the same race/ethnicity (10 percent), while the highest shares of households with one or more severe housing problems were for Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) and Asian (non-Hispanic) households at 48 percent and 44 percent, respectively. It is important to note that the populations of American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander households were both fairly small, so the percentages of households experiencing severe housing problems may not accurately reflect the housing situations for these groups in Iowa.

The data suggest that among very low-income households with one or more severe housing problems, Asian households were disproportionately impacted by severe housing problems relative to the population as a whole. Disproportionately greater need occurs if a specific race or ethnicity at a given income level experiences housing problems at a rate that is 10 percentage points higher than the income level as a whole. Since the rate of very low-income households in Iowa experiencing one or more severe housing problems is 22

percent, and 44 percent of Asian households have at least one severe housing problem, this population is experiencing disproportionately greater need.

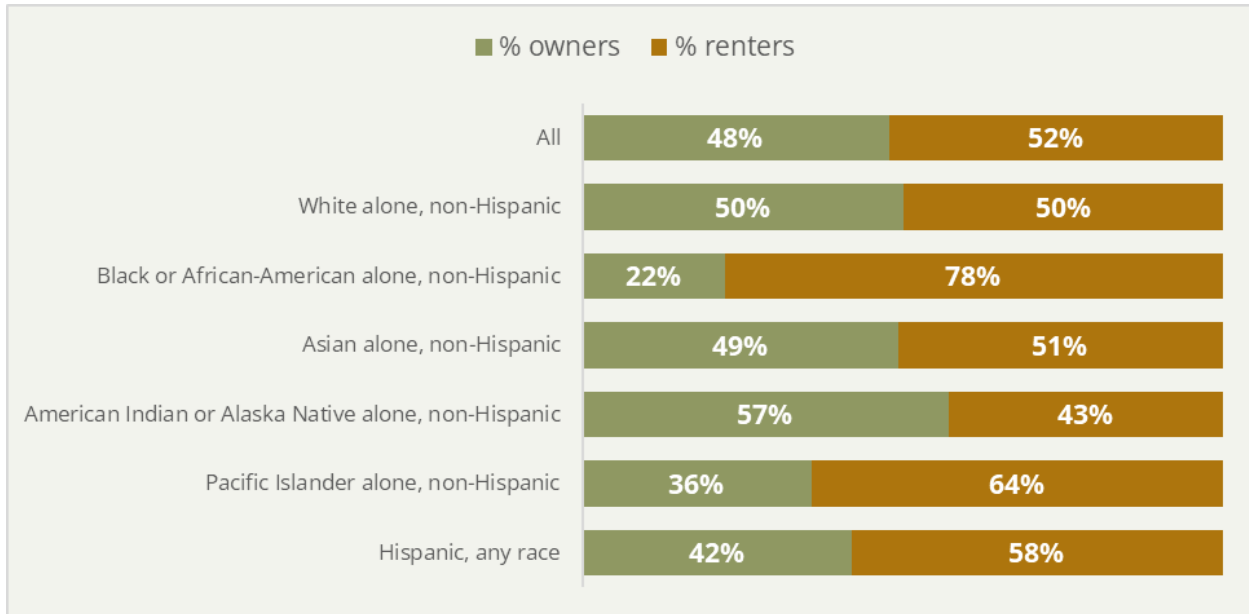
Table 23 explores the demographic composition of very low-income households experiencing one or more severe housing problems by tenure. Overall, a little over half of the households in this population were renters (16,690 or 52 percent) while less than half were owners (15,305 or 48 percent). Figure 19 depicts the percentage of households by tenure and race/ethnicity and indicates that there was wide variation in housing tenure across racial and ethnic groups. Specifically, 78 percent of very low-income Black/African American households with at least one severe housing problem were renters whereas this figure was 58 percent for Hispanic (any race) households and 50 percent for White (non-Hispanic) households. Variations in housing tenure by race and ethnicity have implications for the types of housing assistance that could be provided to mitigate housing problems or lower the housing cost burden.

Table 23: Race/Ethnicity of Very Low-Income Households With One or More Severe Housing Problems by Tenure

| Race/Ethnicity | Very Low-Income Households With One or More Severe Housing Problems | | |
|--|---|---------|--------|
| | Owners | Renters | Total |
| American Indian or Alaska Native alone, non-Hispanic | 40 | 30 | 70 |
| Asian alone, non-Hispanic | 505 | 520 | 1,025 |
| Black/African American, non-Hispanic | 370 | 1,295 | 1,665 |
| Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic | 25 | 45 | 70 |
| White alone, non-Hispanic | 13,230 | 13,130 | 26,360 |
| Hispanic, any race | 965 | 1,335 | 2,300 |
| Total | 15,305 | 16,690 | 31,995 |

Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

Figure 19: Percentage of Very Low-Income Households With One or More Severe Housing Problems by Tenure and Race/Ethnicity



Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

CHAS data from 2018 also indicates that among very low-income, severely cost-burdened households, the three most common household types were elderly/non-family, other households, and small family. Table 24 includes a breakdown of household types included in the CHAS data. Families are defined as related individuals living together in the same household. CHAS data include the following household types.

- Small families: two- to four-person households.
- Large families: five or more people.
- Elderly families: two people, with either or both aged 62 and over.
- Elderly non-family: unrelated individuals, over age 62.
- Other (non-elderly, non-family): could include unrelated individuals living together, or people living alone, who are under age 62.

In 2018, there were 8,525 very low-income and severely cost-burdened elderly/non-family households, the majority of whom (54 percent) were owners. There were 7,430 very low-income other households who were predominantly renters (70 percent) and 6,985 small families who were largely owners (58 percent).

Table 24: Household Types of Very Low-Income Households With Severe Housing Cost Burden by Tenure

| Household Type | Very Low-Income Households With Severe Housing Cost Burden | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------|--------|
| | Owners | Renters | Total |
| Elderly family | 1,990 | 440 | 2,430 |
| Small family | 4,040 | 2,945 | 6,985 |
| Large family | 755 | 485 | 1,240 |
| Elderly non-family | 4,575 | 3,950 | 8,525 |
| Other (non-elderly, non-family) | 2,245 | 5,185 | 7,430 |
| Total | 13,605 | 13,005 | 26,610 |

Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

Veterans Living Below the Poverty Line

Data from the ACS provides additional information on the number of veterans across the state who are living below the poverty line. Although veterans are not a distinct HOME-ARP QP, HUD [Notice: CPD-21-10](#) states that veterans and their households that meet the criteria for one of the QPs are eligible to receive HOME-ARP assistance.

In 2020, there were 173,703 veterans in Iowa of whom 10,528 (6 percent) were living below the federal poverty level. In addition, 4,202 (40 percent) of veterans living below the poverty line also had a disability.

LIHEAP Recipients

Another useful source of data on low-income households in Iowa is from LIHEAP. Data provided by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services indicates that **in fiscal year 2020, there were 283,161 households in Iowa that were eligible for LIHEAP assistance; however, only 82,274 households, or 29 percent of the state-eligible population, were assisted.** In order to be eligible for assistance, households must meet income requirements that are set by the state but must fall within federal guidelines established by the federal poverty level. In Iowa, the state income-eligibility limit for a four-person household was \$45,063 in 2020. In addition to income requirements, LIHEAP assistance is targeted to households with high home energy cost burden for heating and cooling bills and those that include members who are seniors, young children, or disabled.

Of the households in Iowa that received LIHEAP assistance in 2020, 80 percent of them included a vulnerable household member. Specifically, 36 percent of assisted households included an individual over age 60, 20 percent included a child under age 5, and 54 percent included someone with a disability.

Identify and consider the current resources available to assist QPs, including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive services, TBRA, and affordable and permanent supportive rental housing (Optional).

Shelter Beds & Housing Inventory

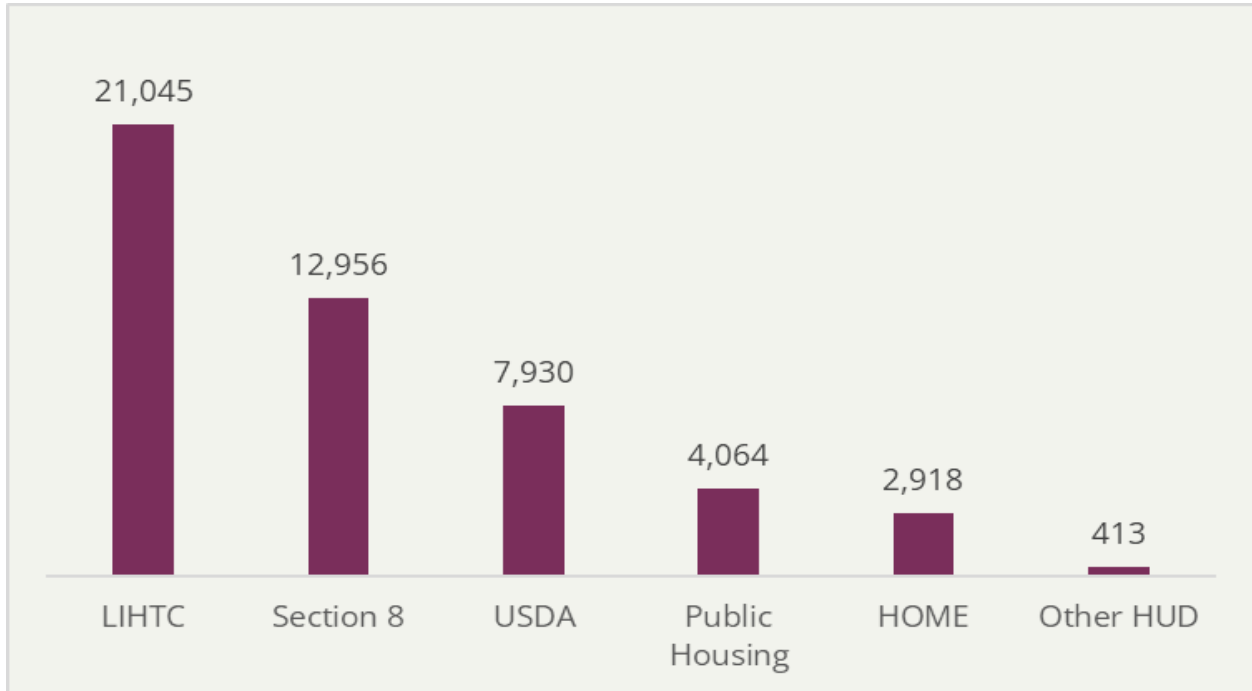
According to the 2021 Housing Inventory Count data, there are 1,674 year-long emergency shelter beds, 53 PSH units, 306 rapid rehousing units, 154 transitional housing units, and 34 units of other permanent housing for individuals experiencing homelessness in Iowa. Within the homeless response system, emergency shelter is the most utilized program for people experiencing homelessness followed by rapid rehousing, as these are the two most widely available resources in the state. According to the 2021-2022 Snapshot of Service and Shelter Use for Iowans Experiencing Homelessness, 10,656 people were served in emergency shelter, safe haven, or transitional housing programs; 8,291 people were housed through rapid rehousing, PSH, or other permanent housing programs; and 7,639 people were engaged in homeless prevention services through the Coordinated Entry System in 2021.

Affordable Housing Inventory

National Housing Preservation Database

The National Housing Preservation Database provides information on the number of affordable housing units across the state by program type. The 2022 Preservation Profile for Iowa indicates that there are 42,807 publicly supported rental housing units across the state. Figure 20 provides the breakdown of these units by program type and shows that 49 percent of publicly supported housing units subsidized by the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program and 30 percent of units receive funding from the Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance program

Figure 20: Number of Publicly Supported Rental Units by Program Type

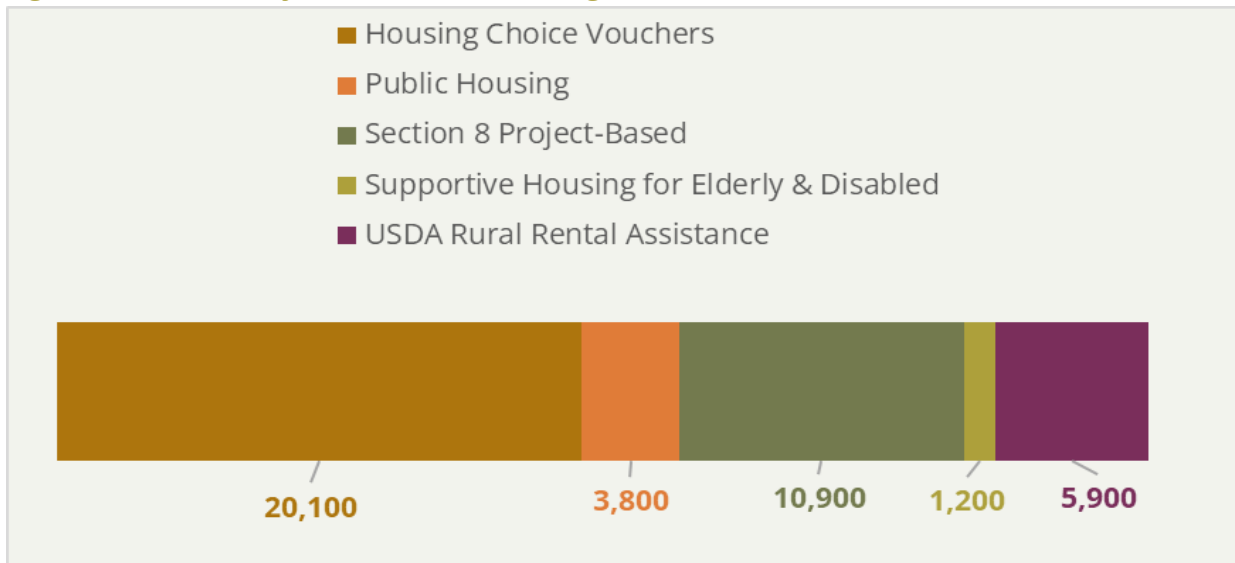


Data Source: National Housing Preservation Database, 2022

Federal Rental Assistance & Voucher Waiting Times

Data analysis and research from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities provide information on federal rental assistance programs in Iowa and average voucher waiting times for households seeking assistance across the state. In 2020, \$229 million in federal rental assistance served a total of 72,800 individuals across 43,000 households in Iowa. Of these individuals, 41,700 people resided in cities and suburban areas and 31,100 lived in rural areas and small towns. Figure 21 provides the breakdown of households served in 2020 by the program.

Figure 21: Number of Households Receiving Federal Rental Assistance in Iowa



Data Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2020

Across the state, households spent an average of 16 months on voucher waitlists for rental assistance in Iowa. Table 25 includes the number of households who received a voucher in metro areas across Iowa as well as the average wait times in months for households on voucher waiting lists. The data indicates that there was a wide range in waiting times across the state from 4 months for the Sioux City Housing Authority to 35 months at the Fort Dodge Municipal Housing Agency.

Table 25: Average Waiting Times for Households on a Voucher Waiting List in Iowa

| Metro Area | Housing Authority | Households Receiving a Voucher | Average Wait Time for a Voucher (In Months) |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Cedar Rapids | Cedar Rapids Housing Services | 1,005 | 27 |
| Des Moines/West Des Moines | Des Moines Municipal Housing Agency | 3,130 | 28 |
| Des Moines/West Des Moines | Central Iowa Regional Housing Authority | 904 | 26 |
| Dubuque | Eastern Iowa Regional Housing Authority | 885 | 32 |
| Iowa City | City of Iowa City Housing | 1,275 | 17 |

| | Authority | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|----|
| Sioux City | City of Sioux City Housing Authority | 1,050 | 4 |
| Waterloo/Cedar Falls | Waterloo Housing Authority | 1,082 | 13 |
| Other | Southern Iowa Regional Housing Authority | 1,088 | 12 |
| Other | Fort Dodge Municipal Housing Agency | 940 | 35 |

Data Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2021

Describe the unmet housing and service needs of QPs.

Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Based on 2020 PIT count data, which includes the most recent estimates on the unsheltered homeless population, 2,647 people experienced homelessness on a given night with 333 people living unsheltered, double the number of unsheltered individuals counted in 2019. The 14 percent unsheltered rate signifies a gap in safe and welcoming emergency shelter beds across the state. Furthermore, the number of unhoused and unsheltered people is likely to be much higher than the PIT count reflects as unhoused individuals in rural areas will seek shelter in the woods or abandoned farm buildings or will couch-surf, indicating a “hidden homeless population” not captured by PIT counts that perpetuates a cycle of scarcity.

Of the 10,542 exits from the homeless response system in 2021, approximately 45 percent of people experiencing homelessness did not exit into permanent housing situations: 13 percent of people experiencing homelessness exited back into homeless situations and 22 percent exited into temporary housing situations. However, exit destinations varied widely by program type.

Table 26: Exit Destinations by Program Type

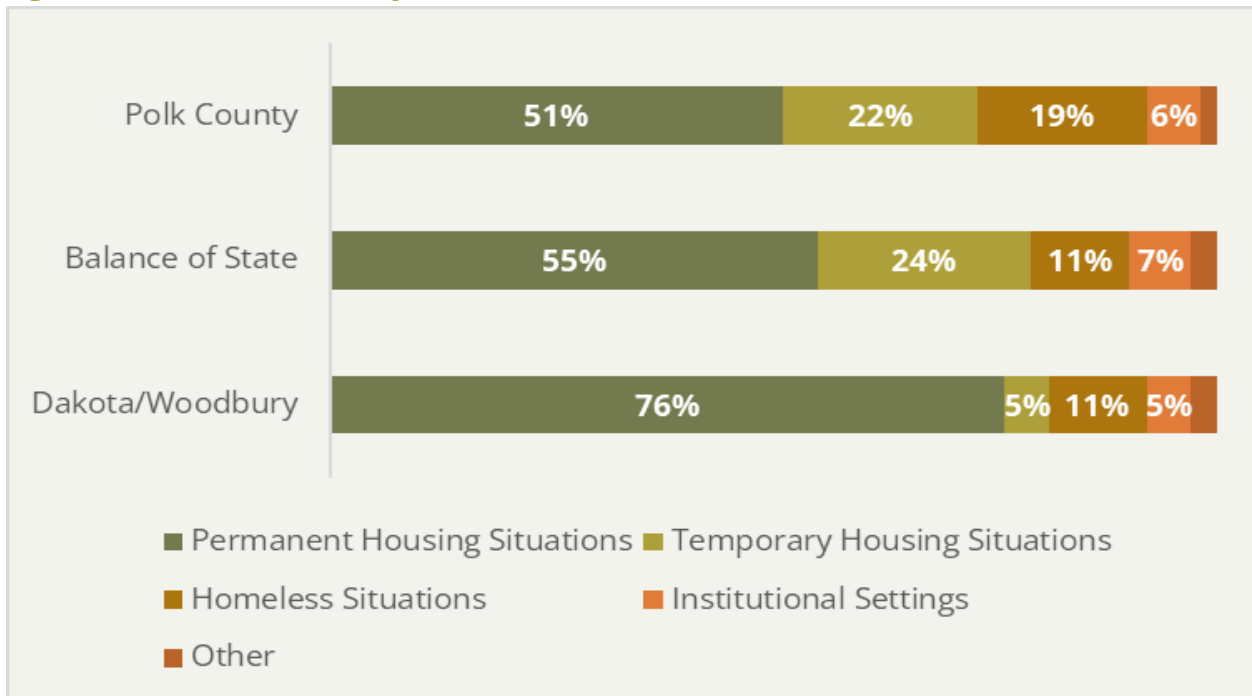
| Exit Destination | Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Safe Haven Exit Rates | Permanent Housing Exit Rates |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Permanent Housing Situations | 44% | 80% |
| Temporary Housing Situations | 30% | 5% |
| Homeless Situations | 17% | 5% |
| Institutional Settings | 8% | 5% |
| Other | 2% | 5% |

Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

In addition, there are disparities in who is more likely to exit into permanent housing based on disabling conditions. People with a disabling condition are less likely to exit into permanent housing (76 percent) compared to those who do not have a disabling condition (86 percent) within permanent housing programs. Similarly, those with a disabling condition who are enrolled in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or safe haven programs have a 39 percent exit rate to permanent housing situations compared to those without disabilities who exit at a rate of 50 percent.

Exit rates for permanent housing also varied by region. Within the Sioux City region, 75 percent of people experiencing homelessness exited to permanent housing, compared to others within the Balance of State (55 percent) and Polk County (51 percent). However, considering a majority of people experiencing homelessness are served within the Balance of State, these exit rates still indicate a need for more affordable housing resources in order to engage clients in services and move them into housing, especially for people with disabling conditions.

Figure 22: Exit Destination by CoC



Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

Needs Identified Through Stakeholder Consultation & Survey

During the consultation sessions and survey, stakeholders noted that the lack of PSH is a statewide problem that can have devastating consequences, particularly for individuals experiencing homelessness. Individuals who qualify for and would benefit from PSH are sometimes placed in housing that is not well suited to their needs (such as rapid rehousing) because short-term programs are the only housing options available in some communities. This can exacerbate existing needs and sometimes undo the progress that an individual has made. For individuals experiencing homelessness, this can mean exiting back into homelessness when short-term assistance runs out. In the survey, stakeholders identified case management, mental health services, housing search assistance and counseling, childcare, and food assistance as some of the top-needed supportive services for individuals experiencing homelessness. The quantitative data analysis on the needs facing individuals experiencing homelessness emphasizes a need for additional permanent housing options—including PSH—shelter beds, and access to supportive services to help individuals achieve housing stability. These needs align with the information gathered through the consultation sessions and survey which indicated high needs for affordable rental housing, TBRA, supportive services, and non-congregate shelter for individuals experiencing homelessness.

Individuals At Risk of Homelessness & Other Populations At Risk of Homelessness and Housing Instability

CHAS data from 2018 provides insight into which households are occupying units that are affordable to households at different income levels. CHAS data uses HUD-Adjusted Median Family Incomes (HAMFIs) to classify household income which, for the purposes of this analysis, are comparable to AMI. Table 27 depicts the number of households by income level who were occupying rental units that are affordable to specific HAMFI categories in 2018. For example, “Rental Units Affordable at 30% HAMFI” are rental units where the gross rent for the unit is affordable to a household making 30 percent HAMFI. “Rental Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI” would have gross rents that are unaffordable to a household earning 30 percent HAMFI but would be affordable to a household earning 50 percent HAMFI.

Table 27 indicates that there were a significant number of renter households who were living in units that were not affordable given their household income category. Figure 23 depicts the share of households by income category who were occupying rental units affordable to specific income levels. The data suggests that for rental units at all income levels, there was a mismatch between the income level of the households occupying those units and the income category for which the rental unit would be affordable. Specifically, only 41 percent of rental units that are affordable to households earning 30 percent HAMFI were occupied by households earning less than 30 percent HAMFI. In other words, 59 percent of rental units that would be affordable to extremely low-income households were occupied by higher-income households instead. There were similar trends for rental units affordable at other income levels. For example, only 23 percent of rental units affordable to households making 50 percent HAMFI were occupied by households earning 30–50 percent HAMFI.

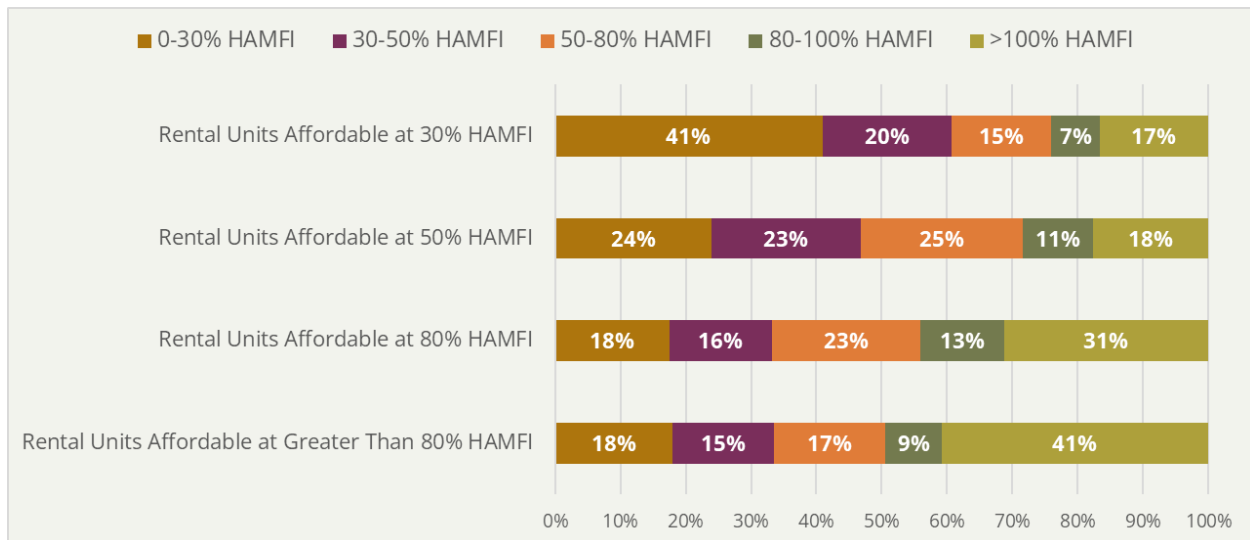
It is important to keep in mind that this data does not provide information that explains the mismatch between households and rental units. For instance, extremely low-income households may not occupy rental units that are affordable to them because these units are not located in their communities. Alternatively, units affordable to households earning 30 percent AMI may be hard to find, and when they are available, extremely low-income households may need to compete with higher-income households to secure them.

Table 27: Number of Households Occupying Rental Units by Unit Affordability and Household Income

| Rental Unit Affordability | Occupant Income Category | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | 0-30% HAMFI | 30-50% HAMFI | 50-80% HAMFI | 80-100% HAMFI | Over 100% HAMFI |
| Rental Units Affordable at 30% HAMFI | 26,360 | 12,750 | 9,775 | 4,825 | 10,690 |
| Rental Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI | 37,280 | 35,395 | 38,500 | 16,800 | 27,330 |
| Rental Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI | 21,455 | 19,175 | 27,705 | 15,670 | 38,200 |
| Rental Units Affordable at Greater Than 80% HAMFI | 3,744 | 3,214 | 3,535 | 1,805 | 8,465 |

Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

Figure 23: Share of Households Occupying Rental Units by Unit Affordability and Household Income



Data Source: CHAS Data, 2018

Tables 28 and 29 provide a high-level overview of the current housing and shelter inventories as well as the existing level of need.

Table 21: Service Providers and Law Enforcement Who Served Human Trafficking Victims in 2015 by Number of Victims Served

| Type of Trafficking | Number of Victims/Cases | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----|
| | 0 | 1 to 2 | 3 to 4 | 5 to 10 | 10+ |
| Adult Victims of Sex Trafficking | | | | | |
| Service Providers | 26% | 37% | 14% | 16% | 7% |
| Law Enforcement | 52% | 40% | 6% | 0% | 2% |
| Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking | | | | | |
| Service Providers | 44% | 26% | 15% | 6% | 8% |
| Law Enforcement | 77% | 19% | 2% | 2% | 0% |
| Victims of Labor Trafficking | | | | | |
| Service Providers | 61% | 24% | 7% | 4% | 4% |
| Law Enforcement | 88% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Data Source: Understanding Human Trafficking in Iowa Report, 2017

When asked about the demographic composition of victims of human trafficking, 78 percent of service providers and 74 percent of law enforcement reported that three-fourths or more of human trafficking victims were female. In addition, 40 percent of service providers and 38 percent of law enforcement reported that human trafficking victims were adults between the ages of 18–39. Survey respondents also indicated that the most common types of reported human trafficking were pornography, forced prostitution, sex tourism and entertainment, and use in criminal activity.

The survey also asked respondents which demographic groups they believed were most often the victims of human trafficking in Iowa. **Overall, 75 percent of respondents indicated that minors (US citizens and non-citizens) were most often the victims of human trafficking.** Figure 17 provides the percentage of service providers, law enforcement, and medical professionals who indicated the prevalence of human trafficking by age and citizenship categories. Although the survey did not differentiate between sex and labor trafficking for this question, the variation in responses suggests that service providers, law enforcement, and medical providers may engage with different segments of the trafficked population.

Table 28: Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table*

| Homeless | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Current Inventory | | | | | Homeless Population | | | | Gap Analysis | | | |
| | Family | | Adults Only | | Veterans | # of Family HH (at least 1 child) | # of Adult HH (w/o child) | # of Vets | # of Victims of DV | Family | | Adults Only | |
| | # of Beds | # of Units | # of Beds | # of Units | # of Beds | | | | | # of Beds | # of Units | # of Beds | # of Units |
| Emergency Shelter | 586 | 182 | 1,530 | # | 65 | | | | | | | | |
| Transitional Housing | 416 | 154 | 432 | # | 33 | | | | | | | | |
| PSH | 180 | 53 | 890 | # | 440 | | | | | | | | |
| Other Permanent Housing | 147 | 34 | 61 | # | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Rapid Rehousing | 1,010 | 306 | 601 | # | 75 | | | | | | | | |
| Sheltered Homeless | | | | | | 156 | 1,479 | 136 | 361 | | | | |
| Unsheltered Homeless** | | | | | | 2 | 302 | 18 | 19 | | | | |
| Current Gap | | | | | | | | | | * See narrative for analysis | | | |

Data Sources: 1. PIT Count 2021; 2. Housing Inventory Count 2021**

* There may not be a direct correlation between the types of housing offered in this chart and the number of people experiencing homelessness, as not every person experiencing homelessness would need or want to use emergency shelter, transitional housing, or PSH.

Table 29: Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

| Non-Homeless | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Current Inventory | Level of Need | Gap Analysis |
| | # of Units | # of Households | # of Households |
| Total Rental Units | 366,974 | | |
| Rental Units Affordable to HH at 30% AMI (At Risk of Homelessness) | 62,455 | | |
| Rental Units Affordable to HH at 50% AMI (Other Populations) | 152,950 | | |
| 0%-30% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or More Severe Housing Problems (At Risk of Homelessness) | | 56,385 | |
| 30%-50% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or More Severe Housing Problems (Other Populations) | | 16,690 | |
| Current Gaps | | | See narrative |

Data Sources: 1. ACS 2016–2020; 2. CHAS 2014–2018

Persons Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

Data from NNEDV's annual Domestic Violence Counts Report provides a snapshot of the needs facing adults and children of domestic violence and is considered to be an accurate and unduplicated count of individuals across programs since it is often not feasible for the same individual to receive services from more than one domestic violence organization in the same 24-hour period. This benefit is also a limitation, as the data does not allow communities to analyze how the needs for services vary over longer periods of time.

NNEDV data for the State of Iowa found that **in 2021, 21 domestic violence service programs served 1,097 victims of domestic violence in a single day**. Of these, 663 adults and children resided in emergency shelters, transitional housing, hotels/motels, or other housing provided by domestic violence programs. In addition, 434 adults and children received supportive services such as counseling, legal advocacy, and support groups. Table 30 outlines the most commonly provided services among the 21 domestic violence programs serving individuals in Iowa. Of these programs, 71 percent provided support related to housing and advocacy with landlords, 57 percent provided bilingual language services, and 52 percent provided support related to mental health.

Table 30: Top Services Provided by Iowa Domestic Violence Programs

| Services Provided in a Single Day | % Programs |
|--|------------|
| Support related to housing and advocacy with landlords | 71% |
| Bilingual advocacy and services | 57% |
| Support related to mental health | 52% |
| Prevention and/or educational programs | 43% |
| Support and advocacy for public benefits such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families programs and welfare | 33% |
| Job training and employment assistance | 29% |

Data Source: NNEDV, 2021

The NNEDV count also found that domestic violence hotlines across the state received 416 calls for assistance, or an average of over 17 contacts per hour. Due to limited resources, however, providers were unable to meet 271 requests for assistance for services including emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, and legal services. NNEDV found that almost all of the 271 unmet requests for services (99 percent) were for housing and emergency shelter.

In addition, HMIS data from 2021 found that 12 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness who also self-identified as fleeing domestic violence situations exited back into homelessness upon leaving Coordinated Entry. This suggests that the services provided to this population were insufficient to meet their needs and prevent returns to homelessness.

The Iowa Attorney General Office’s CVAD noted in its 2021 Annual Report that organizations receiving state funding provided housing and sheltering services to 6,298 crime victims to divert individuals from shelter situations. This included providing 3,895 victims with rent/utility assistance, 1,188 individuals with financial assistance, and 1,215 victims with advocacy services. When diversion from a shelter was not possible, organizations helped connect victims to shelters. In 2021, 56,729 victims were placed in traditional shelters, 4,954 in Safe Homes, and 11,059 in a hotel/motel. This implies that victims of domestic violence are often in need of alternative housing options.

Similarly, data from the Iowa Department of Public Safety provides information on the number of victims of domestic abuse who were referred to various services for assistance. In 2021, 56 percent of all victims of domestic abuse received some type of referral. Table 31 indicates the number of victims who received a referral and underscores that many individuals who have experienced domestic abuse can have a wide range of needs following a traumatic experience.

Table 31: Types of Referrals Made for Victims of Domestic Abuse

| Type of Referral | # Victims Referred | % Total Victims |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Any Referral | 3,403 | 56% |
| Legal Referral | 1,667 | 20% |
| Shelter Referral | 1,224 | 20% |
| Medical Referral | 1,491 | 25% |
| Counseling Referral | 1,474 | 24% |
| Financial Assistance Referral | 949 | 16% |
| Other Referral | 1,836 | 30% |

Data Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in Iowa Public Portal, 2021

2017 Human Trafficking Needs Assessment

The 2017 Human Trafficking Needs Assessment sponsored by CVAD highlights several needs and gaps for human trafficking survivors as well as the service providers, law enforcement personnel, and medical professionals who assist them.

The assessment noted that human trafficking survivors can be hard to identify which limits the ability of service providers, law enforcement personnel, and medical professionals to appropriately refer victims to organizations for needed services. Many adult survivors were identified as human trafficking victims by law enforcement through routine stops or sting operations, while minors were often identified through involvement in the child welfare system. For survivors who disclosed information identifying themselves as a victim of trafficking, many did so after seeking victim services and had established a connection with a trusted person connected to an organization. This underscores the importance of case managers, advisors, and other service professionals in engaging with survivors and helping connect victims to needed services. Immediately following trauma, survivors noted that they most often required medical care, access to housing, and mental health services.

The assessment compiled a series of recommendations from survivors on needed services for victims. These included mental health services that are trauma-informed and victim-centered; youth-specific victim services and training for foster parents on human trafficking; access to basic services such as food, shelter, clothing, and financial assistance; and housing and shelter options specifically for victims of human trafficking.

The assessment also surveyed service providers on the most common types of services utilized by victims of human trafficking at their organizations. Table 32 outlines the top ten services that most providers identified as being utilized by human trafficking victims.

Table 32: Most Commonly Utilized Services by Human Trafficking Victims

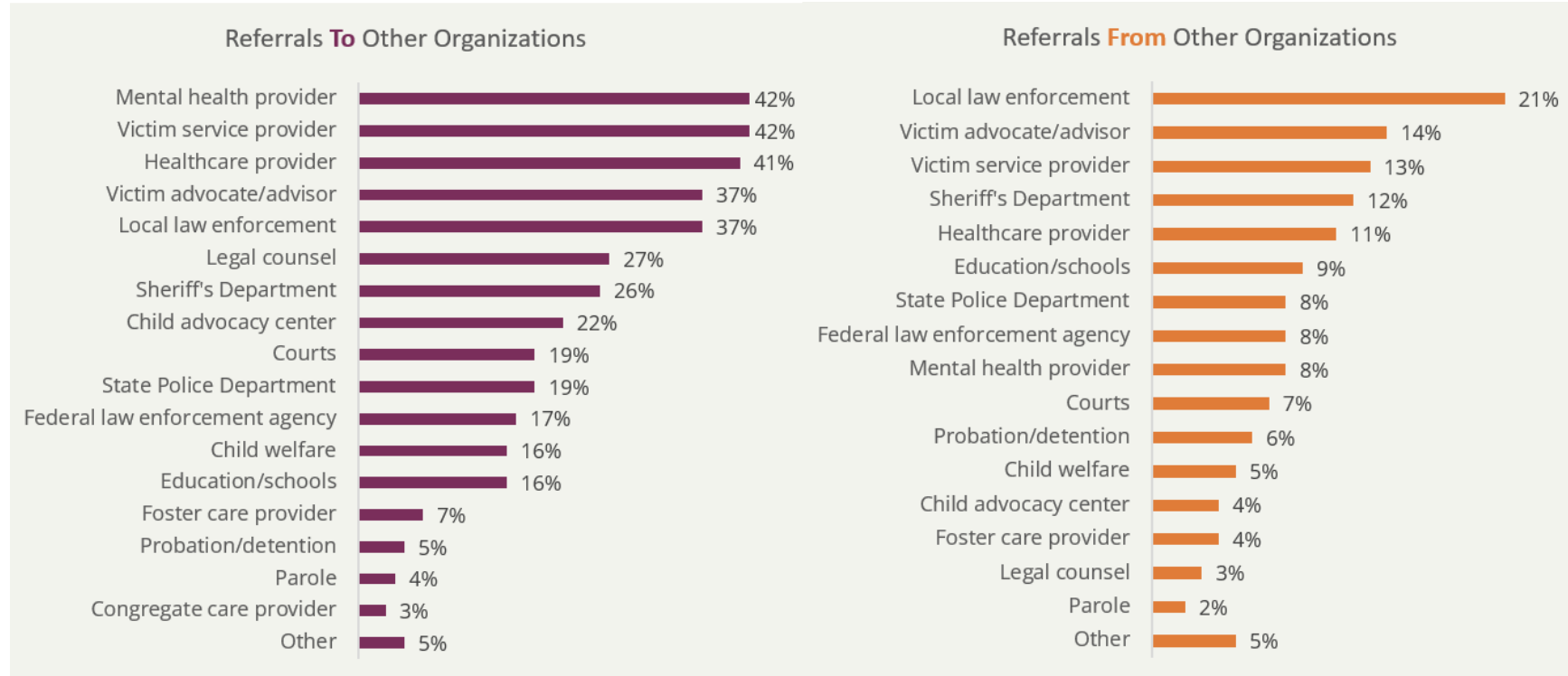
| Service | Percentage |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Victim Advocacy | 20% |
| Information and Referral System | 20% |
| Mental Health Services/Counseling | 19% |
| Housing/Shelter | 17% |
| Healthcare and Medical Services | 16% |
| Crisis Intervention/24-Hour Hotline | 15% |
| Food Assistance | 12% |
| Transportation | 12% |
| Clothing | 11% |
| Life skills | 10% |

Data Source: Understanding Human Trafficking in Iowa Report, 2017

This data indicates that the most commonly utilized services by victims of human trafficking were victim advocacy services (20 percent), information and referral systems (20 percent), and mental health services and counseling (19 percent). The even distribution of the data suggests that the needs of human trafficking victims encompass a wide range of services.

Figure 24 depicts the most common types of referrals made by service providers for victims of human trafficking to and from other organizations. Of the providers surveyed, the three most common referrals from service providers to other organizations were to mental health providers (42 percent), victim service providers (42 percent), and healthcare providers (41 percent). Conversely, the three most common referrals from other organizations to service providers were from local law enforcement (21 percent), victim advocates/advisors (14 percent), and victim service providers (13 percent). Each of the bar charts in Figure 24 indicate that many referrals to and from service providers involved law enforcement and that there is a significant level of engagement between service providers and law enforcement when it comes to assisting victims of human trafficking.

Figure 24: Most Common Types of Referrals for Victims of Human Trafficking



Data Source: Understanding Human Trafficking in Iowa Report, 2017

Lastly, the assessment asked service providers, law enforcement, and medical professionals about the most prominent barriers they believed existed in identifying human trafficking victims. Figure 25 outlines the top barriers identified by each group. **Notably, all three groups identified the lack of training and information about human trafficking victims as one of the most prominent needs.** The lack of a screening tool and/or protocols to identify human trafficking was another top barrier identified by all three groups. Service providers and medical professionals also ranked the reluctance of victims to self-identify as a significant challenge while law enforcement personnel highlighted the lack of funding and resources as a barrier.

Figure 25 : Top Barriers to Serving Human Trafficking Victims

| Barrier | Service Providers | Law Enforcement | Medical Professionals |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Lack of training/information about human trafficking victims</i> | 25% | 46% | 52% |
| <i>Reluctance of victims to self-identify</i> | 32% | 15% | 52% |
| <i>Lack of screening tool and/or protocols to identify human trafficking</i> | 26% | 21% | 44% |
| <i>Lack of funding/resources</i> | 18% | 41% | 8% |
| <i>Lack of knowledge around human trafficking laws</i> | 11% | 19% | 21% |
| <i>Language barriers</i> | 13% | 15% | 20% |
| <i>There are no barriers</i> | 4% | 6% | 3% |
| <i>Other</i> | 2% | 4% | 1% |

Data Source: Understanding Human Trafficking in Iowa Report, 2017

Needs Identified Through Stakeholder Consultation & Survey

Through the consultation sessions and survey, stakeholders explained that victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking can have significant supportive service, shelter, and housing needs. Individuals who have experienced these types of violence may need shelter assistance that offers a safe space and access to a variety of services to help them achieve stability. For many victims, safety and confidentiality are crucial components of achieving this stability. Stakeholders described a need for separate shelter spaces particularly for victims of human trafficking as

individuals in this population may lack social or community networks to support them after escaping trafficking. In the survey, stakeholders identified victims' services, case management, housing search assistance/counseling, legal services, and mental health services as some of the most needed services for individuals fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking.

The quantitative data analysis on the needs of persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking emphasizes this population's need for shelter and supportive services. This aligns with the qualitative information gathered through the consultation sessions and stakeholder survey which indicated high levels of need for supportive services and non-congregate shelter. Stakeholders also noted high levels of need for affordable rental housing options and TBRA.

Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system.

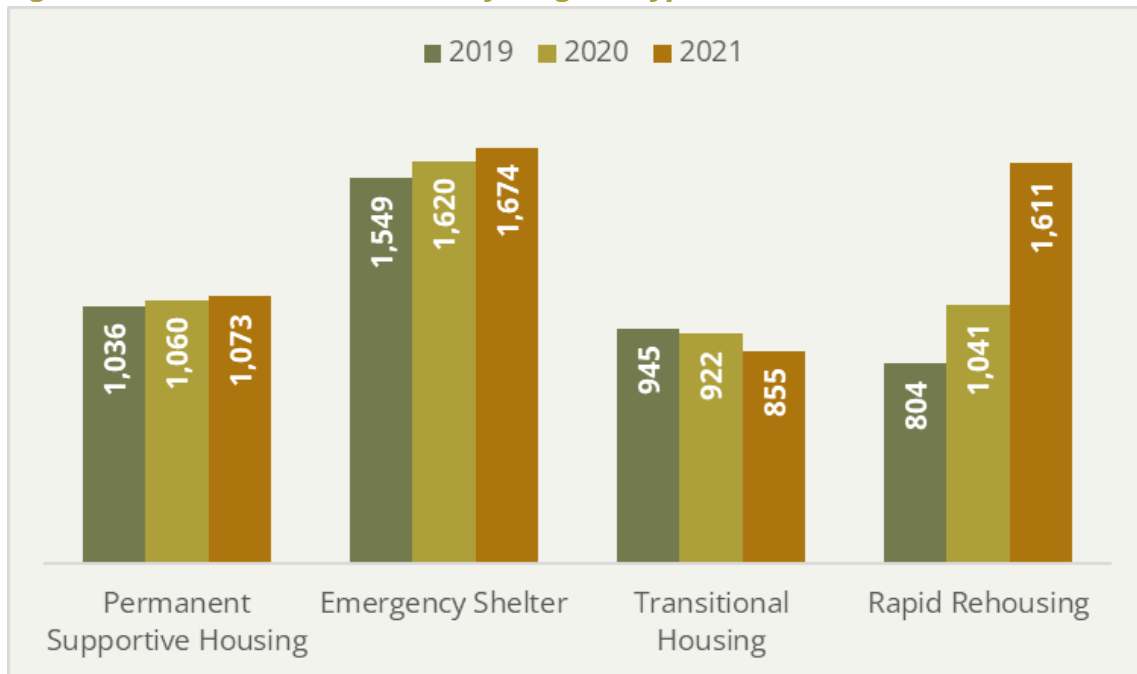
Need for PSH

The greatest gap that Iowa currently faces in housing inventory is PSH. As estimated by the Corporation for Supportive Housing, pre-pandemic Iowa was in need of 540 supportive housing units for homeless families and unaccompanied youth. Furthermore, the **Corporation for Supportive Housing estimates a total need of 9,066 supportive housing units in Iowa** for individuals and families who are: experiencing homelessness, incarcerated, experiencing behavioral or developmental health needs, older and have disabilities or serious health conditions, veterans, residing in developmental centers, residing within psychiatric hospitals and residential treatment facilities, and involved in the child welfare system due to lack of safe and affordable housing. These estimates have likely increased due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The specific services needed include housing navigation and counseling, landlord liaison, daily living skills, eviction prevention, connection to benefits, vocational supports, medical and behavioral health care, family reunification, and other supports necessary to assist a person in maintaining housing safely. Feedback from stakeholders indicated a need for additional mental health resources, medical support for people with disabilities, and childcare assistance for families.

Information from the consultation sessions and survey similarly emphasized a dire need for PSH options. Stakeholders noted that many who qualify for PSH do not receive it due to the scarcity of these units. Others explained that they serve individuals who may not qualify for PSH but would benefit from it due to their service needs.

Over the past three years, the inventory of beds has increased for emergency shelter, PSH, and rapid rehousing. However, rapid rehousing has increased at a swift rate compared to PSH, which only experienced a slight increase between 2019 (1,036 beds) and 2021 (1,073). Despite this increase, 2021 HMIS data indicates that there were at least 176 people who were eligible for PSH but were otherwise enrolled in a different housing intervention. This may indicate that PSH programs are at capacity within the state of Iowa and additional units are needed to house people experiencing homelessness.

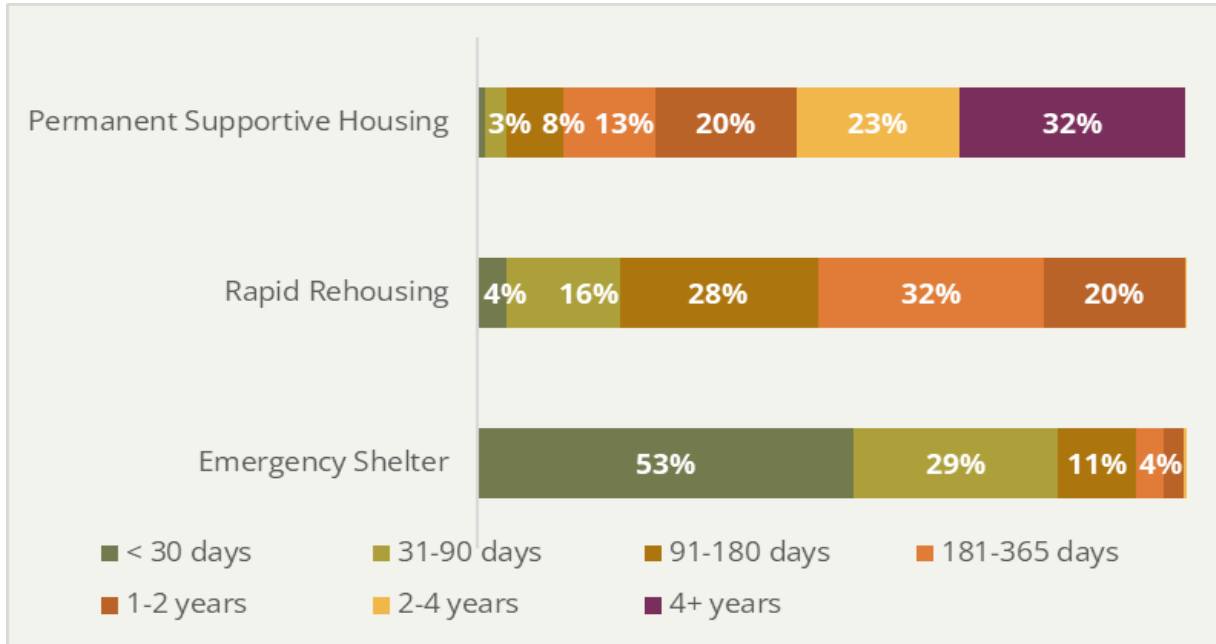
Figure 26: Total Year-Round Beds by Program Type



Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

Additionally, length of stay within emergency shelter, PSH, and rapid rehousing vary widely and this also affects how often beds become available to serve more clients. More than half of stays in emergency shelters are less than 30 days, compared to the majority of rapid rehousing lengths of stay which range from 3 months to 1 year and the 75 percent of PSH lengths of stay which are greater than a year. This suggests that when PSH programs are at capacity, it would take longer for an available unit to open up compared to other housing intervention types.

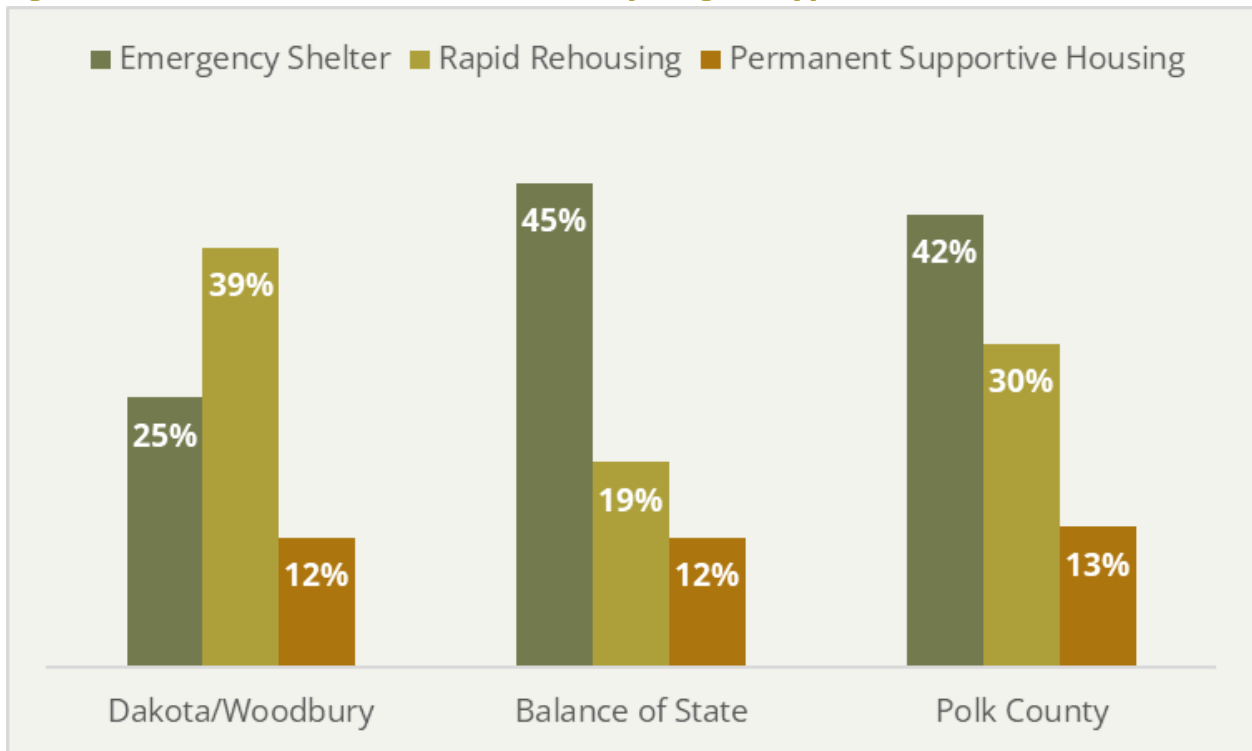
Figure 27 : Length of Time Within Programs



Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

Returns to homelessness also vary by project type (and region) as well, with PSH having the lowest rates of returns when compared to rapid rehousing and emergency shelter. If more PSH units were made available, this would help serve as a longer-term solution to addressing homelessness.

Figure 28 : Returns to Homelessness by Program Type & Location

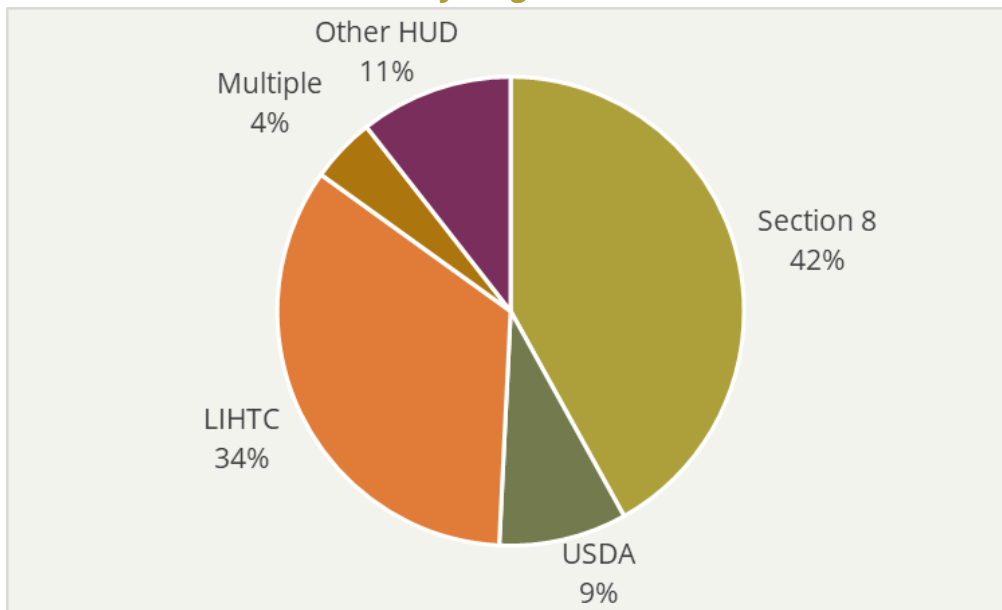


Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

Supported Rental Units With Expiring Affordability Restrictions

The 2022 National Housing Preservation Database Preservation Profile for Iowa indicates that of the state’s 42,807 publicly supported rental housing units, 5,112 of these units have affordability restrictions expiring within the next five years. Figure 29 depicts the share of these units by program type. Specifically, of the units with expiring affordability restrictions within the next five years, 2,143 are supported by Section 8, 1,744 are supported by Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, 542 are supported by other HUD programs, 453 are supported by USDA, and 230 are supported by multiple programs.

Figure 29: Percent of Publicly Supported Rental Units with Expiring Affordability Restrictions Within Five Years by Program



Data Source: National Housing Preservation Database, 2022

Information from the National Low Income Housing Coalition also indicates that there is currently a shortage of 57,057 rental housing units that are affordable and available for extremely low-income households. In other words, there are currently 42 affordable rental units available for every 100 extremely low-income renter households in Iowa. The scarcity of affordable housing units for this population is undoubtedly a contributing factor for the 67 percent of extremely low-income households paying over 50 percent of their income on housing costs. For very low-income households, or those earning 30–50 percent AMI, there is a shortage of 15,675 affordable and available rental units or 91 available units for every 100 households. Qualitative data from the consultation sessions and survey similarly underscored the need for additional affordable housing options since many lower-income households struggle to afford rising rents.

Another concern is the age of the state’s housing stock. ACS data from 2020 reveals that 65 percent of Iowa’s 1,407,819 total housing units were built prior to 1980 and that 25 percent of all housing units were constructed prior to 1939. Although not all older housing units are necessarily of poor quality, CHAS data from 2018 indicates that there were 13,000 housing units that lacked complete kitchen and plumbing facilities. Of these units, half of them were occupied by extremely low- and very low-income households. This indicates that a significant number of lower-income households are living in unsuitable housing. This information aligns with input collected during the stakeholder consultation sessions. Stakeholders mentioned that in addition to housing being unaffordable for many, housing

options in rural communities tend to be older, inaccessible to individuals with physical disabilities, and of deteriorating quality.

Service Delivery System

The stakeholder consultation sessions underscored staff burnout and limited organizational capacity as significant challenges for organizations serving the four HOME-ARP QPs. In particular, stakeholders shared how the pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing challenges such as insufficient pay for staff, lack of training opportunities for staff to serve clients with complex needs, and limited funding and resources to serve a growing population in need of assistance. Emergency shelter providers described how staff turnover is particularly high at shelters due to the high stress, low pay, and lack of training opportunities available for staff. This limits the ability of shelters to retain skilled and qualified personnel, increases the caseload for remaining staff, and makes it harder to engage those seeking assistance.

For organizations serving victims of human trafficking, 25 percent of service providers, 46 percent of law enforcement, and 52 percent of medical professionals identified the lack of training and information about human trafficking victims as one of their most prominent needs. In addition, service providers, law enforcement, and medical professionals explained how the lack of a screening tool and/or protocols to identify human trafficking makes it difficult to appropriately serve human trafficking victims.

Under Section IV.4.2.ii.G of the HOME-ARP Notice, a PJ may provide additional characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness in their HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. These characteristics will further refine the definition of “other populations” that are “At Greatest Risk of Housing Instability,” as established in the HOME-ARP Notice. If including these characteristics, identify them here.

Iowa’s 2020–2024 Consolidated Plan outlines several characteristics that are associated with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness. These include the following:

- Extremely low- and very low-income individuals and households experiencing one or more housing problems, including paying more than 30 percent of income on housing costs.
- Extremely low- and very low-income individuals and households with an eviction record who struggle to find housing.
- Populations with criminal records are at an increased risk of homelessness, including victims of domestic violence, those with substance abuse and/or severe mental health problems, and people exiting incarceration.

- Extremely low- and very low-income individuals and households with children who pay more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs.
- Racial disparities exist among extremely low- and very low-income households experiencing severe housing problems including severe cost burden and are associated with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness.
- Special needs populations include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, foreign-born populations, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, victims of domestic violence, and persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Identify priority needs for QPs.

Figure 30 summarizes the priority needs facing the four HOME-ARP QPs based on the information gathered through the consultation sessions, online stakeholder survey, and quantitative data analysis.

Figure 30: Priority Needs for the QPs

Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

- There is a high need for affordable rental housing options and specifically, for permanent supportive housing. There is an estimated need for 9,066 permanent supportive housing units across Iowa.
- 54% of individuals experiencing homelessness have a disabling condition and experience lower exit rates to permanent housing situations.
- Supportive service needs include case management, mental health services, housing search assistance/counseling, childcare, and food assistance.
- Black/African Americans are overrepresented among the state's homeless population at 33%. For the Sioux City/Dakota, Woodbury County CoC, nearly one third of homeless individuals are Native American/Indigenous.

Individuals At Risk of Homelessness

- There is high need for affordable housing options and TBRA.
- Supportive service needs include case management, landlord/tenant liaison, housing search assistance/counseling, mental health services, and childcare.
- In 2018, 61% of extremely low-income households paid over 50% of their income on housing costs. In 2020, this figure was 67%.
- There is an estimated shortage of 57,057 rental housing units that are affordable and available to extremely low-income households.

Persons Fleeing/Attempting to Flee

- There is a high need for affordable rental housing options and separate shelter spaces with supportive services.
- Supportive service needs include victims' services, case management, housing search assistance/counseling, legal services, and mental health services.
- Survivors of human trafficking note the need for mental health services that are trauma-informed and victim-centered; youth-specific victims' services and training for foster parents on human trafficking; access to basic services such as food, shelter, clothing, and financial assistance; and housing and shelter options specifically for human trafficking victims.

Other Populations At Greatest Risk of Homelessness or Housing Instability

- There is a high need for affordable housing options and TBRA.
- Supportive service needs include case management, housing search assistance/counseling, landlord and tenant liaison, childcare, and employment assistance/job training.
- In 2018, 18% of very low-income households paid over 50% of their income on housing costs. In 2020, this figure was 14%.
- Very low-income Asian households are disproportionately impacted by severe housing problems.
- 40% of veterans living below the poverty line have a disability.

Explain how the PJ determined the level of need and gaps in the PJ's shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan.

IFA paired the qualitative information gathered from the stakeholder consultation sessions and survey with insights gleaned from quantitative data analysis to better understand the needs facing each of the QPs and gaps in the shelter, housing, and service delivery systems. Table 33 outlines the primary qualitative and quantitative data sources IFA used to analyze the priority needs of each QP as well as the housing, shelter, and service gaps across the state.

Table 33: Primary Quantitative Data Sources to Determine Needs and Gaps

| HOME-ARP QP | Primary Data Sources |
|--|--|
| Individuals experiencing homelessness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoC HMIS/PIT count (2021) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey |

| <p>Individuals at risk of homelessness</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHAS (2014–2018) • McKinney-Vento EDFacts Initiative, Student Homelessness (SY 2019–2020) • Iowa’s 2020–2024 Consolidated Plan • National Low Income Housing Coalition Housing Needs by State (2021) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey |
|---|---|
| <p>Persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iowa Attorney General CVAD Annual Report (2021) and Human Trafficking Needs Assessment (2017) • CoC/HMIS (2021) • NNEDV: Iowa Summary (2021) • ICADV Annual Report (2021) • Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Program (2021) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey |
| <p>Other populations at risk of housing instability and homelessness</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHAS (2014–2018) • ACS (2016–2020) • LIHEAP (2020) • Iowa’s 2020–2024 Consolidated Plan • National Low Income Housing Coalition Housing Needs by State (2021) • Common Good Iowa, Cost of Living in Iowa (2022) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey |
| <p>Topic Primary Data Sources</p> | |
| <p>Housing Inventory</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Housing Preservation Database, 2021 Iowa Preservation Profile • CHAS (2014–2018) • ACS (2016–2020) • National Low Income Housing Coalition Housing Needs by State (2021) • Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Iowa Federal Rental Assistance Factsheet (2020) and “Families Wait Years for Housing Vouchers Due to Inadequate Funding” report (2021) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Shelter Inventory</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PIT Count and Housing Inventory Count Data, 2020–2021 ● Snapshot of Service and Shelter Use for Iowans Experiencing Homelessness, 2021–2022 by Institute for Community Alliances ● Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey |
| <p>Service Delivery System</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey ● Iowa Attorney General CVAD Annual Report (2021) and Human Trafficking Needs Assessment (2017) |



HOME-ARP Activities

Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with [Section V.C.2. of the Notice](#), PJs must describe how they will distribute HOME-ARP funds aligned with the identified priority needs and the method for soliciting applications for funding and selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients, and/or contractors. Furthermore, PJs must describe whether they will administer the HOME-ARP-eligible activities directly.

Describe the method(s) that will be used for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients, and/or contractors.

Before accepting applications for funding, IFA traditionally holds webinars. It is during these webinars that applicants are notified of appropriate deadlines, program rules, and IFA's review process. Submitted applications are then reviewed by IFA staff. When deficiencies are found in the application, a letter is sent to the applicant advising them of a deficiency and asking them to correct the deficiencies by a deadline date. IFA staff then review the application's deficiencies, score all applications, and then send the highest-scoring applicants to the IFA Board. The IFA website will house the application and all required exhibits and appendices. This process is comparable to other federal housing programs within IFA.

Describe whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly.

IFA will not directly administer the HOME-ARP activities.

If any portion of the PJ's HOME-ARP administrative funds are provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan because the subrecipient or contractor is responsible for the administration of the PJ's entire HOME-ARP grant, identify the subrecipient or contractor and describe its role and responsibilities in administering all of the PJ's HOME-ARP program.

This section is not applicable to IFA



Use of HOME-ARP Funding

Regulatory Requirements

[Section V.C.2 of the Notice](#) states that PJs must outline the amount of HOME-ARP funding that is planned for each eligible HOME-ARP activity type and demonstrate that any planned funding for nonprofit organization operating assistance, nonprofit capacity building, and administrative costs is within HOME-ARP limits. The plan must also explain how the characteristics of its shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis provided a rationale for the PJ's plan to fund eligible activities.

Table 34: Distribution of HOME-ARP Funds Across Eligible Activities

| | Funding Amount | Percent of Grant | Statutory Limit |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Supportive Services | \$7,368,550 | 25% | |
| Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters | \$0 | 0% | |
| TBRA | \$0 | 0% | |
| Development of Affordable Rental Housing | \$14,737,100 | 50% | |
| Non-Profit Operating | \$1,473,709 | 5% | 5% |
| Non-Profit Capacity Building | \$1,473,709 | 5% | 5% |
| Administration and Planning | \$4,421,128 | 15% | 15% |
| Total HOME-ARP Allocation | \$29,474,196 | 100% | |

Describe how the PJ will distribute HOME-ARP funds in accordance with its priority needs identified in its needs assessment and gap analysis.

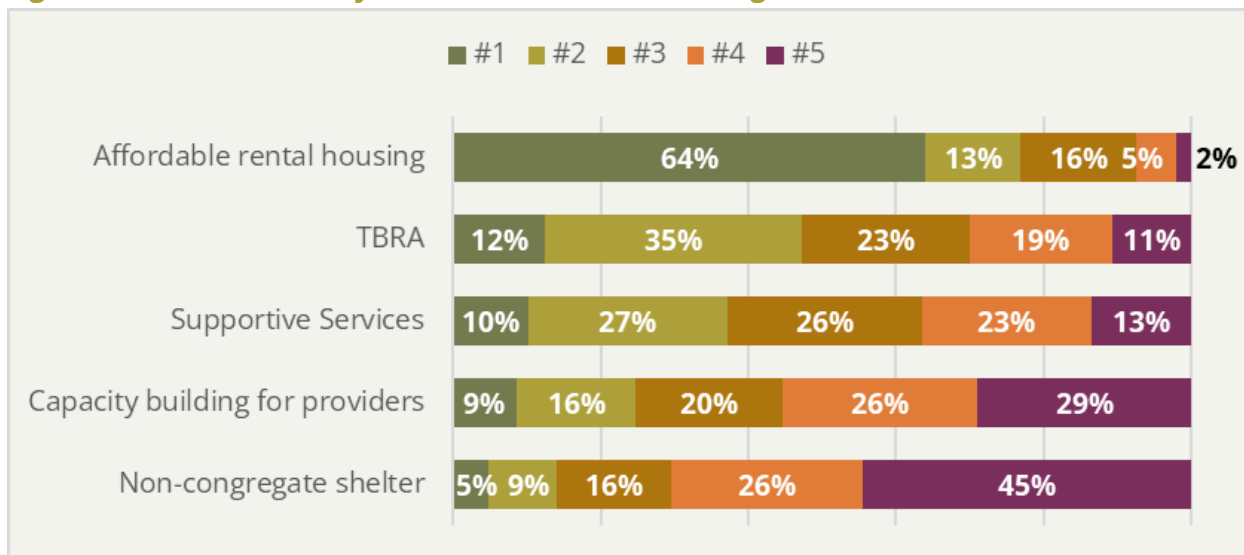
IFA intends to use half of its HOME-ARP allocation for affordable rental housing, a quarter for supportive services, and the remaining quarter for a combination of nonprofit capacity building, nonprofit operating support, and grantee planning and administration activities. This funding distribution will allow IFA to focus its resources and capacity on expanding affordable rental housing options and providing needed supportive services. This allocation also provides resources to build capacity among service and housing providers and expand IFA's own capacity to support successful and sustainable affordable housing developments for HOME-ARP QPs throughout the State of Iowa.

Describe how the characteristics of the shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the gap analysis provided a rationale for the plan to fund eligible activities.

Information analyzed from the consultation sessions, stakeholder survey, and quantitative data demonstrates that there are high levels of unmet needs faced by all four of the HOME-ARP QPs. Although the State of Iowa will receive a sizeable HOME-ARP allocation of over \$29 million, even this amount is insufficient to completely address the housing, shelter, and service needs for each of the QPs. Given the limited resources available, as well as the major themes underscored in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis, IFA plans to spend 50 percent of its HOME-ARP allocation on affordable rental housing, 25 percent on supportive services, and the remaining 25 percent on nonprofit capacity building, operating support, and planning and administration.

The trends identified in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis were a major factor that led to IFA's HOME-ARP allocation distribution decision. The major trends highlighted in the data analysis, consultation sessions, and survey responses all pointed to a significant need for affordable rental housing for each of the HOME-ARP QPs. Both qualitative and quantitative data sources revealed that the lack of affordable and available housing options for different income levels is a worsening problem across Iowa that is placing considerable pressure on existing housing options and assistance programs by stretching limited funding and resources across an increasing population with complex needs. Analysis of HMIS data and the existing shelter and housing inventory indicated that there is a significant gap in PSH options for the four QPs. Specifically, the Corporation for Supportive Housing estimates that there is a need for 540 supportive housing units for homeless families and unaccompanied youth and a total need of 9,066 supportive housing units across Iowa. Data from the National Low Income Housing Coalition also indicates that there is currently a shortage of 57,057 rental housing units that are affordable and available for extremely low-income households and 15,675 rental housing units for very low-income households. In addition, data from the National Housing Preservation Database estimates that 12 percent of Iowa's publicly supported rental housing units have affordability restrictions that will expire within the next five years, which suggests that thousands of rental housing units may no longer be affordable in the near future. Lastly, the stakeholder survey found that 64 percent of respondents selected affordable rental housing as their top priority for the use of HOME-ARP funds (Figure 31). The data from the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis therefore indicates that there is a considerable need for affordable rental housing across Iowa.

Figure 31: Prioritization of HOME-ARP Funds Across Eligible Activities



The Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis also highlighted the need for and importance of supportive services for the four HOME-ARP QPs. During the consultation sessions, stakeholders mentioned how long-term services paired with housing assistance are necessary for individuals who were formerly homeless to maintain housing stability. Many also explained how services such as resource navigation and case management, life skills training, financial literacy classes, mental health services, substance use disorder treatment, and transportation services are crucial to helping the QPs secure and maintain housing. Furthermore, in the stakeholder survey, respondents indicated that case management and housing search assistance/counseling were among two of the most needed supportive services for each of the QPs.

While the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis indicated that there are unmet needs for each of the HOME-ARP-eligible activities, the data also shows that there are challenges and concerns with implementing some of these activities. Table 35 outlines how survey respondents prioritized the five eligible activities according to the average weighted score. While affordable rental housing was prioritized the most among respondents, TBRA was the second-highest scoring eligible activity from the survey followed by supportive services, nonprofit capacity building, and lastly non-congregate shelter.

Table 35: Average Weighted Score of Prioritized HOME-ARP Eligible Activities

| Ranking Order | HOME-ARP-Eligible Activity | Average Weighted Score |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| #1 | Affordable Rental Housing | 4.31 |
| #2 | TBRA | 3.19 |
| #3 | Supportive Services | 2.97 |
| #4 | Nonprofit Capacity Building | 2.49 |
| #5 | Non-Congregate Shelter | 2.04 |

Although the survey clearly indicates that many respondents would prioritize TBRA among the eligible activities, the information gathered through the consultation sessions suggests there are more mixed feelings among stakeholders. Several participants in the consultation sessions explained that local housing markets have been saturated with TBRA due to local, state, and federal pandemic response programs. While many are thankful for the additional resources, the surge in TBRA has made it difficult for voucher recipients to secure housing. Factors such as rising housing costs, inflation, low vacancy rates, and the unwillingness of landlords in the private market to accept vouchers have decreased the number of units that are available and affordable to voucher holders. Stakeholders shared that TBRA programs can be successful when there is an adequate stock of affordable housing, recipients have access to supportive services, and program administration is sufficiently funded. This data suggests that there is widespread support for rental assistance; however, there are currently multiple other sources of rental assistance funding available and the success of TBRA programs may hinge upon the availability of three of the other HOME-ARP-eligible activities: affordable rental housing, supportive services, and nonprofit support.

Similarly, the consultation sessions and survey indicated that fewer stakeholders would prioritize non-congregate shelter with HOME-ARP funds. During the consultation sessions, stakeholders described how staff burnout and limited organizational capacity are significant challenges for organizations serving the four HOME-ARP QPs. They shared that the pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing challenges such as insufficient pay for staff, lack of training opportunities for staff to serve clients with complex needs, and limited funding and resources to serve a growing population in need of assistance. Emergency shelter providers described how staff turnover is particularly high at shelters due to the high stress, low pay, and lack of training opportunities available for staff. This limits the ability of shelters to retain skilled and qualified personnel, increases the caseload for

remaining staff, and makes it harder to engage those seeking assistance. In the survey, 45 percent of stakeholders selected non-congregate shelter as their fifth choice among the eligible activities. This data suggests that while non-congregate shelter can be a vital resource for the HOME-ARP QPs—especially for individuals experiencing homelessness and those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking—there are several significant challenges that make it difficult to adequately serve vulnerable populations. As with TBRA, the data indicates that the availability and access to supportive services and nonprofit operating and capacity building support could help address the existing challenges impacting the success of non-congregate shelter programs.

By prioritizing affordable rental housing and supportive services with its HOME-ARP allocation, IFA can help meet the needs of all four QPs while addressing some of the most pressing challenges noted in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis. Adding to the stock of affordable housing across Iowa would alleviate some of the pressure currently exerted upon the housing and shelter inventory and could provide additional housing options for HOME-ARP-eligible households assisted through TBRA and non-congregate shelter programs. In addition, the range of allowable supportive services under HOME-ARP would allow IFA to fund programs that could broaden the impact of programs serving the QPs. For example, Section VI.D.4.c.i of HUD Notice CPD-21-10 outlines the wide array of allowable supportive services under HOME-ARP which are listed in Table 36.

Table 36: HOME-ARP-Eligible Costs for Supportive Services

| Eligible Supportive Services Under HOME-ARP |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Childcare• Education services• Employment assistance and job training• Food assistance• Housing search and counseling assistance• Legal services• Life skills training• Mental health services• Outpatient health services• Outreach services• Substance abuse treatment services• Transportation• Case management• Mediation• Credit repair• Landlord and tenant liaison• Services for special populations such as victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking• Financial assistance costs like security and utility deposits, moving costs, utility payments, and first and last month's rent• Short-term and medium-term financial assistance for rent |

These supportive services could be utilized to address some of the noted challenges with TBRA and non-congregate shelter programs while serving a broad range of HOME-ARP-eligible households across the state. Rather than allocate HOME-ARP funds towards a new TBRA or non-congregate shelter program, IFA will use its HOME-ARP allocation to provide needed supportive services and invest in the development of additional affordable rental housing units.

Lastly, IFA decided to allocate 25 percent of its HOME-ARP allocation toward nonprofit capacity building, nonprofit operating support, and grantee planning and administration. IFA opted to allocate funding up to the statutory limit for each category which includes 5 percent for nonprofit capacity building, 5 percent for nonprofit operating support, and 15 percent for HOME PJ planning and administration support. The HUD Notice states that PJs may use up to 5 percent of its HOME-ARP allocation to pay operating expenses of nonprofit organizations that will carry out HOME-ARP activities and an additional 5 percent to pay eligible costs related to developing the capacity of eligible nonprofit organizations to

successfully carry out HOME-ARP activities. Eligible operating expenses are necessary costs for operating a nonprofit organization such as employee salaries, wages, and other employee compensation and benefits; employee education, training, and travel; rent; utilities; communication costs; taxes; insurance; equipment, materials, and supplies. Eligible capacity building assistance includes necessary general operating costs that will result in expansion or improvement of an organization's ability to carry out the eligible HOME-ARP activities such as upgrades to materials, equipment, and supplies and technical assistance related to the HOME-ARP QPs.

Through the consultation sessions and survey, stakeholders described how challenges such as insufficient pay for staff, lack of staff training opportunities, and limited program funding and resources have made it harder for organizations to support their own staff and capacity while adequately meeting the needs of their clients. By allocating HOME-ARP funding towards nonprofit operating and capacity building, IFA aims to help address some of the challenges faced by organizations working to meet the needs of the QPs. There is also a need to form new partnerships and linkages among organizations, particularly with victims' services providers.

The remaining 15 percent of the HOME-ARP allocation will assist IFA with the administration and planning of the HOME-ARP program. Eligible administration and planning costs include necessary costs for the management, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the HOME-ARP program. Eligible costs could include administration activities such as developing systems to comply with HOME-ARP requirements, developing interagency agreements, monitoring HOME-ARP activities for progress and compliance, preparing HOME-ARP reports and documents for submission to HUD, and evaluating program results against stated objectives. A full list of eligible costs is provided in Section VI.A of the HUD Notice. Since the HOME-ARP program is a new source of federal funding with its own unique program requirements, IFA has elected to allocate sufficient funds to build its own internal capacity to administer, monitor, and evaluate the program. Doing so will help ensure that the HOME-ARP-eligible activities have the greatest impact and best meet the needs of some of Iowa's most vulnerable communities.



HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with [Section V.C.3 of the Notice](#), PJs must provide an estimate for the number of affordable rental housing units for QPs that they will produce or support with HOME-ARP funds. In addition, PJs must also include a narrative about the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how it will address the PJ's priority needs.

Estimate the number of affordable rental housing units for QPs that the PJ will produce or support with its HOME-ARP allocation.

IFA estimates that with no additional resources and an assumed cost of \$250,000 per unit, about 40 affordable rental housing units will be produced with HOME-ARP resources.

Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how the production goal will address the PJ's priority needs.

HOME-ARP funds will provide a significant one-time expansion of resources for the development of affordable rental housing units for the QPs. Prioritizing the development of affordable rental housing aligns with the needs identified in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis and will further IFA's goals to expand affordable housing options, reduce homelessness, and create safe environments for people fleeing gender-based violence such as domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking. While the estimated number of units that will be produced with the HOME-ARP allocation will not completely address the shortage of PSH options across the state, it will generate a long-term impact with a one-time source of funding.



Preferences

Regulatory Requirements

Section V.C.4 of the Notice states that PJs must identify whether they intend to establish a preference for one or more of the QPs or a subpopulation within one or more of the QPs for any eligible activity or project. If a PJ chooses to establish a preference, they must explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services identified in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis. PJs must also describe how they will still address the unmet needs or gaps of the other QPs that are not included in a preference through the use of HOME-ARP funds.

Preferences cannot violate any applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a). The PJ must comply with all applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity laws and requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a) and any other applicable fair housing and civil rights laws and requirements when establishing preferences or methods of prioritization.

Identify whether the PJ intends to give preference to one or more QPs or a subpopulation within one or more QPs for any eligible activity or project.

While there are needs among all HOME-ARP QPs, information from the consultation sessions, stakeholder survey, and quantitative data analysis indicate that there are greater needs for three of the four HOME-ARP populations. In accordance with these findings, a preference will be provided for the following populations:

- **Individuals experiencing homelessness**, as defined in 24 CFR 91.5.
- **Individuals at risk of homelessness**, as defined in 24 CFR 91.5.
- **Persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking**, as defined by HUD.

These preferences will allow organizations to prioritize affordable housing and supportive services for these populations.

If a preference was identified, explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the QP or subpopulation of the QP, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis.

These preferences will allow IFA to prioritize access for those QPs with the greatest identified needs. Members of the "Other" QP will still be able to apply for HOME-ARP-funded affordable rental housing. No preferences will apply to the provision of HOME-ARP-eligible supportive services.



Referral Methods

Regulatory Requirements

The HUD Notice states that PJs are not required to describe referral methods in the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan; however, a PJ must require a project or activity to use Coordinated Entry along with other referral methods **or** to use only a project/activity waiting list if:

- Coordinated Entry does not have a sufficient number of qualifying individuals or families to refer to the PJ for the project or activity.
- Coordinated Entry does not include all HOME-ARP QPs.
- Coordinated Entry fails to provide access and implement uniform referral processes in situations where a project's geographic area(s) is broader than the geographic area(s) covered by the Coordinated Entry system.

Identify the referral methods that the PJ intends to use for its HOME-ARP projects and activities. A PJ may use multiple referral methods in its HOME-ARP program. (Optional)

Iowa's Coordinated Entry systems focus primarily on persons experiencing homelessness. As a result, IFA will require HOME-ARP-funded projects and services to use Coordinated Entry along with other referral methods **or** to use only a project/activity waiting list. IFA will review referral methods to ensure compliance with HOME-ARP program requirements.

If the PJ intends to use the coordinated entry process established by the CoC, describe whether all QPs eligible for a project or activity will be included in the coordinated entry process, or the method by which all QPs eligible for the project or activity will be covered. (Optional)

This section is not applicable to IFA.

If the PJ intends to use the coordinated entry process established by the CoC, describe the method of prioritization to be used by the coordinated entry. (Optional)

This section is not applicable to IFA.

If the PJ intends to use both a CE process established by the CoC and another referral method for a project or activity, describe any method of prioritization between the two referral methods, if any. (Optional)

IFA has not established a prioritization between the two referral methods at this time.



Limitations in a HOME-ARP Rental Housing or Non-Congregate Shelter Project

Regulatory Requirements

The HUD Notice states that limiting eligibility for HOME-ARP rental housing or non-congregate shelter projects is only permitted under certain circumstances. For example, PJs may limit admission to HOME-ARP rental housing or non-congregate shelter projects to households who need specialized supportive services that are provided in such housing or non-congregate shelter. Any limitations must follow all applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements.

Describe whether the PJ intends to limit eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or non-congregate shelter project to a particular QP or specific subpopulation of a QP identified in section IV.A of the Notice.

IFA may establish a limitation for two QPs based on the unique housing and supportive service needs of those populations. These include:

- **Individuals experiencing homelessness**, as defined in 24 CFR 91.5.
- **Persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking**, as defined by HUD.

If a PJ intends to implement a limitation, explain why the use of a limitation is necessary to address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the QP or subpopulation of the QP, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis.

A limitation may be necessary due to circumstances and the level of need of individuals experiencing homelessness and persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking. While all four QPs may have complex needs, those experiencing homelessness or fleeing violence include individuals who have experienced trauma which may require a combination of housing assistance and supportive services to help ensure their safety, housing stability, and access to support. For example, individuals experiencing homelessness may have significantly greater needs for supportive services based on the factors that contributed to their becoming homeless and the duration of homelessness. Stakeholders mentioned how persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking

can often require a variety of services in the immediate aftermath of a traumatic event and in the long term to help maintain stability. In addition, organizations serving persons fleeing violence described the need to protect the safety and confidentiality of their clients, especially from perpetrators. Given these circumstances, including a limitation for a HOME-ARP rental housing project would better enable organizations to meet the needs of their clients and in some cases may be necessary.

If a limitation was identified, describe how the PJ will address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services of the other QPs that are not included in the limitation through the use of HOME-ARP funds (i.e., through another of the PJ's HOME-ARP projects or activities).

HOME-ARP funds allocated to supportive services will be provided to all QPs.



HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

Regulatory Requirements

If the PJ intends to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds, the PJ must state its HOME-ARP refinancing guidelines in accordance with [24 CFR 92.206\(b\)](#). The guidelines must describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt for a HOME-ARP rental project, including:

Establish a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing to demonstrate that rehabilitation of HOME-ARP rental housing is the primary eligible activity.

IFA does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

Require a review of management practices to demonstrate that disinvestment in the property has not occurred; that the long-term needs of the project can be met; and that the feasibility of serving qualified populations for the minimum compliance period can be demonstrated.

IFA does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

State whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both.

IFA does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

Specify the required compliance period, whether it is the minimum 15 years or longer.

IFA does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

State that HOME-ARP funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.

IFA does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

Other requirements in the PJ's guidelines, if applicable.

IFA does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.



Appendix A

Acronyms

| Acronym | Definition |
|-----------------|---|
| ACS | American Community Survey |
| AMI | Area Median Income |
| CHAS | Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy |
| CHDO | Community housing development organization |
| CoC | Continuum of Care |
| CVAD | Crime Victim Assistance Division |
| HAMFI | HUD-Adjusted Median Family Income |
| HOME | HOME Investment Partnership Program |
| HOME-ARP | HOME Investment Partnership Program American Rescue Plan |
| HUD | United States Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| ICADV | Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence |
| IFA | Iowa Finance Authority |
| LIHEAP | Low-Income Home Energy Assistance |
| NCS | Non-Congregate Shelter |
| NNEDV | National Network to End Domestic Violence |
| PHA | Public Housing Authority/Agency |
| PIT | Point-in-Time |
| PJ | HOME Participating Jurisdiction |
| PSH | Permanent Supportive Housing |
| QP | Qualifying population |
| SY | School year |

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| TBRA | Tenant-Based Rental Assistance |
| VSS | Victim Services Support |

Consultation Process Organization Table

The following table includes the 148 organizations that provided input in the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan through the consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey. The organization types were determined either by the organization types selected by the respondent(s) affiliated with an organization in the stakeholder survey or by IFA staff based on their understanding of the services provided by the organization. Likewise, the QPs served were determined by the QPs indicated by the respondent(s) affiliated with an organization in the stakeholder survey or by IFA staff based on their understanding of the individuals served by the organization.

The Consultation Process Organization Table uses the following abbreviations for organization type and QP served.

| Abbreviation | Definition |
|-----------------|--|
| CoC | Continuum of Care (collaborative applicant or participating members) |
| HS | Homeless Services Provider |
| ES | Emergency Shelter Provider |
| SS/RA | Supportive Services and/or Rental Assistance Provider |
| PJ | HOME Participating Jurisdiction |
| DV/SA/HT | Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Dating Violence, and/or Human Trafficking Services Provider |
| PSH | Permanent Supportive Housing and/or Special Needs Housing Provider |
| PHA | Public Housing Authority/Agency |
| V | Veterans Services Provider |
| CR/FH/D | Civil Rights, Fair Housing, and/or Disabilities Service Provider or Organization |
| CAA | Community Action Agency |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| PA | Public Agency Addressing the Needs of the Qualifying Populations |
| D | Affordable Housing Developer |
| O | Other |

| Abbreviation | Qualifying Population |
|--------------|--|
| QP1 | Individuals experiencing homelessness |
| QP2 | Individuals at risk of homelessness |
| QP3 | Persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking |
| QP4 | Other populations at greatest risk of homelessness or housing instability |

Consultation Process Organization Table

| # | Organization Name | Organization Type | QPs Served | Participated in: | |
|---|---|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | Consultation Session | Survey |
| 1 | Access 2 Independence | CR/FH/D | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 2 | Albia Housing Agency | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | |
| 3 | Alcohol and Drug Dependency Services of Southeast Iowa | SS/RA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 4 | Amani Community Services | DV/SA/HT | QP3 | | X |
| 5 | Anawim Housing | HS, SS/RA, D, CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 6 | Arch Icon Development | D | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 7 | Area Substance Abuse Council | PSH, ES, HS | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | X | |

| # | Organization Name | Organization Type | QPs Served | Participated in: | |
|----|--|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | Consultation Session | Survey |
| 8 | Assault Care Center Extending Shelter and Support (ACCESS) | HS, DV/SA/HT | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 9 | Black Hawk Grundy Mental Health Center, Inc. | HS, PA, CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 10 | Catholic Charities Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program | DV/SA/HT | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 11 | CBC Financial Corporation | D | QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 12 | Center for Siouxland | HS | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 13 | Central Iowa Regional Housing Authority | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | |
| 14 | Central Iowa Shelter & Services | HS, SS/RA, DV/SA/HT, O | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | X | X |
| 15 | CG Public Health | PA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 16 | Chains Interrupted | DV/SA/HT | QP3 | | X |
| 17 | Charles City Housing and Redevelopment Authority | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | |
| 18 | City of Cedar Rapids | PA, PJ, PHA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | |
| 19 | City of Creston | PA | QP4 | | X |
| 20 | City of Davenport | PA, PJ, PHA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | X |
| 21 | City of Des Moines | PA, PJ | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | X | |
| 22 | City of DeWitt | PA | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 23 | City of Dexter | PA | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 24 | City of Forest City | PA | QP2 | | X |
| 25 | City of Garden Grove | PA | QP2, QP4 | | X |

| # | Organization Name | Organization Type | QPs Served | Participated in: | |
|----|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | Consultation Session | Survey |
| 26 | City of Garwin | PA | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 27 | City of Iowa City | PA, PJ, PHA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | X | X |
| 28 | City of Malcom | PA | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 29 | City of Manchester | PA | QP4 | | X |
| 30 | City of Muscatine | PA, PHA | QP2 | | X |
| 31 | City of Ottumwa | PA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 32 | City of Rock Island | PA | QP2 | | X |
| 33 | City of Sioux City | PA, PJ | QP4 | X | X |
| 34 | City of Stockport | PA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 35 | City of Waterloo | PA, PJ | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | X | |
| 36 | City of West Des Moines | PA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 37 | Community Action of Southeast Iowa | CAA, PA, HS, SS/RA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 38 | Community Health Centers of Southeastern Iowa | PA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 39 | Community Housing Initiatives, Inc. | SS/RA, D | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 40 | Community Kitchen of North Iowa | HS, SS/RA, O | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 41 | Community Solutions of Eastern Iowa | SS/RA, HS | QP1 | X | X |
| 42 | Corning Housing Commission | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | |
| 43 | County Social Services | PA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 44 | Crisis Intervention & Advocacy Center | HS, DV/SA/HT, CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |

| # | Organization Name | Organization Type | QPs Served | Participated in: | |
|----|--|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | Consultation Session | Survey |
| 45 | Davis County Development Corporation/Regional Housing Trust Fund | PA | QP4 | | X |
| 46 | Domestic Violence Intervention Program | HS, SS/RA, DV/SA/HT | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 47 | East Central Intergovernmental Association | PA, HS | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 48 | Family Crisis Center [Unspecified Location] | DV/SA/HT | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 49 | Family Crisis Centers of Northwest Iowa | HS, DV/SA/HT, CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | X |
| 50 | Family Promise of Greater Des Moines | HS | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 51 | Family Resources | HS, SS/RA, DV/SA/HT | QP3 | X | X |
| 52 | Fort Dodge Housing Authority | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | |
| 53 | Friends of the Family | HS, ES, SS/RA, DV/SA/HT, CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | X |
| 54 | Front Porch Investments | O | QP4 | | X |
| 55 | Greater Des Moines Supportive Housing | HS, D | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 56 | Grinnell Housing Authority | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 57 | Guttenberg Municipal Hospital & Clinics | SS/RA, O | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 58 | Habitat for Humanity of Council Bluffs | D | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 59 | Habitat for Humanity of Iowa Valley | D | QP4 | | X |
| 60 | Habitat for Humanity of Marion County | HS, SS/RA, D | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |

| # | Organization Name | Organization Type | QPs Served | Participated in: | |
|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | Consultation Session | Survey |
| 61 | Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Inc. | HS, SS/RA, V, CAA, PA | QP1, QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 62 | Hawthorn Hill | PSH, ES | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | |
| 63 | Heartland Family Service | HS, SS/RA, DV/SA/HT, CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 64 | Heritage Area Agency on Aging | PA | QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 65 | Home Allies, Inc. | SS/RA, D | QP1, QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 66 | Home Base Inspection & Code Services | O | QP4 | | X |
| 67 | Home Opportunities Made Easy, Inc. (HOME, Inc.) | HS, SS/RA, D, CR/FH/D | QP1, QP2, QP4 | X | X |
| 68 | Homeless Solutions of Marion County | HS, SS/RA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 69 | Homeward (IA-502 - Des Moines/Polk County CoC) | CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | X |
| 70 | Hope Ministries | HS, DV/SA/HT, CoC | QP1, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 71 | Horizon Development Group, Inc. | D | QP2 | | X |
| 72 | Housing Trust Fund of Johnson County | PA, O | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 73 | Howard County Attorney's Office | PA | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 74 | Humility Homes & Services | ES, HS, SS/RA, V | QP1 | X | X |
| 75 | IMPACT Community Action | SS/RA, CAA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | X |
| 76 | Institute for Community Alliances (IA-501 - Iowa Balance of State Continuum of Care) | CoC | QP1, QP3 | X | X |

| # | Organization Name | Organization Type | QPs Served | Participated in: | |
|----|--|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | Consultation Session | Survey |
| 77 | Iowa Attorney General's Office | PA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 78 | Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence | DV/SA/HT | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 79 | Iowa Community Action | SS/RA, CAA | QP1, QP2 | X | |
| 80 | Iowa Department of Public Health | PA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 81 | Iowa Department of Veteran Affairs | PA, V | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 82 | Iowa Developmental Disabilities Council | CR/FH/D | QP4 | X | |
| 83 | Iowa Housing Partnership | O | QP4 | | X |
| 84 | Iowa Northland Regional Council of Governments | PA | QP4 | | X |
| 85 | Iowa State University | CR/FH/D | QP4 | | X |
| 86 | Iowa Statewide Independent Living Council | CR/FH/D | QP4 | X | |
| 87 | Jasper County | PA | QP2 | | X |
| 88 | Keokuk Housing Authority | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP4 | X | |
| 89 | Low Rent Housing Agency of Knoxville | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 90 | Manning Municipal Housing Agency | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP4 | X | |
| 91 | Metro Area Continuum of Care for the Homeless (NE-501 - Omaha, Council Bluffs CoC) | CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | X |
| 92 | Micah House | HS, CoC | QP1, QP3 | | X |
| 93 | Midwest Housing Development Fund, Inc. | D | QP2, QP4 | | X |

| # | Organization Name | Organization Type | QPs Served | Participated in: | |
|-----|---|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | Consultation Session | Survey |
| 94 | Mitchell County | PA, SS/RA, D | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 95 | Monroe County Public Health | PA | QP2 | | X |
| 96 | Montgomery County | PA | QP2 | | X |
| 97 | Muscatine Center for Social Action | HS | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 98 | Muscatine Housing Authority | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP4 | X | |
| 99 | National Equity Fund, Inc. | O | QP1, QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 100 | New Visions Homeless Services | HS, ES, SS/RA, V | QP1, QP2 | X | X |
| 101 | Nisaa African Family Services | SS/RA, DV/SA/HT | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 102 | North Iowa Regional Housing Authority | PHA | QP1, QP2, QP4 | X | |
| 103 | Open Door Mission | HS, SS/RA, D, V | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 104 | Operation Threshold | CAA | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 105 | Paramount Development, Inc. | D | QP4 | | X |
| 106 | PC & Ales Foundation | D | QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 107 | Polk County Crisis and Advocacy Services | PA, DV/SA/HT | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 108 | Polk County Housing Trust Fund | PA, O | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 109 | Prevent Child Abuse Iowa | CR/FH/D | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 110 | Primary Health Care, Inc. | HS, V | QP1, QP3 | X | X |
| 111 | Project NOW | CAA, CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 112 | Quad Cities Housing Council | PA, O | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |

| # | Organization Name | Organization Type | QPs Served | Participated in: | |
|-----|---|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | Consultation Session | Survey |
| 113 | Quad Cities Interfaith | CAA | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 114 | Quad Cities Open Network | CAA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 115 | Rebuilding Together Muscatine County Inc. | CR/FH/D, V | QP4 | | X |
| 116 | Region 6 Resource Partners | PA | QP4 | | X |
| 117 | Region XII Council of Governments | PA | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 118 | Region XII Regional Housing Authority | PHA | QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 119 | Rejuvenate Housing LLC | D | QP4 | | X |
| 120 | Rippling Waters | D | QP4 | | X |
| 121 | Riverview Center | DV/SA/HT | QP3 | | X |
| 122 | Rosecrance Jackson Center | O | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 123 | SafePlace | DV/SA/HT | QP3 | | X |
| 124 | Seasons Center | SS/RA, V, O | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 125 | Shelter House | PSH | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | X | |
| 126 | Siouxland Coalition to End Homelessness (IA-500 - Sioux City/Dakota, Woodbury Counties CoC) | CoC | QP1, QP3 | X | X |
| 127 | Southeast Iowa Regional Planning Commission | PA | QP4 | | X |
| 128 | Southern Iowa Council of Governments | PA | QP4 | | X |
| 129 | Story County Housing Trust | PA, CAA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |

| # | Organization Name | Organization Type | QPs Served | Participated in: | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | Consultation Session | Survey |
| 130 | Successful Living | SS/RA, D, O | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 131 | The Bridge Home | HS, ES, SS/RA, CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | X | X |
| 132 | The Salvation Army | HS | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 133 | Transitions DMC, Inc. | HS, CoC | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 134 | TWG Development | D | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 135 | United Action for Youth | HS, SS/RA, DV/SA/HT | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 136 | United Way of Dubuque Area Tri-States | SS/RA, O | QP1, QP2, QP3 | | X |
| 137 | UnityPoint Black Hawk-Grundy Mental Health Center | HS | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 138 | University of Iowa Hospitals & Clinics | O | QP2 | | X |
| 139 | Upper Des Moines Opportunity, Inc. | HS, CAA | QP1, QP2 | | X |
| 140 | Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission | PHA, SS/RA, CR/FH/D | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 141 | Vera French Housing | HS, SS/RA, D, CR/FH/D | QP1, QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 142 | Vision 20/20 | O | QP2, QP4 | | X |
| 143 | Washington County | PA | QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 | | X |
| 144 | Waypoint Services | SS/RA | QP1, QP2 | X | X |
| 145 | Wesleylife/The Village | O | QP4 | | X |
| 146 | Willis Dady Emergency Shelter, Inc. | ES, PSH, HS | QP1, QP2 | X | X |
| 147 | Youth and Shelter Services (YSS) | PSH, ES, HS, SS/RA, | QP1, QP2, QP3 | X | X |

| # | Organization Name | Organization Type | QPs Served | Participated in: | |
|-----|--|------------------------|------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | Consultation Session | Survey |
| | | DV/SA/HT, CoC | | | |
| 148 | YWCA Clinton Empowerment Center | HS, SS/RA, PA, CR/FH/D | QP1, QP2 | | X |

Resources and Materials

The following table includes resources and materials consulted in the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan as well as the URL for each.

| Source | Name of Resource |
|---|--|
| Center on Budget and Policy Priorities | Families Wait Years for Housing Vouchers Due to Inadequate Funding; Expanding Program Would Reduce Hardship, Improve Equity, July 2021 |
| Center on Budget and Policy Priorities | Iowa Federal Rental Assistance Fact Sheet, 2020 |
| Common Good Iowa | Cost of Living in Iowa 2022 |
| Corporation for Supportive Housing | Supportive Housing Needs Assessment |
| ICF, Inc. | Understanding Human Trafficking in Iowa, 2017 |
| Institute for Community Alliances | Snapshot of Service and Shelter Use for Iowans Experiencing Homelessness, 2021-2022 |
| Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence | 2021 Annual Report |
| Iowa Council on Homelessness | Iowa Council on Homelessness Five-Year Strategic Plan (2021-2026) |
| Iowa Department of Justice Office of the Attorney General, Crime Victim Assistance Division | CVAD Annual Report, 2021 |

| | |
|--|--|
| Iowa Department of Justice Office of the Attorney General, Crime Victim Assistance Division | Victim Needs Assessment Report, 2017 |
| Iowa Department of Public Safety | Iowa Uniform Crime Reporting Program User Manual, 2022 |
| Iowa Economic Development Authority and the Iowa Finance Authority | State of Iowa: Fiscal Year 2020–2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan & 2020 Annual Action Plan, 2020 |
| National Housing Preservation Database | 2022 Iowa Preservation Profile National Housing Preservation Database |
| National Low Income Housing Coalition | The Gap: Iowa |
| National Low Income Housing Coalition | Out Of Reach: Iowa |
| National Network to End Domestic Violence | 16th Annual Domestic Violence Counts Report: Iowa Summary |
| U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration of Children and Families | Iowa LIHEAP FY2020 State Profile |
| Western Economics | Iowa Profile Dashboard |
| Western Economics | Iowa Profile Report, 2022 |

Public Hearing Comments

The following five public comments were received during the public hearing for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan held on December 8, 2022.

Q1. What is the rate (cost cap) per bedroom/per unit? Will there be a maximum number of units per project?

A1. This answer is currently unknown.

Q2. What is the timeline?

A2. IFA will give HUD the Allocation Plan. HUD has 30 days to respond. Hopefully, approval will be given by the end of January and a program developed and the application available by the end of the first quarter or the beginning of the second quarter of 2023.

Q3. Is what is presented in the plan what will be available for funding?

A3. Yes, what is in the plan is what will be presented to HUD for approval. All future HOME-ARP programs will be designed around this plan.

Q4. Will there be a match requirement?

A4. That is not known at this time.

Q5. What is the difference between non-congregate shelter and transitional housing?

A5. Non-congregate shelters are locations in which the individual or household has living space that offers some level of privacy. These spaces are temporary in nature and do not require occupants to sign a lease or occupancy agreement. Transitional housing is residential housing units in which supportive services are provided to individuals or families that were formerly homeless with the intent to stabilize them and move them to permanent housing within a period of not more than 24 months.

Public Comment Period Comments

The following three comments were submitted via email during the public comment period from November 18 to December 8, 2022.

Date: 11/18/2022

Comment:

Hi Amber,

Please see the attached. The wrong map is being used for this Draft Allocation Plan published November 17th, 2022. UDMO covers Wright and Hamilton Counties.

Thank you!

Date: 11/18/2022

Comment:

Justin,

Approximately when might these funds be available for tenants who qualify?

Are these funds being disbursed as “one-time” assistance for tenants with an acute need of help (to get caught up on rent/utilities), or are these funds going to be used to bolster programs that give regular (monthly) assistance to those in need?

My reason for asking is that I have one tenant who I believe would qualify, and I would like to get her some assistance if possible. I believe she just needs to “get her head above water” so that she can get a handle on her new circumstances emotionally, physically, and financially.

Thanks in advance for your response.

Date: 11/23/2022

Comment:

Hi Amber,

Just a quick question on this amazing report...I can't seem to ascertain who can be a PJ/applicant for this funding. Is it only HOME PJs? Could it be CoC Region? Other?

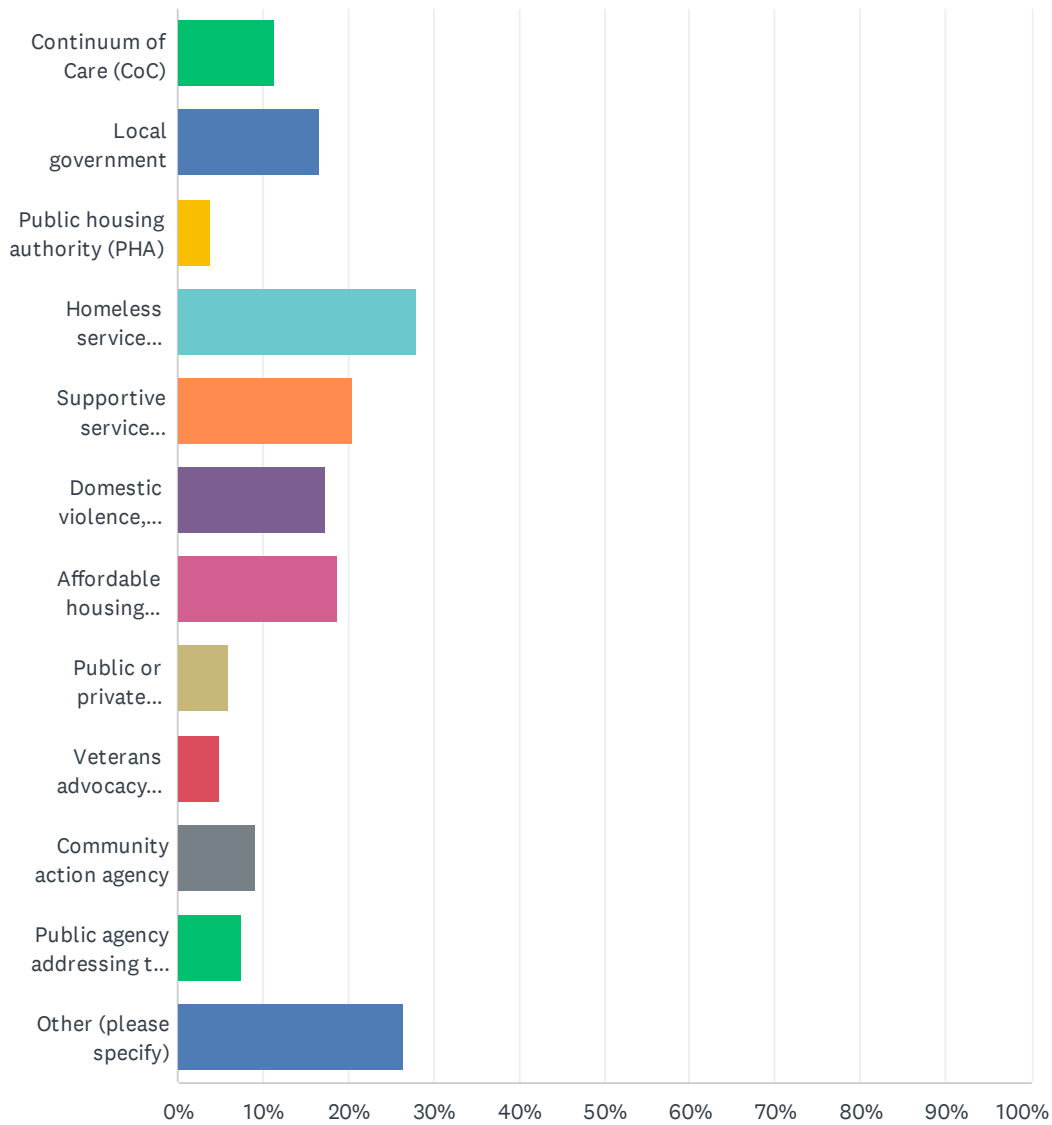
Thanks

Q1 What organization do you work for?

Answered: 180 Skipped: 6

Q2 What type of organization do you work for? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 186 Skipped: 0



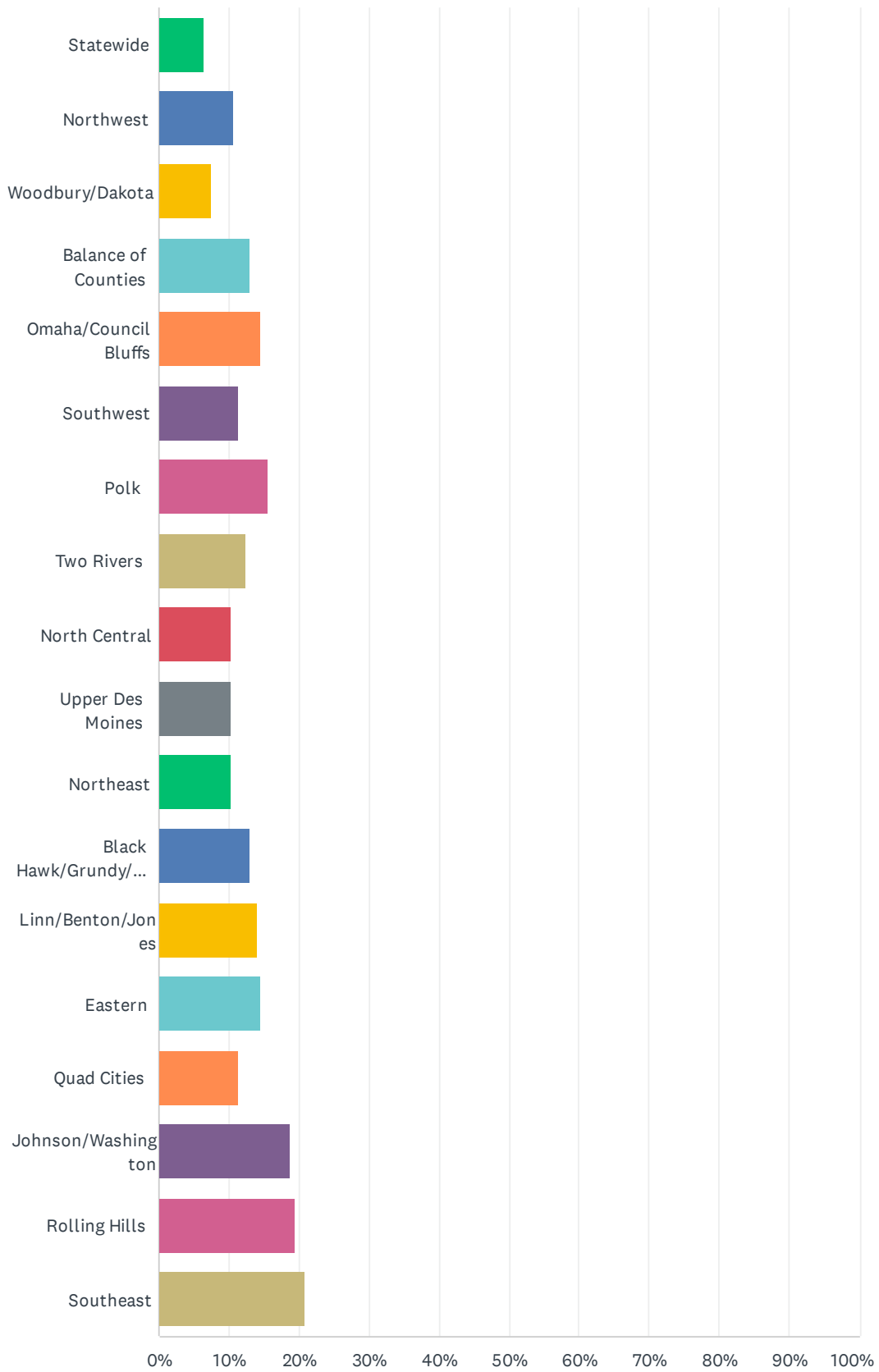
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|-----------|----|
| Continuum of Care (CoC) | 11.29% | 21 |
| Local government | 16.67% | 31 |
| Public housing authority (PHA) | 3.76% | 7 |
| Homeless service provider | 27.96% | 52 |
| Supportive service provider | 20.43% | 38 |
| Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking service provider | 17.20% | 32 |
| Affordable housing developer | 18.82% | 35 |
| Public or private organization addressing civil rights, fair housing, and/or the needs of persons with disabilities | 5.91% | 11 |
| Veterans advocacy organization or service provider | 4.84% | 9 |
| Community action agency | 9.14% | 17 |
| Public agency addressing the needs of the qualifying populations | 7.53% | 14 |
| Other (please specify) | 26.34% | 49 |
| Total Respondents: 186 | | |

**Q3 What region(s) does your organization serve in the state of Iowa?
(Check all that apply)**

Answered: 186 Skipped: 0

Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

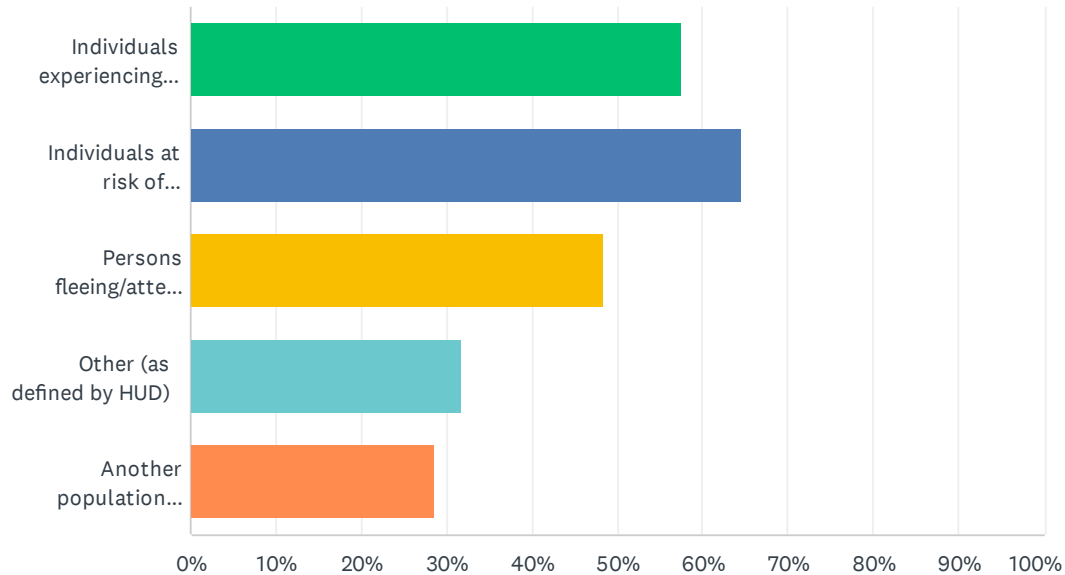


Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|------------------------|-----------|----|
| Statewide | 6.45% | 12 |
| Northwest | 10.75% | 20 |
| Woodbury/Dakota | 7.53% | 14 |
| Balance of Counties | 12.90% | 24 |
| Omaha/Council Bluffs | 14.52% | 27 |
| Southwest | 11.29% | 21 |
| Polk | 15.59% | 29 |
| Two Rivers | 12.37% | 23 |
| North Central | 10.22% | 19 |
| Upper Des Moines | 10.22% | 19 |
| Northeast | 10.22% | 19 |
| Black Hawk/Grundy/Tama | 12.90% | 24 |
| Linn/Benton/Jones | 13.98% | 26 |
| Eastern | 14.52% | 27 |
| Quad Cities | 11.29% | 21 |
| Johnson/Washington | 18.82% | 35 |
| Rolling Hills | 19.35% | 36 |
| Southeast | 20.97% | 39 |
| Total Respondents: 186 | | |

Q4 What HOME-ARP qualifying population(s) does your organization primarily serve? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 186 Skipped: 0

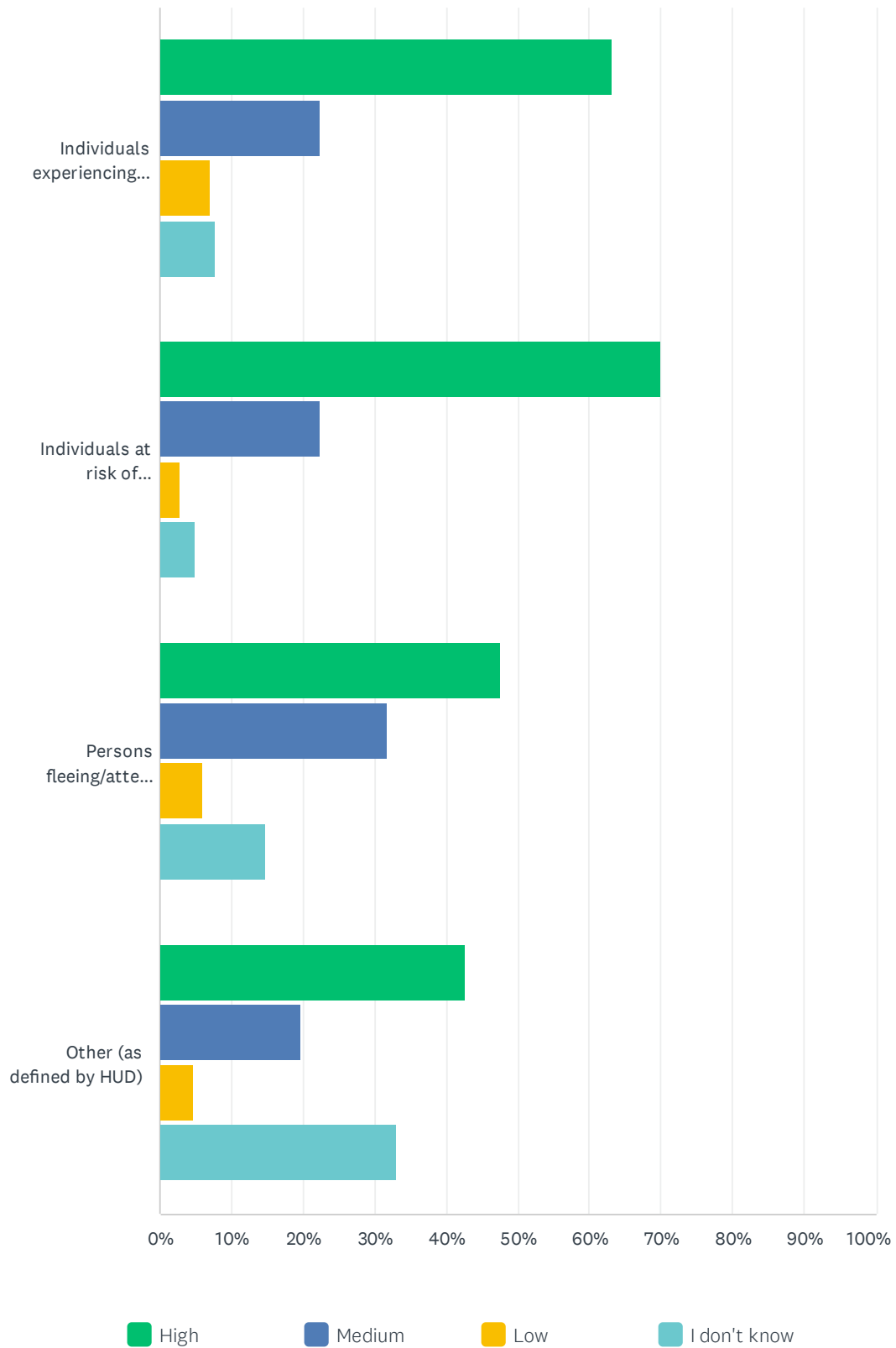


| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Individuals experiencing homelessness | 57.53% | 107 |
| Individuals at risk of homelessness | 64.52% | 120 |
| Persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking | 48.39% | 90 |
| Other (as defined by HUD) | 31.72% | 59 |
| Another population (please specify) | 28.49% | 53 |
| Total Respondents: 186 | | |

Q5 How would you describe the overall level of need for each HOME-ARP qualifying population using a scale of High, Medium, and Low?

Answered: 186 Skipped: 0

Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers



Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

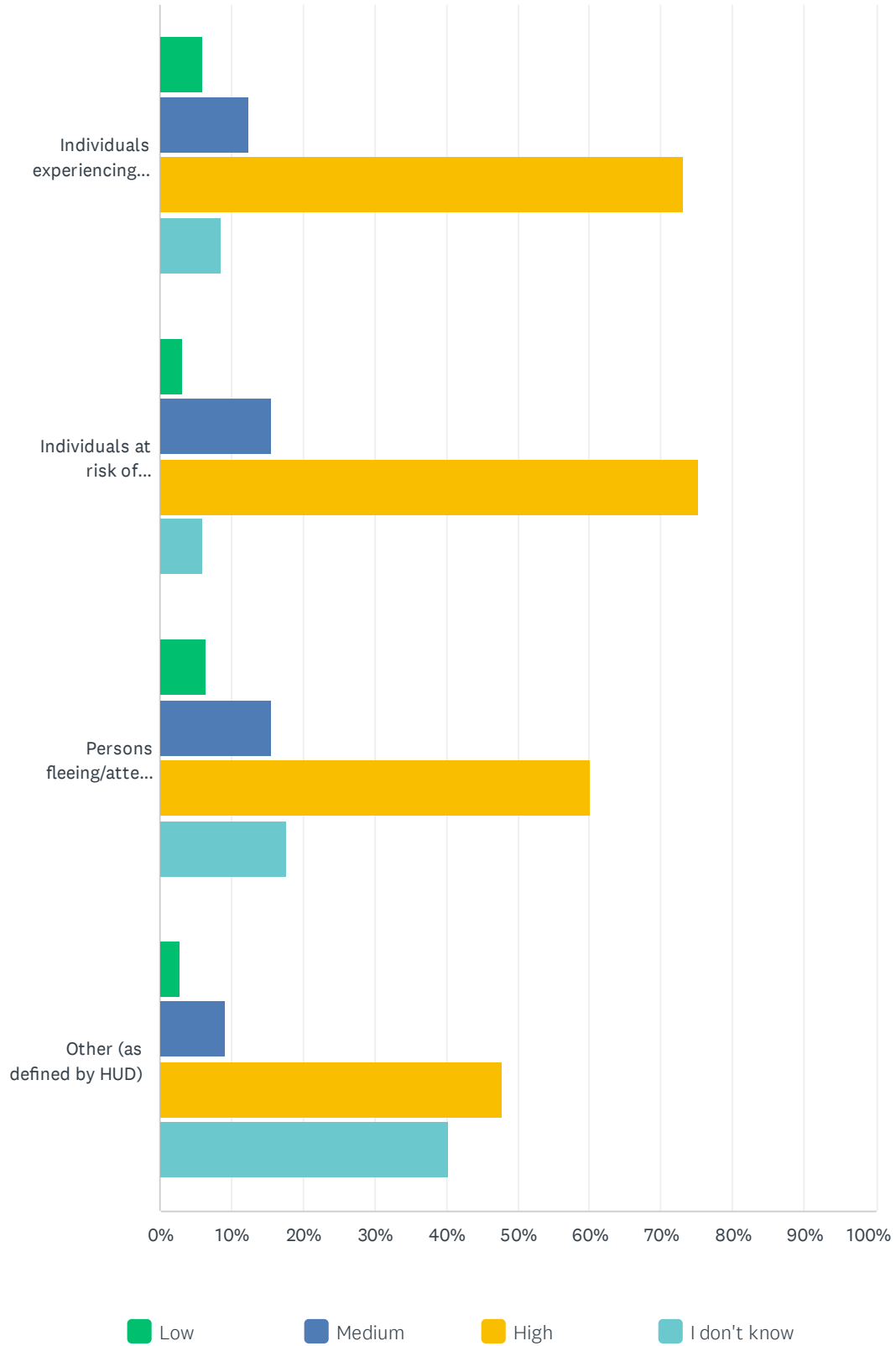
| | HIGH | MEDIUM | LOW | I DON'T KNOW | TOTAL | WEIGHTED AVERAGE |
|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------|------------------|
| Individuals experiencing homelessness | 63.04% 116 | 22.28% 41 | 7.07% 13 | 7.61% 14 | 184 | 1.39 |
| Individuals at risk of homelessness | 69.95% 128 | 22.40% 41 | 2.73% 5 | 4.92% 9 | 183 | 1.29 |
| Persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking | 47.54% 87 | 31.69% 58 | 6.01% 11 | 14.75% 27 | 183 | 1.51 |
| Other (as defined by HUD) | 42.60% 72 | 19.53% 33 | 4.73% 8 | 33.14% 56 | 169 | 1.43 |

Q6 What are the unmet needs for the following eligible activities for each of the HOME-ARP qualifying populations using a scale of High, Medium, and Low?*Note: non-congregate shelters generally include one bathroom for each bedroom*

Answered: 186 Skipped: 0

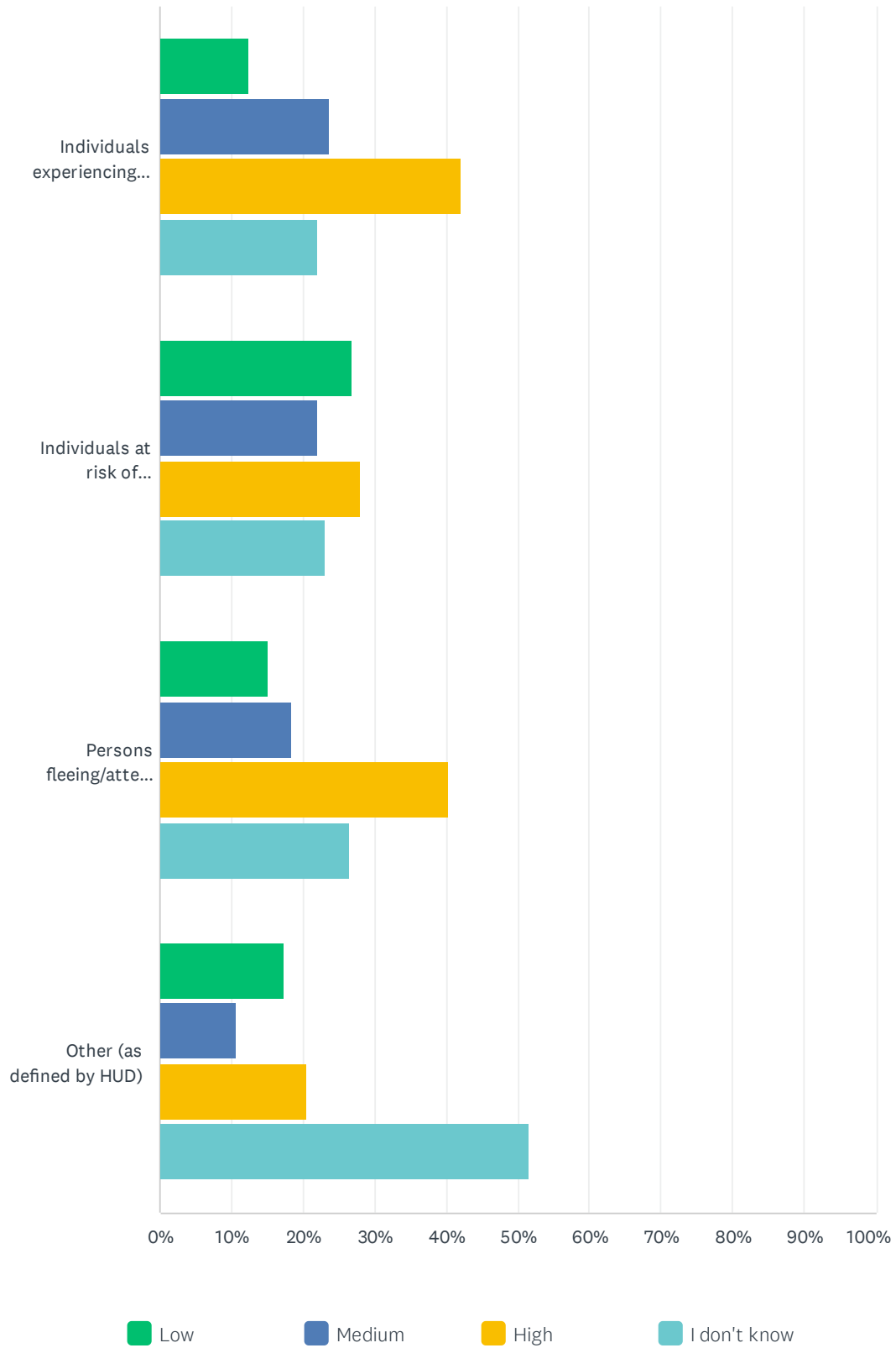
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

Affordable rental housing



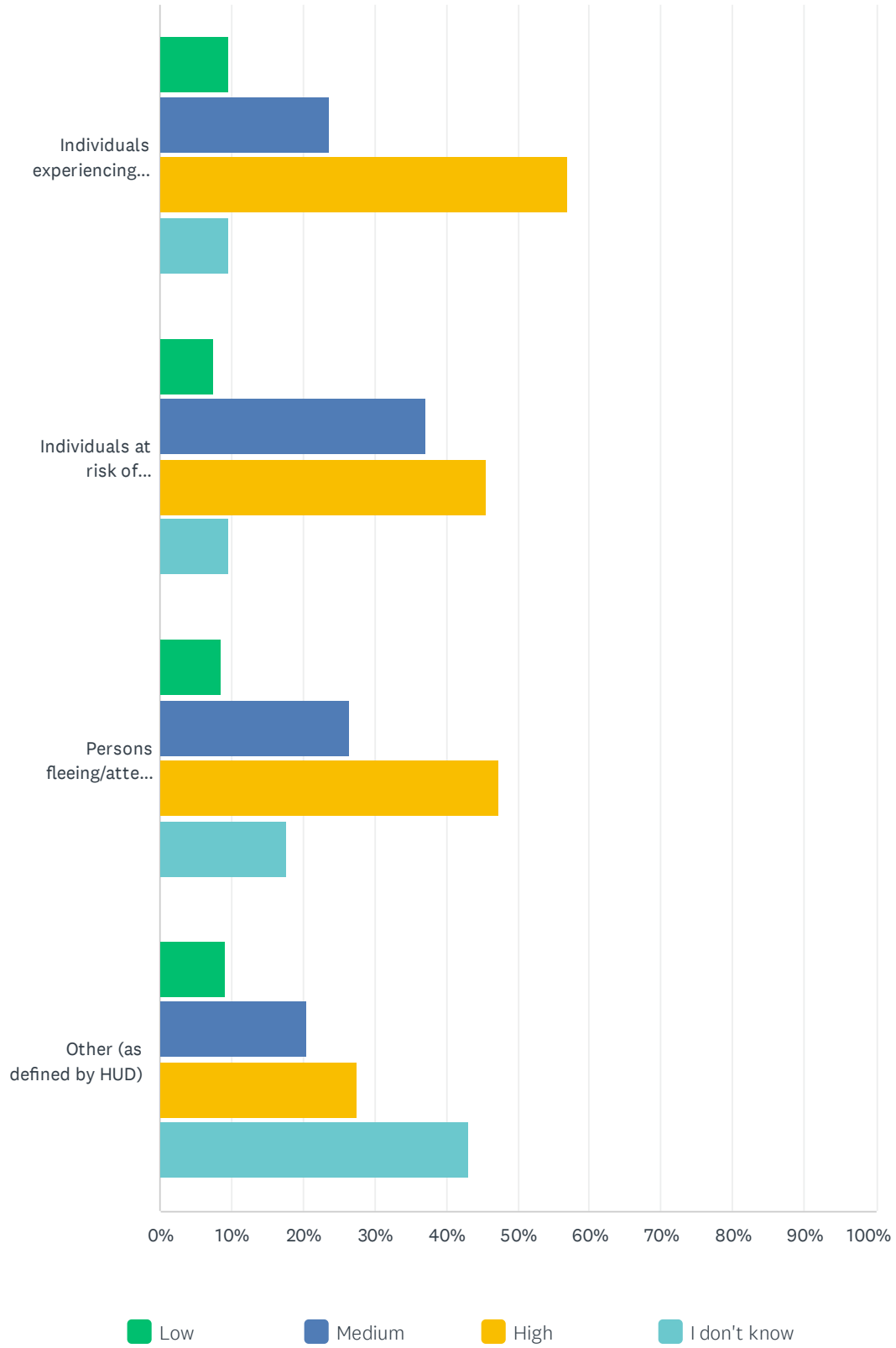
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

Non-congregate shelter



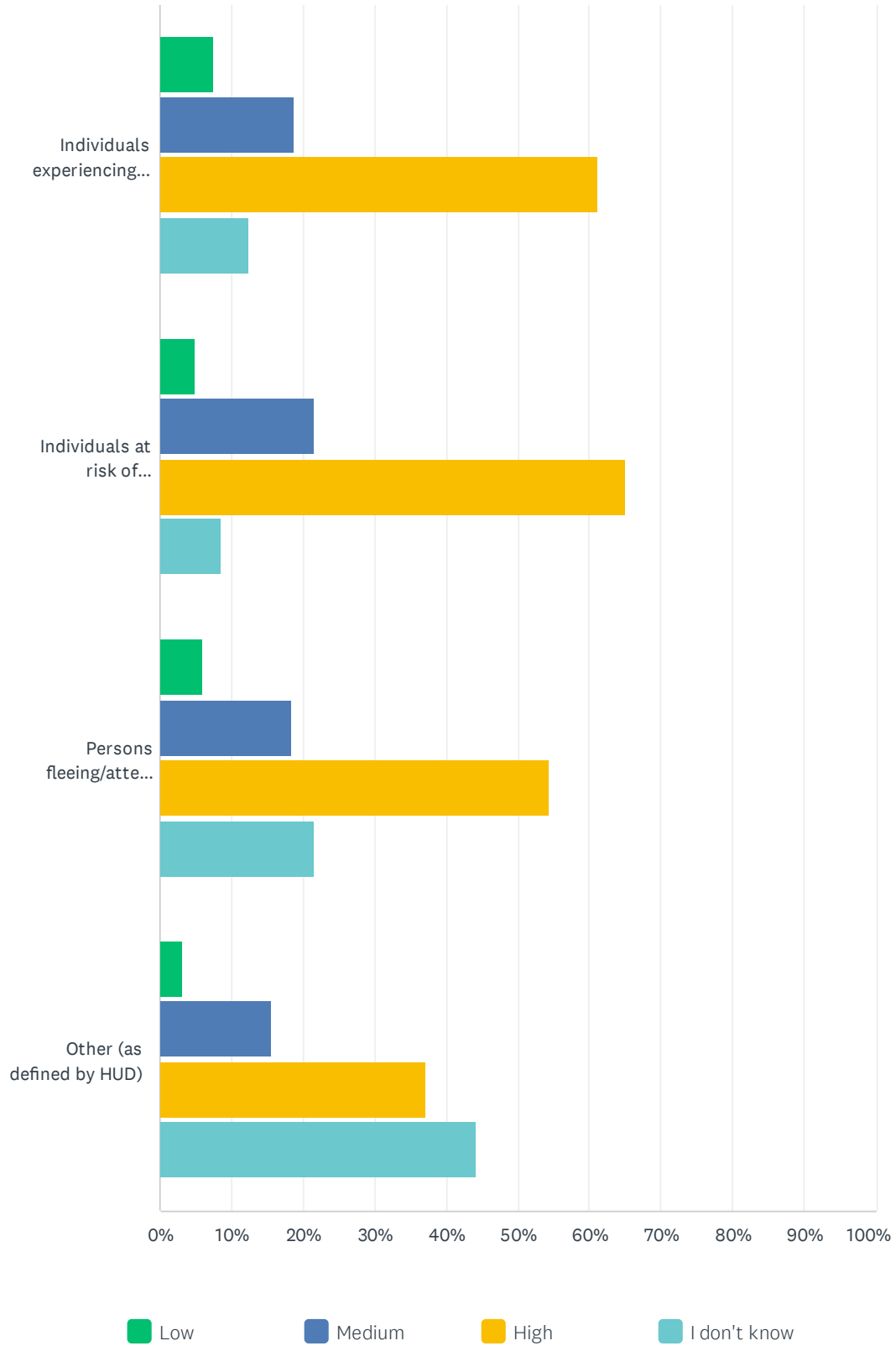
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

Supportive services



Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

Tenant-based rental assistance

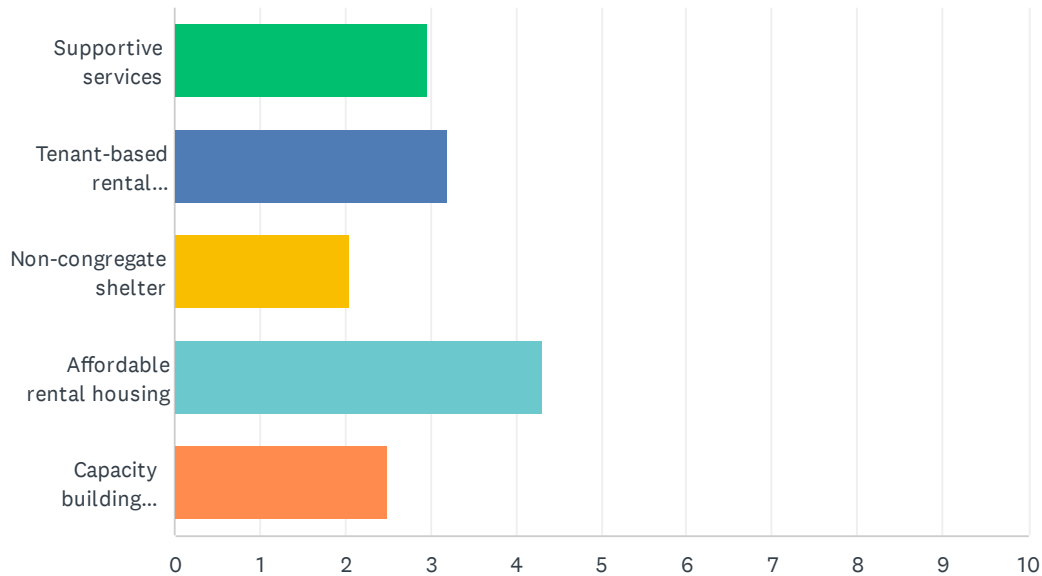


Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| Affordable rental housing | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| | LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH | I DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
| Individuals experiencing homelessness | 5.91% 11 | 12.37% 23 | 73.12% 136 | 8.60% 16 | 186 |
| Individuals at risk of homelessness | 3.23% 6 | 15.59% 29 | 75.27% 140 | 5.91% 11 | 186 |
| Persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, or human trafficking | 6.45% 12 | 15.59% 29 | 60.22% 112 | 17.74% 33 | 186 |
| Other (as defined by HUD) | 2.69% 5 | 9.14% 17 | 47.85% 89 | 40.32% 75 | 186 |
| Non-congregate shelter | | | | | |
| | LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH | I DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
| Individuals experiencing homelessness | 12.37% 23 | 23.66% 44 | 41.94% 78 | 22.04% 41 | 186 |
| Individuals at risk of homelessness | 26.88% 50 | 22.04% 41 | 27.96% 52 | 23.12% 43 | 186 |
| Persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, or human trafficking | 15.05% 28 | 18.28% 34 | 40.32% 75 | 26.34% 49 | 186 |
| Other (as defined by HUD) | 17.20% 32 | 10.75% 20 | 20.43% 38 | 51.61% 96 | 186 |
| Supportive services | | | | | |
| | LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH | I DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
| Individuals experiencing homelessness | 9.68% 18 | 23.66% 44 | 56.99% 106 | 9.68% 18 | 186 |
| Individuals at risk of homelessness | 7.53% 14 | 37.10% 69 | 45.70% 85 | 9.68% 18 | 186 |
| Persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, or human trafficking | 8.60% 16 | 26.34% 49 | 47.31% 88 | 17.74% 33 | 186 |
| Other (as defined by HUD) | 9.14% 17 | 20.43% 38 | 27.42% 51 | 43.01% 80 | 186 |
| Tenant-based rental assistance | | | | | |
| | LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH | I DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
| Individuals experiencing homelessness | 7.53% 14 | 18.82% 35 | 61.29% 114 | 12.37% 23 | 186 |
| Individuals at risk of homelessness | 4.84% 9 | 21.51% 40 | 65.05% 121 | 8.60% 16 | 186 |
| Persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, or human trafficking | 5.91% 11 | 18.28% 34 | 54.30% 101 | 21.51% 40 | 186 |
| Other (as defined by HUD) | 3.23% 6 | 15.59% 29 | 37.10% 69 | 44.09% 82 | 186 |

Q7 How would you prioritize the use of HOME-ARP funds among the following eligible activities? Please rank the following with a 1 as the highest priority.

Answered: 186 Skipped: 0

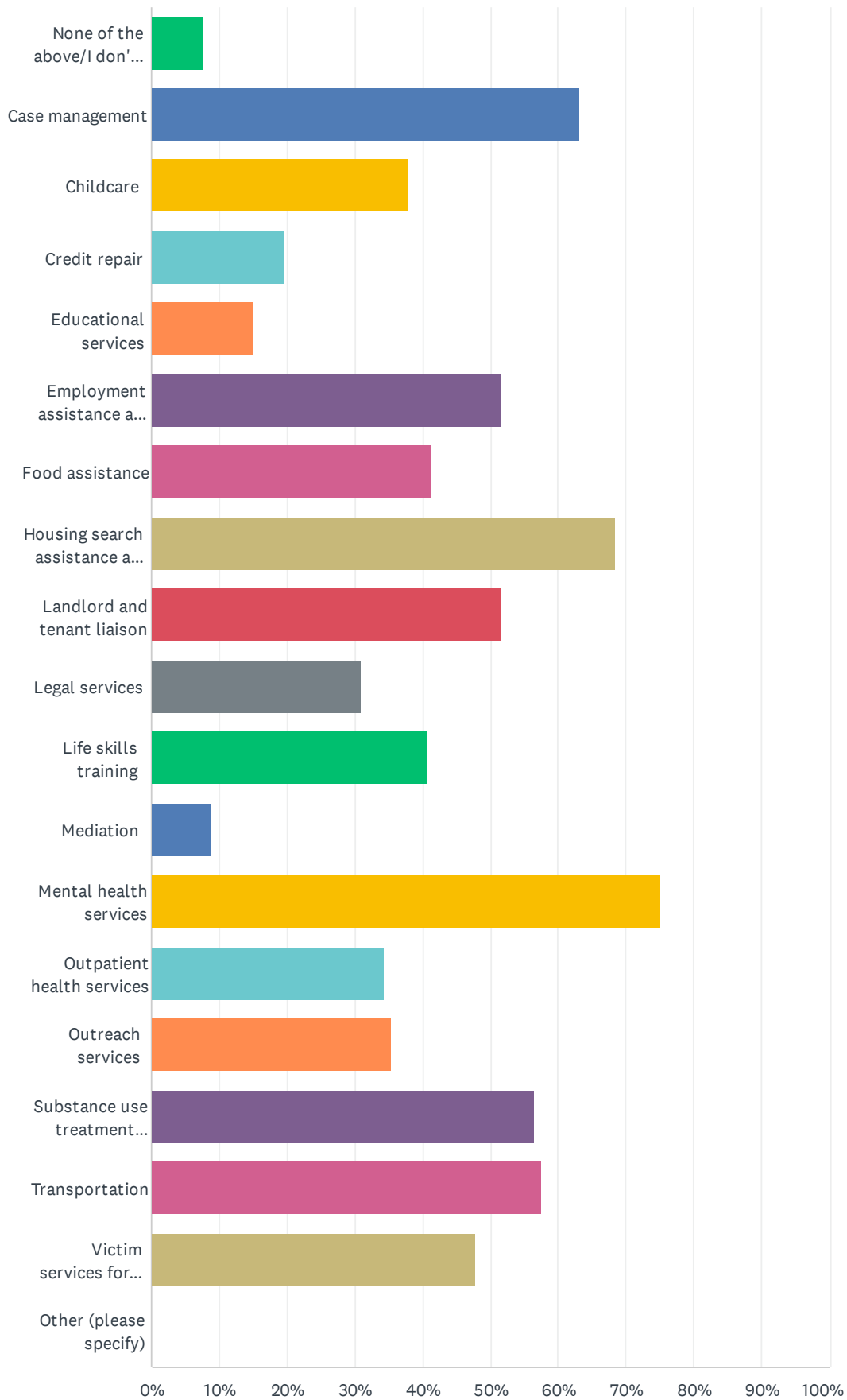


| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL | SCORE |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Supportive services | 10.22% 19 | 26.88% 50 | 26.34% 49 | 23.12% 43 | 13.44% 25 | 186 | 2.97 |
| Tenant-based rental assistance | 12.37% 23 | 34.95% 65 | 22.58% 42 | 19.35% 36 | 10.75% 20 | 186 | 3.19 |
| Non-congregate shelter | 4.84% 9 | 9.14% 17 | 15.59% 29 | 25.81% 48 | 44.62% 83 | 186 | 2.04 |
| Affordable rental housing | 63.98% 119 | 12.90% 24 | 15.59% 29 | 5.38% 10 | 2.15% 4 | 186 | 4.31 |
| Capacity building supports for shelter, services, and/or housing providers | 8.60% 16 | 16.13% 30 | 19.89% 37 | 26.34% 49 | 29.03% 54 | 186 | 2.49 |

Q8 For individuals experiencing homelessness, which of the following HOME-ARP supportive services are needed the most?*Note: Check all that apply. Selections will be ranked in next question.*

Answered: 184 Skipped: 2

Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers



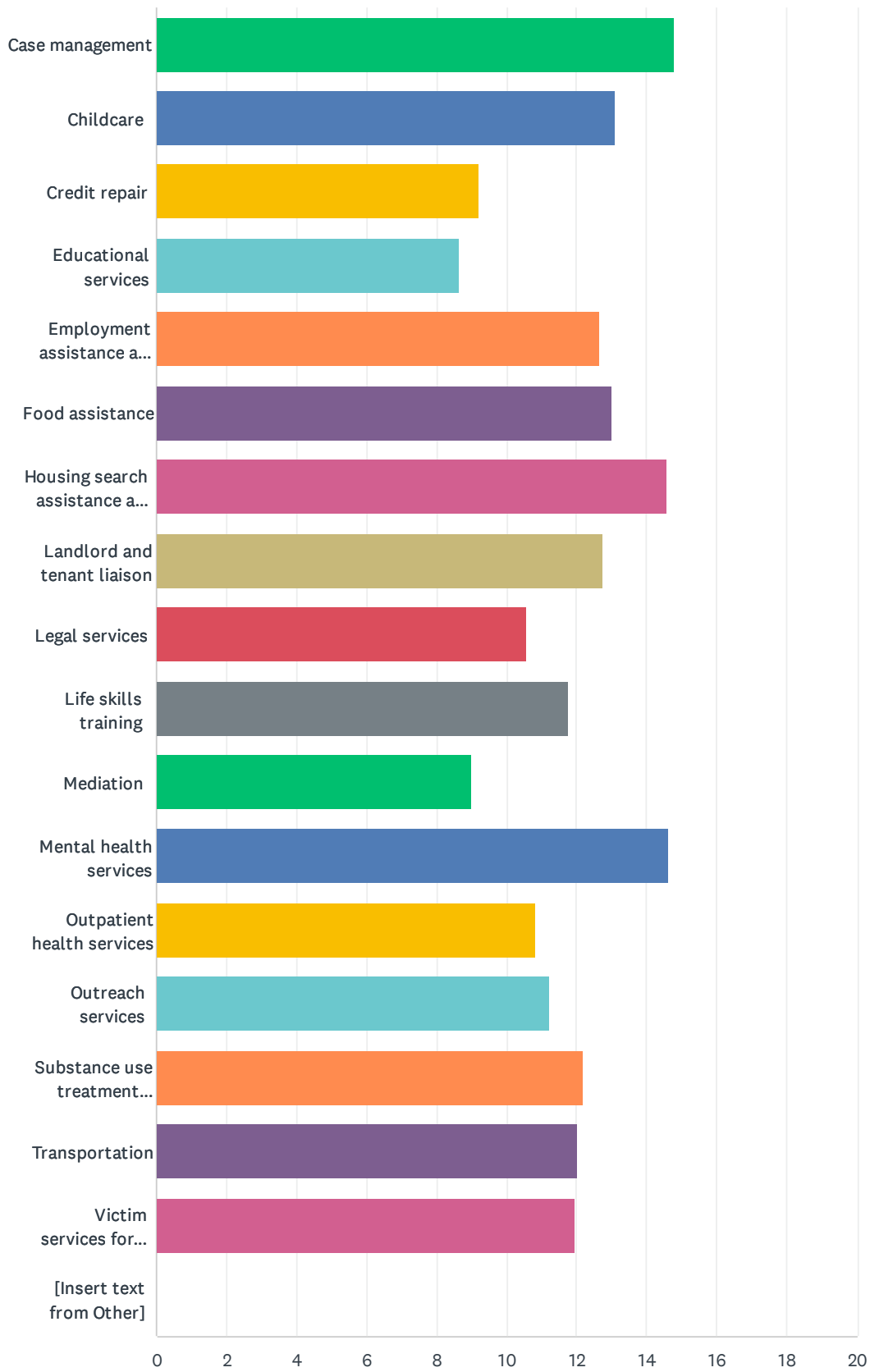
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| None of the above/I don't know | 7.61% | 14 |
| Case management | 63.04% | 116 |
| Childcare | 38.04% | 70 |
| Credit repair | 19.57% | 36 |
| Educational services | 15.22% | 28 |
| Employment assistance and job training | 51.63% | 95 |
| Food assistance | 41.30% | 76 |
| Housing search assistance and counseling | 68.48% | 126 |
| Landlord and tenant liaison | 51.63% | 95 |
| Legal services | 30.98% | 57 |
| Life skills training | 40.76% | 75 |
| Mediation | 8.70% | 16 |
| Mental health services | 75.00% | 138 |
| Outpatient health services | 34.24% | 63 |
| Outreach services | 35.33% | 65 |
| Substance use treatment services | 56.52% | 104 |
| Transportation | 57.61% | 106 |
| Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking | 47.83% | 88 |
| Other (please specify) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Total Respondents: 184 | | |

Q9 Based on the supportive services selected, how would you rank the need for these services for individuals experiencing homelessness?

Answered: 168 Skipped: 18

Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers



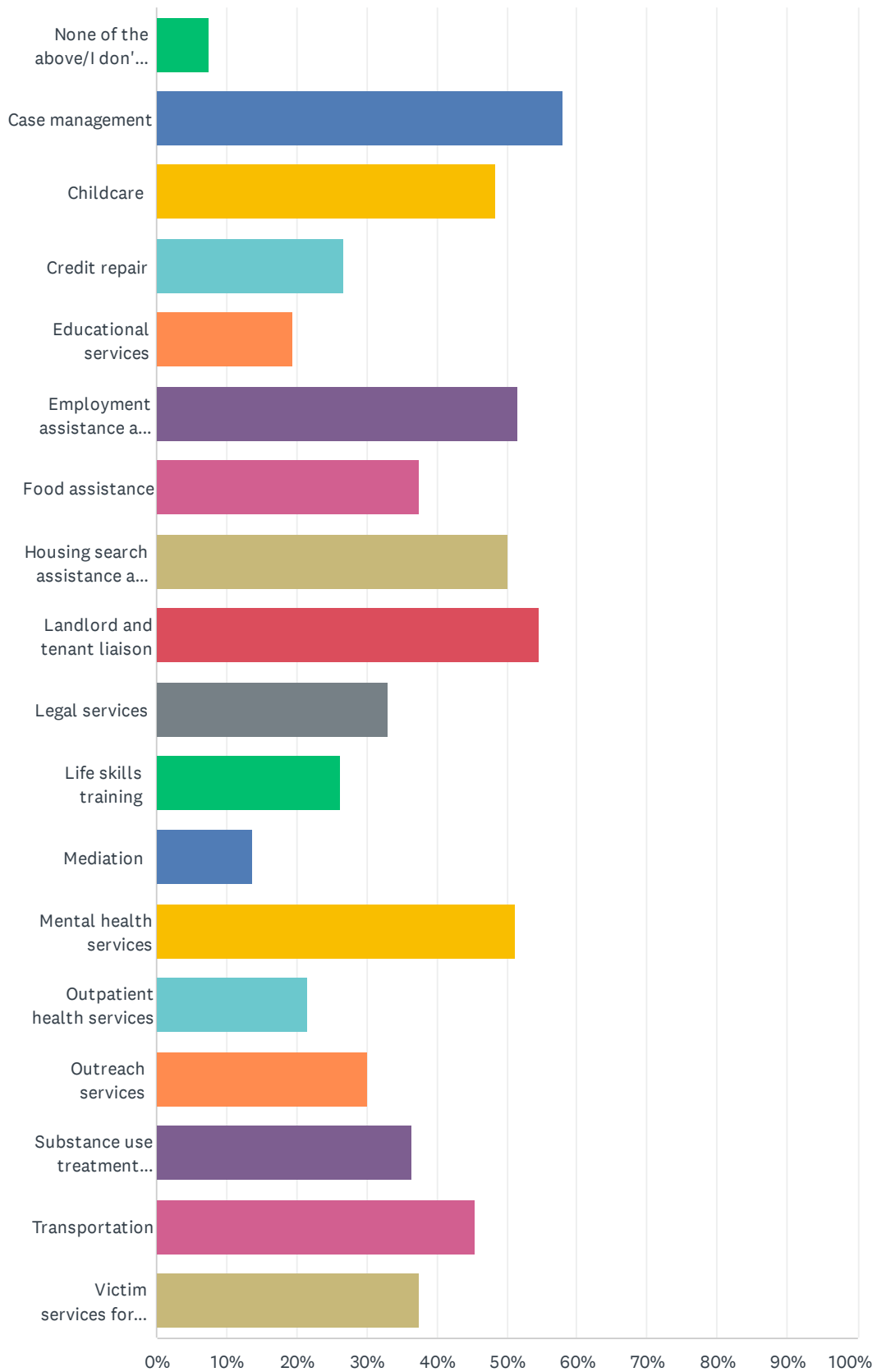
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Case management | 35.65% 41 | 23.48% 27 | 11.30% 13 | 8.70% 10 | 4.35% 5 | 1.74% 2 | 1.74% 2 | 5.22% 6 | 4.35% 5 | 0.87% 1 | 0.87 |
| Childcare | 7.46% 5 | 17.91% 12 | 17.91% 12 | 14.93% 10 | 5.97% 4 | 8.96% 6 | 7.46% 5 | 2.99% 2 | 7.46% 5 | 2.99% 2 | 2.99 |
| Credit repair | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 5.88% 2 | 5.88% 2 | 5.88% 2 | 14.71% 5 | 11.76% 4 | 0.00% 0 | 17.65% 6 | 2.94% 1 | 11.76 |
| Educational services | 0.00% 0 | 4.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 4.00% 1 | 12.00% 3 | 16.00% 4 | 4.00% 1 | 4.00% 1 | 8.00% 2 | 12.00% 3 | 4.00 |
| Employment assistance and job training | 4.35% 4 | 8.70% 8 | 17.39% 16 | 13.04% 12 | 15.22% 14 | 9.78% 9 | 11.96% 11 | 4.35% 4 | 5.43% 5 | 7.61% 7 | 0.00 |
| Food assistance | 13.51% 10 | 12.16% 9 | 14.86% 11 | 10.81% 8 | 13.51% 10 | 2.70% 2 | 9.46% 7 | 6.76% 5 | 5.41% 4 | 2.70% 2 | 2.70 |
| Housing search assistance and counseling | 21.31% 26 | 24.59% 30 | 14.75% 18 | 13.11% 16 | 8.20% 10 | 8.20% 10 | 1.64% 2 | 3.28% 4 | 1.64% 2 | 2.46% 3 | 0.82 |
| Landlord and tenant liaison | 6.45% 6 | 13.98% 13 | 8.60% 8 | 15.05% 14 | 17.20% 16 | 10.75% 10 | 5.38% 5 | 8.60% 8 | 5.38% 5 | 2.15% 2 | 1.08 |
| Legal services | 3.70% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 9.26% 5 | 9.26% 5 | 9.26% 5 | 9.26% 5 | 18.52% 10 | 11.11% 6 | 5.56% 3 | 1.85% 1 | 5.56 |
| Life skills training | 4.17% 3 | 9.72% 7 | 8.33% 6 | 9.72% 7 | 18.06% 13 | 9.72% 7 | 6.94% 5 | 11.11% 8 | 5.56% 4 | 4.17% 3 | 2.78 |
| Mediation | 6.67% 1 | 13.33% 2 | 6.67% 1 | 6.67% 1 | 6.67% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 13.33% 2 | 6.67% 1 | 0.00 |
| Mental health services | 26.28% 36 | 15.33% 21 | 18.25% 25 | 13.87% 19 | 9.49% 13 | 6.57% 9 | 3.65% 5 | 2.92% 4 | 2.19% 3 | 1.46% 2 | 0.00 |
| Outpatient health services | 1.64% 1 | 4.92% 3 | 13.11% 8 | 9.84% 6 | 6.56% 4 | 11.48% 7 | 13.11% 8 | 6.56% 4 | 4.92% 3 | 8.20% 5 | 6.56 |
| Outreach services | 9.84% 6 | 4.92% 3 | 4.92% 3 | 11.48% 7 | 11.48% 7 | 4.92% 3 | 11.48% 7 | 6.56% 4 | 8.20% 5 | 11.48% 7 | 4.92 |
| Substance use treatment services | 3.92% 4 | 12.75% 13 | 7.84% 8 | 15.69% 16 | 15.69% 16 | 7.84% 8 | 13.73% 14 | 2.94% 3 | 2.94% 3 | 4.90% 5 | 4.90 |
| Transportation | 5.77% 6 | 8.65% 9 | 9.62% 10 | 10.58% 11 | 8.65% 9 | 16.35% 17 | 8.65% 9 | 12.50% 13 | 6.73% 7 | 4.81% 5 | 3.85 |
| Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking | 19.54% 17 | 6.90% 6 | 12.64% 11 | 4.60% 4 | 6.90% 6 | 12.64% 11 | 2.30% 2 | 5.75% 5 | 2.30% 2 | 5.75% 5 | 6.90 |
| [Insert text from Other] | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00 |

Q10 For individuals at risk of homelessness, which of the following HOME-ARP supportive services are needed the most?*Note: Check all that apply. Selections will be ranked in next question.*

Answered: 176 Skipped: 10

Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers



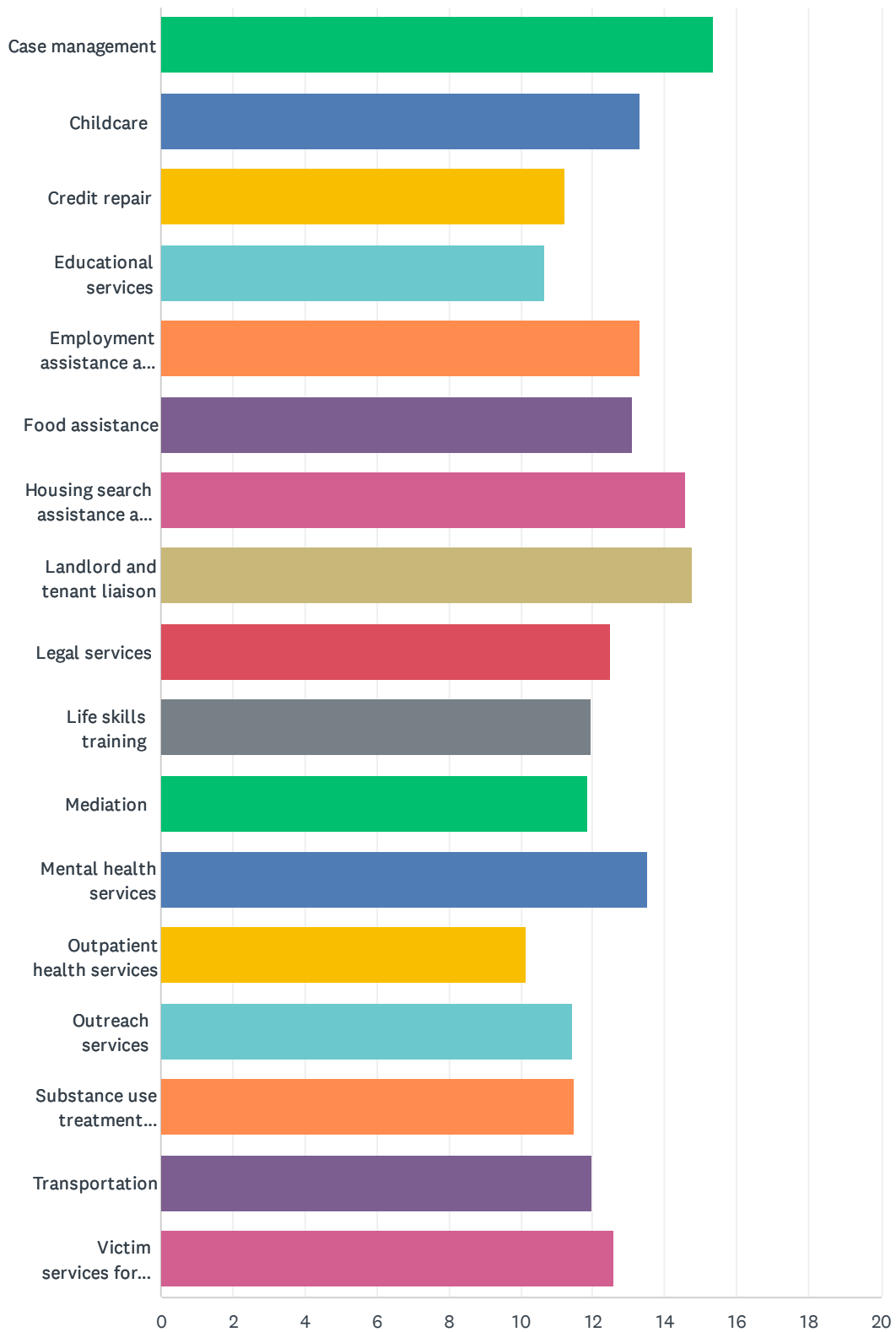
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| None of the above/I don't know | 7.39% | 13 |
| Case management | 57.95% | 102 |
| Childcare | 48.30% | 85 |
| Credit repair | 26.70% | 47 |
| Educational services | 19.32% | 34 |
| Employment assistance and job training | 51.70% | 91 |
| Food assistance | 37.50% | 66 |
| Housing search assistance and counseling | 50.00% | 88 |
| Landlord and tenant liaison | 54.55% | 96 |
| Legal services | 32.95% | 58 |
| Life skills training | 26.14% | 46 |
| Mediation | 13.64% | 24 |
| Mental health services | 51.14% | 90 |
| Outpatient health services | 21.59% | 38 |
| Outreach services | 30.11% | 53 |
| Substance use treatment services | 36.36% | 64 |
| Transportation | 45.45% | 80 |
| Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking | 37.50% | 66 |
| Total Respondents: 176 | | |

Q11 Based on the supportive services selected, how would you rank the need for these services for individuals at risk of homelessness?

Answered: 158 Skipped: 28

Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers



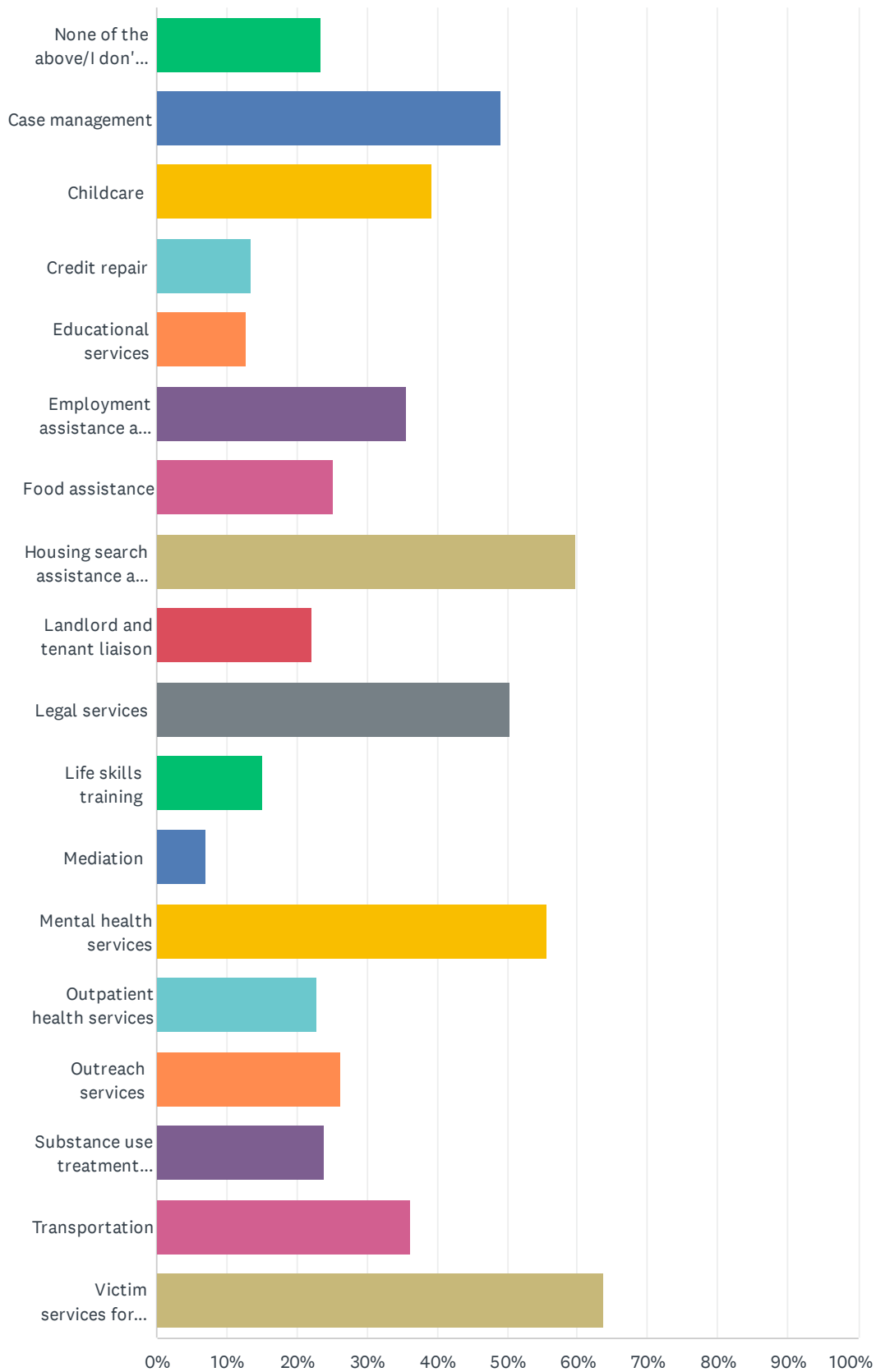
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Case management | 45.92% 45 | 17.35% 17 | 12.24% 12 | 9.18% 9 | 4.08% 4 | 4.08% 4 | 0.00% 0 | 2.04% 2 | 3.06% 3 | 1.02% 1 | 1.02% 1 |
| Childcare | 12.05% 10 | 19.28% 16 | 13.25% 11 | 13.25% 11 | 10.84% 9 | 3.61% 3 | 8.43% 7 | 4.82% 4 | 3.61% 3 | 4.82% 4 | 3.61% 3 |
| Credit repair | 4.35% 2 | 2.17% 1 | 13.04% 6 | 13.04% 6 | 13.04% 6 | 13.04% 6 | 4.35% 2 | 6.52% 3 | 6.52% 3 | 8.70% 4 | 0.00% 0 |
| Educational services | 0.00% 0 | 9.09% 3 | 9.09% 3 | 9.09% 3 | 15.15% 5 | 12.12% 4 | 6.06% 2 | 6.06% 2 | 6.06% 2 | 6.06% 2 | 3.03% 1 |
| Employment assistance and job training | 5.68% 5 | 4.55% 4 | 28.41% 25 | 21.59% 19 | 11.36% 10 | 9.09% 8 | 4.55% 4 | 6.82% 6 | 2.27% 2 | 2.27% 2 | 1.14% 1 |
| Food assistance | 14.06% 9 | 17.19% 11 | 10.94% 7 | 9.38% 6 | 12.50% 8 | 6.25% 4 | 10.94% 7 | 4.69% 3 | 3.13% 2 | 3.13% 2 | 0.00% 0 |
| Housing search assistance and counseling | 26.44% 23 | 21.84% 19 | 12.64% 11 | 17.24% 15 | 4.60% 4 | 4.60% 4 | 4.60% 4 | 2.30% 2 | 2.30% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 1.15% 1 |
| Landlord and tenant liaison | 25.81% 24 | 26.88% 25 | 12.90% 12 | 10.75% 10 | 8.60% 8 | 4.30% 4 | 2.15% 2 | 4.30% 4 | 2.15% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 |
| Legal services | 5.26% 3 | 14.04% 8 | 17.54% 10 | 12.28% 7 | 10.53% 6 | 8.77% 5 | 7.02% 4 | 0.00% 0 | 8.77% 5 | 7.02% 4 | 3.51% 2 |
| Life skills training | 2.38% 1 | 11.90% 5 | 14.29% 6 | 7.14% 3 | 14.29% 6 | 23.81% 10 | 2.38% 1 | 2.38% 1 | 4.76% 2 | 2.38% 1 | 2.38% 1 |
| Mediation | 4.76% 1 | 19.05% 4 | 19.05% 4 | 9.52% 2 | 19.05% 4 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 4.76% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 9.52% 2 |
| Mental health services | 9.20% 8 | 22.99% 20 | 12.64% 11 | 14.94% 13 | 10.34% 9 | 10.34% 9 | 5.75% 5 | 5.75% 5 | 1.15% 1 | 1.15% 1 | 1.15% 1 |
| Outpatient health services | 2.86% 1 | 2.86% 1 | 14.29% 5 | 5.71% 2 | 2.86% 1 | 2.86% 1 | 20.00% 7 | 8.57% 3 | 8.57% 3 | 5.71% 2 | 5.71% 2 |
| Outreach services | 11.76% 6 | 13.73% 7 | 1.96% 1 | 3.92% 2 | 11.76% 6 | 17.65% 9 | 5.88% 3 | 3.92% 2 | 3.92% 2 | 3.92% 2 | 3.92% 2 |
| Substance use treatment services | 4.92% 3 | 3.28% 2 | 9.84% 6 | 14.75% 9 | 14.75% 9 | 9.84% 6 | 6.56% 4 | 11.48% 7 | 4.92% 3 | 6.56% 4 | 4.92% 3 |
| Transportation | 5.19% 4 | 3.90% 3 | 7.79% 6 | 15.58% 12 | 19.48% 15 | 10.39% 8 | 15.58% 12 | 5.19% 4 | 3.90% 3 | 3.90% 3 | 2.60% 2 |
| Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking | 20.31% 13 | 10.94% 7 | 9.38% 6 | 12.50% 8 | 9.38% 6 | 4.69% 3 | 7.81% 5 | 1.56% 1 | 7.81% 5 | 3.13% 2 | 4.69% 3 |

Q12 For persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, which of the following HOME-ARP supportive services are needed the most?*Note: Check all that apply. Selections will be ranked in next question.*

Answered: 171 Skipped: 15

Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers



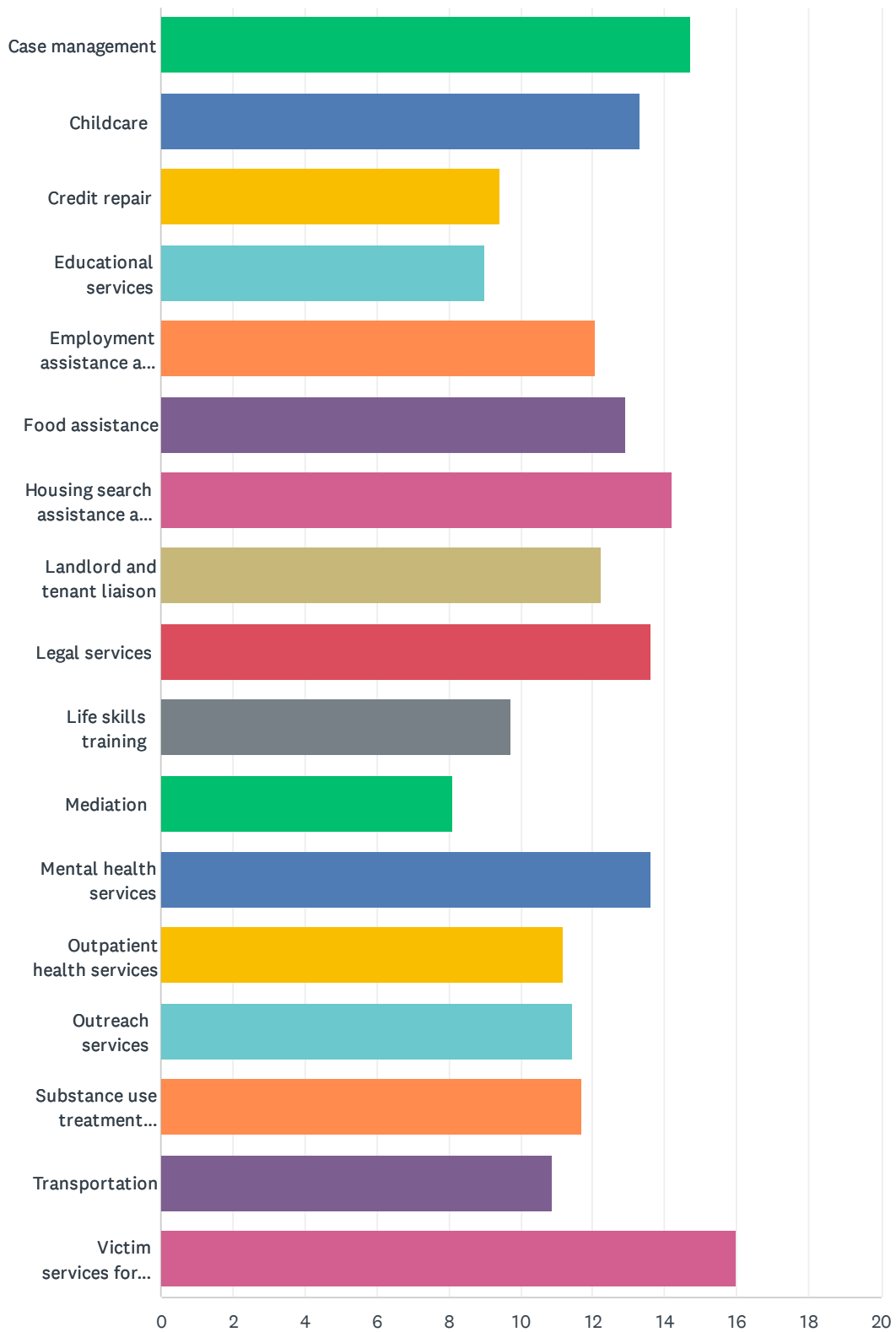
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| None of the above/I don't know | 23.39% | 40 |
| Case management | 49.12% | 84 |
| Childcare | 39.18% | 67 |
| Credit repair | 13.45% | 23 |
| Educational services | 12.87% | 22 |
| Employment assistance and job training | 35.67% | 61 |
| Food assistance | 25.15% | 43 |
| Housing search assistance and counseling | 59.65% | 102 |
| Landlord and tenant liaison | 22.22% | 38 |
| Legal services | 50.29% | 86 |
| Life skills training | 15.20% | 26 |
| Mediation | 7.02% | 12 |
| Mental health services | 55.56% | 95 |
| Outpatient health services | 22.81% | 39 |
| Outreach services | 26.32% | 45 |
| Substance use treatment services | 23.98% | 41 |
| Transportation | 36.26% | 62 |
| Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking | 63.74% | 109 |
| Total Respondents: 171 | | |

Q13 Based on the supportive services selected, how would you rank the need for these services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking?

Answered: 130 Skipped: 56

Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers



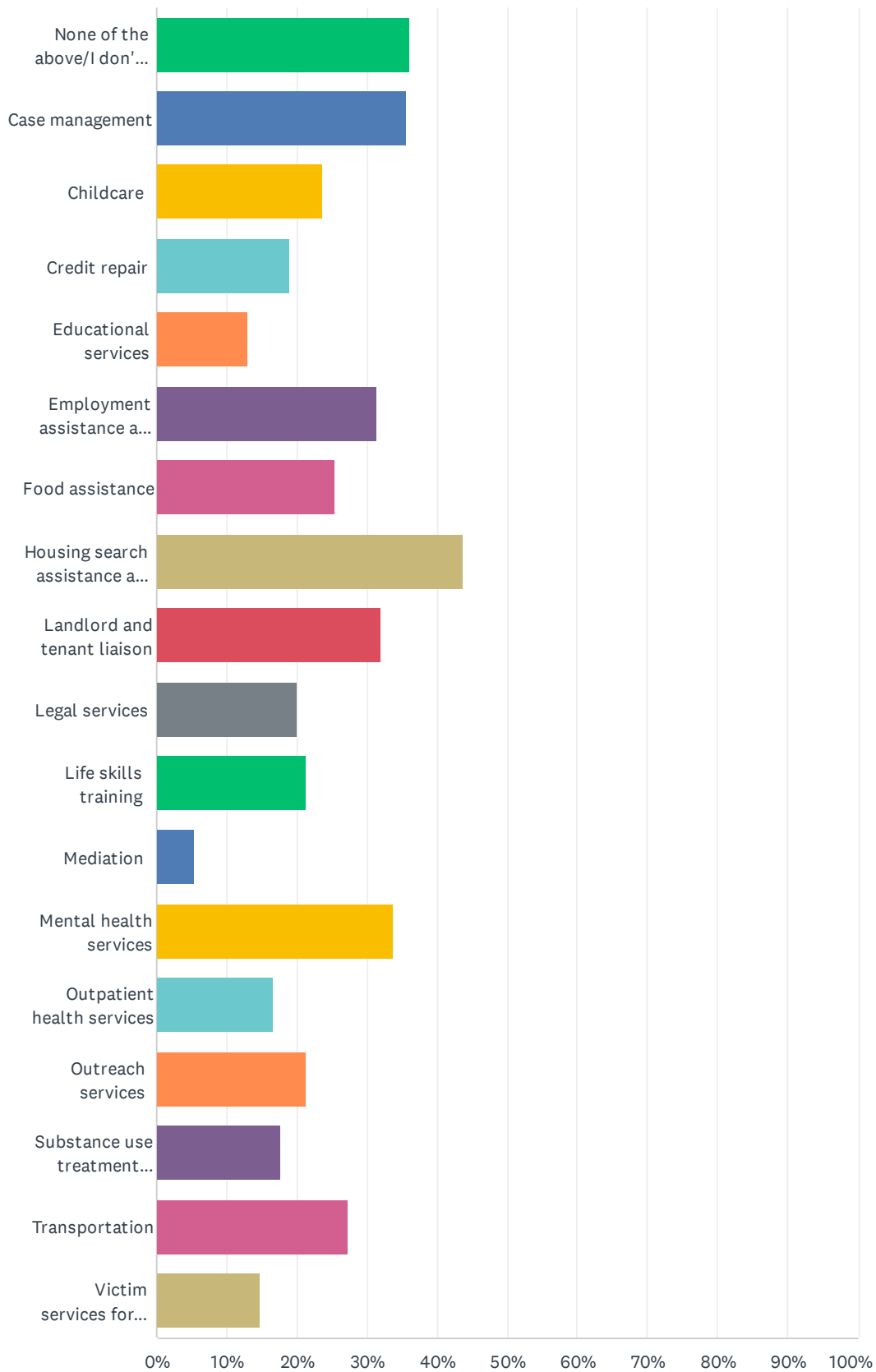
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Case management | 22.89% 19 | 26.51% 22 | 19.28% 16 | 6.02% 5 | 9.64% 8 | 3.61% 3 | 3.61% 3 | 3.61% 3 | 2.41% 2 | 2.41% 2 | 0.00 |
| Childcare | 1.54% 1 | 16.92% 11 | 18.46% 12 | 18.46% 12 | 20.00% 13 | 4.62% 3 | 7.69% 5 | 3.08% 2 | 3.08% 2 | 3.08% 2 | 1.54 |
| Credit repair | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 9.09% 2 | 9.09% 2 | 9.09% 2 | 9.09% 2 | 4.55% 1 | 4.55% 1 | 9.09% 2 | 4.55% 1 | 13.64 |
| Educational services | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 9.52% 2 | 4.76% 1 | 9.52% 2 | 14.29% 3 | 9.52% 2 | 4.76% 1 | 19.05% 4 | 0.00 |
| Employment assistance and job training | 0.00% 0 | 6.67% 4 | 10.00% 6 | 16.67% 10 | 18.33% 11 | 10.00% 6 | 6.67% 4 | 18.33% 11 | 8.33% 5 | 0.00% 0 | 3.33 |
| Food assistance | 7.50% 3 | 12.50% 5 | 12.50% 5 | 15.00% 6 | 15.00% 6 | 12.50% 5 | 5.00% 2 | 5.00% 2 | 5.00% 2 | 5.00% 2 | 2.50 |
| Housing search assistance and counseling | 11.88% 12 | 15.84% 16 | 21.78% 22 | 20.79% 21 | 10.89% 11 | 7.92% 8 | 5.94% 6 | 1.98% 2 | 1.98% 2 | 0.99% 1 | 0.00 |
| Landlord and tenant liaison | 5.41% 2 | 13.51% 5 | 10.81% 4 | 16.22% 6 | 8.11% 3 | 2.70% 1 | 18.92% 7 | 5.41% 2 | 8.11% 3 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00 |
| Legal services | 7.06% 6 | 18.82% 16 | 17.65% 15 | 20.00% 17 | 9.41% 8 | 8.24% 7 | 8.24% 7 | 1.18% 1 | 3.53% 3 | 3.53% 3 | 0.00 |
| Life skills training | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 8.00% 2 | 4.00% 1 | 8.00% 2 | 20.00% 5 | 4.00% 1 | 20.00% 5 | 0.00% 0 | 8.00% 2 | 8.00 |
| Mediation | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 18.18% 2 | 9.09% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 36.36% 4 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00 |
| Mental health services | 5.32% 5 | 20.21% 19 | 18.09% 17 | 13.83% 13 | 14.89% 14 | 8.51% 8 | 7.45% 7 | 5.32% 5 | 3.19% 3 | 1.06% 1 | 2.13 |
| Outpatient health services | 5.26% 2 | 5.26% 2 | 7.89% 3 | 10.53% 4 | 10.53% 4 | 13.16% 5 | 10.53% 4 | 5.26% 2 | 10.53% 4 | 5.26% 2 | 5.26 |
| Outreach services | 9.09% 4 | 9.09% 4 | 6.82% 3 | 4.55% 2 | 6.82% 3 | 11.36% 5 | 11.36% 5 | 6.82% 3 | 9.09% 4 | 9.09% 4 | 11.36 |
| Substance use treatment services | 0.00% 0 | 7.69% 3 | 15.38% 6 | 7.69% 3 | 10.26% 4 | 17.95% 7 | 17.95% 7 | 2.56% 1 | 2.56% 1 | 7.69% 3 | 2.56 |
| Transportation | 0.00% 0 | 4.92% 3 | 6.56% 4 | 8.20% 5 | 13.11% 8 | 14.75% 9 | 9.84% 6 | 11.48% 7 | 9.84% 6 | 8.20% 5 | 3.28 |
| Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking | 69.44% 75 | 12.96% 14 | 1.85% 2 | 5.56% 6 | 1.85% 2 | 3.70% 4 | 0.93% 1 | 0.93% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.93% 1 | 0.93 |

Q14 For other groups (as defined by HUD), which of the following HOME-ARP supportive services are needed the most?*Note: Check all that apply. Selections will be ranked in next question.*

Answered: 169 Skipped: 17

Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers



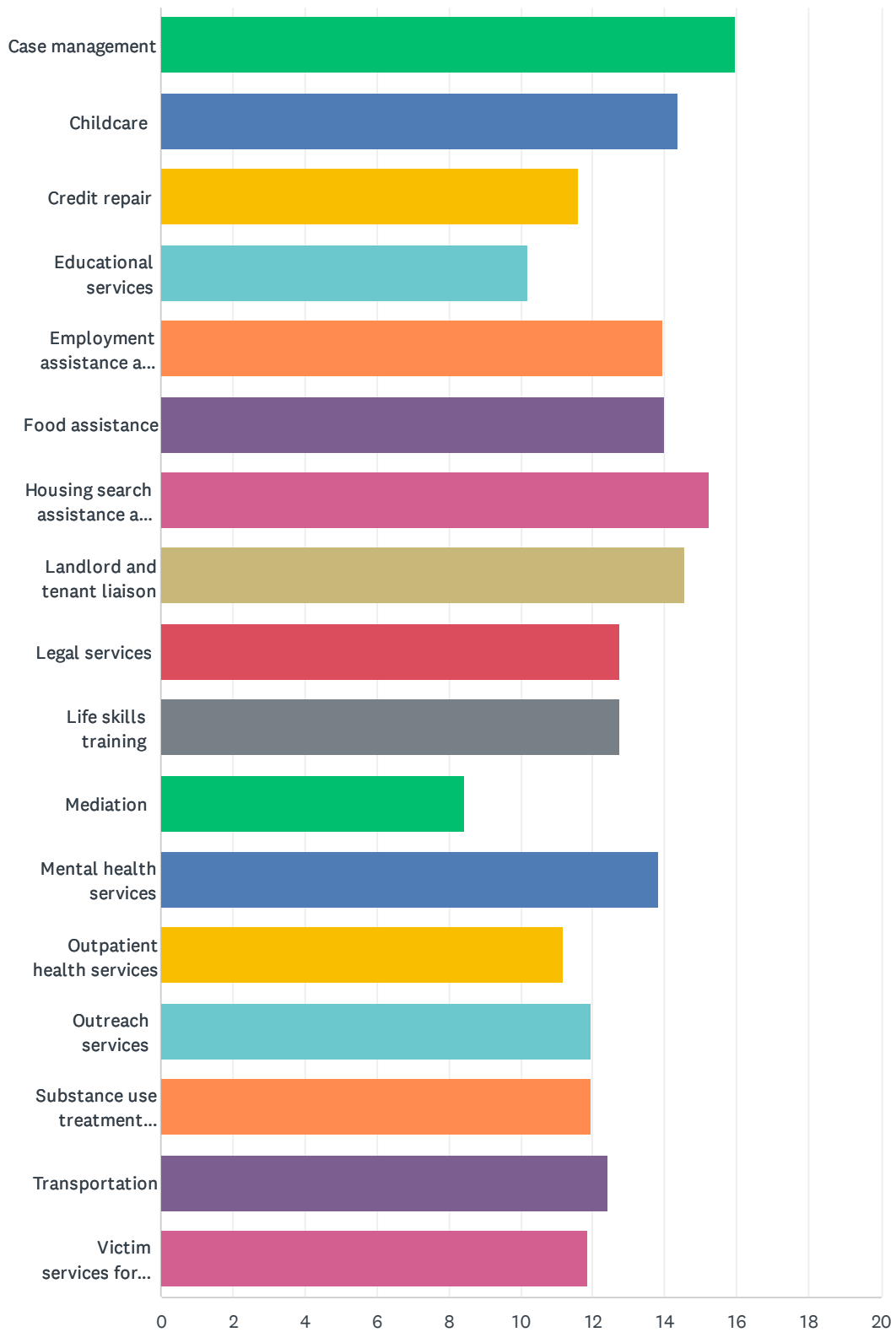
Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|------------------|----|
| None of the above/I don't know | 36.09% | 61 |
| Case management | 35.50% | 60 |
| Childcare | 23.67% | 40 |
| Credit repair | 18.93% | 32 |
| Educational services | 13.02% | 22 |
| Employment assistance and job training | 31.36% | 53 |
| Food assistance | 25.44% | 43 |
| Housing search assistance and counseling | 43.79% | 74 |
| Landlord and tenant liaison | 31.95% | 54 |
| Legal services | 20.12% | 34 |
| Life skills training | 21.30% | 36 |
| Mediation | 5.33% | 9 |
| Mental health services | 33.73% | 57 |
| Outpatient health services | 16.57% | 28 |
| Outreach services | 21.30% | 36 |
| Substance use treatment services | 17.75% | 30 |
| Transportation | 27.22% | 46 |
| Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking | 14.79% | 25 |
| Total Respondents: 169 | | |

Q15 Based on the supportive services selected, how would you rank the need for these services for other groups (as defined by HUD)?

Answered: 103 Skipped: 83

Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers



Survey of Homeless, Domestic Violence, and Affordable Housing Providers

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Case management | 51.79% 29 | 25.00% 14 | 8.93% 5 | 7.14% 4 | 0.00% 0 | 5.36% 3 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 1.79% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 |
| Childcare | 20.51% 8 | 20.51% 8 | 15.38% 6 | 17.95% 7 | 12.82% 5 | 2.56% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 5.13% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 2.56% 1 | 0.00% 0 |
| Credit repair | 0.00% 0 | 13.33% 4 | 6.67% 2 | 23.33% 7 | 13.33% 4 | 6.67% 2 | 10.00% 3 | 3.33% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 3.33% 1 | 3.33% : |
| Educational services | 0.00% 0 | 5.00% 1 | 5.00% 1 | 10.00% 2 | 20.00% 4 | 10.00% 2 | 10.00% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 10.00% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 5.00% : |
| Employment assistance and job training | 10.00% 5 | 20.00% 10 | 22.00% 11 | 14.00% 7 | 10.00% 5 | 8.00% 4 | 0.00% 0 | 12.00% 6 | 2.00% 1 | 2.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 |
| Food assistance | 25.00% 10 | 12.50% 5 | 15.00% 6 | 7.50% 3 | 10.00% 4 | 10.00% 4 | 10.00% 4 | 2.50% 1 | 2.50% 1 | 2.50% 1 | 0.00% 0 |
| Housing search assistance and counseling | 34.29% 24 | 24.29% 17 | 12.86% 9 | 11.43% 8 | 7.14% 5 | 4.29% 3 | 2.86% 2 | 1.43% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 |
| Landlord and tenant liaison | 15.69% 8 | 23.53% 12 | 25.49% 13 | 13.73% 7 | 3.92% 2 | 7.84% 4 | 3.92% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 3.92% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 1.96% : |
| Legal services | 0.00% 0 | 16.13% 5 | 9.68% 3 | 22.58% 7 | 16.13% 5 | 12.90% 4 | 3.23% 1 | 9.68% 3 | 3.23% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 |
| Life skills training | 3.03% 1 | 9.09% 3 | 27.27% 9 | 15.15% 5 | 15.15% 5 | 3.03% 1 | 9.09% 3 | 3.03% 1 | 3.03% 1 | 3.03% 1 | 3.03% : |
| Mediation | 0.00% 0 | 14.29% 1 | 14.29% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 14.29% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 14.29% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 |
| Mental health services | 12.96% 7 | 12.96% 7 | 18.52% 10 | 16.67% 9 | 9.26% 5 | 14.81% 8 | 9.26% 5 | 1.85% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 3.70% 2 |
| Outpatient health services | 0.00% 0 | 7.69% 2 | 7.69% 2 | 19.23% 5 | 19.23% 5 | 7.69% 2 | 7.69% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 3.85% 1 | 11.54% 3 | 0.00% 0 |
| Outreach services | 12.12% 4 | 12.12% 4 | 9.09% 3 | 6.06% 2 | 15.15% 5 | 6.06% 2 | 3.03% 1 | 6.06% 2 | 9.09% 3 | 12.12% 4 | 0.00% 0 |
| Substance use treatment services | 10.71% 3 | 3.57% 1 | 7.14% 2 | 14.29% 4 | 10.71% 3 | 10.71% 3 | 17.86% 5 | 10.71% 3 | 0.00% 0 | 3.57% 1 | 3.57% : |
| Transportation | 2.22% 1 | 8.89% 4 | 13.33% 6 | 6.67% 3 | 17.78% 8 | 15.56% 7 | 8.89% 4 | 15.56% 7 | 8.89% 4 | 2.22% 1 | 0.00% 0 |
| Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking | 13.04% 3 | 8.70% 2 | 8.70% 2 | 4.35% 1 | 13.04% 3 | 13.04% 3 | 4.35% 1 | 8.70% 2 | 4.35% 1 | 4.35% 1 | 8.70% 2 |

Q16 Are there other comments you would like to share with IFA about the needs facing any of the qualifying populations?

Answered: 50 Skipped: 136

Q17 How would you describe the capacity challenges and needs of organizations working to provide shelter, services, and/or housing for the HOME-ARP qualifying populations? What capacity building supports would enable these organizations to expand shelter, services, and/or housing for the qualifying populations?

Answered: 158 Skipped: 28

Q18 Are there successful programs or projects that could serve as models for meeting the needs of the qualifying populations?

Answered: 114 Skipped: 72

Q19 Do you have other comments or suggestions for how the state's HOME-ARP resources can be deployed to effectively support shelter, services, and/housing programs and projects?

Answered: 87 Skipped: 99

Q20 If you would like to be notified when the draft of Iowa's HOME-ARP Allocation Plan is available for public review, please provide your contact information below.

Answered: 103 Skipped: 83

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----|
| Name | 99.03% | 102 |
| Organization | 96.12% | 99 |
| Address | 0.00% | 0 |
| Address 2 | 0.00% | 0 |
| City/Town | 0.00% | 0 |
| State/Province | 0.00% | 0 |
| ZIP/Postal Code | 0.00% | 0 |
| Country | 0.00% | 0 |
| Email Address | 100.00% | 103 |
| Phone Number | 90.29% | 93 |



Order Confirmation for Ad #: 0005493641

Customer: IOWA ECONOMIC DEV. AUTHORI
Address: 1963 BELL AVE STE 200
 DES MOINES IA 503151000 USA
Acct. #: DES-30022810
Phone: 5157253000
Email:
Payor: IOWA ECONOMIC DEV. AUTHORI
Ordered By: Jason Boten

OrderStart Date: 11/22/2022

Order End Date: 11/28/2022

Tear Sheets Affidavits Blind Box Promo Type Materials Special Pricing
 0 1

Net Amount Tax Amount Total Amount Payment Method Payment Amount Amount Due
 \$57.58 \$0.00 \$57.58 Invoice \$0.00 \$57.58

Ad Order Notes:

Sales Rep: tmondloch

Order Taker: KStoll

| Product | # Ins | Lines | Start Date | End Date |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|------------|------------|
| DES-RM Des Moines Register | 1 | 82.00 | 11/22/2022 | 11/22/2022 |
| DES-RM Register Digital | 7 | 82.00 | 11/22/2022 | 11/28/2022 |

Text of Ad: 11/17/2022

Iowa Finance Authority to hold Public Hearing on Substantial Amendment to Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Action Plan for the Allocation of HOME American Rescue Plan Funding (HOME-ARP)

The Iowa Finance Authority (IFA) announces a 15-day comment period on its HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. The public comment period is November 18 – December 8, 2022. The Draft HOME-ARP Allocation Plan can be found at: iowafinance.com.

The HOME-ARP Allocation Plan describes how IFA plans to use a one-time allocation of \$29,474,196 through the American Rescue Plan (ARP). The money is administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) HOME Investment Partnerships Program and must be used to support four populations within the State of Iowa: (1) Homeless as defined at 24 CFR 91.5; (2) At Risk of Homelessness as defined at 24 CFR 91.5; (3) People Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking; and (4) Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness AND other populations at greatest risk of housing instability.

The comment period will be Friday November 18, 2022 to Thursday December 8, 2022. A public hearing will be held on December 8, 2022 from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the IFA office, 1963 Bell Ave, Des Moines, IA 50315 and online. To join the virtual meeting, attendees may call 800-532-1215, and use conference ID: 945 467 673#.

The public is also encouraged to submit written comments to Justin Knudson prior to the meeting. Please include "HOME-ARP Allocation Plan" in the subject line, and include your name and address and the specific are referencing. Please note that all public comment is considered Public Data. Justin Knudson can be reached at: 515-452-0473 or justin.knudson@iowafinance.com.

If you have special needs, such as an interpreter, please contact IFA at 515-452-0473 so that your needs can be accommodated. For hearing impaired persons please call 711 to connect with Relay Iowa Services.

The meeting site is accessible to individuals with disabilities. In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, persons needing special accommodations to participate in this proceeding may contact IFA at 515-452-0473 no later than three (3) business days prior to the proceeding.

For more on the HOME-ARP program, visit www.hudexchange.info/programs/home-arp



Post insights



IFA received a one-time allocation of \$29.4 million for the HOME-ARP Program through the American Rescue Plan...

Published by Lucy Cade · 1 December at 10:18 · 🌐



Some insights are only available when the total is at least 100.

Post impressions ⓘ

279

Post reach ⓘ

277

Post engagement ⓘ

9

Interactions



2



0



0



0



0



0



Reactions

2



Comments

0



Link clicks

5



Shares

1



Other clicks

--



Iowa Finance Authority

890 followers

6d • 🌐

IFA received a one-time allocation of \$29.4 million for the HOME-ARP Program through the American Rescue Plan. Join us in person or online on Thurs., Dec. 8, 2022, from 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m., for a public hearing to receive public ...see more

Iowa HOME-ARP Allocation Plan



Microsoft Teams

teams.microsoft.com

👍👤 10

1 repost

👍 Like

💬 Comment

Be the first to comment on this

Organic impressions: 267 Impressions

Hide stats ^

Organic stats ⓘ

Targeted to: All followers

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 267 | 10 | 4.12% |
| Impressions | Reactions | Click-through rate |

| | | |
|----------|--------|--------|
| 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Comments | Repost | Clicks |

8.24%
Engagement rate

Show more analytics

× Tweet Analytics

IFA @IowaFinance · Dec 1



IFA received a one-time allocation of \$29.4 million for the HOME-ARP Program through the American Rescue Plan. Join us on Thursday, Dec 8th from 1:00pm - 3:00pm for a public hearing to receive public comments on the Draft Iowa HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. ...

♡
2

↻
0

💬
0

Impressions ⓘ

59

Engagements ⓘ

8

Detail expands ⓘ

5

New followers ⓘ

0

Profile visits ⓘ

0

Promote your Tweet

Your Tweet has earned 59 impressions so far. Switch to a professional account to broaden your reach.

[Switch to professional](#)

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| * 1 Type of Submission <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application | * 2 Type of Application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision | * If Revision, select appropriate letter(s) _____ * Other (Specify) _____ |
|---|---|--|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| * 3 Date Received _____ | 4 Applicant Identifier _____ |
|-----------------------------------|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| 5a Federal Entity Identifier _____ | 5b Federal Award Identifier _____ |
|--|---|

State Use Only:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6 Date Received by State _____ | 7 State Application Identifier _____ |
|---------------------------------------|---|

8 APPLICANT INFORMATION

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| * a Legal Name State of Iowa | |
| * b Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN) 52-1699886 | * c UEI MNSRLUJXL4W3 |

d Address

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| * Street1 | 1963 Bell Ave , Suite 200 |
| Street2 | _____ |
| * City | Des Moines |
| County/Parish | _____ |
| * State | IA Iowa |
| Province | _____ |
| * Country | USA UNITED STATES |
| * Zip / Postal Code | 50315-1000 |

e. Organizational Unit

| | |
|--|---|
| Department Name Iowa Finance Authority | Division Name Community Development |
|--|---|

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Prefix Mr. | * First Name Brian |
| Middle Name D | |
| * Last Name Sullivan | |
| Suffix | |
| Title Chief Programs Officer | |
| Organizational Affiliation | |
| * Telephone Number 515 452.0430 | Fax Number |
| * Email brian.sullivan@iowafinance.com | |

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type**

A State Government

Type of Applicant 2 Select Applicant Type

Type of Applicant 3 Select Applicant Type

* Other (specify)

*** 10 Name of Federal Agency:**

U S Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number

CFDA Title

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

14 239

* Title

HOME Investment Partnership

13 Competition Identification Number

Title

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc)

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15 Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project**

State of Iowa HOME ARP Plan

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| * a. Federal | <input type="text" value="29,474,196.00"/> |
| * b. Applicant | <input type="text"/> |
| * c. State | <input type="text"/> |
| * d. Local | <input type="text"/> |
| * e. Other | <input type="text"/> |
| * f. Program Income | <input type="text"/> |
| * g. TOTAL | <input type="text" value="29,474,196.00"/> |

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
- b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

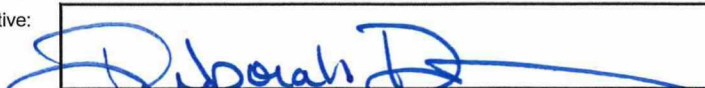
Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:
Middle Name:
* Last Name:
Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative: 

* Date Signed:

HOME-ARP CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing pursuant to 24 CFR 5.151 and 5.152.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan --It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements contained in the HOME-ARP Notice, including the revised one-for-one replacement requirements. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42, which incorporates the requirements of the HOME-ARP Notice. It will follow its residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the HOME-ARP program.

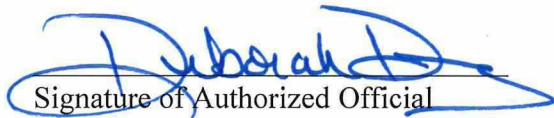
Anti-Lobbying --To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction --The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations and program requirements.

Section 3 --It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 75.

HOME-ARP Certification --It will use HOME-ARP funds consistent with Section 3205 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) and the CPD Notice: *Requirements for the Use of Funds in the HOME-American Rescue Plan Program*, as may be amended by HUD, for eligible activities and costs, including the HOME-ARP Notice requirements that activities are consistent with its accepted HOME-ARP allocation plan and that HOME-ARP funds will not be used for prohibited activities or costs, as described in the HOME-ARP Notice.


Signature of Authorized Official

01/11/2023
Date

Executive Director
Title

ASSURANCES - NON-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0040), Washington, DC 20503


PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE. Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the awarding agency. Further, certain Federal awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant

- 1 Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project cost) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application
- 2 Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the award, and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives
- 3 Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain
- 4 Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency
- 5 Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U S C §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C F R 900, Subpart F)
- 6 Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P L 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin, (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U S C §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U S C §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps, (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U S C §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age, (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P L 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse, (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P L 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism, (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U S C §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records, (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U S C §3601 et seq), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing, (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made, and, (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application
- 7 Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P L 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal or federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases
- 8 Will comply, as applicable, with provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U S C §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds

9. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333), regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
10. Will comply, if applicable, with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
11. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
12. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
13. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
14. Will comply with P.L. 93-348 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this award of assistance.
15. Will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §§2131 et seq.) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award of assistance.
16. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
17. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
19. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

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| SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL | TITLE |
|  | Executive Director |
| APPLICANT ORGANIZATION | DATE SUBMITTED |
| Iowa Finance Authority | 01/10/2023 |

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number 4040-0009
Expiration Date 02/28/2025

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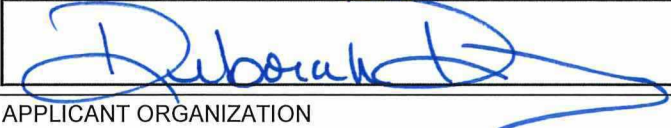
PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY

NOTE Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant

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| <p>1 Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application</p> <p>2 Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance, and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives</p> <p>3 Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project</p> <p>4 Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications</p> <p>5 Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State</p> <p>6 Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency</p> <p>7 Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain</p> | <p>8 Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F)</p> <p>9 Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures</p> <p>10 Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin, (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681, 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps, (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age, (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse, (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism, (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records, (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing, (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made, and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application</p> |
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11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
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|  | Executive Director |
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| Iowa Finance Authority | 01/11/2023 |