

**CONSOLIDATED PLAN
FOR FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2015-2019**

**ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2015**



City of Davenport



Submitted to HUD on:
May 14, 2015
Approved by HUD on:
July 22, 2015



Five Year Consolidated Plan

The Consolidated Plan includes narrative responses to CAPER questions that CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG grantees must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan is one of the requirements in order for the City of Davenport to receive funds through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) formula programs including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME).

The Five-Year Plan presents a needs assessment for low- and moderate-income residents including: homeowners, renters, homeless persons and families, and persons with special needs. Components are a description of the process, a needs assessment, and a housing market analysis. Resulting from this analysis is a strategic plan based on general areas of need and how these needs might be addressed using these federal funds during the next five years, July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2019.

It is important to note that the needs identified in this plan far outstrip the funding available to address them. Federal funding for the CDBG and HOME programs has diminished dramatically in the past several years. For the program year beginning July 1, 2015:

- The CDBG allocation represents a 48% cut from the highest funding year, and is the lowest grant amount received since federal fiscal year 1977.
- The HOME allocation represents a 52% cut from the highest funding year, and is the lowest grant amount the City has ever received.

Significant challenges exist in confronting the housing and community development needs of low to moderate income residents, including lack of capacity of area non profits, the recent housing crisis that has limited the availability of credit to both individuals and developers, and the age and condition of housing stock and infrastructure available. The funding cuts to the federal programs further reduces the ability of cities to meet the challenges faced by residents. While the City makes every effort to partner with non-profit groups, other government agencies, and for-profit developers, the needs continue to outstrip the funding available to address them. Through program design changes and more focused funding strategies, it is the City's hope that the impact of the reduced funding can be minimized.

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

The City of Davenport held public input meetings and conducted a survey to gather citizen input. The results of these meetings, along with recommendations from the City's comprehensive plan, Housing Needs Assessment, and Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing were presented to the 15 member

Citizens' Advisory Committee. The Committee reviewed the results and identified areas of need from these items. They include:

- Increasing affordable decent housing for both renters and homeowners, particularly larger units, those households with very low incomes, and units outside areas of concentrated low income and minority populations.
- Increasing employment and business opportunities in the community to address lack of employment opportunities, particularly for younger workers, low to moderate income households, and minorities.
- Increasing neighborhood quality and safety through better code enforcement and nuisance violations, removing blighting conditions, and providing improved neighborhood infrastructure.
- Providing services to residents, particularly those that benefit youth, improve transportation options and financial literacy.

These needs are expected to be addressed with federal funds through activities carried out by the City, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector, funding and qualified applicants permitting. Each year, the City submits a plan to HUD that identifies the amount allocated to the agencies and the types of programs to be funded. The City must demonstrate that these activities are linked to the general areas of need. Each year, additional public input will be gathered to generate local objectives for each year's funding.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Each year, the City is required to submit a Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) to HUD, reporting on the activities that were funded with CDBG and HOME dollars, the amount spent, and the beneficiaries assisted. The City has submitted the required reports each year, and HUD has accepted the reports each year. Electronic versions of the City's past CAPER reports can be found on the City's website at www.cityofdavenportiowa.com .

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City's Consolidated Plan citizen participation process took place in July and August of 2014.

The City of Davenport held public input meetings and conducted a survey to gather citizen input. The results of these meetings, along with recommendations from the City's comprehensive plan, Housing Needs Assessment, and Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing were presented to the 15 member Citizens' Advisory Committee. The Committee reviewed the results and identified needs from these items. From these needs, a set of local objectives were identified to be acted upon for the first year of the five year plan. In subsequent years, additional public input will be gathered to generate local objectives for upcoming years.

Public input was gathered through a series of community meetings and a survey. The meetings and survey were publically advertised in the newspaper, on the City's website, cable channel, on Facebook and Twitter, and directly mailed and emailed to area non profit groups that the City either has worked with directly or has contact with through one of the groups of which the City is a member. Many of these groups serve special populations, such as veterans, homeless, those with physical or mental disabilities, minorities, and non-English speakers. Information about the meetings and survey was also emailed to the members of the City's Davenport NEW mailing list, which has hundreds of email addresses. Flyers and posters for the meetings and survey were distributed to local non profits, at the public libraries, at the City's Office of Assisted Housing, and to the offices of subsidized housing developments monitored by the City, which comprise more than 300 affordable units. In all, more than 50 agencies were notified of the meeting. All agencies were encouraged to attend meetings, complete the survey, or both, and to invite their clients to attend the meeting and/or complete the survey.

The 2015-2019 consolidated plan, the 2015 annual plan and availability of CDBG and HOME funding was discussed during the meetings, and survey respondents were asked to identify priorities for funding.

5. Summary of public comments

The City of Davenport held public input meetings and conducted a survey to gather citizen input. The results of these meetings, along with recommendations from the City's comprehensive plan, Housing Needs Assessment, and Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing were presented to the 15 member Citizens' Advisory Committee. The Committee reviewed the results and identified areas of need from these items. A Summary of the comments received at the public meetings and the survey results can be found in the Citizen Comments portion of this plan.

A Public Hearing was held on the Year 41 CDBG allocations on March 18, 2015. No comments were received at the public hearing.

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

Any comments or views received were accepted.

7. Summary

The City of Davenport has carried out the preparation of this 5-Year Consolidated Plan according to HUD requirements, and has gathered valuable public input as well as consultant data that has been used to help guide the funding decisions for the CDBG and HOME program.

As noted above, decreased funding from the federal level for the CDBG and HOME programs has made it unlikely that all of the needs identified in this plan can be fully addressed. While the City makes every effort to partner with non-profit groups, other government agencies, and for-profit developers, the needs continue to outstrip the funding available to address them. Through program design changes and

more focused funding strategies, it is the City's hope that the impact of the reduced funding can be minimized.

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	DAVENPORT	Community Planning & Economic Development
HOME Administrator	DAVENPORT	Community Planning & Economic Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Davenport serves as the lead agency for the development of this Consolidated Plan and the subsequent Annual Plans and Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Reports. The Department of Community Planning and Economic Development carries the responsibility for the development of the Consolidated Plan and oversight for program administration.

Staff worked closely with the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC), a fifteen member committee appointed by the Mayor and City Council. The CAC reviews and recommends to the City Council the allocation of CDBG entitlement funds.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City of Davenport engages in consultation with a variety of other entities, both public and private, during the preparation of the consolidated plan and during each subsequent annual plan. In addition, throughout each program year, the City remains in regular contact with the CDBG subrecipients and HOME developers who actually deliver housing and services. Through this contact, the City is able to maintain an understanding of changing conditions, such as when new programs and services are offered, when existing services cease, and what vacancy rates and needs are for housing.

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(I)).

The City of Davenport remains in ongoing contact with public and assisted housing providers as well as health, mental health, and service agencies. Examples of this coordination are:

- City Staff are members of the Scott County Housing Council, the Scott County Housing Cluster, and the Quad City Shelter and Transitional Housing Council. These groups all have as members staff from the Scott County Health Department and local non-profit groups that address various physical and mental health needs of Davenport citizens. These groups include those that serve the needs of citizens with physical disabilities, accessibility challenges, mental disabilities, the elderly, survivors of domestic violence and those who suffer from HIV/AIDS. All members of these groups were invited to participate in the public input process, and many did attend and contribute, either in person or through the survey. Monthly meetings of these groups enable City staff to engage with those groups and be aware of changes, challenges and needs faced by organizations carrying out health, mental health, and service activities.
- Through the CDBG program, the City has in the past funded several agencies that meet the health, mental health, and service needs of residents, and the City is likely to fund these activities again in the future, pending application for funding and resources permitting. Previously funded agencies include those providing accessibility, transportation, and mental health services, services to the homeless and survivors of domestic violence, those with HIV/AIDS, the elderly, and others. All of these agencies were invited to participate in the public input process, and many did attend and contribute, either in person or through the survey.
- The Office of Assisted Housing (OAH) is a division within Community Planning and Economic Development, the City department which administers the CDBG and HOME grants. Department administrators meet regularly with OAH staff to discuss current issues and needs. The OAH administers a variety of vouchers, including ones that can be used in units targeting those with physical or mental disabilities and the elderly.

- The City monitors a portfolio of more than 300 privately owned subsidized units, which were funded originally through a variety of programs such as CDBG, HOME, Neighborhood Stabilization Program, CDBG-Disaster Recovery and various tax credit programs. Monitoring of these units not only enables the City to ensure that the units remain affordable for the duration of the financing commitment, it also enables City staff to remain in communication with the housing providers that are in direct contact with tenants and are most able to identify needs and issues as they arise. Importantly, monitoring provides valuable information regarding the need for affordable housing and information about vacancy rates and waiting lists that helps the City plan for affordable housing in the future. Many of the units currently in the portfolio were developed to meet the needs of the elderly and those with physical and mental disabilities. Many affordable housing operators have chosen to have service providers located in or available to visit their buildings with programming for those individuals. In the case of housing for those with mental health issues, one housing operator has on site staff coordinating care and services for tenants.
- As new projects come forward, the City works with developers to ensure that the affordable housing needs of the community are being addressed by the proposed projects. New projects that are developed with federal funds are checked to ensure that they meet applicable accessibility requirements, as well as to ensure that applicable lead based paint regulations are followed. These steps ensure that the activity is meeting the health and physical access needs of future tenants.

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 City of Davenport is part of the Continuum of Care for Scott County. The Continuum of Care is a strategic plan for providing a broad range of homeless services. This continuum covers emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. The Scott County Continuum of Care is developed and administered by the Quad-City Shelter and Transitional Housing Council (QCSTHC). QCSTHC is comprised of providers, funders, and government representatives. The QCSTHC and its members were invited to participate in the public input process, and many did attend and contribute, either in person or through the survey. City staff are members of the QCSTHC and attend monthly meetings of the group throughout the year. These meetings enable City staff to engage with those groups and be aware of changes, challenges and needs faced by organizations carrying out health, mental health, and service activities

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

The City of Davenport is not an ESG recipient. Agencies that serve City residents have access through the State of Iowa, and the City staff offers assistance to agencies in completing required steps for State funding.

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	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Mississippi Valley
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Project Renewal
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	THE PROJECT QUAD CITIES (TPQC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Health Agency

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Vera French Community Mental Health Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Health Agency Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.

5	Agency/Group/Organization	VERA FRENCH HOUSING CORPORATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a recipient of HOME funds, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Boys and Girls Clubs of the Mississippi Valley
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.

7	Agency/Group/Organization	The Salvation Army Family Service Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	United Neighbors, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	HUMILITY OF MARY HOUSING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	HUMILITY OF MARY SHELTER, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Center for Active Seniors, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Friendly House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	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 Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	FAMILY RESOURCES, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services - Victims

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	River Bend Transit
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Neighborhood Housing Services of Davenport, Iowa, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a CDBG subrecipient, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	DAVENPORT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Multiple City department were consulted in the development of the plan. The departments included Public Works (regarding infrastructure, building condition/code enforcement), Office of Assisted Housing (regarding public housing, assisted housing, and homelessness), Planning Department (regarding neighborhood planning and historic preservation), Economic Development (regarding developing, attracting, and retaining business and industry), Davenport Civil Rights Commission (regarding fair housing and equal opportunity), and Davenport CitiBus (regarding public transportation). All departments were invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Interfaith Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a recipient of HOME funds and a CHDO, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity Quad Cities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, as a recipient of HOME funds, the City has an ongoing relationship with this agency throughout the year.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Scott County Housing Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Other government - Federal Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Business Leaders Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders

	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>This agency is a consortium of civic, business, financial, non-profit, for-profit, and government entities that are dedicated to addressing affordable housing and homelessness in the Quad City area, which includes Davenport. This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged to notify its member groups of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included. In addition, City staff members attend meetings of this group year round to engage with local organizations working to improve access to affordable housing in our community, learn what actions they are undertaking, as determine what the City can do to assist.</p>
20	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Community Action of Eastern Iowa</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Development of Local Objectives</p>

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>This agency was invited to attend public meetings and to complete a survey to develop local objectives. This agency was encouraged (as were all agencies) to notify their clients of the public meetings and to distribute the survey to them to ensure their views were included.</p>
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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Outreach was done through direct contact and media releases. Attempts were made to consult all agency types and none were intentionally not consulted.

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	Quad City Shelter & Transitional Housing Council	

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(I))

The City of Davenport works with the State of Iowa in several ways:

- The City works with recipients of the State's ESG grant to ensure that all requirements are met and that local organizations within the Continuum of Care can access those funds.
- The City works with the States' Department of Economic Development and Iowa Finance Authority to assure that developers of affordable housing can access State funding for local housing development, including Low Income Housing Tax Exemptions, Historic Rehabilitation Tax Exemptions, Workforce Housing Tax Credits, CDBG-Disaster Recovery funds and Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds.
- The City works with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that the rehabilitation programs funded through the CDBG and HOME programs comply with all required historic and environmental regulations.

The City of Davenport works with Scott County in several ways:

- City and County staff serve together on several local boards and commissions, such as Scott County Housing Council, Scott County Housing Cluster, and Quad City Shelter & Transitional Housing Council to ensure that the affordable housing needs in the community are being met.
- City and County staff work together to ensure that families with lead poisoned children are offered the opportunity to participate in the City's housing rehabilitation program to reduce lead hazards.
- City and County staff work together to ensure that land available through the County's tax certificate and tax deed programs is made available to local governments and non-profit groups for affordable housing and community development purposes.

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

The City of Davenport held public input meetings and conducted a survey to gather citizen input. The results of these meetings, along with recommendations from the City's comprehensive plan, Housing Needs Assessment, and Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing were presented to the 15 member Citizens' Advisory Committee. The Committee reviewed the results and identified needs from these items. From these needs, a set of local objectives were identified to be acted upon for the first year of the five year plan. In subsequent years, additional public input will be gathered to generate local objectives for upcoming years.

Public input was gathered through a series of community meetings and a survey. The meetings and survey were publically advertised in the newspaper, on the City's website, cable channel, on Facebook and Twitter, and directly mailed and emailed to area non profit groups that the City either has worked with directly or has contact with through one of the groups of which the City is a member. Many of these groups serve special populations, such as veterans, homeless, those with physical or mental disabilities, minorities, and non-English speakers. Information about the meetings and survey was also emailed to the members of the City's Davenport NEW mailing list, which has hundreds of email addresses. Flyers and posters for the meetings and survey were distributed to local non profits, at the public libraries, at the City's Office of Assisted Housing, and to the offices of subsidized housing developments monitored by the City, which comprise more than 300 affordable units. In all, more than 50 agencies were notified of the meeting. All agencies were encouraged to attend meetings, complete the survey, or both, and to invite their clients to attend the meeting and/or complete the survey.

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)
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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)
1	Public Meeting	Public Service Providers and their clients	At this input meeting there were 13 representatives from eight different organizations.	Some items identified were: Need for affordable Single Family homes, especially 3-4 bedroom ones; need for affordable rentals, especially larger units and ones for people to go to after receiving shelter or transitional housing services; better enforcement of housing standards/quality; elimination of blight conditions: remove vacant houses, crime, drugs, trees; Infrastructure for safe walking routes: streets, sidewalk, lighting, alleys; Transportation Improvements: more coverage, longer hours, safe walking routes;	All comments offered were accepted.	
	Consolidated Plan		DAVENPORT		31	

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	Public Meeting	Non-Public Service Providers and their clients	At this input meeting there were seven participants from five different organizations including two from the City of Davenport.	There was an extended discussion on landlord compliance for working with people who have mental disabilities and those who are extremely low income. Also, the issue of homeless youth was brought to attention and the increased need for this particular population to be properly represented. The discussion on neighborhood conditions also provided valuable insight for how these groups view the importance of integrity and the need for accountability with maintenance and general upkeep of both infrastructure	All comments offered were accepted.	
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)	Consolidated Plan		DAVENPORT		32	

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	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language:</p> <p>Interpreter services were available upon request</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>All residents of the City of Davenport</p>	<p>At this input meeting there was one community member who attended.</p> <p>DAVENPORT</p>	<p>Discussing the issue of affordable housing, the participant expressed how there will always be a need for housing so it should continually be a priority throughout the community. She also mentioned how there needs to be more and better assistance for people who move into homes/ apartments so they can become more self-sufficient when it comes to paying bills, rent and other expenses. When discussing youth and how they should be approached, the participant explained how her agency does not work directly with youth. Instead they,</p>	<p>All comments offered were accepted.</p> <p>33</p>	

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	Survey	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Interpreter services were available upon request</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p>	An online survey was distributed and 220 responses were received. The survey was available for 6 weeks and was distributed through a variety of paper and electronic methods.	The survey resulted in the top non-public service priorities being housing, economic development, funding of non-profit groups and infrastructure. The highest priority public services were youth, seniors, and those with disabilities.	All comments offered were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

In preparing this Consolidated Plan, the City conducted the required Needs Assessment utilizing a variety of sources, including Census Data, the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, the Housing Needs Assessment, and information gathered during the public input process. The Needs Assessment consists of several parts:

- Housing Needs Assessment (including disproportionately greater needs assessment by housing problem, severe housing problem, cost burden, and public housing)
- Homeless Needs Assessment
- Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment
- Non-Housing Community Development Needs Assessment.

The results of each of these assessments can be found below.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

In reviewing the data available from the US Census, the American Community Survey, and CHAS, the following housing needs are apparent:

HOUSEHOLD TYPE:

- 47% of all Davenport households are low to moderate income.
- Small households account for 41% of all households, and 34% of them are low to moderate income.
- Large households account for 7% of all households, and 47% of them are low to moderate income.
- Households with at least one person aged 62-74 account for 16% of all households and 49% of them are low to moderate income.
- Households with at least one person aged 75 or older account for 11% of all households and 62% of them are low to moderate income.
- Households with at least one child aged 6 or younger account for 14% of all households and 60% of them are low to moderate income.

HOUSING PROBLEMS:

- 26% of all households at or below 100% AMI in the City of Davenport suffer from one of more of the four housing problems identified by HUD. These problems are lack of complete plumbing and/or kitchen facilities, overcrowding, severe overcrowding and cost burden.
- Among low to moderate income households at or below 80% AMI, housing problems are more prevalent, with 30% of all households suffering from one of the four housing problems.
- The prevalence of the four housing problems is most apparent at the lowest end of the economic spectrum, with 65% of households at or below 30% AMI suffering from one or more of the four housing problems.
- Renters are more likely than owners to suffer from one of the four housing problems: 33% of renter households and only 18% of owner households face one or more of the four housing problems.
- The prevalence of the four housing problems is most apparent at the lower end of the economic spectrum for both renters and owners: 67% of renters and 58% of owners suffer one of the four problems in the 0-30% AMI income range. At the 30-100% AMI income ranges, the percentage of housing problems is similar for both renters and owners.

COST BURDEN:

- 42% of low to moderate income households in Davenport are cost burdened and 29% are severely cost burdened.
- Among low to moderate income rental households, the lower the income level, the more likely the household is to be cost burdened. For example, 56% of households at or below 30% AMI are cost burdened, but only 11% of households between 50-80% AMI are cost burdened.
- Among low to moderate income owner households, the percentage of households that are cost burdened is approximately the same across the three income categories (0-30%, 30-50% and 50-80% AMI). For these income ranges, the percentage of households that are cost burdened ranges from 20-25%.

CROWDING:

- 26% of all households at or below 100% AMI are overcrowded.
- Among households that are low to moderate income, only households at or below 30% AMI are overcrowded at a rate greater than the City as a whole. 50% of renter households at or below 30% AMI are overcrowded.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	98,359	99,010	1%
Households	39,238	40,694	4%
Median Income	\$37,242.00	\$42,983.00	15%

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 *	5,805	5,200	7,920	4,285	17,485
Small Family Households *	1,625	1,645	2,475	1,740	9,185
Large Family Households *	375	305	580	220	1,220
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	715	925	1,565	650	2,645
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	490	1,060	1,165	455	1,220
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	1,045	955	1,345	650	1,540
* 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	25	70	20	20	135	4	20	0	0	24
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	4	0	15	0	19	0	0	20	15	35
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	110	70	45	35	260	15	0	45	45	105
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,735	605	145	10	3,495	860	515	435	45	1,855
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	390	1,495	705	35	2,625	300	790	1,265	595	2,950

	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)	605	0	0	0	605	125	0	0	0	125

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

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	2,875	750	220	60	3,905	885	535	500	105	2,025
Having none of four housing problems	810	2,200	3,040	1,345	7,395	505	1,715	4,155	2,775	9,150
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	605	0	0	0	605	125	0	0	0	125

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

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	1,035	780	240	2,055	260	525	855	1,640
Large Related	170	145	35	350	185	105	95	385
Elderly	419	475	175	1,069	450	390	345	1,185

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	1,625	765	395	2,785	295	285	415	995
Total need by income	3,249	2,165	845	6,259	1,190	1,305	1,710	4,205

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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	850	185	45	1,080	235	270	185	690
Large Related	135	35	0	170	160	15	0	175
Elderly	405	195	70	670	260	85	110	455
Other	1,420	220	25	1,665	230	145	140	515
Total need by income	2,810	635	140	3,585	885	515	435	1,835

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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	69	70	45	35	219	15	0	50	60	125
Multiple, unrelated family households	50	0	15	0	65	0	0	15	0	15
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	119	70	60	45	294	15	0	65	60	140

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

	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 needs of adults requiring housing assistance are numerous. For instance, licensed mental health counselors at Humility of Mary Shelter, Inc. (HMSI), completing in depth assessments of adult shelter guests’ needs, found that over 60% of homeless adults in shelter had a chronic health problem; over 46% had a substance abuse problem, and four out of five had a mental health concern.

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.

Local agencies that participate in the Scott County Shelter and Transitional Housing Council estimate that eighty percent of families in need of housing assistance are challenged by a disability or experiences of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

What are the most common housing problems?

Common housing problems include a shortage of affordable housing in the area. A 2013 University of Illinois study found that the unaffordability of rents in the Quad Cities area has increased substantially in recent years; Scott County has also had the second highest foreclosure rate in Iowa since 2006 (University of Iowa Public Policy Center, 2013). In Scott County in 2012, shelters alone served over 1,000 adults and over 400 children.

People experiencing homelessness in Scott County are homeless for a variety of reasons, including an inability to pay for housing; unemployment or underemployment; disruptions in personal relationships; and medical, mental health or substance abuse problems. Individuals and families need supportive services to address challenges such as mental and physical health conditions, substance abuse issues, and experiences of domestic violence, which adversely affect their ability to obtain and maintain employment and housing stability.

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

Populations with mental and physical health challenges, domestic violence experiences, and substance abuse issues are affected by these problems. These challenges are found across various household types.

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

Individuals and families at imminent risk typically require immediate/emergency assistance in order to remain housed, such as assistance with rent, food, clothing, and child care, as well as job stability or job improvement assistance to address underemployment or unemployment issues, as appropriate.

Recipients need service resources and referrals throughout their time receiving rapid re-housing assistance, including assistance with household budgeting; they also may need follow-up services after the RRH assistance ends. For example, in Family Resource's RRH program, program participants receive resources and referrals during the duration of their participation in the program, including Family Resources crisis line number for domestic violence, rape/sexual assault, and other violent crimes. The program participant receives a survey once a month for 3 months following the end of their financial assistance and again at 12 months post-RRH to ensure the participant is still in housing and not at risk of becoming homeless.

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:

In Scott County in 2012, The Iowa Institute for Community Alliances reported 220 individuals and households at risk of becoming homeless. This number is down 11.3% from the previous year. Data is collected from agencies in the Scott County who provide services to homeless and at risk populations and entered into HMIS. Data is aggregated and analyzed by The Iowa Institute for Community Alliances. HMIS defines a at-risk as an individual or household that has sought services to prevent homelessness but did not qualify as homeless, this includes individuals, households, Veterans, and other special needs groups as a whole. Services sought were rental, food, and utility assistance.

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

Characteristics that may adversely affect housing stability include mental health challenges, substance abuse problems, chronic health problems, and domestic violence experiences. A 2013 study, Creating a Coordinated Response to Homelessness in the Quad Cities and Surrounding Communities, found that

homeless adults have substantial medical and mental health needs, and that employed adults and victims/survivors of domestic violence are over-represented among first-time homeless persons.

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

The City has assessed the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole. In the category of housing problems, 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%.

For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in category as a whole.

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	4,775	600	645
White	3,390	365	465
Black / African American	1,055	200	75
Asian	85	0	30
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	220	20	64

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	3,165	1,720	0
White	2,455	1,445	0
Black / African American	465	115	0
Asian	14	14	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	170	130	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	2,265	5,515	0
White	1,685	4,695	0
Black / African American	220	375	0
Asian	115	70	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	65	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	175	285	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	885	3,805	0
White	680	3,265	0
Black / African American	30	310	0
Asian	80	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	95	100	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

A review of the data indicates that the areas of disproportionately greater need due to housing problems are:

- In the 0-30% income range, there is no disproportionately greater need.
- In the 30-50% range income range, disproportionately greater need exists among Black/African American and American Indian/Alaskan Native groups.
- In the 50-80% income range, disproportionately greater need exists among Asian and American Indian/Alaskan Native groups.
- In the 80-100% income range, disproportionately greater need exists among Asian and Hispanic groups.

**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

The City has assessed the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole. In the category of severe housing problems, the four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost burden greater than 50%.

For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in category as a whole.

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	3,905	1,470	645
White	2,750	1,010	465
Black / African American	935	320	75
Asian	75	10	30
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	125	115	64

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	1,095	3,790	0
White	775	3,125	0
Black / African American	230	350	0
Asian	10	19	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	55	250	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	640	7,140	0
White	490	5,890	0
Black / African American	35	560	0
Asian	0	180	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	65	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	410	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	280	4,405	0
White	140	3,800	0
Black / African American	10	330	0
Asian	55	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	75	120	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

A review of the data indicates that the areas of disproportionately greater need due to severe housing problems are:

- In the 0-30% income range, there is no disproportionately greater need.
- In the 30-50% range income range, disproportionately greater need exists among Black/African American, Asian, and American Indian/Alaskan Native groups.
- In the 50-80% income range, disproportionately greater need exists among American Indian/Alaskan Native groups.
- In the 80-100% income range, disproportionately greater need exists among Asian groups.

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:

The City has assessed 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. In the category of housing cost burden, cost burdened households are those paying more than 30% of their income towards housing and severely cost burdened are those paying more than 50% of their income towards housing.

For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in category as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	28,405	5,975	5,410	665
White	24,850	4,675	3,895	485
Black / African American	1,820	620	1,175	75
Asian	440	170	85	30
American Indian, Alaska Native	50	20	80	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	975	465	165	64

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

A review of the data indicates that the areas of disproportionately greater need due to severe housing problems are:

- In the cost burdened category, disproportionately greater need exists among Hispanic groups.
- In the severely cost burdened category, disproportionately greater need exists among Black/African American and American Indian/Alaskan Native groups.

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?

As a result of the needs assessment, several groups have been identified with a disproportionately greater need:

Housing problems (i.e., one or more of the following problems: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost burden greater than 30%:

- In the 0-30% income range, there is no disproportionately greater need.
- In the 30-50% range income range, disproportionately greater need exists among Black/African American and American Indian/Alaskan Native groups.
- In the 50-80% income range, disproportionately greater need exists among Asian and American Indian/Alaskan Native groups.
- In the 80-100% income range, disproportionately greater need exists among Asian and Hispanic groups.

Severe Housing Problems (i.e., one or more of the following problems: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost burden greater than 50%:

- In the 0-30% income range, there is no disproportionately greater need.
- In the 30-50% income range, disproportionately greater need exists among Black/African American, Asian, and American Indian/Alaskan Native groups.
- In the 50-80% income range, disproportionately greater need exists among American Indian/Alaskan Native groups.
- In the 80-100% income range, disproportionately greater need exists among Asian groups.

Housing Cost Burden (i.e., spending more than 30% of income, or more than 50% of income fore severe cost burden):

- In the cost burdened category, disproportionately greater need exists among Hispanic groups.
- In the severely cost burdened category, disproportionately greater need exists among Black/African American and American Indian/Alaskan Native groups.

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

The City has not been made aware of any needs not identified above in groups with disproportionately greater need through the data available or through the public input process.

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

According to the most recent Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, completed by Mullin & Lonergan and Associates in 2013:

Black areas of concentration are any census block group that has a percentage of blacks that is 10% greater than the city as a whole. Blacks comprise 10.79% of the City's population; therefore any block group with a Black population of at least 20.79% meets the criterion for a Black area of concentration. There are 14 such block groups in the city.

Both Asian and Hispanic areas of concentration are census block groups that have percentages of those groups that are 5% greater than the city as a whole. Asians represent 2.18% of the city's population, while Hispanics are 7.28%. An Asian area of concentration, therefore, is a block group whose population is at least 7.18% Asian. A Hispanic area of concentration is a block group whose Hispanic population is at least 12.28%. Davenport has 3 Asian and 10 Hispanic areas of concentration.

Most of the areas of concentration in Davenport are located in or near the city's downtown. Other than Black, Asian, and Hispanic, there are no other areas of minority concentration.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	41	514	0	514	0	0	0

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			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,378	11,879	0	11,879	0	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	72	0	72	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	8	163	0	163	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	41	514	0	514	0	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)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	7	183	0	183	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	34	322	0	322	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0

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 *
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	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	2	14	0	14	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	39	500	0	500	0	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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Applicants for the Public Housing and Section 8 housing choice voucher programs typically indicate that they or a family member have a disability and are in need of housing that can accommodate this disability. Generally, these families comprise on average 25% of program participants and the percentage of those on the waiting lists for Public Housing and the Section 8/HCV program is approximately the same at any given time. In addition to attempting to determine disability status on the program applications, participants meet with staff once they reach the top of the waiting lists and are interviewed to further define the needs of their family at that time and assist them with finding suitable housing. Accessible units in the Public Housing inventory are prioritized for families in need of it, and staff work closely with landlords that have accessible units to best meet the needs of program participants for Section 8/HCV.

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

The needs of the families with active applications on the waiting lists are consistent with those currently enrolled in programs (predominantly single mothers, approximately 15% elderly, and approximately 25% of families with at least one disabled family member), but unfortunately the wait for assistance in the jurisdiction is long. The Davenport Housing Authority currently has 4,112 applications on the waiting list for the Section 8/HCV program and 1,278 applications for the 42 scattered site Public Housing units in the inventory. As a result of low turnover and large waiting lists for both programs, last fall the Davenport Housing Commission passed a resolution to close both programs to new applications effective October 31, 2014. Prior to that date, both programs had been accepting applications continuously since September of 1994. The Davenport Housing Authority is currently working to remove all non-viable applications from both waiting lists, implement changes in the administrative plans for both programs that will include local preferences to prioritize available funding for disabled veterans, the elderly, and families with small children in the local jurisdiction to be more responsive to local needs, and to adjust subsidy and payment standards to allow more families to be assisted by our programs. Once these measures have been taken and the needs of local families on the current waiting lists have been met, it is anticipated that the programs can once again take new applications.

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

The majority of families receiving housing assistance through the Davenport Housing Authority are at or below the Extremely Low Income limits (30% of AMI) and would not be able to find adequate housing for their families in the jurisdiction without assistance as the Fair Market Rents for our jurisdiction are the highest in the metropolitan area. Lower household incomes also means that program participants have a greater need for housing near schools, affordable health care, access to healthy foods, public transportation, and employment. Rarely does the location of affordable housing meet all of these needs, but the City is fortunate to have many landlords that accept Section 8/HCV that have units that meet many of these needs and families are encouraged to consider these things as they search for housing.

Discussion

Making the noted changes to the operations of the City run programs will allow staff to be more responsive to the needs of local families. Obviously, more entitlement funding for assisted housing programs would also help to provide assistance to meet the needs of more families within the City of Davenport.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

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	69	565	66	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	166	1,320	134	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	63	40	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data is from the Point in Time count conducted 01/29/2015 and the 2012 Annual Homeless Report. The data did not reveal any unsheltered persons. The PIT was conducted by the local lead agency and did not gather demographic information or information on chronically homeless individuals, chronically homeless families, veterans, unaccompanied youth, or persons with HIV.

Data Source Comments:

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):

The Iowans Experiencing Homelessness 2012 prepared by the Iowa Institute for Community Alliances reports in Scott County, Iowa 1,885 homeless persons and 220 persons at risk of homelessness. 52% of homeless persons report this as their first episode of homelessness. The homeless journey is analyzed as an episode which encompasses all levels of care including shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing. For the State of Iowa the average length of stay for individuals in emergency shelter was 54 days and for families was 41 days while individuals in transitional housing averaged 119 days and families averaged 202 days. 29% of homeless persons reported staying in emergency shelter for the State of Iowa left shelter for permanent housing. 62% of homeless persons reported staying in transitional housing programs in the State of Iowa left the program to permanent housing. Data reported from service providers assisted homeless Veterans in Scott County report in 2011, an average of 24.5 days in emergency shelter and 384 days on average in transitional housing.

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.

Based on the county’s point in time count performed on January 29, 2015, the county counted 20 households with children in emergency shelter and 49 households with children in a transitional housing program. No households with children were found unsheltered during the point in time count, however many households with children will bunk up with friends in time of need. Humility of Mary Housing, a transitional housing program in Davenport provided 38 of those households housing in their programs. Humility of Mary Housing receives over 300 applications for housing a year from single parent families, but only has housing available for 38 families. Data from the Iowa Institute for Community Alliances reported 231 veterans served by homeless and homeless prevention programs in 2011 in Scott County. Four of those reported were families with children; the remaining clients served were individuals.

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

The local council on homelessness coordinated the January 2015 Point in Time Count and did not collect racial and ethnic data. This data will be collected in future years. Data from the Iowa Institute for Community Alliances reported for 2011 in Scott County that 168 out of the 231 clients served were Caucasian, 57 were African –American, and the remaining clients were American Indian, Asian, and Hawaiian/Pacific.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The January 2015 Point in Time Count reported no unsheltered persons were found during the count. Weather during the week of the count was extremely cold and during past counts unsheltered persons

have been found living outside or in cars. All shelters were at capacity during the count and continue to be at capacity as weather warms up.

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

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The Categories of Non-Homeless Special Needs are:

- **Elderly (62 years old and older):** According to the US Census Bureau, 12.6% of Davenport's population is 65 years or older, accounting for 12,872 individuals. Because the data does not measure individuals between age 62 and 65, it is likely the number qualified as elderly for CDBG purposes is slightly higher.
- **Persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families:** According to the Iowa Department of Public Health, 210 individuals were living with HIV/AIDS in Scott County as of December 31, 2013. Data is not available for individual cities within the county.
- **Victims of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking:** While City staff does not have data on how many people have this special need in the City, the City does fund services for this population through a non-profit public service provider. In the most recent year, this provider reported serving 481 individuals.
- **Persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities:** While City staff does not have data on how many people have this special need in the City, the City does fund services for this population through several non-profit public service providers. In the most recent year, these providers reported serving 135 individuals.
- **Frail Elderly (an elderly person who requires assistance with three or more activities of daily living such as bathing, walking and performing light housework); persons with drug addiction:** City staff has no data specifying the number of individuals with these special needs, however programs are offered in the area to meet their needs by a variety of non-profit and for profit entities.

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

The City of Davenport works with a variety of groups to ensure that the housing needs of non-homeless special needs populations are considered and addressed. The City serves as a member of the Scott County Housing Council, the Scott County Housing Cluster, the Scott County Shelter and Transitional Housing Council, and the Continuum of Care. All of these groups conduct activities that address the housing needs of low and moderate income residents, including both homeless and non-homeless individuals and those with special needs. These groups meet monthly. In addition, through the CDBG program, the City funds a variety of subrecipients that serve these populations in the public service

category. When considering funding new affordable housing projects, the City takes into account accessibility and affordability, both of which benefit these special needs populations.

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

The City of Davenport is not a HOPWA grantee, therefore this question is not required.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

During the public participation process, the City of Davenport conducted a survey and held a variety of public input meetings that were attended by both non-profit groups and members of the public. A need for public facilities was not identified as a priority by either the survey or the commenters at the public input meetings. In addition, no applications have been put forth for public facilities for the upcoming year. Therefore, at this time the City has not identified the need for public facilities as a priority and has no immediate plans to expend CDBG funds on these activities. If a need is identified in future years, the City will consider amending the plan to allow for this activity.

How were these needs determined?

During the public participation process, the City of Davenport conducted a survey and held a variety of public input meetings that were attended by both non-profit groups and members of the public. A need for public facilities was not identified as a need by either the survey or the commenters at the public input meetings. A review of other commissioned studies, such as the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the Housing Needs Assessment did not explicitly identify public facilities as a need at this time, though if circumstances change in the future, the City would consider amending the plan to allow for the activity.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

During the public participation process, the City of Davenport conducted a survey and held a variety of public input meetings that were attended by both non-profit groups and members of the public. In addition, the City has commissioned an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (completed in 2013) and a Housing Needs Assessment (last updated in 2008, but currently in the process of being updated). The following public improvement needs were identified:

- Survey: Responses to the survey indicated that there was an interest in focusing the CDBG funding on low income areas, and that funding for Infrastructure was among the top five activities that should receive funding. 21% of the written comments received in the survey identified infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, sewers and lighting as a priority.
- Public Input Meetings: Participants in the public input meetings identified better enforcement of neighborhood standards, including improved infrastructure for safe and secure neighborhoods, as needs. Included in the comments were a strong preference for safe walking routes, better sidewalks and streets, better lighting, alley improvements, the removal of overgrown trees and blighted buildings as ways to improve neighborhood quality and increase neighborhood safety.
- Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI): Last updated in 2013, the AI indicates that multi-family housing is often concentrated in older areas of the City which tend to have both older

housing and older infrastructure. The AI suggested continuing to balance investments between revitalizing older areas with higher concentrations of low income and minority populations as well as developing new rental opportunities in areas of the City where they are not already available.

- Housing Needs Assessment: Last updated in 2008, and currently in the process of being updated, the Housing Needs Assessment indicated a need for larger scale housing rehabilitation and infill development, including rehabilitation, demolition and replacement of housing in older areas. This strategy would necessitate updates of public infrastructure to support these activities. In addition, the Housing Needs Assessment encouraged the City to address complex interlinked neighborhood problems such as neighborhood amenities, public safety, code enforcement, nuisance abatement and tenant stability. Infrastructure can be seen as integral to all of these efforts in that it promotes neighborhood quality and reduces the appearance of blight.

Because infrastructure was identified as a need in all of the above mentioned sources, the City has included infrastructure improvements in support of approved affordable housing rehabilitation or development projects as an activity in the upcoming year's plan. Assuming continued need, political support and available funding, the City intends to continue funding this activity to support the infrastructure needs of approved affordable housing rehabilitation or development projects in the future.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a survey and a series of public input meetings as part of the public participation process. In addition, the City reviewed contracted studies, such as the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the Housing Needs Assessment. All sources identified infrastructure as an issue in need of attention.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

During the public participation process, the City of Davenport conducted a survey and held a variety of public input meetings that were attended by both non-profit groups and members of the public. The following Public Service needs were identified:

- Survey: Responses to the survey indicated that there was an interest in focusing the CDBG funding on low income areas, and that funding for Public Services was the third highest priority, after Housing and Economic Development. 21% of the written comments received in the survey identified youth services as a priority, and youth services were the highest priority among the public services listed on the survey. Other public services identified in the survey as higher

priorities were seniors, those with disabilities, affordable housing options (including homeless services) and survivors of domestic abuse.

- Public Input Meetings: Participants in the public input meetings identified affordable supportive housing services (especially for those transitioning from other facilities and institutions), support and housing for the elderly, better enforcement of housing and neighborhood standards, improved transportation options and financial literacy as priorities.
- Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI): Last updated in 2013, the AI indicates that there is a need for more employment and job training opportunities, especially in older areas of the City, and better access to public transportation throughout the day as needs in the community.
- Housing Needs Assessment: Last updated in 2008, and currently in the process of being updated, the Housing Needs Assessment indicated a need for homeowners and neighborhoods to be stabilized against the threat of foreclosure. In addition, the Housing Needs Assessment encouraged the City to address complex interlinked neighborhood problems such as neighborhood amenities, public safety, code enforcement, nuisance abatement and tenant stability. Many of these issues can be addressed through public service programs, assuming an able and willing non profit or public partner can fund such programs.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a survey and a series of public input meetings as part of the public participation process. In addition, the City reviewed contracted studies, such as the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the Housing Needs Assessment. All sources identified needs that could be addressed by various public service activities.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

In preparing this Consolidated Plan, the City conducted the required Market Analysis utilizing a variety of sources, including Census Data, the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, the Housing Needs Assessment, and information gathered during the public input process. The Market Analysis consists of evaluation of several factors:

- Number of Housing Units
- Cost of Housing
- Public and Assisted Housing
- Homeless Facilities
- Special Needs Facilities and Services
- Barriers to Affordable Housing
- Non-Housing Community Development Assets

The results of each of these assessments can be found below.

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

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	28,426	64%
1-unit, attached structure	2,177	5%
2-4 units	3,945	9%
5-19 units	5,942	13%
20 or more units	2,770	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,141	3%
Total	44,401	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	42	0%	435	3%
1 bedroom	502	2%	4,410	30%
2 bedrooms	6,467	25%	6,222	42%
3 or more bedrooms	18,896	73%	3,720	25%
Total	25,907	100%	14,787	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 City of Davenport has a variety of programs that serve residents. Because most of the funding available for these programs is federal funding, many of the City's programs have income limits, as stipulated by the particular funding source. Programs currently offered are:

Federal: The City of Davenport receives Federal CDBG and HOME funding. With this funding, the City offers owner occupied rehabilitation programs, homebuyer programs and rental development/rehab programs. For CDBG, the income limit for all programs is 80% AMI, as defined by HUD. For HOME the income is 60% AMI at the time of initial occupancy for rental units, 80% AMI for homeowner and homebuyer programs. The City does not target assistance to any particular family type.

State: The City of Davenport has received several funding sources through the State in the past, such as CDBG-DR and NSP1, and NSP3. However, State of Iowa staff have indicated that those funding sources have been exhausted and are not expected to be available again in the future. Aside from federal funding received through the State, there are several programs offered by the State of Iowa. Low Income Housing Tax Credits are available from the State, and that funding is available for households at or below 60% AMI that are not students. Other State programs, such as Workforce Housing Tax Credits and Urban Revitalization Tax Credits are available in targeted areas for specific development or redevelopment purposes, but do not have income limits or family household type requirements.

Local: The City of Davenport has developed several programs to encourage development, such as the HAPPEN program targeting abandoned housing and the NOW program offering tax rebates for development or new construction. These programs are available citywide and do not have income or family type restrictions.

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

During the 5 year period covered by this consolidated plan, it is estimated that 91 HOME assisted units will reach the end of their HUD required affordability period. City staff is unaware of any additional units that will be lost from the housing inventory for other reasons.

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

The City of Davenport is currently in the process of updating the Housing Needs Assessment. The last Housing Needs Assessment was completed in 2008 and indicated that there was a need for larger scale housing rehabilitation and infill development, including rehabilitation, demolition, and replacement.

The City of Davenport updated its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in 2013. This study indicated a shortage of decent, affordable housing, an inadequate supply of affordable rental housing that is accessible, and a lengthy waiting list for the Section 8 program.

The City expects that the updated Housing Needs Assessment will be completed in time to update this section for the 2016 Annual Action Plan, however, because the housing quantity and quality in the area is not believed to have changed substantially since 2008, no major changes in housing availability are expected.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

American Community Survey data cited elsewhere in this Consolidated plan has indicated that:

- there is a shortage of units affordable to households with very low incomes;

- 14% of Davenport households face one of the four HUD identified housing issues (substandard kitchen and/or bathroom, overcrowding, and/or cost burden);
- median home price has increased 50% between 2000 and 2011, while median rent has increase 32%;
- 80% of all units in Davenport were built before 1978, and 28% of those units have children present.

This data from the American Community survey indicates that there may be a need for the following types of housing programs:

- More affordable rental housing, especially larger units, accessible units, and units affordable to those with incomes at or below 50% AMI.
- Rehabilitation programs for both homeowners and homebuyers to address substandard conditions and potential lead hazards present in older homes with children present.
- Homebuyer programs to help low and moderate income households address the increasing cost of homeownership.

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

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	78,900	118,000	50%
Median Contract Rent	400	529	32%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	6,859	46.4%
\$500-999	7,300	49.4%
\$1,000-1,499	341	2.3%
\$1,500-1,999	141	1.0%
\$2,000 or more	146	1.0%
Total	14,787	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	860	No Data
50% HAMFI	5,525	2,495
80% HAMFI	11,040	8,045
100% HAMFI	No Data	11,365
Total	17,425	21,905

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	448	555	711	959	1,009
High HOME Rent	456	533	683	921	969

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Low HOME Rent	456	533	683	845	942

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to American Community Survey data cited in this Consolidated Plan:

- There are 5,805 households at or below 30% AMI; 860 units are affordable to a household at that income level.
- There are 5,200 households at or below 50% AMI; there are 11,020 affordable units available at that income level.
- There are 7,920 households at or below 80% AMI; there are 19,085 affordable units available at that income level.
- There are 4,285 households at or below 100% AMI; there are 11,365 affordable units available at that income level.

This data indicates that there is a shortage of affordable units available to households with incomes at or below 50% AMI.

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

Based on American Community Survey data cited in this Consolidated Plan, between 2000 and 2011 the following changes have occurred:

- the median home value has increased by 50%
- the median rent has increased by 32%
- median household income has increased by only 15%
- the number of households has remained fairly stable, with only a 4% increase

Based on this data, it is reasonable to assume that the cost of homeownership and rent will continue to increase faster than household income increases, therefore the need for affordable homeownership and rental units will increase. On the other hand, because the number of households is increasing very slowly, and economic conditions are not anticipated to change, it is unlikely that a large influx of new households will enter the market and drive costs up further.

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

The high HOME rents are within \$40 of the market rents for all bedroom sizes. The low HOME rents are the same as the High HOME rents at units with 0-2 bedrooms, and are \$67 and \$114 lower than the market rents at units with 3 and 4 bedrooms, respectively. This indicates that the market rents are not significantly inflated and that property owners are not able to charge rents much higher than those subsidized through the HOME program. However, the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, updated in 2013, has indicated that there is a shortage of affordable, accessible units, and especially larger units with 3 and 4 bedrooms. Further, the City's Housing Needs Assessment has indicated that, while there are a multitude of units in the area with low rents, these units are often older, smaller, less accessible, and in poor repair, making them affordable but not necessarily "decent" housing. Taken together, the data indicates a need for larger scale housing rehabilitation and infill development, including rehabilitation, demolition and replacement.

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

Definitions

The City of Davenport operates several programs:

- owner occupied rehabilitation programs require that housing assisted through the program be occupied and insurable at the beginning of the process, and that code violations and health hazards be corrected at the end of that process.
- exterior grant programs require that exterior issues such as paint/siding, windows and roofs be addressed, but may not address any interior issues with the house.
- rental rehabilitation/development programs require that the property meet all zoning, building, safety, and rental licensing requirements and that the property owner establish replacement reserves sufficient to keep the property compliant for at least the duration of the affordability period.
- Acquisition/rehab/resale programs require that code violations and health hazards be corrected, that major systems of the home (such as HVAC, electric, plumbing, roof, etc.) have a minimum remaining useful life of at least 5 years or the length of the affordability period, whichever is longer.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	5,539	21%	6,443	44%
With two selected Conditions	44	0%	200	1%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	20	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	20,324	78%	8,124	55%
Total	25,907	99%	14,787	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	2,116	8%	1,594	11%
1980-1999	3,299	13%	1,615	11%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
1950-1979	11,468	44%	6,283	42%
Before 1950	9,024	35%	5,295	36%
Total	25,907	100%	14,787	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	20,492	79%	11,578	78%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	790	3%	450	3%

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

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

According to the American Community Survey, 79% of all housing units were built prior to 1980. The percentages are consistent across owner occupied housing (79%) and rental housing (78%).

According to the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, completed in 2013, there are numerous units available at low rents, however those units tend to be older, smaller, and in poor repair and therefore are less likely to meet the standard of "decent" affordable housing.

The City is currently in the process of updating the Housing Needs Assessment. The last Housing Needs Assessment, completed in 2008, indicated that the age and condition of the City's housing stock indicated a need for large scale housing rehabilitation and infill development, including rehabilitation, demolition, and replacement.

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

According to the American Community Survey, there are 32,070 units built before 1980. 17,751 units are in the category of 1950-1979, spanning 29 years. Assuming an equal number of units were built in each year, that would account for 612 units per year. Using this logic, the total number in that category can be reduced by 1,224 units to account for the years of 1978 and 1979, when the use of lead based paint was prohibited. This means that 16,527 units can be estimated to have been built from 1950-1977. Adding that to the pre 1950 number of 14,319, the total units built before 1978 and at risk of having lead based paint present is 30,846.

A U.S.lead-based paint survey, conducted for HUD, has estimated that 90% of the housing constructed prior to 1940 is estimated to contain some lead-based paint. Sixty percent of the housing constructed from 1960 through 1979 is estimated to contain some lead-based paint. The accuracy of these estimates of lead-based paint prevalence in housing units is subject to plus or minus 10%. Utilizing these percentages in this study, approximately 23,466 units are estimated to contain lead based paint. The study referenced here is "The prevalence of lead-based hazards in U.S housing," Environmental Health Perspectives, vol. 110 no. 10 p A602 by Jacobs, et al, 2002.

Low to moderate income households at or below 80% AMI account for 47% of the households in Davenport, according to the American Community Survey. They can, therefore, be assumed to account for at least 47% of the units that are presumed to contain lead paint. This would account for at least 10,794 units occupied by low to moderate income households. This calculation does not account for the higher prevalence (of any) of low to moderate income households in older housing units, nor does it account for the vacancy rate of units.

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

Introduction

Please note that the table below, which was automatically generated by HUD's software and cannot be edited by City staff, contains several inaccuracies:

- Davenport is authorized to administer 700 vouchers, not the 724 noted below;
- Three of the 42 Public Housing units are accessible units, though the space was left blank below;
- Davenport is authorized to administer 58 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers, and has recently been asked to administer 10 more; not the 0 noted below.

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			42	724				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:

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:

The City has 42 scattered-site public housing units with two that are currently ADA accessible. These include single family homes, duplexes, and six unit row houses.

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:

Upkeep and maintenance are ongoing. No units are in need of major upgrades at this time. The City is working to increase the number of available ADA-compliant units as non-ADA units are vacated. One unit is currently in the process of being made ADA compliant.

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

The City improves the living environment of low and moderate income public housing residents by:

- providing lawn care and snow removal
- working proactively with tenants to address maintenance concerns early to improve quality of life and keep overall maintenance costs lower
- checking appliances regularly for performance and developing an upgrade schedule,
- doing outreach to connect tenants with other resources related to self-sufficiency
- seeking opportunities to engage participating families in beautification and potentially gardening at the public housing sites or nearby community gardens to provide them with better access to healthy foods.

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

Introduction

Homelessness spans complex sets of social and economic issues. These issues are faced by a diverse provider network including non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, and local governments. Housing, human services, mental health, and other social services have developed best practices to apply to the services they provide homeless populations . Seven local agencies and the City’s assisted housing department provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and rapid rehousing programs to the community.

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)	72	0	189	70	0
Households with Only Adults	145	10	46	74	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	29	0
Veterans	0	0	17	45	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	7	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

Providers have come together in local and regional networks and councils to improve collaboration, expend funds more efficiently, and provide a stronger continuum of care. On the local planning level, the Scott County Shelter and Transitional Housing Council is comprised of representatives from local providers of services. Agencies collaborate in mutual referrals and resources, using the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) at intake, to identify the programs and services best aligned to end the family/individual homelessness. Preventative mainstream resources include rapid-rehousing programs including a Veteran RRH Program, foreclosure and rental assistance programs, utility assistance programs and employment/education programs to improve household stability.

Outreach efforts are a collaboration between multiple local agencies; to ensure safety, local agencies perform outreach together in teams to locate unsheltered persons. Once needs have been assessed, agencies reach out to mainstream services that can provide housing, food, clothing, medical care, mental health care, employment and education training, alcohol/substance abuse recovery, case management, legal assistance, and childcare.

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.

Seven local agencies provide beds to homeless persons in Davenport. Hospitals, correctional institutions, and local social service providers utilize a discharge matrix to connect homeless persons leaving these facilities to the proper housing agencies and other supportive services. The City of Davenport's Assisted Housing program services the HUD-VASH program. Veteran rapid re-housing and homeless prevention programs are run through Humility of Mary Shelter and utilize supportive services from the local VA Homeless Outreach Program. Those supportive services include mental health, case management, and employment training. Humility of Mary Shelter also provides chronically homeless single male and females with a Housing First program designed to transition chronically homeless individuals through shelter to permanent housing quickly, while providing supportive services.

Humility of Mary Housing, Family Resources, and Salvation Army Family Center provide homeless and chronically homeless families with children housing and supportive services through emergency shelter and transitional housing programs. Family Resources' program targets individuals who have been victims of domestic violence and provide advocacy and legal assistance.

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

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

To address the needs of elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS, and public housing residents, the City works with a variety of groups to meet the need for supportive housing. The City belongs to the Scott County Housing Council, the Scott County Housing Cluster, the Shelter and Transitional Housing Council and the Continuum of Care. The City has funded organizations that provide supportive housing and other services for special needs populations, including Humility of Mary Housing, Humility of Mary Shelter, Center for Active Seniors, Vera French Mental Health Center, The Project of the Quad Cities and others. In funding the development of new affordable housing, the City has worked with non-profit developers to fund new units for supportive housing for seniors and those with mental and physical disabilities. The City also has the most far-reaching antidiscrimination ordinance in the state, which prevents discrimination in housing based on factors that include race, color, religion, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin or ancestry, age, mental or physical disability, marital status, and familial status. In addition, the City reviews all new multi-family housing construction projects to ensure that accessibility requirements are met so that any new housing will be accessible to those with special needs.

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

The City funds a variety of programs that address the needs of persons returning from mental and physical health institutions. The City has in the past funded the development of new affordable housing units intended for the use of elderly, frail elderly and those with physical and mental disabilities. These include both supportive and independent living units that have been funded with non profit developers such as Ecumenical Housing Development Group, Vera French Community Mental Health Center and other for profit and non-profit developers. In addition, the City funds programs to make accessibility improvements to homes for individuals who need them. Aside from City funded programs, other programs exist in the community that offer these services, and the City works with these agencies through the various committees and councils listed above.

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)

In the upcoming year, the City of Davenport will fund with CDBG the following programs that serve non-homeless special needs:

- Family Resources SafePath Survivor Resources, for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- Humility of Mary Housing and Humility of Mary Shelter, for those recovering from alcohol and drug addiction, in addition to other issues.
- Vera French Community Mental Health provides case management services for Vera French Housing residents with long term mental illness to assist in the development of community living skills and provide support and access to services and amenities.

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))

In the upcoming year, the City of Davenport will fund with CDBG the following programs that serve non-homeless special needs:

- Family Resources SafePath Survivor Resources, for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- Humility of Mary Housing and Humility of Mary Shelter, for those recovering from alcohol and drug addiction, in addition to other issues
- Vera French Community Mental Health provides case management services for Vera French Housing residents with long term mental illness to assist in the development of community living skills and provide support and access to services and amenities.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

In 2013, the City of Davenport completed an updated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing contained several suggested action items:

- Improve Affirmative Marketing and Site Selection Policies for the HOME Program
- Increase the availability of affordable accessible units
- Increase consideration of fair housing in the comprehensive planning process, multifamily development, and zoning processes.
- Amend the Housing Commission admissions and Management plans.

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing recommended that the City continue its strategy of balancing housing investments between revitalizing older areas and developing new affordable housing where it has not been traditionally available.

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

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	81	5	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	5,075	7,219	14	13	-1
Construction	1,699	2,354	5	4	-1
Education and Health Care Services	7,660	11,892	21	22	1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,954	2,570	5	5	0
Information	712	1,368	2	3	1
Manufacturing	5,796	7,138	16	13	-3
Other Services	1,763	2,303	5	4	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,607	3,390	7	6	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5,951	11,062	16	20	4
Transportation and Warehousing	1,608	1,675	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	2,299	3,261	6	6	0
Total	37,205	54,237	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	51,044
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	47,423
Unemployment Rate	7.09
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.03
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.81

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	9,239
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,091
Service	5,595
Sales and office	12,310
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,511
Production, transportation and material moving	3,334

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	40,135	88%
30-59 Minutes	4,383	10%
60 or More Minutes	1,096	2%
Total	45,614	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		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	2,501	394	1,642
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9,438	844	3,623
Some college or Associate's degree	14,790	957	3,270

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,842	295	2,036

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	37	301	351	764	984
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,271	956	784	1,381	1,639
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,746	2,731	3,133	8,041	5,098
Some college, no degree	4,339	4,064	3,343	5,833	2,043
Associate's degree	695	1,764	1,518	2,540	337
Bachelor's degree	1,307	3,321	2,485	3,974	1,650
Graduate or professional degree	70	1,216	1,096	2,210	672

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	19,470
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,544
Some college or Associate's degree	30,145
Bachelor's degree	42,283
Graduate or professional degree	56,212

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?

Davenport has four main employment sectors: Education and Health Care Services, Retail Trade, Manufacturing and Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Davenport's current greatest workforce challenge is for medium skilled workers in our manufacturing trade. We have a need for semi-skilled workers with a two year associated or trade school certificate. We also have a need for basic skills in workers with the educational attainment of a high school graduate or GED, however this is not currently as critical as the need for semi-skilled labor.

Our aging road infrastructure is most often noted as a challenge point for businesses in our older industrial sectors or older industrial parks. However, city wide access to reliable and high speed internet connectivity is also noted as a problem by many businesses.

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.

Davenport recently submitted an application to the Iowa Economic Development Authority for a planned River80 Development project. The River80 project contains an indoor/outdoor athletic complex, retail and service industries, office space and hotels. If River80 is awarded State assistance this project could begin as early as 2016.

This project would have a large demand on jobs in the retail trade sector and entertainment and it's estimated that at full build out of the 25 acres would demand 970 full time equivalent positions.

This project will demand increased access via a new street and this project is already under construction. As far as workforce goes, we have a stable supply of employees in the retail trade and entertainment sector and as this growth will not occur over the course of one year, but rather several, it is expected that our area workforce will be able to supply the needed employees.

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

We have a readily available pool of college graduates that fulfill higher skilled positions. As mentioned above, where we are lacking is in the semi-skilled and/or trade positions that often times require a mechanical background or a two year technical degree.

The business community has also reported issues in hiring people with some of the soft skills needed: reading, basic math and etiquette such as showing up on time and on a daily basis. Our community college has soft skills certificate programs that have helped train workers in these areas.

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.

Our local Eastern Iowa Community College has several different programs aimed at varying levels of training. They are described below.

Iowa Industrial New Jobs Training Program (260E): Program Purpose - To address the Iowa workforce development center needs of NEW employees of a company that is expanding in or relocating to Iowa. The program is flexible and designed to meet the wide variety of training and employee development needs of a new or expanding business. The assistance available ranges from highly specialized educational programs to on-the-job training salary reimbursement for new trainees.

Supplemental New Jobs Credit From Withholding: Program Purpose - The supplemental withholding credit is designed to promote the creation of high-quality jobs within Iowa by allowing an additional 1.5% percent withholding credit to provide additional funding for companies participating in the Iowa Industrial New Jobs Training Program (260E).

Iowa Workforce Development Center Fund: Program Purpose - This fund is one of the revenue sources that fund the 260F, training and retraining for targeted industries, innovative skills development and minority career opportunity programs. The assets of this fund are to be used to address Iowa workforce development center needs of the state by funding these training programs.

Iowa Jobs Training Program (260F): Program Purpose - To foster growth and competitiveness of Iowa's workforce and industry by ensuring that Iowa's workforce has the skills and expertise to compete with any workforce outside the state of Iowa. Forgivable loans are made to businesses to address the training needs of their workers. The training services provided may include vocational and skills assessment testing; adult basic education; job-related counseling; cost of company, college or contracted trainer or training services; training-related materials, equipment, software and supplies; lease or rental of training facilities; training-related travel and meals; subcontracted services; contracted or professional services.

Iowa Job Training Program - Business Networks (260F): Program Purpose - To foster growth and competitiveness of Iowa's workforce and industry by ensuring that Iowa's workforce has the skills and expertise to compete with any workforce outside the state of Iowa. Forgivable loans are made to five or more business located in two or more community college districts to address a common training need of their workers. The training services provided may include vocational and skill assessment testing; adult basic education; job-related counseling; cost of company, college or contracted trainer or training services; training-related materials, equipment, software and supplies; lease or rental of training facilities; training-related travel and meals; subcontracted services; contracted or professional services.

These programs help to grow our available pool of qualified skilled and semi-skilled labor and also address soft skills as previously mentioned. Our Economic Development staff works closely with the community college to assist with the marketing of these programs

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

Yes

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.

Locally, the City of Davenport is in the final stages of finishing up rail road access and the construction of a Transload facility to the public/private owned Eastern Iowa Industrial Center. The Transload facility will allow truck to rail and vice versa traffic. This connection to the main rail line will open up the available acres in the Eastern Iowa Industrial Center to a broader range of companies in order to boost our chances of success for both new businesses and expanding businesses in Davenport.

We are also in the final stages of site certification for the Eastern Iowa Industrial Center. This is being done through the State of Iowa's Economic Development Authority and the site consultant McCallum Sweeney. Once finalized, we will have 180 acres shovel ready and State of Iowa site certified. This, along with the completed rail access and Transload facility, will take our industrial park to the next level and should attract more interest from consultants and companies. Thus in return, adding new employment opportunities to our area.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The City of Davenport contracted with Mullin and Lonergan Associated to complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) in 2013. The AI did not include a detailed evaluation of the geographic location of the HUD defined four housing problems. However, it does identify the following:

- Three Census tracts contain 44 units that lack complete plumbing: CT113, CT125.01, and CT 128.01)
- Sixteen Census tracts contain 13,929 units that were built before 1950. Of these, eight are in Impacted Areas, which have a high percentage of low to moderate income and minority households. They are: CT106, CT 108, CT109, CT110, CT112, CT113, CT114, and CT115.
- Nineteen Census tracts contain 605 units that are overcrowded, with more than one occupant per room. Of these, only once Census tract (CT109) is in an Impacted Area.

Information available through this consolidated planning process and the eCon planning suite indicates that there is a higher concentration of the four housing problems in census tracts and block groups with large amounts of pre-1950 housing, which is likely to be older, smaller and in poorer repair, and those with higher concentrations of low to moderate income and minority residents. These areas were defined by the AI consultants as "Impacted Areas". A map of the impacted areas is included in the appendix of this plan, along with maps of low to moderate income concentration and maps of minority concentration areas.

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

The City of Davenport contracted with Mullin and Lonergan Associated to complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) in 2013. The AI identified areas of concentration based on the following:

- Areas of concentration for low to moderate income households are areas where 51% or more of the households are low to moderate income.
- Areas of concentration for minorities were determined based on a percentage of minorities in an area versus the percentage of that minority in the City at large. For African Americans, that percentage is 20.79% or higher; for Hispanic residents it is 12.28% or higher; for Asians, that percentage is 7.18% or higher.

These areas were defined by the consultants as "Impacted Areas". A map of the impacted areas is included in the appendix of this plan, along with maps of low to moderate income concentration and maps of minority concentration areas.

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

According to the AI, among the ten Census tracts that are Impacted Areas identified by the AI:

- Six tracts either gained units at a slower rate or lost units when compared to the City as a whole
- Four tracts in the City have multifamily structures as the majority of the residential structures in the tract. Of these, three are impacted areas.
- Of the 13 census tracts with higher unit vacancy rates than the City as a whole, eight of the tracts are Impacted Areas.

A map of the impacted areas is included in the appendix of this plan, along with maps of low to moderate income concentration and maps of minority concentration areas and maps of the change in housing units and concentration of multifamily units described above.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The Impacted Areas described in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing are largely located in the dense urban core of the City of Davenport. These areas benefit from a compact footprint that is easy to traverse without private transportation, and access to many routes of public transportation during its hours of operation. These areas tend to have more public service providers, schools and institutions located within the neighborhoods, and there are large amounts of older and affordable housing in these areas. However, these areas are also challenged by the quality of the housing and transportation. As this planning process has indicated, there is a lack of decent, affordable housing in Davenport, with many units in the impacted areas being older, smaller and in poorer repair. In addition, the planning process has identified public transportation hours of operation as an obstacle, with service available during limited hours and not at all at night. Finally, the growth in the City has tended to happen in the North and Northeast, and residents have noted that many services and amenities are moving in those directions and leaving behind empty locations in older parts of the City.

The Impacted Areas located in the more northerly parts of the City benefit from being located closer to the growth areas of the City, with housing units that are generally newer, and in areas that are densely populated areas of low income and minority residents. They are located closer to the City's recreational trail system, which is often a means of transportation for those without cars as well as an opportunity to experience greenspace. However, these areas are located farther from public transportation routes, and connectivity of streets in the far northern parts of the City is not as interconnected as it is in the urban core, making walking routes longer in some cases. These areas also have fewer schools, public service providers and other institutions located within their borders.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

As noted above, while the impacted areas identified in the AI and the Consolidated Plan have many assets, they have challenges as well. The opportunities that exist in these areas are:

- In the areas located in the core of the City, opportunities exist to balance the development of multi-family housing more fully between these areas and other parts of the City as well as promoting homeownership in areas where it is currently a smaller percentage of the residential market. In addition, opportunities exist to strengthen the public transportation system and work for rehabilitate the many units of older housing in the area that are affordable but in poor repair.
- In the more northerly areas, opportunities exist to strengthen the public transportation system as well as to improve the infrastructure and establish street connectivity where it is planned but does not yet exist. As suggested by the AI, the City must continue to balance its investment between the large rehabilitation needs in the core of the City with developing new affordable rental and homeownership opportunities in the other parts of the City where they do not already exist.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

In preparing this Consolidated Plan, the City conducted the required Strategic Plan utilizing a variety of sources, including Census Data, the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, the Housing Needs Assessment, and information gathered during the public input process. The Strategic Plan consists of evaluation of several factors:

- Geographic Priorities
- Influence of Market Conditions
- Anticipated Resources
- Institutional Delivery Structure
- Goals
- Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement
- Barriers to Affordable Housing
- Homelessness Strategy
- Lead Based Paint Hazards
- Anti-Poverty Strategy
- Monitoring

The results of each of these assessments can be found below.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

All of the programs funded with CDBG and HOME are offered citywide. This includes housing rehabilitation, economic development, and public service programs. Any resident that meets the individual program guidelines are welcome to participate.

The City has identified infrastructure in support of housing activities as a need. Infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, and lighting was identified through the public input process as a concern of residents and other stakeholders. To address this need, the City may invest funds in infrastructure in the vicinity of the housing activities it funds. In addition, elimination of blight by demolishing unsafe buildings in older neighborhoods has also been identified as a concern. Because the housing stock and infrastructure needs are greater in older neighborhoods, it is likely that these activities will be concentrated in older neighborhoods.

In 2013, a consultant hired by the City completed an update to the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI). The AI observed that the City should continue its practice of making funding available citywide in order to balance the investment between the needed revitalization of older areas and new affordable housing opportunities in other parts of the City. The AI observed that older neighborhoods are more likely to have high concentrations of minorities and low to moderate income households and encouraged the City to balance their CDBG and HOME investments between revitalization in these areas of concentration and the creation of new housing opportunities outside of these areas of concentration. The City intends to continue to offer programs citywide to meet this goal.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence 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	
	Associated Goals	Housing Administration and Planning
	Description	Increasing affordable decent housing for both renters and homeowners, particularly larger units, those households with very low incomes, and units outside areas of concentrated low income and minority populations.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Davenport held public input meetings and conducted a survey to gather citizen input. The results of these meetings, along with recommendations from the City's comprehensive plan, Housing Needs Assessment, and Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing were presented to the 15 member Citizens' Advisory Committee. The Committee reviewed the results and identified needs from these items. From these needs, a set of local objectives were identified to be acted upon for the first year of the five year plan. In subsequent years, additional public input will be gathered to generate local objectives for upcoming years.
2	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Economic Development Administration and Planning
	Description	Increasing employment and business opportunities in the community to address lack of employment opportunities, particularly for younger workers, low to moderate income households, and minorities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Davenport held public input meetings and conducted a survey to gather citizen input. The results of these meetings, along with recommendations from the City's comprehensive plan, Housing Needs Assessment, and Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing were presented to the 15 member Citizens' Advisory Committee. The Committee reviewed the results and identified needs from these items. From these needs, a set of local objectives were identified to be acted upon for the first year of the five year plan. In subsequent years, additional public input will be gathered to generate local objectives for upcoming years.
3	Priority Need Name	Infrastructure and Area Benefits
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Infrastructure and Area Benefits Administration and Planning
	Description	Increasing neighborhood quality and safety through better code enforcement and nuisance violations, removing blighting conditions, and providing improved neighborhood infrastructure.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Davenport held public input meetings and conducted a survey to gather citizen input. The results of these meetings, along with recommendations from the City's comprehensive plan, Housing Needs Assessment, and Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing were presented to the 15 member Citizens' Advisory Committee. The Committee reviewed the results and identified needs from these items. From these needs, a set of local objectives were identified to be acted upon for the first year of the five year plan. In subsequent years, additional public input will be gathered to generate local objectives for upcoming years.
4	Priority Need Name	Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services
	Priority Level	High

Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents 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</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	
Associated Goals	<p>Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services Administration and Planning</p>
Description	<p>Providing services to residents, particularly those that benefit youth, improve transportation options and financial literacy.</p>
Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City of Davenport held public input meetings and conducted a survey to gather citizen input. The results of these meetings, along with recommendations from the City's comprehensive plan, Housing Needs Assessment, and Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing were presented to the 15 member Citizens' Advisory Committee. The Committee reviewed the results and identified needs from these items. From these needs, a set of local objectives were identified to be acted upon for the first year of the five year plan. In subsequent years, additional public input will be gathered to generate local objectives for upcoming years.</p>

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 Davenport receives HOME funding, which can be utilized to provide housing assistance to low to moderate income households. However, the City of Davenport also operates a Section 8 program and public housing units, which meet similar needs. In addition, a non-profit agency in Davenport receives HOME funding from the State of Iowa for a TBRA program. As a result of the public input process, and a review of the Housing Needs Assessment, the Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing and the Market Analysis section of this Consolidated Plan, the City has decided not to fund TBRA programs. This is because all sources reviewed indicate that while there may be a large number of existing units that have low rents, the age and condition of these units means that they may not meet the standard of "decent" housing. With limited resources available, funding is being directed towards the rehabilitation of existing and the creation of new housing that is both affordable and decent.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City of Davenport receives HOME funding, which can be utilized to provide housing assistance to low to moderate income households. However, the City of Davenport also operates a Section 8 program and public housing units, which meet similar needs. In addition, a non-profit agency in Davenport receives HOME funding from the State of Iowa for a TBRA program. As a result of the public input process, and a review of the Housing Needs Assessment, the Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing and the Market Analysis section of this Consolidated Plan, the City has decided not to fund TBRA programs. This is because all sources reviewed indicate that while there may be a large number of existing units that have low rents, the age and condition of these units means that they may not meet the standard of "decent" housing. With limited resources available, funding is being directed towards the rehabilitation of existing and the creation of new housing that is both affordable and decent.

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
New Unit Production	<p>In preparing this Consolidated Plan, the City conducted a public input process and reviewed the Housing Needs Assessment, the Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing and the Market Analysis section of this Consolidated Plan. Three factors were identified in this process:</p> <p>Quality of Affordable Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The age and condition of housing stock were identified as issues by both the public input process and the review of the above mentioned documents. Housing stock in Davenport is older, with nearly 80% of units in Davenport built prior to 1980. 35% of units in Davenport were built prior to 1950. The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the Housing Needs Assessment both indicated infill development is needed, as well as investment in affordable housing opportunities outside of areas with high concentrations of low to moderate income and minority residents in order to provide more choice in location to those in need of affordable housing. <p>Quantity of Affordable Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sources reviewed indicate that the City of Davenport does not have a shortage of housing particularly at moderate and higher income levels. There is a shortage of units that is affordable to households at the lowest end of the economic scale, those at 50% of Area Median Income or less. This shortage exists for both renters and homeowners. The City's experience with the Neighborhood Stabilization Program has indicated it is very difficult for individuals in this income range to qualify for home purchase mortgages. Production of new rental units affordable to households in this income range is a way to address the shortage, and HOME funds can be utilized to meet this need. <p>Location of Affordable Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sources reviewed have indicated that affordable housing options are concentrated in older parts of the City, where the housing stock is likely to be older, smaller and in poorer repair. In addition, these areas are considered to be "impacted areas" by the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. This means that they contain higher concentrations of minority and low to moderate income residents than other areas of the City. The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the Housing Needs Assessment both indicated infill development is needed, as well as investment in DAVENPORT affordable housing opportunities outside of areas with high concentrations of low to moderate income and minority residents in order to provide more choice in location to those in need of affordable housing.

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Rehabilitation	<p>The age and condition of housing stock were identified as issues by both the public input process and the review of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the Housing Needs Assessment. Housing stock in Davenport is older, with nearly 80% of units in Davenport built prior to 1980. 35% of units in Davenport were built prior to 1950. Because of the age of the housing stock, there is a presumption that lead based paint exists in a substantial portion of the City's housing stock, both rental and homeowner.</p> <p>Both of the above mentioned documents indicated rehabilitation is needed, as well as investment in affordable housing opportunities outside of areas with high concentrations of low to moderate income and minority residents in order to provide more choice in location to those in need of affordable housing. While the need for more variety in the location of affordable housing may be best met through the production of new units, rehabilitation of existing affordable units is still needed in parts of town where it already exists. The City has historically offered owner occupied rehabilitation programs, and made funds available citywide for major rental rehabilitations, and it intends to continue these programs as funding allows.</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>The public input process and the review of the above mentioned documents indicated that there is a need for larger scale housing rehabilitation and infill development, including rehabilitation, demolition, replacement and financing.</p> <p>Homeowner:</p> <p>As the City has grown on the northern edge, the number of vacant homes in the central city has increased. Programs to encourage acquisition of existing homes are important, and the City has funded several of them with local funds, including the 100 Homes Program and the HAPPEN Program. With federal funds, the City continues to see strong interest for the Urban Homestead Program, which provides funding for the rehabilitation and acquisition of existing homes. In addition, the City has historically funded several programs promoting the acquisition of existing homes through non-profit partners. These programs provide downpayment assistance, homebuyer counseling, and, in limited cases, acquisition loans for eligible homeowners.</p> <p>Rental:</p> <p>A review of the above mentioned documents and the public input process has indicated a need for affordable rental units, especially larger units, accessible units, and those for households with very low incomes. The City continues to offer funding to housing developers to acquire existing rental housing as a means of both preserving existing and providing additional affordable units.</p>

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

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	1,155,587	500,000	1,000,000	2,655,587	6,000,000	Actual funding for Year 41 is shown. Year 42-45 estimated at \$1,000,000 per year in new entitlement and \$500,000 per year in program income.

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	387,045	200,000	500,000	1,087,045	2,000,000	Actual entitlement for Year 41 is shown, estimated amounts for Year 42-45 is estimated at \$300,000 in entitlement and \$200,000 in program income per year.

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

Federal funds will be utilized to leverage additional funds in larger rental developments. Depending on the actual applications received, these other leveraged funds could include low income housing tax credits, historic rehabilitation credits, local, State and other Federal funds, and private equity.

The CDBG program does not have a matching requirement, but leveraging is encouraged by the City through the application process for funding in both public services and rental development. The City does not require matching funds for owner occupied rehabilitation projects funded through the housing rehabilitation process.

The HOME program requires matching funds equivalent to 25% of the funds expended for all activities (excluding CHDO and administration). The City has from time to time qualified for a partial or full exemption from the matching requirements, due to economic conditions and/or natural disasters. As a result, the City currently has a balance of excess matching funds that can be applied to projects in the future. In addition, matching funds are required for unit production activities. These requirements are typically met through the receipt of non-federal grant funds by the developers.

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

When the City has property available that would be appropriate for redevelopment, it has sometimes offered these lots to other entities for development. These entities have included both for profit developers and non-profit developers. In the event land is offered to a developer, the terms of the transfer are evaluated based on the need for the development, the cash flow of the proposed development, and the ability of the receiving entity to pay. Depending on the outcome of this evaluation, the land may be sold or donated to the receiving entity according to terms negotiated on a case by case basis. In the past, examples of this have included the donation of foreclosed homes to nonprofit groups for rehabilitation and resale, the donation of single family lots for the construction of affordable homes, and the transfer of commercial land for the construction of affordable rental units.

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
DAVENPORT	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public services	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – Provides entitlement funds to Davenport including CDBG and HOME. The City is neither an ESG nor HOPWA entitlement community. HUD also provides funding directly to nonprofit organizations to address the needs of homeless and special needs persons. Several entities with the City of Davenport are involved in this process:

- Department of Community Planning and Economic Development (CPED) - oversees the process which provides funding to organizations that provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, or expanded economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income people. Davenport receives CDBG and HOME funds as part of an annual entitlement through the Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD). CPED administers the City’s housing rehab and economic development programs funded with HUD funds. CPED serves as the Public Housing Authority overseeing the Section 8 Program, management of the Scattered Sites Public Housing Units and the Heritage, a multi-unit high-rise providing housing for the elderly and persons with special needs. Finally, CPED prepares the plans, studies, and reports required by federal programs; prepares economic development strategies; and completes historic preservation and environmental reviews. Additionally, CPED provides staff support to the following groups that assist the City in administering HUD funded and HUD related programs. These groups include the Davenport Housing Commission, the Citizens’ Advisory Committee and the Historic Preservation Commission.

- Through the Public Works Department, the City also enforces property maintenance standards for housing and neighborhoods, and provides Rental inspections.
- The City provides federal grant funding to a variety of non-profit partners to provide affordable housing, counseling, financing and services and to provide public services in the community to youth, seniors, homeless, survivors of domestic violence and other low to moderate income clientele eligible through the CDBG and HOME programs as funding allows.

The City has not identified any gaps in the institutional delivery system.

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	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
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)

Within the jurisdiction beyond the mainstream and supportive services provided to any homeless individual, there are several programs targeting homeless person and persons with HIV/AIDS. De La Cerda, Inc. is located in Rock Island, Illinois which is across the river from the jurisdiction and accepts homeless individuals from the surrounding communities. De La Cerda provides transitional housing and supportive services for homeless individuals and households where a member of the family has HIV/AIDS. De La Cerda coordinates with Community Health Care, a local FQHC clinic and Genesis Medical Center's Virology Center to coordinate optimal care to participants. Outreach services are provided by a local nonprofit agency, The Project of the Quad Cities, provides free HIV testing and referrals to supportive services as well as case management.

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

Through the public input process, stakeholders who work with homeless and special needs populations indicated that they continuously work together through the Continuum of Care and the Shelter and Transitional Housing Council to provide services to residents at risk of homelessness, those actually homeless and special needs populations such as elderly and those with physical and mental disabilities.

The stakeholders did not indicate gaps in the service delivery system. However, they did indicate that financial resources have been declining and threaten the stability of agencies tasked with serving homeless and special needs populations. In particular, decreased federal funding coupled with increased federal regulation and reporting requirements have resulted in an increase in staff time devoted to administration without the funding to compensate for the staff time lost in providing services. The stakeholders also identified the limited amount of affordable housing units available to very low income households exiting shelter and transitional housing as a need. That need has also been addressed elsewhere in this plan.

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

No gaps were identified in the institutional structure and service delivery system through the public input process. However, a need was identified for additional housing units affordable to households with very low incomes. That need is eligible to be addressed with unit production through the HOME program, and the City intends to address that need as funding is available and development opportunities arise.

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	Administration and Planning	2015	2019	Planning and Administration		Housing Economic Development Infrastructure and Area Benefits Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services	CDBG: \$1,500,000 HOME: \$308,705	Other: 0 Other
2	Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Housing	CDBG: \$3,030,587 HOME: \$2,778,340	Rental units constructed: 25 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 25 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 75 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Economic Development	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development	CDBG: \$1,500,000	Jobs created/retained: 250 Jobs Businesses assisted: 25 Businesses Assisted
4	Infrastructure and Area Benefits	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Infrastructure and Area Benefits	CDBG: \$1,500,000 HOME: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted Buildings Demolished: 5 Buildings
5	Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services	CDBG: \$1,125,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 13000 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2000 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Administration and Planning
	Goal Description	<p>Funding is allowed through both the CDBG and HOME grants to pay for the administration and planning costs of the grants. Please note that neither the CDBG nor the HOME grants require that beneficiaries be reported for planning and administration activities, however, a goal outcome indicator was required to be selected for this goal. Therefore, the goal outcome indicator of "Other" was selected and a placeholder number of zero was entered to allow the screen to be saved.</p> <p>Note that funding in this category is capped by Federal regulations. The available funding estimated here is based on assumptions about ongoing grant amounts and program income amounts that may or may not actually be received. Only the first year's actual grant amount is known. See screen SP-35 for details about the assumptions made in these estimates for CDBG and HOME.</p>
2	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	<p>Increasing affordable decent housing for both renters and homeowners, particularly units with three or more bedrooms for larger households, those households with very low incomes, and units outside areas of concentrated low income and minority populations.</p> <p>The available funding estimated here is based on assumptions about ongoing grant amounts and program income amounts that may or may not actually be received. Only the first year's actual grant amount is known. See screen SP-35 for details about the assumptions made in these estimates for CDBG and HOME.</p>
3	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	<p>Increasing employment and business opportunities in the community to address lack of employment opportunities, particularly for younger workers, low to moderate income households, and minorities.</p> <p>The available funding estimated here is based on assumptions about ongoing grant amounts and program income amounts that may or may not actually be received. Only the first year's actual grant amount is known. See screen SP-35 for details about the assumptions made in these estimates for CDBG and HOME.</p>

4	Goal Name	Infrastructure and Area Benefits
	Goal Description	<p>Increasing neighborhood quality and safety through better code enforcement and nuisance violations, removing blighting conditions, and providing improved neighborhood infrastructure.</p> <p>The available funding estimated here is based on assumptions about ongoing grant amounts and program income amounts that may or may not actually be received. Only the first year's actual grant amount is known. See screen SP-35 for details about the assumptions made in these estimates for CDBG and HOME.</p>
5	Goal Name	Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>Providing services to residents, particularly those that benefit youth, improve transportation options and financial literacy. Note that funding in this category is capped by Federal regulations. The available funding estimated here is based on assumptions about ongoing grant amounts and program income amounts that may or may not actually be received. Only the first year's actual grant amount is known. See screen SP-35 for details about the assumptions made in these estimates for CDBG and HOME.</p>

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)

The City estimates that over the 5 years of this consolidated plan more than 100 households will provided affordable housing, as specified in the Housing Goal table.

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)

The City is not subject to a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

involve

Staff meets with Public Housing residents at least annually for file updates and also to do a housekeeping visit. As part of those visits, staff asks them about their needs and whether or not they have any suggestions and/or requests with regard to their assisted housing unit or their housing development. Any issues that arise are addressed or referrals are made.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

The public housing agency is not designated as troubled.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

In 2013, the City of Davenport completed an updated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing contained several suggested action items:

- Improve Affirmative Marketing and Site Selection Policies for the HOME Program
- Increase the availability of affordable accessible units
- Increase consideration of fair housing in the comprehensive planning process, multifamily development, and zoning processes.
- Amend the Housing Commission admissions and Management plans.

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing recommended that the City continue its strategy of balancing housing investments between revitalizing older areas and developing new affordable housing where it has not been traditionally available.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

As described elsewhere in this plan, the City of Davenport intends to continue to balance federal investments between revitalizing older areas and developing new affordable housing where it has not been traditionally available.

In addition to this strategy, the City intends to review the newly updated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing action plan to consider ways to increase the consideration of fair housing issues in the comprehensive planning and zoning process.

The City will also review required documents for HUD funded programs to ensure that all requirements are being met regarding fair housing.

Finally, the City will continue to meet all applicable requirements for HUD funded housing with regards to accessibility.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The governing body for homeless service planning for the State of Iowa is the Iowa Council on Homelessness. This organization was established in Iowa Code 16.00A in 2008. The Iowa Council serves as the HUD designated primary decision making group and oversight board of the Iowa Balance of State CoC for the Homeless (IA-501). The Iowa Council on Homelessness is comprised of a 38 volunteer member appointed planning and advisory board. On the local planning level, the Scott County Shelter and Transitional Housing Council (SCSTHC) is comprised of local organizations, local and county government representatives that provide services to the community's homeless persons and persons at risk of becoming homeless. The local council assists in the point in time count which identifies unsheltered persons and performs weekly homeless outreach in the community looking for unsheltered persons. Agencies collaborate in mutual referrals and resources, using the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) at intake, to identify the programs and services best aligned to end the family/individual homelessness.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Scott County Council represents 28 non-profit organizations and local and county government. This multi-faceted council provides emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing, affordable housing and mainstream supportive services. The Scott County Council identifies gaps in housing services and researches solutions to those gaps by utilizing the expertise of those agencies that have successfully provided housing and mainstream services to homeless persons. This collaboration provides program delivery that reduces redundancy in services, uses funds available more efficiently and allows those agencies who have the experience in program delivery the opportunity to expand on existing successful programs.

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.

The Iowa Council identified a need for consistent Iowa standards for homeless operations, services and performance. Driven by new HUD regulations, the Iowa Council outlined its strategy for establishing commonality and consistency in operational practices, services, and performance measures for organizations and programs with a focus on housing needs and services. In 2014 state fiscal year, the Council used state appropriation funds to contract with the State Public Policy Group to develop recommended standards for homeless programs as a best practice for Iowa's homelessness system.

These standards are directed to individual organizations and their programs. By local achievement of these standards, each organization will contribute to the larger goal of system improvement and to reduce the amount of time homeless persons will need in shelter and prevent individuals and families who are recently homeless from re-entering shelter.

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

Homeless prevention programs including rental and utility assistance program assist in helping low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless. The Scott County Council created and maintains the community's discharge matrix for homeless persons leaving hospitals and correctional institutions. Prior to discharge, staff utilize the discharge matrix in assisting exiting individuals with appropriate transitional and permanent housing and mainstream resources while reducing the return or entry into shelter.

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

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

All of the housing rehabilitation programs offered by the City and subrecipient agencies adhere to lead based paint regulations. This includes programs for homeownership, where homes are acquired, rehabilitated and sold to eligible households; as well as owner occupied rehabilitation programs for households that already own their homes. In both programs, federal funding is utilized to remediate or abate lead hazards as appropriate according to regulations. In all rehabilitation projects, lead safe work practices are used at all times when lead is present.

In addition to rehabilitating existing housing, the City was encouraged by the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing to continue to balance federal investments between the revitalization of older areas and the provision of new housing opportunities outside of areas where they have traditionally been available. In continuing this strategy, the City has funded the construction of a variety of new housing units, both owner occupied and rental, that will obviously be lead free by virtue of the fact that lead based paint is no longer produced or allowed.

Rehabilitation programs are available to families with lead poisoned children as well. Such families are referred by the Scott County Health Department at their discretion when they are detected. Because the State of Iowa has mandated that all children entering kindergarten be tested for lead based paint, the incidence of lead poisoning among children is now one that can be detected and addressed earlier.

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

As a community with older housing stock, the prevalence of lead based paint is assumed to be widespread, Though only lead testing can detect the presence of lead for certain, because nearly 80% of Davenport's housing units were built prior to 1980, the presence of lead based paint can be assumed to be widespread.

The presence of lead based paint, however, does not automatically indicate that the lead based paint is a hazard. When undertaking any rehabilitation project, the home is evaluated for lead based paint hazards. This can include visual assessment, presumption, or a full lead risk assessment depending on the level and type of rehabilitation being carried out and the amount of funding being used. The results of this risk assessment are used to guide the rehabilitation work to mitigate or abate hazards and to assure safe work practices. Upon completion of the project, clearance testing is performed when required by regulation to ensure that the home is safe to reoccupy.

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

The City of Davenport and all subrecipients working in the field of housing rehabilitation are required to follow lead based paint regulations as required by HUD. As described above, the presence of lead, and

particularly lead based paint hazards, is considered at each step of the rehabilitation process from initial inspection through to clearance testing (if required based on the type of work performed). Lead based paint hazards are an eligible hazard to be addressed by the housing rehabilitation program, and health hazards of all types are considered priorities in any project ahead of other, less critical work.

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

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

The City anticipates allocating CDBG funds to activities that assist in reducing the number of poverty level families in Davenport. Specific activities to reduce or assist in reducing poverty will be identified within the Annual Action Plan. In the past, the City has funded programs that assist poverty level families. These programs have included:

- economic development activities that create or retain jobs for low to moderate income workers and/or business owners,
- a transportation program for low/mod individuals and families,
- transitional housing and supportive services for low to moderate income single parents
- public service activities that support mentoring, after school, and summer programs for low to moderate income children

All of the activities funded through the CDBG and HOME programs are available to poverty level families, and the City has sought to balance the investment of federal funds between economic development activities that benefit low to moderate income business owners and employees in creating or retaining jobs, public service activities for families that need access to supportive services and enrichment activities, homeownership and rehabilitation opportunities for families that would like to purchase or improve a home, and rental development to ensure an adequate supply of decent, affordable housing for those who cannot afford or are not ready for homeownership.

While many of these programs provide services to families who are low to moderate income, the intention is that, particularly through affordable economic development, homeownership, and child care activities that families will be able to utilize their saved or gained resources to take the step out of poverty. In particular, youth programs funded through CDBG are intended to provide resources, mentoring, and skills to young residents that help to break the cycle of poverty.

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

All of the programs funded through the CDBG and HOME funds are available citywide and to all eligible low to moderate income residents. The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the Housing Needs Assessment both encouraged the City to continue to balance the investment of federal funds between revitalizing older areas where low income and minority residents are concentrated and to invest in new affordable housing opportunities in areas of the City where they have not been traditionally available. In addition, a need for units affordable to households at or below 50% of Area Median Income has been identified elsewhere in this Consolidated Plan. By attempting to meet the housing, service, and economic development needs of poverty level residents to the extent feasible with funds available, it is hoped that more residents will be able to rise out of poverty.

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

CDBG:

The City has the responsibility to monitor its subrecipients for program compliance. CDBG Administration staff performs risk assessments on all subrecipients annually. The results of these risk assessments determine whether the subrecipient will receive an on site visit, a desktop review, or some combination of the two. Factors that indicate a subrecipient may be high risk include high staff turnover, late or incorrect payout requests and/or quarterly reports, findings or concerns in the previous year, and length of time since the previous on site visit.

During the monitoring visit, staff examines financial records, intake and participation records, and agency policies and procedures. Any concerns or findings are presented to the agency director and the chair of the agency's board of directors. Staff follow-up on any concerns or findings identified through monitoring to ensure that the agency has made appropriate changes to ensure program compliance. Ongoing or repeated compliance issues may result in more frequent monitoring, file by file review with CDBG Administration staff approval required before proceeding, or termination of the CDBG subrecipient agreement.

HOME:

The City has the responsibility to monitor HOME funded projects during the affordability period. CDBG Administration staff performs risk assessments on all rental developments still in the affordability period annually. The results of these risk assessments determine whether the development will receive an on site visit, a desktop review, or some combination of the two. Factors that indicate a development may be high risk include high staff turnover, late or incorrect reports, tenant complaints, cash flow concerns, findings or concerns in the previous year, and length of time since the previous on site visit.

During the monitoring visit, staff examines intake and tenant records, policies and procedures. Any concerns or findings are presented to the property manager and owner. Staff follow-up on any concerns or findings identified through monitoring to ensure that the agency has made appropriate changes to ensure program compliance. Ongoing or repeated compliance issues may result in more frequent monitoring, file by file review with HOME Administration staff approval required before proceeding, or repayment of funds.

Expected Resources

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

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	1,155,587	500,000	1,000,000	2,655,587	6,000,000	Actual funding for Year 41 is shown. Year 42-45 estimated at \$1,000,000 per year in new entitlement and \$500,000 per year in program income.

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	387,045	200,000	500,000	1,087,045	2,000,000	Actual entitlement for Year 41 is shown, estimated amounts for Year 42-45 is estimated at \$300,000 in entitlement and \$200,000 in program income per year.

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

Federal funds will be utilized to leverage additional funds in larger rental developments. Depending on the actual applications received, these other leveraged funds could include low income housing tax credits, historic rehabilitation credits, local, State and other Federal funds, and private equity.

The CDBG program does not have a matching requirement, but leveraging is encouraged by the City through the application process for funding in both public services and rental development. The City does not require matching funds for owner occupied rehabilitation projects funded through the housing rehabilitation process.

The HOME program requires matching funds equivalent to 25% of the funds expended for all activities (excluding CHDO and administration). The City has from time to time qualified for a partial or full exemption from the matching requirements, due to economic conditions and/or natural disasters. As a result, the City currently has a balance of excess matching funds that can be applied to projects in the future. In addition, matching funds are required for unit production activities. These requirements are typically met through the receipt of non-federal grant funds by the developers.

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

When the City has property available that would be appropriate for redevelopment, it has sometimes offered these lots to other entities for development. These entities have included both for profit developers and non-profit developers. In the event land is offered to a developer, the terms of the transfer are evaluated based on the need for the development, the cash flow of the proposed development, and the ability of the receiving entity to pay. Depending on the outcome of this evaluation, the land may be sold or donated to the receiving entity according to terms negotiated on a case by case basis. In the past, examples of this have included the donation of foreclosed homes to nonprofit groups for rehabilitation and resale, the donation of single family lots for the construction of affordable homes, and the transfer of commercial land for the construction of affordable rental units.

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	Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Housing	CDBG: \$1,207,007 HOME: \$928,341	Rental units constructed: 7 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 4 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 38 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 30 Households Assisted
2	Economic Development	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development	CDBG: \$639,916 HOME: \$0	Businesses assisted: 20 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Infrastructure and Area Benefits	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Infrastructure and Area Benefits	CDBG: \$300,000 HOME: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Households Assisted Buildings Demolished: 2 Buildings
4	Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services	CDBG: \$220,000 HOME: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1780 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 449 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	Funds will be utilized to improve the availability and livability of affordable housing in Davenport neighborhoods.
2	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Funds will be used support programs to retain existing business enterprises, to attract new businesses, and to assist small business clients.
3	Goal Name	Infrastructure and Area Benefits
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to improve the availability and livability of affordable housing in Davenport neighborhoods.

4	Goal Name	Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to provide support for essential human needs for the citizens of Davenport, recognizing the unique needs of young adults and youth.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

During the public participation process, four needs were identified:

- increasing affordable decent housing for both renters and homeowners, particularly larger units, those households with very low incomes, and units outside areas of concentrated low income and minority populations;
- increasing employment and business opportunities in the community to address lack of employment opportunities, particularly for younger workers, low to moderate income households, and minorities;
- increasing neighborhood quality and safety through better code enforcement and nuisance violations, removing blighting conditions;
- providing improved neighborhood infrastructure; providing services to residents, particularly those that benefit youth, improve transportation options and financial literacy.

In the process of developing the annual plan, the needs were used to develop local objectives to for the year:

- improve the availability and livability of affordable housing in Davenport neighborhoods;
- support programs to retain existing business enterprises, to attract new businesses, and to assist small business clients;
- provide support for essential human needs for the citizens of Davenport, recognizing the unique needs of young adults and youth.

Utilizing these needs and objectives, a CDBG application process was undertaken to identify non-profit groups and city departments that could address the objectives. Successful applicants were awarded CDBG grant funding to undertake the projects listed below.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CITY ADMINISTRATION/PLANNING
2	Housing
3	Economic Development
4	Infrastructure and Area Benefits
5	Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services

Table 56 – Project Information

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

In meeting underserved needs, the largest obstacle remains the availability of funding to address needs. The funding available for this program year has declined by 46% from the highest funding year, even while the need has stayed the same or grown.

Because funding is not available to meet all needs, the Citizens' Advisory Committee, which is responsible for evaluating applications and awarding funding, has put in place an evaluation process that places a higher point value on closely addressing the identified local objectives and on compliance and performance in carrying out funded activities. In this way, the CAC is attempting to use the limited federal dollars available in the most efficient manner.

In addition to availability of funding, eligible non-profit partners in the community must bring forward applications for programs to meet identified needs and local objectives. In the current program year, no applications were received for transportation or financial literacy programs, though those are needs identified through the planning process. In the absence of an eligible applicant to carry out these activities, the City is unable to fund them in the current program year.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CITY ADMINISTRATION/PLANNING
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Housing Economic Development Infrastructure and Area Benefits Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Housing Economic Development Infrastructure and Area Benefits Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$288,664 HOME: \$108,705
	Description	COORDINATES, ADMINISTERS, AND MONITORS CDBG PROGRAM; PREPARES REPORTS AND PLANS REQUIRED BY HUD; PREPARES ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION STUDIES.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	HUD does not require the reporting of beneficiary data for planning and administration activities. It should be noted, however, that the housing, economic development, and public service activities that are undertaken with CDBG and HOME funds serve, on average, between 3,000 and 4,000 individuals, households, and businesses per year. Without the planning and administration funds available to carry out required planning, environmental, monitoring and oversight activities, none of these activities would be able to receive CDBG and HOME funds and none of the beneficiaries would be able to be served.
	Location Description	Planning and Administration activities will be undertaken by City Staff at Davenport City Hall.
	Planned Activities	Funds will be used to coordinate, administer, and monitor the CDBG program; prepare reports and plans required by HUD, and to prepare Section 106 and environmental reviews and historic preservation studies.
2	Project Name	Housing
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,207,007 HOME: \$978,340

Description	With CDBG and HOME funding in accordance with rules and regulations, assistance will be provided by the City directly to homeowners and developers, as well as to non-profits, for-profits or CHDOs to acquire and/or rehabilitate properties, correct substandard conditions, make general repairs, improve energy efficiency, reduce lead paint hazards, and make emergency or accessibility repairs. May include: acquisition/rehab/resale, refinance/rehab, demolition/site preparation, new construction, downpayment/closing cost assistance and housing counseling. Housing units assisted will be single or multi-unit affordable housing to be sold, rented, or lease/purchased, as allowed by CDBG and HOME regulations. Beneficiaries of housing activities will be low to moderate income households as specified by HUD regulations. Other funding available includes program income generated by the respective revolving loan funds. Funding will also be utilized for project delivery costs and administration of housing programs, as allowed by CDBG and HOME regulations.
Target Date	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that the following beneficiaries will be served: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing rehabilitation loans/grants (including rental and homeowner): 33 • Downpayment/closing cost assistance: 30 • Homebuyer class participants: 125
Location Description	Funding is available citywide. Exact addresses of housing projects are not known until applications have been received, processed and approved.

	Planned Activities	<p>With CDBG and HOME funding in accordance with rules and regulations, assistance will be provided by the City directly to homeowners and developers, as well as to non-profits, for-profits or CHDOs to acquire and/or rehabilitate properties, correct substandard conditions, make general repairs, improve energy efficiency, reduce lead paint hazards, and make emergency or accessibility repairs. May include: acquisition/rehab/resale, refinance/rehab, demolition/site preparation, new construction, downpayment/closing cost assistance and housing counseling.</p> <p>Housing units assisted will be single or multi-unit affordable housing to be sold, rented, or lease/purchased, as allowed by CDBG and HOME regulations. Beneficiaries of housing activities will be low to moderate income households as specified by HUD regulations.</p> <p>Other funding available includes program income generated by the respective revolving loan funds.</p> <p>Funding will also be utilized for project delivery costs and administration of housing programs, as allowed by CDBG and HOME regulations.</p>
3	Project Name	Economic Development
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$639,916
	Description	<p>Formulation, coordination, and implementation of local economic development strategies. Provide economic development assistance including loans, section 108 loans, loan guarantees, grants, and infrastructure development to businesses locating to or expanding in Davenport. At least 51% of the jobs created by the assisted businesses must be made available to low/moderate income people. Economic assistance will also be provided to alleviate slum or blighted conditions in designated slum/blight areas or on individual slum/blight properties. Small business loan program will address the impact of the credit crunch and reduction of capital for business start-ups or expansion. A percentage of staff costs will be covered by program income earned through the revolving loan fund.</p>
	Target Date	6/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 20 businesses will be assisted, with at least 1 new job created or retained per \$20,000 in assistance through the Small Business Loan program or Downtown Davenport Jobs program.
	Location Description	Funding is available citywide. The exact addresses of projects will not be known until applications have been received, processed and funds awarded.
	Planned Activities	<p>Formulation, coordination, and implementation of local economic development strategies.</p> <p>Provide economic development assistance including loans, section 108 loans, loan guarantees, grants, and infrastructure development to businesses locating to or expanding in Davenport. At least 51% of the jobs created by the assisted businesses must be made available to low/moderate income people. Economic assistance will also be provided to alleviate slum or blighted conditions in designated slum/blight areas or on individual slum/blight properties. Small business loan program will address the impact of the credit crunch and reduction of capital for business start-ups or expansion.</p> <p>A percentage of staff costs will be covered by program income earned through the revolving loan fund.</p>
4	Project Name	Infrastructure and Area Benefits
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Infrastructure and Area Benefits
	Needs Addressed	Infrastructure and Area Benefits
	Funding	CDBG: \$300,000
	Description	Infrastructure and area benefits to benefit low to moderate households and areas, as allowed by CDBG regulations. This could include (but is not limited to), streets, sidewalks, gutters, sewer, alleys, etc.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Because the beneficiaries are dependant on the area to be served, beneficiaries cannot be estimated until the areas to be assisted have been identified. For a placeholder in this plan, 300 households has been used. It is important to note, however, that since the City has not carried out this type of activity before that this is only an estimate and actual number assisted may vary.

	Location Description	Funding is available citywide, however, because of the older infrastructure in older parts of the City, funds will be concentrated in these areas. In addition the public participation process has identified a need for infrastructure improvements in the areas of federally funded affordable housing developments. With limited funding available, infrastructure funding will likely be concentrated in these areas.
	Planned Activities	Infrastructure and area benefits to benefit low to moderate households and areas, as allowed by CDBG regulations. This could include (but is not limited to), streets, sidewalks, gutters, sewer, alleys, etc.
5	Project Name	Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$220,000
	Description	Funding for a variety of public service activities serving low to moderate income clientele has been proposed for this year, including:-Youth services: Providing mentoring, counseling, child care, before and after school programs, and summer programs for low to moderate income families. These programs provide social, physical, emotional, cultural and educational enrichment for low to moderate income children, primarily in the central city.-Homeless and Transitional Housing: Provides shelter and transitional housing for homeless adults and families. Services also include advocacy, case management, referrals, service coordination. Meal sites, and funding for the staff to implement these activities.-Domestic Violence Services: Advocacy shelter provides assistance and shelter to victims of domestic violence. Shelter staff provides crisis line, advocacy, and assistance to victims in obtaining safe shelter, food, clothing, medical attention, and basic needs. Program provides counseling, referrals, and legal assistance to victims of domestic violence. Provides community and prevention education programs to individuals age 3 to 18.-Mental Illness Services: Provides support and case management for individuals with long term mental illness who are tenants in long term supportive housing units.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public Service activities serve on average 3,000 beneficiaries per year. This year, applicants for funds have indicated that 2,229 individuals will be served.

Location Description	Public service activities are available citywide to low and moderate income individuals.
Planned Activities	<p>Funding for a variety of public service activities serving low to moderate income clientele has been proposed for this year, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Youth services: Providing mentoring, counseling, child care, before and after school programs, and summer programs for low to moderate income families. These programs provide social, physical, emotional, cultural and educational enrichment for low to moderate income children, primarily in the central city. -Homeless and Transitional Housing: Provides shelter and transitional housing for homeless adults and families. Services also include advocacy, case management, referrals, service coordination. Meal sites, and funding for the staff to implement these activities. -Domestic Violence Services: Advocacy shelter provides assistance and shelter to victims of domestic violence. Shelter staff provides crisis line, advocacy, and assistance to victims in obtaining safe shelter, food, clothing, medical attention, and basic needs. Program provides counseling, referrals, and legal assistance to victims of domestic violence. Provides community and prevention education programs to individuals age 3 to 18. -Mental Illness Services: Provides support and case management for individuals with long term mental illness who are tenants in long term supportive housing units.

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

Funding for all projects is available citywide. However, there are some activities that may be carried out primarily or solely in certain areas of the City for a variety of reasons:

- **Housing:** Funding for housing programs offered by the City and its non-profit partners is available citywide. However, because of a concentration of low income households and older housing stock in older areas of the City, it can be expected that the majority of housing rehabilitation activities will take place in these areas. New development of affordable housing, both homeowner and rental, is also eligible citywide, and attempts will be made to encourage that development to take place outside of areas where it has traditionally been available, as suggested by the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Finally, though funding is available citywide, the City or its non-profit partners may from time to time offer targeted outreach in particular areas of the City, especially in those areas where redevelopment is anticipated to occur, to encourage better overall neighborhood quality in the area of new development. For example, this could include outreach for exterior grants in a neighborhood surrounding a new apartment building under the umbrella of the existing housing rehabilitation program.
- **Economic Development:** Funding for economic development programs is available citywide. However, the City may from time to time offer targeted outreach in particular areas of the City, especially in those areas where redevelopment is anticipated to occur, to encourage better overall neighborhood quality in the area of redevelopment. For example, this could include outreach grants to businesses opening in the downtown or other areas of the City that are underinvested.
- **Infrastructure and Area Benefits:** Funding for infrastructure offered by the City is available citywide. However, because of a concentration of low income households and older housing stock in older areas of the City, it can be expected that the majority of infrastructure activities will take place in these areas. New development of affordable housing, both homeowner and rental, is also eligible citywide, and attempts will be made to encourage that development to take place outside of areas where it has traditionally been available, as suggested by the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. When that development takes place in an area with older or failing infrastructure, and the area would meet HUD criteria for low to moderate area benefits, infrastructure improvements in the area may be offered in support of the housing activities.
- **Low-Mod Clientele and Public Services:** Funding for public service programs offered by the City's non-profit partners is available citywide. However, because of a concentration of low income households in older areas of the City, it can be expected that the majority of public service activities will take place in these areas. Public service providers are encouraged to provide services to all low to moderate income residents regardless of their location in the City.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

In preparing this plan, the public input process revealed that 49% of survey respondents support targeting funds in low to moderate income areas. A review of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the Housing Needs Assessment both indicated that the City should continue to balance investment between older areas of the city with higher concentrations of low income and minority residents and making new affordable housing opportunities available in parts of the City where they are not already present.

In attempting to balance those needs, the City has chosen to make all programs available citywide, so that the largest group of eligible residents may take advantage of them. However, the nature of certain activities mean that the benefits of these activities are likely to be concentrated in low to moderate income areas. Examples of programs likely to be most utilized in older areas are:

- housing rehabilitation programs, which will likely benefit homeowners in areas of the city with the oldest and least well maintained housing stock,
- public service programs, which are likely to benefit areas where low to moderate income households are most concentrated.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	63
Special-Needs	0
Total	63

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	10
Rehab of Existing Units	23
Acquisition of Existing Units	30
Total	63

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

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Davenport OAH has made application for 2015 Public Housing Capital Fund Program funding from HUD in the amount of \$52,283 for continued operation of existing scattered site public housing units. This will be the 24th amendment to our Capital Fund Program agreement with HUD. OAH's available units offer a wide range of housing options for families of different sizes and with different needs and OAH is in the process of adding more ADA compliant units to the inventory as funding and unit vacancies allow.

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

OAH is currently in the process of upgrading one half of a duplex property for ADA compliance, the other half having been previously converted. This will provide for another available unit for a family with a disabled family member(s).

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

OAH works proactively with tenants on property maintenance and respond to suggestions or requests for unit upgrades as funding allows. Tenants are encouraged to make use of community resources and other City of Davenport programs to help them become more self-sufficient and good candidates for home ownership, although tenants typically enjoy a high quality of housing in our program and turnover is therefore very low.

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

The public housing authority is not designated as troubled.

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

Introduction

The governing body for homeless service planning for the State of Iowa is the Iowa Council on Homelessness. This organization was established in Iowa Code 16.00A in 2008. The Iowa Council serves as the HUD designated primary decision making group and oversight board of the Iowa Balance of State CoC for the Homeless (IA-501). The Iowa Council on Homelessness is comprised of a 38 volunteer member appointed planning and advisory board. On the local planning level, the Scott County Shelter and Transitional Housing Council (SCSTHC) is comprised of 28 local organizations, local and county government representatives that provide housing and supportive services to the community's homeless persons and persons at risk of becoming homeless.

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 Scott County Council assists in the point in time count which identifies unsheltered persons and performs weekly homeless outreach in the community looking for unsheltered persons. Agencies collaborate in mutual referrals and resources, using the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) at intake, to identify the programs and services best aligned to end the family/individual homelessness.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Scott County Council represents 28 non-profit organizations and local and county government. This multi-faceted council provides emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing, affordable housing and mainstream supportive services. The Scott County Council identifies gaps in housing services and researches solutions to those gaps by utilizing the expertise of those agencies that have successfully provided housing and mainstream services to homeless persons. This collaboration provides program delivery that reduces redundancy in services, uses funds available more efficiently and allows those agencies who have the experience in program delivery the opportunity to expand on existing successful programs.

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

The Iowa Council identified a need for consistent Iowa standards for homeless operations, services and performance. Driven by new HUD regulations, the Iowa Council outlined its strategy for establishing commonality and consistency in operational practices, services, and performance measures for organizations and programs with a focus on housing needs and services. In 2014 state fiscal year, the Council used state appropriation funds to contract with the State Public Policy Group to develop recommended standards for homeless programs as a best practice for Iowa's homelessness system. These standards are directed to individual organizations and their programs. By local achievement of these standards, each organization will contribute to the larger goal of system improvement and to reduce the amount of time homeless persons will need in shelter and prevent individuals and families who are recently homeless from re-entering shelter.

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

Homeless prevention programs including rental and utility assistance program assist in helping low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless. The Scott County Council created and maintains the community's discharge matrix for homeless persons leaving hospitals and correctional institutions. Prior to discharge, staff utilize the discharge matrix in assisting exiting individuals with appropriate transitional and permanent housing and mainstream resources while reducing the return or entry into shelter.

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

Introduction:

In 2013, the City of Davenport completed an updated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing contained several suggested action items:

- Improve Affirmative Marketing and Site Selection Policies for the HOME Program
- Increase the availability of affordable accessible units
- Increase consideration of fair housing in the comprehensive planning process, multifamily development, and zoning processes.
- Amend the Housing Commission admissions and Management plans.

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing recommended that the City continue its strategy of balancing housing investments between revitalizing older areas and developing new affordable housing where it has not been traditionally available.

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

As described elsewhere in this plan, the City of Davenport intends to continue to balance federal investments between revitalizing older areas and developing new affordable housing where it has not been traditionally available.

In addition to this strategy, the City intends to review the newly updated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing action plan to consider ways to increase the consideration of fair housing issues in the comprehensive planning and zoning process.

The City will also review required documents for HUD funded programs to ensure that all requirements are being met regarding fair housing.

Finally, the City will continue to meet all applicable requirements for HUD funded housing with regards to accessibility.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

In meeting underserved needs, the largest obstacle remains the availability of funding to address needs. The City anticipates that the funding available for this program year has declined by 46% from the highest funding year, even while the need has stayed the same or grown.

Because funding is not available to meet all needs, the Citizens' Advisory Committee, which is responsible for evaluating applications and awarding funding, has put in place an evaluation process that places a higher point value on closely addressing the identified local objectives and on compliance and performance in carrying out funded activities. In this way, the CAC is attempting to use the limited federal dollars available in the most efficient manner.

In addition to availability of funding, eligible non-profit partners in the community must bring forward applications for programs to meet identified needs and local objectives. In the current program year, no applications were received for transportation or financial literacy programs, though those are needs identified through the planning process. In the absence of an eligible applicant to carry out these activities, the City is unable to fund them in the current program year.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

As described elsewhere in the consolidated plan, With CDBG and HOME funding in accordance with rules and regulations, assistance will be provided by the City directly to homeowners and developers, as well as to non-profits, for-profits or CHDOs to acquire and/or rehabilitate properties, correct substandard conditions, make general repairs, improve energy efficiency, reduce lead paint hazards, and make emergency or accessibility repairs. May include: acquisition/rehab/resale, refinance/rehab, demolition/site preparation, new construction, downpayment/closing cost assistance and housing counseling. Housing units assisted will be single or multi-unit affordable housing to be sold, rented, or lease/purchased, as allowed by CDBG and HOME regulations. Beneficiaries of housing activities will be low to moderate income households as specified by HUD regulations. Other funding available includes program income generated by the respective revolving loan funds. Funding will also be utilized for project delivery costs and administration of housing programs, as allowed by CDBG and HOME regulations.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

All of the housing rehabilitation programs offered by the City and subrecipient agencies adhere to lead based paint regulations. This includes programs for homeownership, where homes are acquired, rehabilitated and sold to eligible households; as well as owner occupied rehabilitation programs for households that already own their homes. In both programs, federal funding is utilized to remediate or abate lead hazards as appropriate according to regulations. In all rehabilitation projects, lead safe work

practices are used at all times when lead is present.

In addition to rehabilitating existing housing, the City was encouraged by the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing to continue to balance federal investments between the revitalization of older areas and the provision of new housing opportunities outside of areas where they have traditionally been available. In continuing this strategy, the City has funded the construction of a variety of new housing units, both owner occupied and rental, that will obviously be lead free by virtue of the fact that lead based paint is no longer produced or allowed.

Rehabilitation programs are available to families with lead poisoned children as well. Such families are referred by the Scott County Health Department at their discretion when they are detected. Because the State of Iowa has mandated that all children entering kindergarten be tested for lead based paint, the incidence of lead poisoning among children is now one that can be detected and addressed earlier.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City anticipates allocating CDBG funds to activities that assist in reducing the number of poverty level families in Davenport. Specific activities to reduce or assist in reducing poverty will be identified within the Annual Action Plan. In the past, the City has funded programs that assist poverty level families. These programs have included:

- economic development activities that create or retain jobs for low to moderate income workers and/or business owners,
- a transportation program for low/mod individuals and families,
- transitional housing and supportive services for low to moderate income single parents
- public service activities that support mentoring, after school, and summer programs for low to moderate income children

All of the activities funded through the CDBG and HOME programs are available to poverty level families, and the City has sought to balance the investment of federal funds between economic development activities that benefit low to moderate income business owners and employees in creating or retaining jobs, public service activities for families that need access to supportive services and enrichment activities, homeownership and rehabilitation opportunities for families that would like to purchase or improve a home, and rental development to ensure an adequate supply of decent, affordable housing for those who cannot afford or are not ready for homeownership.

While many of these programs provide services to families who are low to moderate income, the intention is that, particularly through affordable economic development, homeownership, and child care activities that families will be able to utilize their saved or gained resources to take the step out of poverty. In particular, youth programs funded through CDBG are intended to provide resources, mentoring, and skills to young residents that help to break the cycle of poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

No gaps were identified in the institutional structure and service delivery system through the public input process. However, a need was identified for additional housing units affordable to households with very low incomes. That need is eligible to be addresses with unit production through the HOME program, and the City intends to address that need as funding is available and development opportunities arise.

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

The City of Davenport works with a variety of groups to coordinate plan activities:

- The City serves as a member of the Scott County Housing Council, the Scott County Housing Cluster, the Scott County Shelter and Transitional Housing Council, and the Continuum of Care. All of these groups conduct activities that address the housing needs of low and moderate income residents, including both homeless and non-homeless individuals and those with special needs. These groups meet monthly. These groups represent a combined total of 62 public, private, and non-profit agencies serving Davenport residents.
- Through the CDBG program, the City funds a variety of subrecipients that serve these populations in the public service category. Comprised of ten agencies operating ten public services CDBG funded programs, these subrecipients represent a wide variety of public, private and social service agencies.

The City intends to continue to hold membership on these boards and commissions. In addition, the City intends to continue funding subrecipients as applications for funding are submitted and resources permit. These entities have been invited to participate in public input process in the past, and the City anticipates continuing to include them in the future.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(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	0
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:	0

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.	90.00%

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)**

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

The City of Davenport does not anticipate dedicating any additional forms of investment not listed in listed in 92.205. Developers applying for funds may bring investment from other sources that cannot yet be identified.

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 text of the covenant that the City uses for homebuyer projects is below:

Throughout at least the Term of Affordability (which may range from 5 to 20 years from the date of sale to the low- or moderate-income homebuyer) the Project must be occupied by low- or moderate-income households (less than 80% Area median income) who occupy the property as their primary residence, within the meaning of the Rules; thus, this agreement for covenants and restrictions shall be recorded ahead of all other mortgages, deeds, liens, and encumbrances and shall run with the property throughout the Term of Affordability so that all succeeding owners must comply with the provisions contained herein or repay in accordance with the following HUD-sanctioned Shared Net Proceeds rule:

Net proceeds are defined by HUD as the sale price of the home, minus loan repayments and closing costs. Under this rule, the City and the homeowner selling the property share in any net proceeds upon the sale of the property. The proportional share is calculated by the following formula:

HOME Downpayment Assistance _____ ' X Net Proceeds = HOME amount recaptured

HOME D. P. Assistance + homeowner investment

Homeowner Investment _____ ' X Net Proceeds = homeowner repayment

HOME D.P. Assistance + homeowner investment

The homeowner investment includes the amount the homeowner contributed to the down payment and any capital improvements made to the property over time.

It should be noted that there are three outcomes under this rule. The first possible outcome is that

the sale price of the home yields no net proceeds (or even a loss). In this case, the homeowner bears the burden of the loss and there is nothing for the City to recapture. However, the sale to the new buyer releases the new buyer from this Agreement and satisfies the HOME contract with the original buyer.

The second possible outcome is that the sale price yields net proceeds, but the amount is insufficient to repay both the City HOME investment and the homeowner investment in full. In this case, the formula above is applied and the City and the homeowner share in the net proceeds, each receiving less than originally invested. As an example, suppose the City's HOME down payment assistance was \$1,000 and the homeowner investment (additional down payment) was \$2,000. Further suppose that the net proceeds from the sale equal \$1,500. When the formula is applied, the City would recapture \$500 and the homeowner would receive \$1,000.

The third possible outcome is that the sale price of the home yields net proceeds greater than the City HOME and the homeowner investment. In this case, the formula above is again applied and the proceeds are shared. In following the same example wherein the HOME investment was \$1,000 and the homeowner investment was \$2,000, suppose the net proceeds equal \$3,600. In applying the formula, the City would recapture \$1,200 and the homeowner would receive \$2,400. Thus, both parties receive more than their initial investment.

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 City does not currently utilize HOME funds for acquisition programs. However, if funds were used for this activity, the City would utilize the same covenant as described above, which is repeated here:

Throughout at least the Term of Affordability (which may range from 5 to 20 years from the date of sale to the low- or moderate-income homebuyer) the Project must be occupied by low- or moderate-income households (less than 80% Area median income) who occupy the property as their primary residence, within the meaning of the Rules; thus, this agreement for covenants and restrictions shall be recorded ahead of all other mortgages, deeds, liens, and encumbrances and shall run with the property throughout the Term of Affordability so that all succeeding owners must comply with the provisions contained herein or repay in accordance with the following HUD-sanctioned Shared Net Proceeds rule:

Net proceeds are defined by HUD as the sale price of the home, minus loan repayments and closing costs. Under this rule, the City and the homeowner selling the property share in any net proceeds upon the sale of the property. The proportional share is calculated by the following formula:

HOME Downpayment Assistance _____ ' X Net Proceeds = HOME amount recaptured

HOME D. P. Assistance + homeowner investment

Homeowner Investment _____ ' X Net Proceeds = homeowner repayment

HOME D.P. Assistance + homeowner investment

The homeowner investment includes the amount the homeowner contributed to the down payment and any capital improvements made to the property over time.

It should be noted that there are three outcomes under this rule. The first possible outcome is that the sale price of the home yields no net proceeds (or even a loss). In this case, the homeowner bears the burden of the loss and there is nothing for the City to recapture. However, the sale to the new buyer releases the new buyer from this Agreement and satisfies the HOME contract with the original buyer.

The second possible outcome is that the sale price yields net proceeds, but the amount is insufficient to repay both the City HOME investment and the homeowner investment in full. In this case, the formula above is applied and the City and the homeowner share in the net proceeds, each

receiving less than originally invested. As an example, suppose the City's HOME down payment assistance was \$1,000 and the homeowner investment (additional down payment) was \$2,000. Further suppose that the net proceeds from the sale equal \$1,500. When the formula is applied, the City would recapture \$500 and the homeowner would receive \$1,000.

The third possible outcome is that the sale price of the home yields net proceeds greater than the City HOME and the homeowner investment. In this case, the formula above is again applied and the proceeds are shared. In following the same example wherein the HOME investment was \$1,000 and the homeowner investment was \$2,000, suppose the net proceeds equal \$3,600. In applying the formula, the City would recapture \$1,200 and the homeowner would receive \$2,400. Thus, both parties receive more than their initial investment.

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 does not currently utilize HOME funds for refinancing of multifamily housing debt for housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds, nor does it intend to do so in this plan year. However, if the City does agree to consider refinancing existing debt for multi-family housing, it would follow the minimum underwriting standards described at 24 CFR 92.206(b), which are:

- HOME funds would be loaned only in the event that the refinancing is necessary to permit or continue the affordability of the units.
- Regardless of the amount of HOME funds invested, the minimum affordability period shall be 15 years.
- The minimum guidelines are:
- Application will demonstrate that rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity and ensure that this requirement is met by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing; City Staff will review management practices to demonstrate that disinvestment in the property has not occurred, that the long term needs of the project can be met and that the feasibility of serving the targeted population over an extended affordability period can be demonstrated; Application will state whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both; Agreement will specify the required period of affordability, whether it is the minimum 15 years or longer; Application for HOME funds will be eligible jurisdiction-wide; and Agreement will state that HOME funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any Federal program, including CDBG.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

Constant Contact Survey Results

Survey Name: 5 Year Plan Community Survey
 Response Status: Partial & Complete
 Filter: None
 Jul 31, 2014 8:34:17 AM

1. Are you a homeowner or renter?

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Homeowner	145	71.0%
Renter	59	28.9%
Total	204	100%

2. What age are you in years?

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
18-24	7	3.4%
25-35	63	31.1%
35-45	57	28.2%
45-59	52	25.7%
60 or older	23	11.3%
Total	202	100%

3. How many youth under the age of 18 are currently living in your home?

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
1-2	76	34.5%
3-5	34	15.4%
6-8	1	<1%
9 or more youth	0	0.0%
None	91	41.3%
No Responses	18	8.1%
Total	220	100%

4. Check one of the following community needs as Low, Medium or High. When completed there should be only one check mark under Low, one check mark under Medium and one check mark under High.

Top number is the count of respondents selecting the option. Bottom % is percent of the total respondents selecting the option.

	Low	Medium	High
Affordable Housing Options	23 29%	33 42%	22 28%
Homeless/ Shelters	22 33%	31 46%	14 21%
People with AIDS	35 66%	14 26%	4 8%
People in need of Transportation	16 26%	32 52%	14 23%
Physically and Mentally Handicapped Assistan	11	24	27

	18%	39%	44%
Seniors	11	25	28
	17%	39%	44%
Survivors of Domestic Violence/ Sexual Abuse	11	38	14
	17%	60%	22%
Youth	20	18	38
	26%	24%	50%

5. The City of Davenport may begin focusing funds to specific areas of the City based on the income of residents. Would you support this strategy?

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes	108	49.0%
No	73	33.1%
No Responses	39	17.7%
Total	220	100%

6. Rank from 1 to 4 the best way to improve low to moderate income neighborhoods with 1 being the best. When complete there should be a 1,2,3 and 4.

Top number is the count of respondents selecting the option. Bottom % is percent of the total respondents selecting the option.	Best			
	1	2	3	4
Housing Rehabilitation	46	34	11	10
	46%	34%	11%	10%
Sidewalk and Street Repair	17	29	21	34
	17%	29%	21%	34%
Funding Not-for- Profit Organizations	18	16	37	30
	18%	16%	37%	30%
Funding Economic Development Projects	20	22	32	27
	20%	22%	32%	27%

7. Please check all the services you currently use

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Big Brothers Big Sisters	2	1.0%
Boys and Girls Club	2	1.0%
CASI	11	5.8%
City of Davenport Parks	117	62.2%
Family Resources	11	5.8%
Friendly House	12	6.3%
Humility of Mary Shelter/ Housing	29	15.4%
Project Renewal	3	1.5%
The Project of the Quad Cities	1	<1%
River Bend Transit	7	3.1%
United Neighbors	10	5.3%
Vera French	14	7.4%
I do not use any of the services listed above	38	20.2%
Are there any additional services you would like to have provided not listed	4	2.1%
Total	189	100%
20 Comment(s)		

Five Year Consolidated Plan Public Services Input Meeting Notes
July 8, 2014

Guiding Questions:

How is your organization serving the needs of low/mod residents in these identified areas and others?

- Providing shelters for homeless populations
- Helping to find affordable housing options for clients
- Working as an advocate for clients to ensure they receive proper assistance

What challenges (ex. Location, funding outreach etc.) has your organization faced that prevents it from better serving residents?

- Neighborhood Choice- giving clients options for places to live that are safe and family friendly
- Finding enough single family homes (3-4 bedrooms) and overcrowding in some homes
- Being able to properly assist elderly who own their own home
 - o Mental health issues
 - o Income issues
- Having the ability to help elderly who have been evicted from their home
- Finding both compliant and understanding landlords for both elderly and low/ mod residents
- Transportation to and from outlying areas

What needs do you see that the residents of these areas have that are not being met?

- Increasing transportation to outlying areas
- Finding new and creative ways to deal with budget cuts
- Staffing issues- getting qualified individuals to work with organizations
- Not enough space for clients at service locations
- Being able to help people faster, especially with housing
- Rent and utility assistance- this is not possible BUT financial literacy programs can be funded with CDBG dollars
- Grant writing to find other funding options
- Increase in mental health professionals
- Landlord education for dealing with mental illness, elderly and low/mod

Are there other conditions or factors, beyond your control that your clients encounter that impede their success?

- Outside stability
- Neighborhood Character

- Crime, drugs
- Infrastructure- sidewalks, lighting, roads
- School buses
- Addressing empty properties not yet boarded up or labeled as vacant
- Scams on elderly and other at-risk groups- education and enforcement

Agencies invited:

Boys and Girls Club
 Big Brothers Big Sisters
 Davenport Citibus
 Salvation Army
 Humility of Mary Shelter
 Humility of Mary Housing
 Family Resources
 Friendly House
 Vera French
 River Bend Transit
 CASI
 Project Renewal
 United Neighbors

Agencies that attended:

CASI
 Davenport Citi Bus
 Salvation Army
 Humility of Mary Shelter
 Humility of Mary Housing
 Family Resources
 Vera French
 River Bend Transit
 City of Davenport (Community Planning)

At this input meeting there were 13 representatives from eight different organizations. The various needs and concerns were addressed by the participants who were willing to positively discuss the challenges they are faced with on a regular basis. One issue with this meeting was the lack of representation by youth organizations. Because they are one the highest ranked services by community survey participants having their input would have been extremely beneficial for understanding the challenges that their clients are faced with.

Non-Public Services Input Meeting Notes
July 10, 2014

How is your organization serving the needs of Low/Mod residents in these identified areas and others?

- Providing funding/ money for downtown area and surrounding neighborhoods and redevelopment projects
- Working with homeless youth populations helping them get proper housing
- Housing rehab projects
- Assisting homebuyers

What challenges has your organization faced that prevents it from better serving residents?

- Addressing the increasing amount of slum and blight
- Landlord compliance issues- do not keep properties up to code: There is a lack of continuity within neighborhoods
- Tax base is leaving
- Outside financial issues- medical bills etc.
- Better quality affordable rental properties for residents and organization clients
- Funding cuts for organizations who provide rentals
- Lack of follow through for people who have been placed in a home
 - o Repair, utilities: getting them in a tenants name, credit and financial counseling
- Being able to help people who are bankrupt but not low/mod find a home

Are there other conditions or factors, beyond your control that your clients encounter that impeded their success?

- Neighborhood conditions; sidewalks, invasive species, trees, erosion
- Keeping people involved and accountable: landlords, homeowners, tenants
- Transportation issues
- Access to affordable food
 - o Grocery stores
 - o Food education programs
 - o Food Hub
 - o Community Gardens
- Safety
- Getting kids to walk places
- Making walking for all residents more approachable

At this input meeting there were seven participants from five different organizations including two from the City of Davenport. There was an extended discussion on landlord compliance for working with people who have mental disabilities and those who are extremely low income. Also, the issue of homeless youth was brought to attention and the increased need for this particular population to be properly represented. The discussion on neighborhood condition also provided valuable insight for how these groups view the importance of integrity and the need for accountability with maintenance and general upkeep of both infrastructure and houses.

Organizations invited	Organizations that attended
Neighborhood Housing Services	Neighborhood Housing services
Vera French Housing	Vera French Housing
City of Davenport	City of Davenport(Public Works/ED
Interfaith Housing	Riverboat Development Authority
Habitat for Humanity	Office of Senator Tom Harkin
United Neighbors	Office of Assisted Housing
Scott County Housing Council (and all member agencies)	
Scott County Housing Cluster (and all member agencies)	
Community Action of Eastern Iowa	
Office of Assisted Housing	
Public Works	
Economic Development	

-What programs in the community have you or your family participated in or are you aware of?

- Programs that support affordable housing, homeless, youth programs and domestic abuse survivors

- What challenges (ex. Lack of adequate/ affordable housing) have you faced?

- Understand the need and importance of getting people the proper housing they need
- witnessing the impact for how lack of transportation can affect a family/ community

- What needs in your life do you think are unmet?

- Increase in childcare services that are affordable- difficult for single working parents
- Better Pub. Trans routes to serve residents who work late

- What geographic areas through Davenport do you view as being a high priority for assistance?

- Areas that are currently low/mod are in need of the most attention and assistance
- There should be a focus on improving the central city and providing more affordable housing options to help improve neighborhoods

- If given the opportunity, what services would you allocated resources to throughout Davenport?

- Housing and Public Transportation

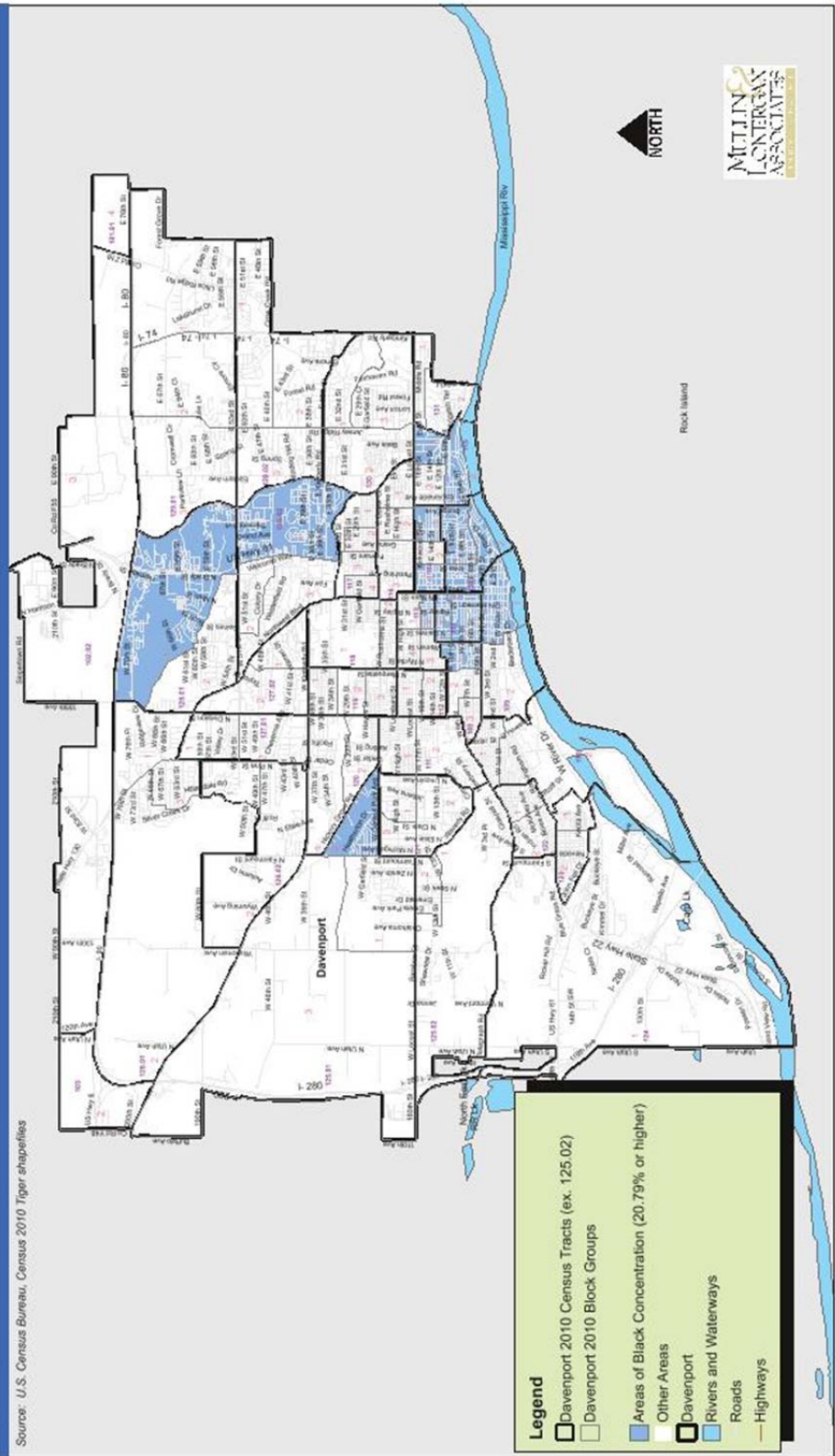
At this input meeting there was one community member who attended. This participant works with one of the CDBG sponsored agencies and because of this, she was able to provided valuable insight into the issues her organization and the residents she works with are faced with. Discussing the issue affordable housing, the participant expressed how there will always be a need for housing so it should continually be a priority throughout the community. She also mentioned how there needs to be more and better assistance for people who move into homes/ apartments so they can become more self-sufficient when it comes to paying bills, rent and other expenses. When discussing youth and how they should be approached the participant explained how her agency does not work directly with youth. Instead they, focus on the parent by helping to make their life more stable to provide a safer environment for their children.

Grantee Unique Appendices

The City of Davenport, Iowa, along with the cities of Rock Island and Moline, Illinois contracted with Mullin & Lonergan Associates to complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), which was completed in 2013 in preparation for the Five Year Consolidated Plan. Attached are maps, prepared by Mullin & Lonergan Associates for the AI, which have been referenced elsewhere in this Consolidated Plan.

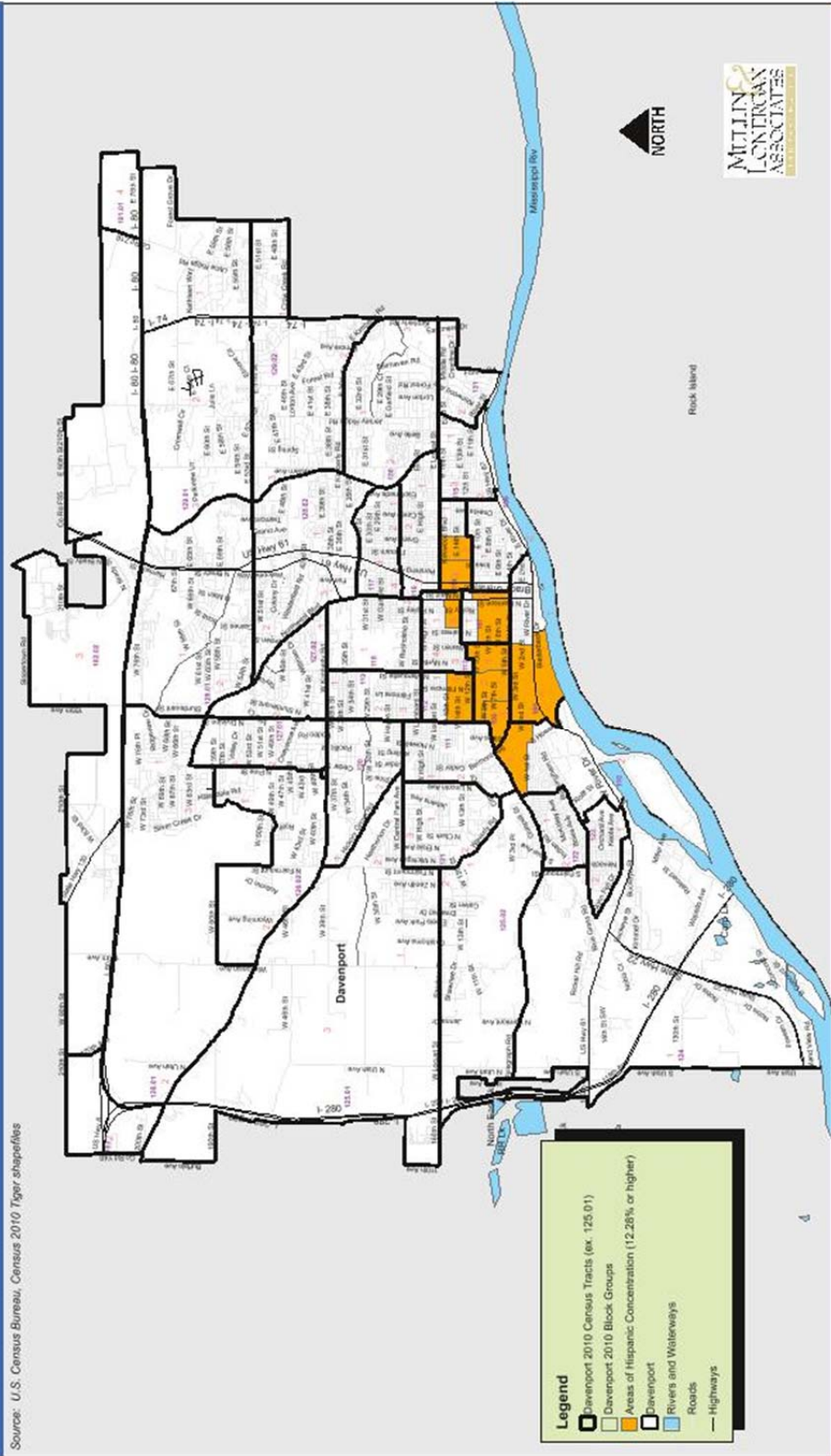
Map 2-1: Concentration of Black Residents: City of Davenport, Iowa
 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tiger shapefiles



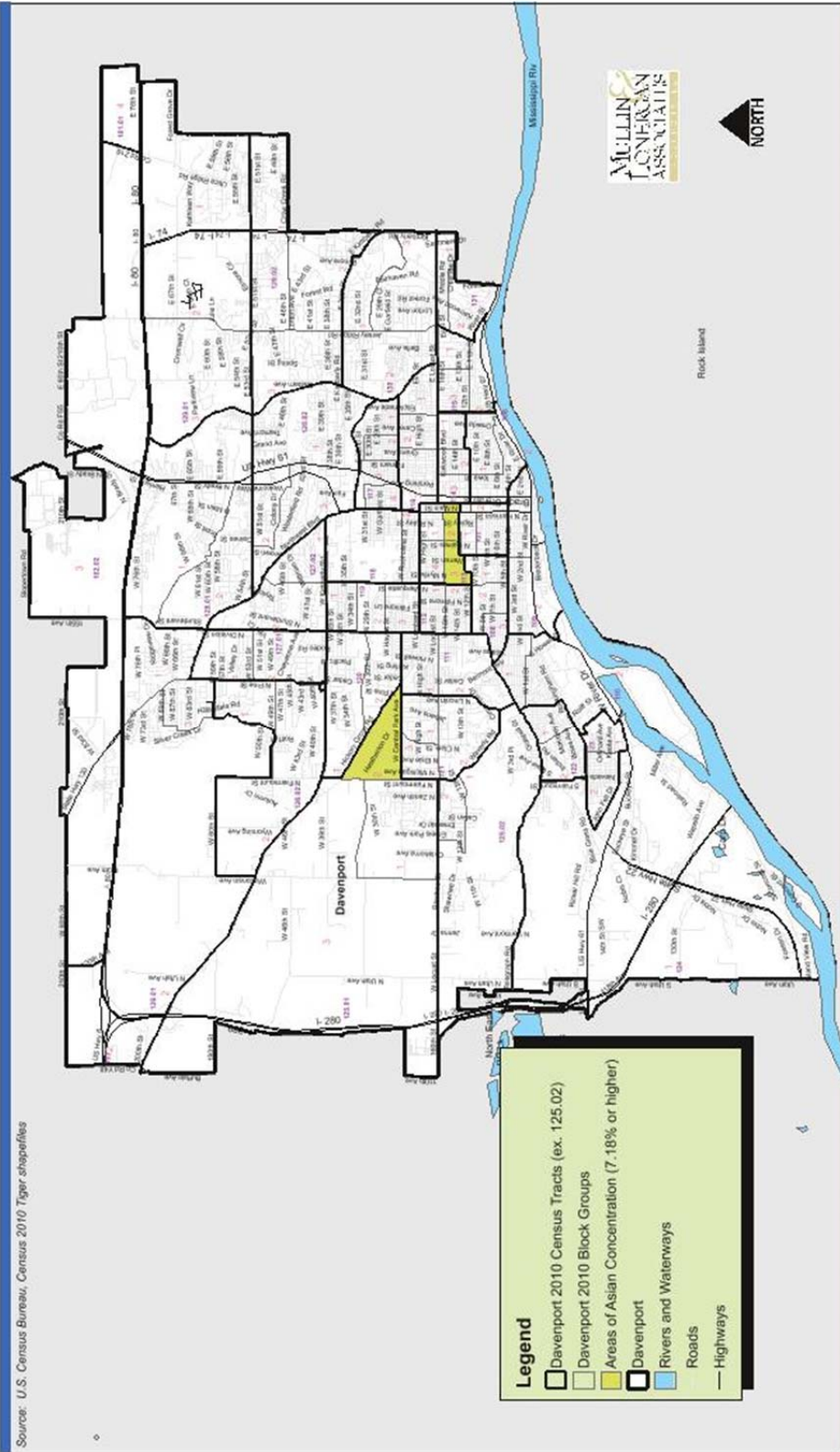
Map 2-2: Concentration of Hispanic Residents: City of Davenport, Iowa
 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tiger shapefiles



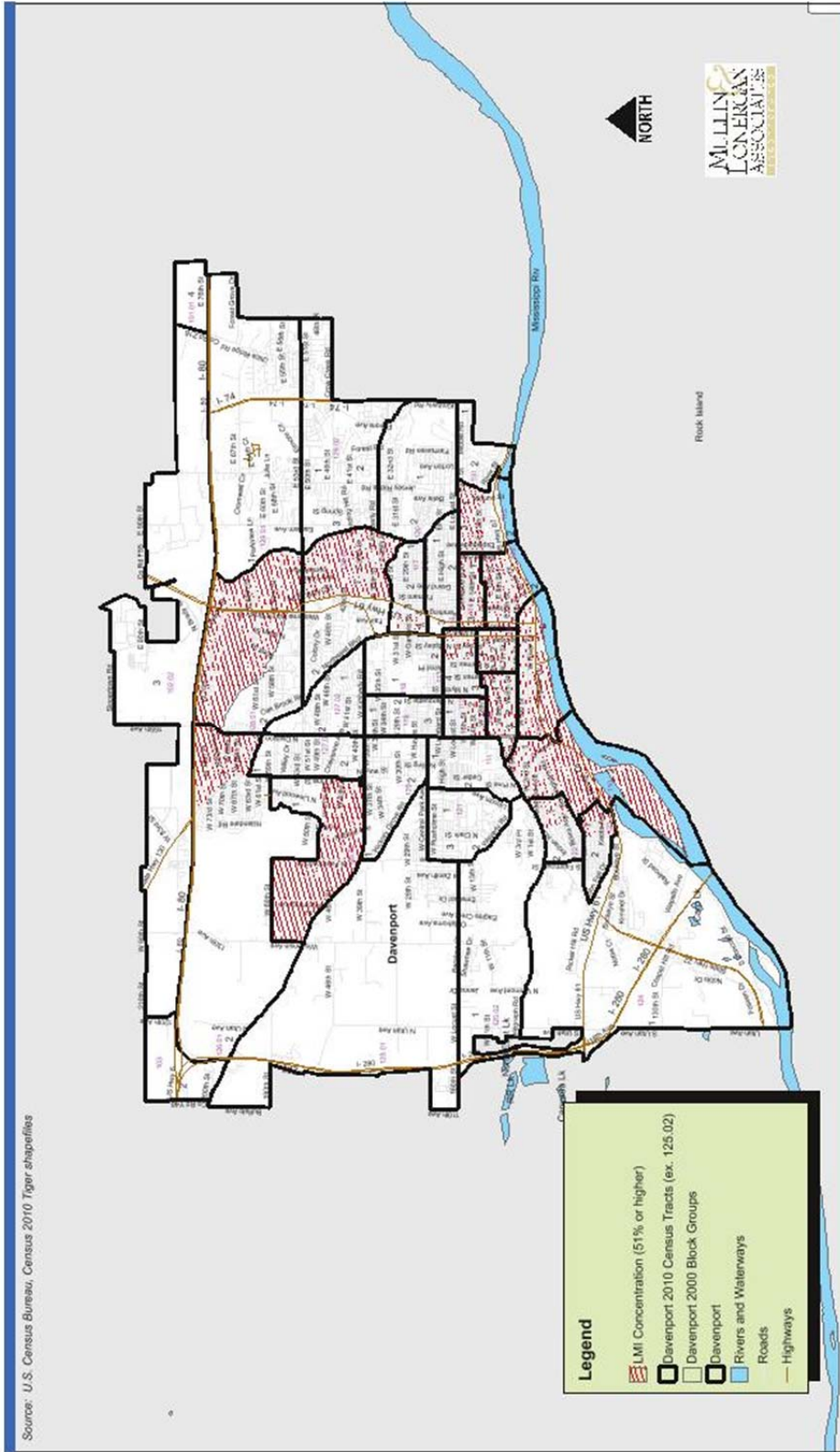
Map 2-3: Concentration of Asian Residents: City of Davenport, Iowa
 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tiger shapefiles



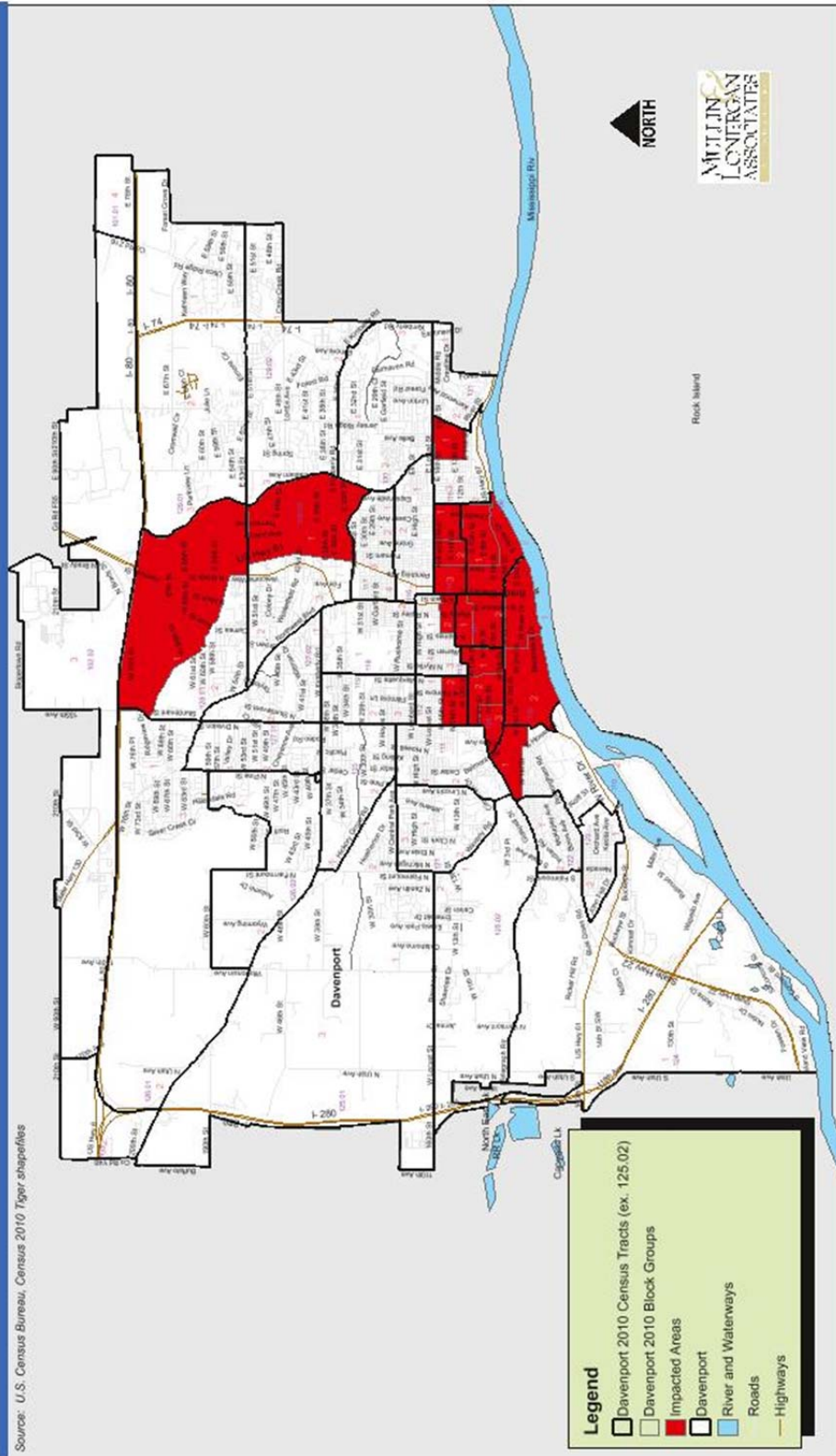
Map 2-10: Concentration of LMI Residents: City of Davenport, Iowa
 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tiger shapefiles



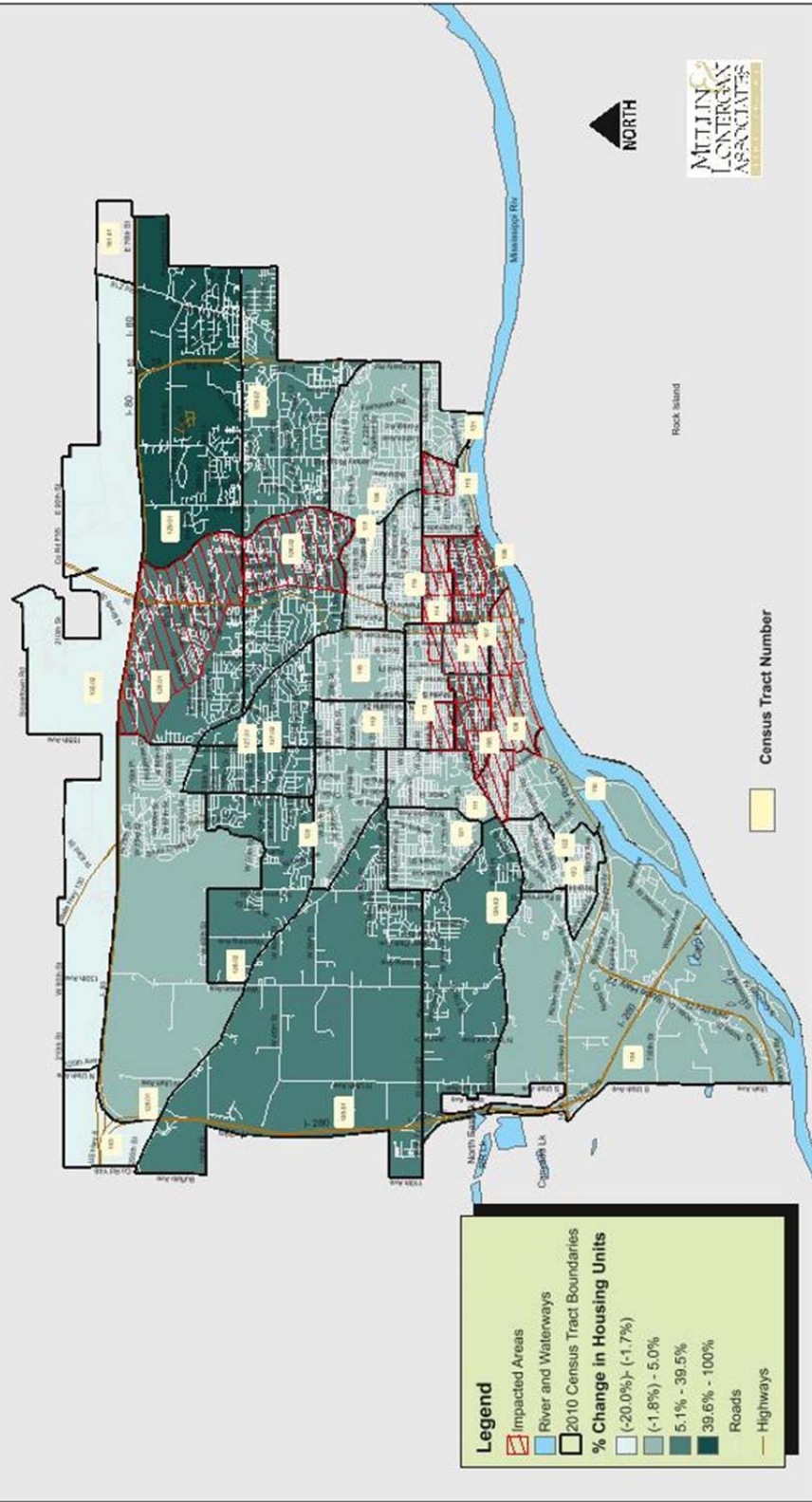
Map 2-11: Impacted Areas: City of Davenport, Iowa
 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tiger shapefiles



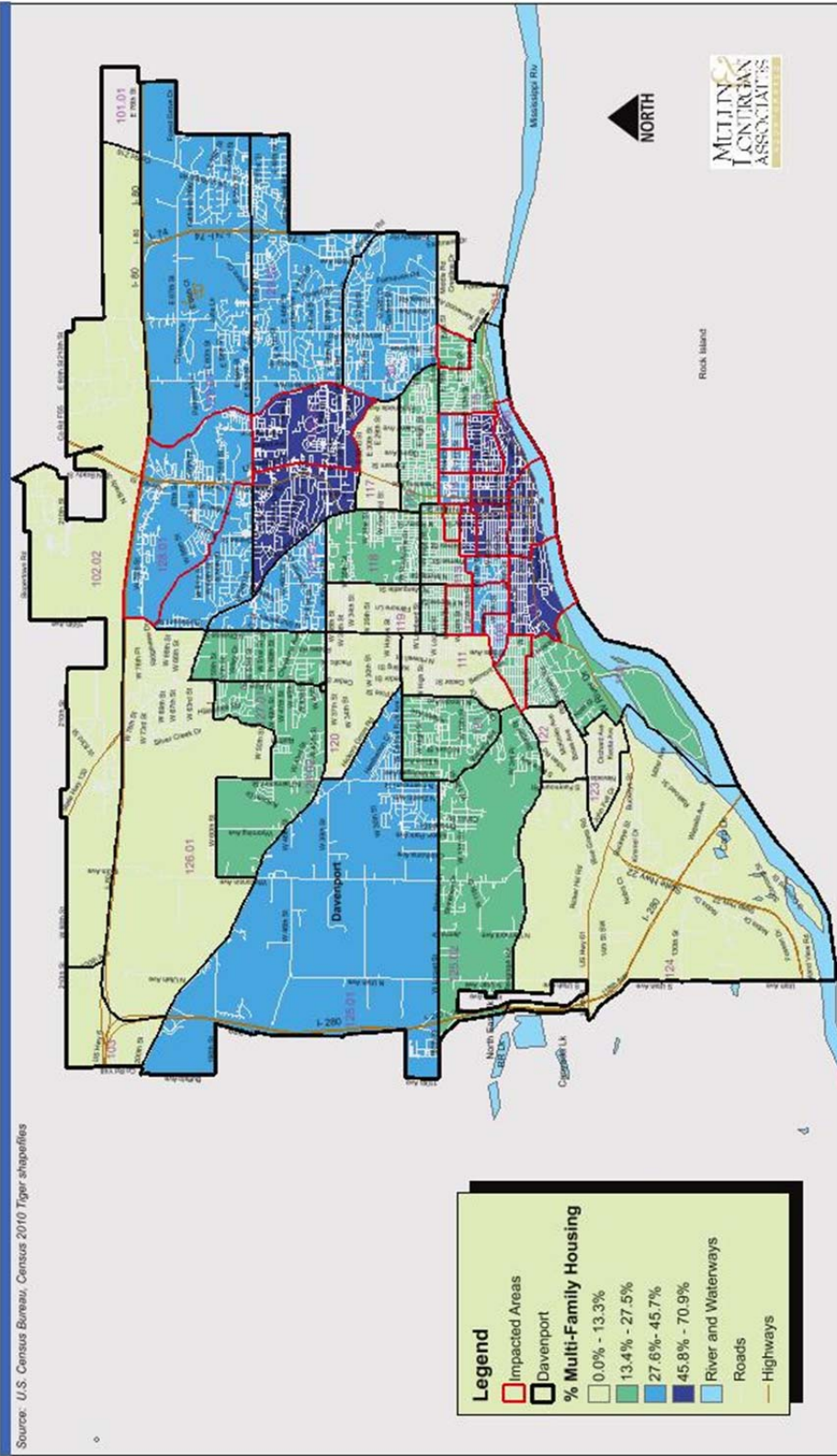
Map 2-16: Change in Total Housing Units, 2000 - 2010: City of Davenport, Iowa
 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tiger shapefiles



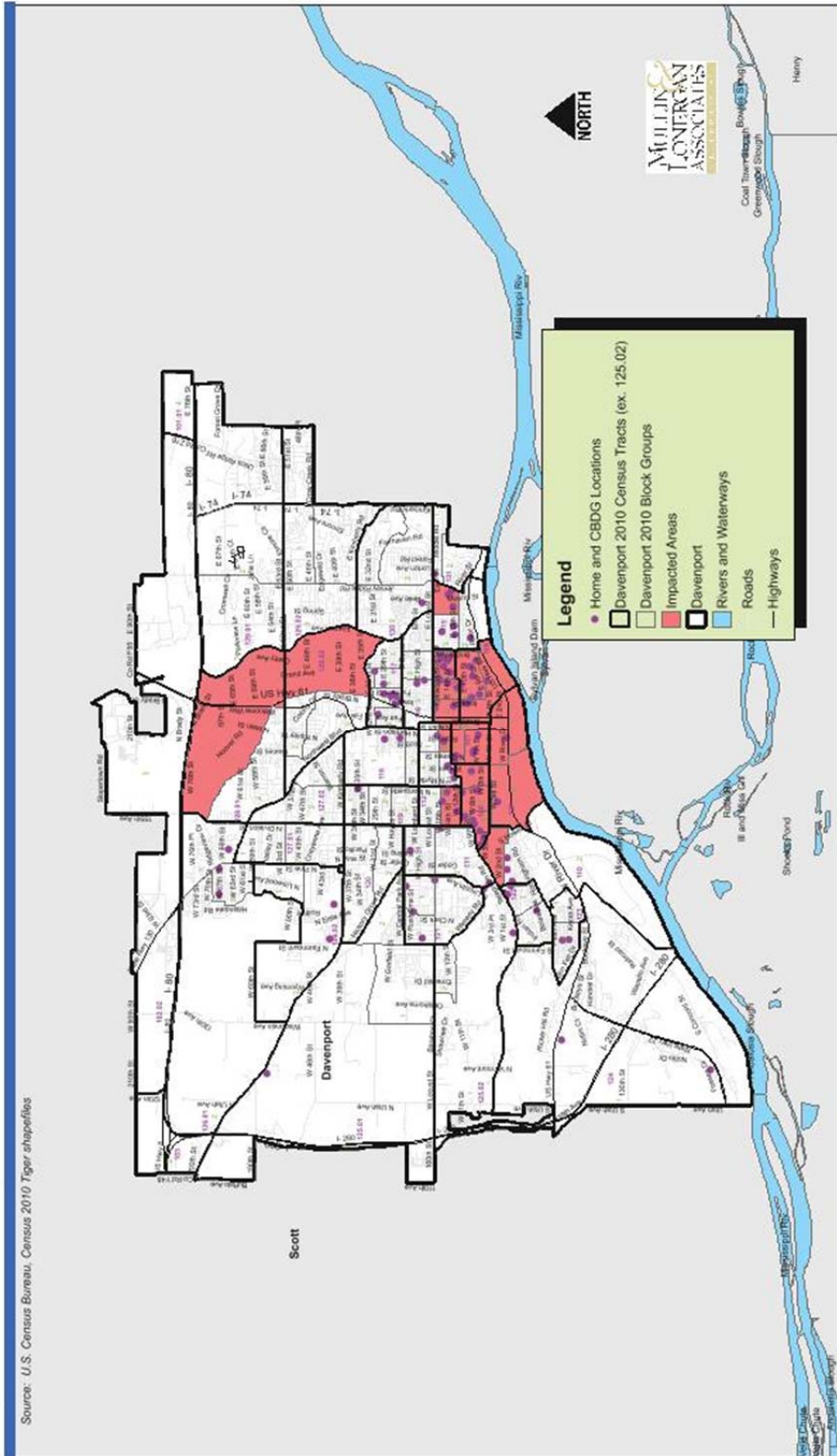
Map 2-19: Percentage of Multi-Family Housing: City of Davenport, Iowa
 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tiger shapefiles



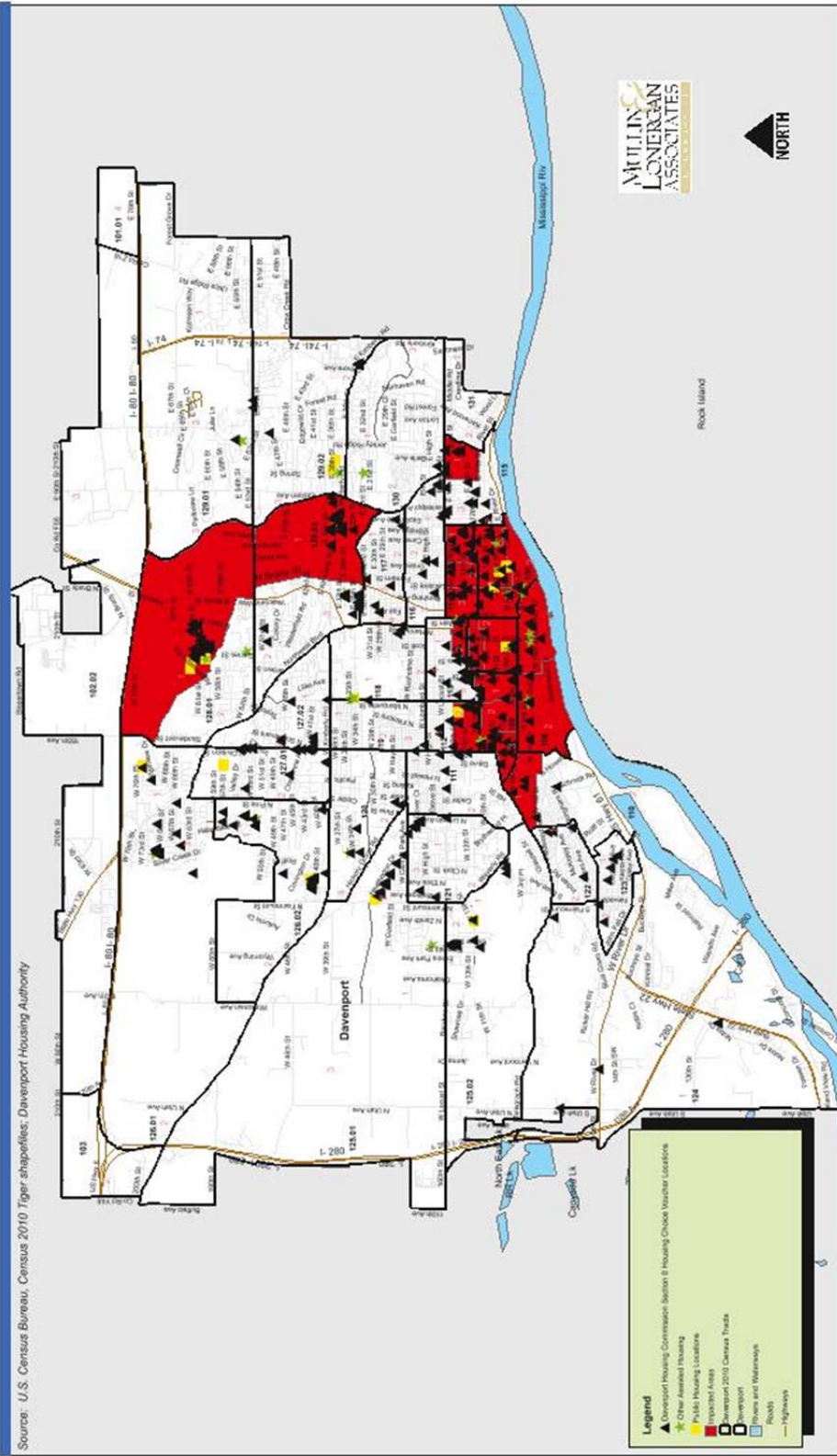
Map 4-1: CDBG and HOME Funded Housing Locations: City of Davenport, Iowa
 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tiger shapefiles



Map 4-5: Davenport Public Housing, Section 8, and Other Assisted Housing Locations: City of Davenport, Iowa
 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tiger shapefiles; Davenport Housing Authority



Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Households by Type and Presence of Children
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Millin and Lonergan Associates generated this table from 2010 Census Data.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Includes numbers and percents for total households, family households, married-couple families (with and without children), female heads of households (with and without children), male headed households (with and without children) and households.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? This table was generated as part of the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, completed in 2013.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? The table is based on Census data and subject to the sampling techniques used by the Census.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2010.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete.