



Iowa HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Iowa Finance Authority

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Introduction

The Iowa Finance Authority's (IFA) HOME-ARP Allocation Plan outlines how the State of Iowa plans to spend its HOME American Rescue Plan ("HOME-ARP") funds. In 2021, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan Act 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) HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) and is referred to as the HOME American Rescue Plan Program, or "HOME-ARP." The State of Iowa will receive a HOME-ARP allocation of \$29,474,196 which will be administered by IFA.

There are four eligible groups of recipients who can be assisted by HOME-ARP funds and are referred to as "qualifying populations." These qualifying populations 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 where 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 allocations 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 qualifying populations within the jurisdiction.
- Identification and an assessment of the unmet needs for services, shelter, and housing for each qualifying population.
- An assessment of the existing gaps in the grantee's housing and shelter inventory, homeless assistance and services, and homelessness prevention service delivery system.
- A description of the grantee's planned uses for HOME-ARP funds across the eligible activities based on the unmet needs of the qualifying populations. 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 qualifying population or subpopulation as well as the planned referral methods.

IFA retained the Cloudburst Group to support the allocation planning process and plan development. Planning activities commenced in March 2022 and included a comprehensive set of stakeholder consultation sessions, an online stakeholder survey, and 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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations 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 a number of 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 qualifying populations
- 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 qualifying populations. IFA also developed and distributed an online stakeholder survey which gathered 186 responses from 128 organizations. All consultation participants were encouraged 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 qualifying populations across the state to inform its HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. Each session was held via Zoom, 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. Efforts were made to reach organizations working across the state.

Each session began with an overview presentation of the HOME-ARP program, the qualifying populations, 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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations 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.

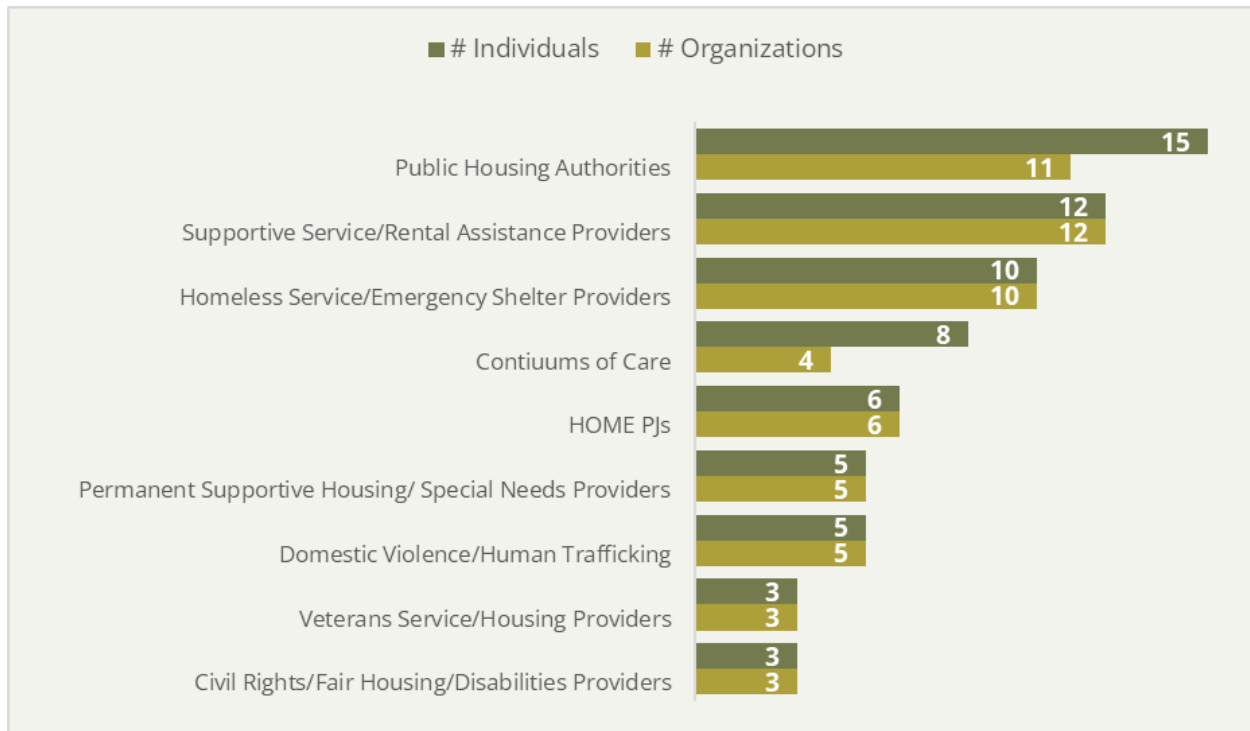
Table 1: Consultation Sessions by Topic

Session Topic	# of Sessions	# of Stakeholders	Date(s)
<i>Balance of State Continuum of Care/HMIS Data</i>	2	2	1 session on May 6, 2022 1 session on July 20, 2022
<i>Continuum of Care System, Trends, & Barriers</i>	4	6	2 sessions on May 10, 2022 1 session on May 11, 2022 1 session on May 12, 2022
<i>Iowa HOME PJs</i>	5	6	1 session on May 10, 2022 1 session on May 24, 2022 3 sessions on May 26, 2022
<i>Supportive Services / Rental Assistance Providers</i>	1	6	1 session on May 24, 2022
<i>Emergency Shelters Providers</i>	1	3	1 session on May 25, 2022
<i>Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Human Trafficking Service Providers</i>	1	3	1 session on June 1, 2022
<i>Supportive Housing and Special Needs Housing Providers</i>	1	5	1 session on June 2, 2022
<i>Public Housing Agencies</i>	2	15	1 session on May 31, 2022 1 session on June 23rd, 2022
<i>Civil Rights and Disabilities Organizations</i>	1	2	1 session on June 7, 2022

Session Topic	# of Sessions	# of Stakeholders	Date(s)
<i>Veterans' Services and Housing Providers</i>	1	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 Continuum of Care 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

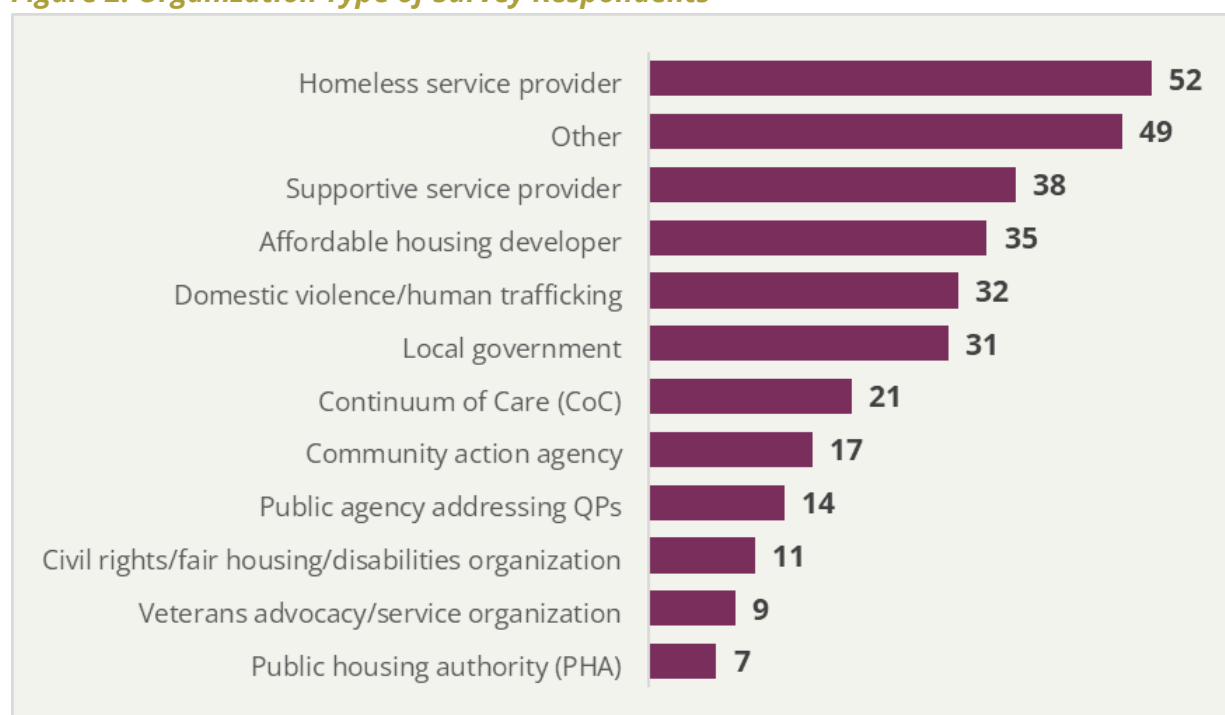
IFA also developed and distributed an online survey through the agency's email distribution lists to gather input from service providers across the state. Use of a survey in combination with the consultation sessions allowed IFA to cast a broader net to engage additional stakeholders and to gather more 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 qualifying populations. Throughout the survey, IFA repeated the definitions of the HOME-ARP qualifying populations 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 Continuum of Care Regions

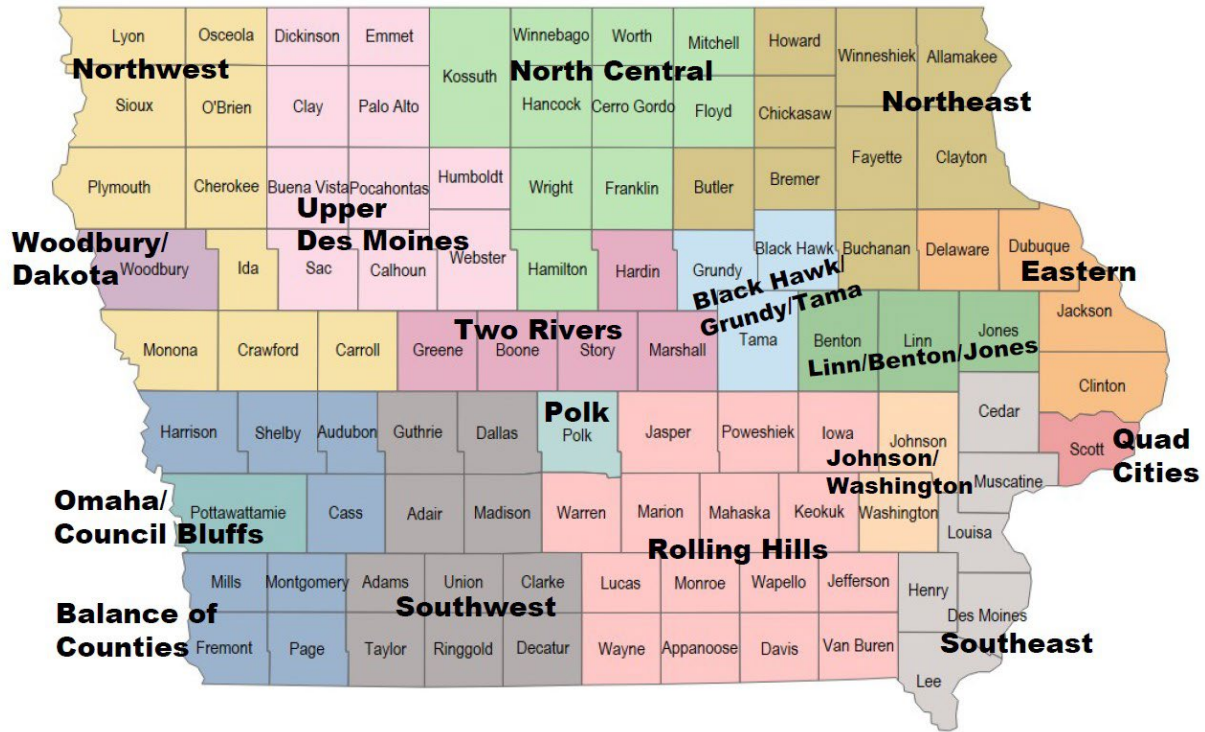


Figure 4: Geographic Service Area of Organizations

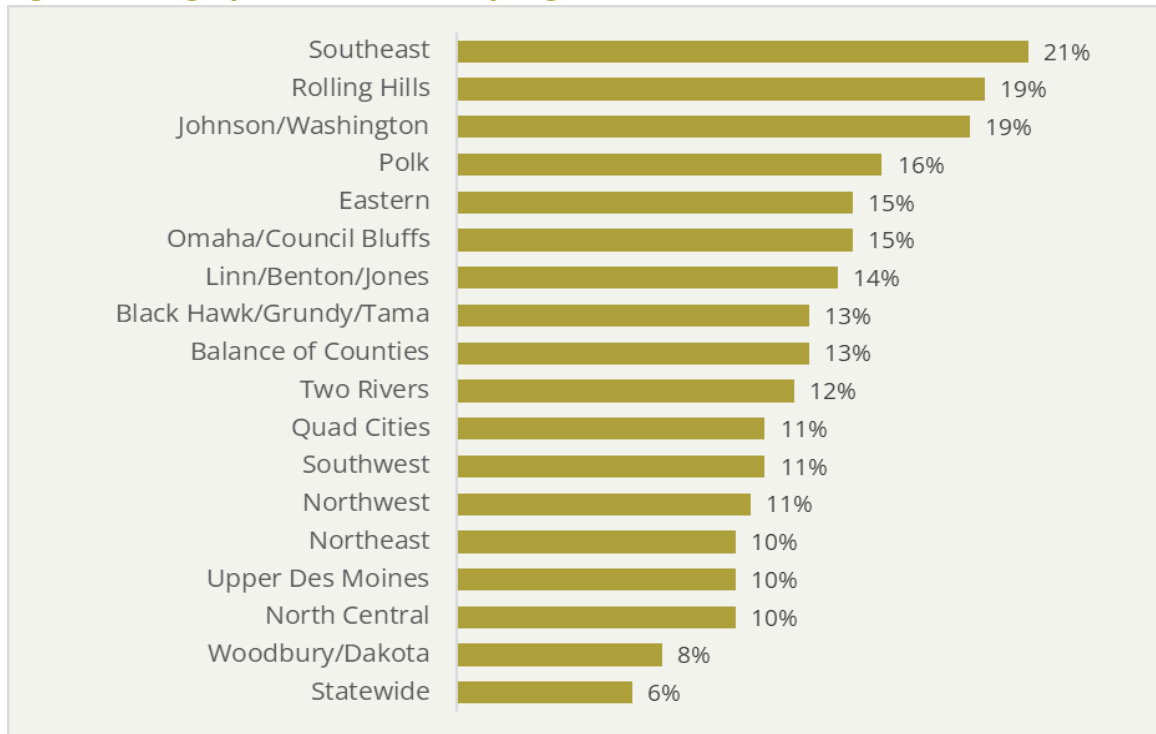
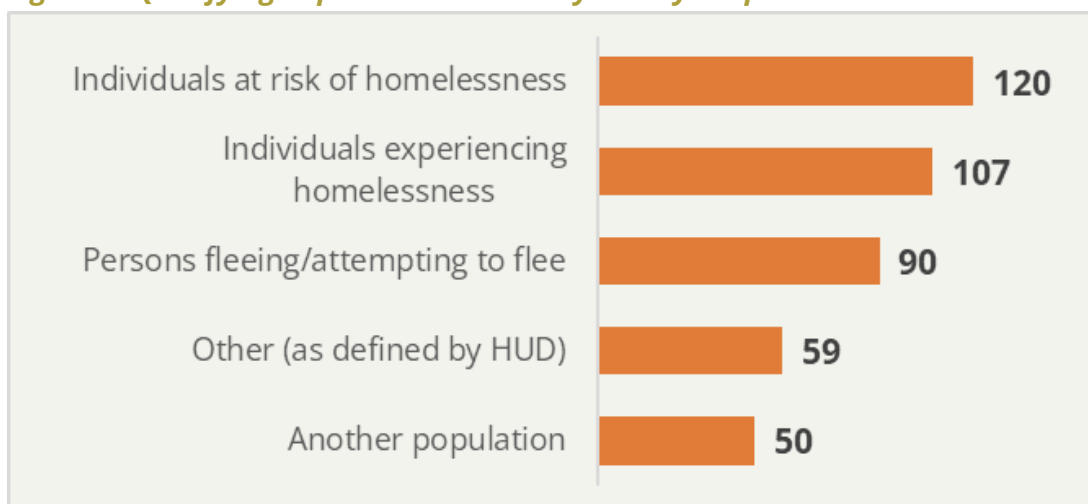


Figure 5 indicates that there was an even distribution of organizations working across the HOME-ARP qualifying populations served. Of those organizations surveyed, 65% served

individuals experiencing homelessness, 58% served individuals at risk of homelessness, 48% served persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking, and 32% served other populations at risk of homelessness or housing instability. Of those surveyed, 50 respondents (27%) 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 qualifying populations. In addition, many organizations served more than one qualifying population. Specifically, 90 respondents (48%) indicated that their organization served individuals experiencing homelessness and those at risk of homelessness while 26 respondents (14%) indicated that their organization served all four HOME-ARP qualifying populations.

Figure 5: Qualifying Populations 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 qualifying populations 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, qualifying populations served, and consultation method for each organization. Table 2 outlines the total number of organizations consulted by organization type and qualifying populations served.

Table 2: Total Organizations Consulted by Type and Qualifying Populations 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 or Agency	17
PA: Public Agency Addressing the Needs of the Qualifying Populations	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
<p><i>*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 qualifying populations and oftentimes identify as one of the required organization types that were included in the Notice.</i></p> <p><i>† IFA consulted with the Collaborative Applicants of the four CoCs serving residents of Iowa that overlap</i></p>	

with the Iowa HOME-ARP geographic boundary. IFA also spoke with organizations who 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 qualifying populations on the housing, shelter, and service needs they are seeing in their communities. Stakeholders spoke of the tremendous needs and challenges faced by the qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations 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 in peoples' 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 growing needs among the qualifying populations. 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 (BIPOC), 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 isn't 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.

TBRA Themes

For 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 as a 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 a number of 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.

A number of 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 qualifying populations 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 which their staff are not equipped to manage such as needing assistance with their daily living needs.

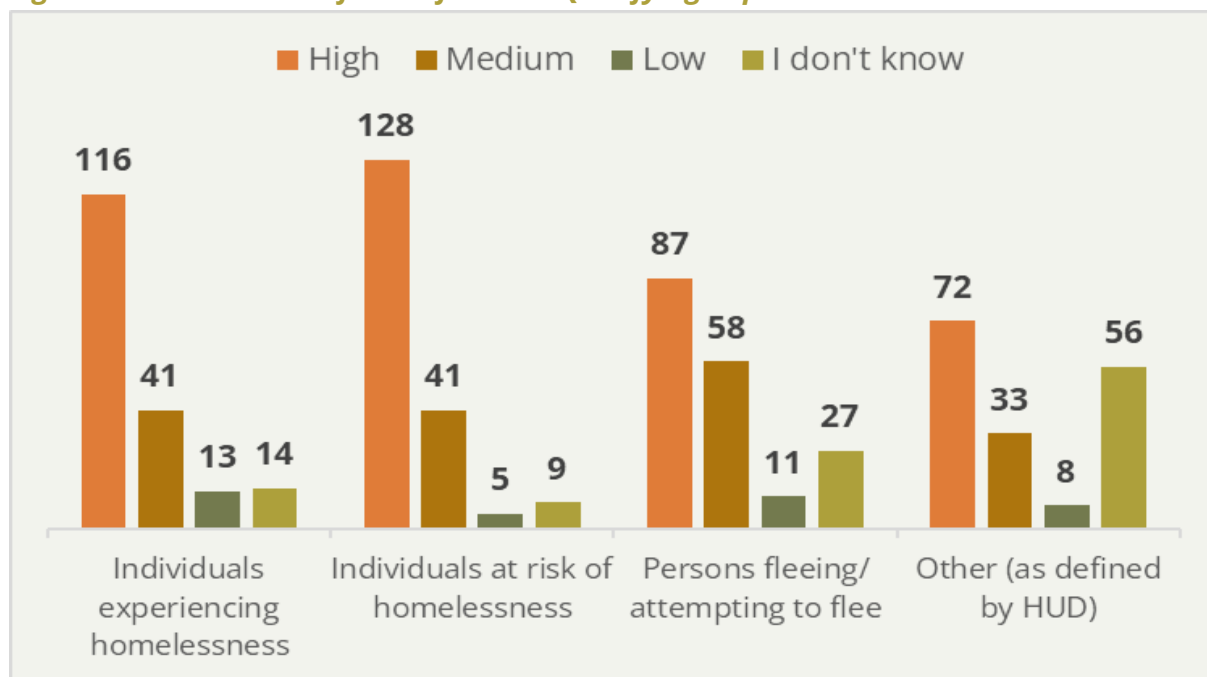
In addition, stakeholders shared that emergency shelter is not widely available in rural areas which poses challenges in serving individuals in these communities. While hoteling can be an effective way to serve individuals in rural areas, it is often not cost effective. Stakeholders who serve victims 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.

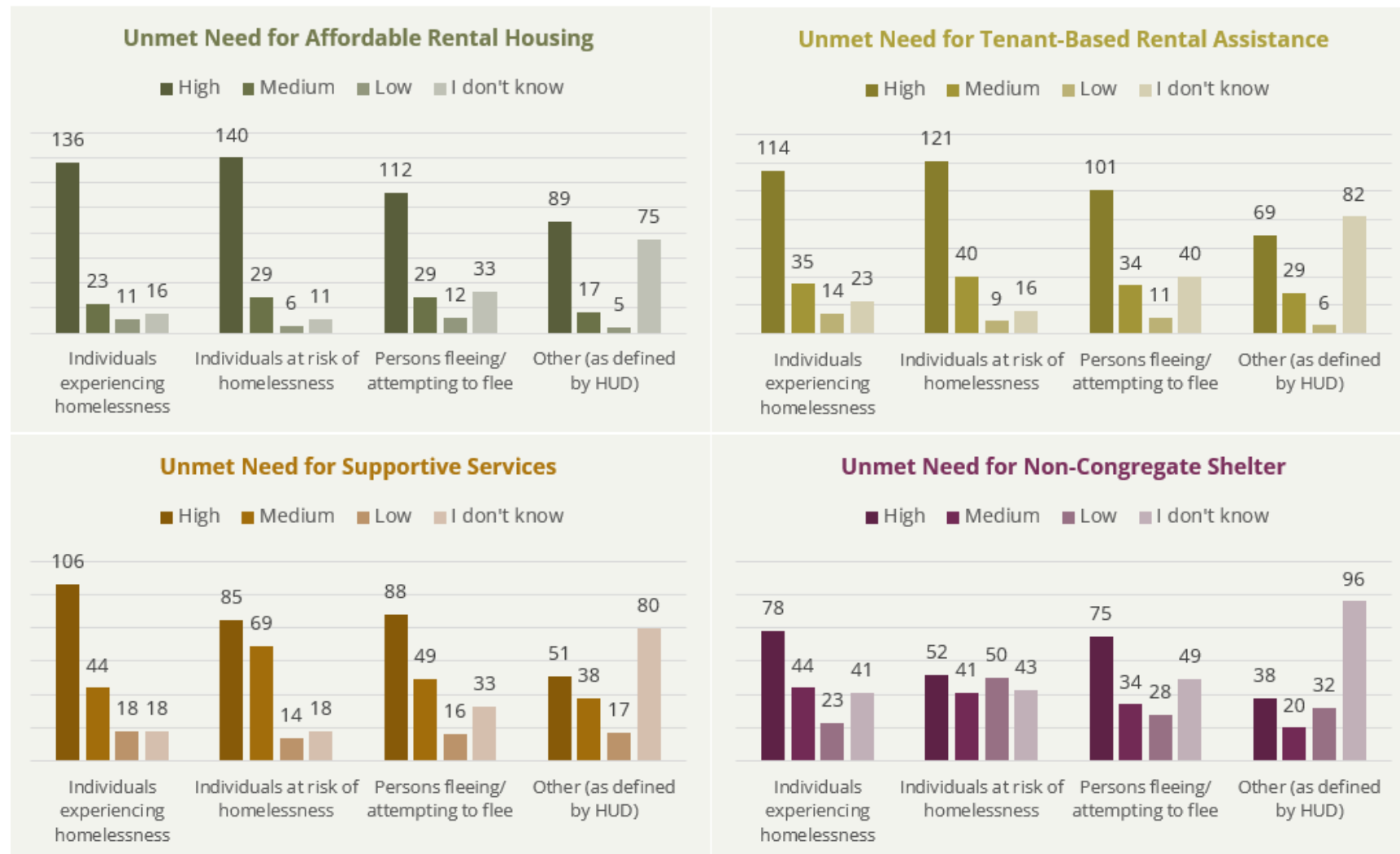
The survey asked a series of questions to gauge the level of need for housing, shelter, and services for each of the HOME-ARP qualifying populations. One question asked respondents to rank the overall level of need for each of the four qualifying populations using a scale of high, medium, and low. Respondents were provided the option to opt out of ranking any of the populations by responding “I don’t know.” The results to this question are summarized in Figure 6 and indicate that most respondents felt that each qualifying population faced high overall needs. Sixty-three percent of respondents indicated that there were high overall needs for individuals experiencing homelessness and 70% 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% of respondents ranked persons fleeing or attempting to flee as having high needs and 32% said this qualifying population had medium needs. For other populations at greatest risk of homelessness or housing instability, 43% indicated there were high needs and 33% said they didn’t 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” qualifying population may reflect a lack of clarity over which individuals comprise this population. It may also suggest that respondents don’t 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 Qualifying Population



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 qualifying populations. Figure 7 shows that in general, respondents felt there is a high level of need for each activity for all qualifying populations. 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% of respondents indicated there was high unmet need for individuals experiencing homelessness, 75% indicated high unmet need for individuals at risk of homelessness, 60% indicated high unmet need for persons fleeing or attempting to flee, and 48% indicated high unmet need for other populations. In comparison, these figures for TBRA were 61%, 65%, 54%, and 37%, respectively. For supportive services, these percentages were 57%, 46%, 47%, and 27% while for non-congregate shelter, they were 42%, 28%, 40%, and 20%, respectively.

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



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% of respondents selected affordable rental housing as their highest priority, 13% selected it as their second choice, 16% as their third, 5% as their fourth, and 2% as their fifth. Among the 36% 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% of respondents selected non-congregate shelter as their highest priority.

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

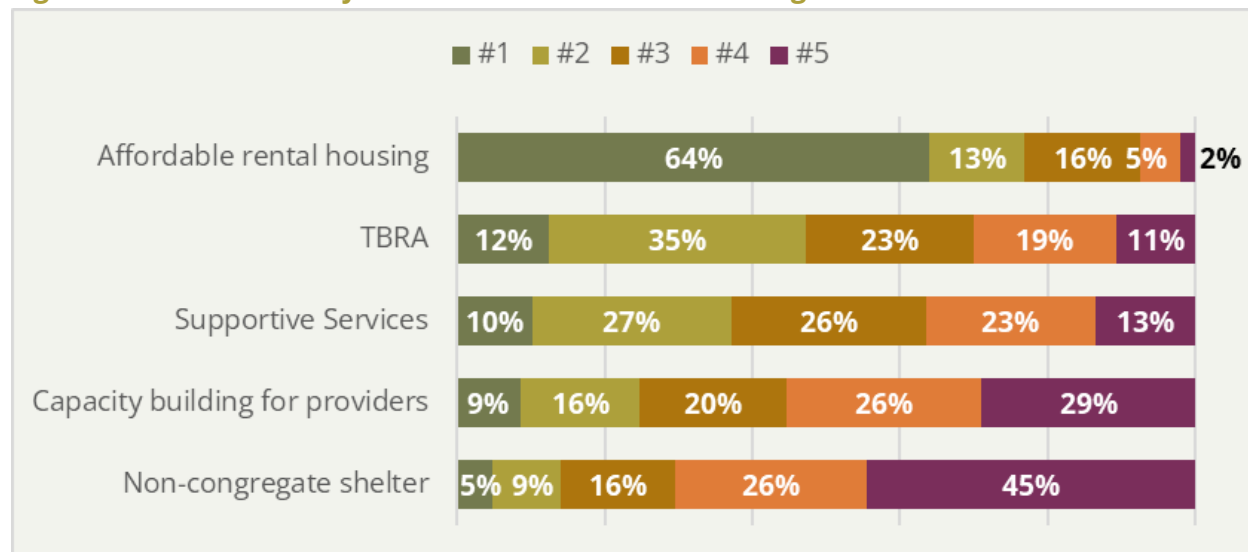


Table 3 outlines the average weighted score for each HOME-ARP activity which provides a clear ranking of the activities based on respondents' prioritization. The average weighted score is calculated by assigning weights to each response option (i.e., the 1 to 5 scale) for the survey question, with higher 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	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	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 qualifying population. 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 qualifying population. 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 qualifying population.

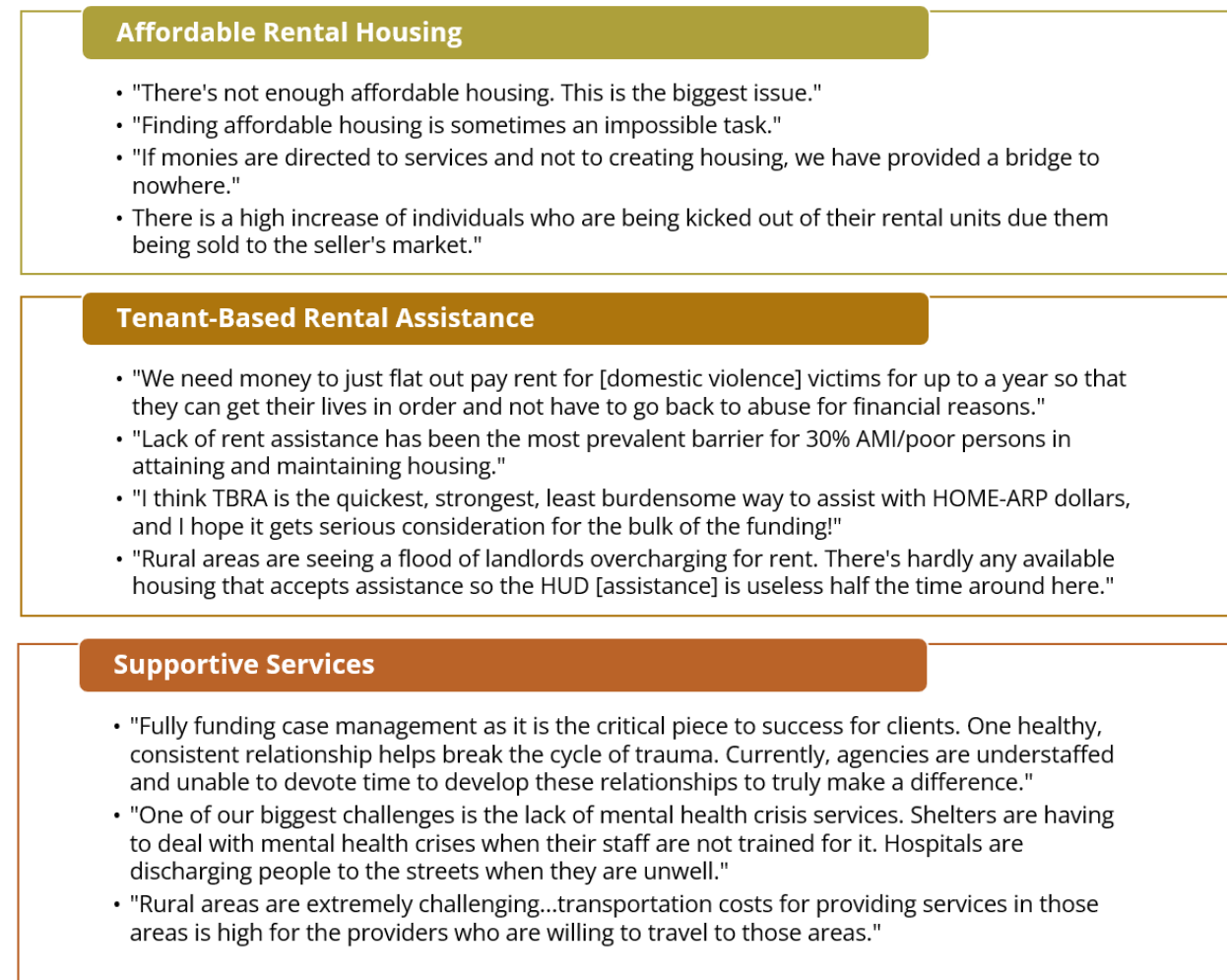
Figure 9 indicates that there was a significant overlap in the top supportive services identified for each qualifying population. Notably, case management and housing search assistance/counseling were identified as two of the most needed supportive services for all four qualifying populations. For individuals 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 Qualifying Population

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

Lastly, the survey offered respondents the opportunity to provide additional input on the housing, shelter, and service needs of the HOME-ARP qualifying populations as well as comment on provider and system capacity. Figure 10 includes several notable quotations from survey respondents about each HOME-ARP eligible activity. The selected quotations highlight the spectrum of perspectives among respondents on which eligible activities are most needed in Iowa and what barriers pose challenges to serving the HOME-ARP qualifying populations.

Figure 10: Selected Quotations from the Stakeholder Survey on Unmet Needs



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 Tenant Based Rental Assistance 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 included in 34 open-ended responses, related to Systems Alignment included in 18 open-ended responses, and Rules and Regulations 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, permanent supportive housing 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 qualifying populations 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 requirements outlined in their Citizen Participation Plan and hold at least one public 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 HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Event	Date(s)
Public Notice	November 21, 2022
Public Comment Period	November 21, 2022 – December 8, 2022
Public Hearing	December 8, 2022 1:00pm to 3:00pm

Describe the public participation process.

IFA sought feedback from the 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. IFA also held an information session on HOME-ARP during its Housing Iowa Conference which took place on September 7-9, 2022, in Des Moines and responded to requests for information from interested parties.

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.

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 21, 2022 to December 8, 2022 and a public hearing on December 8, 2022 from 1:00pm to 3:00pm to collect public input. IFA also published a public notice describing the HOME-ARP planning process, public comment period, and public hearing date and time in the Des Moines Register on November 21, 2022.

Following the adoption of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, the Appendix will be updated to include a summary of any comments received and an explanation for why any comments or recommendations were not accepted.

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

This section of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan will be updated following the completion of the public hearing and comment period.

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

This section of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan will be updated following the completion of the public hearing and comment period.

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 qualifying population 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 which evaluates the size and demographic composition of the four HOME-ARP qualifying populations 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 qualifying population and describe how the PJ determined these needs as well as the existing gaps in the grantee's shelter, housing, and service delivery systems.

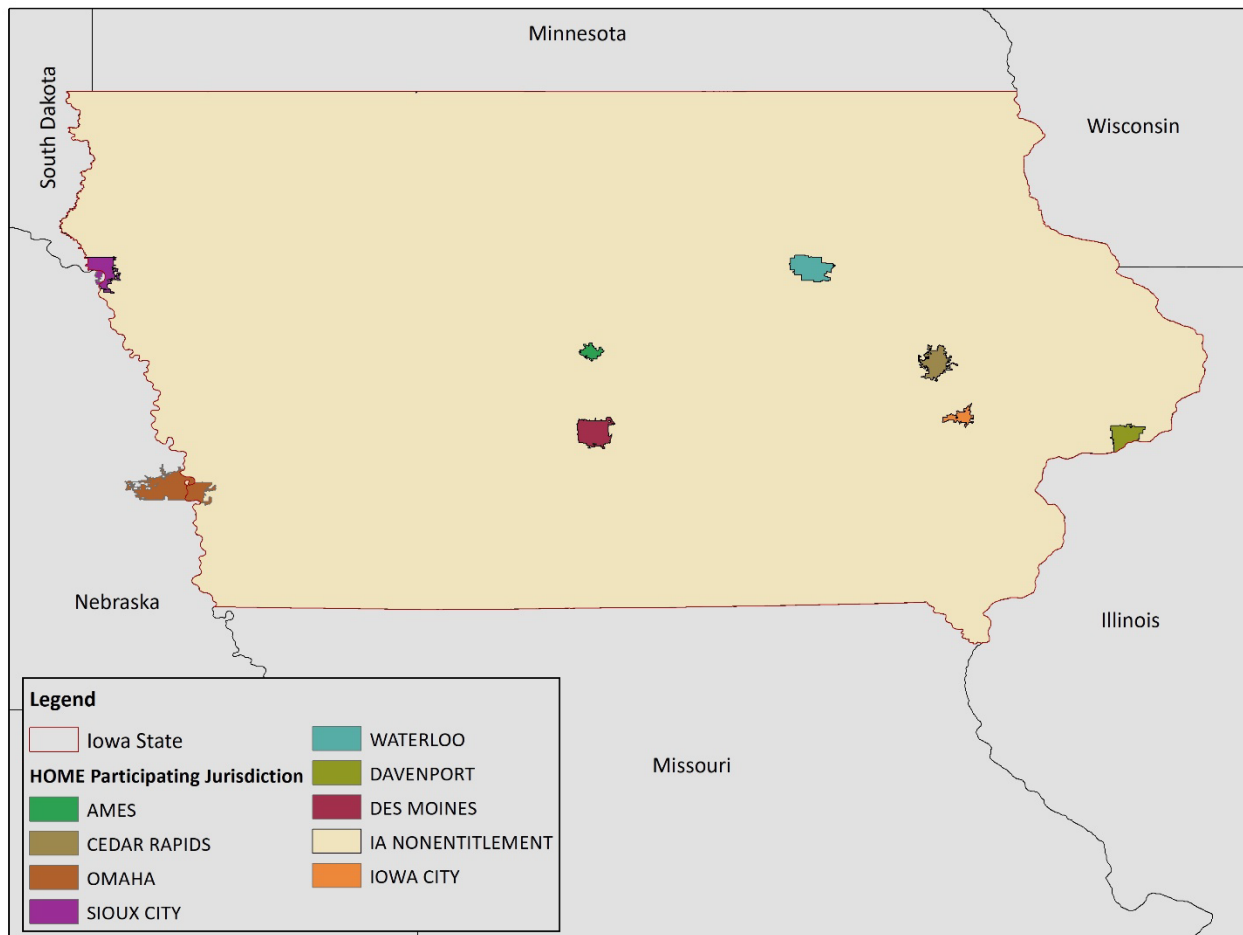
Data Methodology

There are a number of challenges at play when it comes to gathering and analyzing data on the four HOME-ARP qualifying populations. The definitions for each of the qualifying populations are multifaceted, however there is no single data source which 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 qualifying populations are incomplete and underrepresent the true extent of needs facing individuals who make up these communities.

In addition to the misalignment between the qualifying population 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 are 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

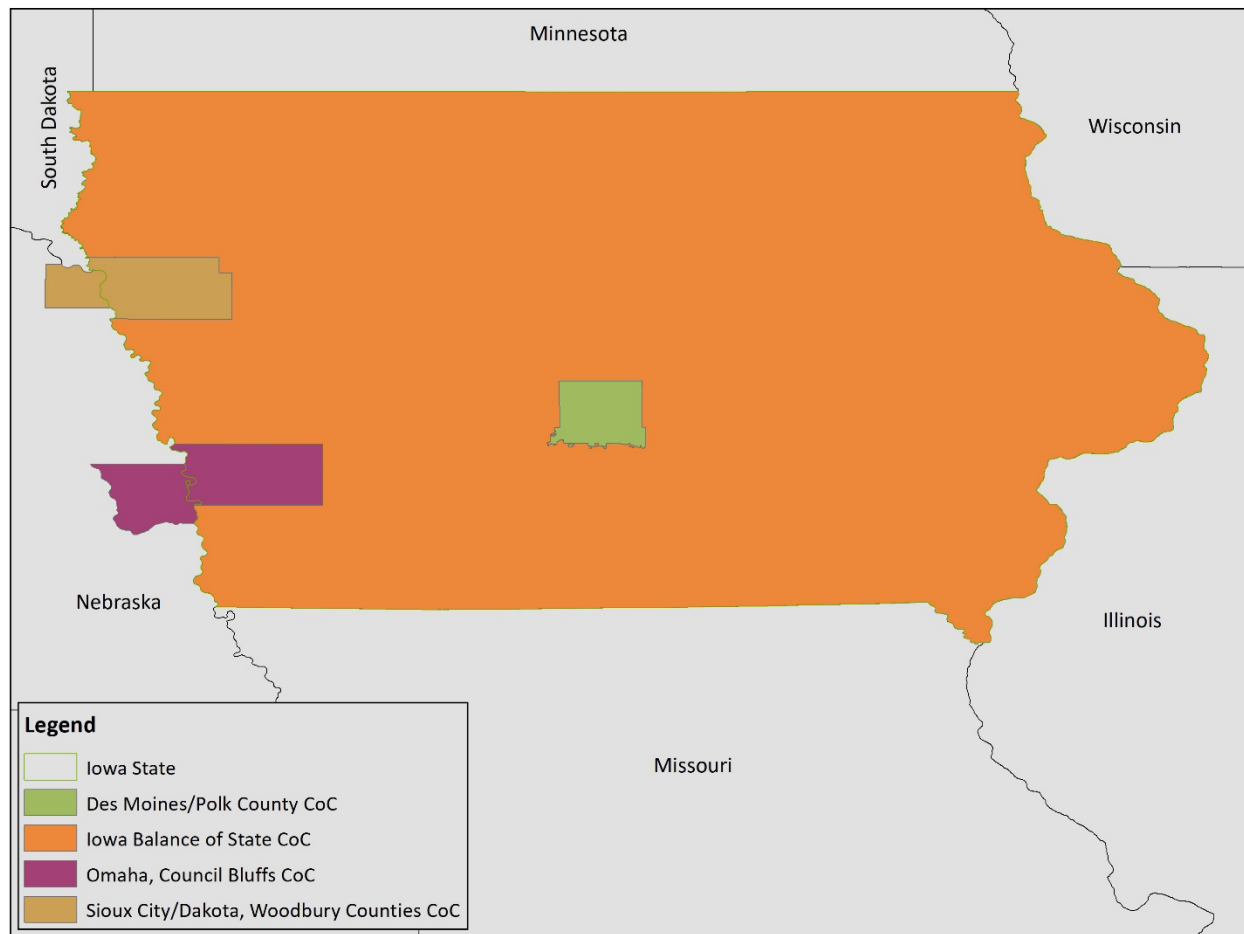


The non-entitlement areas of Iowa (referred to as “the State of Iowa” for simplicity in this report), represent the entire state minus the seven other HOME PJ jurisdictions. Most datasets and sources used to analyze the needs facing the four qualifying populations cover the entire state of Iowa rather 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 homeless qualifying population, 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 qualifying population 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 which 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 qualifying populations, which calls into question the accuracy of the estimates for the qualifying populations.

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 qualifying populations. 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 qualifying populations. 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 qualifying populations.

Table 6: Primary Quantitative Data Sources by Qualifying Population

HOME-ARP Qualifying Population	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"> 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)
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"> CHAS (2014-2018) ACS (2016-2020) LIHEAP (2020) Iowa's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan National Low Income Housing Coalition

HOME-ARP Qualifying Population	Primary Quantitative Data Source
	Housing Needs by State (2021) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 qualifying population as well as discuss specific data limitations to keep in mind while interpreting data for HOME-ARP.

Understanding the Qualifying Populations 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 qualifying populations, 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 qualifying populations as well as their unmet housing, shelter, and service needs.

Describe the size and demographic composition of the qualifying populations 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 that was 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% were served by the Iowa Balance of State CoC, 31% by the Des Moines/Polk County CoC, and 6% 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% of individuals experiencing homelessness were Black/African American despite Black/African American individuals representing only 5% of Iowa's population. While Native American/Indigenous individuals experiencing homelessness represented 4% of the homeless population compared to 1% of the 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 Identify	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, 5-Year Estimates, 2020

The HMIS analysis also indicated that approximately 20% of individuals experiencing homelessness were a member of a family household. Family households experience longer periods of stay within the homeless response system (27% experience a length of stay greater than 6 months), compared to single family households (14%). However, family households are more likely to exit to permanent housing situations (58%), compared to single person households (35%). In addition, Black or Indigenous households are more likely to be a part of a family household (42%), than a part of a single person household (30%). 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 qualifying population.

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%), than they do within the larger population of people experiencing homelessness (1%).

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 Count (PIT), 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% 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%) 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% 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%), most were White (75%), the majority had a disabling condition (80%), and more than half (55%) 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: 1. 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% had a mental health disorder, 42% had a chronic health condition, 35% had a physical disability, 34% had a substance-related disability, and 19% 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: 1. 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% 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% of monthly income on housing costs)

Households earning less than 30% 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, or 61% 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.

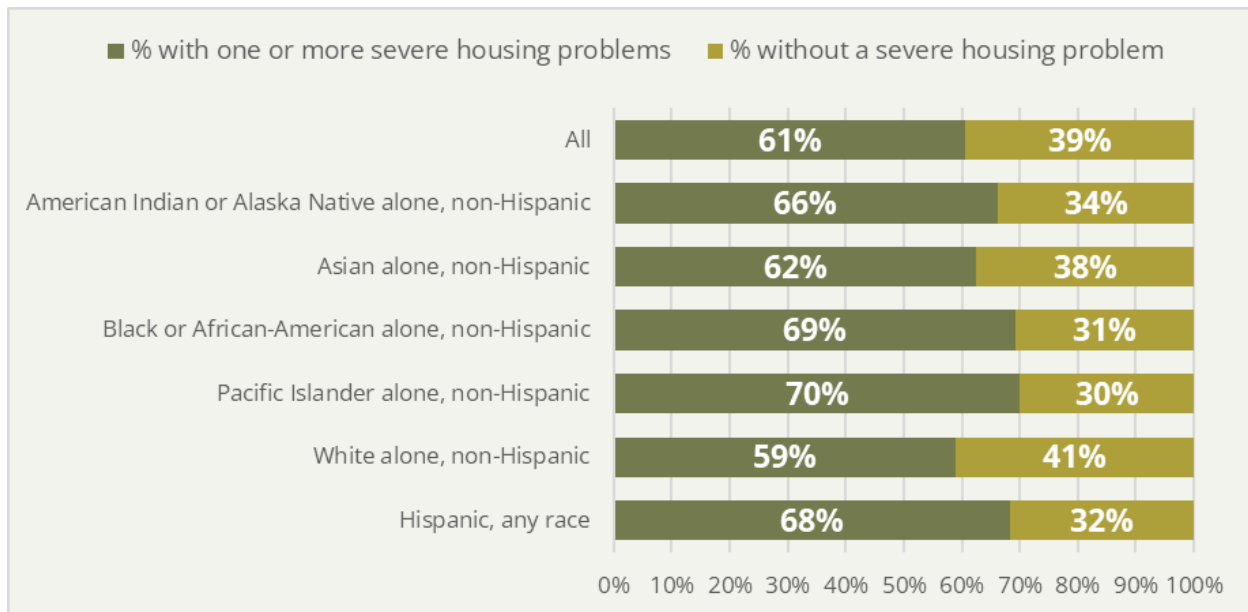
Table 13 includes a breakdown of households earning less than 30% AMI by race/ethnicity and indicates whether the household experienced one or more of the four severe housing problems while Figure 13 compares the percentages of extremely low-income households who have at least one severe housing problem to those who do not. For CHAS data, the race and ethnicity of the household is determined by the race and ethnicity of the head of 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 (ELI) Households		
	# With One or More Severe Housing Problems	# Without Severe Housing Problems	Total ELI 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% were White (non-Hispanic), 9% were Black/African American (non-Hispanic), 4% were another race (non-Hispanic), and 6% 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%), 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%, 69%, and 70%, respectively. It is important to note that the population of Pacific Islander households earning less than 30% 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%) while one third were owners (28,305 or 33%). 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% of extremely low-income Black/African American households with at least one severe housing problem were renters whereas this figure was 62% for White households and 50% for Pacific Islander households. Variations in housing

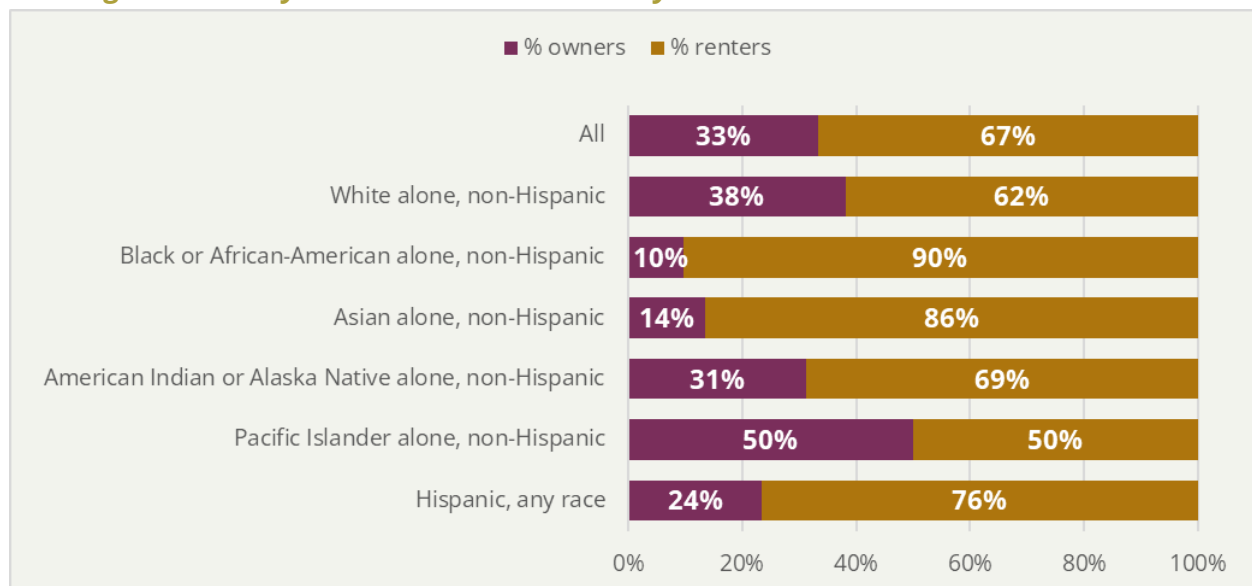
tenure by race and ethnicity have implications for the types of housing assistance that could be provided to mitigate housing problems or lower housing cost burden.

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 age 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% of small families and 81% of other households were renters, 55% 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 EDFacts Initiative includes information collected by local educational agencies (LEAs) on the number of enrolled students experiencing

homelessness and provides insight into households with enrolled students who may not meet the HOME-ARP qualifying population definition of “homeless,” but meet the definition for individuals at risk of homelessness. Specifically, EDFacts 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 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. ([EDFacts Data Documentation](#))

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% 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% of homeless students despite making up 6% of the total enrolled student population. Similarly, Hispanic/Latino students

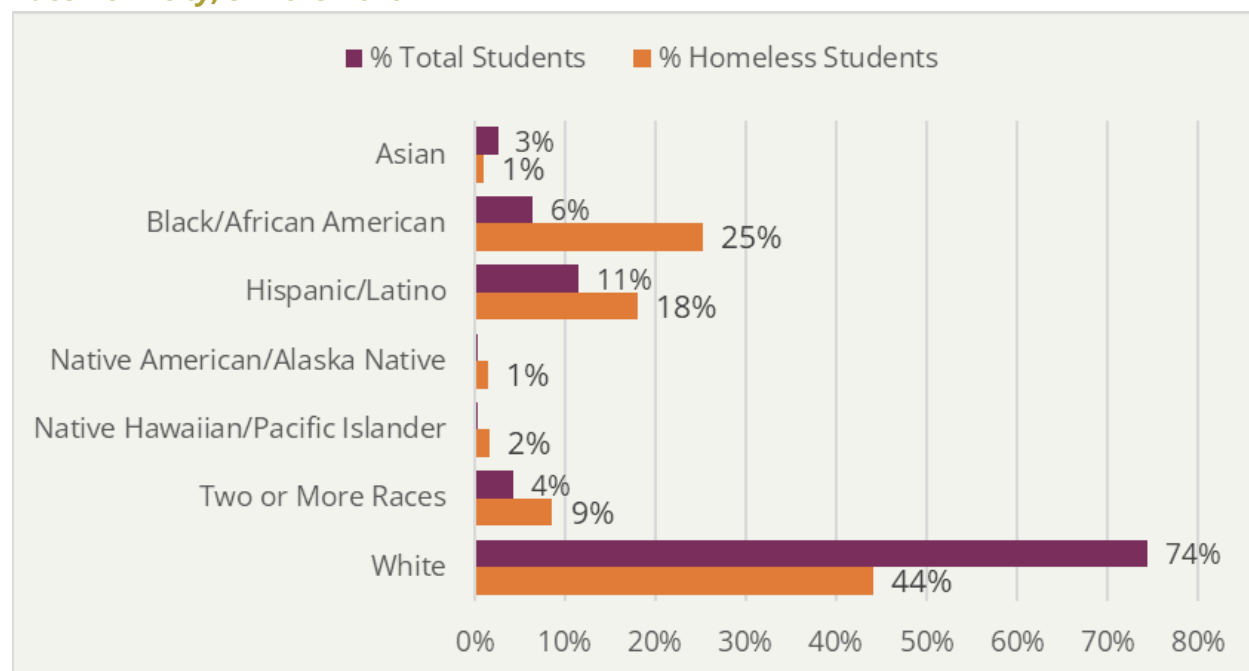
comprised 18% of homeless students but represented 11% of all enrolled students. Conversely, White and Asian students were underrepresented among students experiencing homelessness. While White students made up 44% of homeless students, they represented 74% of all enrolled students. Students who identified as Asian comprised 1% of students experiencing homelessness while representing 3% 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	6,042	100%	517,321	100%
*Data from EDFacts classifies Hispanic/Latino as a race category, unlike CHAS data which considers Hispanic as an ethnicity that is distinct category from race groups.				

Data Source: EDFacts 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 (LEP), and 10 were migratory children. Migratory children are defined as children under age 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 (NLIHC) offers more recent data on the size and demographic composition of extremely low-income households in Iowa. In 2020, the NLIHC found that there were 98,194 extremely low-income renter households which represents about 27% 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% paid more than 30% on housing costs and 67% spent over half of their income on housing costs. For very low-income renter households, these figures were 63% and 14%, 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 qualifying population definition. Specifically, IFA relied on law enforcement and crime data from the Iowa Attorney General's Crime Victim Assistance Division 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 and the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence 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 Crime Victim Assistance Division 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 qualifying population. In addition, data on individuals experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking is notoriously difficult to locate. There are a multitude of reasons for this. 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. For the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, IFA therefore 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 Crime Victim Assistance Division (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.

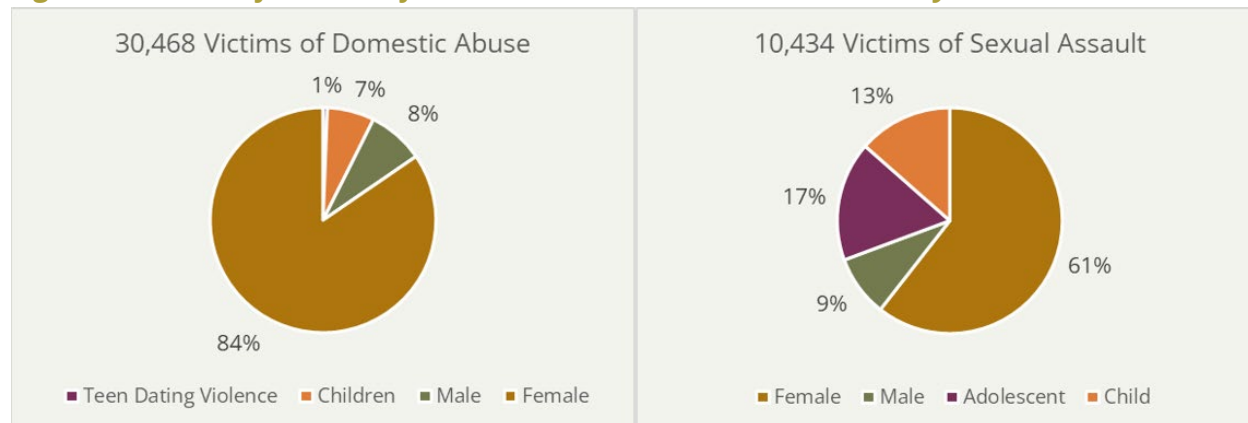
Table 17 and Figure 16 provide a breakdown of the victims of domestic abuse and sexual assault by gender who received CVAD assistance in 2021. Overall, most victims of domestic abuse and sexual assault were female, however, a large share of children and adolescents were victims of sexual assault.

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 Crime Victim Assistance Division, Annual Report, 2021

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



Data Source: Iowa Attorney General Crime Victim Assistance Division, Annual Report, 2021

While CVAD data provides a breakdown of gender for victims of domestic abuse and sexual assault, there is not additional demographic data for this population. Instead, the CVAD provides demographic data for all individuals served by the Victim Services Support Program (VSS), which in 2021, served a total of 54,894 people. Of these, 42,878 or 78% 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 qualifying population. Table 18 provides the demographic breakdown for all crime victims in 2021. The data indicates that 38% of all crime victims lived in a rural area, which is defined as a population with less than 50,000 people, and 14% 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 Crime Victim Assistance Division, Annual Report, 2021

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

The Iowa Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program provides data on criminal offenses across the state which 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 qualifying population. 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 [URC 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% were sex offenses, 10 were sex trafficking, and 3 were labor trafficking. Victims were predominantly female (88%), and most were White (82%). Almost half of all victims (49%) were aged 15 or under and 80% 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 URC 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 Acquaintance or Otherwise Known	922	43%
Victim was Romantic Partner	173	8%
Victim was Former Partner	36	2%
Victim was Family Member	610	29%
Victim was Coworker	9	0.4%
Victim was Friend	167	8%
Victim was Stranger	81	4%
Other Relationship	2	0.1%
Relationship Unknown	132	6%

Data Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) 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%), identified as White (77%), and were adults (99%). 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% of female victims were romantic partners with their offender and 10% were family members with their offender. These figures were 78% and 18%, 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 Romantic Partner	4,979	84%
Victim was Family Member	715	12%
Victim was Ex-Partner	176	3%
Other Relationship	24	0.4%

Data Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) 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 National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) conducts an annual Domestic Violence Counts Report, similar to the Continuum of Care Point In Time 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 Coalition Against Domestic Violence (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 Coalition'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 represent 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% were female, 17% were male, and 1% were transgender, non-binary, or questioning. The majority of individuals (80%) were between the ages of 25 and 54 and 13% were aged 24 and under. Of the individuals experiencing homelessness who were also survivors or victims of domestic violence, 65% were White, 28% were Black/African American, 7% were Hispanic/Latino, 5% were Native American or Indigenous, 1% were Asian, and 1% were Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. HMIS data also indicate that almost two-thirds (63%) of this population had a disabling condition. Information on the household size for survivors and victims indicates that 61% were fleeing domestic violence individually, 17% were fleeing with one other household member, 11% were fleeing with two or more household members, and the remaining 11% 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 qualifying population was a 2017 Human Trafficking Needs Assessment for the State of Iowa that was sponsored by the Iowa Attorney General's Office Crime Victim Assistance Division. 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 for victims of human trafficking. Most survey responses were from service providers (50%), followed by law enforcement (38%), and then medical professionals (12%). Since medical professionals comprised fewer responses, and a number of 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% of service providers reported interacting with human trafficking victims compared to 23% 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				
Adult Victims of Sex Trafficking		0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 10	10+
Service Providers		26%	37%	14%	16%	7%
Law Enforcement		52%	40%	6%	0%	2%
Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking		0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 10	10+
Service Providers		44%	26%	15%	6%	8%
Law Enforcement		77%	19%	2%	2%	0%

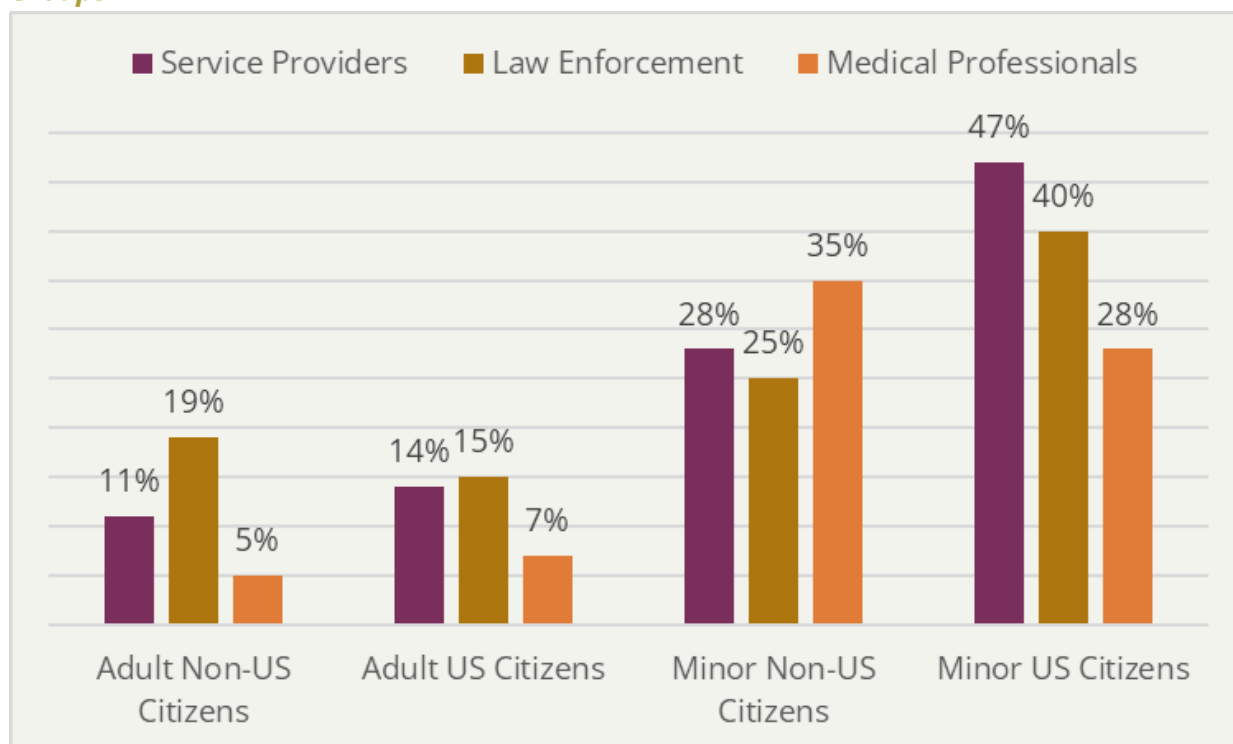
Victims of Labor Trafficking	0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 10	10+
Service Providers	61%	24%	7%	4%	4%
Law Enforcement	88%	13%	0%	0%	0%

Data Source: Understanding Human Trafficking in Iowa Report, 2017

When asked about the demographic composition of victims of human trafficking, 78% of service providers and 74% of law enforcement reported that three-fourths or more of human trafficking victims were female. In addition, 40% of service providers and 38% of law enforcement reported that human trafficking victims were adults between ages 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% 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 qualifying population 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 qualifying population, IFA analyzed several data sources including 2018 CHAS data on households earning between 30-50% 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 on 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% 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%) owners and 70,535 (49%) renters. Of all very low-income households, 31,995 or 22% 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.

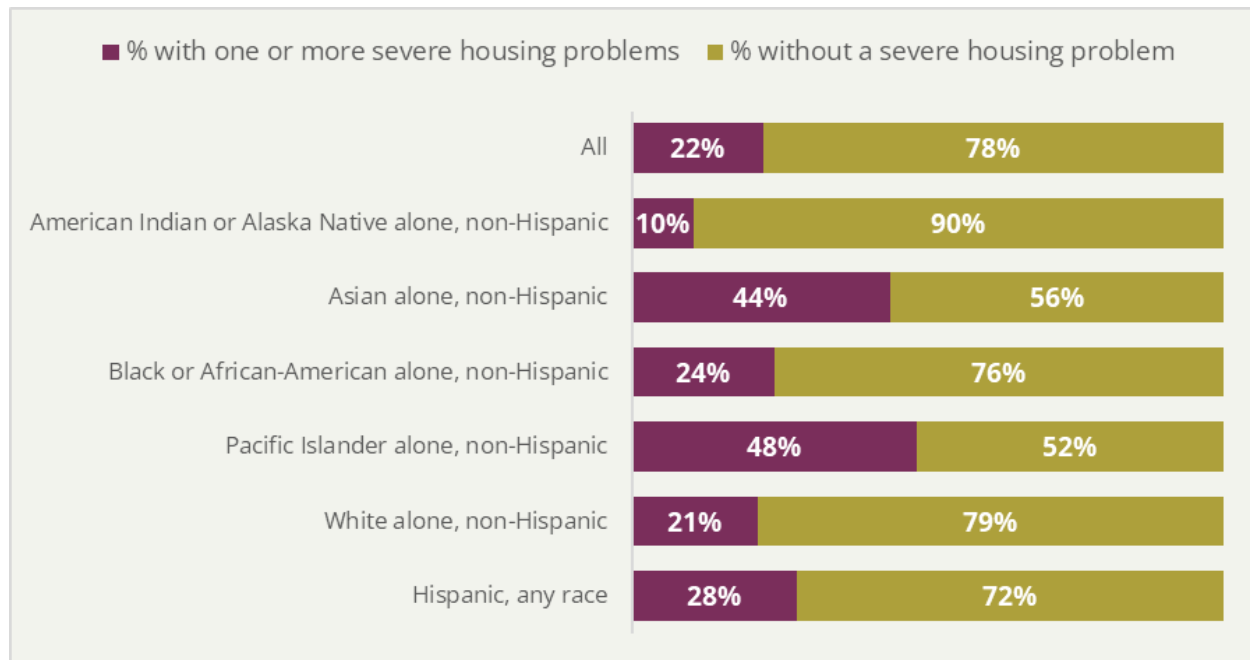
Table 22 includes a breakdown of the households earning between 30-50% AMI by race/ethnicity and indicates whether the household experienced one or more of the four severe housing problems while Figure 18 compares the percentages of very low-income households who have at least one severe housing problem 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 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 (VLI) Households		
	# With One or More Severe Housing Problems	# Without Severe Housing Problems	Total VLI 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% were White (non-Hispanic), 5% were Black/African American (non-Hispanic), 4% were another race (non-Hispanic), and 7% 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%), 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% and 44%, 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%,

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

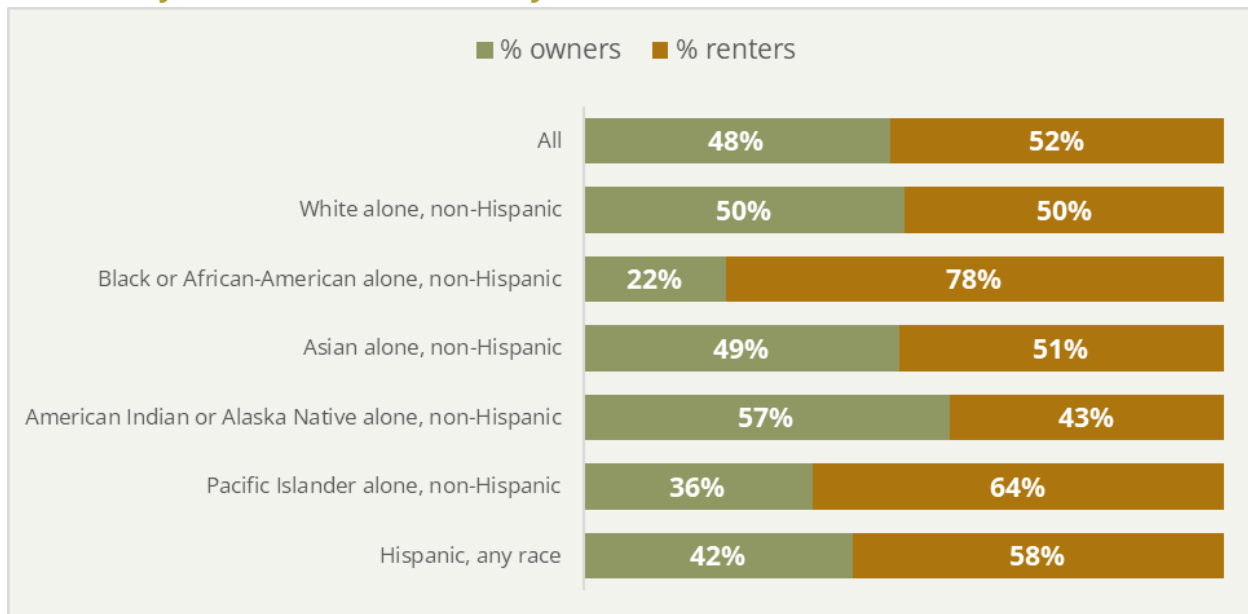
Table 23 explores the demographic composition of very low-income households experiencing one or more severe housing problems by tenure. Overall, a little over half of households in this population were renters (16,690 or 52 %) while less than half were owners (15,305 or 48%). Figure 19 depicts the percentage of households by tenure and race/ethnicity and indicates that there was wide variation in housing tenure across racial and ethnic groups. Specifically, 78% of very low-income Black/African American households with at least one severe housing problem were renters whereas this figure was 58% for Hispanic (any race) households and 50% 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 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 age 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%) were owners. There were 7,430 very low-income other households who were predominantly renters (70%) and 6,985 small families who were largely owners (58%).

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 qualifying population, HUD [Notice: CPD-21-10](#) states that veterans and their households that meet the criteria for one of the qualifying populations are eligible to receive HOME-ARP assistance.

In 2020, there were 173,703 veterans in Iowa of whom 10,528 (6%) were living below the federal poverty level. In addition, 4,202 (40%) 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% of the state eligible population, were assisted. In order to be eligible for assistance, households must meet income requirements which 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 who received LIHEAP assistance in 2020, 80% of them included a vulnerable household member. Specifically, 36% of assisted households included an individual over age 60, 20% included a child under age 5, and 54% included someone with a disability.

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

Shelter Beds & Housing Inventory

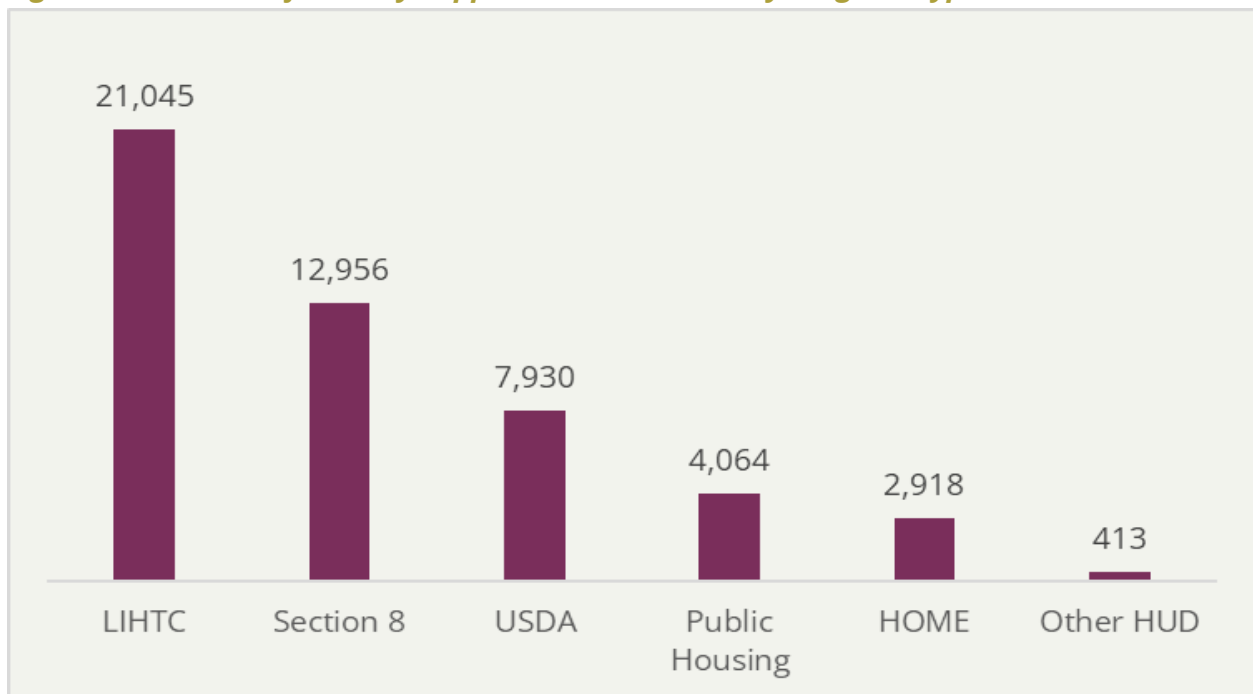
According to the 2021 Housing Inventory Count data (HIC), there are 1,674 year-long emergency shelter beds, 53 permanent supportive housing units, 306 rapid-rehousing units, 154 transitional housing units, and 34 units of other permanent housing for individuals experiencing homelessness in Iowa. Within the homeless response system, emergency shelter is the most utilized program for people experiencing homelessness followed by rapid re-housing 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 re-housing, permanent supportive housing, 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 (NHPD) 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% of publicly supported housing units subsidized by the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program and 30% of units receive funding from the Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance (PRBA) program

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

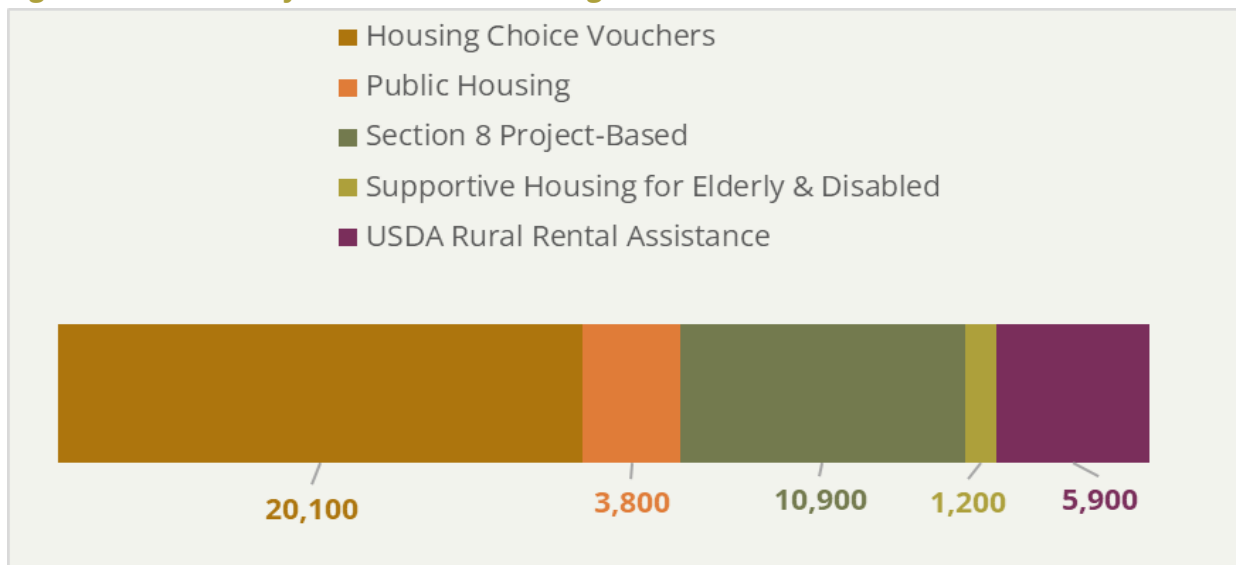


Data Source: National Housing Preservation Database, 2022

Federal Rental Assistance & Voucher Waiting Times

Data analysis and research from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities provides 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 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 qualifying populations.

Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Based on 2020 Point in Time 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% 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 reflect as unhoused individuals in rural areas will seek shelter in the woods, abandoned farm buildings, or 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% of people experiencing homelessness did not exit into permanent housing situations: 13% of people experiencing homelessness exited back into homeless situations and 22% exited into temporary housing situations. However, exit destinations varied widely by program type.

Table 26: Exit Destinations by Program Type

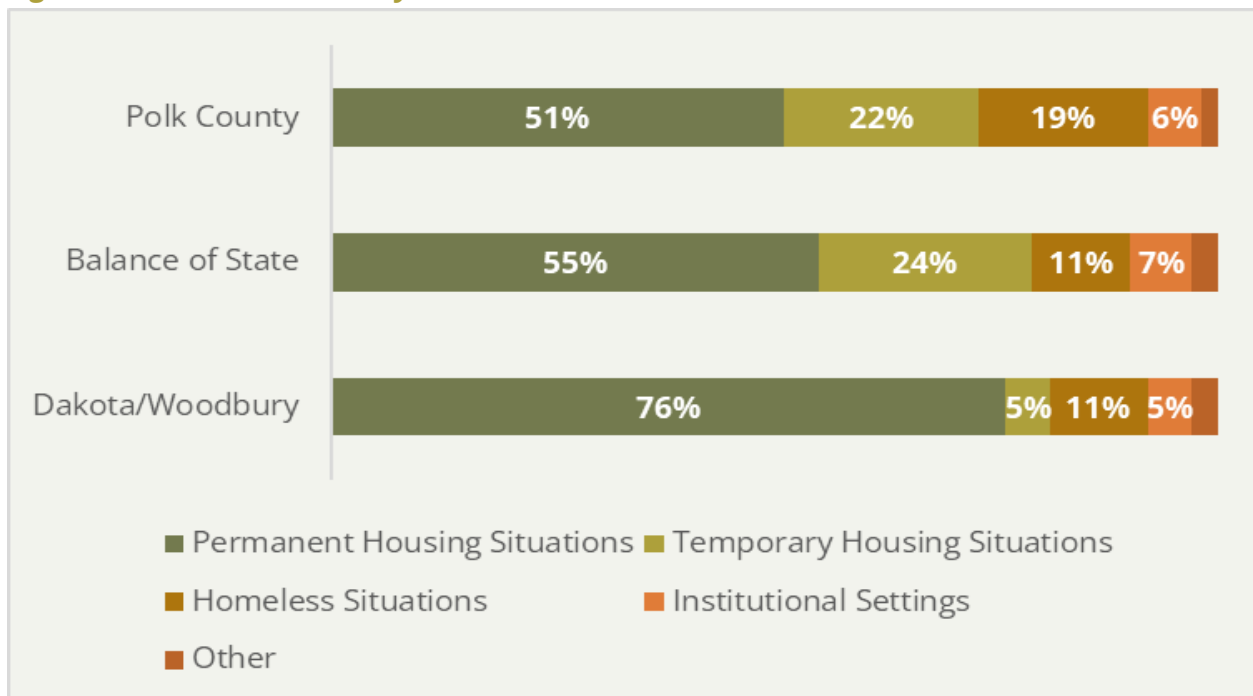
Exit Destination	Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Safe Haven Exit Rates	Permanent Housing Exit Rates
Permanent Housing Situations	44%	80%
Temporary Housing Situations	30%	5%
Homeless Situations	17%	5%
Institutional Settings	8%	5%
Other	2%	5%

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%) compared to those who don't have a disabling condition (86%) 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% exit rate to permanent housing situations compared to those without disabilities who exit at a rate of 50%.

Exit rates for permanent housing also varied by region. Within the Sioux City region, 75% of people experiencing homelessness exited to permanent housing, compared to others within the Balance of State (55%) and Polk County (51%). 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 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 isn't 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 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 permanent supportive housing—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 (HAMFI) to classify household income which, for the purposes of this analysis, are comparable to area median income (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% HAMFI. “Rental Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI” would have gross rents that are unaffordable to a household earning 30% HAMFI but would be affordable to a household earning 50% 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% of rental units that are affordable to households earning 30% HAMFI were occupied by households earning less than 30% HAMFI. In other words, 59% 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% of rental units affordable to households making 50% HAMFI were occupied by households earning 30-50% 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% 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.

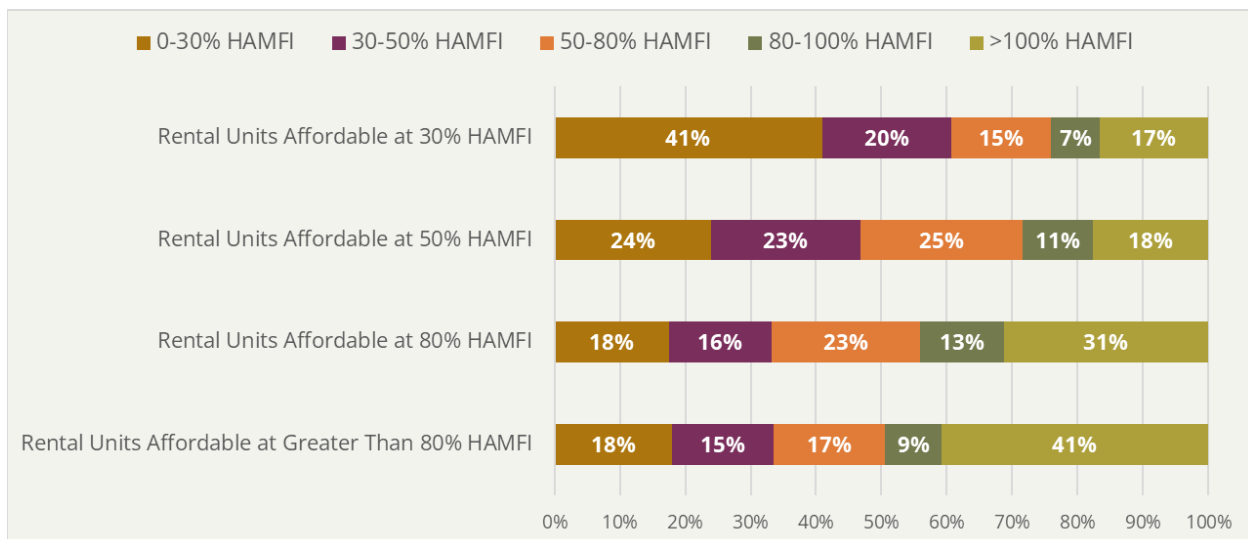
Table 27: Number of Households Occupying Rental Units by Unit Affordability and Household Income

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.

Needs Identified Through Stakeholder Consultation & Survey

Through the consultation sessions and survey, stakeholders identified a high need for affordable housing and TBRA for individuals at risk of homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of homelessness and housing instability. For each of these qualifying populations, stakeholders noted that many are struggling to keep up with rising rents. Stakeholders also shared difficulties with utilizing Housing Choice Vouchers and rental assistance with privately owned housing due to limited vacancies, high costs, and poor credit or rental histories. In the survey, stakeholders ranked the same four supportive services as the top needed services for individuals at risk of homelessness and the “Other”

qualifying population. These include case management, housing search assistance/counseling, landlord and tenant liaison, and childcare. For individuals at risk of homelessness, stakeholders also identified mental health services as a major need while employment assistance/job training was underscored as a needed service for “Other” populations. The quantitative data analysis indicated that individuals at risk of homelessness and “Other” populations face high levels of severe housing cost burden and lack affordable and available housing options. This information aligns with the themes from the consultation sessions and survey which showed that both of these qualifying populations have high needs for affordable rental housing options and TBRA. Stakeholders also identified high-to-moderate levels of unmet need for supportive services and non-congregate shelter relative to the other qualifying populations. Notably, stakeholders also described that while there is a high need for TBRA, there are significant challenges that can limit its effectiveness.

Table 28: Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table*

Homeless													
	Current Inventory					Homeless Population				Gap Analysis			
	Family		Adults Only		Vets	# 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								
Permanent Supportive Housing	180	53	890	#	440								
Other Permanent Housing	147	34	61	#	12								
Rapid Re-Housing	1,010	306	601	#	75								
Sheltered Homeless						156	1,479	136	361				
Unsheltered Homeless**						2	302	18	19				
Current Gap													

Data Sources: 1. Point in Time Count (PIT) 2021; 2. Housing Inventory Count (HIC) 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 permanent supportive housing.

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. American Community Survey (ACS) 2016-2020; 2. Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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% provided support related to housing and advocacy with landlords, 57% provided bilingual language services, and 52% 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 on public benefits such as TANF and welfare	33%
Job training and employment assistance	29%

Data Source: National Network to End Domestic Violence, 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%) were for housing and emergency shelter.

In addition, HMIS data from 2021 found that 12% 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 Crime Victim Assistance Division 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% 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 (UCR) 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%

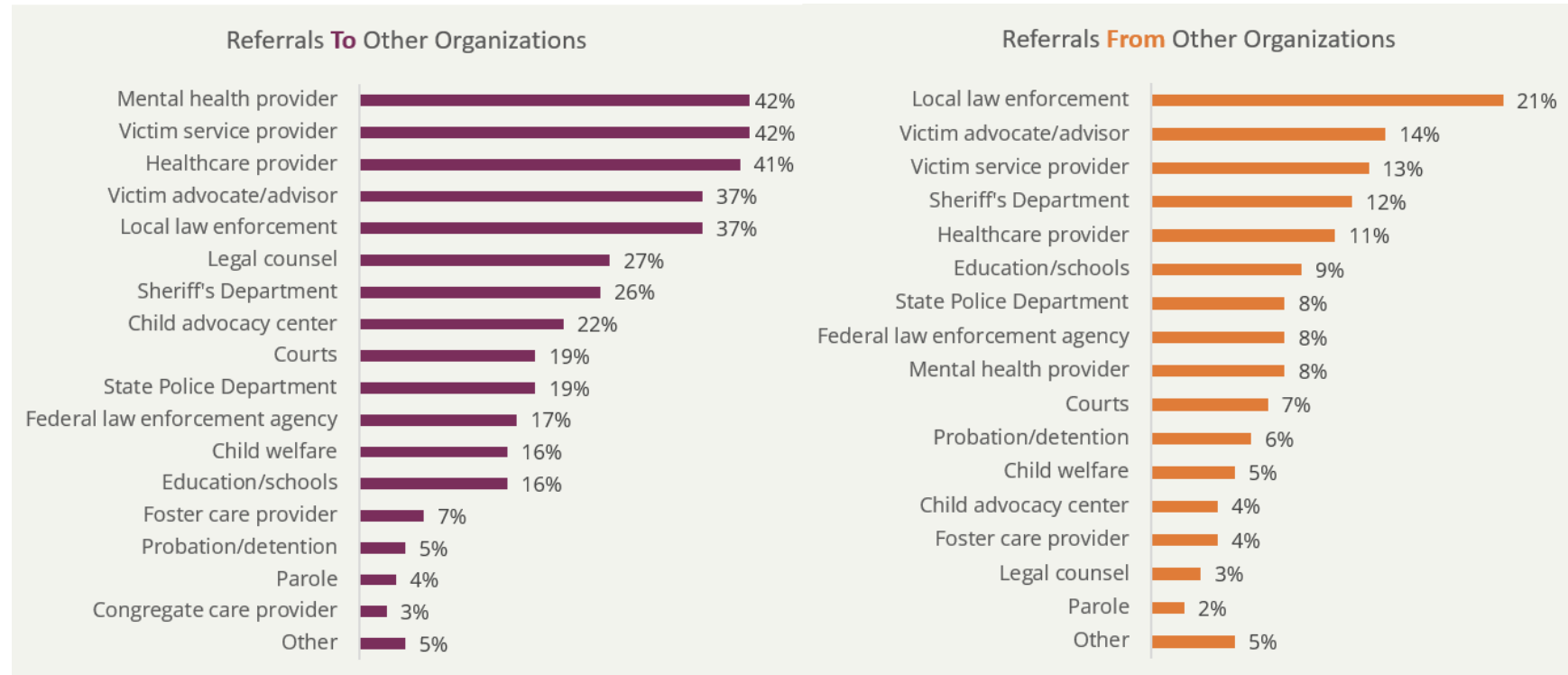
Transportation	12%
Clothing	11%
Life skills	10%

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%), information and referral systems (20%), and mental health services and counseling (19%). 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%), victim service providers (42%), and healthcare providers (41%). Conversely, the three most common referrals from other organizations to service providers were from local law enforcement (21%), victim advocates/advisors (14%), and victim service providers (13%). 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. 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 person 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.

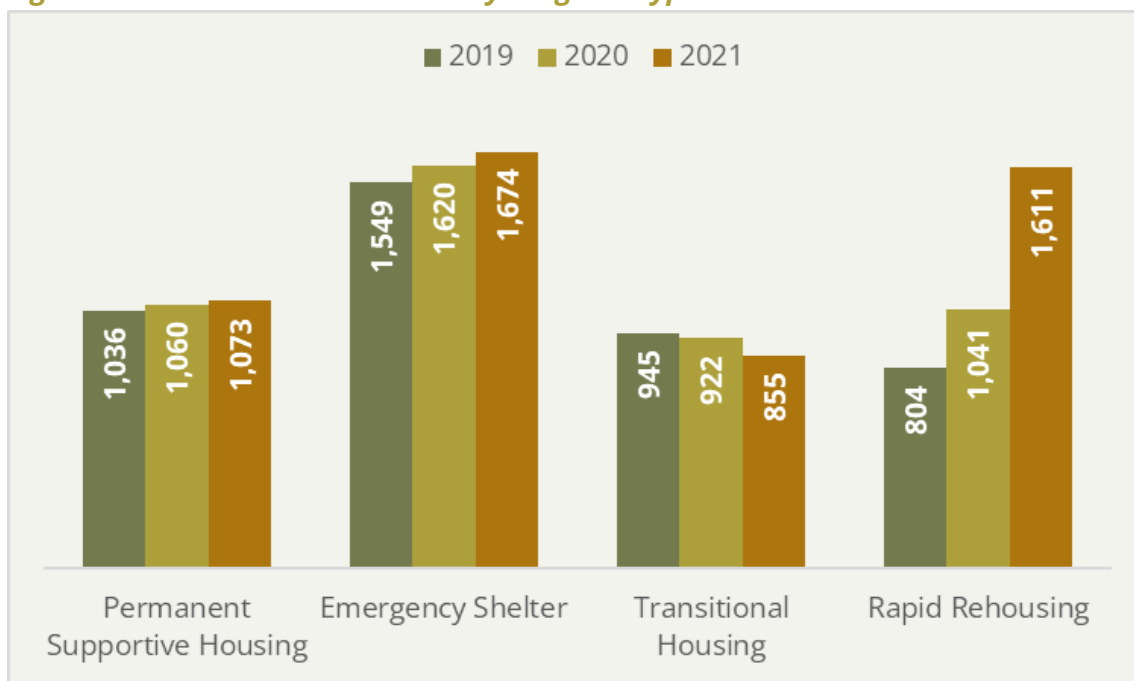
Need for Permanent Supportive Housing

The greatest gap that Iowa currently faces in housing inventory is permanent supportive housing. As estimated by the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH), pre-pandemic Iowa was in need of 540 supportive housing units for homeless families and unaccompanied youth. Furthermore, CSH estimates a total need of 9,066 supportive housing units in Iowa for individuals and families who are: experiencing homelessness, incarcerated, have behavioral or developmental health needs, older individuals with disabilities or serious health conditions, veterans, developmental centers, residing within psychiatric hospitals and residential treatment facilities, as well as families and youth 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 permanent supportive housing options. Stakeholders noted that many who qualify for PSH do not receive it due to 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 3 years, the inventory of beds has increased for emergency shelter, permanent supportive housing, and rapid re-housing. However, rapid rehousing has increased at a swift rate compared to permanent supportive housing, 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 permanent supportive housing but were otherwise enrolled in a different housing intervention. This may indicate that permanent supportive housing programs are at capacity within the state of Iowa and additional units are needed to house people experiencing homelessness.

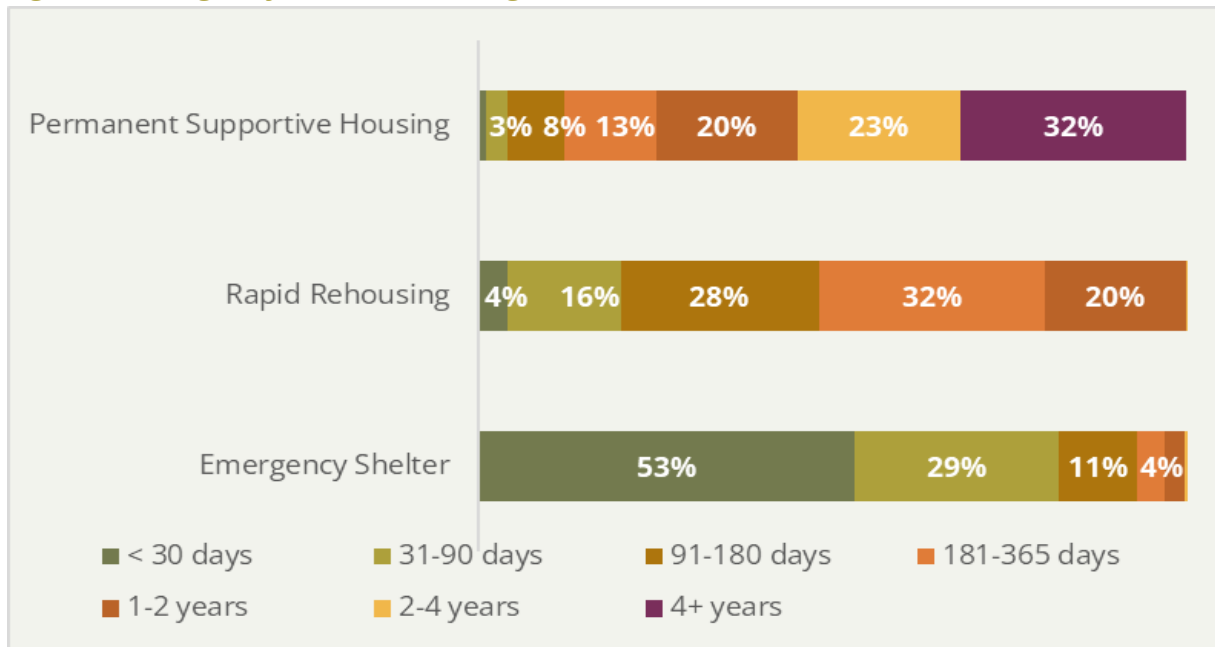
Figure 26: Total Year-Round Beds by Program Type



Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

Additionally, length of stay within emergency shelter, permanent supportive housing, and rapid-re housing 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 re-housing lengths of stay which range from 3 months - 1 year and the 75% of permanent supportive housing lengths of stay which are greater than a year. This suggests that when permanent supportive housing programs are at capacity, it would take longer for an available unit to open up compared to other housing intervention types.

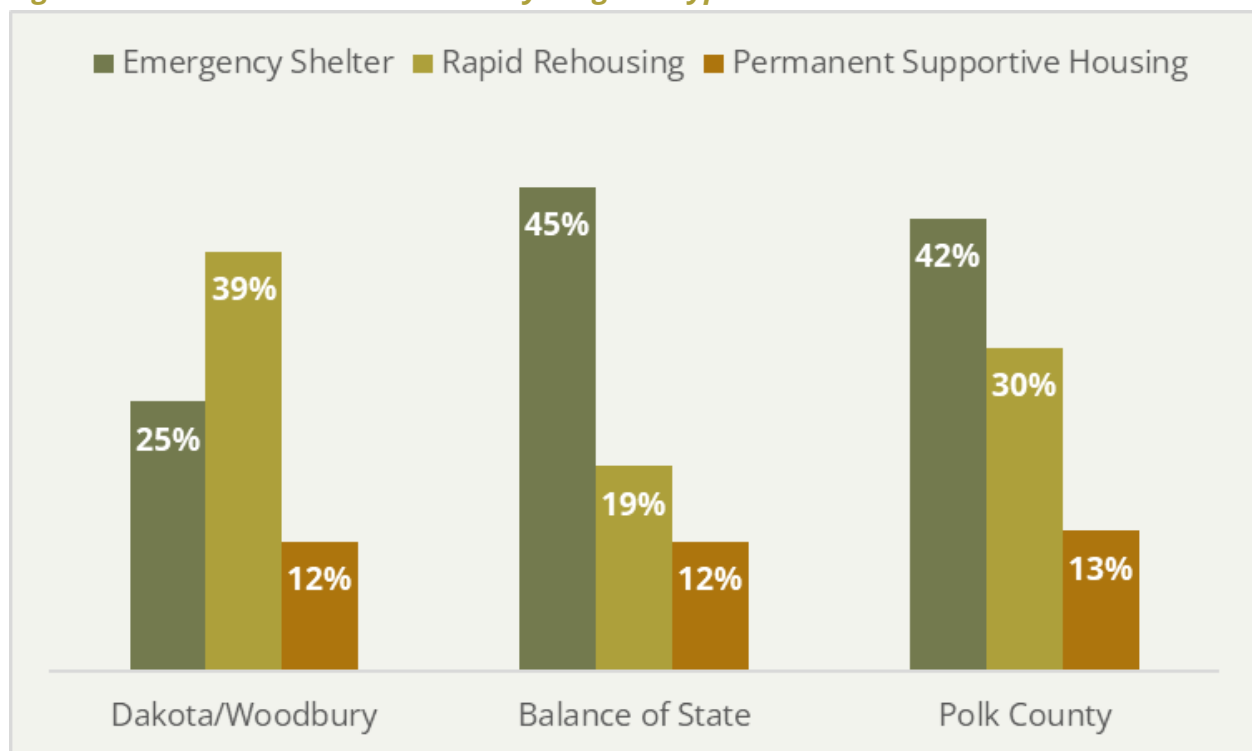
Figure 27: Length of Time Within Programs



Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

Returns to homelessness also vary by project type (and region) as well, with permanent supportive housing having the lowest rates of returns when compared to rapid rehousing and emergency shelter. If more permanent supportive housing 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

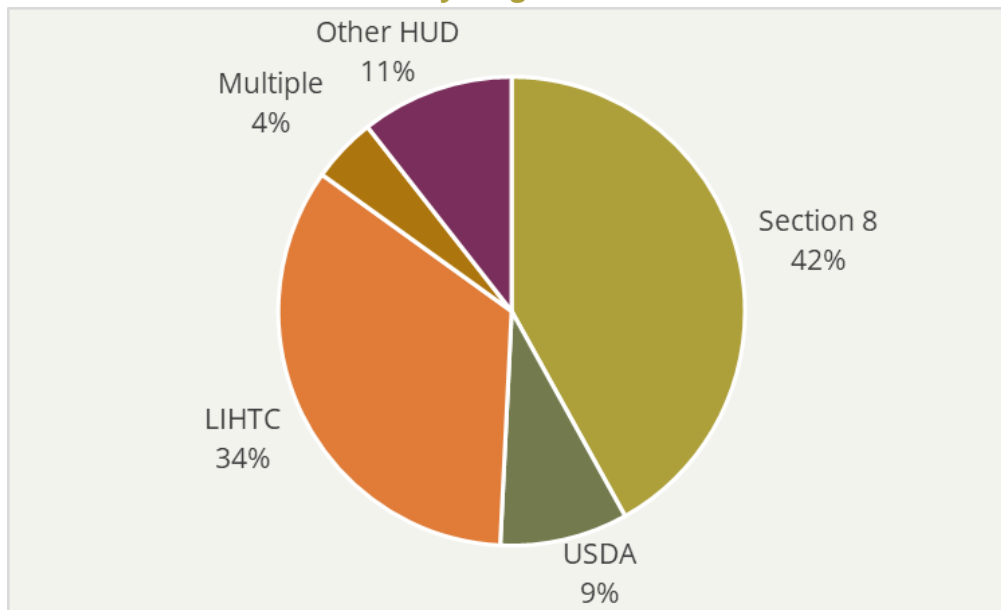


Data Source: HMIS Data, 2021

Supported Rental Units with Expiring Affordability Restrictions

The 2022 NHPD 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 LIHTC, 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 NLIHC 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% of extremely low-income households paying over 50% of their income on housing costs. For very low-income households, or those earning 30-50% 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% of Iowa's 1,407,819 total housing units were built prior to 1980 and that 25% 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 qualifying populations. 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% of service providers, 46% of law enforcement, and 52% 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% 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% 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 qualifying populations.

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

Figure 30: Priority Needs for the Qualifying Populations

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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying population 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 Qualifying Population	Primary Data Sources
Individuals experiencing homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CoC HMIS/PIT Count (2021)• Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey

Individuals at risk of homelessness	<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
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) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey
Other populations at risk of housing instability and homelessness	<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
Topic	Primary Data Sources
Housing Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Housing Preservation Database (NHPD), 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

	<p>“Families Wait Years for Housing Vouchers Due to Inadequate Funding” report (2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey
Shelter Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point-in-Time 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
Service Delivery System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey Iowa Attorney General Crime Victim Assistance Division 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, 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's 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%	
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (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.

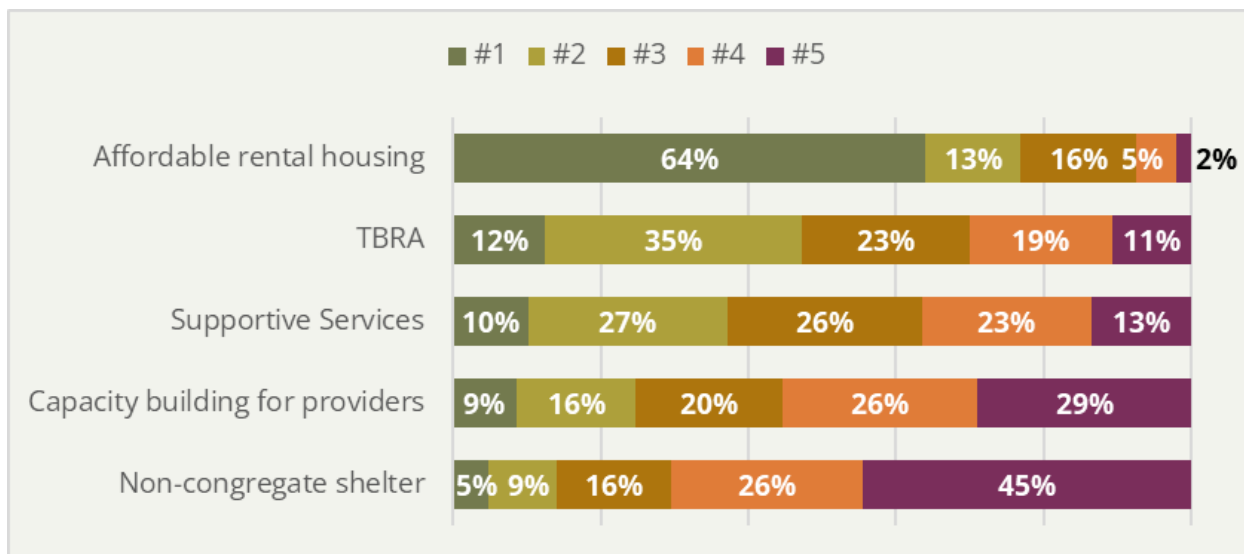
IFA intends to use half of its HOME-ARP allocation for affordable rental housing, a quarter for supportive services, and the remaining quarter for a combination of nonprofit capacity building, nonprofit operating support, and grantee planning and administration activities. This funding distribution will 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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations. 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 qualifying populations. Given the limited resources available, as well as the major themes underscored in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis, IFA plans to spend 50% of its HOME-ARP allocation on affordable rental housing, 25% on supportive services, and the remaining 25% 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 qualifying populations. 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 permanent supportive housing options for the four qualifying populations. 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% 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% of respondents selected affordable rental housing as their top priority for the use of HOME-ARP funds (Figure 30). The data from the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis therefore indicates that there is considerable need for affordable rental housing across Iowa.

Figure 30: 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 qualifying populations. 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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations.

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 amongst 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	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	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 qualifying populations. 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% 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 qualifying populations—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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations. 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% of its HOME-ARP allocation towards 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% for nonprofit capacity building, 5% for nonprofit operating support, and 15% for HOME PJ planning and administration support. The HUD Notice states that PJs may use up to 5% of its HOME-ARP allocation to pay operating expenses of nonprofit organizations that will carry out HOME-ARP activities and an additional 5% 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 qualifying populations.

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 qualifying populations. There is also a need to form new partnerships and linkages among organizations particularly with victims' services providers.

The remaining 15% of the HOME-ARP allocation will assist IFA with 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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations. 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 permanent supportive housing options across the state, it will generate 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 qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more of the qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project.

While there are needs among all HOME-ARP qualifying populations, 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 qualifying population or subpopulation of the qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis.

These preferences will allow IFA to prioritize access for those qualifying populations with the greatest identified needs. Members of the "Other" qualifying population 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 qualifying populations; or
- 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. PJ's 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 (CE) process established by the CoC, describe whether all qualifying populations eligible for a project or activity will be included in the CE process, or the method by which all qualifying populations eligible for the project or activity will be covered. (Optional)

This section is not applicable to IFA.

If the PJ intends to use the CE process established by the CoC, describe the method of prioritization to be used by the CE. (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 a HOME-ARP rental housing or non-congregate shelter (NCS) projects is only permitted under certain circumstances. For example, PJs may limit admission to HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS projects to households who need specialized supportive services that are provided in such housing or NCS. 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 NCS project to a particular qualifying population or specific subpopulation of a qualifying population identified in section IV.A of the Notice.

IFA may establish a limitation for two qualifying populations 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 qualifying population or subpopulation of the qualifying population, 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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations 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 qualifying populations.

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

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AMI	Area Median Income
CHDO	Community housing development organization
CoC	Continuum of Care
HOME	HOME Investment Partnership Program
HOME-ARP	HOME American Rescue Plan Program
HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
IFA	Iowa Finance Authority
NCS	Non-Congregate Shelter
PJ	HOME Participating Jurisdiction
PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing
TBRA	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Consultation Process Organization Table

The following table includes the 148 organizations who 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 qualifying populations served were determined by the qualifying populations 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 Organization Table uses the following abbreviations for organization type and qualifying population 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	Qualifying Populations 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 (SUD)	PSH, ES, HS	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	Qualifying Populations 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

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	Qualifying Populations Served	Participated in:	
				Consultation Session	Survey
25	City of Garden Grove	PA	QP2, QP4		X
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

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	Qualifying Populations Served	Participated in:	
				Consultation Session	Survey
44	Crisis Intervention & Advocacy Center	HS, DV/SA/HT, CoC	QP1, QP2, QP3		X
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		
59	Habitat for Humanity of Iowa Valley	D	QP4		

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	Qualifying Populations Served	Participated in:	
				Consultation Session	Survey
60	Habitat for Humanity of Marion County	HS, SS/RA, D	QP1, QP2, QP3		X
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	CoC	QP1, QP3	X	X

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	Qualifying Populations Served	Participated in:	
				Consultation Session	Survey
	Balance of State Continuum of Care)				
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

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	Qualifying Populations Served	Participated in:	
				Consultation Session	Survey
93	Midwest Housing Development Fund, Inc.	D	QP2, QP4		X
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

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	Qualifying Populations Served	Participated in:	
				Consultation Session	Survey
112	Quad Cities Housing Council	PA, O	QP1, QP2, QP3		X
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

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	Qualifying Populations Served	Participated in:	
				Consultation Session	Survey
129	Story County Housing Trust	PA, CAA	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4		X
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

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	Qualifying Populations Served	Participated in:	
				Consultation Session	Survey
147	Youth and Shelter Services (YSS)	PSH, ES, HS, SS/RA, DV/SA/HT, CoC	QP1, QP2, QP3	X	X
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. The URL for the resource is embedded in the second column.

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 (CSH)	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 (ICADV)	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 (UCR) 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 (NHPD)	2022 Iowa Preservation Profile National Housing Preservation Database
National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC)	The Gap: Iowa
National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC)	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