5-Year Consolidated Plan
Strategic Plan
July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020

FY 15 Consolidated
Annual Action Plan
July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

CEDAR RAPIDS
City of Five Seasons®

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The 5-Year Consolidated Plan for the City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was truly a community effort. Most importantly, the City had unprecedented citizen input through a community-wide survey and a well-attended public open house. In addition, community service providers offered valuable insight into the needs of their clients, particularly special needs populations. This feedback was vital in determining the needs and goals for the community, and how funds will be prioritized over the next five years. Remarkably, over half of survey respondents are below the area median income, with one-fourth of survey respondents earning less than $10,000 annually, which is well below the federal poverty guideline. This ensures the voices of those populations who are historically marginalized and underrepresented were included in such an important discussion.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

Overall, the Consolidated Plan goals and priorities for the City of Cedar Rapids have stayed consistent.

- Affordable housing preservation, production, and access,
- Homelessness services and prevention activities, offering shelters and transitional housing programs,
- Public service support activities for the very poor through moderate income households and beyond. Services are targeted at populations and situations with the highest need or those at greatest risk, including youth, seniors, domestic violence, and disability.

For more information on priorities and goals, see sections Strategic Plan - 25 Priority Needs and Strategic Plan - 45 Goals. In addition, Year 1 goals and objectives can be viewed in section Annual Action Plan - 20 Annual Goals and Objectives.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Past performance has demonstrated that the City has administered both CDBG and HOME programs efficiently and effectively. This has been reinforced by consistent approvals of the City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) by HUD, as evidenced by regulatory compliance

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that includes satisfactory timeliness of expenditure ratios with extraordinarily high benefit to low- and moderate- income persons.

Our programs have successfully addressed community needs within budgetary constraints. Current goals reflect not only past performance but also community feedback, especially from the targeted low- and moderate- income population.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The stakeholder consultation and citizen input process for the City of Cedar Rapids Consolidated Plan included the following:

- Community meetings, including one public meeting in the form of an open house, and one stakeholder focus group to discuss housing and community development needs, held on January 22, 2015. Fifty-five residents and stakeholders attended the open house and 28 stakeholders attended the stakeholder focus group. The meetings were held at different times at accessible venues near public transit.
- Interviews with key stakeholders included City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff, such as the City staff member responsible for managing the City of Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program; homeless services providers and the head of the Linn County Continuum of Care for homeless services; the domestic violence service provider serving residents in the city; and one of the largest nonprofit providers of affordable housing in the city.
- A Resident Survey was conducted in both paper and electronic format to obtain direct feedback from Cedar Rapids residents on their housing and community development needs.
- On-site community outreach to select service providers was conducted to obtain direct resident and stakeholder feedback from targeted special needs populations.
- One public hearing has been held on January 27, 2015, and the second is scheduled for April 14, 2015, to discuss the goals and priorities of the Five-year Consolidated Plan and Consolidated Annual Action Plan.

In addition to the community meetings, interviews, on-site community outreach, and survey, residents and stakeholders in Cedar Rapids were notified through a variety of public notices and outreach about the Consolidated Plan process and the opportunity to communicate their opinions about the top housing and community development needs to the City of Cedar Rapids.

Residents were notified through email and media spots that they could contact City of Cedar Rapids staff directly by phone or email. Residents could also communicate with City staff through social media, by responding to an announcement on the Facebook page of the City of Cedar Rapids and the City of Cedar Rapids Twitter feed. Residents could also respond to specific housing and community development questions posted on CRtalks! (www.crtalks.com), an online discussion board where Cedar Rapids residents can share feedback, post comments, and rank ideas on Cedar Rapids projects.

5. Summary of public comments

Public comments received are included in the Citizen Participation Comments attachment. This includes comments from the public open house, stakeholder meeting, and community-wide survey. No comments were received at the January 27, 2015, City Council Public Hearing. At the second City Council Public Hearing held on April 14, 2015, one citizen expressed interest in funding the City's Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation program at a higher level or with all of the funding.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments received were accepted and considered.

7. Summary

Through the collaborative efforts of community stakeholders, targeted populations, and the community at large, City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning Department, Housing Services Division was able to complete the 5-Year Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan and FY15 Consolidated Annual Action Plan. The City expresses gratitude and appreciation to all those who participated in the community survey, stakeholder meeting and interviews, and public open house events.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	CEDAR RAPIDS	Housing Services Division
HOME Administrator	CEDAR RAPIDS	Housing Services Division

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

This Consolidated Plan with Five-Year Strategy for the period of July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020, was prepared by the staff of the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning Department, Housing Services Division in coordination with professional services provided by Morningside Research and Consulting, Inc. who partnered with BBC Research & Consulting.

Many members of the community contributed time and data to the prepartion of this strategic plan. The City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division wishes to thank all community members that participated in this process.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

For Information regarding this Consolidated Plan please contact:

Paula J. Mitchell
Housing and Redevelopment Manager
Community Development and Planning Department
City of Cedar Rapids
101 First Street SE
Cedar Rapids, IA 52401

Phone: (319) 286-5852
Email: p.mitchell@cedar-rapids.org

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

The City of Cedar Rapids, Housing Services Division, acknowledges the help and support of the community for the Consolidated Plan. Community members and human service agencies dedicated time and expertise at the public open house and the community stakeholder meetings. Their recognition of the importance of a comprehensive and thorough Consolidated Plan highlights the overall partnership between community service providers, funders, government officials, and citizens to address housing and homelessness issues in the community.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l)).

Community coordination is achieved via a mix of broad-based committees and councils: Linn County Continuum of Care Planning and Policy Council, Local Homeless Coordinating Board, Housing Trust Fund for Linn County, and the Grants and Programs Committee of the Cedar Rapids City Council. These committees and councils have separate functions, as policy-setting and fund-distributing agencies. Policy councils bring housing and service providers together to find areas of duplication or potential coordination to ensure an efficient use of funds. Funding committees look for unduplicated activities to fund, ranking unique program and initiatives above those that are offered by multiple providers. Cedar Rapids staff serve on two of these committees, and coordinate the Grants and Programs Committee, including a dedicated representative from the Continuum of Care on the committee.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The Continuum of Care Planning and Policy Council plays a vital role in ensuring the spectrum of housing needs is met for the community. The Continuum is a partnership with Linn County Community Services, the United Way of East Central Iowa and the City of Cedar Rapids, to address homelessness and homeless issues. Linn County provides the administrative staff support for this body, as well as for the Local Homeless Coordinating Board, and assists with efforts to compile data and track trends in order to identify needs and priorities. It is through this structure that the provision of homeless facilities and services are locally coordinated.

As a voluntary consortium of service providers and community members with an interest in homeless issues, the Continuum of Care Planning and Policy Council relies upon consensus of need and locally collected data to form collaboration in order to carry out its mission. The Continuum of Care for

homelessness structured through this Council and its partnerships satisfies the federal requirements established by HUD to access funds from the CDBG, HOME, and other federal grant programs.

With broad-based representation from both public and private sectors across Linn County, the principal role of the Council is to serve as the primary local entity responsible for the management of a systematic process designed to provide a transition from homelessness to permanent independent living. It is noted that there is a collaborative relationship between the Council and the separate Local Homeless Coordinating Board, which serves as the designated entity responsible for coordination of the Emergency Food and Shelter resources within Linn County, Iowa.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

While Cedar Rapids does not receive ESG entitlement funds, the Continuum of Care performs the required Point In Time counts and coordination of HMIS reporting. Members of the Continuum coordinate funding requests to the State of Iowa ESG funding rounds, and work to leverage ESG dollars within their areas of service. The coordinated intake process, as well as joint funding requests, ensures that the community is meeting the needs demonstrated through reporting, without duplicating efforts. Monthly Continuum meetings offer ongoing performance reports, and representatives are able to discuss successes as well as any areas of improvement.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	HACAP - Transitional Housing Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Willis Dady Emergency Shelter
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs. In addition, staff were interviewed, focusing on homeless needs in the community.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Abbe Center for Community Mental Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Health Agency

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Community Health Free Clinic
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	AREA SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNCIL
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.

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6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Foundation 2
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Waypoint Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs. In addition, staff were interviewed, focusing on domestic violence shelter and child care needs in the community.

8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Neighborhood Transportation Services, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Transportation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Affordable Housing Network, Inc. (AHNI)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Development
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs. In addition, staff were interviewed, focusing on affordable rental housing, affordable homeowner housing, and affordable housing development in the community.
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Greater Cedar Rapids Community Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Funder Foundation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.

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11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Linn County Public Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cedar Valley Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
13	**Agency/Group/Organization**	COMMUNITY HOUSING INITIATIVES, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Development
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.

14	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City Planning Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
15	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Northwest Neighbor's Neighborhood Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Education Neighborhood Services Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Neighborhood members participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
16	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cedar Rapids Civil Rights Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs. In addition, staff were interviewed, focusing on civil rights and fair housing needs in the community.
17	**Agency/Group/Organization**	College Community School District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Education School District
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
18	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Mercy Medical Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community stakeholder discussion identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
19	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Housing Fund for Linn County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Other government - County Housing Trust Fund

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community open house identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
20	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cedar Valley Friends of the Family
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community open house identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
21	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Mound View Neighborhood Associaton
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Services Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Neighborhood members participated in a community open house identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
22	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Harbor Neighborhood Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Services Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Neighborhood members participated in a community open house identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
23	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Catherine McAuley Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Education Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community open house identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
24	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cedar Rapids Area Association of Realtors
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community open house identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.
25	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Czech Village / New Bohemia Main Street District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning organization Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency staff participated in a community open house identifying needs in the community in the following areas: housing needs, special needs, service needs, and development needs.

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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care		

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

Cedar Rapids is the largest municipality in Linn County, and comprises more than half of the county's population. However, services and agencies typically work across government boundaries, with many agencies serving a multi-county jurisdiction. During the Consolidated Plan public participation process, invitations extended to the community at large, including the surrounding municipalities and agencies that work outside of Cedar Rapids. In addition, the Continuum of Care is a county-wide group, with agencies representing and serving the larger region. Input isn't limited to citizens of Cedar Rapids, nor limited to agencies within city limits.

At the federal level, changes In response to the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009, the Continuum of Care Planning and Policy Council successfully created and implemented a coordinated intake process for referrals and those seeking shelter services in the community. After months of design and testing, the process has been key in managing entrance into the shelter system and finding the best fit for the client's needs. This coordinated intake process has been the model for the State of Iowa's Balance of State Continuum of Care communities.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation
Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

This section summarizes the public participation efforts for the City of Cedar Rapids 2015-2020 Five-year Consolidated Plan.

The stakeholder consultation and citizen input process for the City of Cedar Rapids Consolidated Plan included the following:

- Community meetings, including one public meeting in the form of an open house, and one stakeholder focus group to discuss housing and community development needs, held on January 22, 2015. Fifty-five residents and stakeholders attended the open house and 28 stakeholders attended the stakeholder focus group. The meetings were held at different times at accessible venues near public transit.
- Interviews with key stakeholders included City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff, such as the City staff member responsible for managing the City of Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program; homeless services providers and the head of the Linn County Continuum of Care for homeless services; the domestic violence service provider serving residents in the city; and one of the largest nonprofit providers of affordable housing in the city.
- A Resident Survey was conducted in both paper and electronic format to obtain direct feedback from Cedar Rapids residents on their housing and community development needs.
- On-site community outreach to select service providers was conducted to obtain direct resident and stakeholder feedback from targeted special needs populations.
- One City Council public hearing has been held on January 27, 2015, and a second was held April 14, 2015, to discuss the goals and priorities of the Five-year Consolidated Plan and Consolidated Annual Action Plan.

In addition to the community meetings, interviews, on-site community outreach, and survey, residents and stakeholders in Cedar Rapids were notified through a variety of public notices and outreach about the Consolidated Plan process and the opportunity to communicate their opinions about the top housing and community development needs to the City of Cedar Rapids.

Residents were notified through email and media spots that they could contact City of Cedar Rapids staff directly by phone or email. Residents could also communicate with City staff through social media, by responding to an announcement on the Facebook page of the City of Cedar Rapids and the City of Cedar Rapids Twitter feed. Residents could also respond to specific housing and community development questions

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posted on CRtalks! (www.crtalks.com), an online discussion board where Cedar Rapids residents can share feedback, post comments, and rank ideas on Cedar Rapids projects.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	City Council public hearing held January 27, 2015. Public notice for this meeting was published in the Cedar Rapids Gazette newspaper on January 17, 2015.	No comments were received at this public hearing.	No comments were received at this public hearing.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Community-wide Survey	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Low/Moderate Individuals and Households	A survey of residents was conducted by the City of Cedar Rapids in January 2015 to obtain direct feedback from Cedar Rapids residents on their housing and community development needs. The survey was available online and 2,150 paper surveys were distributed to a variety of social service organizations (food pantries and meal sites, shelters, transitional housing sites, treatment programs, legal aid office, and senior centers) and public sites (public resource center, public library, and neighborhood resource centers) in Cedar Rapids. City of Cedar Rapids staff advertised the survey through the same channels used to	Extensive comments can be viewed in the Citizen Participation Comments attachment.	All comments received were accepted and considered.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Meeting	Community Stakeholders	A total of 28 participants representing a range of fields and organizations attended the meeting, which was held the morning of January 22, 2015 at the African American Museum of Iowa. Participants represented private and public health care organizations, a public transportation planner and public transportation providers, a substance abuse treatment organization, homeless services providers, transitional housing providers, youth services providers, disability services providers, education services providers, veteran services providers, affordable	Extensive comments can be viewed in the Citizen Participation Comments attachment.	All comments received were accepted and considered.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Low/Moderate Individuals and Households	Fifty-five residents and stakeholders attended the open house, which was held on January 22, 2015 from 4-7 pm at the City Services Center, which houses a variety of City services and departments, including Public Works and Parks and Recreation. The Center is an accessible building near public transit. Interested parties were invited to drop in at any time between 4 pm and 7 pm to participate in activities with facilitators and complete questionnaires to provide input on the top housing and community development needs and priorities in Cedar Rapids.	Extensive comments can be viewed in the Citizen Participation Comments attachment.	All comments received were accepted and considered.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Community-wide Survey	Community Stakeholders	In order to better understand the needs of specific special needs populations, including voucher holders and affordable housing tenants, individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and family violence survivors and their children, key stakeholder interviews were conducted with City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff, such as the City staff member responsible for managing the City of Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program; homeless services providers and the	A wide variety of comments were received and incorporated into the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis.	All comments received were accepted and considered.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	City Council public hearing will be held April 14, 2015. Public notice for this meeting will be published in the Cedar Rapids Gazette newspaper on April 4, 2015.	One comment was received from a resident that expressed interest in funding the City's Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program at a higher level or with all of the funding available.	All comments will be accepted and considered.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

While the overall lack of affordable housing for low income people is the most common housing problem cited by stakeholders and residents, some of the reasons for this are low vacancy rates and too few subsidized housing options. The vacancy rate in Cedar Rapids is approximately two percent, making it difficult to find available housing generally, and even more difficult to find the few affordable or accessible units available. For people priced out of the market in Cedar Rapids, few subsidized options exist. No public housing units exist in the city of Cedar Rapids instead the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Section 8 waiting list has been closed since 2011 (the waiting list recently re-opened on February 11, 2015, but data is not available on the impact given the recent status change). Many of the individuals and families who have been able to get a housing voucher, but whose incomes are at the lowest levels, struggle to find and keep housing that they can afford because the voucher rates do not match market rates. One of the largest nonprofit affordable housing providers in the city noted that the ongoing need for affordable housing in the city is reflected in the fact that their affordable units are at 97 percent capacity.

In addition, the low quality of the available affordable housing stock is a significant problem. Available affordable housing was characterized as being older, and therefore associated with greater potential health issues like lead-based paint, and having fewer accessibility features; more run down; and in less safe neighborhoods with fewer community amenities.
Cedar Rapids experienced historic flooding in 2008, which exacerbated existing affordable housing issues in the city. While the city has been able to recover much of the housing stock lost during the flood, a lack of affordable housing options existed pre-flood and this gap remains an issue today. Although the availability of housing has been increasing due to flood reconstruction activities, affordable housing is still needed, particularly affordable at the 0-30 percent or less Average Median Income (AMI) level.

Additional barriers to housing cited were extensive background and credit checks, strict leasing criteria, and employment and transportation challenges.

In addition to finding a place they can afford, the low income population faces other housing challenges such as overcrowding, substandard housing units, and cost burden (spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent). A disproportionately greater need for affordable housing exists for racial/ethnic groups when compared to whites in these areas.

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Special needs populations such as the elderly, people with disabilities, people with mental health and/or substance abuse issues, domestic violence survivors, and people experiencing homelessness, face even more challenges finding and keeping a place to live. These populations need additional and specific support services.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Overall, the lack of affordable housing for low income people is the most common housing problem cited by stakeholders and residents, with the vast majority of renters and owners experiencing housing cost burden greater than 50% of income. In addition, the low quality of the available affordable housing stock is a significant problem. Cedar Rapids needs more affordable housing in general, as well as specific types of housing such as units for families and more single-room housing units for low income individuals, particularly at the 0-30 percent or less AMI income levels.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	120,758	126,306	5%
Households	49,879	53,227	7%
Median Income	$43,704.00	$51,108.00	17%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	7,060	6,460	10,200	6,520	22,990
Small Family Households *	1,580	1,645	3,250	2,670	13,210
Large Family Households *	270	345	475	285	1,650
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,010	825	1,695	1,030	3,200
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,040	1,520	1,475	625	1,155
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	1,080	875	1,465	1,155	2,490
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	125	125	10	30	290	15	10	35	0	60
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	95	20	0	30	145	15	20	0	0	35
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	150	115	60	15	340	0	30	0	60	90
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,710	330	45	15	3,100	1,260	520	170	45	1,995
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	745	1,550	445	70	2,810	500	735	1,780	675	3,690

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	285	0	0	0	285	30	0	0	0	30

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	3,080	595	120	80	3,875	1,295	580	210	110	2,195
Having none of four housing problems	1,525	2,935	3,140	1,610	9,210	855	2,355	6,730	4,715	14,655
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	285	0	0	0	285	30	0	0	0	30

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,030	525	120	1,675	370	505	775	1,650
Large Related	155	75	60	290	55	64	135	254

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Elderly	349	350	85	784	1,065	435	435	1,935
Other	2,170	1,050	245	3,465	290	285	605	1,180
Total need by income	3,704	2,000	510	6,214	1,780	1,289	1,950	5,019

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	915	45	0	960	275	195	55	525
Large Related	100	0	0	100	40	4	20	64
Elderly	174	135	45	354	700	155	50	905
Other	1,630	190	0	1,820	255	165	50	470
Total need by income	2,819	370	45	3,234	1,270	519	175	1,964

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	185	105	60	30	380	15	50	0	60	125
Multiple, unrelated family households	20	15	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	40	20	0	10	70	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	245	140	60	40	485	15	50	0	60	125

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

The single person households in need of housing assistance in Cedar Rapids include elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities. According to an October 2014 City of Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program Update for the period of January 1, 2014-October 31, 2014, over half of the City of Cedar Rapids Housing Choice Voucher Program funding is utilized to house the elderly population/population with disabilities. Forty percent of voucher holders have disabilities and 13 percent of voucher holders are elderly (this data likely has some overlap). In October 2014, 44 percent of participants in the voucher program were single person households. City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division staff reports that Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible units are harder to find; typically it takes a minimum of a six-month wait to get into an ADA unit. Since over half of voucher program participants are elderly/disabled, the need for these units is increasing.

According to interviews with City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division staff and homeless services providers, individuals earning lower levels of income, particularly 0-30 percent or less AMI, especially the elderly and individuals with disabilities, are in particular need of housing assistance. In addition, individuals at risk of homelessness are in particular need of housing assistance.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

As noted above, over half of the City of Cedar Rapids Housing Choice Voucher Program funding is utilized to house the elderly population/population with disabilities. In October 2014, 44 percent of participants in the voucher program were single person households, while the remaining 56 percent of participating households were families of two or more people. Eighty-nine percent of families participating in the program in October 2014 were households of four or less persons.

Based on the 2011 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey by the Center for Disease Control and Census population estimates, an estimated 18,134 (36 percent) women and 13,453 (29 percent) of men in Cedar Rapids have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an

intimate partner in their lifetimes. The Linn County Continuum of Care (CoC) conducts "Point-in-Time" surveys that include a physical count of homeless people at one point in time. Of the total homeless population identified during the most recent count (July 30, 2014), about 10 percent report being victims of domestic violence.

Of the population participating in the housing and homeless services programs of the local Cedar Rapids homeless shelter for women, children, and families (Waypoint), 48 percent reported being impacted by domestic violence in FY14.

While there are emergency beds available in Cedar Rapids for domestic violence victims, the closest permanent domestic violence shelter is located in Waverly, approximately 75 miles from Cedar Rapids (Cedar Rapids has not had a permanent domestic violence emergency shelter since state restructuring of these services in 2013). Waypoint runs a local domestic violence program to provide non-emergency shelter services to domestic violence victims such as a 24-hour crisis line, group and individual counseling, housing and social service advocacy, criminal and civil legal advocacy, and information and referrals. Waypoint's domestic violence program reported serving 2,583 individuals in FY14; among these, 103 households were provided with financial assistance to meet their housing needs.

What are the most common housing problems?

While the overall lack of affordable housing for low income people is the most common housing problem cited by stakeholders and residents, some of the reasons for this are low vacancy rates (two percent) and too few subsidized housing options, especially affordable units. Instead of public housing units in Cedar Rapids, the City administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The waiting list recently re-opened on February 11, 2015, after being closed since 2011.

Many of the individuals and families who have been able to get a housing voucher, but whose incomes are at the lowest levels, struggle to find and keep housing that they can afford because the voucher rates do not match market rates. One of the largest nonprofit affordable housing providers in the city noted that the ongoing need for affordable housing in the city is reflected in the fact that their affordable units are at 97 percent capacity.

In addition, the low quality of the available affordable housing stock is a significant problem. Available affordable housing (particularly market rate housing) was characterized as being older, and therefore associated with greater potential health issues like lead-based paint, and having fewer accessibility features; more run down; and in less safe neighborhoods with fewer community amenities. A survey of residents conducted by the City of Cedar Rapids in January 2015 found that the most frequently cited housing concern is that residents cannot afford to make needed home repairs.

Cedar Rapids needs more affordable housing in general, as well as specific types of housing such as units for families and more single-room housing units for low income individuals, particularly at the 0-30 percent or less AMI income levels.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Yes. Over 80 percent of renters below 50 percent Average Median Income (AMI) are spending more than 50 percent of their income on rent. Over 80 percent of renters below 50 percent AMI live in substandard housing, and about 80 percent of renters live in severely overcrowded housing. The survey of residents conducted by the City of Cedar Rapids in January 2015 found that one fourth of renters report that their housing costs are increasing and they are afraid that they will have to move because they cannot afford to pay more. About 25 percent of survey respondents who are renters report that they need rental assistance/vouchers/public housing but the waiting lists are too long.

Over half of home owners earning 50-80 percent AMI are living in substandard housing. Almost 70 percent of homeowners earning 80-100 percent AMI live in overcrowded housing. One third of the homeowners who responded to the survey question expressed concern that they will not be able to afford their property taxes.

In Cedar Rapids, disproportionate housing needs exist across all income levels except for the 50-80 percent Average Median Income (AMI) level. At the lowest income levels (below 50 percent AMI), Hispanics, African Americans, Asians, and American Indian/Alaska Natives have disproportionate housing needs compared to whites and compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. At the 80-100 percent AMI income level, Asians have disproportionate housing needs compared to whites and compared to the jurisdiction as a whole.

According to interviews with City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division staff and homeless services providers, individuals and families earning lower levels of income, particularly 0-30 percent or less AMI, especially the elderly and individuals with disabilities are more affected. Single parents are also more affected.

Larger families, particularly refugee families, are in particular need of affordable, family housing.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

While no official definition of “at risk” homelessness exists in Cedar Rapids, the following characteristics were identified by City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division staff, the head of Continuum of Care, and homeless services providers as characteristics linked to an increased risk of homelessness:

-Having very low income (at or below 0-30 percent of AMI)
-Having a job loss
-Having lower levels of education or skills training

-Having substance abuse issues
-Having a disability
-Being elderly and low income
-Being elderly and with a disability
-Being a single parent head of household with fewer resources
-Being evicted
-Having a criminal background
-Being formerly incarcerated and recently reintegrating
-Being recently discharged from a mental health or substance abuse facility
-Having credit history issues

Given these at-risk characteristics, supportive services to these populations are needed to address their particular needs, as well as short-term financial assistance to help them avoid a preventable housing crisis (such as rental and deposit assistance for a month or more).
Homeless services providers note that rapid re-housing assistance is usually used for a short, three-month period to help individuals and families maintain housing. Sometimes longer-term assistance is needed (for example, six month assistance); however it is not always easy to identify the population that will need this longer-term assistance. Longer-term assistance may be needed if an individual or family has a greater number of issues that must be addressed in order to stabilize their particular situation (such as addressing mental health issues and/or employment and transportation issues). Since implementing the coordinated intake and assessment process across homeless shelters in Cedar Rapids three years ago, shelter staff are now able to use the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) Assessment Tool to identify this higher need population and better assess the longer-term needs for and impact of rapid re-housing assistance.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

No current estimate of the at-risk population in Cedar Rapids is available.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

While no official definition of “at risk” homelessness exists, the following characteristics were identified by City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division staff and homeless services providers as housing characteristics linked with an increased risk of homelessness:

-Impermanent housing situations, such as doubling up
-Poorly maintained housing with code issues and a high potential that the property could be placarded and the resident displaced
-Owner-occupied housing where the owner has no means to maintain the property or not enough

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income to support homeownership
-Predatory contract for deed sales
-Extensive background and credit checks
-Strict leasing criteria

Service providers noted that it is difficult for clients to find and keep housing as landlords are increasing the depth of background checks; being less accepting of tenants with criminal records; and instituting shorter-term leases (such as month to month), particularly for perceived “at-risk” populations like domestic violence survivors or people with mental illness. Services such as tenant education and credit counseling are needed to better position prospective tenants for success.

Discussion

Although no estimate of the at-risk population exists, several characteristics have been identified that are linked with being at-risk for homelessness. Services to the populations at risk of homelessness are needed to address their particular needs, such as short-term financial assistance to help them avoid a preventable housing crisis (such as rental and deposit assistance for a month or more). Other needed services to prevent homelessness include case management, transitional and permanent supportive housing, and access to services to address physical and mental health issues.

See above for more detail.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a particular income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. For example, assume that 60 percent of all low income households within a jurisdiction have a housing problem and 70 percent of low income Hispanic households have a housing problem. In this case, low income Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need. Per the regulations at 91.205(b)(2), 91.305(b)(2), and 91.405, a grantee must provide an assessment for each disproportionately greater need identified. Although the purpose of these tables is to analyze the relative level of need for each race and ethnic category, the data also provide information for the jurisdiction as a whole that can be useful in describing overall need.

Disproportionate housing needs in a population are defined as having one or more of the following four housing problems in greater proportion than the jurisdiction as a whole or than whites: 1) Living in housing that lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Living in housing that lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than one person per room (overcrowded), and 4) Cost burden greater than 30 percent of Area Median Income (AMI).

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,750	1,005	275
White	4,825	935	195
Black / African American	705	70	40
Asian	45	0	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,665	2,780	0
White	3,145	2,490	0
Black / African American	195	145	0
Asian	70	60	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	180	50	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,775	7,975	0
White	2,690	7,360	0
Black / African American	39	130	0
Asian	10	140	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	190	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	925	5,615	0
White	875	5,165	0
Black / African American	4	85	0
Asian	45	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	0	185	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

In Cedar Rapids, disproportionate housing needs exist across all income levels except for the 50-80 percent Average Median Income (AMI) level. The greatest disproportion is seen in the 2 lowest income levels (0-30 percent AMI and 30-50 percent AMI). Less disproportion is seen in the 80-100 percent AMI category.

0-30% of AMI

Hispanics have greater housing needs than whites (16 percentage points higher) and greater housing needs than the jurisdiction as a whole (15 percentage points higher).

Asians have greater housing needs than whites (16 percentage points higher) and greater housing needs than the jurisdiction as a whole (15 percentage points higher).

American Indian/Alaska Natives have greater housing needs than whites (16 percentage points higher) and greater housing needs than the jurisdiction as a whole (15 percentage points higher).

30-50% of AMI

Hispanics have greater housing needs than whites (22 percentage points higher) and greater housing needs than the jurisdiction as a whole (21 percentage points higher).

American Indian/Alaska Natives have greater housing needs than whites (44 percentage points higher) and greater housing needs than the jurisdiction as a whole (43 percentage points higher).

-

50-80% of AMI

Whites have the greatest housing needs (27 percent) compared to the jurisdiction as a whole (26 percent).

80-100% of AMI

Asians have greater housing needs than whites (12 percentage points higher) and greater housing needs than the jurisdiction as a whole (12 percentage points higher).

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

This section discusses severe housing needs as defined by HUD, using HUD-prepared housing needs data. The tables show the number of Cedar Rapids households that have severe housing needs by income, race, and ethnicity. Needs are defined as one or more of the following housing problems: 1. Housing lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Housing lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. Household has more than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Household cost burden exceeds 50 percent.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,580	2,170	275
White	3,700	2,060	195
Black / African American	665	110	40
Asian	45	0	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,090	5,360	0
White	950	4,680	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	35	305	0
Asian	10	120	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	50	180	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	490	10,260	0
White	455	9,600	0
Black / African American	14	155	0
Asian	0	150	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	200	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	155	6,390	0
White	140	5,900	0
Black / African American	0	95	0
Asian	15	155	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	0	185	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

In Cedar Rapids, minority residents at the lowest income level, 0-30 percent Average Median Income (AMI), and the highest income level, 80-100 percent AMI experience disproportionately more severe housing needs than whites and the jurisdiction as a whole.

0-30% of AMI

African Americans have greater severe housing needs than whites (22 percentage points higher) and greater housing needs than the jurisdiction as a whole (18 percentage points higher).

Asians have greater severe housing needs than whites (36 percentage points higher) and greater severe housing needs than the jurisdiction as a whole (32 percentage points higher).

American Indian/Alaska Natives have greater severe housing needs than whites (36 percentage points higher) and greater severe housing needs than the jurisdiction as a whole (32 percentage points higher).

80-100% of AMI

Asians have greater severe housing needs than whites (7 percentage points higher) and greater severe housing needs than the jurisdiction as a whole (6 percentage points higher).

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

Cost burden is experienced when a household pays more than 30 percent of their gross household income toward housing costs, including utilities, insurance, and property taxes.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	40,625	7,665	5,680	320
White	37,480	7,045	4,790	235
Black / African American	985	250	660	40
Asian	830	150	55	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	35	0	0
Pacific Islander	50	0	0	0
Hispanic	875	150	85	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

At the lowest income level (<=30 percent AMI), Hispanics, Asians, and Pacific Islanders experience the greatest cost burden; about 80 percent of Hispanics and Asians are cost burdened and all Pacific Islanders (100 percent) are cost burdened compared to 76 percent of whites and 75 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole. At the 30-50 percent of AMI income level, about 40 percent of American Indians/Alaska Natives experience cost burden compared to just 14 percent for whites and 14 percent for the jurisdiction as a whole. For those earning more than 50 percent of AMI, 35 percent of African Americans experience cost burden compared to about 10 percent of whites and 10 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Yes. The most disproportionate severe housing need exists at the 0-30 percent of AMI category where all minority groups have disproportionate need compared to whites. In this income category, all minority groups have a disproportionate need compared to the jurisdiction as a whole.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

The majority of the fair housing complaints reported in the City of Cedar Rapids Civil Rights Commission 2013 Annual Report were complaints based on race. Another Commission report, The State of Equity in Cedar Rapids – 2014, identified disparities in home ownership rates in Cedar Rapids for minorities compared with whites. Reporting data from the American Community Survey (2013) and City of Cedar Rapids data from the same period, the Commission report notes that the white homeownership rate statewide in Iowa is 74.4 percent, while the homeownership rate for people of color is 44.6 percent. Similarly, in Cedar Rapids, 71 percent of whites are homeowners while 31 percent of African Americans and 44 percent of Latinos are homeowners.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Yes. The Oakhill Jackson area has the largest concentration of minority populations at 22-45 percent.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

This section provides an overview of public housing in Cedar Rapids. The data in the tables below are pre-populated by HUD.

There are no public housing developments within the city limits of Cedar Rapids. The City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division administers the Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program waiting list has been closed for three years. The list was closed in 2011, when the list contained 4,000 names, which equaled a wait time of seven years.

Currently, all available vouchers have been issued and the Cedar Rapids City Council recently passed a resolution to reopen the waiting list. Going forward, City staff intends to follow HUD's recommendation of using a two year waiting list, rather than a five year waiting list. This will shorten the amount of time that the list is open, but will allow the list to be reopened more frequently and avoid having people waiting on the list for years. (The waiting list recently re-opened on February 11, 2015, but data is not available on the impact given the recent status change).

According to the HUD data shown in the tables below, approximately 1,000 Cedar Rapids residents have Housing Choice Vouchers.

City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division staff reviewed the pre-populated data in the tables below. With two exceptions, the data appear correct. As of February 6, 2015, there were 20 active and 10 pending (moving) Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers that the City of Cedar Rapids bills Iowa City for as Iowa City administers the VASH vouchers for Cedar Rapids. Also, the data below for "# of Families requesting accessibility features" is not correct and is highlighted. That information is not tracked.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	1,071	0	1,062	6	0	0

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type
***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	0	10,155	0	10,129	8,619	0
Average length of stay	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	113	0	113	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	418	0	415	2	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	1,071	0	1,062	6	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	0	671	0	666	4	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	386	0	382	2	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	1,054	0	1,045	6	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

This section does not apply as there are no public housing tenants in Cedar Rapids.

As the waiting list for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is closed, data is not available about the number of applicants on the voucher waiting list that are in need of accessible units (though the waiting list recently re-opened on February 11, 2015, data is not available on the impact given the recent status change).

According to an October 2014 City of Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program Update for the period of January 1, 2014-October 31, 2014, over half of the City of Cedar Rapids Housing Choice Voucher Program funding is utilized to house the elderly population/population with disabilities. Forty percent of voucher holders have disabilities and 13 percent of voucher holders are elderly (this data likely has some overlap). Given these demographics, voucher holders likely have a variety of accessibility needs.

City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division staff report that Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible units are harder to find; typically it takes a minimum of a six month wait to get into an ADA unit. Since over half of voucher program participants are elderly/disabled, the need for these units is increasing.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

While the City of Cedar Rapids does not have public housing, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program provides rent assistance. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program waiting list recently reopened on February 11, 2015 after being closed since October 28, 2011. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program has received approximately 900 applications and plans to close the waiting list has reached a two year wait which is approximately 1200 applications. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program waiting list does not limit application acceptance based on family demographics. Families on the waiting list include families with children under 18, disabled families, elderly families, families with no children under 18, and single individuals.

The most immediate needs of current Housing Choice voucher holders are finding units where the vouchers will cover the rent - a discrepancy exists between the voucher rates and the market rates for units. Voucher holders are also in need of finding newer housing stock in good condition. The lower market rents that match voucher rates are for older, lower quality housing stock. Voucher holders sometimes cannot find housing that they can afford and that suits their needs. The search reportedly may take from 60 to 90 days or longer and some voucher holders end up losing their vouchers due to the length of the search. Financial assistance is needed to plug the gap between market and voucher rates.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

City of Cedar Rapids staff will better be able to compare the needs when the waiting list for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program reopens (though the waiting list recently re-opened on February 11, 2015, data is not available on the impact given the recent status change).

Discussion

The most immediate need of current Housing Choice voucher holders is finding quality units with lower rents that vouchers cover. Financial assistance is needed to plug the gap between market and voucher rates. Since the waiting list for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is closed, information is not available about the number of applicants on the voucher waiting list that are in need of accessible units (though the waiting list recently re-opened on February 11, 2015, data is not available on the impact given the recent status change). Please see above for more detail.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Linn County Continuum of Care (CoC) conducts a semi-annual "Point-in-Time" survey, which is a physical count of people experiencing homelessness on a given day. This census of individuals and families experiencing homelessness is required by HUD. Although this survey is conducted by Linn County, all of the emergency shelters, transitional housing services, and locations of permanent supportive housing services at which the people experiencing homelessness are counted are located in Cedar Rapids.

The Point-in-Time survey results are limited because they are only a snapshot of homelessness on one given day. The actual homeless population in Cedar Rapids may be much higher. For example, based on the FY2011 Linn County Homeless Data Summary Report, emergency shelters and transitional housing served 5,802 people throughout 2011 while the Point-in-Time survey counted 346 people experiencing homelessness on a given day in July 2011. The most recent Point-in-Time survey (July 30, 2014) counted 490 total individuals experiencing homelessness. Preliminary data from the January 28, 2015 Point-in-Time survey is included throughout; however these results are not final. The most substantial change is the addition of "Rapid Rehousing" as a counted category with trend data from January 2014. Additionally, homeless student information is included during the January count for the previous school year.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	414	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	43	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	44	0	0	0	0

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Chronically Homeless Families	0	17	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	23	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	4	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	3	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:
Linn County Continuum of Care PIT

Data Source Comments: January 28, 2015 report results listed; however report is still preliminary. Numbers provided in "Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) are total numbers, which may represent households with "Only Adults" due to the data not being available in separate categories. Additionally, results are not available for the Populations noted for Unsheltered vs. Sheltered. All results listed in Sheltered for the bottom 5 rows represent the total numbers in each category regardless of sheltered status.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

Of the 490 people counted as experiencing homelessness on July 30, 2014, about 90 percent were sheltered and about 10 percent were unsheltered. The majority (75 percent) of those who were counted in emergency shelters and transitional housing are women and children. The majority (89 percent) of those counted on the street are men. The January 2015 PIT shows a decrease to 461 individuals experiencing homelessness, although percentages remained relatively constant.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Chronic homelessness is defined by HUD as an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition, or a family with at least one adult member who has a disabling condition, who has either been continually homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. About 13 percent of the total people experiencing homelessness counted on July 30, 2014, are chronically homeless. Of those who are chronically homeless, about 85 percent are individuals and about 15 percent are members of families. January 2015 PIT data shows a drop to about 10 percent of the total people experiencing homelessness being chronically homeless.

The leading accompanying issue faced by individuals experiencing homelessness is substance abuse: about 18 percent of the people counted on July 30, 2014 have substance abuse issues. About 12 percent are severely mentally ill, about 10 percent are domestic violence survivors, about 5 percent are veterans, and about 3 percent are unaccompanied youth. The January 2015 PIT shows a significant change: while substance abuse continues to be the leading issue at 20 percent, domestic violence has increased to 19.5 percent of the population. Severe mental illness issues impact 14 percent of the count population.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Of the individuals experiencing chronic homelessness counted on July 30, 2014, 10 individuals (15 percent) are members of 13 different chronically homeless families. Women and children make up the majority of those counted accessing emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing, while individual men make up the majority of those counted living on the street. Overall, veterans make up about 5 percent of people experiencing homelessness counted on July 30, 2014. January 2015 PIT numbers are relatively similar.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

Based on the Individual and Family Needs Survey Report conducted by the Linn County Continuum of Care on July 30, 2014, the majority (65 percent) of people experiencing homelessness in Cedar Rapids are white. However, the percentage of people experiencing homelessness who are African American (19 percent) is disproportionately high compared to the overall African American population in Linn County (4 percent).

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Of the 490 people counted as experiencing homelessness on July 30, 2014, about 90 percent were sheltered and about 10 percent were unsheltered. Of those counted in shelters, 50 percent were counted in transitional housing, 31 percent were counted in emergency shelters, and 18 percent were counted in permanent supportive housing. January 2015 PIT results changed due to a previously-counted permanent supportive housing facility no longer qualifying as such per HUD guidelines. Of

those sheltered, 71 percent are in transitional housing, 26 percent in emergency shelters, and 3 percent in permanent supportive housing.

Discussion:

After housing and related financial assistance such as rapid re-housing funds and deposit, rental, and utility assistance, the primary needs of people experiencing homelessness in Cedar Rapids are transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and supportive services, particularly in the areas of mental health (for adults and children) and substance abuse issues, health care issues, transportation subsidies, and employment and job training. Street outreach is also needed to homeless individuals and families not being served by shelters or other social service providers. The particular housing units that are needed for this population are single occupancy units and housing that accommodates families.

As part of the public participation process, homeless shelter residents noted the difficulty of making the transition from homelessness to self-sufficiency, pointing out that the transition can be complicated by shelter schedules (residents must be in shelter by 6 pm in order to sleep there) and “timeout” rules (e.g., 30-day shelter time limit) that reduce shift employment options and allow for only a short period of time to regain stability. Public transportation cost and schedules (buses only run until 6 pm and do not run on Sundays) were cited as additional barriers to employment.

Youth who are homeless and youth transitioning out of the foster care system share some common problems that were highlighted by social service providers. Particular challenges cited include the difficulty of finding independent housing without a co-signor for youth younger than 18 and lacking a credit history, the shortage of affordable apartments near public transport and employment options, and the lack of housing options for pregnant or parenting teens. Youth transitioning out of foster care are also at risk of homelessness. These populations were highlighted as being in particular need of transitional and supportive housing.

Specific needs cited for the veteran population include affordable housing, employment, food assistance, and transportation services. A higher percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness are living on the streets (not in shelters) than other homeless populations, and street outreach to this population is needed.

These needs were identified through the public participation process.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

This section provides an overview of the housing needs of non-homeless special needs populations in Cedar Rapids. The information was compiled from 2013 Census estimates, data from The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA), The FY2013 Cedar Rapids Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report, The FY2013 Cedar Rapids Civil Rights Commission Annual Report, and stakeholder and resident input.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly. The elderly population (ages 62+) makes up about 16 percent of the total population in Cedar Rapids. Over a third (35 percent) of the elderly are living with a disability. About 6 percent of the entire elderly population is living in poverty compared to 10 percent of the elderly population who are also living with disabilities.

About 7 percent are frail elderly (defined as an elderly person who requires assistance with three or more activities of daily living, such as bathing, walking, and performing light housework).

People with Disabilities. People with physical, mental, and/or developmental disabilities make up 12 percent of the population in Cedar Rapids. Compared to the population as a whole, poverty rates are much higher for people with disabilities. About 32 percent of people ages 18-64 with disabilities are living in poverty compared to 12 percent of the population in that age group as a whole. Similarly, 20 percent of working age people with disabilities are unemployed compared to 6 percent of all working age people.

Substance Abuse. Based on regional data from SAMHSA, rates of alcohol and illicit drug dependence in the Northeast Iowa region, which includes Cedar Rapids, (8.56 percent) are slightly higher than the national rate (8.40 percent). Similarly, the rate of those who need but are not receiving treatment for alcohol use (6.98 percent) is slightly higher than the national rate (6.43 percent). The rate of those needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug use in Northeast Iowa (1.86 percent) is lower than the national rate (2.43 percent).

Domestic Violence. Based on the 2011 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey by the CDC and 2013 Census estimates, about 18,134 (36 percent) women and 13,452 (29 percent) of men in Cedar Rapids have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetimes.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Elderly. The elderly population at the 0-30 percent or less AMI income levels are in particular need of housing. Food assistance and health care issues were cited by stakeholders as primary needs of the elderly population. Homeowner repair programs were cited as a particular need of retirees and elderly homeowners. In addition, stakeholders and resident community meetings cited the lack of a senior center in Cedar Rapids post-flood. Currently, the City of Cedar Rapids is assisting with home renovations to allow seniors to "age in place" and has assisted with facility improvements for senior facilities.

Disability. According to stakeholders, individuals with disabilities need accessible, affordable housing units near transit options. Primary accessibility needs cited were wheelchair accessible doors, ramps, and showers. The Cedar Rapids Civil Rights Commission noted that fair housing complaints by persons with disabilities are typically related to landlords not providing reasonable accommodations. Stakeholders noted challenges with the national trend towards community-based living for individuals with disabilities, including increasing pressure on the housing stock in terms of affordable and accessible units, as well as the lack of housing resources available in the community, particularly for specific populations, like people with mental disabilities. Survey respondents noted a lack of affordable housing for young adults with disabilities.

Domestic violence. According the National Alliance to End Homelessness (endhomelessness.org), the supportive and housing services needed by domestic violence victims may vary, but most need health care and counseling immediately following a crisis and continued mental health support to assist with the traumatic stress related to the violence. Affordable housing is also critical. The closest permanent emergency domestic violence shelter is located in Waverly, approximately 75 miles from Cedar Rapids (Cedar Rapids has not had a permanent domestic violence emergency shelter since state restructuring of these services in 2013).

Waypoint, the local homeless shelter serving women and children in Cedar Rapids, runs a local domestic violence program to provide non-emergency shelter services to domestic violence victims such as a 24-hour crisis line, group and individual counseling, housing and social service advocacy, criminal and civil legal advocacy, and information and referrals. Waypoint's domestic violence program reported serving 2,583 individuals in FY14; among these, 103 households were provided with financial assistance to meet their housing needs. According to the program director, the main housing needs of domestic violence survivors are short-term emergency shelters, deposit and rental assistance, and an adequate stock of affordable housing. In addition, domestic violence survivors needs supportive services such as civil and legal advocacy, financial assistance for fleeing domestic violence (rental assistance and transportation), as well as emotional support.

Substance abuse and mental health. Based on the Point-in-Time survey of homelessness, the leading accompanying issues faced by the homeless population in Cedar Rapids are chronic substance abuse and severe mental illness, which are barriers to finding and keeping housing. One fourth of respondents to

the survey of residents report that someone in their household accesses existing mental health and/or drug and alcohol treatment facilities. One survey respondent expressed the need for an outpatient methadone clinic in Cedar Rapids.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

Although Cedar Rapids does not receive HOPWA funding, estimates of the number of People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) can be estimated based on 2013 Census data. Based on the national PLWHA rate (128.99 per 100,000), an estimated 164 PLWHA reside in Cedar Rapids. Of those, about 13 percent are in need of housing assistance. These are estimates based on national data and may not reflect actual rates in Cedar Rapids.

Discussion:

The special needs populations in Cedar Rapids include the elderly, people with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, individuals with substance use disorders and mental health issues, and individuals living with HIV/AIDS. Each has unique housing needs and each group faces barriers in finding housing, especially housing that will meet their specific needs.

Service needs mentioned frequently across special needs populations included mental health services, transportation, financial literacy services, short-term financial assistance, and education and employment skills training.

Supportive housing services across the community are needed for a variety of special needs populations, including people with mental illnesses, individuals with disabilities, formerly incarcerated individuals, and individuals leaving substance abuse treatment. Stakeholders noted that there are few options for permanent supportive housing or ongoing supportive services in the community.

Please see the Citizen Participation appendix for more information.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Community facilities. During the public participation process, numerous residents cited the need for recreation and child care centers in low to moderate income areas of the city. Many people also cited the lack of a senior center in Cedar Rapids post-flood. The creation of a senior center was rated as a high priority need.

EnvisionCR, the Comprehensive Plan for Cedar Rapids (in draft form in January 2015), evaluated a wide range of community facilities such as recreation centers, municipal offices, and fire stations. While most of the 42 community facilities reviewed were rated to be in "good" condition (18), 5 were rated to be in "moderate" condition, and 9 were rated to be in "poor" condition. Six facilities were determined to be in "excellent" condition. The majority of facilities assessed need routine maintenance and minor upgrades and repairs, but several facilities were recommended for closure or significant improvement: Close Ambroz Recreation Center and relocate services; construct new clubhouses at Twin Pines, Ellis, and Gardner Golf Courses; and close Bender Pool.

Park improvements. Residents cited improvements to parks and funding of park maintenance as a high priority need, as well as "walkable," green neighborhoods. Participants also ranked the creation of a water park for families as a high priority need.

Building off of the Cedar Rapids Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2010), EnvisionCR proposes new park sites in growth areas of Cedar Rapids that would add approximately 285 acres to the existing park system.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were identified in EnvisionCR, the Comprehensive Plan for Cedar Rapids (in draft form in January 2015). The planning process for this Plan included an extensive public participation component.

Needs were also determined from input from the January 2015 public participation process for the Consolidated Plan, particularly input from residents and stakeholders who serve low income residents and residents with special needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Streets. According to the City of Cedar Rapids Capital Improvement Project Manager in the Public Works Department, the City's long-term Streets Plan is currently being revised based on funding to be received from the passage of a local option sales tax. The revised long-term Streets Plan will cover the next nine years. The proposed allocation of the approximately $18 million in revenue expected to be received

annually from the local option sales tax for repairs to existing streets would be 60 percent to local, mostly residential streets, and 40 percent to arterial streets. This is likely to result in an increased investment in streets in the older, generally lower income areas of the City in the short term.

Sidewalks. During the public participation process, comments about infrastructure improvement emphasized roads, curbs, and sidewalk repairs (particularly in the southeast, southwest, and northwest of the city). Participants listed public infrastructure improvements such as improvements to sidewalks and roads as a high priority need. Participants ranked having "walkable" neighborhoods as a high priority.

Connections2040 (the long range transportation plan for the Cedar Rapids metro area developed in 2010) summarized the need for sidewalks in the community, indicating that historically, the development of older parts of the city, including downtown, were designed and constructed on a grid system with the inclusion of sidewalks on all streets. However, through the 1970s and 1990s, development shifted from a more pedestrian-oriented pattern to an automobile-oriented pattern and sidewalks were not included within neighborhoods or on arterials. Sidewalks are nearly "non-existent" on regional arterials outside the urban core. The lack of sidewalks is particularly unsafe in these areas as "these same arterial corridors are the facilities used to provide transit service."

Storm Sewer. The City's Five Year Capital Project Plan for the Storm Sewer fund identifies 24 planned projects that will cost an estimated total of $14,194,000 over five years.

Public Improvement Needs Identified in the Resident Survey. In response to the survey of residents conducted by the City of Cedar Rapids in January 2015, when asked what they would change about their neighborhood if they could, the most frequently cited suggestions include:

-Cleaner streets/sidewalks
-Add sidewalks
-Add bike lanes/paths
-A safe place for youth to recreate after school

Respondents also stressed the need for repairs to streets, suggested the expansion of public transit routes and extension of public transit hours (more in Public Services below), and expressed the need for more grocery stores/fresh food options.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were identified in Connections2040, the long range transportation plan for the Cedar Rapids metro area, as well as in the City's five-year Capital Improvement Plans.

Needs were also determined from input from the January 2015 public participation process for the Consolidated Plan, particularly input from residents and stakeholders who serve low income residents

and residents with special needs, as well as input from City staff. Needs were also determined from the January 2015 resident survey.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The need for a variety of supportive, public services exists across Cedar Rapids, as identified by citizens and stakeholders during the January 2015 Consolidated Plan public participation process.

Homelessness Needs. The primary needs of the population experiencing homelessness are housing and related financial assistance such as rapid re-housing funds and deposit, rental, and utility assistance. Additional needs are for transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and supportive services, particularly in the areas of mental health (for adults and children) and substance abuse issues, health care issues, transportation subsidies, and employment and job training. Street outreach is needed to identify unsheltered individuals in need of services. The particular housing units that are needed for this population are single occupancy units and housing that accommodates families.

Youth who are Homeless or Transitioning out of Foster Care. The special service needs of youth transitioning out of the foster care system or youth who are homeless were also discussed. This population was highlighted as being in particular need of transitional and supportive housing.

Supportive Housing Services. Supportive housing services are needed across the community for a variety of special needs populations, including people with mental illnesses, individuals with disabilities, formerly incarcerated individuals, and individuals leaving substance abuse treatment. Participants noted that there are few options for permanent supportive housing or ongoing supportive services in the community.

Individuals with Disabilities. Among individuals with disabilities, the need for accessible, affordable units near transit options was cited. Primary accessibility needs cited were wheelchair accessible doors, ramps, and showers.

Elderly. Food assistance and health care were cited as primary service needs of the elderly population. Homeowner repair programs were cited as a particular need of retirees and elderly homeowners.

Families. Single parents are in need of affordable housing options and quality, affordable child care options. Affordable units for families, especially larger families (three-bedroom units or larger) were commonly cited as a general community need, but were highlighted as a particular need of the refugee community.

Domestic Violence Survivors. Domestic violence survivors are in need of short-term emergency shelter (the closest emergency shelter is 75 miles away from Cedar Rapids, in Waverly), permanent affordable

housing options and support such as deposit and rental assistance, as well as supportive social services and legal assistance.

Veterans. Specific service needs of the veteran population include affordable housing, employment, food assistance, and transportation services. A higher percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness are living on the streets (not in shelters) than other homeless populations, and street outreach to this population is needed.

General Service Needs. General service needs mentioned frequently across special needs populations included mental health services, financial literacy services, short-term financial assistance, and education and employment skills training for higher paying jobs.

Transportation. Transportation was cited repeatedly as a widespread public service need, both in the survey and in the community meetings. Residents noted that an increasing mismatch exists in the city (and surrounding metro area) between the areas where people can afford to live and the areas of available employment, requiring greater transportation options and planning. Key public transportation issues identified include schedules (increasing the hours and days of operation, as well as number and frequency of routes), cost (introducing subsidies), and accessibility (public, accessible transport near housing and services).

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined from input from the January 2015 public participation process for the Consolidated Plan, particularly input from residents and stakeholders who serve low income residents and residents with special needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This section provides information on the affordability and condition of the housing market in Cedar Rapids. Most of the data tables are pre-populated by HUD.

One of the greatest areas of need in Cedar Rapids is the shortage of affordable housing units for people earning less than $15,000 per year (30 percent of Average Median Income in Cedar Rapids). About 60 percent of those earning less than 30 percent of Average Median Income (AMI) are cost burdened (i.e. spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent). Renters at this income level can only afford to pay up to $375 per month to avoid being cost burdened. In 2011, there were an estimated 4,174 renters at this income level and 1,748 rental units that they could afford, resulting in a shortage of 2,426 affordable rental units at this income level.

Housing affordability is likely to become more of a problem as housing costs continue to rise. The median house value increased by 39 percent, from $92,900 in 2000 to $129,200 in 2011, and median rents increased by 19 percent, from $447 in 2000 to $532 in 2011, while median income increased by only 17 percent, from $43,704 in 2000 to $51,108 in 2011. As rents and homes values are increasing at a faster rate than income, the supply of affordable housing can be expected to decrease without investment in affordable housing.

While the overall lack of affordable housing for low income people is the most common housing problem cited by stakeholders and residents, some of the reasons for this are low vacancy rates and too few subsidized housing options. The vacancy rate in Cedar Rapids is approximately two percent, making it difficult to find available housing generally, and even more difficult to find the few affordable or accessible units available. For people priced out of the market in Cedar Rapids, few subsidized options exist. No public housing units exist in Cedar Rapids; instead the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Section 8 waiting list has been closed since 2011 due to the length of the list. The waiting list recently re-opened on February 11, 2015, but data is not available on the impact given the recent status change. The shortage of housing for low income residents in Cedar Rapids is also evidenced by the gap between fair market rents, HOME rents, and rents that low income residents can actually afford. Many of the individuals and families who have been able to get a housing voucher, but whose incomes are at the lowest levels, struggle to find and keep housing that they can afford because the voucher rates do not match prevailing market rates. One of the largest nonprofit affordable housing providers in the city noted that the ongoing need for affordable housing in the city is reflected in the fact that their affordable units are at 97 percent capacity.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Cedar Rapids experienced historic flooding in 2008 (over 5,100 residential parcels were impacted), which exacerbated existing affordable housing issues in the city. While the city has been able to recover much of the housing stock lost during the flood, a lack of affordable housing options existed pre-flood and this gap remains an issue today, particularly housing affordable at the 0-30 percent or less AMI level.

The housing stock in Cedar Rapids also has condition issues due to the age of the housing stock. The majority (67 percent) of housing units in Cedar Rapids were built before 1980. The low quality of the available affordable housing stock, in particular, is a significant problem. During the public participation process, available affordable housing was characterized as being older, and therefore associated with greater potential health issues such as lead-based paint, and having fewer accessibility features; more run down; and in less safe neighborhoods with fewer community amenities.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

This section provides an overview of the supply of housing in Cedar Rapids.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	36,985	64%
1-unit, attached structure	1,847	3%
2-4 units	4,231	7%
5-19 units	8,268	14%
20 or more units	4,208	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,948	3%
Total	***57,487***	***100%***

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	138	0%	871	5%
1 bedroom	565	2%	5,465	34%
2 bedrooms	8,158	22%	6,856	43%
3 or more bedrooms	28,250	76%	2,924	18%
Total	***37,111***	***100%***	***16,116***	***100%***

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

The Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts Database (a database of expiring contracts) maintained by HUD shows 15 properties in Cedar Rapids with public subsidies. Of these 15, five are Section 8 developments, four are Loan Management Set-Aside (LMSA) developments, three are Section 202/Section 8 housing, and three are Project Rental Assistance Contracts (PRAC) 202-811 developments.

One of the largest affordable housing providers in Cedar Rapids is Affordable Housing Network, Inc. (AHNI). AHNI has 1,503 residents living in 800 units. According to ANHI's website, AHNI operates five apartment complexes, one townhome community, an apartment complex for seniors and adults with disabilities, and rental and potential homeowner housing in Wellington Heights. In an interview, AHNI

noted that the ongoing need for affordable housing in the city is reflected in the fact that their affordable units are at 97 percent capacity.

City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program in Cedar Rapids. Approximately 1,000 residents receive rental assistance through the voucher program.

The Section 8 waiting list has been closed since 2011 due to the length of the list (the waiting list recently re-opened on February 11, 2015, but data is not available on the impact given the recent status change). Many of the individuals and families who have been able to get a housing voucher, but whose incomes are at the lowest levels, struggle to find and keep housing that they can afford because the voucher rates do not match market rates.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

According to the database maintained by HUD on expiring contracts, one property in Cedar Rapids had an assisted housing contract that expired in 2014. Six properties have contracts that are set to expire in 2015 and one in 2016.

If all of the developments with assisted housing contracts, including the property with a 2014 expired contract, do not maintain their assistance levels, as many as 378 assisted units could be lost from the city's assisted housing inventory. Of the 378, 58 units are under Section 202 (Supportive Housing for the Elderly) /Section 8 (Housing Choice Voucher) NC contracts, 18 are Project Rental Assistance Contracts (PRAC)/ 811 (Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities) contracts, 54 are PRAC/202 contracts, and 248 are Section 8 NC contracts.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

In general, for people earning more than $15,000 per year (30 percent of Average Median Income in Cedar Rapids), the availability of housing units meets the needs of the population. However, there is a shortage of affordable rental units for renters earning less than 30 percent of Average Median Income. The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division can only meet part of the need for affordable housing with their funding allocation. Housing affordability is likely to become more of a problem as housing costs continue to rise. The median house value increased by 39 percent, from $92,900 in 2000 to $129,200 in 2011, and median rents increased by 19 percent, from $447 in 2000 to $532 in 2011, while median income increased by only 17 percent, from $43,704 in 2000 to $51,108 in 2011.

About 60 percent of those earning less than 30 percent of Average Median Income are cost burdened (i.e. spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent).These renters can only afford to pay up to $375 per month to avoid being cost burdened. In 2011, there were an estimated 4,174 renters at this

income level and 1,748 rental units that they could afford, resulting in a shortage of 2,426 affordable rental units at this income level.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Cedar Rapids needs more subsidized rental units that are affordable to people at 0-30 percent Average Median Income (AMI).

Currently, rents in Cedar Rapids are higher than what people at the 0-30 percent AMI income level can afford. For example, the maximum rent that a household at the 0-30 percent AMI income level can afford is $375 per month. The HOME rate for an efficiency apartment is $390 per month, but fair market rent for an efficiency is $431 per month, making the search for housing very difficult. Housing options for families at this income level are very limited considering that even an efficiency apartment at fair market rent is not affordable. City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff also pointed to the need for more larger housing options for families at this income level.

According to an October 2014 City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program Update for the period of January 1, 2014-October 31, 2014, over half of the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division Housing Choice Voucher Program funding is utilized to house the elderly population and people with disabilities. Forty percent of voucher holders have disabilities and 13 percent of voucher holders are elderly (this data likely has some overlap). City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff reports that due to the limited number of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible units, renters who need ADA units typically have a wait of six or more months. Since over half of voucher program participants are elderly and/or disabled, the need for these units is increasing.

According to interviews with City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff and homeless services providers, individuals earning lower levels of income, particularly 0-30 percent or less AMI, especially the elderly and individuals with disabilities, are in particular need of housing assistance.

Discussion

The City of Cedar Rapids has a shortage of affordable, quality rental units. There is a shortage of 2,426 rental units that are affordable to households at the 0-30 percent AMI income level which rent for less than $375 per month.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

This section provides an overview of housing costs in Cedar Rapids. It is based on a gaps analysis that compares the supply of rental housing to the number of renters who can afford such rents. The section also examines how housing costs have changed relative to the income growth of Cedar Rapids households based on Census data.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	92,900	129,200	39%
Median Contract Rent	447	532	19%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	7,110	44.1%
$500-999	8,292	51.5%
$1,000-1,499	472	2.9%
$1,500-1,999	58	0.4%
$2,000 or more	184	1.1%
Total	***16,116***	***100.0%***

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,945	No Data
50% HAMFI	7,645	3,860
80% HAMFI	12,395	11,715
100% HAMFI	No Data	16,830
Total	***21,985***	***32,405***

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	431	536	725	982	1,093
High HOME Rent	390	484	655	887	987
Low HOME Rent	390	484	655	887	987

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Note on Fair Market Rent

The Fair Market Rents for Cedar Rapids changed effective October 1, 2014, the Fair Market Rents listed in Table 27 – Monthly Rent reflect the previous Fair Market Rents. Currently, the Fair Markets Rents for Cedar Rapids are as follows: Efficiency $443, One Bedroom $551, Two Bedroom $745, Three Bedroom $1,009, and Four Bedroom $1,123. The Fair Market Rents are still lower than the Area Median Rent in Cedar Rapids.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. There is a shortage of housing for low income residents. A gaps analysis shows that 4,174 (27 percent) of all renters in Cedar Rapids are at the 0-30 percent AMI income level and can only afford to pay under $375 per month in rent without being cost burdened. Only 1,748 units are available at this price, which leaves a shortage of 2,426 affordable units for people at this income level.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Housing affordability is likely to become more of a problem as housing costs continue to rise. The median house value increased by 39 percent, from $92,900 in 2000 to $129,200 in 2011, and median rents increased by 19 percent, from $447 in 2000 to $532 in 2011, while median income increased by only 17 percent, from $43,704 in 2000 to $51,108 in 2011.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

Currently, the Cedar Rapids HOME rents are higher than what people at the 0-30 percent AMI income level can afford. For example, the maximum rent that a household at the 0-30 percent AMI income level can afford is $375 per month while the HOME rate for an efficiency apartment is $390 per month. Fair market rent for an efficiency is even higher at $443 per month. Area Median Rent in Cedar Rapids ($532) is much higher than HOME rent ($390) and Fair market rent ($443).

City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff noted that the gap between the rate of increase in housing costs relative to the rate of increase in incomes are evidence that the need for assistance is increasing. This gap, as well as the overall vacancy rate of just two percent, illustrates the need for the production and preservation of housing for low income residents.

Discussion

The shortage of housing for low income residents in Cedar Rapids is evidenced by the gap between Fair market rents, HOME rents, and rents that low income residents can actually afford. In addition, since rents are increasing at a faster rate than income, the supply of affordable housing can be expected to decrease without investment.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

This section provides an overview of housing conditions in Cedar Rapids.

Definitions

The City of Cedar Rapids defines substandard condition as a home or dwelling unit having physical defects that would cause it to fail a building code inspection. The mere presence of such defects however, would not render the home unable to be occupied. Code violations may range from relatively minor problems such as the absence of handrails to major problems with plumbing or electrical wiring. Only in extreme cases would the defects render a home unable to be occupied and unable to be renovated. A home is deemed to be substandard but suitable for rehabilitation if the defects can be repaired without incurring expenses beyond the owner's capacity to recover the expenses through the increased value of the home.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	6,478	17%	6,286	39%
With two selected Conditions	105	0%	448	3%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	30,528	82%	9,382	58%
Total	***37,111***	***99%***	***16,116***	***100%***

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	4,161	11%	2,547	16%
1980-1999	7,014	19%	3,670	23%
1950-1979	17,306	47%	6,784	42%
Before 1950	8,630	23%	3,115	19%
Total	***37,111***	***100%***	***16,116***	***100%***

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	25,936	70%	9,899	61%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,040	5%	780	5%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

No Data Available

Data is not available on the number of vacant units in Cedar Rapids. The City of Cedar Rapids Building Services staff are pursuing an ordinance, targeted for policy discussion during 2015, which would require registration of vacant properties under certain circumstances.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As shown in the table above, most housing (70 percent of owner-occupied and 61 percent of renter-occupied) was built before 1980. This aging housing stock is likely in need of repairs and is at risk of lead-based paint hazards.

Over 5,100 residential parcels in Cedar Rapids were impacted by historic flooding in 2008. Approximately 1,400 homes were acquired and demolished through a voluntary acquisition program, and approximately 800 owner-occupied homes and 600 rental units were rehabilitated. By the end of 2016, it is expected that 864 new owner-occupied replacement homes will have been constructed and 928 new replacement rental units will have been constructed based on projects that have been completed or are currently under development. It is worth noting that not all replacement housing has been developed in the flood impacted area, due to the timing of grant funds in relation to the availability of land for redevelopment, so impacted neighborhoods continue to have infill redevelopment needs. In addition, not all flood-affected properties participated in the acquisition program (due to the voluntary nature), meaning that some properties will need to be redeveloped at a future date.

The need for rehabilitation of owner and rental housing was identified through the public participation process for the Cedar Rapids Consolidated Plan. At an Open House public meeting held on January 22nd 2015, participants were given a list of categories of projects that can be funded with CDBG funds. They were asked to prioritize the categories they would like the City of Cedar Rapids to fund through the CDBG grant. Minor Home Emergency Repair for low income families was ranked 5th. In an additional exercise at the same meeting participants were given five dots to distribute as they saw fit to identify the greatest housing and community development needs in Cedar Rapids. Rehabilitation of Existing Units was given the most dots. In response to a survey conducted by the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division in January 2015, about 30 percent of respondents report that the home they are currently living in needs repairs that they cannot afford to make.

Based on the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division house rehabilitation program applications, homeowners have frequent issues with a wide variety of basic maintenance items such as roofing, siding, windows, outdated HVAC systems, plumbing, and electrical. The same issues exist for renters, in addition to dealing with deferred maintenance by landlords.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Housing built before 1978 is considered to have some risk of lead-based paint, but housing built prior to 1940 is considered to have the highest risk. This is because after 1940, paint manufacturers voluntarily began to reduce the amount of lead they added to their paint. Lead-based paint was banned from residential use in 1978. It is difficult to determine the precise number of households at risk of lead-based paint poisoning. However, people living in substandard units or older housing, and who are low income, are more likely to be exposed to lead-based paint than higher income households living in newer or rehabilitated older housing.

Cedar Rapids has a large stock of older homes. The 2011 ACS estimates that 38,680 (67 percent) housing units were built before 1980. Of these, 10,582 units (18 percent) were built before 1940, when lead-based paint was most common. Another 10,582 units (18 percent) were built between 1940 and 1960, when lead-based paint was still used, but the amount of lead in the paint was being reduced.

In 2013 the City of Cedar Rapids received a Lead Paint Based Hazard grant which provides funding to homeowners and property owners to mitigate lead-based paint hazards in older homes. Cedar Rapids is targeting five core CDBG neighborhoods. The boundaries for these core areas are:

- 11th Street, E Avenue and Edgewood Road NW;
- 1st Avenue W; Rockford Road and Wilson Avenue SW;
- J Avenue, I-380, 32nd Street and 29th Street NE;
- 1st Avenue E; Forest Drive; and

- 19th Street and 15th Avenue SE

Discussion

The majority (67 percent) of housing units in the City of Cedar Rapids were built before 1980. These homes could be at risk for lead-based paint hazards and could also be in need of rehabilitation.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

This section provides an overview of public and assisted housing in Cedar Rapids. The data in the tables below are pre-populated by HUD.

Cedar Rapids does not have any public housing developments within the city limits. Low and moderate income renters needing housing assistance in Cedar Rapids are primarily served by the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program administered by the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division. Approximately 1,000 residents receive rental assistance through the voucher program (the 1,265 number below represents the maximum total number of vouchers allotted to the City).

The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program waiting list has been closed since 2011, when the list contained 4,000 names, which equaled a wait time of approximately seven years. The waiting list recently re-opened on February 11, 2015, but data is not available on the impact given the recent status change.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available				1,265			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

Cedar Rapids does not have any public housing developments; instead focusing on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

Cedar Rapids does not have any public housing developments; instead focusing on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

Cedar Rapids does not have any public housing developments; instead focusing on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

Discussion:

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

This section provides an overview of the facilities and services available to assist persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness in Cedar Rapids. The data are from the Linn County Continuum of Care "Homeless Point-in-Time" survey report (conducted on July 30, 2014) and interviews with City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff, homeless and affordable housing services providers, and the person responsible for the Linn County Continuum of Care, as well as information drawn from the websites of the specific organizations cited.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	114	0	270	24	0
Households with Only Adults	12	0	58	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	8	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	4	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:
Linn County Continuum of Care PIT

Data Source Comments: Data from preliminary January 28, 2015 Point-in-Time report. The zeros in this table reflect unreported data.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are use to complement services targeted to homeless persons

A variety of mainstream services are available in the Cedar Rapids community for low income populations that people who are homeless can utilize. Drawing from interviews with homeless services providers, the person responsible for the Linn County Continuum of Care, and City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff, the following section summarizes some of these services, particularly, health, mental health, and employment services. Eligibility criteria may apply.

Health Services. Cedar Rapids has at least four accessible health care clinics (providing free or sliding scale, fee-based services for the uninsured or underinsured), including Eastern Iowa Health Center (a Federally Qualified Health Center), Community Health Free Clinic, His Hands Free Medical Clinic, and St. Luke's Family Health Center.

Mental Health Services. Mental Health/Disability Services of the East Central Region provides services to individuals with mental illness and disabilities. Horizons - A Family Service Alliance (a local nonprofit organization) provides mental health services to underserved populations. Four Oaks, one of the largest social services providers in the state of Iowa and a "nationally accredited nonprofit child welfare and behavioral health agency," provides a wide range of free or low cost, accessible, mental health services in the community. The Abbe Center for Community Mental Health is a treatment center with outpatient services, program of assertive community treatment (PACT) team, case management and direct support services, adult day treatment, transitional living services, and a community support program.

Employment Services. Goodwill Industries provides job training and employment placement for people with disabilities, veterans, and others needing employment or job training assistance**.** The organization has been providing these services in Cedar Rapids the past couple of years, particularly with veterans who are homeless. Kirkwood Community College provides a variety of skills training programs, including a "skills to employment program" that is co-operated with Iowa Workforce Development.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

Emergency Shelter Services

-Cedar Valley Friends of the Family assists women and children fleeing domestic and sexual violence with temporary shelter.

-Family Promise is an “interfaith hospitality network.” Their “Host Congregations” provide overnight lodging and meals a few times a year for one week for three to five families (nine beds total).

-Foundation 2 Youth Shelter, is an emergency shelter for youth between the ages of 11 and 17. 4 beds are reserved for non-system youth (those not referred by the DHS).

-Mission of Hope Shelter, a 12-bed facility, provides emergency shelter for adult men.

-St. John of the Cross Catholic Worker House, an 18-bed facility, provides emergency shelter for women, children, and married couples.

-Waypoint Madge Phillips Center, a 40-bed facility, provides emergency shelter for women and children who are homeless.

-Willis Dady Emergency Shelter, a 44-bed facility, provides emergency shelter for men and families (space for 16 single men and 4 families).

Transitional Housing

-Area Substance Abuse Council (ASAC) Adult Residential Halfway House is a 10-bed facility that provides transitional housing for adult men and women (18 or older) who have completed the Adult Residential substance abuse treatment program and need additional support.

-ASAC Heart of Iowa Halfway House, a 36-bed facility, provides a substance abuse treatment program for pregnant women/women with children.

-Catherine McAuley Center, a 15-bed facility, provides transitional housing for women over 18 years of age.

-Cross Roads Mission, a 4-bed facility, provides 2, 1-bedroom transitional apartments.

-Hawkeye Area Community Action Program (HACAP) operates a transitional housing program, which provides 65 units of transitional housing (202-bed capacity) for homeless families in apartment complexes and scattered site units.

-The Safe Place Foundation, a 33-bed facility, provides an alcohol and drug-free transitional housing environment for people who are homeless and in early recovery.

-Waypoint’s Domestic Violence Program provides a 15 household program for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking

Permanent Supportive Housing

-Community Corrections Improvement Association (CCIA) CHoOSE Program provides permanent low-income housing with supportive services to stabilize homeless offenders.

-HACAP Chronically Homeless Project provides an 8-bed permanent supportive housing with supportive services program for individuals with disabling conditions who are chronically homeless.

-Partners United for Supportive Housing in Cedar Rapids (PUSH-CR) is a permanent supportive housing program for families in the child welfare system who are facing homelessness or a housing crisis.

Additional Services Targeted to Populations who are Homeless

-The Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program provides a range of services and supports for veterans and their families in Cedar Rapids.

- The Abbe Center for Community Mental Health runs a Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) program that provides outpatient mental health services targeted to populations who are homeless. This program also conducts street outreach to homeless populations.

- Area Substance Abuse Council (ASAC) Heart of Iowa Halfway House provides targeted supportive services to homeless women recovering from substance abuse, including child care and legal assistance.

-The Homeless Children's Trust Fund (sponsored by HACAP) provides assistance to children whose families are homeless and/or living in transitional housing by providing funds for emergency needs including clothing, back-to-school supplies, health care, and emergency, short-term childcare.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

This section supplements NA-45—Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment with a brief summary of the services and facilities available in Cedar Rapids to special needs populations.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

The special needs populations in Cedar Rapids include the elderly, people with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, individuals with substance use disorders and mental health issues, and individuals living with HIV/AIDS. Each has unique housing needs and each group faces barriers in finding housing, especially housing that will meet their specific needs.

Service needs mentioned frequently across special needs populations during the public participation process included mental health services, transportation, financial literacy services, short-term financial assistance, and education and employment skills training.

Please see NA-45 for a more detailed discussion of the characteristics and needs of the special needs populations in Cedar Rapids.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

Supportive housing services across the community are needed for a variety of special needs populations, including people with mental illnesses, individuals with disabilities, formerly incarcerated individuals, and individuals leaving substance abuse treatment. Stakeholders noted that there are few options for permanent supportive housing or ongoing supportive services in the community. This is a particularly critical gap for special needs populations like individuals with mental illnesses as service providers note that many clients with chronic mental illnesses have problems finding landlords that will rent to them because they have past issues and may not pass the background check. The information for the specific programs listed below is drawn from interviews with stakeholders, as well as information from the websites of the organizations.

Abbe Center for Community Mental Health provides outpatient treatment to meet the mental health needs of community residents. In addition, their transitional living services are “designed for persons with chronic debilitating mental illness who are leaving institutional care and beginning community living.” The program provides intensive, on-site services on a short-term basis, and as clients become

more self-sufficient, they are provided with assistance in securing independent housing and planning for follow-up supportive services. Through their community support program, clients are assisted in a variety of settings, including on-site, in community settings, or in the home. Services are provided for "persons with serious and persistent mental illness to function within the community. Services include outreach efforts, crisis intervention, referrals to community resources, illness and medication education and individual group skill building."

Affordable Housing Network, Inc. (AHNI), one of the largest affordable housing providers in Cedar Rapids, operates Geneva Tower in downtown Cedar Rapids. Geneva Tower is a HUD-funded, affordable housing apartment complex for seniors aged 62 and older and adults with disabilities. The building has 183 units of efficiencies and one-bedroom apartments. According to an interview with the executive director of AHNI, as of January 2015, Geneva Tower was at 98 percent capacity. Given that 88 percent of Geneva Tower residents have been diagnosed with a mental illness, beginning in August of 2014, Abbe Center for Community Mental Health started working with AHNI to provide supportive housing services onsite at Geneva Towers.

Please see the sections on transitional housing and permanent supportive housing services in MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services for a description of supportive housing services targeted to homeless populations that may be available for individuals who have been discharged from a mental or physical health institution and are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division intends to continue providing funds to nonprofit partners for supportive services.

Seniors. During year one, it is anticipated that the City will spend $15,000 in a partnership with a nonprofit agency that will provide services related to the needs of seniors, including housing rehabilitation, so that low income seniors may age in place. This will benefit three to five households and assist with 5-year goals of preserving existing owner-occupied housing stock.
Youth. During year one, 450 at-risk youths from low income families will be served through before and after school programs, summer programs, and studying and tutoring programs, through two agencies at the cost of $8,875 and assist with the 5-year goals to support public service activities.

Housing. During year one, low- to moderate-income households will be assisted with owner-occupied general housing rehabilitation needs through the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division Offices with a total of $282,530 funded to help 33 households,

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helping to preserve existing owner-occupied housing stock. One home will be built with a partnering agency for $18,934 for a low income homebuyer helping to expand affordable homeowner housing stock. Three single-family residents will be rehabilitated into safe, sanitary, and affordable rental properties for low- to moderate-income households through a partnership with a local nonprofit using $150,000 of entitlement funds, helping to expand affordable rental housing stock. Fifteen low-to moderate-income households will also receive down-payment assistance for a First Time Homebuyer program that is being funded using $74,449 in entitlement funds to help with direct financial assistance to homebuyers.

Other Low- to Moderate-Income Needs. During year one, the City will partner with three local nonprofits to assist with facility improvements that will benefit 1,132 low- to moderate-income people at a cost of $23,496 in entitlement funds to help with the goal of providing public service facility and infrastructure improvements. During year one, 656 low- to moderate-income people will benefit from transportation services between the hours of 2 am and 6 am when the city transit system is not operational helping with the goal to support public service activities. This service is provided by a non-profit organization offering low-cost fares for transportation throughout Cedar Rapids and is being funded in the amount of $25,000. Health care needs for 9,300 low- to moderate-income individuals will be addressed through a partnership with a local nonprofit providing services to those unable to afford health care with funding in the amount of $35,000 to help provide support to public service activities. Resource Centers will be operated to serve 650 low- to moderate-income people through two local neighborhood nonprofit agencies utilizing $8,877 to offer staffing support for referral services and general needs assistance such as toiletry provisions and meal programs to further support public service activities.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The discussion above includes the activities that will be undertaken in the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs of persons who are not homeless but have other special needs.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division will update its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) in 2016. The last AI, completed in October 2014, found no public policies in Cedar Rapids that negatively affect the development of affordable housing.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

This section provides an overview of the economic and community development climates in Cedar Rapids. The data in the tables were pre-populated by HUD. Please note that even though Public Administration is listed at zero in the table below, the City of Cedar Rapids employs 1,311 people, and Linn County, whose offices are in Cedar Rapids, employs 788 people.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	183	28	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	5,599	8,691	11	10	-1
Construction	2,714	3,725	5	4	-1
Education and Health Care Services	8,727	14,590	17	17	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,013	9,080	10	10	0
Information	2,683	3,836	5	4	-1
Manufacturing	10,125	18,515	20	21	1
Other Services	1,912	3,235	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,829	4,689	5	5	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	6,874	11,698	13	13	0
Transportation and Warehousing	2,613	6,673	5	8	3
Wholesale Trade	2,323	3,595	5	4	-1
Total	51,595	88,355	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

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Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	70,631
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	66,766
Unemployment Rate	5.47
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.75
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.83

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	15,301
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,749
Service	7,099
Sales and office	17,807
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	5,038
Production, transportation and material moving	3,794

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	54,744	86%
30-59 Minutes	7,788	12%
60 or More Minutes	1,276	2%
Total	***63,808***	***100%***

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	2,108	204	1,267
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12,399	923	3,229
Some college or Associate's degree	19,916	921	3,691

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Bachelor's degree or higher	18,775	487	2,181

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	102	201	185	458	856
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,509	913	573	1,249	1,578
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,223	3,855	3,382	9,314	6,631
Some college, no degree	6,483	5,125	4,174	7,250	3,700
Associate's degree	1,089	2,540	1,968	3,490	586
Bachelor's degree	1,463	5,344	4,051	6,158	1,788
Graduate or professional degree	151	1,127	1,556	3,219	1,158

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,164
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28,028
Some college or Associate's degree	33,423
Bachelor's degree	47,211
Graduate or professional degree	62,191

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

According to the Business Activity table above (Table 14), the major employment sectors in Cedar Rapids include Manufacturing (19 percent of all jobs), Education and Health Care Services (15 percent of all jobs), Retail Trade (12 percent of all jobs), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (10 percent of all jobs), and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (9 percent of all jobs). According to data on the largest employers in the Cedar Rapids metro area available on the website of the Cedar Rapids Metro Economic Alliance, major employers include Rockwell Collins, employing nearly 9,000 workers in the

Manufacturing industry. Other large employers include Transamerica in the Insurance/Financial industry; St. Luke's Hospital and Mercy Medical Center; the Cedar Rapids Community School District and Kirkwood Community College; the City of Cedar Rapids; and Nordstrom Direct (in the Logistics/Distribution industry).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

According to an interview with the City of Cedar Rapids Economic Development Liaison, Development Services, the number one issue for Cedar Rapids employers is workforce availability. The unemployment rate in Cedar Rapids is very low at three percent and filling available positions can be a challenge. A related need is employment and skills training. Replacing aging workers through recruitment is difficult as it is harder to attract younger workers who may prefer to live in larger cities. The Cedar Rapids Metro Economic Alliance found in their most recent business survey of primary sector firms (manufacturing) in Cedar Rapids that there is significant need for employees in skilled trades such as welding and CNC machinists. Entry level customer service workers are also needed, particularly for call centers.

Increasing workforce mobility through improvements to the transportation infrastructure, particularly public transit bus service, is a primary need of the business community. As the City of Cedar Rapids Economic Development Liaison pointed out, Nordstrom Direct, one of the largest employers in Cedar Rapids (employing 1,200 people in the Logistics/Distribution industry) has a large center than runs three shifts, but employees cannot get there without a car. Similarly, CCB Packaging, another company listed as one of the largest employers in the Cedar Rapids metro area, has a packing facility in Hiawatha, a city about five miles to the north of Cedar Rapids, that cannot be reached without a personal vehicle.

Transportation needs and challenges were repeatedly discussed by residents and stakeholders during the public participation process. Residents noted that an increasing mismatch exists in the city (and surrounding metro area) between the areas where people can afford to live and the areas of available employment, requiring greater transportation options and planning. Public transportation cost and schedules (buses only run until 6 pm and do not run on Sundays) were cited as key barriers to worker mobility and employment options as second or third shift work and commuting to employment locations that are not on bus routes are not an option unless you have access to a vehicle. Key public transportation issues identified include schedules (increasing the hours and days of operation, as well as number and frequency of routes), cost (introducing subsidies), and accessibility (public, accessible transport near housing and services). Cedar Rapids residents also noted the need for attention to long-term planning and expansion of the public transportation infrastructure.

A related issue is the need to make Cedar Rapids a more walkable and bikable city. In response to the survey of residents conducted by the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division in January 2015, when asked what they would change about their neighborhood if they could, the most frequently cited suggestions included: add bike lanes/paths, cleaner streets/sidewalks, and add sidewalks.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

During the public participation process, participants listed public infrastructure improvements, such as improvement to roads, as a high priority need.

The City of Cedar Rapids has a number of planned public infrastructure investment projects for street repair that are likely to impact job and business growth opportunities during the planning period by creating jobs and increasing mobility and the flow of traffic.

According to the City of Cedar Rapids Capital Improvement Project Manager in the Public Works Department, the City's long-term Streets Plan is currently being revised based on funding to be received from the recent passage of a local option sales tax. The revised long-term Streets Plan will cover the next nine years. The approximately $18 million in revenue expected to be received annually from the local option sales tax for repairs to existing streets is proposed to be allocated between local, mostly residential streets (60 percent), and to arterial streets (40 percent). This is likely to result in an increased investment in streets in the older, generally lower income areas of the City in the short term.

In an effort to promote job and business growth, the City of Cedar Rapids has hired City Market, a retail recruitment firm, to aggressively attract retailers absent from the local market. These retailers will provide employment in the service industry.

These changes will likely create more opportunities for job and business growth by increasing employment, mobility, and the flow of traffic.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

According to the data in the Educational Attainment by Age table above (Table 19), 35 percent of residents have a High School GED or less, 27 percent have a Bachelor's degree or Graduate degree, and 38 percent have attained some college or an Associate's degree. Generally, the relationship between the number of jobs and available workers provided in the final column of the Business Activity table above (Table 14) indicates that there are sufficient jobs for workers across the range of industries in Cedar Rapids.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Kirkwood Community College has a number of workforce training programs in place. The college works with local employers to develop custom training programs to meet their workforce training needs. Kirkwood Community College also administers grants and distributes workforce grant funds. One Kirkwood Community College training initiative, the "skills to employment program," is co-operated with Iowa Workforce Development.

The City of Cedar Rapids is partnering with Iowa State University to explore employment and training opportunities in the biosciences and engineering fields.

Currently, a Regional Workforce Development Plan is under development. Led by Kirkwood Community College, the Corridor Alliance (a seven-county regional effort that includes Linn, Johnson, Jones, Benton, Iowa, Cedar, and Washington counties) is a consortium of economic development leaders who are developing a regional plan for workforce development.

These programs and initiatives are examples of activities in Cedar Rapids to address the workforce needs of the business community and expand employment opportunities. Expanded employment opportunities will allow more individuals and families to afford housing.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Yes, the City of Cedar Rapids does participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) through the U.S. Economic Development Administration.

The City of Cedar Rapids Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Phase IV Report, published August 4, 2014, notes that the new economic development strategy of the City of Cedar Rapids will be organized around three strategic objectives:

1. Clarify the City's Role in Economic Development
2. Grow and Diversify the Regional Workforce, and
3. Grow and Diversify the Economy

Clarify the City's Role in Economic Development. Four key strategies have been identified to accomplish the first goal, including expanding the Cedar Rapids Economic Development Department, becoming a strong regional partner, developing partnerships with universities, and branding and marketing Cedar Rapids.

Grow and Diversify the Regional Workforce. The strategies identified to grow and diversify the workforce include developing training and certifications to meet the needs of target industries and in-demand skills, developing workforce skills early, focusing on developing assets to attract young professionals, and recruiting talented workers from outside the region.

Grow and Diversify the Economy. Strategies identified include business retention and expansion, supporting and growing small businesses, cultivating entrepreneurship, focusing on industry-specific strategies for economic development, and examining incentives.

These initiatives coordinate with the Consolidated Plan by focusing on increasing economic development, job training and opportunities, and workforce salaries by augmenting workforce skills and employment options.

Discussion

Cedar Rapids is actively engaged in a number of planning efforts and initiatives to enhance economic and community development, both locally and regionally. Several workforce development initiatives are in place to increase the skills of the workforce, a major economic development initiative is in place to attract and retain new businesses, and a new local option sales tax will allow much needed infrastructure improvements. These and other plans will support the Consolidated Plan by expanding economic opportunities for individuals and families seeking housing. Please see above for more detail.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Yes. According to the CPD mapping software (see http://egis.hud.gov), there are several areas in the city where more than 40 percent of housing units occupied by households at the 30-50 percent AMI level and the 0-30 percent AMI level have at least one of the four Severe Housing Problems (lacks kitchen, lacks complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, and/or severe cost burden). Please see Appendix A for CPD maps showing areas of low income concentration and areas that have severe housing problems.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

A “minority area” as defined by HUD is a neighborhood in which the percentage of persons of a particular racial or ethnic minority is at least 20 points higher than that minority's percentage in the housing market as a whole; the neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons is at least 20 points higher than the total percentage of minorities for the housing market area as a whole; or in the case of a metropolitan area, the neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons exceeds 50 percent of its population.

The “housing market area” as defined by HUD is the region where it is likely that renters and purchasers would be drawn for a particular housing project. Generally the housing market area is the Cedar Rapids Metropolitan Area.

One Census tract in Cedar Rapids has between 22 and 45 percent African American residents. The overall African American population in Cedar Rapids is about 6 percent. This Census tract is also the only Census tract with more than 33 percent “extreme low income” households. One Census tract has a population of between 7 and 23 percent Hispanic residents. The overall population of persons of Hispanic origin in Cedar Rapids is about 3 percent. Please see Appendix A for CPD maps showing areas of minority concentration.

Four Census tracts have more than 43 percent low income households, one in the south of the city and three in the center of the city. Please see Appendix A for CPD maps showing areas of low income concentration.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

Many of the areas in which households at the 30-50 percent AMI level and 0-30 percent AMI level live are also areas where over 80 percent of housing units were built before 1980. These housing units are likely in need of rehabilitation. Overall, 67 percent of housing units in Cedar Rapids were built before

1980. Please see CPD maps in Appendix A that show low income areas and areas with houses built before 1980.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Yes, these market areas contain many assets and opportunities, which are likely to sustain revitalization of the areas. The Wellington Heights revitalization is creating significant opportunity in one of these areas.

Building off of the Cedar Rapids Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2010), EnvisionCR proposes new park sites in growth areas of Cedar Rapids that would add approximately 285 acres to the existing park system. Many of the existing and proposed parks are located in low to moderate income areas. In addition to expanding park space, EnvisionCR also proposes an expansive trail network to connect parks and neighborhoods, which would address some of the needs cited by residents; during the public participation process, residents cited "walkable," green neighborhoods as a high priority need.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

One of the opportunities is to improve street conditions in these older areas of the city. Over the next nine years, the City of Cedar Rapids plans to invest in city-wide street repairs. The approximately $18 million in revenue expected to be received annually from the local option sales tax for repairs to existing streets is proposed to allocated between local, mostly residential streets (60 percent), and to arterial streets (40 percent). This is likely to result in an increased investment in streets in the older, generally lower income areas of the city in the short term.

Additional strategic opportunities include expanding transportation options to connect these areas to available jobs, bringing local businesses into these areas, and rehabilitating housing in these areas of concentration.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Overall, the Consolidated Plan goals and priorities for the City of Cedar Rapids have stayed consistent.

- Affordable housing preservation, production, and access,
- Homelessness services and prevention activities, offering shelters and transitional housing programs,
- Public service support activities for the very poor through moderate income households and beyond. Services are targeted at populations and situations with the highest need or those at greatest risk, including youth, seniors, domestic violence, and disability.

The Strategic Plan addresses the needs of the community based on information from several sources. Feedback from the community, through a survey, open house, and stakeholder discussion, highlighted individual concerns and needs, as did the Point-in-Time report by the Continuum of Care. The market analysis showed gaps and areas to focus efforts and funds to meet the needs of the community overall. Census data and demographic information from previous grant allocations show how funds are distributed across groups and need areas.

Given the complexity of homelessness and poverty, the approach to serving these populations is multi-faceted. The City of Cedar Rapids relies principally on the following federal funding sources: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV), Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Grant (LHCG), and Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC).

CDBG and HOME program funds are allocated to area agencies and non-profits to address the needs of the community. Priority is given to programs and services that serve the lowest-income households and the greatest need activities as identified in the Consolidated Plan. Partner agencies range from neighborhood associations to local non-profit organizations, regional agencies, and national programs. These efforts are aided through the Linn County Continuum of Care Planning and Policy Council, ensuring funds are allocated efficiently and effectively.

Special attention is paid to a number of strategic areas. This includes barriers to affordable housing, homelessness strategies, lead based paint hazards, and anti-poverty strategies. This plan will address each area in detail.

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SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	**Area Name:**	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	**Area Name:**	Coe Mt. Vernon
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	

	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	**Area Name:**	Riverside - Oak Hill
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
4	**Area Name:**	Time Check St. Patrick's
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
5	**Area Name:**	Youngs Hill Kingston

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	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
6	**Area Name:**	Citywide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

Although the City of Cedar Rapids does not set aside funding for any specific geographic areas, the City does try to focus efforts in the core CDBG neighborhoods: Cedar Lake Daniel's Park, Coe Mt. Vernon, Time Check St. Patrick's, Riverside-Oak Hill, and Youngs Hill Kingston. These neighborhoods were selected to be core CDBG neighborhoods based on their qualifications of having predominately larger percentages of low- to moderate-income households and the oldest and most in-need housing stock. These market areas contain many assets and opportunities, which are likely to sustain revitalization of the areas.

Building off of the Cedar Rapids Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2010), EnvisionCR proposes new park sites in growth areas of Cedar Rapids that would add approximately 285 acres to the existing park system. Many of the existing and proposed parks are located in low to moderate income areas. In addition to expanding park space, EnvisionCR also proposes an expansive trail network to connect parks and neighborhoods, which would address some of the needs cited by residents; during the public participation process, residents cited "walkable," green neighborhoods as a high priority need.

One of the opportunities is to improve street conditions in these older areas of the city. Over the next nine years, the City of Cedar Rapids plans to invest in city-wide street repairs. The approximately $18 million in revenue expected to be received annually from the local option sales tax for repairs to existing streets is proposed to allocated between local, mostly residential streets (60 percent), and to arterial streets (40 percent). This is likely to result in an increased investment in streets in the older, generally lower income areas of the city in the short term.

Additional strategic opportunities include expanding transportation options to connect these areas to available jobs, bringing local businesses into these areas, and rehabilitating housing in these areas of concentration.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Housing for Low Income Renters
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston
	Associated Goals	Affordable Rental Housing Stock
	Description	Activities that will be included in this priority include rental housing creation and rehabilitation for low- to moderate-income households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, market analysis, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that rental projects are needed for low- to moderate-income households.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Housing for Low Income Homeowners
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston
	Associated Goals	Affordable Homeowner Housing Stock Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers
	Description	Activities that will be associated with this priority will include the creation and rehabilitaiton of housing stock for the purpose of a future low- to moderate-income owner-occupant. In addition this priority will also include activities that provide direct financial assistance for low- to moderate-income homebuyers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, market analysis, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that there is a need for affordable owner-occupied housing. Public participation showed an especially high need for affordable owner-occupied housing. Citizen surveys showed that their is a strong need for down-payment assistance so that renters could transition into homeowners.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Services and Facilities for Homeless
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston
	Associated Goals	Services and Support for Homelessness & Prevention
	Description	Activities under this priority will include services provided directly to homeless or near homeless and public facility improvements for the agencies providing shelter or other homeless services to the homeless or near homeless population.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, market analysis, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that services and support are needed for homeless and near homeless populations.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston
	Associated Goals	Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock
	Description	Activities that are addressed by this priority include projects that rehabilitate housing for low- to moderate-income owner-occupied households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, market analysis, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that owner-occupied housing rehabilitation is needed for low- to moderate-income households. Due to the age of housing stock and lead based paint hazards shown throughout this plan and strong reactions during public participation it is clear that there is a strong need for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Services and Facilities for Seniors
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Associated Goals	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure Public Service Activities
	Description	Activities that will be funded under this priority will include any direct services or facility improvements for seniors.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that there is a strong need for senior services and facilities.
6	**Priority Need Name**	Services and Facilities for Youth (19 and Under)
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston
	Associated Goals	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure Public Service Activities
	Description	This priority will include activities that serve youth 19 years of age and under as well as facility improvements for agencies service youth 19 years of age and under.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that youth ages 19 and under are in need of supportive services.
7	**Priority Need Name**	Services and Facilities for Disabled
	Priority Level	High

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston
	Associated Goals	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure Public Service Activities
	Description	Activities for this priority will include services for disabled individuals or households as well as facility improvements for agencies that serve the disabled population.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment and opinions shared through public participation showed that their are unmet needs for disabled populations.
8	**Priority Need Name**	Services and Facilities for Domestic Violence
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Victims of Domestic Violence Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston

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	Associated Goals	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure Public Service Activities
	Description	Activities that will have this priority will involve services for domestic violence victims and facility improvements for agencies providing services to domestic violence victims.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, market analysis, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that domestic violence victims are in need of services and support.
9	**Priority Need Name**	Health Care Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston
	Associated Goals	Public Service Activities
	Description	Activities with this priority will include health care services for low- to moderate-income households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, market analysis, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that health care is a strong concern and that their are unmet needs in the community.

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10	**Priority Need Name**	LMI Household Services and Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston
	Associated Goals	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure Public Service Activities
	Description	Activities that will use this priority will be general activities that provide services for low- to moderate-income individuals or households or facility improvements for agencies providing general services to low- to moderate-income households.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, market analysis, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that while there is still a need for general services for individuals that are low- to moderate-income earners.
11	**Priority Need Name**	Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston
	Associated Goals	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure
	Description	Activities that will meet this priority will involve the neighborhood infrastructure imrpovements in low- to moderate- income benefit areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, market analysis, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that infrastructure improvments are needed in the City.
12	**Priority Need Name**	Transportation Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston
	Associated Goals	Public Service Activities
	Description	Activities that are using this priority will include activities that assist with transportation needs for low- to moderate-income individuals or households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment, market analysis, and strong opinions shared throughout the public participation process showed that transportation is a strong need for low- to moderate-income individuals and households. Citizen surveys showed that transportation is one of the greatest needs and solving transportation problems can help with childcare and employment issues.

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Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City of Cedar Rapids does not use HOME funds for TBRA do to the limited size of entitlement funds.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City of Cedar Rapids does not use HOME funds for TBRA do to the limited size of entitlement funds.
New Unit Production	Housing affordability is likely to become more of a concern in Cedar Rapids as housing costs continue to rise. The median house value increased by 39 percent, from $92,900 in 2000 to $129,200 in 2011, and median rents increased by 19 percent, from $447 in 2000 to $532 in 2011, while median income increased by only 17 percent, from $43,704 in 2000 to $51,108 in 2011. As rents and home values are increasing at a faster rate than income, the supply of affordable housing can be expected to decrease without investment in affordable housing. The production of affordable housing is therefore a high priority for the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning Department, Housing Services Division.
Rehabilitation	The majority (67 percent) of housing units in Cedar Rapids were built before 1980. During the public participation process, available affordable housing was characterized as being older, and therefore associated with greater potential health issues such as lead-based paint, and having fewer accessibility features; more run down; and in less safe neighborhoods with fewer community amenities. Given the aging of the general housing stock and the quality issues associated with the affordable housing stock in Cedar Rapids, the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning Department, Housing Services Division will continue to prioritize rehabilitation of existing homes.
Acquisition, including preservation	

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

This section discusses the resources that will be used to meet the goals of the 2015-2020 Five-year Consolidated Plan. These resources are financial, involve partnership opportunities, and include the ability to leverage additional funds. The information in the table below is pre-populated by HUD.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,025,249	20,000	0	1,045,249	3,900,006	Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan was determined by taking a two percent reduction from the allocation annually.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	270,425	23,000	0	293,425	1,028,686	Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan was determined by taking a two percent reduction from the allocation annually.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Subrecipients are encouraged to leverage the HOME Investment Partnership and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding, by seeking other funding sources, to the extent practical. The diversification of funding sources helps to reduce dependence on the HOME and CDBG programs that are annually subject to budget cuts, as the policies shift at the federal level. Leveraging also decreases the amount of HOME and CDBG funding needed for each project, allowing the jurisdiction to assist more projects.

The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division is the lead agency for the administration of CDBG and HOME funding. The Housing Services Division utilizes three methods of leveraging to maximize affordable housing program dollars:

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1. A lien for the amount of assistance received is placed on properties purchased by first time home buyers receiving Homebuyer Assistance through the HOME program. This allows the Housing Services Division to recapture assistance funds if the home is no longer the principle residence of the first-time home buyer receiving assistance. The recapture is prorated based on the affordability year the grant is in.

2. Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Liens Filed Before September 17, 2003

Homeowner rehabilitation activities required a property lien for the amount of the rehabilitation work that was provided. The rehabilitation lien is on a descending scale so that 5 percent is reduced each year that the homeowner remains in the home. When a ten-year period has passed, 50 percent of the rehabilitation still remains on the lien for the duration of that owner's life in the home. Should the homeowner vacate, sell the property, or decide to rent the property, the amount of the lien would be due at that time.

3. Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Liens September 17, 2003 and After

In consideration of the financial assistance provided for rehabilitation, a property lien is signed by the homeowner. Rehabilitation liens placed September 17, 2003 and after are on a descending scale so that 10 percent of the grant is reduced each year that the homeowner remains in the home. When the ten-year period has passed, the lien will be forgiven. The lien allows for the recapture of the remaining grant assistance if the property is sold, transferred, vacated, or used as rental property. Homeowners wishing to refinance their property may request that the Housing Services Division subordinate the lien provided there is sufficient equity to cover the lien. A $75.00 processing fee is charged to subordinate a lien. A fee of $75.00 is also charged for releases of liens recorded prior to July 1, 2013.

In regard to a specific programmatic match, the CDBG Program does not have a match requirement; the HOME program, however, does have a required match. The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division anticipates the match requirement to be satisfied with excess match generated by activities of the City's Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's) – such as the Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Inc. (HACAP) and Affordable Housing Network, Inc. (AHNI). Local sources may include private donations, below market interest rate financing, property tax abatement, or municipal infrastructure improvements. In the event that sufficient match is not generated, the City of Cedar Rapids has established an account within the City's general fund for a direct cash contribution.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

It is possible that publicly owned land acquired after the 2008 flood may be used to address the needs in this plan, specifically development of single family affordable housing units.

Discussion

The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division utilizes three methods of leveraging to maximize affordable housing program dollars specifically by leveraging income earned from liens. Match requirements for the HOME program is anticipated to be met by excess match generated by activities of the City's Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's), in addition to local sources of matching funds. Please see above for more detail.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Affordable Housing Network, Inc. (AHNI)	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
Cedar Valley Habitat for Humanity	Non-profit organizations	Ownership neighborhood improvements	Region
CEDAR RAPIDS	Government	Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
Aging Services	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
ASAC	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	State
Catherine McAuley Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Foundation 2		Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
St. John of the Cross Catholic Worker House	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Community Health Free Clinic	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region

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Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
HACAP - Transitional Housing Services	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental neighborhood improvements	State
Neighborhood Transportation Services, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Oak Hill Jackson Neighborhood Association	Non-profit organizations	neighborhood improvements public services	Other
Olivet Neighborhood Mission	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Tanager Place	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	State
Waypoint Services	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
Wellington Heights Neighborhood Association	Non-profit organizations	neighborhood improvements public services	Other
Willis Dady Emergency Shelter	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The Housing Services Division of the City of Cedar Rapids' Community Development and Planning Department administers the CDBG and HOME programs. The organizations in the Institutional Delivery Structure table above have requested public services funding and are likely partners in the delivery of services to help meet the Consolidated Plan goals for Cedar Rapids. Cedar Rapids City Council funding priorities for CDBG and HOME funds are reviewed annually prior to the release of the funding applications. Once funding applications are released, the City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division hosts a mandatory meeting for all applicants to train them in CDBG and HOME program funding priorities, requirements, and application expectations. Once applications are received they are distributed to the City of Cedar Rapids Grants and Programs Citizens

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Advisory Committee for review. The Grants and Programs Citizen Advisory Committee then makes funding recommendations to City Council. City Council will then either approve or deny funding based upon the Committee's recommendations.

The institutional structure of Cedar Rapids is fairly large for a city of its size. There are a wide range of service providers that serve a variety of community needs. In addition to agencies directly receiving CDBG or HOME program funds through the City, service provision by a number of agencies is coordinated through the Linn County Continuum of Care Planning and Policy Council. The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division works closely with area social service agencies and participates in the Linn County Continuum of Care and the Local Homeless Coordinating Board. As it relates to Economic Development activities, the City has typically partnered with agencies such as the Metro Area Economic Alliance to attract and retain businesses and jobs. Economic Development is promoted using a variety of State and local funding mechanisms, rather than CDBG or HOME funds. These partnerships are important to identifying needs and delivering services.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X		X
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		

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Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

A variety of services are available in Cedar Rapids for low income populations that the homeless can utilize. As homeless services providers noted, services targeted specifically to homeless populations largely consist of emergency shelter, transitional housing services, and street outreach. Services are coordinated, to a large extent, through the Linn County Continuum of Care Planning and Policy Council. The coordinated intake and assessment process across homeless shelters in Cedar Rapids is impacting efficient needs identification among clients, referrals, and communication across the system. Some supportive services are available for non-housing needs that are targeted specifically to homeless populations, but additional targeted supportive services are needed. See section MA 30 for more detail.

Feedback from the public participation process cited a number of challenges to meeting the needs of individuals and families in Cedar Rapids who are homeless. Participants noted that the number of emergency shelters and transitional housing options do not fully meet the needs. Some existing shelters are closing due to funding issues. Overcrowding in shelters and waiting lists for transitional housing were mentioned, as well as the lack of shelter options for nontraditional families. Generally speaking, although there is a wide variety of service provision in the community, it is not sufficient to fully meet the needs.

After housing and related financial assistance such as rapid re-housing funds and deposit, rental, and utility assistance, the primary needs of people experiencing homelessness in Cedar Rapids are transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and supportive services, particularly in the areas of mental health (for adults and children) and substance abuse issues, health care issues, transportation subsidies, and employment and job training. Additional street outreach is needed to connect with homeless individuals and families not being served by shelters or other social service providers.

Youth who are homeless and youth transitioning out of the foster care system share some common problems that were highlighted by social service providers. Challenges include the difficulty of finding independent housing without a co-signor for youth younger than 18 and lacking a credit history, the shortage of affordable apartments near public transport and employment options, and the lack of housing options for pregnant or parenting teens. Youth transitioning out of foster care are also at risk of homelessness. These populations were highlighted as being in particular need of transitional and supportive housing.

Needs cited for the veteran population include affordable housing, employment, food assistance, and transportation services. A higher percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness are living on the

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streets (not in shelters) than other homeless populations, and street outreach to this population is needed.

Supportive housing services across the community are needed for a variety of special needs populations, including the population that is homeless, people with mental illnesses, individuals with disabilities, formerly incarcerated individuals, and individuals leaving substance abuse treatment. Stakeholders noted that there are few options for permanent supportive housing or ongoing supportive services in the community. This is a particularly critical gap for special needs populations like individuals with mental illnesses as service providers note that many clients with chronic mental illnesses have problems finding landlords that will rent to them because they have past issues and may not pass the background check.

Service needs mentioned frequently across special needs populations included mental health services, transportation, financial literacy services, short-term financial assistance, and education and employment skills training.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

The strength in the delivery system for persons experiencing homelessness is the coordinated intake and assessment process and the level of communication among service providers. There is also a good deal of communication among service providers serving non-homeless special needs populations that impacts needs identification and the effective delivery of services. The most significant gap in the service delivery system is not having sufficient supportive services to help individuals address their needs. Please see above for more detail.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division will continue to partner with community organizations to identify community needs and identify solutions to address these needs, as well as support community organizations in their efforts to provide assistance to homeless, at-risk homeless, and other special needs populations in Cedar Rapids. As funds allow, the Housing Services Division will also contribute to increasing the affordable housing stock in Cedar Rapids through partnerships for the production of affordable housing, as well as promote the preservation and maintenance of existing housing through its Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Rental Housing Stock	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide	Affordable Housing for Low Income Renters	HOME: $400,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 8 Household Housing Unit
2	Affordable Homeowner Housing Stock	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide	Affordable Housing for Low Income Homeowners	HOME: $200,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide	Affordable Housing for Low Income Homeowners	HOME: $550,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 110 Households Assisted
4	Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock	1915	1919	Affordable Housing	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: $1,425,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 175 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Services and Support for Homelessness & Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide	Services and Facilities for Homeless	CDBG: $490,000	Homelessness Prevention: 5000 Persons Assisted
6	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide	Services and Facilities for Seniors Services and Facilities for Youth (19 and Under) Services and Facilities for Disabled Services and Facilities for Domestic Violence LMI Household Services and Facilities Infrastructure	CDBG: $115,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Public Service Activities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide	Services and Facilities for Seniors Services and Facilities for Youth (19 and Under) Services and Facilities for Disabled Services and Facilities for Domestic Violence Health Care Services LMI Household Services and Facilities Transportation Services	CDBG: $370,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40000 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Affordable Rental Housing Stock
	Goal Description	The goal is to expand affordable rental housing through creation of units with the rehabilitaiton of substandard units to serve low- to moderate-income households.

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2	**Goal Name**	Affordable Homeowner Housing Stock
	Goal Description	The goal is to expand affordable homeowner housing stock through the rehabilitaiton existing units or the creation of new units for low- to moderate-income homebuyers.
3	**Goal Name**	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers
	Goal Description	The goal is to provide direct financial assistance for low- to moderate-income homebuyers.
4	**Goal Name**	Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock
	Goal Description	The goal is to preserve existing owner-occupied housing units for low- to moderate-income housholds.
5	**Goal Name**	Services and Support for Homelessness & Prevention
	Goal Description	The goal is to provide homeless services and support services for homelessness prevention.
6	**Goal Name**	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The goal is to provide public service facility and infastructure improvements that will benefit low- to moderate- income individuals and households.
7	**Goal Name**	Public Service Activities
	Goal Description	The goal is to support public service activities that are serving low- to moderate-income individuals, seniors, youth, disabled, and domestic violence victims.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Through programs provided by the City of Cedar Rapids and partnering agencies it is anticipated that over the next five years 50 extremely low-income households, 85 low-income households, and 163 moderate-income households will receive some form of affordable housing assistance.

It is estimated that through expansion of rental housing stock four extremely low-income households, two low-income households, and two moderate-income households will benefit.Through the expansion of homeowner housing stock it is anticipated that five low-income households will benefit. Through the preservation of existing owner-occupied housing stock it is anticipated that 46 extremely low-income households, 53 low-income households, and 76 moderate-income households will benefit. Through direct financial assistance to homebuyers it is anticipated that 25 low-income households and 85 moderate-income households will benefit.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

While the City of Cedar Rapids does not have public housing, it does administer the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. Of the voucher holders, over half are households with a person with disabilities. In Cedar Rapids, the wait for an accessible unit can be 6 months or greater. The need for an increase in the number of accessible units in Cedar Rapids is great among not only the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program participants but also the Cedar Rapids population as a whole.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is required by HUD to have a Resident Advisory Board. The board is composed of current Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program participants. The purpose of the board is to provide the housing authority and program participants a forum for sharing information about the Housing Authority's Annual Plan and Administrative Plan. The board provides comments on the plans; these comments are forwarded to HUD annually.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

The Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is not designated as 'troubled'. It is designated as a high performing housing authority.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division will update its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) in 2016. The last AI, completed in October 2014, found no public policies in Cedar Rapids that negatively affect the development of affordable housing.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Regulatory Barriers

Cedar Rapids' regulatory environment is not exclusionary. The City's Comprehensive Plan encourages the development of a mix of unit types at a variety of prices ranges throughout the City. In addition, changes to the City's zoning practices and planning procedures including site plan reviews encourage creativity among the development community and encourage increased housing densities, especially in the core urban districts to provide for greater affordability.

Land Use Controls

Changes to Residential Zoning Districts
New zoning classifications promote flexibility in undertaking residential developments, specifically mixed-use developments where there is a greater variety of housing products in a single development. The City adopted changes to minimum lot sizes for the Residential Traditional Neighborhood zoning classification to provide more in-fill opportunities in the core neighborhoods to enhance the City's residential stock.

New multifamily zoning classifications combined four older classifications into two new classifications offering greater flexibility in the development of multifamily structures. RMF-1-Multiple Family Residence Zone District provides areas for single-family and two family dwellings in addition to multifamily dwellings of moderate density. RMF-2 Multiple Family Residence Zone District maintains and provides areas for higher density residential uses, particularly in the Core neighborhoods of the City.

Mixed Use Zoning
Changes in the zoning ordinance have reduced the time and unpredictability of the approval process and provided additional means to use this zoning for this type of development. The City's zoning ordinance permits dwelling or rooming units on the upper floors of building and may be accomplished through the use of a PUD (Planned Unit Development) zoning where greater flexibility in mix of uses is permitted.

Group Homes and Emergency Shelters

Emergency Shelters
Cedar Rapids' zoning ordinance requires that all emergency shelters have a minimum separation of one-

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quarter mile from any other emergency shelter, group home, rehabilitation home or family home, boarding rooming house, crisis counseling center or similar structure. The number of staff is limited to no more than two (2) per shift and the shelter structure must be compatible in size and style with neighboring residential structures. A similar restriction is in place for a rehabilitation house.

Group Homes

According to the City of Cedar Rapids, a group consists of a residence for 6 (six) or more individuals including resident persons providing care and supervision in a family setting. Group homes must be duly approved and licensed according to applicable local and state requirements. The location of a group home carries an identical separation requirement as for emergency shelters, one-quarter mile from any other emergency shelter, group home, rehabilitation home or family home, boarding/rooming house and/or any other similar structure. The distance of separation must be measured from lot line to lot line.

Building Codes

The City's conventional building codes have not embraced highly restrictive housing standards adopted by some communities and as such, encourage the development of affordable housing. The Americans with Disabilities Act has added costs for some projects and the Act's standards are beyond local control.

Fees

Cedar Rapids' development fees have not typically sought to recoup the full cost of new development. This effectively shifts some costs back to existing tax and rate payers—many of whom are living in some of the older, more affordable housing in the City.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The goal for Services and Support for Homelessness and Prevention specifically addresses support for the homeless population. Both case management and staff support are included with this goal. As the Continuum of Care Point-in-Time reports shows, the causes or contributing factors to homelessness are varied, and this goal ensures the funding and support to address needs on an individual basis. Outreach staff assist unsheltered persons in securing appropriate shelter as well as in supporting stabilization efforts.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The strategic plan goal of Services and Support for Homelessness and Prevention continues from homeless outreach to support through to permanent housing. Accessing the housing continuum is more efficient in the community due to the coordinated intake process implemented by shelters and transitional housing providers. For the period July 1, 2014, through January 31, 2015, the Linn County Coordinated Intake and Assessment Pilot had triaged 1,014 households, including 1,835 individuals. Once part of the system, there is a household progress can be tracked, from entrance in the system to acquisition of housing.

Funding priorities ensure the facilities and services provided are available to the homeless population through the continuum of service providers in both emergency shelters and transitional housing.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Several goals address the needs of those moving from homelessness to stable housing. First, Services and Support for Homelessness and Prevention ensure assistance in navigating the community's resources. Case management and outreach staffing efforts offer individual support, and the coordinated intake system tracks progress. Rapid rehousing efforts have grown in recent years, with the continuum service providers combining efforts through initiatives like Partners United for Supportive Housing in Cedar Rapids (PUSH-CR). This is a collaboration of over 20 partner agencies to create supportive housing options in any unit.

The strategic goals of Public Service Activities and Public Service Facility and Infrastructure Improvements ensure that other services that may impact housing and homelessness are met. This

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includes health care, transportation, education, and food needs. As the Point-in-Time reports show, homelessness is often in conjunction with other issues, and these goals reflect the importance of these services.

Finally, the strategic goals of Affordable Rental and Homeowner Housing Stock work to meet the needs of low- and moderate-income households ready for permanent housing options. Through the creation and preservation of affordable housing units, and in coordination with the community services available, these goals ensure there are units for households to move toward and maintain.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Again, several goals work to address the needs of households to prevent homelessness. Through funding to Public Service Activities and Facility Improvements, individuals and families are assisted with the issues that can contribute to the threat of homelessness. Recent funding years have provided assistance with health care, youth and elderly care, substance abuse, and transportation. In FY 2013, 78% of beneficiaries assisted with these funds were extremely low income.

Additionally, the goal to preserve Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock assists those current owners who are unable to maintain their homes. On average, 20-25% of households assisted are at or below 30% AMI. The rehabilitation and repairs completed enable households to stay in their housing, or to maintain home values to build equity.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

It is estimated that the City of Cedar Rapids has more than 35,000 owner-occupied and rental units built prior to 1980. Of those units it is estimated that more than 2,040 owner-occupied units and 780 rental units have children present. Children under the age of six are at the greatest risk for lead poisoning with homes built prior to 1978 having the greatest risk of containing lead. The City of Cedar Rapids works in partnership with Linn County Public Health to screen children for elevated blood levels and/or poisoning from lead to address these issues.

The City of Cedar Rapids and all subrecipients being funded for rehabilitation work on structures built prior to 1978 use lead safe work practices for activities with hard costs funded below $5,000 and interim controls for hard costs of $5,000 to $24,999. Activities that have hard costs that exceed $25,000 receive full lead abatement. The City of Cedar Rapids operates an Owner-Occupied rehabilitation program that has a comprehensive rehabilitation component that addresses lead hazard concerns. The City of Cedar Rapids also operates a First Time Homebuyer program and utilizes visual assessments to determine paint stabilization of all homebuyer units and any deficiencies must be corrected for the program.

In addition the City of Cedar Rapids with partnership from Linn County Public Health and Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Inc. are participating in a Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Grant to address lead and healthy home issues for 125 owner-occupied and rental units.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Based upon the number of units that potentially have lead based paint all activities cited above are in place to reduce potential risks of lead poisoning and hazards that are clearly needed in the community. Comprehensive rehabilitation activities are limited to houses constructed prior to 1960 so that these funds will be able to address lead based paint concerns in the community. First time homebuyer activities require stable paint. Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Grant work to directly reduce lead based paint hazards and lead paint poisoning.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The City of Cedar Rapids has made lead based paint a priority concern when preforming any rehabilitation work and this is reflected by the policies and procedures that are listed above with the actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

Based on 2013 American Community Survey data, about 11.8 percent of the households in Cedar Rapids have an income below the poverty level, and about 14.4 percent of children live in poverty.

Due to the many numerous and complicated factors associated with the causes of poverty, the strategy to reduce poverty is also complex. The City's anti-poverty strategy is not aimed at simply meeting the need for shelter and food. Instead, the focus is on long-term solutions for preventing poverty, such as job creation and job training. The strategy incorporates the Continuum of Care approach, providing programs and services to meet the differing needs of individuals as they progress toward financial self-sufficiency. The recently-completed EnvisionCR comprehensive plan addresses six elements for the City and community. These efforts address some of the highest needs and concerns raised through the stakeholder discussion and community survey completed in conjunction with the Consolidated Plan.

1. Provision of Affordable Housing – the main factor in housing selection is cost and being able to afford the unit, with 62 percent of low-income survey respondents identifying cost. This comes ahead of location, amenities, size, and safety. Yet, 26 percent worry about utility bills, and nearly 25 percent need rental assistance but can't access programs. According to the Housing Needs Analysis, Cedar Rapids currently has a need for additional affordable housing stock, especially at the 0-30 percent Area Median Income level and housing that offers subsidized rent amounts. Households below the poverty level need varying levels of assistance in order to live in a safe, decent, and sanitary environment. The community must provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, direct rental assistance, below market rents, and homeownership initiatives to facilitate the successful progression toward financial independence.
2. Connectivity – the community survey identified the main factors considered when choosing housing, after cost, are overwhelmingly about transportation and being close to jobs, child care, and services. A significant number of low-income survey respondents, 19 percent, site lack of transportation as contributing to issues finding and keeping employment and thereby destabilizing their housing situation. EnvisionCR presents efforts to increase connectivity and enhance transportation options.
3. Creation Of Quality Job Opportunities – the obvious solution to reducing poverty is to increase household income. Economic development initiatives are primarily promoted in partnership with the City by the Metro Area Economic Alliance. Many expansion projects and new business ventures seek City and State financial incentives. Many of the State programs are predicated on job creation and carry a minimum wage threshold based on the laborshed area's average wage or a regional wage. Low and moderate income persons have tremendous opportunities to greatly improve their economic situation through such incentive programs, which typically include job training.
4. Enhancement Of Supportive Services – regardless of the job opportunities available, many households are unemployed or underemployed due to physical or mental health issues. Other

situations leading to poverty include domestic violence and substance abuse, as shown in the Point-in-Time reports. These obstacles are not easily overcome and require extensive supportive services.

5. Promotion of Self-Sufficiency Programs – another strategy in the reduction of poverty is the emphasis on programs that empower people to become self-sufficient. These programs include education and job training, child care, transportation, and financial management. Again, many of these programs must be provided in tandem with one another.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

During the preparation of the Consolidated Plan Five-Year Strategy, community leaders, focus groups of various service providers, and citizens provided input on the specific needs of those living in poverty. Their input was used to develop the list of goals and priorities for entitlement funding, which discuss the needs of those extremely low income to moderate income levels.

1. Provision of Affordable Housing – Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The City currently has shelters and transitional housing programs which serve the different homeless populations, including families, women with children, and youth. However, a rental subsidy is often needed for permanent housing. The City's Housing Services Division administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, providing direct rental assistance to qualified households. Unfortunately, there is waiting list for rental assistance and it is unlikely the community will ever access the funds necessary to meet all of those in need. Flood recovery housing rehabilitation and reconstruction programs are heading toward completion, and will have created 780 rental units and 790 home owner units, with 260 homes built within the flood inundation area. The City's Housing Services Division assists home owners with rehabilitation and down payment assistance programs.
2. Connectivity – Goal 7. With the results of the community survey and the need for transportation being shown as significant to household stability, it is a Priority for the City's entitlement funding efforts. Additionally, with the increased number of bicycle and pedestrian paths identified in EnvisionCR, individuals have increased options for transportation – through personal vehicles, public transportation, and biking and walking.
3. Creation of Quality Job Opportunities – While entitlement funds are not used to directly address employment and economic development, there are aspects of employment within the funded activities. Facility and infrastructure improvements, along with home rehabilitation programs, employ skilled laborers. Additionally, by supporting public service activities, staff is hired and retained in vital case management and direct assistance efforts.
4. Enhancement of Supportive Services – Goals 5, 6, 7. The community has many service providers offering assistance. Adequate funding of these programs, however, is a constant challenge. In addition, the need for continued coordination of effort is another key to the efficient provision of supportive services. Coordination is critical, especially as many households require more than one type of service. The Continuum of Care Planning and Policy Council is a key mechanism used

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to bring support service providers together on a regular basis. This organization also helps to connect the housing providers with the support service agencies. By continuing to keep the lines of communication open among providers, the support services can more effectively meet the needs of the community.

5. Promotion of Self-Sufficiency Programs – Goals 5, 7. The City will continue to support programs that support self-sufficiency, including the City's own Family Self-Sufficiency program in conjunction with the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. In addition to addressing the funding needs of self-sufficiency programs, the City will continue to work with service providers to improve coordination efforts. The identification of unmet needs and changing socio-economic factors is also critical to providing the opportunity for households in poverty to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The responsibility for determining the eligibility of proposed projects and monitoring the implementation of projects funded through CDBG and HOME rests with the City's Housing Services. Housing Services staff directly supervises and monitors all HOME Program and CDBG Program activities.

The City utilizes consistent subrecipient agreements and monitoring procedures for all CDBG and HOME funded activities, with specific delineation of responsibilities for both the agency receiving funds and the City. The subrecipient is required to meet applicable federal regulations, submit quarterly or monthly accomplishment reports, and provide sufficient compliance documentation with each request for payment. In comparison, the City's responsibilities include review of accomplishment reports throughout the program year, periodic on-site inspections, processing of payment requests, and provision of technical assistance. The purpose is to ensure accountability and efficient use of funds.

Funded activities are monitored through ongoing project oversight and technical assistance to subrecipients. A Housing and Redevelopment Specialist is dedicated to subrecipient project management and is integrally involved in these projects to ensure that federal requirements are discussed early, monitored during implementation, and subsequently followed.

Staff also performs onsite visits. These visits can include both file review and property inspections. File review demonstrates sub-recipient knowledge and implementation of regulations while property inspections reveal if proper maintenance has been continued.

In addition to onsite visits, funded activities are monitored through quarterly and monthly reports that sub-recipients are required to submit. This enables the City to gauge progress and identify any delays. The City also monitors progress of its own expenditures through an internal monthly status report, to ensure that it is in compliance with the timeliness ratio for expenditures of CDBG funds.

The City of Cedar Rapids requires subrecipients to use its best efforts to afford minority- and women-owned business enterprises the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in the performance of this contract. Subrecipients will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the subrecipient, state that it is an Equal Opportunity or Affirmative Action Employer. Solicitation efforts are monitored during ongoing project oversight and during onsite visits. Contractor lists of businesses that have worked with the City, including several known minority- and women-owned business enterprises, are maintained and available upon request.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

This section discusses the resources that will be used to meet the goals of the 2015-2020 Five-year Consolidated Plan. These resources are financial, involve partnership opportunities, and include the ability to leverage additional funds. The information in the table below is pre-populated by HUD.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,025,249	20,000	0	1,045,249	3,900,006	Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan was determined by taking a two percent reduction from the allocation annually.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	270,425	23,000	0	293,425	1,028,686	Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan was determined by taking a two percent reduction from the allocation annually.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Subrecipients are encouraged to leverage the HOME Investment Partnership and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding, by seeking other funding sources, to the extent practical. The diversification of funding sources helps to reduce dependence on the HOME and CDBG programs that are annually subject to budget cuts, as the policies shift at the federal level. Leveraging also decreases the amount of HOME and CDBG funding needed for each project, allowing the jurisdiction to assist more projects.

The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division is the lead agency for the administration of CDBG and HOME funding. The Housing Services Division utilizes three methods of leveraging to maximize affordable housing program dollars:

1. A lien for the amount of assistance received is placed on properties purchased by first time home buyers receiving Homebuyer

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Assistance through the HOME program. This allows the Housing Services Division to recapture assistance funds if the home is no longer the principle residence of the first-time home buyer receiving assistance. The recapture is prorated based on the affordability year the grant is in.

2. Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Liens Filed Before September 17, 2003

Homeowner rehabilitation activities required a property lien for the amount of the rehabilitation work that was provided. The rehabilitation lien is on a descending scale so that 5 percent is reduced each year that the homeowner remains in the home. When a ten-year period has passed, 50 percent of the rehabilitation still remains on the lien for the duration of that owner's life in the home. Should the homeowner vacate, sell the property, or decide to rent the property, the amount of the lien would be due at that time.

3. Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Liens September 17, 2003 and After

In consideration of the financial assistance provided for rehabilitation, a property lien is signed by the homeowner. Rehabilitation liens placed September 17, 2003 and after are on a descending scale so that 10 percent of the grant is reduced each year that the homeowner remains in the home. When the ten-year period has passed, the lien will be forgiven. The lien allows for the recapture of the remaining grant assistance if the property is sold, transferred, vacated, or used as rental property. Homeowners wishing to refinance their property may request that the Housing Services Division subordinate the lien provided there is sufficient equity to cover the lien. A $75.00 processing fee is charged to subordinate a lien. A fee of $75.00 is also charged for releases of liens recorded prior to July 1, 2013.

In regard to a specific programmatic match, the CDBG Program does not have a match requirement; the HOME program, however, does have a required match. The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division anticipates the match requirement to be satisfied with excess match generated by activities of the City's Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's) – such as the Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Inc. (HACAP) and Affordable Housing Network, Inc. (AHNI). Local sources may include private donations, below market interest rate financing, property tax abatement, or municipal infrastructure improvements. In the event that sufficient match is not generated, the City of Cedar Rapids has established an account within the City's general fund for a direct cash contribution.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

It is possible that publicly owned land acquired after the 2008 flood may be used to address the needs in this plan, specifically development of single family affordable housing units.

Discussion

The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division utilizes three methods of leveraging to maximize affordable housing program dollars specifically by leveraging income earned from liens. Match requirements for the HOME program is anticipated to be met by excess match generated by activities of the City's Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's), in addition to local sources of matching funds. Please see above for more detail.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Rental Housing Stock	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Coe Mt. Vernon	Affordable Housing for Low Income Renters	HOME: $150,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit
2	Affordable Homeowner Housing Stock	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Coe Mt. Vernon	Affordable Housing for Low Income Homeowners	HOME: $18,934	Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit
3	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston	Affordable Housing for Low Income Homeowners	HOME: $74,449	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 15 Households Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock	1915	1919	Affordable Housing	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: $297,530	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 36 Household Housing Unit
5	Services and Support for Homelessness & Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill	Services and Facilities for Homeless	CDBG: $103,348	Homelessness Prevention: 1140 Persons Assisted
6	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Riverside - Oak Hill	Services and Facilities for Youth (19 and Under) LMI Household Services and Facilities	CDBG: $23,946	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1132 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Public Service Activities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston	Services and Facilities for Youth (19 and Under) Health Care Services LMI Household Services and Facilities Transportation Services	CDBG: $77,755	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 11056 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Affordable Rental Housing Stock
	Goal Description	The goal is to complete three single family rental units for low- to moderate-income households in the Wellington Heights neighborhood.
2	**Goal Name**	Affordable Homeowner Housing Stock
	Goal Description	The goal is to complete one new construction unit on the SE side of Cedar Rapids in a core low- to moderate-income area for a low- to moderate-income household.
3	**Goal Name**	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers
	Goal Description	The goal is to provide direct financial assistance to 15 low- to moderate-income first time homebuyers.

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4	**Goal Name**	Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock
	Goal Description	The goal is to assist 36 low- to moderate-income owner-occupied households with housing rehabilitation services through the City's Owner-Occupied Rehabilitaiton Program and Aging Services, Inc.'s Chore Services Program.
5	**Goal Name**	Services and Support for Homelessness & Prevention
	Goal Description	The goal is to assist 1,140 homeless or near homeless individuals through support services and facility improvements.
6	**Goal Name**	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The goal is to provide facility improvements to three facilities that will offer services to a combined 1,132 low- to moderate-income individuals. These facilties serve youth and other at need low- to moderate-income individuals.
7	**Goal Name**	Public Service Activities
	Goal Description	The goal is to serve a combined 11,056 low- to moderate-income individuals through a variety of services including health care, transportation, youth services, and general neighborhood referal services.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City of Cedar Rapids will be performing 23 projects between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016 with assistance from 16 different partners. These projects will cover a wide spectrum of needed services throughout the City serving low- to moderate-income households and individuals. These projects will work to assist with all seven goals that the City has established. These goals include affordable rental housing stock, affordable homeowner housing stock, direct financial assistance to homebuyers, preservation of existing housing stock, services and support for homelessness and prevention, public service facility and infrastructure, and public services activities.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Affordable Housing Network, Inc. - Wellington Heights Neighborhood Revitilization Initiative
2	Cedar Valley Habitat for Humanity - 2015 CVHFH Southeast CR New Construction
3	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - First Time Home Buyer Program
4	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - HOME Administration
5	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - CDBG Housing Services Administrative Overhead
6	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - Administrative Staff Costs
7	Aging Services, Inc. - Chore Services
8	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - CDBG Housing Services Service Delivery Staff Costs
9	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - CDBG Owner-Occupied Rehabilitaiton Program
10	Area Substance Abuse Council - ASAC Residential Kitchen Project
11	Catherine McAuley Center - Energy Efficiency Improvements
12	Foundation 2, Inc. - Replacing Carpet at the Foundation 2 Youth Shelter
13	St. John of the Cross Catholic Worker House - Catholic Worker House Floor to Door Project
14	Community Health Free Clinic - Wages for Specialized Staff
15	Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Inc. - HACAP Transitional Housing
16	Neighborhood Transportation Services - Nighttime Transportation Service; 2:00-6:00 AM
17	Oak Hill Jackson Neighborhood Association - Oak Hill Jackson Neighborhood Resource Center
18	Olivet Neighborhood Mission - Olivet Neighborhood Mission Youth Program
19	Tanager Place - YouthPort
20	Waypoint Services for Women, Children and Families - Waypoint Madge Phillips Center Case Management
21	Wellington Heights Neighborhood Association - Wellington House Resource Center
22	Willis Dady Emergency Shelter - Case Management

Table 56 – Project Information

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Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

Reasoning for allocation priorities take in to account several important factors. First goals and priorities are established during the consolidated 5-Year planning process which involves a needs assessment, market analysis, and extensive public outreach which included a public meeting, stakeholder focus group, community-wide survey, and social media outreach.

The application review process begins by first assessing City Council goals and priorities for the City and then reaching out for proposals. Next we take into account any information that is provided during our first public hearing at our City Council meeting. Next applications are reviewed by our Grants and Program Citizens Advisory Committee which is made up of representatives from the local core targeted neighborhoods, City Council appointees, and other interested organizations including the local Continuum of Care Policy and Planning Board, Local Homeless Coordinating Board, and The Cedar Rapids Metro Economic Alliance. Finally after these recommendations are made a 30-day public comment period takes place and then a final City Council public hearing takes place.

The priorities for allocations were made this year based upon what was seen to be the greatest needs. The largest obstacle is funding as requests for funds always far exceed our ability to provide. The City always encourages those requesting funds to seek additional funding sources so that the City's funds are leveraging and receiving the greatest return.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

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1	**Project Name**	Affordable Housing Network, Inc. - Wellington Heights Neighborhood Revitilization Initiative
	Target Area	Coe Mt. Vernon
	Goals Supported	Affordable Rental Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing for Low Income Renters
	Funding	HOME: $150,000
	Description	Acquisition and rehabilitation of three neglected single family homes in the Wellington Heights neighborhood for the purpose of providing quality affordable rental properties to low- to moderate-income households.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated three low- to moderate-income households will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	This activity will take place in the Wellington Heights Neighborhood which is bordered by 1st Avenue SE to the Northwest, 19th Street SE to the East, Mount Vernon Road SE to the South, and 10th Street SE to the Southwest. The homes for this activity will be single family units.
	Planned Activities	Aquisition and rehabilitaion of three distressed single family units for the purpose of providing quality, affordable, safe, and sanitary rental units in the Wellington Heights Neighborhood.
2	**Project Name**	Cedar Valley Habitat for Humanity - 2015 CVHFH Southeast CR New Construction
	Target Area	Coe Mt. Vernon
	Goals Supported	Affordable Homeowner Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing for Low Income Homeowners
	Funding	HOME: $18,934
	Description	New construction of one energy-efficient home in a core southeast Cedar Rapids neighborhood as a part of their 2015-2016 home building program to serve a low- to moderate-income household.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that this activity will benefit one low or very low income household.
	Location Description	This activity will take place in the Wellington Heights Neighborhood in the 1000 block of 15th St SE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
	Planned Activities	New constuction of one home in an area where there is an emphasis for significant single-family revitilization in recent years.
3	**Project Name**	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - First Time Home Buyer Program
	Target Area	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide
	Goals Supported	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing for Low Income Homeowners
	Funding	HOME: $74,449
	Description	Down payment assistance for an estimated 15 low- to moderate-income first time home buyers of properties in Cedar Rapids.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 15 low- to moderate-income households will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	This activity will take place throughout the eligible properties have sales prices below $135,000, being owner-occupied or vacant, and not in the 100-year flood plain.
	Planned Activities	Down payment assistance for low- to moderate-income first time home buyers.
4	**Project Name**	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - HOME Administration

	Target Area	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	HOME: $27,042
	Description	Partial salary and administrative costs associated with the administration of the City's Entitlement HOME Investment Partnership Program funds.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activities that will be performed over the next year through this office will benefit an estimate 55 low- to moderate-income households through housing activities and an additional 13,328 low- to moderate-income individuals through service activities. Without administration funds this would not be possible.
	Location Description	While many of the activities are in this plan are targeted to local core target areas, many activities will occur throughout the City to ensure meeting the needs of low- to moderate-income citizens.
	Planned Activities	Partial salary and administrative costs associated with the administration of the City's Entitlement HOME Investment Partnership Program funds.
5	**Project Name**	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - CDBG Housing Services Administrative Overhead
	Target Area	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: $97,204
	Description	Overhead expenses for the administration of the CDBG & HOME programs.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
6	**Project Name**	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - Administrative Staff Costs
	Target Area	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: $73,637
	Description	A percentage of various staff positions who work with the administration of the City's CDBG and HOME programs.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activities that will be performed over the next year through this office will benefit an estimate 55 low- to moderate-income households through housing activities and an additional 13,328 low- to moderate-income individuals through service activities. Without administration funds this would not be possible.
	Location Description	While many of the activities are in this plan are targeted to local core target areas, many activities will occur throughout the City to ensure meeting the needs of low- to moderate-income citizens.
	Planned Activities	A percentage of various staff positions who work with the administration of the City's CDBG and HOME programs.
7	**Project Name**	Aging Services, Inc. - Chore Services
	Target Area	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide

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	Goals Supported	Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: $15,000
	Description	Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation services for three low-income households of older adults.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that a minimum of three low-income households of older adults will be assisted with minor housing rehabilitation services through this program.
	Location Description	This activity will take place citywide as needed and able in single family homes that house residents 62 years of age or older.
	Planned Activities	Minor rehab of single-family units housing residents 62 years of age or older.
8	**Project Name**	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - CDBG Housing Services Service Delivery Staff Costs
	Target Area	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide
	Goals Supported	Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: $351,829
	Description	Delivery of project oversight including subrecipient technical assistance, monitoring, and the planning and implementation of the Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Thirty-three low- to moderate-income families will benefit from the CDBG Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program. As well as those benefiting from technical assistance and monitoring. This activity will report beneficiaries under other activities.
	Location Description	This activity will take place citywide.

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	Planned Activities	Thirty-three low- to moderate-income families will benefit from the CDBG Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program. As well as those benefiting from technical assistance and monitoring. This activity will report beneficiaries under other activities.
9	**Project Name**	City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services - CDBG Owner-Occupied Rehabilitaiton Program
	Target Area	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide
	Goals Supported	Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: $282,530
	Description	Rehabilitation of 33 units of owner-occupied housing for low- to moderate-income households within the city limits of Cedar Rapids.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 33 low- to moderate-income households will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	Comprehensive rehabilitation activities will take place in five local targeted core neighborhoods that are in low- to moderate-income areas with the City's oldest housing stock. Emergency rehabilitation activities will take place citywide. All homes will be outside of the 100-year floodplain and will have been the primary residence for one year for the homeowner.
	Planned Activities	Thirty-three low- to moderate-income households will benefit from a combination of comprehensive housing rehabilitation which consists of and emergency assistance. Comprehensive rehabilitation includes: lead hazard control, necessary roofing, plumbing and/or electrical deficiencies, structural deficiencies or other code deficiencies as needed. Emergency assistance consists of major system failures that make the home uninhabitable.
10	**Project Name**	Area Substance Abuse Council - ASAC Residential Kitchen Project
	Target Area	Citywide

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	Goals Supported	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	LMI Household Services and Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: $5,123
	Description	Remodel for the kitchen in ASAC's Adult Residential treatment program facility that serves 120 low- to moderate-income adults.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 120 low- to moderate-income adult individuals will benefit from this activitiy through ASAC's Adult residential substance abuse treatment program.
	Location Description	This activity will take place at 3601 16th Ave SW which was purchased by ASAC 1986 at which time it had been the Twin Poplar Motel.
	Planned Activities	This activity is going to be for the materials necessary to remodel the current kitchen area into a better more usable space through new vinyl flooring, kitchen cabinets, counter tops, sink/faucet, ceiling fan, and kitchen window. This will allow the facility to make better use of their limited space.
11	**Project Name**	Catherine McAuley Center - Energy Efficiency Improvements
	Target Area	Riverside - Oak Hill
	Goals Supported	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	LMI Household Services and Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: $13,456
	Description	Energy efficiency improvements to Catherine McAuley Center properties based upon an energy audit with recommendations and needed facility improvements that serve an annual 379 low- to moderate-income individuals.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 379 low- to moderate-income individuals will benefit from services at the facility receiving improvements.
	Location Description	This activity will take place at 866 4th Ave SE in the main building, and 1063 5th Ave SE and 1057 5th Ave SE in two of the Transitional Housing Program houses.

	Planned Activities	Energy efficiency improvements will be made to three of Catherine McAuley Center buildings including attic insultation, upgrading boiler controls and water heater.
12	**Project Name**	Foundation 2, Inc. - Replacing Carpet at the Foundation 2 Youth Shelter
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service Facility and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Services and Facilities for Youth (19 and Under)
	Funding	CDBG: $5,367
	Description	Replacement of very worn carpet at the Foundation 2 Youth Shelter facility that will serve an annual 633 low- to moderate-income youths.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 633 low- to moderate-income household youths ages 11-17 will receive benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	This activity will take place at the Foundation 2 Youth Shelter at 3015 12th Avenue SW in Cedar Rapids.
	Planned Activities	Foundation 2 plans to replace very worn carpeting in the main areas, back hallway, staff offices, and client bedrooms.
13	**Project Name**	St. John of the Cross Catholic Worker House - Catholic Worker House Floor to Door Project
	Target Area	Riverside - Oak Hill
	Goals Supported	Services and Support for Homelessness & Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Services and Facilities for Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $27,316
	Description	New flooring and repair of ceilings and other drywall issues for an homeless emergency shelter that serves 240 unduplicated homeless individuals annually.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 240 homeless individuals will benefit from the Catholic Worker House Shelter.

	Location Description	This activity will take place at 1027 5th Avenue in Cedar Rapids. The shelter serves at minimum 20 guests each night.
	Planned Activities	The funding is planned to assist with new flooring for the facility to attempt to reduce the reoccurring problems associated with bedbugs. Drywalled ceilings will also be addressed budget allowing for two rooms that currently have drop ceilings. A water heater will also be replaced budget allowing as currently it does not meet capacity needs. A needed remodel of a second bathroom to assist with needs of the shelter will take place budget allowing. Finally budget allowing a locking screen door to the front of the facility will be added for increased security that will still allow for fresh air.
14	**Project Name**	Community Health Free Clinic - Wages for Specialized Staff
	Target Area	Riverside - Oak Hill
	Goals Supported	Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	Health Care Services
	Funding	CDBG: $35,000
	Description	Wages for licensed healthcare professionals. Paid staff administer free healthcare services to individuals unable to afford care. An estimated 9,300 low- to moderate-income individuals will benefit from these healthcare services.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that approximately 9,300 low- to moderate-income individuals will be served through this activity.
	Location Description	This activity will take place at 947 14th Avenue SE in Cedar Rapids. This address is in one of our core local target areas of Riverside - Oak Hill which is a predominately low- to moderate-income area.
	Planned Activities	This activity will help assist with wage support of licensed healthcare professionals to supplement volunteer physicians and nurses so that paitents are able to see someone during operating hours. Paid providers and nurses administer acute and chronic disease management to thousands of low-income individuals.
15	**Project Name**	Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Inc. - HACAP Transitional Housing
	Target Area	Citywide

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	Goals Supported	Services and Support for Homelessness & Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Services and Facilities for Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $38,532
	Description	Support services for individuals and families who are in HACAP's transitional housing program at Inn Circle. An estimated 300 low- to moderate-income individuals are served through this project annually.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 300 low- to moderate-income individuals will benefit from this program through supportive services provided at this transitional housing facility.
	Location Description	The primary facility is a transitional housing facility that is located at 5560 6th Street SW in Cedar Rapids. The facility is a renovated hotel that has been adapted to a 43-unit apartment complex. In addition there are 22 scattered-site units in Cedar Rapids.
	Planned Activities	Support services include a minimum of biweekly meetings to work on self-sufficiency skills, referring families to services in the community, and helping families apply for state and federal mainstream benefits. Life skill classes are also provided to program participants on a monthly basis with outside guest speakers from the community contributing their expertise.
16	**Project Name**	Neighborhood Transportation Services - Nighttime Transportation Service; 2:00-6:00 AM
	Target Area	Cedar Lake Daniel's Park Coe Mt. Vernon Riverside - Oak Hill Time Check St. Patrick's Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	Transportation Services
	Funding	CDBG: $25,000
	Description	Transportation services after city buses have stopped operating from 2:00-6:00 AM, benefiting an annual 656 low- to moderate-income households.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 656 low- to moderate-income individuals will receive benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	This activity will take place citywide by transporting low- to moderate-income individuals to and from employment between 2:00 and 6:00 AM when city buses are not operating and other transportation option is only taxi.
	Planned Activities	This activity plans to serve 656 low- to moderate-income individuals so that they are able to get to employment through safe and reliable transportation services.
17	**Project Name**	Oak Hill Jackson Neighborhood Association - Oak Hill Jackson Neighborhood Resource Center
	Target Area	Riverside - Oak Hill
	Goals Supported	Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	LMI Household Services and Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: $4,438
	Description	Resource center services including referrals and various activities offering benefit to an annual 300 low- to moderate-income individuals.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 300 low- to moderate-income individuals from the Oak Hill Jackson neighborhood will benefit.
	Location Description	The Oak Hill Jackson Neighborhood Resource Center is located at 1230 5th Street SE in Cedar Rapids and will serve residents throughout the Oak Hill Jackson Neighborhood.
	Planned Activities	Resource center services including referrals and various activities offering benefit to an annual 300 low- to moderate-income individuals.
18	**Project Name**	Olivet Neighborhood Mission - Olivet Neighborhood Mission Youth Program
	Target Area	Time Check St. Patrick's
	Goals Supported	Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	Services and Facilities for Youth (19 and Under)
	Funding	CDBG: $4,438

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	Description	Increasing learning and living skills in children served through the Olivet Youth Program. Providing After School and Full Day activities for an annual 75 children ages 5-13 years of age from low- to moderate-income households.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 75 low- to moderate-income household youths ages 5-13 will benefit from this activity. The children that attend are at-risk and their families are well below the poverty line.
	Location Description	This activity takes place at 237 10th Street NW in Cedar Rapids.
	Planned Activities	Increasing learning and living skills in children served through the Olivet Youth Program. Providing After School and Full Day activities for an annual 75 children ages 5-13 years of age from low- to moderate-income households. The focus for the program is to develop self-esteem and self-worth, teaching effective decision making skills, enhancing their ability to deal with peer pressure, and encouragement for efforts to do their best.
19	**Project Name**	Tanager Place - YouthPort
	Target Area	Coe Mt. Vernon Youngs Hill Kingston Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	Services and Facilities for Youth (19 and Under)
	Funding	CDBG: $4,438
	Description	YouthPort provides youth program coordination in core neighborhoods with before and after school programing, nutritious breakfast and dinners, organized study and tutor programs, and other activities. It is estimated that YouthPort will serve 375 youth from low- to moderate-income households.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 375 low- to moderate-income household youths will benefit from this activity.

	Location Description	This activity will take place at Hoover Elementary School at 4141 Johnson Avenue NW, Taylor Elementary School at 720 7th Avenue SW, and Polk Alternative Education Center at 1500 B Avenue.
	Planned Activities	YouthPort provides youth program coordination in core neighborhoods with before and after school programing, nutritious breakfast and dinners, organized study and tutor programs, and other activities. It is estimated that YouthPort will serve 375 youth from low- to moderate-income households.
20	**Project Name**	Waypoint Services for Women, Children and Families - Waypoint Madge Phillips Center Case Management
	Target Area	Riverside - Oak Hill
	Goals Supported	Services and Support for Homelessness & Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Services and Facilities for Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $25,000
	Description	Case management for Waypoint's Madge Phillips Center serving 325 homeless or nearly homeless individuals.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 325 homeless women and children will receive case management services through this program.
	Location Description	This activity will take place at 318 5th Street SE in Cedar Rapids at the Waypoint Madge Phillips Center.
	Planned Activities	Case management services for Waypoint's Madge Phillips Center serving 325 homeless or nearly homeless individuals. Services include individualized support in the form of direct guidance as well as referrals to other community resources. Case management also provides advocacy and acts as a liaison for women and families to facilitate progress toward securing permanent housing.
21	**Project Name**	Wellington Heights Neighborhood Association - Wellington House Resource Center
	Target Area	Coe Mt. Vernon
	Goals Supported	Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	LMI Household Services and Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: $4,438

	Description	Wellington resource center staffing for referral and general needs assistance for an estimated 350 low- to moderate-income individuals.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 350 low- to moderate-income individuals will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	This activity will take place at Wellington House, a neighborhood resource center, located at 392 15th Street SE in Cedar Rapids.
	Planned Activities	This activity supports the Wellington Heights Resource Center where community information is provided, assistance with bus passes, resume building classes, assistance with toiletry needs for those in need.
22	**Project Name**	Willis Dady Emergency Shelter - Case Management
	Target Area	Coe Mt. Vernon
	Goals Supported	Services and Support for Homelessness & Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Services and Facilities for Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $12,500
	Description	Case management support for single men and families housed at Willis Dady Emergency Shelter serving an estimated 275 homeless individuals annually.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 275 homeless men and families will be served by case management for this project.
	Location Description	This activity will take place at the Willis Dady Emergency Shelter located at 1247 4th Avenue SE.
	Planned Activities	Case management support for single men and families housed at Willis Dady Emergency Shelter serving an estimated 275 homeless individuals annually. Case management includes referrals for rental assistance, linking clients to safe and habitable permanent housing, referrals for employment and education for employment related skills, advocacy, counseling, periodic educational programs, and transportation.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Cedar Rapids is a relatively small, compact, city. Geographic analysis indicates that the housing needs of the community are not geographically concentrated. As such, the programs designed to address most housing problems are city-wide in scope, whether these problems are among the renter or the owner population. Community development (public service / improvement) programs are more geographically targeted given the need to address neighborhoods which suffer from higher concentrations of poverty and blight.

Five neighborhoods have been locally targeted because of their high concentration of low- to moderate-income households. These areas are Cedar Lak Daniel's Park, Coe Mt. Vernon, Riverside – Oak Hill, Time Check St. Patrick's, and Youngs Hill Kingston. All of these neighborhoods are centrally located. While funding is not prioritized directly to them much funding goes to these neighborhoods due to the needs that are present.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Cedar Lake Daniel's Park	0
Coe Mt. Vernon	14
Riverside - Oak Hill	8
Time Check St. Patrick's	0
Youngs Hill Kingston	0

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Funding is not prioritized to any specific local target area instead emphasis is placed on activities taking place in any of the target areas, but many activities are citywide due to the nature of the project and the needs of the community. The rationale for wanting to aid these neighborhoods is that they are the neighborhoods with the oldest housing stock and a high percentage of low- to moderate-income households. The chart above shows the distribution of funds for these target areas. In addition funds will be expended in these areas through a variety of other activities that are citywide but often benefit the local target areas.

Discussion

While funds are not prioritized directly to a particular local target area but instead to the local target areas as a whole, the City does see value and importance of providing assistance in these areas due to

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the characteristics and needs of these neighborhoods. The City does not typically qualify activities based upon low- to moderate-income area benefits but typically focuses on low- to moderate-income clientele benefits.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Cedar Rapids considers affordable housing to be a top priority based on information obtained through the City's needs assessment, market analysis, and the extensive public outreach. In the area of affordable housing, the City will make intensive use of the existing stock of housing through rehabilitation and first-time homebuyer strategies. The retention of the existing housing stock provides a great opportunity for affordable housing, while fostering neighborhood stability and the efficient use of existing infrastructure. In addition as a result of the historic flooding of 2008 there is also a need for an expansion of affordable housing stock that will primarily take place on infill lots in the local core target neighborhoods in the City of Cedar Rapids.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	55
Special-Needs	0
Total	55

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	1
Rehab of Existing Units	39
Acquisition of Existing Units	15
Total	55

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The City of Cedar Rapids will utilize a First Time Home Buyer program to aid 15 low- to moderate-income households in purchasing their first homes by offering down-payment assistance. The City will also assist 33 low- to moderate-income households with a combination of comprehensive housing rehabilitation and emergency assistance. Comprehensive housing rehabilitation includes; lead hazards control, necessary roofing, plumbing and/or other code deficiencies. Emergency Assistance consists of major system failures that make the home uninhabitable.

In addition to the City's programs, the City will work with Cedar Valley Habitat for Humanity to construct one home for a low- to moderate-income household on an infill lot in a local core target neighborhood. The City will also work Affordable Housing Network, Inc. to rehabilitate three single-family houses to be used for rental for low- to moderate-income households. Finally the City will work with Aging Services,

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Inc. to assist three low- to moderate- income households age 62 or older with needed housing repairs.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Cedar Rapids does not have public housing instead the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is offered through the City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division for Linn and Benton Counties. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program currently assists approximately 1000 families with rent assistance.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

Since there is no public housing in the City of Cedar Rapids, the needs are addressed through the Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program recently reopened its waiting list which had previously been closed since October 2011. The Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program updated its Administrative Plan in January 2015 to change the waiting list from a five year waiting list to a two year waiting list. This change will help individuals and families who need rent assistance by shortening the wait time and allowing the waiting list to reopen more often. The shorter wait time for rent assistance will help address the need for rent assistance in Cedar Rapids.

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

While on the Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, families are encouraged to become self-sufficient using tools such as the Family Self-Sufficiency Program. The Family Self Sufficiency program is a grant funded five year contract with program participants which allows them to work with their case manager to become self-sufficient. During their time on the Family Self Sufficient Program, program participants set goals such as furthering education, obtaining or maintaining employment, etc. and work with their case manager to complete these goals. An escrow account is also created for each Family Self Sufficiency participant. As the program participants income increases and the rent increases, deposits are made into the escrow account for the difference in the old and new rent payments. And the end of the five year contract, the program participant will graduate and receive a check for the amount that is in the escrow account.

The Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program also offers a Homeownership Program. This program functions similar to the rent assistance program where a portion of the mortgage is paid based on the families income. The Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program maintains a goal of having a minimum of two families in the Homeownership Program each year.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

The Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is not designated as 'troubled'. It is designated as a high performing housing authority

Discussion

While the City of Cedar Rapids does not have public housing, it does offer the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The recent reopening of the Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program waiting list will allow more families the opportunity to apply for rent assistance. Once a family has been approved for the Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, they are encouraged to become self-sufficient by offering program such as the Family Self Sufficiency Program and the Homeownership Program. Both of these programs allow program participants the option of working toward self-sufficiency while still receiving rent assistance.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The City of Cedar Rapids will work with the Continuum of Care Policy and Planning board to address issues associated with homelessness. In addition the City will fund with entitlement dollars activities that both directly impact the homeless or near homeless population as well as indirectly assist with preventing homelessness.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The goal for Services and Support for Homelessness and Prevention specifically addresses support for the homeless population. Both case management and staff support are included with this goal. As the Continuum of Care Point-in-Time reports shows, the causes or contributing factors to homelessness are varied, and this goal ensures the funding and support to address needs on an individual basis. Outreach staff assist unsheltered persons in securing appropriate shelter as well as in supporting stabilization efforts. In year one these activities will be supported through services provided from Hawkeye Area Community Action Program through the offering of transitional housing case management, and Waypoint and Willis Dady through Emergency Shelter Case Management.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The strategic plan goal of Services and Support for Homelessness and Prevention continues from homeless outreach to support through to permanent housing. Accessing the housing continuum is more efficient in the community due to the coordinated intake process implemented by shelters and transitional housing providers. For the period July 1, 2014, through January 31, 2015, the Linn County Coordinated Intake and Assessment Pilot had triaged 1,014 households, including 1,835 individuals. Once part of the system, there is a household progress can be tracked, from entrance in the system to acquisition of housing.

Funding priorities ensure the facilities and services provided are available to the homeless population through the continuum of service providers in both emergency shelters and transitional housing. During year one the City of Cedar Rapids will be funding case management at a transitional housing facility and two emergency shelters, and facility improvements at another emergency shelter.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals

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and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

Several goals address the needs of those moving from homelessness to stable housing. First, Services and Support for Homelessness and Prevention ensure assistance in navigating the community's resources. Case management and outreach staffing efforts offer individual support, and the coordinated intake system tracks progress. Rapid rehousing efforts have grown in recent years, with the continuum service providers combining efforts through initiatives like Partners United for Supportive Housing in Cedar Rapids (PUSH-CR). This is a collaboration of over 20 partner agencies to create supportive housing options in any unit.

The strategic goals of Public Service Activities and Public Service Facility and Infrastructure Improvements ensure that other services that may impact housing and homelessness are met. This includes health care, transportation, education, and food needs. As the Point-in-Time reports show, homelessness is often in conjunction with other issues, and these goals reflect the importance of these services.

Finally, the strategic goals of Affordable Rental and Homeowner Housing Stock work to meet the needs of low- and moderate-income households ready for permanent housing options. Through the creation and preservation of affordable housing units, and in coordination with the community services available, these goals ensure there are units for households to move toward and maintain.

During year one case management services provided through Hawkeye Area Community Action Program through the offering of transitional housing, and Waypoint and Willis Dady through Emergency Shelter Case Management will be the greatest asset in help homeless person make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. In addition affordable rental units will be added to the City's rental housing stock through the Affordable Housing Network, Inc. Many other supportive services that are being funded can also impact the homeless population such as Community Health Free Clinic for health care needs, and Neighborhood Transportation Services for necessary transportation needs to assist those that are in need of transportation to any late night employment.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Again, several goals work to address the needs of households to prevent homelessness. Through funding to Public Service Activities and Facility Improvements, individuals and families are assisted with the issues that can contribute to the threat of homelessness. Recent funding years have provided

assistance with health care, youth and elderly care, substance abuse, and transportation. In FY 2013, 78% of individuals assisted with these funds were extremely low income.

During year one the City will be funding public service activities that aid in health care through the Community Health Free Clinic, transportation through Neighborhood Transportation Services, services for at-risk youth through Olivet Neighborhood Mission and Tanager Place, general neighborhood needs through the Oak Hill Jackson and Wellington Heights Neighborhood Associations, and Case Management Services through Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Waypoint and Willis Dady.

Additionally, the goal to preserve Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock assists those current owners who are unable to maintain their homes. On average, 20-25% of households assisted are at or below 30% AMI. The rehabilitation and repairs completed enable households to stay in their housing, or to maintain home values to build equity.

During year one the City will be providing housing assistance through an internal program including an Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation program. In addition low-income households will be assisted through Aging Services Chore Service housing rehabilitation program and Affordable Housing Network's rental rehabilitation activities.

Discussion

Nearly all of the activities being performed during year one can attribute to the City's homelessness strategy. Through funding activities that work directly with the homeless population to those that work to directly prevent homelessness and still those that indirectly prevent homelessness through services to low-income populations, the City is able to make an impact on homelessness in Cedar Rapids.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division will update its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) in 2016. The last AI, completed in October 2014, found no public policies in Cedar Rapids that negatively affect the development of affordable housing.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

Regulatory Barriers

Cedar Rapids' regulatory environment is not exclusionary. The City's Comprehensive Plan encourages the development of a mix of unit types at a variety of prices ranges throughout the City. In addition, changes to the City's zoning practices and planning procedures including site plan reviews encourage creativity among the development community and encourage increased housing densities, especially in the core urban districts to provide for greater affordability.

Land Use Controls

Changes to Residential Zoning Districts
New zoning classifications promote flexibility in undertaking residential developments, specifically mixed-use developments where there is a greater variety of housing products in a single development. The City adopted changes to minimum lot sizes for the Residential Traditional Neighborhood zoning classification to provide more in-fill opportunities in the core neighborhoods to enhance the City's residential stock.

New multifamily zoning classifications combined four older classifications into two new classifications offering greater flexibility in the development of multifamily structures. RMF-1-Multiple Family Residence Zone District provides areas for single-family and two family dwellings in addition to multifamily dwellings of moderate density. RMF-2 Multiple Family Residence Zone District maintains and provides areas for higher density residential uses, particularly in the Core neighborhoods of the City.

Mixed Use Zoning
Changes in the zoning ordinance have reduced the time and unpredictability of the approval process and provided additional means to use this zoning for this type of development. The City's zoning ordinance permits dwelling or rooming units on the upper floors of building and may be accomplished through the use of a PUD (Planned Unit Development) zoning where greater flexibility in mix of uses is permitted.

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Group Homes and Emergency Shelters

Emergency Shelters

Cedar Rapids' zoning ordinance requires that all emergency shelters have a minimum separation of one-quarter mile from any other emergency shelter, group home, rehabilitation home or family home, boarding rooming house, crisis counseling center or similar structure. The number of staff is limited to no more than two (2) per shift and the shelter structure must be compatible in size and style with neighboring residential structures. A similar restriction is in place for a rehabilitation house.

Group Homes

According to the City of Cedar Rapids, a group consists of a residence for 6 (six) or more individuals including resident persons providing care and supervision in a family setting. Group homes must be duly approved and licensed according to applicable local and state requirements. The location of a group home carries an identical separation requirement as for emergency shelters, one-quarter mile from any other emergency shelter, group home, rehabilitation home or family home, boarding/rooming house and/or any other similar structure. The distance of separation must be measured from lot line to lot line.

Building Codes

The City's conventional building codes have not embraced highly restrictive housing standards adopted by some communities and as such, encourage the development of affordable housing. The Americans with Disabilities Act has added costs for some projects and the Act's standards are beyond local control.

Fees

Cedar Rapids' development fees have not typically sought to recoup the full cost of new development. This effectively shifts some costs back to existing tax and rate payers—many of whom are living in some of the older, more affordable housing in the City.

Discussion:

Even though the City was found to have no negative impacts from public policies on the development of affordable housing, the City will continue to actively work to ensure that possible negative impacts are identified so that they can be addressed. The City will continue to work to make affordable housing a priority and streamline the process wherever possible.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Cedar Rapids will work to address several other important actions as described throughout this section. This will show how we plan to serve the underserved, maintain affordable housing, reduce lead-based paint, reduce poverty-level families, work to provide efficient service through the Community Development and Planning Department, and work with the Linn County Continuum of Care Policy and Planning Council to coordinate between housing and service providers.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

As it pertains to other actions planned during the year to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs:

The community has a long history of successfully implementing HUD funded programs. The Grants and Programs Advisory Citizens' Committee (GAP) leads the allocation process. The GAP committee operates on a zero-based budgeting process each year. This is to say that all applicants for CDBG and HOME funds must apply for scarce resources each year in annual competition. The fact that a program or sub-grantee was funded in a prior year does not ensure funding in subsequent years, but dependency of a program upon continuation of funding is a consideration when funding elimination or reduction may result in a project or activity being terminated.

The lack of adequate financial resources, in relation to need, is the greatest obstacle facing the community. Housing and non-housing needs simply exceed available resources. The allocation of more funds, especially from the Federal government in conjunction with HUD initiatives directly associated with consolidated planning would be of immense assistance to overcome this obstacle. However, the trend of less revenue in relation to need is likely to continue in the future.

Therefore, in order for the City to achieve the greatest benefit from available funding (as stated in the Five-Year Strategy), the following considerations will be made when determining funding a project:

- Greatest weight will be given to high priority items.
- Programs that use CDBG and HOME funds to leverage other funding will be given priority.
- While not all programs will be able to achieve self-sufficiency, priority consideration will be given to programs that demonstrate efforts to achieve sustainability through alternate/supplementary funding sources or other initiatives.
- Programs that serve neighborhoods with the greatest percentage of disadvantaged residents will be given highest priority.

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- Programs that duplicate services will be given lower priority.
- Providers that have demonstrated efficient, effective services will be given higher priority.
- The lower the cost-to-benefit ratio, the higher the priority.

The City and other service providers have adequate management capacity to effectively implement expanded plan objectives, if such funding becomes available. Serving the needs of the City's various special needs populations is at the forefront of Cedar Rapids' consolidated planning efforts. Addressing the needs of the homeless, the frail elderly, and persons with disabilities have all received the highest priorities for use of resources.

Due to a tremendous positive and cooperative attitude within the Cedar Rapids community, fragmentation and duplication of effort has proven to be a minor obstacle to meeting underserved needs. Regardless, efforts to enhance communications through programs and increase coordination will continue to reduce service inefficiencies. An example of such effort is the coordination achieved through the local Continuum of Care Planning and Policy Council for homeless and special population issues.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Cedar Rapids considers affordable housing to be a top priority based on information obtained through the City's needs assessment, market analysis, and the extensive public outreach. In the area of affordable housing, the City will make intensive use of the existing stock of housing through rehabilitation and first-time homebuyer strategies. The retention of the existing housing stock provides a great opportunity for affordable housing, while fostering neighborhood stability and the efficient use of existing infrastructure. In addition as a result of the historic flooding of 2008 there is also a need for an expansion of affordable housing stock that will primarily take place on infill lots in the local core target neighborhoods in the City of Cedar Rapids.

During the FY15 program year it is anticipated that the City will assist with housing rehabilitation for 33 owner-occupied low- to moderate-income households. Fifteen first-time homebuyers will receive down payment assistance. In addition the City will partner with three agencies to assist 3 owner-occupied households with rehabilitation help, increase housing stock through new construction of one unit on an infill lot, and rehabilitate three single family units into new affordable rental units.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Currently the City is working on the fourth round of Lead Hazard Control Grant funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Through this grant 125 homes will be made lead safe. This grant is once again co-administered by the City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services and Linn County Public Health (LCPH) with Hawkeye Area Community Action Program (HACAP) as a sub grantee. The City will also partner Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation program funds that are CDBG funded with this project. HACAP is providing two lead safe relocation units for the grant. One of the new features of this grant award is the additional $200,000 for healthy homes interventions. Due to the age of the housing

stock in the targeted area many of these homes will likely have significant non-lead health and safety hazards. These hazards are identified through the healthy homes assessment and scored according to the Healthy Homes Rating System which prioritizes all identified hazards. Healthy homes funds are then used for interventions to address the top one or two non-lead health and safety hazards. Applications for the grant have been slow coming in however staff is conducting financial interviews, lead inspections, blood testing, healthy homes assessments, reports, writing work specifications, bidding, and contract signings. Staff has participated in over 40 education/outreach events and the HHCLPPP staff continues to send out grant information to families with elevated blood lead children and provides grant information at all presentations and events, in addition to posting grant information on the healthy homes website. Training opportunities have been provided which include the 8 hour Initial and Refresher Lead Safe Renovator training, abatement contractor/worker training, and abatement refresher training. Training opportunities will continue throughout the grant period which will build and enhance the local contractor base.

Since 2001 the City and LCPH have partnered to build a trained and knowledgeable work force within the community. Initially Lead Safe Work Practices training was provided and then in 2010 the curriculum changed to the Iowa Lead Safe Renovator Initial and Refresher training. The City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services is an approved trainer with three State approved instructors. One of the instructors is the Healthy Homes Program Coordinator from LCPH who also serves as the training manager. Classes are taught by the training manager and the City's Housing and Healthy Homes Specialist usually once a month during the year. These trainings are open to the general public but typically contractors are the main attendees with some landlords and maintenance individuals also in attendance.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Due to the many numerous and complicated factors associated with the causes of poverty, the strategy to reduce poverty is also complex. The City's anti-poverty strategy is not aimed at simply meeting the need for shelter and food. Instead, the focus is on long-term solutions for preventing poverty. The strategy incorporates the Continuum of Care approach, providing programs and services to meet the differing needs of individuals as they progress toward financial self-sufficiency.

Some of the actions planned this year to reduce the number of poverty-level families include affordable housing activities and public service activities. Affordable housing activities that impact those in poverty include the City's Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation program that helps with needed home repairs that keep the home habitable; this can often prevent or stop issues associated with code deficiencies that could cause families to be displaced. Aging Services, Inc.'s Chore Service activity is designed to assist aging adults with housing rehabilitation needs so that they can age in place which is often less costly than alternatives.

Several public service activities greatly assist with poverty reduction. Case management offered through HACAP Transitional Housing Program, Waypoint Services for Women and Children, and Willis Dady Emergency Shelter all work to get people into permanent housing, stable employment and self-

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sufficiency. In addition transportation has been shown to be a great need in the community and can help those especially entering or reentering the workforce to maintain employment that leads to self-sufficiency.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Cedar Rapids continues to carry out its mission in the area of housing and community development through the Community Development and Planning Department, along with strategic partners at the county, community, and neighborhood levels.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The City participates in the Linn County Continuum of Care Policy and Planning Council, which comprises of housing and social service providers as well as other interested parties. The Linn County Continuum of Care Planning & Policy Council identifies community needs and resources available so that service providers are able to best address the present needs of the community. A guide to resources is also created in partnership with other community groups and made available to the public through service providers and online, the City will continue to utilize this information and further assist to make these resources known.

Discussion:

In general the City of Cedar Rapids will work to maximize the use of funds through targeting funds towards highest priorities as developed in this plan, while prioritizing those activities that can leverage other funds while trying to reach self-sufficient programs when able as a way to serve the underserved. Affordable housing is a priority for the City of Cedar Rapids and many activities such as owner-occupied and rental housing rehabilitation as well as a first time homebuyer program are designed to maintain affordable housing. Through the housing rehabilitation programs and the City's Leah Hazard Control Grant the City will continue to reduce lead-based paint hazards throughout the city. The City's anti-poverty strategy is not aimed at simply meeting the need for shelter and food. Instead, the focus is on long-term solutions for preventing poverty. Many of the affordable housing and public service activities are going to help reduce the number of poverty-level families. The City will continue to work with community partners and assist the Linn County Continuum of Care Policy and Planning Council to identify community needs and also ascertain the resources available.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

This section discusses program specific requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investement Partnership Program.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	20,000
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	**20,000**

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

   The City of Cedar Rapids will not participate in other forms of investment beyond those identified in

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Section 92.205.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

   The City of Cedar Rapids will use one of two methods for ensuring project affordability. Recapture will be used for all projects with the exception of developer subsidized homebuyer activities. Homebuyer activities with developer subsidy will have the affordability enforced through the resale method. The recapture requirement is triggered when the property is sold or ownership is transferred to another party; vacated making it no longer the principal residence of the owner; or rented for tenant occupancy. The amount recaptured cannot exceed the net proceeds, if any. The net proceeds are the sales price minus superior loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and any closing costs.

   The HOME grant amount recaptured will be prorated for the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the property measured against the required affordability period. The repayment amount will reduce by one-fifth each year during the five-year affordability period.

   If the net proceeds are not sufficient to recapture the prorated HOME investment plus enable the homeowner to recover the amount of the homeowner’s downpayment and any capital improvement investment made by the owner since purchase, the City may share the net proceeds. The net proceeds are the sales price minus loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and closing costs. The net proceeds will be divided proportionally.

   The program description for the City's HOME Program includes guidelines for resale that ensure the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds for instances in which Recapture is not feasible.

   Each HOME grant has an affordability period. The length of the period is dependent on the amount of the HOME grant.

   The resale option will be used to ensure that the HOME-assisted housing units remain affordable for the duration of the affordability term when recapture is not an effective option. If a housing unit is sold during the affordability period, the sale must meet certain criteria. The new purchaser must be low-income, and must receive prequalification approval from the City of Cedar Rapids to ensure that the purchaser meets the low-income definition guidelines for the program. The sales price must be affordable to the new purchaser. Affordable is defined for a subsequent homebuyer as PITI, which does not exceed 32 percent of annual gross income. The original homebuyer, now the home seller, should receive a fair return on his or her investment if possible. Fair return is defined as the original investment, appreciation earned, and any capital investments for the property capped at an affordable sales price. The fair return will be calculated by the City of Cedar Rapids prior to sale. Capital investments are defined as fixed property enhancements that add to the taxable value of the property. The fair return will be measured by adding original investment, multiplying the percentage

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change to the median sales price, and adding difference in assessed property value adjustments occurring during the time of occupancy as a result of capital investments not market adjustments. It is possible that the total return could be less due then the fair return in order to keep the sale affordable for the subsequent homebuyer. The median sales percentage will be calculated by using the current median sales price at time of sale using the median sales price for the Cedar Rapids, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area from the Maximum Purchase Price or After-rehab Value Limits table provided by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. This will be compared to the table at time of initial sale. These tables will be kept on file in the Housing Services Office. These requirements will be communicated to the homebuyer through the deed covenants and restrictions which will enforce resale restriction for the duration of the affordability period.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

   The resale and recaptutre practices are shown above including the circumstances in which either method would be used. In addition below is an example of how fair return will be calculated.

   An example of the Fair Return:
   Example:
   Buyer invests $10,000
   Change in Median Sales Price in year 5 is 2%
   Change in Assessed Value due to capital improvements not Market Adjustments $5,000
   $10,000 (Buyer Investment) + $200 (10,000 x 2%) + $5,000 (Change in Assessed Value due to Capitol Improvements) = $15,200 = Fair Return

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

   The City of Cedar Rapids will not participate in refinancing existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds.

Discussion:

As discussed in this section the City of Cedar Rapids will not participate in other forms of investment or refinancing existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds. The City also has provisions in place for both Resale and Recapture.

Attachments

2015-2020 Housing and Community Needs Public Participation Report

This report summarizes the process and findings of stakeholder and resident input solicited to identify the housing and community needs in the City of Cedar Rapids. This effort is part of the process for preparing the City of Cedar Rapids 2015-2020 Five-year Consolidated Plan.

Consultation and Citizen Input Elements

This section summarizes the public participation efforts for the City of Cedar Rapids 2015-2020 Five-year Consolidated Plan.

The stakeholder consultation and citizen input process for the City of Cedar Rapids Consolidated Plan included the following:

- Community meetings, including one public meeting in the form of an open house, and one stakeholder focus group to discuss housing and community development needs, held on January 22, 2015. Fifty-five residents and stakeholders attended the open house and 28 stakeholders attended the stakeholder focus group. The meetings were held at different times at accessible venues near public transit.
- Interviews with key stakeholders included City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff, such as the City staff member responsible for managing the City of Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program; homeless services providers and the head of the Linn County Continuum of Care for homeless services; the domestic violence service provider serving residents in the city; and one of the largest nonprofit providers of affordable housing in the city.
- A Resident Survey was conducted in both paper and electronic format to obtain direct feedback from Cedar Rapids residents on their housing and community development needs.
- On-site community outreach to select service providers was conducted to obtain direct resident and stakeholder feedback from targeted special needs populations.

In addition to the community meetings, interviews, on-site community outreach, and survey, residents and stakeholders in Cedar Rapids were notified through a variety of public notices and outreach about the Consolidated Plan process and the opportunity to communicate their opinions about the top housing and community development needs to the City of Cedar Rapids.

Residents were notified through email and media spots that they could contact City of Cedar Rapids staff directly by phone or email. Residents could also communicate with City staff through social media, by responding to an announcement on the Facebook page of the City of Cedar Rapids and the City of Cedar Rapids Twitter feed. Residents could also respond to specific housing and community development questions posted on CRtalks! (www.crtalks.com), an online discussion board where Cedar Rapids residents can share feedback, post comments, and rank ideas on Cedar Rapids projects.

Open House public meeting advertising and outreach. To encourage community participation in the open house public meeting, City of Cedar Rapids staff advertised the meeting through the following channels:

- Multiple press releases distributed widely in community to press outlets and posted online on the City of Cedar Rapids website (www.cityofcr.com)
- A flyer emailed to nearly 700 stakeholders
- Text and email alerts to the City's 1,758 City alert subscribers
- Inclusion in the City's electronic newsletter, reaching 1,574 subscribers
- Notice in the Corridor Business Journal e-blast
- Radio interview on WMT 600 AM (local AM radio station)
- KGAN, Channel 2 and KCRG-TV, Channel 9 news features
- A guest editorial in The Gazette (Iowa's second largest newspaper)

Summary of response/attendance. Fifty-five residents and stakeholders attended the open house, which was held on January 22, 2015 from 4-7 pm at the City Services Center, which houses a variety of City services and departments, including Public Works and Parks and Recreation. The Center is an accessible building near public transit. Interested parties were invited to drop in at any time between 4 pm and 7 pm to participate in activities with facilitators and complete questionnaires to provide input on the top housing and community development needs and priorities in Cedar Rapids. Participants represented a range of fields, including independent business owners and property owners, realtors, realty associations, independent residents and representatives of neighborhood associations, social services and housing providers, staff and residents of a transitional housing program for women experiencing homelessness, and an affordable housing provider.

Stakeholder focus group recruitment. The stakeholder focus group was not publicly advertised; City of Cedar Rapids staff recruited participants through targeted efforts. To recruit the participants of the stakeholder focus group, City of Cedar Rapids staff sent a personal email invitation to a list of nearly 90 stakeholders, including organizations serving low and moderate income persons, such as housing and social service providers, neighborhood associations, and affordable housing developers.

Summary of response/attendance. A total of 28 participants representing a range of fields and organizations attended the meeting, which was held the morning of January 22, 2015 at the African American Museum of Iowa. Participants represented private and public health care organizations, a public transportation planner and public transportation providers, a substance abuse treatment organization, homeless services providers, transitional housing providers, youth services providers, disability services providers, education services providers, veteran services providers, affordable housing developers, a foundation, a financial stability services provider, a community action agency, a mental health and elderly services provider, a neighborhood association, and City of Cedar Rapids staff.

Stakeholder interviews. In order to better understand the needs of specific special needs populations, including voucher holders and affordable housing tenants, individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and family violence survivors and their children, key stakeholder interviews were conducted with City of Cedar Rapids Community Development and Planning, Housing Services Division staff, such as the City staff member responsible for managing the City of Cedar Rapids Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program; homeless services providers and the head of the Linn County

Continuum of Care for homeless services; the domestic violence service provider serving residents in the city; and one of the largest nonprofit providers of affordable housing in the city.

On-site community outreach to select service providers. Community outreach to select service provider locations was conducted to obtain direct resident and stakeholder feedback from targeted populations. The City of Cedar Rapids identified ten organizations for on-site community outreach, including providers of a range of services targeting specific needs, including affordable housing, homeless shelter and services, transitional housing services, elderly services, veterans services, domestic violence shelter and services, substance abuse services, food assistance, jobs training services, financial assistance services, and health services. Outreach at each location ranged from survey distribution to client and staff engagement in discussions about housing and community needs.

Summary of Findings from Public Meetings

This section summarizes the comments and discussions heard during the Consolidated Plan open house, stakeholder focus group, interviews, and on-site community outreach.

During the public participation process, residents and stakeholders were asked about their views on the top needs in Cedar Rapids within four primary categories:

- Housing
- Needs of Individuals and Families who are Homeless
- Needs of Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations (persons with disabilities, elderly, refugees, families, minority groups, survivors of domestic violence, people with mental health issues, veterans)
- Non-Housing Community Development

Housing. While the overall lack of affordable housing for low income people is the most common housing problem cited by stakeholders and residents, some of the reasons for this are low vacancy rates and too few subsidized housing options. The vacancy rate in Cedar Rapids is approximately two percent, making it difficult to find available housing generally, and even more difficult to find the few affordable or accessible units available. For people priced out of the market in Cedar Rapids, few subsidized options exist. No public housing units exist in the city of Cedar Rapids; the City of Cedar Rapids Housing Services Division administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Section 8 waiting list has been closed since 2011 (the waiting list recently re-opened on February 11, 2015, but data is not available on the impact given the recent status change). Many of the individuals and families who have been able to get a housing voucher, but whose incomes are at the lowest levels, struggle to find and keep housing that they can afford because the voucher rates do not match market rates. One of the largest nonprofit affordable housing providers in the city noted that the ongoing need for affordable housing in the city is reflected in the fact that their affordable units are at 97 percent capacity.

In addition, the low quality of the available affordable housing stock is a significant problem. Available affordable housing (particularly market rate housing) was characterized as being older, and therefore associated with greater potential health issues such as lead-based paint, and having fewer accessibility features; more run down; and in less safe neighborhoods with fewer community amenities.

Cedar Rapids experienced historic flooding in 2008, which exacerbated existing affordable housing issues in the city. While the city has been able to recover much of the housing stock lost during the flood, a lack of affordable housing options existed pre-flood and this gap remains an issue today. Although the availability of housing has been increasing due to flood reconstruction activities, affordable housing is still needed, particularly affordable at the 0-30 percent or less Average Median Income (AMI) level.

Additional barriers to housing cited were extensive background and credit checks, strict leasing criteria, and employment and transportation challenges.

SAFE-CR is a city-run program established with the aim of increasing public safety by holding landlords accountable for the maintenance and operation of their properties by assigning fines to landlords whose properties are the source of repeated calls to 911. This program leads to the need for additional services that can assist tenants such as tenant education courses and credit counseling. Service providers noted that it is difficult for clients to find and keep housing as landlords are increasing the depth of background checks; being less accepting of tenants with criminal records; and instituting shorter-term leases (such as month to month), particularly for perceived "at-risk" populations like domestic violence survivors or people with mental illness. In response to the policy, service providers also note that there is some confusion regarding what constitutes a founded "nuisance" call and some domestic violence victims are avoiding calling the police for fear of impacting their housing situation (domestic violence calls are exempt from the ordinance, but the fear and actual experience of impacts to housing remain) Therefore, a need exists for additional community education regarding the policy.

Needs of Individuals and Families Experiencing Homelessness. A number of challenges exist to meeting the needs of individuals and families in Cedar Rapids who are homeless. Participants noted that the number of emergency shelters and transitional housing options do not fully meet the needs. In addition, some existing shelters are closing due to funding issues. Overcrowding in shelters and waiting lists for transitional housing are other challenges mentioned, as well as the lack of shelter options for nontraditional families.

Shelter residents noted the difficulty of making the transition from homelessness to self-sufficiency, pointing out that the transition can be complicated by shelter schedules (residents must be in shelter by 6 pm in order to sleep there) and "timeout" rules (e.g., 30-day shelter time limit) that reduce shift employment options and allow for only a short period of time to regain stability. Public transportation cost and schedules (buses only run until 6 pm and do not run on Sundays) were cited as additional barriers.

After housing and related financial assistance such as rapid re-housing funds and deposit, rental, and utility assistance, the primary needs of this population are transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and supportive services, particularly in the areas of mental health (for adults and children) and substance abuse issues, health care issues, transportation subsidies, and employment and job training. Street outreach is needed to homeless individuals and families not being served by shelters or other social service providers. The particular housing units that are needed for this population are single occupancy units and housing that accommodates families.

Special Needs Populations (persons with disabilities, elderly, refugees, families, minority groups, survivors of domestic violence, people with mental health issues, veterans). The housing and service needs of specific non-homeless special needs populations were also discussed. Among individuals with disabilities, the need for accessible, affordable units near transit options was cited. Primary accessibility needs cited were wheelchair accessible doors, ramps, and showers. The City of Cedar Rapids *Civil Rights Commission 2013 Annual Report* noted that among the fair housing complaints the Commission received based on discrimination, the most common complaints made by people with disabilities were landlords not providing reasonable accommodations. While the national trend is towards community-based living for individuals with disabilities, participants noted challenges to this shift, including increasing pressure on the housing stock in terms of affordable and accessible units, as well as the lack of community housing resources available in the community, particularly for specific populations, like people with mental disabilities.

Issues faced by racial and ethnic minority groups include racial discrimination in housing, disproportionate housing needs, and disparities in homeownership rates for minorities compared with whites. The majority of the fair housing complaints reported in the 2013 Annual Report cited above were complaints based on race. In Cedar Rapids, disproportionate housing needs (defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as disproportionate need in one or more of the following four areas: lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost-burden greater than 30 percent) exist across all income levels except for the 50-80 percent AMI level. At the lowest income levels (below 50 percent AMI), Hispanics, African Americans, Asians, and American Indian/Alaska Natives have disproportionate housing needs compared to whites and compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. Another Commission report, *The State of Equity in Cedar Rapids – 2014*, identified disparities in home ownership rates in Cedar Rapids for minorities compared with whites. Reporting data from the American Community Survey (2013) and City of Cedar Rapids data from the same period, the Commission report notes that the white homeownership rate statewide in Iowa is 74.4 percent, while the homeownership rate for people of color is 44.6 percent. Similarly, in Cedar Rapids, 71 percent of whites are homeowners while 31 percent of African Americans and 44 percent of Latinos are homeowners.

Among the elderly and individuals with disabilities, a particular need exists for housing at the 0-30 percent or less AMI income levels. Food assistance and health care issues were cited as primary needs of the elderly population. Homeowner repair programs were cited as a particular need of retirees and elderly homeowners. In addition, many people cited the lack of a senior center in Cedar Rapids post-flood.

Supportive housing services are needed across the community for a variety of special needs populations, including people with mental illnesses, individuals with disabilities, formerly incarcerated individuals, and individuals leaving substance abuse treatment. Participants noted that few options for permanent supportive housing or ongoing supportive services are available in the community.

Single parents are in need of affordable housing options and quality, affordable child care options. Affordable units for families, especially larger families (three-bedroom units or larger) were commonly cited as a general community need, but were highlighted as a particular need of the refugee community. Participants noted that city occupancy limits (two people per bedroom) are a barrier to some larger

families finding housing. Participants noted that families sometimes have a hard time finding affordable housing in quality school districts.

Domestic violence survivors are in need of short term emergency shelter. Cedar Rapids has not had a permanent domestic violence shelter since state restructuring of these services in 2013; the closest domestic violence shelter is in Waverly, approximately 75 miles from Cedar Rapids. Other needs include permanent affordable housing options and support such as deposit and rental assistance, as well as supportive social services and legal assistance.

Specific needs cited for the veteran population included affordable housing, employment, food assistance, and transportation services. A higher percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness are living on the streets (not in shelters) than other homeless populations, and street outreach to this population is needed.

Youth transitioning out of the foster care system and youth who are homeless share some common problems that were highlighted by social service providers. Particular challenges cited include the difficulty of finding independent housing without a co-signor for youth younger than 18 and lacking a credit history, the shortage of affordable apartments near public transport and employment options, and the lack of housing options for pregnant or parenting teens. Youth transitioning out of foster care are also at risk of homelessness. These populations were highlighted as being in particular need of transitional and supportive housing.

Service needs mentioned frequently across all of these populations include mental health services, transportation, financial literacy services, short-term financial assistance, and education and employment skills training.

Non-Housing Community Development Needs. Some key non-housing community development needs cited during our conversations were living wage jobs, transportation, recreation and child care centers in low to moderate income areas, public infrastructure improvements, neighborhood improvement activities, and improving access to opportunities in asset-challenged areas in the southeast, southwest, and northwest of the city.

Participants repeatedly emphasized the need for the creation of living wage jobs so that residents can afford the cost of housing. The unemployment rate in Cedar Rapids is very low at three percent and participants noted that employment is available in Cedar Rapids, but that wages do not necessarily cover market rents. A related need is employment and skills training. The City of Cedar Rapids Economic Development Liaison noted in an interview that Kirkwood Community College provides a variety of skills training programs, including a "skills to employment program" that is co-operated with Iowa Workforce Development. This program could potentially be expanded through collaboration between Kirkwood Community College, Iowa Workforce Development, local social service providers, and local employers to connect the unemployed and underemployed with available skills training to increase their employment and reduce the number of unfilled positions in the city.

Transportation was cited repeatedly as a widespread community need. Residents noted that an increasing mismatch exists in the city (and surrounding metro area) between the areas where people can afford to live and the areas of available employment, requiring greater transportation options and planning. Key public transportation issues identified include schedules (increasing the hours and days of

operation, as well as number and frequency of routes), cost (introducing subsidies), and accessibility (public, accessible transport near housing and services). Residents also noted the need for attention to long-term city expansion and transportation planning.

Numerous residents cited the need for recreation and child care centers in low to moderate income areas of the city.

Comments about public infrastructure improvements emphasized roads, curbs, and sidewalk repairs, particularly in the southeast, southwest, and northwest of the city.

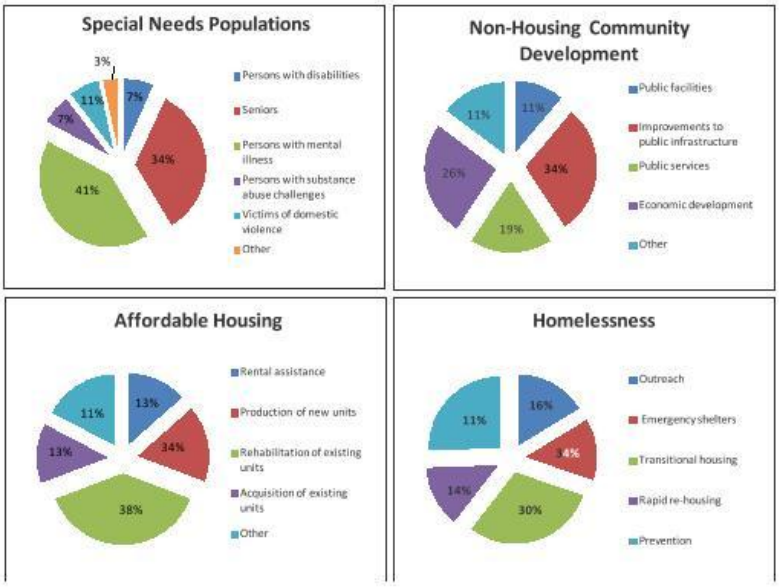
Residents noted the neighborhood improvement efforts in Wellington Heights, including housing improvements and efforts to build a sense of community among residents. Residents thought it would be beneficial to implement similar types of neighborhood improvement activities in other communities in the city.

In addition, residents highlighted the need to improve access to opportunities in asset-challenged areas in the southeast, southwest, and northwest of the city.

Prioritizing Needs. During the stakeholder focus group and open house meeting, participants were asked to participate in exercises to prioritize housing and community development needs. The exercises included a dot exercise, a bean exercise, and a needs prioritization worksheet. In completing the exercises, participants were asked to prioritize a range of potential activities to indicate how they would like to see the City expend the available resources.

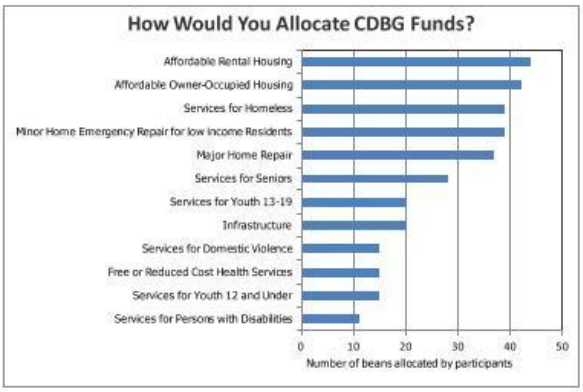
Dot exercise. Participants at the open house received a total of five dot stickers to allocate to four categories of need (special needs populations, non-housing community development, affordable housing, and homelessness) in response to this question: "What are the greatest needs?" In the category of special needs, 75 percent of the dots were allocated to the needs of persons with mental illness and seniors. In the category of non-housing community development, 60 percent of the dots were allocated to public infrastructure improvement and economic development. In the category of affordable housing, 72 percent of the dots were allocated to rehabilitation of existing units and production of new units. For homelessness needs, 64 percent of the dots were allocated to emergency shelters and transitional housing. Participants were also allowed to write in "other" areas of need and allocate dots to those areas. For special needs populations, participants listed "homeless youth" and "transitioning youth out of foster care" as other areas of need. For non-housing community development, participants listed "regulation for better air quality" and "help individuals develop skills for better paying jobs" as other areas of need. For affordable housing, participants listed "housing access for individuals with felonies and criminal histories," "security deposit assistance," and "Section 8 needs are huge" as other areas of need. The results of the allocation of dots are shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Dot Exercise Results: What are the Greatest Needs?



Bean exercise. Participants at the open house were given ten beans to allocate among jars labeled with different funding areas and asked "How would you allocate City of Cedar Rapids CDBG funds?" The top funding areas participants identified are affordable rental housing, affordable owner-occupied housing, services for homeless, and minor home emergency repair for low income residents. Figure 2 below shows the results of the bean exercise.

Figure 2: Bean Exercise Results



Needs prioritization worksheet. Participants at the open house and stakeholder focus group were asked to complete a worksheet where they were asked to identify housing and community development needs, then categorize them into high, medium, and low priority activities. Figure 3 below shows all of the activities that participants categorized as high priorities.

Figure 3: High Priority Activities

Affordable Housing	Homelessness	Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations	Non-Housing Community Development Needs
Housing for Low and Moderate Incomes • "More income-based housing (tiny houses)" • "More Section 8 housing" • "Access to affordable housing. Re-look at city ordinances that impede rapid re-housing (SAFE-CR for those with criminal backgrounds and two people per bedroom limits)" • "Affordable low income housing–re-housing" • "Affordability for all populations who have LMI" (low to moderate incomes) • "More affordable housing and resources" • "Increase number of efficiency or 1-bedroom apartments for those at 0-30 percent of poverty level" and "increase housing for households at or below 30 percent AMI" • "Efficiency units for single/low-income – well managed" • "Increased quantity of affordable housing" • "Ensure gaps are addressed–those that don't meet income guidelines and need assistance" **Rehabilitation** • "Rehab assistance for owner-occupied units" and	**Needed Services** • "Homeless recovery and prevention" • "Shelters for homeless" • "Transitional housing" • "Navigators/mentors" • "Permanent supportive housing" • "Homeless prevention" • "Emergency shelters" • "Case management for homeless population" • "Street outreach" • "Increase availability of rapid re-housing support (rental assistance)" • "Homeless services" • "Supported living" • "Wrap around mental health services" • "Assistance to transition into housing" **Youth that are Homeless** • "Transitional living programs for homeless youth" • "Placing homeless youth in safe neighborhoods away from gangs, violence, and drugs" • "Housing for homeless youth with criminal records" • "Housing financial assistance for homeless youth (deposit and	**Behavioral Health** • "Persons with mental illness" • "Mental health needs" and "more mental health services" • "Housing for mentally ill that complies with Olmstead" • "Assistance for persons with substance abuse challenges (rental assistance and transitional housing/permanent supportive housing)" • "Assistance for persons with mental health issues (transitional housing)" • "Community assistance for people with mental illness" • "Provide transitional housing to those with mental health issues" **Disabilities** • "Supportive services for people with disabilities" • "Disability housing" • "Special needs population is a huge need" • "Center for special needs adults" **Seniors** • "Activities for seniors-dances like in Hiawatha and Marion" • "Senior housing" • "Senior center" • "Senior services"	**Streets and Sidewalks** • "Streets-they are deplorable" and "fix streets" • "Fix our roads in Cedar Hills!" • "Road improvements" • "Streets • "Sidewalks-harbor and parks included" **Transportation** • "Public transportation" and "availability" • "After hours transportation" and "expanded transportation hours" • "Alternative transportation-NTS in other forms" • "Improved transportation to improve low income access to services, medical needs, after school programs, and the general marketplace" **Amenities** • "Walkable, green neighborhoods" • "Quality amenities" • "Recreation center" • "Fund maintenance of parks better" • "Water park for families" **Jobs and Wages** • "Connections to better paying jobs" and

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Affordable Housing	Homelessness	Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations	Non-Housing Community Development Needs
"Rehab of existing elderly, owner-occupied homes" • "Rehab of existing properties" and "rehab existing units" and "identify units that need rehabilitation and follow through" • "Revolving loan programs-rehab" • "Helping low-income homeowners improve the quality of their homes-refurbishing. The more low-income homeowners we help, the higher housing values will go" • "Acquisition of foreclosed properties and rehab them" • "Acquisition/rehab gap assistance" **Financial Assistance** • "Rent assistance" and "deposit assistance" • "Short term financial assistance" • "Down payment for new construction – ROOTS" • "Maintain ROOTS program" • "Subsidized housing vouchers" **Housing Production** • "Home production" • "Funding for affordable housing production" • "Ensure health/safety is included in new building/rehab – materials, air quality" **Geographic Placement of Housing** • "Affordable housing in areas of the city served by public transportation and where jobs exist"	rental assistance)" **Communication** • "Communication between services (working together)" • "Communicating with homeless, low-income population to find out from them what they need"	**Youth** • "Transportation for youth to activities after school" • "Support youth in the community" **Domestic Violence** • "Domestic violence shelter in Cedar Rapids"	"economic development of jobs paying a living wage" • "Economic development" • "Improved employment options" **Other** • "More private investors to reach out to help improve communities" • "Downtown infill" • "Public facilities" • "Public services" • "Public infrastructure improvements" • "Infrastructure"

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Affordable Housing	Homelessness	Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations	Non-Housing Community Development Needs
• "Downtown housing-mixed income with efficiencies" **Other** • "Balance in neighborhoods" (rental-owner) • "Affordable and healthy housing-incorporate more health into current programs and community development" • "Rental property owner accountability" • "Tenant academy for hard to rent tenants" • "Access to needed housing services" • "Reduce funding decisions that hurt private property values (CDBG funding vs. private sector)"			

Summary of Findings from Resident Survey

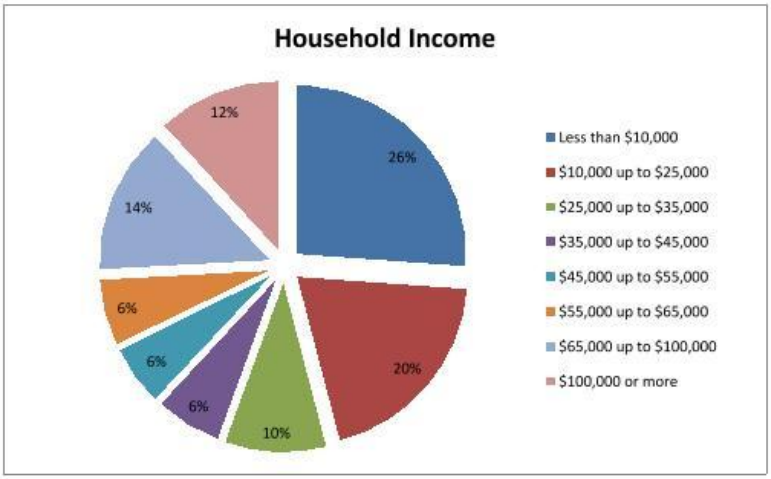
A survey of residents was conducted by the City of Cedar Rapids in January 2015 to obtain direct feedback from Cedar Rapids residents on their housing and community development needs. The survey was available online and 2,150 paper surveys were distributed to a variety of social service organizations (food pantries and meal sites, shelters, transitional housing sites, treatment programs, legal aid office, and senior centers) and public sites (public resource center, public library, and neighborhood resource centers) in Cedar Rapids. City of Cedar Rapids staff advertised the survey through the same channels used to advertise the public meeting Open House.

The survey was open from January 12, 2015, until January 30, 2015. During this time, 552 residents responded to the survey (227 electronic responses and 325 paper responses). Because the survey was voluntary and targeted to lower income and special needs residents, the results are not necessarily representative of Cedar Rapids residents overall.

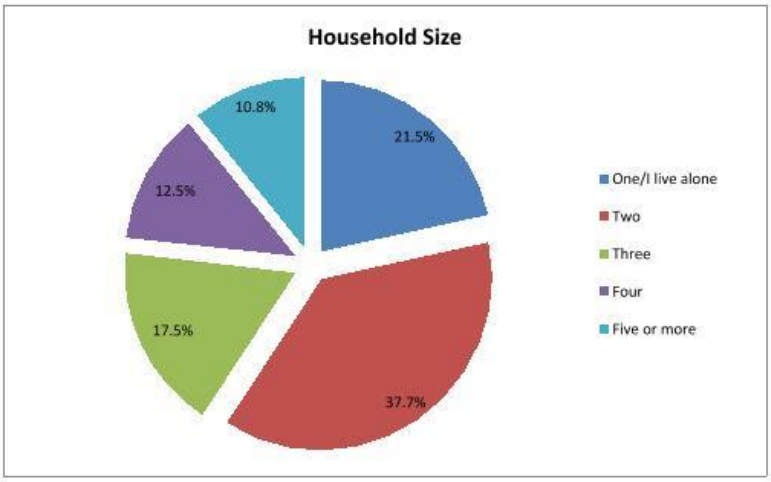
Demographics. Of the 510 survey respondents who reported their age, 37 percent are 18 to 35 years old, 45 percent are between 36 and 61 years old, 11 percent are 62 to 74 years old, and 7 percent are over 75 and over. Two-thirds of respondents are female.

Race and ethnicity. Of the survey respondents who reported their race/ethnicity, most (87 percent) are white, 13.8 percent are African American, 5.7 percent are Hispanic, and 3.3 percent are American Indian/Native American. Respondents are slightly more diverse than the population of the City of Cedar Rapids. The population of African-Americans is 5.6 percent and American Indian/Native Alaskan make up 0.3 percent of the population of the City.

Income. The chart below shows household income as reported by survey respondents. More than half of respondents report earning less than the median income in Cedar Rapids ($51,108).

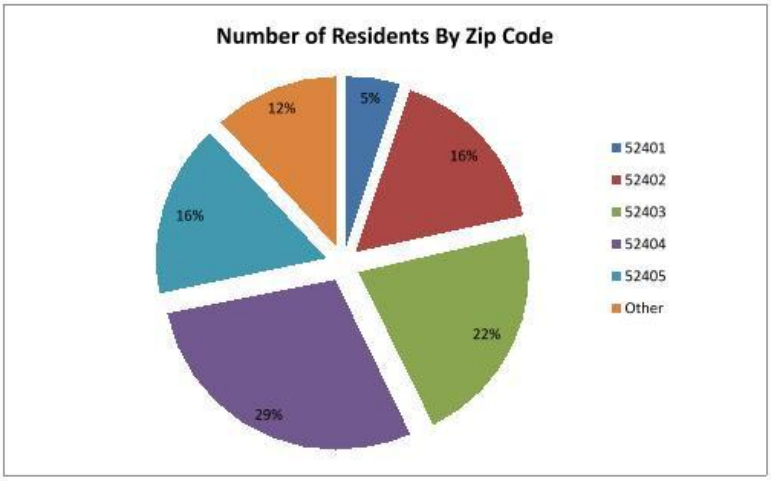


Household size. The chart below shows survey respondents' reported household size. Over seventy-five percent of respondents report living alone or with one other person. About 10 percent of respondents report living with 5 or more people.



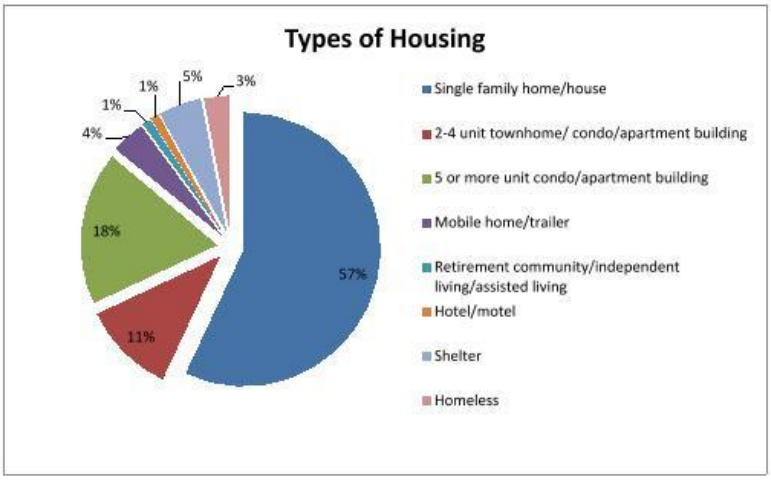
Over one-third of respondents have children living in their household and just over half (57 percent) of those have children under the age of 6. Of the respondents living with children, 42.6 percent have 1 child in the home, 31.7 percent have 2 children, and 12.9 percent have 3 or more children living in their household.

Zip Code. The chart below shows the primary zip codes of the residents who completed the survey.



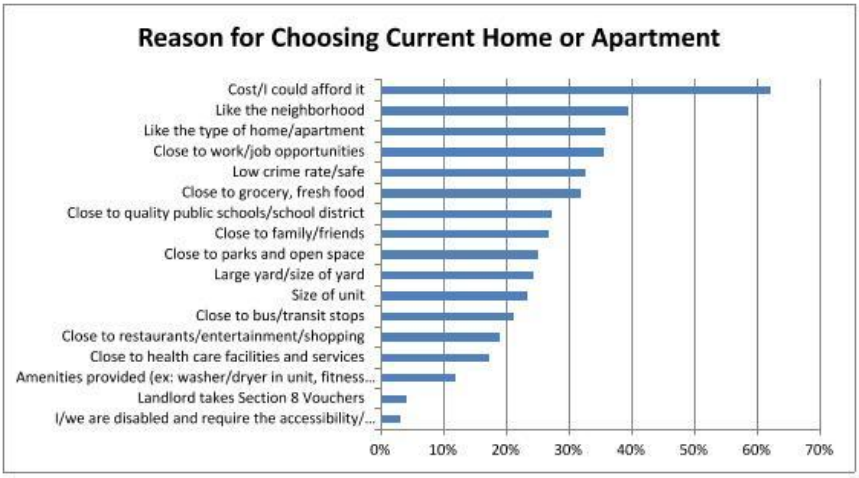
Current Housing Situation. Forty-seven percent of survey respondents are homeowners, 30 percent are renters, 4 percent are living with others and not paying rent, 2 percent are living with others and not paying rent but helping with bills or child care, and 12 percent are homeless.

Type and condition of housing. The chart below shows the types of housing that respondents are currently living in. About 57 percent of survey respondents live in a single family home. More than one third of respondents (about 36 percent) report that the home they currently live either has chipping/peeling paint or was built before 1978.



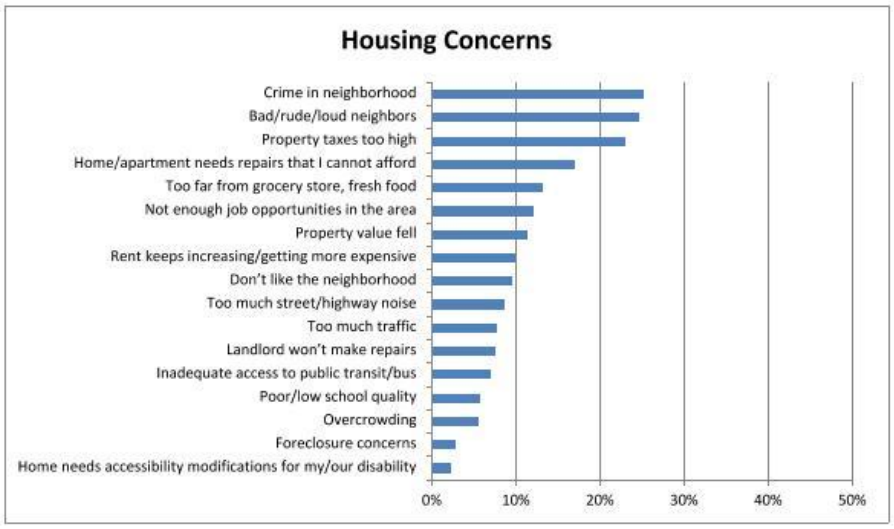
Satisfaction. On a scale from 0 (extremely unsatisfied) to 9 (extremely satisfied), the average rating is 6.09, which corresponds with generally feeling satisfied with their current housing situation.

Factors important when choosing housing. The chart below shows the most frequently reported reasons that survey respondents chose their current home or apartment:



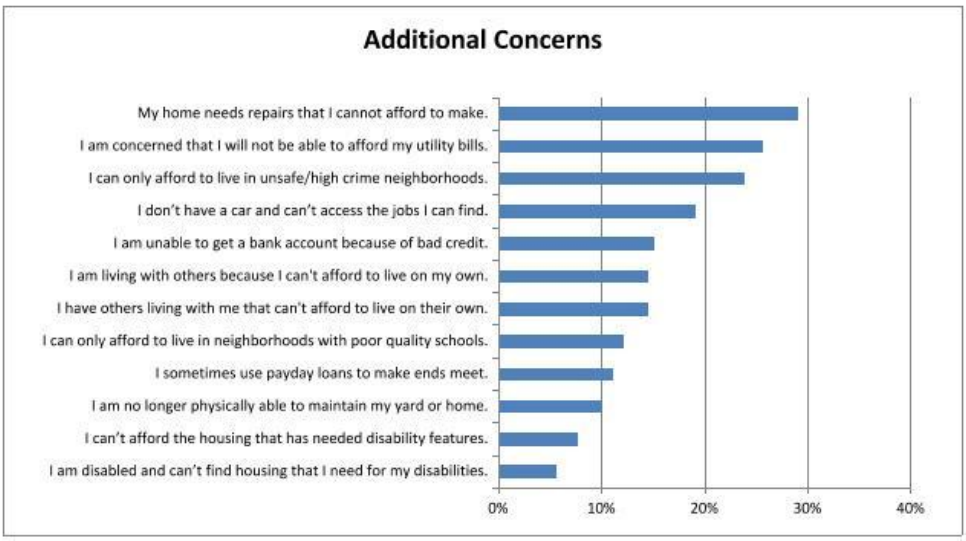
Seventy-seven survey respondents provided written responses to this question. The most frequent written responses were proximity to amenities, including the ability to walk to stores and restaurants; the neighborhood; and the location (on a quiet street, close to downtown, near transportation or a highway).

Housing Concerns. The chart below shows the most frequently reported concerns that survey respondents have about their housing situation:



Of the 137 written comments, the most frequently noted concern was the condition of the neighborhood, primarily vacant or deteriorating houses. A few of these comments included statements about the negative impact of low-income housing nearby. The second most frequent concerns are related to the condition of streets, alleys, and sidewalks. Another frequent area of concern is the amenities available or the accessibility of their current house or apartment – from not having a washer/dryer hook-up to concerns about being able to age in place. Other concerns include traffic, safety, taxes, cost, lack of neighborhood amenities, living with others when they would prefer to be on their own, and dissatisfaction with their landlord

In a related question about housing concerns, 29 percent of survey respondents, both homeowners and renters, cannot afford needed repairs to their home. Nearly one third (30 percent) are living with friends or family or have friends or family living with them due to the inability to afford living on their own. About a quarter can only afford to live in unsafe neighborhoods and may not be able to pay their utility bills.

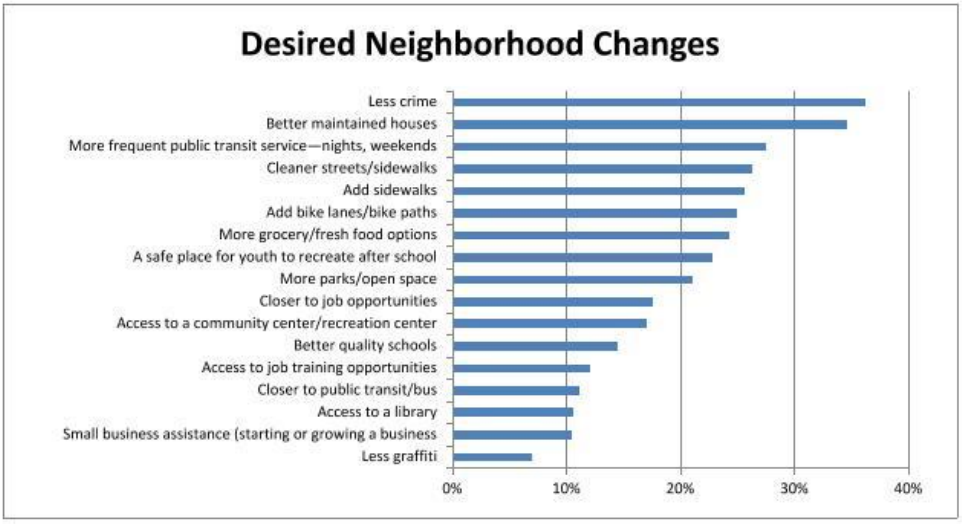


Renters. Among renters who responded to the survey, 60 percent would like to buy a house but cannot afford the down payment. About 25 percent need rent assistance but the waiting list is closed (closed at the time of the survey). About 23 percent are concerned they will have to move because of increasing housing costs and 26 percent have bad credit and cannot find a place to rent. Nearly 20 percent worries about being evicted.

Homeowners. Nearly half (46 percent) of the homeowners who responded are concerned about being able to pay their property taxes. A few (just under 5 percent) are concerned about their home going into foreclosure.

Primary concern. When asked which of the above issues is their top concern, the most frequent answers were property taxes, affordability, being in a safe neighborhood, maintaining their home, and the condition of the houses, lots, and buildings in their neighborhood.

Neighborhood Issues. When survey respondents were asked what they would change about their neighborhood, 35 percent said that they would like better maintained homes and 36 percent would like less crime. Other top responses include more frequent public transportation, cleaner streets and sidewalks, more sidewalks, adding bike lanes and paths, and more grocery options. Some residents (19 percent) responded that they would not change anything in their neighborhood.

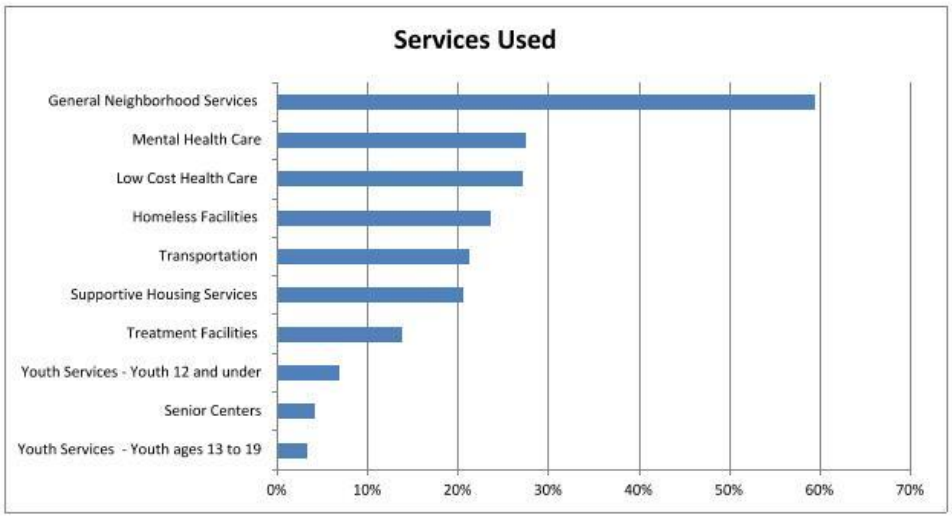


"Other" comments provided by 98 respondents were primarily focused on street repair and other public works issues, including street lighting, flood protection, and storm drainage, which were not among the choices on the survey.

When residents were asked to write which neighborhood change they would choose if they could only choose one from the list, the most frequent response was reducing crime followed by sidewalks and cleaner streets, transportation options, and having better maintained homes. The comments on sidewalks and streets included the need for more sidewalks in neighborhoods and repairs to existing streets and sidewalks.

Services and Facilities. When asked to select the services they use, more than half (59 percent) responded that they use general neighborhood services (e.g. parks and recreation, libraries). Mental health care services are used by 27 percent of residents and 27 percent of residents use low cost health care services (e.g., community health clinics, sliding scale fee services). Of the 27 "Other" responses,

respondents wrote that they frequently use services including Meals on Wheels, parks and bike trails, healthcare, and the City pools.



When asked to identify which services they find most valuable, the most frequent response was general neighborhood services (e.g. parks and recreation, libraries). The second most valuable service is low cost health care services, followed by transportation and mental health services.

Facility improvements. When asked to write what improvements to facilities are needed, respondents indicated that the following facilities need improvement:

- Streets and sidewalks, including alleys
- Parks
- Transportation
- Bike trails

Just under one-quarter of respondents (21 percent) indicated that the facilities they use do not need improvements.

Additional service needs. In response to a question about whether they had access to the services they need in Cedar Rapids, about half of the respondents (51 percent) wrote that there are no services that they need that are not currently available in the City of Cedar Rapids. Of the services that are needed that are not available, the top responses were affordable housing and transportation.

Special Needs. About 27 percent of survey respondents reported that they or someone in their household has a physical, mental, intellectual, or developmental disability.

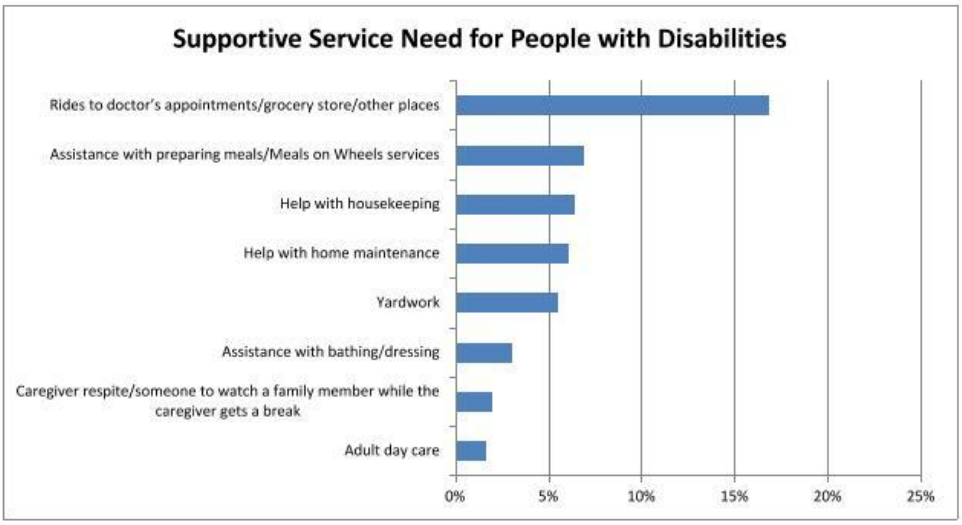
Accessible housing for people with disabilities. More than half (69 percent) of respondents who reported having or living with someone who has a disability are living in housing that meets their accessibility

needs. The remaining 18 percent of respondents with disabilities reported that their current housing does not meet their accessibility needs. Similarly, 31 percent of respondents with disabilities believe that the overall housing market in Cedar Rapids does not provide enough housing choices for those with disabilities.

Several respondents listed improvements, modifications, or types of housing that would better meet their needs including:

- Making housing wheelchair accessible
- Accessible bathtubs
- Off-street parking
- Installing chair lifts
- Installing grab bars
- One-level housing with no stairs

Supportive service needs for the elderly and people with disabilities. About 20 percent of all survey respondents reported needing supportive services. In addition to the needs shown in the chart below, respondents also reported needing help with finding contractors, car maintenance, snow removal, yard work, and small machine maintenance and repair.



Citizen Participation Comments

Summary of comments received. Before the draft Consolidated Plan was prepared, several comments were received at the time of the January community meetings and shortly thereafter. These comments are included in the citizen comments, appended to the Consolidated Plan.

Comments not accepted. *Explain if any comments were not accepted and why not. If no comments were received, "No comments received."* All comments received were accepted.

Impacts of citizen participation on goal setting. As discussed in this section, residents and stakeholders participating in the Consolidated Plan public participation process placed a high priority on high quality, affordable housing in safe communities with public amenities such as transportation and recreation centers. Participants also prioritized accessible units and housing large enough to accommodate families. Additional priorities were addressing barriers to housing, addressing the needs of specific special needs populations, and addressing a variety of supportive service and non-housing community development needs. The public participation process informed the goal setting for the Consolidated Plan. The 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan strategic goals incorporate many of these priorities and are listed below:

- Expand Affordable Rental Housing Stock
- Expand Affordable Homeowner Housing Stock
- Provide Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers
- Preserve Existing Owner-Occupied Housing Stock
- Provide Homeless Services and Support Services for Homelessness Prevention
- Provide Public Service Facility and Infrastructure Improvements
- Support Public Service Activities

5-Year Consolidated Plan
Strategic Plan
July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020

Unique Appendix: Household Demographic Maps

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City of Five Seasons®

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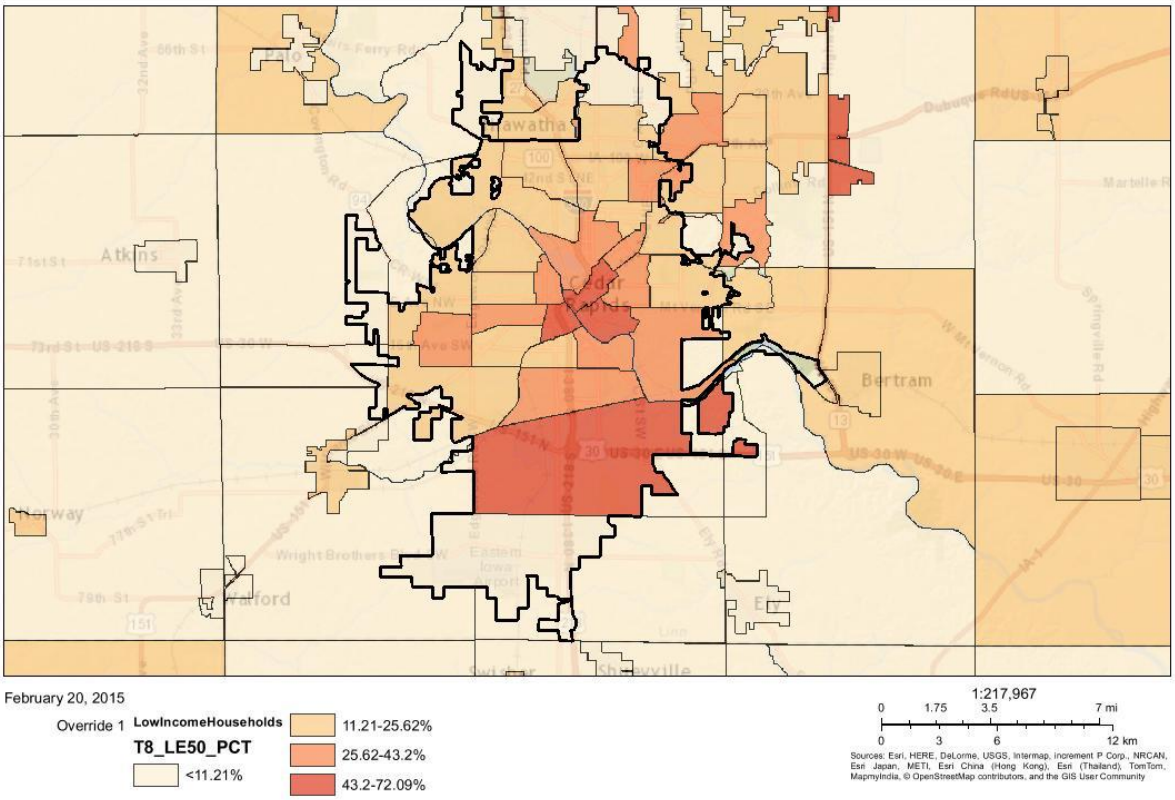

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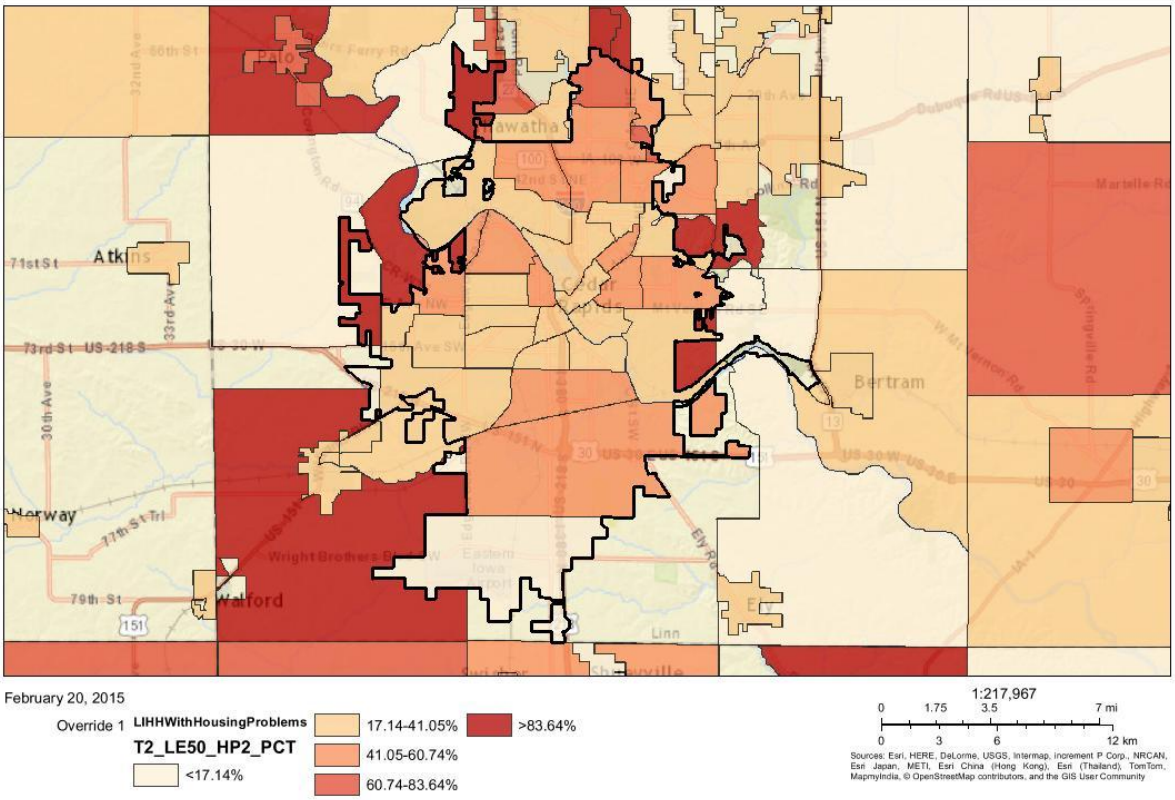

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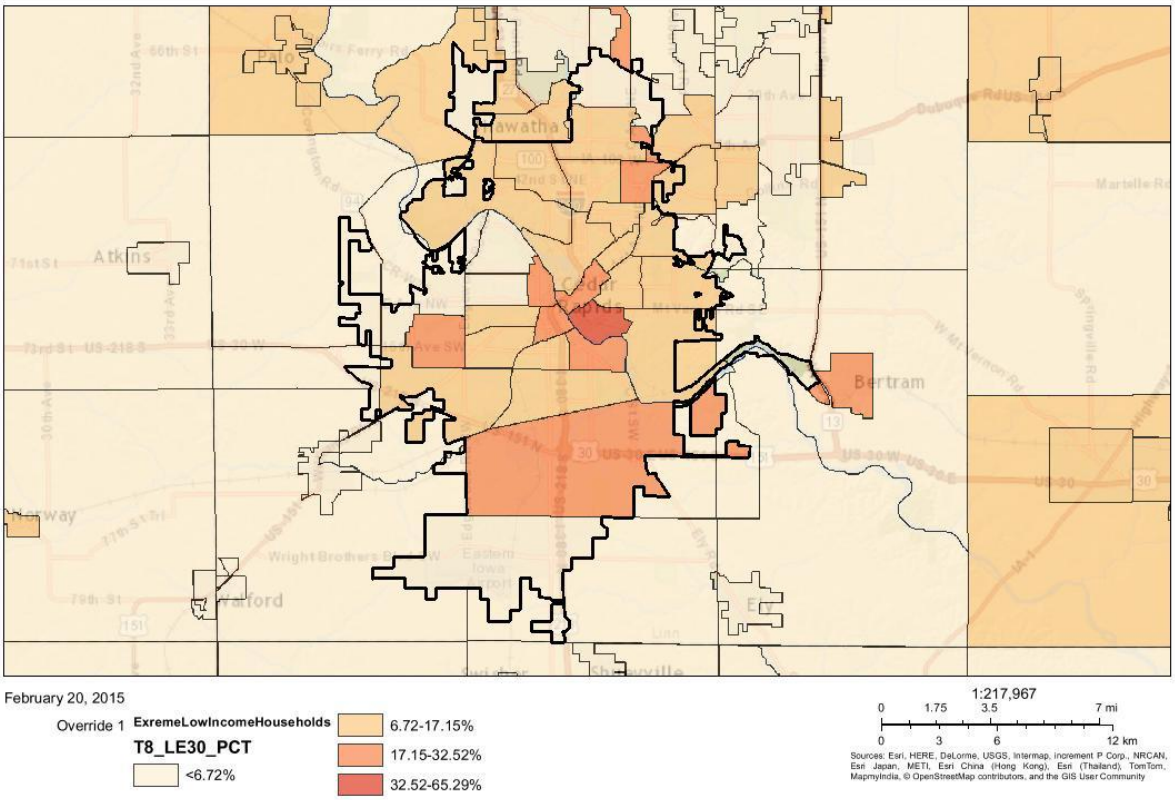

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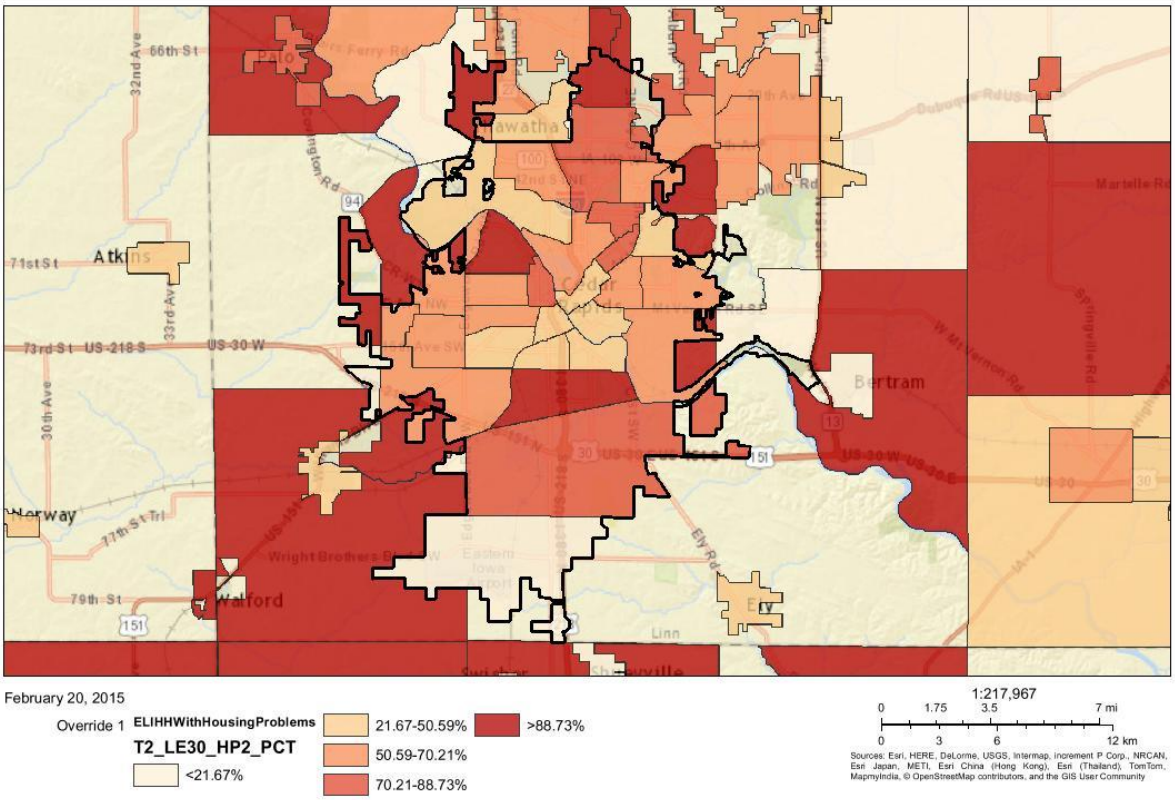

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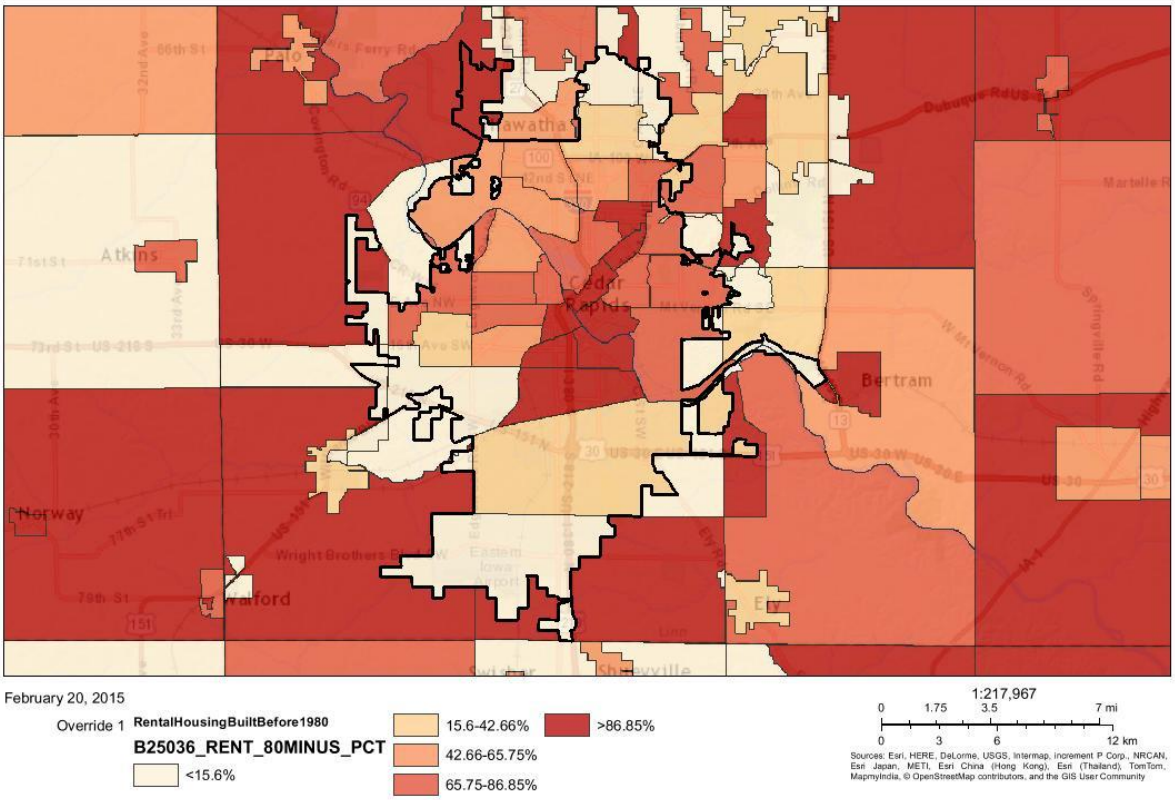

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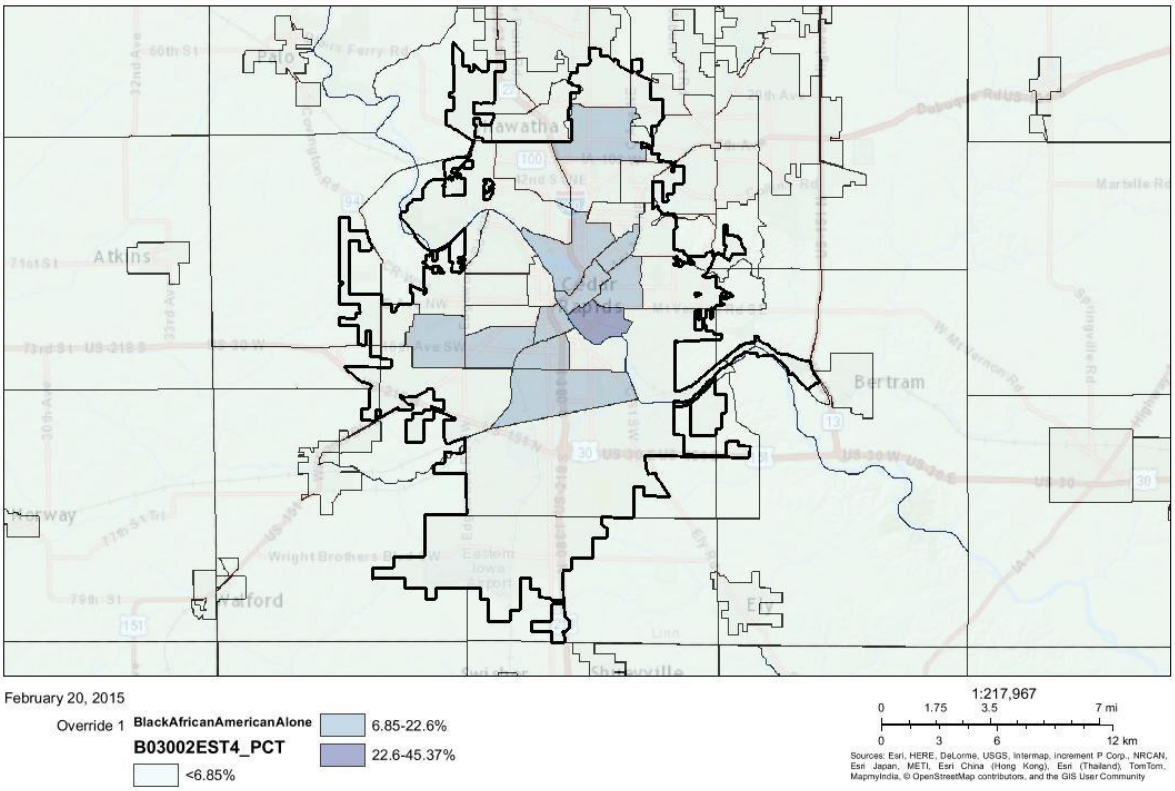

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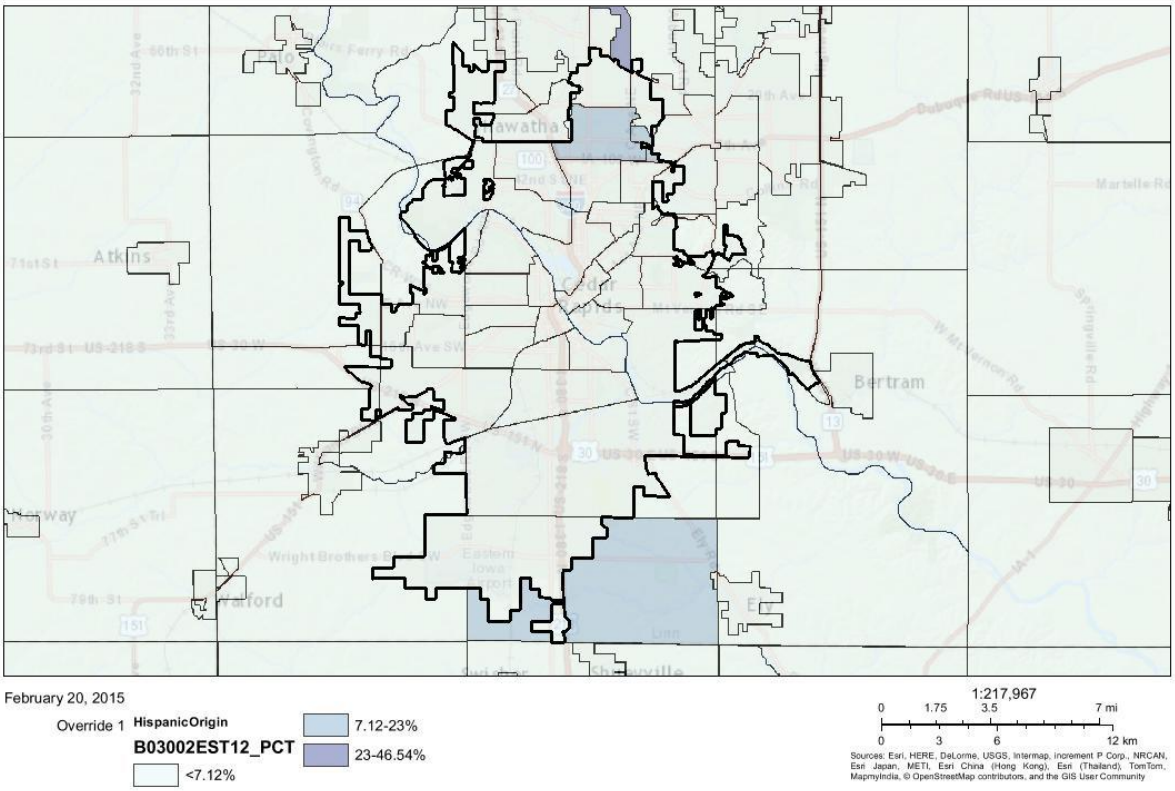
February 20, 2015
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7.12-23%
23-46.54%
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1:217,967
0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
0 3 6 12 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

CPMP Non-State Grantee Certifications

Many elements of this document may be completed electronically, however a signature must be manually applied and the document must be submitted in paper form to the Field Office.

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

NON-STATE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATIONS

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

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about –
   a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
   b. The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
   c. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
   d. The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will –
   a. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
   b. Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted –
   a. Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
   b. Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

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City of Cedar Rapids

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

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

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

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature/Authorized Official

May 6, 2015

Date

Jeffrey A. Pomeranz

Name

City Manager

Title

101 First Street SE

Address

Cedar Rapids, IA 52401

City/State/Zip

(319)286-5080

Telephone Number

☐ This certification does not apply.
☒ This certification is applicable.

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

11. Maximum Feasible Priority - With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);

12. Overall Benefit - The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2015, 2016, 2017, (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;

13. Special Assessments - It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

    However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

    The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

14. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

15. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

City of Cedar Rapids

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R, of title 24;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Signature/Authorized Official

May 6, 2015

Date

Jeffrey A. Pomeranz

Name

City Manager

Title

101 First Street SE

Address

Cedar Rapids, IA 52401

City/State/Zip

(319)286-5080

Telephone Number

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

City of Cedar Rapids

☒ This certification does not apply.
☐ This certification is applicable.

OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities, which are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Name

Title

Address

City/State/Zip

Telephone Number

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

City of Cedar Rapids

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

> The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

Signature/Authorized Official

May 6, 2015

Date

Jeffrey A. Pomeranz

Name

City Manager

Title

101 First Street SE

Address

Cedar Rapids, IA 52401

City/State/Zip

(319)286-5080

Telephone Number

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

City of Cedar Rapids

☒ **This certification does not apply.**
☐ **This certification is applicable.**

HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

Signature/Authorized Official | Date

Name

Title

Address

City/State/Zip

Telephone Number

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

☒ **This certification does not apply.**
☐ **This certification is applicable.**

ESG Certifications

I, , Chief Executive Officer of Jurisciction., certify that the local government will ensure the provision of the matching supplemental funds required by the regulation at 24 *CFR* 576.51. I have attached to this certification a description of the sources and amounts of such supplemental funds.

I further certify that the local government will comply with:

1. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.53 concerning the continued use of buildings for which Emergency Shelter Grants are used for rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless; or when funds are used solely for operating costs or essential services.

2. The building standards requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.55.

3. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56, concerning assurances on services and other assistance to the homeless.

4. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57, other appropriate provisions of 24 *CFR* Part 576, and other applicable federal laws concerning nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.

5. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.59(b) concerning the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

6. The requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.59 concerning minimizing the displacement of persons as a result of a project assisted with these funds.

7. The requirements of 24 *CFR* Part 24 concerning the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.

8. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56(a) and 576.65(b) that grantees develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted with ESG funds and that the address or location of any family violence shelter project will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter.

9. The requirement that recipients involve themselves, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, homeless individuals and families in policymaking, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of these facilities as provided by 24 *CFR* 76.56.

10. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57(e) dealing with the provisions of, and regulations and procedures applicable with respect to the environmental review responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

authorities as specified in 24 *CFR* Part 58.

11. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.21(a)(4) providing that the funding of homeless prevention activities for families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services will meet the requirements that: (A) the inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income; (B) the assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of the services to the family; (C) there must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time; and (D) the assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other source.

12. The new requirement of the McKinney-Vento Act (42 *USC* 11362) to develop and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons. I further understand that state and local governments are primarily responsible for the care of these individuals, and that ESG funds are not to be used to assist such persons in place of state and local resources.

13. HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the collection and reporting of client-level information.

I further certify that the submission of a completed and approved Consolidated Plan with its certifications, which act as the application for an Emergency Shelter Grant, is authorized under state and/or local law, and that the local government possesses legal authority to carry out grant activities in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Name

Title

Address

City/State/Zip

Telephone Number

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

☐ This certification does not apply.
☒ This certification is applicable.

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

Instructions Concerning Lobbying and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Lobbying Certification
This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant: Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code) Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here. The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

Place Name	Street	City	County	State	Zip
City Hall	101 First St SE	Cedar Rapids	Linn	IA	52401
Parks	500 15th Ave SW	Cedar Rapids	Linn	IA	52404
Public Works	500 15th Ave SW	Cedar Rapids	Linn	IA	52404
Recreation	2000 Mt. Vernon Rd SE	Cedar Rapids	Linn	IA	52403

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules: "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15); "Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of *nolo contendere*) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes; "Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any

controlled substance; "Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including:

a. All "direct charge" employees;
b. all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and
c. temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Note that by signing these certifications, certain documents must completed, in use, and on file for verification. These documents include:

1. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
2. Citizen Participation Plan
3. Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan

May 6, 2015

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Jeffrey A. Pomeranz

Name

City Manager

Title

101 First Street SE

Address

Cedar Rapids, IA 52401

City/State/Zip

(319)286-5080

Telephone Number

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 03/31/2012

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:	* 2. Type of Application:	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
[ ] Preapplication	[X] New	
[X] Application	[ ] Continuation	* Other (Specify):
[ ] Changed/Corrected Application	[ ] Revision	

* 3. Date Received:	4. Applicant Identifier: M-16-MC-19-0204
5a. Federal Entity Identifier:	* 5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:	7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa	
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 42-6010436	* c. Organizational DUNS: 035205148

d. Address:

* Street1:	101 First Street SE
Street2:	
* City:	Cedar Rapids
County:	Linn
* State:	Iowa
Province:	
* Country:	United States
* Zip / Postal Code:	52401

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: Community Development and Planning Department	Division Name: Housing Services

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

Prefix:	Ms.	* First Name:	Paula
Middle Name:			
* Last Name:	Mitchell		
Suffix:			

Title: Housing and Redevelopment Manager

Organizational Affiliation:
City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa

* Telephone Number:	(319) 286-5852	Fax Number:	(319) 286-5870

* Email: p.mitchell@cedar-rapids.org

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

B. Municipal

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.239

CFDA Title:

HOME Investment Partnership Program

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

N/A

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

N/A

Title:

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

City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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

FY15 Consolidated Annual Action Plan
HOME Investment Partnership Program

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: 2nd
* b. Program/Project: 2nd

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

N/A

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 07/01/2014
* b. End Date: 06/30/2015

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	270,425.00
* b. Applicant	0.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	0.00
* f. Program Income	23,000.00
* g. TOTAL	293,425.00

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

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

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

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach.

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

- [x] ** I AGREE

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

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:	Mr.
* First Name:	Jeffrey
Middle Name:	A.
* Last Name:	Pomeranz
Suffix:	
* Title:	City Manager
* Telephone Number:	286-5080
Fax Number:	
* Email:	citymanager@cedar-rapids.org
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	
* Date Signed:	May 6, 2015

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 03/31/2012

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:	* 2. Type of Application:	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
[ ] Preapplication	[X] New	
[X] Application	[ ] Continuation	* Other (Specify):
[ ] Changed/Corrected Application	[ ] Revision	

* 3. Date Received:	4. Applicant Identifier:
	B-15-MC-15-0001

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:	* 5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:	7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):	* c. Organizational DUNS:
42 0043336	036205148

d. Address:

* Street1:	101 First Street SE
Street2:	
* City:	Cedar Rapids
County:	Linn
* State:	Iowa
Province:	
* Country:	United States
* Zip / Postal Code:	52401

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:	Division Name:
Community Development and Planning Department	Housing Services

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

Prefix: Ms.	* First Name: Paula
Middle Name:	
* Last Name: Mitchell	
Suffix:	

Title: Housing and Redevelopment Manager

Organizational Affiliation:
City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa

* Telephone Number: (319) 286-5852	Fax Number: (319) 286-5670

* Email: p-mitchell@cedar-rapids.org

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

B: Municipal

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify)

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.218

CFDA Title

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

N/A

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

N/A

Title:

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

City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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

FY15 Consolidated Annual Action Plan
Community Development Block Grant

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: 2nd
* b. Program/Project: 2nd

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

N/A

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 07/01/2015
* b. End Date: 06/30/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	1,025,249.00
* b. Applicant	0.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	0.00
* f. Program Income	20,000.00
* g. TOTAL	1,045,249.00

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

☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on _____.

☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☒ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

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

☐ Yes ☒ No If "Yes", provide explanation and attach.

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

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

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:	Mr.	* First Name:	Jeffrey
Middle Name:	A.		
* Last Name:	Pomeranz		
Suffix:			

* Title: City Manager

* Telephone Number: 286-5080 Fax Number:

* Email: citymanager@cedarrapids.org

* Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed: May 8, 2015

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	
	Data Source Name Linn County Continuum of Care PIT
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Linn County Continuum of Care Planning & Policy Board
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Annual Point-in-Time survey report
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To assess the number of homeless and nearly homeless individuals that are in the community and to identify potential causes in an effort to help find solutions that can help this population.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. July 2014
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Data is collected through service providers that are providing services to these individuals and families as well as a street count that involves Linn County Continuum of Care Planning & Policy Board members working with members of the community to try and reach any homeless individuals that may be on the street and not currently sheltered.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. This samples included all homeless individuals that the Continuum of Care Planning and Policy Board representatives were able to get to fill out the surveys.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Overall, on July 30, 2014, a total of 490 individuals were served by local emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities, rapid rehousing agencies and permanent supportive housing programs or were found living on the street. Of the 490 individuals there were 147 women, 166 men, and 177 children.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)