



CITY OF CHICAGO

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2015-2019  
CONSOLIDATED PLAN  
AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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The Consolidated Plan sets forth priorities for the City's housing and non-housing community development needs for each calendar year and serves as the City's annual funding application to HUD for the following formula grant programs: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME); the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program; and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program.

MAYOR RAHM EMANUEL

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## Executive Summary

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

#### 1. Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Office of Community Planning and Development (OCPD) requires the City of Chicago as a recipient of federal entitlement grant funds to develop a Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) every five years that describes the City's community development priorities and multi-year goals, based on an assessment of housing and community development needs and an analysis of housing and economic market conditions and available resources.

The ConPlan is carried out through annual Action Plans which provide a concise summary of the actions, activities, and specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and goals identified in the ConPlan.

In May 2012, HUD introduced an Econ-Planning Suite, a new electronic template for producing the ConPlan, Action Plan and other required reports, directly within HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). As mandated by HUD, the City has developed the 2015-2019 ConPlan and 2015 Action Plan using HUD's template. The final ConPlan and Action Plan are submitted to HUD for review and approval.

The entitlement grant programs guided by these regulations are: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA).

- CDBG funds are used to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for low- and moderate-income persons.
- HOME funds are used for a wide range of activities including acquiring, developing, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. It is the largest federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households.
- ESG funds engage homeless individuals and families living on the street; improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families; help operate shelters; provide essential services to shelter residents; rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families; and prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless.
- HOPWA funds provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

The City was awarded the following entitlement funding allocations for Year One (2015) of the 2015-2019 ConPlan. At a minimum, the City anticipates level funding throughout the implementation period of this ConPlan. The total funding anticipated over the next 5 years is \$508,492,340.

CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA
\$72,477,673	\$14,865,141	\$6,490,485	\$7,865,169

**Table 1 - 2015 Entitlement Awards**

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

The City of Chicago is required to use HUD’s Performance Outcome Measurement System (POMS). The POMS was developed to enable HUD to collect and aggregate standardized performance data on entitlement-funded activities from all entitlement grantees nationwide for use in reporting to Congress on the effectiveness of formula entitlement programs in meeting HUD’s strategic objectives. The City is required by federal law that housing and community development grant funds primarily benefit low and moderate income persons in accordance with the following HUD objectives:

- provide decent housing;
- establish and maintain a suitable living environment; and
- provide expanded economic opportunities.

These objectives are combined with three performance outcome categories:

- accessibility/availability
- affordability
- sustainability

The performance outcomes measurement statements are:

- accessibility, affordability and sustainability for the purpose of providing decent housing
- accessibility, affordability and sustainability for the purpose of providing suitable living environments
- accessibility, affordability and sustainability for the purpose of creating economic opportunities

The 2015-2019 ConPlan outlines the various activities the City proposes to carry out to achieve the objectives and associated outcomes required by HUD. The City will undertake activities within the following categories: housing construction and rehabilitation, public services and community development, business/economic development and homelessness prevention activities.

## **3. Evaluation of past performance**

In order to provide a context for this ConPlan, the City reviewed Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs) submitted to HUD during 2010-2014 and HUD’s subsequent Program Year-End Review Letters. The CAPER lists the City’s accomplishments in meeting the goals and priorities established in the ConPlan. The City’s 2014 CAPER may be viewed at: [www.cityofchicago.org/grants](http://www.cityofchicago.org/grants).

During the course of the last five years, the City has demonstrated timeliness in expending grant funds as prescribed by 24CFR 570.902(a)(1) which measures timeliness by requiring that entitlement grant

funds available by the U.S. Treasury was less than 1.5 times the entitlement grant for the current year. The City has also demonstrated compliance with 24CFR 570.200(a) (3), the Overall Benefit Certification which requires that not less than seventy percent of the aggregate of CDBG expenditures be used for activities benefiting low-moderate income constituents.

During the period of 2010-2014, the City received a total of \$421,894,608 in CDBG entitlement funding to support the City's strategic plan to improve low to moderate income communities and increase affordable housing. Also during this time, the City's CDBG allocation has decreased by 20% requiring the City to adjust its goals in the Annual Action Plans. Despite these reductions the City has made substantial progress in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations. CDBG funds have supported various programs including, but not limited to:

### **Housing Resources, Preservation and Rehabilitation**

- Approximately 279,001 housing units benefited from housing resources and housing preservation and rehabilitation efforts
- 167,745 residents received housing counseling, resource and fair housing assistance.
- 2,887 seniors received accessible repairs and home modifications to ensure they remain in their homes
- 2,841 homeowners received roof repair to ensure residents are able to preserve their properties
- 4,094 residents received heating repair or replacement services
- 1,139 Single-family units were rehabilitated
- 9,757 Multi-family units were rehabilitated to preserve rental units for low-mod residents
- Over 1,118 loans were given to homeowners for rehab services
- 142 rental units were rehabbed to increase affordable housing for low- and moderate income individuals

Part of ensuring affordability is holding property owners accountable for providing safe and sound living units. ConPlan funds were used in low and moderate income blighted areas to improve poor living conditions. In these areas the City:

- inspected approximately 80,684 units for housing code violations
- demolished 2,609 court ordered as hazardous deteriorated properties
- boarded-up 5,985 properties for safety purposes

### **Public Services**

The City of Chicago's limit for public service activities is \$41,000,000, plus fifteen percent of program income earned the previous program year. The City has been able to provide vital services for special populations including youth, homeless, domestic violence survivors, persons living with HIV/AIDS, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. Some examples include:

- 49,496 youths participated in cultural, recreational and educational programming provided by approximately 160 community based partners
- 59,770 persons were placed in overnight and interim shelters
- 144,989 persons were engaged through outreach services
- 514,114 persons received food supplies

#### **HOME, ESG and HOPWA Performance 2010-2014**

##### **HOME**

HOME funds have allowed the City to create affordable housing for low-income households. The City received a total of \$117,333,893 in HOME funds to help support the City's Affordable Housing Plan to increase the stock of affordable housing for low-income households. HOME funds produced 4,500 units of affordable housing during the 2010-2014 ConPlan period.

##### **ESG**

During the City's 2010-2014 ConPlan period, the City received a total of \$27,215,607 in funding. ESG funds provided 33,857 people in need with emergency shelter services, 95,891 people with homeless prevention services, 2,252 shelters with rehab assistance, and 470 households with rapid rehousing assistance.

##### **HOPWA**

The City received a total of \$33,018,782 in HOPWA funds during the 2010-2014 ConPlan period. A total of \$1,487,815 was awarded under a competitive funding process administered by HUD. HOPWA funds assisted over 6,700 people living with HIV/AIDs with housing and rental assistance, and supportive services and through rental-based projects.

#### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

The citizen participation and stakeholder consultation process are key components of the development of the ConPlan as set forth in Subpart B of 24 CFR Part 91. The City strives to ensure that the ConPlan planning process includes opportunities for public participation, such as public hearings and public comment periods; involvement of affected persons and other concerned citizens; transparency and freedom of access to the proposed ConPlan and Action Plan; and consultation with public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and fair housing services for children, veterans, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and their families. To solicit input on the proposed 2015-2019 ConPlan, the City engaged in various activities, including public hearings, on-line and paper surveys and community meetings.

Each year, the City prepares an annual budget that accounts for all revenue from taxes and other sources, including those referenced in this ConPlan, and sets forth a plan for how the City intends to utilize those resources over the course of the following year. In the fall, the Mayor's Office and OBM present a balanced budget to City Council. The City Council then holds committee and public hearings on the Mayor's proposed budget and may propose amendments to it. These hearings include opportunities for the public to provide comments on the proposed use of CDBG, ESG, HOME, HOPWA funds. Once the

proposed budget, as amended, is approved by the City Council, it becomes the Annual Appropriation Ordinance. In addition, the ConPlan is then submitted to HUD for final approval. For the development of this ConPlan, City Council committee and public hearings were held over a two week period, being October 20, 2014.

The City held two public hearings in 2014, March 6th and October 23rd, to allow the public to provide input on the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. A total of 37 individuals attended the hearings. Public notices were printed in three local newspapers, including one Spanish language newspaper, and over 300 email notifications were sent to the City's network of non-profit service providers. To ensure continuation of public participation in the process, the 2015-2019 ConPlan and 2015 Action Plan will be posted on the City's website.

To provide ongoing public participation, the City established the Community Development Advisory Council (CDAC). Appointed by the Mayor, CDAC is comprised of Chicago residents nominated by local community and citywide organizations. CDAC members represent a broad spectrum of community organizations in the areas of affordable housing, homelessness, disability services, neighborhood revitalization, social services, fair housing, accounting and auditing, economic development, and non-profit management. In addition, CDAC has a substantial representation by members who are persons of low- and moderate-income groups and minority groups.

CDAC held six public community meetings to discuss the activities and outcomes achieved for program year 2010 through 2013 and those proposed for program year 2014. Lead City departments responsible for the administration of entitlement funded held three consolidated planning workshops to provide an overview of proposed activities for the 2015-2019 ConPlan and 2015 Action Plan and to discuss if the activities address the priority needs of the community areas CDAC members represent.

In addition, to solicit feedback on the priorities in specific neighborhoods, the City created an online survey for residents and local service providers. The survey included a broad range of questions that asked respondents to identify their community needs across program areas and to rate the City's performance on meeting the needs from the current 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan. The online survey was available on the City's website from July 16 through August 18, 2014 and generated over 1,200 responses. The data was summarized and used to develop the needs assessment.

City departments that administer entitlement grant programs regularly engage with citizen groups, external advocates and community-based organizations to ensure programs meet the needs of the community. Department staff participates in taskforces, committees, and councils. City departments are in constant dialogue with their non-profit service providers across programs to ensure that programs respond to community needs and follow best practices. City departments engaged various advisory groups in the development of the ConPlan and 2015 Action Plan priorities through these discussions.



**5. Summary of public comments**

A summary of the public comments received will be included in the appendix of the final ConPlan. It will incorporate the comments received from the two public hearings, CDAC meetings and other key advisory councils and partners. Furthermore, the City included comments received during the 30-day comment period that concluded on November 17, 2014.

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

All comments received to date have been accepted and considered in the development of the ConPlan. Final summary comments are included in the appendix of the ConPlan and 2015 Action Plan submitted to HUD.

**7. Summary**

The City of Chicago’s proposed 2015-2019 ConPlan and 2015 Action Plan identifies the housing and community development needs of predominantly low-income communities of Chicago. The objective is to target available resources to meet the identified needs in order to revitalize neighborhoods and improve the quality of life of Chicago residents.

The ConPlan provides a unified vision for community development and housing actions with the primary goals of providing affordable housing and public services, revitalizing neighborhoods, supporting homeless and special needs populations, eliminating slum and blight and expanding economic development opportunities.

The 2015 Action Plan that begins January 1, 2015 identifies funding for projects that address Chicago’s most critical needs. Listed below is the funding the City anticipates receiving from HUD for each of the entitlement programs in fiscal years 2015-2019.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
<b>CDBG</b>	\$72,477,673	\$72,477,673	\$72,477,673	\$72,477,673	\$72,477,673	<b>\$362,388,365</b>
<b>HOME</b>	\$14,865,141	\$14,865,141	\$14,865,141	\$14,865,141	\$14,865,141	<b>\$74,325,705</b>
<b>HOPWA</b>	\$7,865,169	\$7,865,169	\$7,865,169	\$7,865,169	\$7,865,169	<b>\$39,325,845</b>
<b>ESG</b>	\$6,490,485	\$6,490,485	\$6,490,485	\$6,490,485	\$6,490,485	<b>\$32,452,425</b>
	<b>\$101,698,468</b>	<b>\$101,698,468</b>	<b>\$101,698,468</b>	<b>\$101,698,468</b>	<b>\$101,698,468</b>	<b>\$508,492,340</b>

**Table 2 - Anticipated Funding for 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Period**

**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	City of Chicago	Department of Public Health; Department of Planning and Development; Department of Family and Support Services; Mayor’s Office for People with Disabilities; Commission on Human Relations; Department of Streets and Sanitation; Department of Law; Department of Buildings
HOPWA Administrator	City of Chicago	Department of Public Health
HOME Administrator	City of Chicago	Department of Planning and Development
ESG Administrator	City of Chicago	Department of Family and Support Services

**Table 3 – Responsible Agencies**

**Narrative**

The City’s Office of Budget & Management (OBM) is the lead department responsible for coordinating the development of the ConPlan and annual Action Plan. OBM is also responsible for providing guidance and policy direction for the implementation of eligible programs that support the overall strategy for community revitalization. The City’s Departments of Finance, Law and Fleet and Facilities Management provide administrative resources to the lead departments responsible for administering entitlement funds.

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

**1. Introduction**

The City recognizes that strong collaboration with key stakeholders is vital to ensuring community needs, and in particular the needs of low-income communities are addressed. Planning for this ConPlan began with the development of several other plans including: 2014-2018 Affordable Housing Plan; Chicago's Plan 2.0: A Home for Everyone; Chicago Housing Authority, Plan Forward: Communities that Work; A Plan for Economic Growth and Jobs; Go to 20140; Healthy Chicago; Chicago Area Unified HIV Plan; Planning for Progress.

**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 coordinated between public and private housing providers, private and governmental health organizations, mental health service agencies and others to inform the ConPlan needs assessment and strategic plan. The City consulted the following major advisory bodies:

**City of Chicago 2014-2018 Affordable Housing Plan**

The City's 2014-2018 Affordable Housing Plan, Bouncing Back (Bouncing Back plan) was created by the DPD and approved by City Council on February 4, 2014. The Bouncing Back plan outlines new policy initiatives and provides production estimates for spending to create, improve and preserve more than 41,000 units of housing. In developing the plan, DPD assembled an advisory committee consisting of over 130 representatives of the city's housing community, including representatives of the housing advocacy, not-for-profit, real estate development sectors and lending communities, that participated in five meetings during the summer of 2013 to assess the local affordable housing needs. A public hearing in July drew an additional 120 attendees from over 45 organizations, and a public review of the initial draft drew responses from over 50 respondents. The Affordable Housing Plan informed the 2015-2019 ConPlan and is available on DPD's website at: <http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dcd.html>.

**Partnership for a Healthy Chicago**

The Partnership for Healthy Chicago (Partnership) is a public-private partnership of diverse health stakeholders working to strengthen Chicago's public health system. Co-chaired by the DPH, the Partnership developed the 2012-2016 Chicago Plan for Public Health System Improvement (The Chicago Plan) which identifies priority action areas and strategic objectives to improve Chicago's health system. The Chicago Plan serves as the DPH's submission to the Illinois Department of Public Health as one of the requirements to be certified as a local public health department.

Twenty-nine organizations participated in the strategic planning process for the Chicago Plan. The largest representation of members was state and local public health agencies and provider associations.

Non-public health governmental agencies, including City departments, and community coalitions comprised the second largest representation. Other organizations representing the following sectors were also involved: planning, policy and advocacy, academia, service providers, research and data, business and faith-based. The organizations participated in all aspects of the planning effort, including reviewing community health data for the assessment, obtaining feedback from community members through focus groups and an online survey, analyzing the capacity of the public health systems, and identifying forces and trends that impact the system.

The Chicago Plan identifies three priority action areas through which to strengthen Chicago's public health infrastructure. One area focuses on forming new partnerships and strengthening collaborations to improve coordination of public health efforts. This will be met in part as the Partnership serves as an Advisory Board for DPH's Healthy Chicago Agenda, which focuses on 12 priority health areas to improve the health status of all Chicagoans. Another priority area of the Chicago Plan expands focus on social determinants of health through training and collaborations with non-traditional public health partners. The third action area works to strengthen access to public health data for community assessment, planning, and advocacy by connecting and building on current efforts and collaborating among providers and researchers. The Chicago Plan is available on DPH's website at: <http://tinyurl.com/chgohealthplan2012-2016>.

**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 is actively involved with the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC), the Chicago Alliance to End Homelessness (CAEH), which is the CoC's designated Collaborative Applicant, and the Chicago Planning Council on Homelessness (Planning Council). The Planning Council is a public-private planning body with representatives from local, state and federal government agencies and a broad base of constituency groups, including persons with lived homelessness experience. The Planning Council is the CoC governing body and makes policy decisions on funding priorities for HUD McKinney-Vento funding and other resources needed to achieve the goals of Chicago's plan to prevent and end homelessness, Plan 2.0, and monitoring the progress of that plan. The DFSS and CAEH serve as lead implementing agencies for Plan 2.0 under the direction of the Planning Council.

DFSS, working with its partner agencies, completed the Chicago plan to prevent and end homelessness, Plan 2.0. Plan 2.0 is Chicago's strategic plan to address the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth, as well as those at risk of homelessness. It is a broad-ranging, seven-year action plan (2013-2019) that reaffirms and builds on the core strategies outlined in the first plan – prevention, housing first and wraparound services – and identifies seven new strategies for improving and coordinating access to housing and services with action steps designed to end homelessness for all Chicagoans. Please visit DFSS' website at [http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/fss/supp\\_info/plan\\_to\\_homelessness.html](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/fss/supp_info/plan_to_homelessness.html) to view Plan 2.0.

**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**

Chicago's CoC also helps determine how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, develop funding, and establish policies and procedures for the administration of the Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS). In 2012, the City of Chicago created an ESG Advisory Committee in partnership with CAEH, the lead agency for Chicago's CoC, in developing the City's plan for ESG rapid re-housing and prevention priorities. This committee assisted the City in determining how to allocate ESG funds for eligible activities and developing the performance standards by jointly reviewing an analysis conducted by the Corporation for Supportive Housing regarding Chicago's implementation of the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP). In August 2014, DFSS convened a similar advisory group from the CoC to provide feedback on the consolidated plan.

DFSS, with the CoC, established standard performance measures for the program models consistent with the Plan to End Homelessness (inclusive of ESG funded models). These performance standards are reviewed and approved by the Planning Council. Outcomes for City-funded programs are evaluated by DFSS through quarterly reports from each delegate agency. The CAEH, as the CoC's designated HMIS Lead Agency, reviews HMIS data quality performance of all CoC and DFSS programs. DFSS incorporates HMIS compliance into monitoring and funding application review criteria.

In 2013, the CoC began a system performance planning process which will result in system measurement reports via HMIS, which will include ESG delegate agencies, and will be evaluated by DFSS, the CoC, and Planning Council. This will allow DFSS and the CoC to review how each program model is performing in the context of the federal Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) system performance goals. This planning process will also result in revised performance measures and program models chart, with anticipated approval by the Planning Council by the end of 2014. DFSS will incorporate these new performance measures into its scopes of service for homeless programs.

The development of funding, policies and procedures for the administration and operation of HMIS is a function of the Planning Council, which includes representatives from the City of Chicago. The HMIS Committee of the Planning Council develops and updates standard operating procedures for HMIS, the data quality review process, and training and implementation needs, which are reviewed and approved by the full Planning Council. The CAEH is the CoC designated HMIS Lead Agency, utilizing the policies and procedures established by the Planning Council. Chicago recently received HUD technical assistance for HMIS. The CAEH and the Planning Council worked closely through this process to update policies and procedures, training plans and infrastructure needs for HMIS and increase funding. Chicago was also awarded funding for a new HMIS project through reallocation in the 2013 CoC application.

**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**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Chicago Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	PHA
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The CHA coordinates with the City to provide affordable housing opportunities for low-income residents.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	The Renaissance Collaborative
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Bickerdike Redevelopment Corp
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Related Midwest
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

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	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Access Living
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Metropolitan Planning Council
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Metropolitan Tenants Organization
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Corporation for Supportive Housing
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

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	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Chicago Association of Realtors
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Chicago Alliance to End Homelessness
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
11	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Brinshore Development LLC
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
12	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	The Private Bank
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis



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	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
13	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Enlace Chicago/Little Village Community
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
14	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	La Casa Norte
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
15	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Enterprise Community Partners
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
16	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Mercy Housing Lakefront
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

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	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
17	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Golub and Company of Illinois LLC
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
18	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Chicago Community Land Trust
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
19	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Business & Professional People for Public Interest
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
20	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Loan Management Solutions
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

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	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
21	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Chicago Community Loan Fund
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
22	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Holsten Real Estate Development Corporation
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
23	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Ascendance Partners
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
24	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Claretian Associates
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

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	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
25	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Chicago Community Trust
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
26	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Chicago Rehab Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
27	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Lawndale Christian Development Corp
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
28	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
29	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	BMO Harris Bank
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
30	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Interfaith Housing Development Corporation
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
31	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Federal Reserve Bank
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
32	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Illinois Housing Development Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
<b>33</b>	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Chicago Metropolitan Housing Development Corporation
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.

**Table 4 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

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

The City did not exclude any agency types from participating in the ConPlan planning process.

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

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</b>
Continuum of Care	Chicago Alliance to End Homelessness	The City and CAEH serve as lead implementing agencies for Plan 2.0 under the direction of the Planning Council. Plan 2.0 is Chicago's plan to prevent and end homelessness.
Plan Forward	Chicago Housing Authority	The City referred to the most recent CHA plan in the development of the goals for the public housing section of the ConPlan.
State of Illinois 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan	Illinois Housing Development Authority	The City referred to the most recent State plan in the development of the goals related to suitable living environments, economic opportunities and decent and affordable housing.

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Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Cook County 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan	Cook County Department of Planning and Development	The City referred to the County's plan in the development of the goals related to suitable living environments, economic opportunities and decent and affordable housing.
Planning for Progress PY 2015-2019 Strategic Plan	Cook County Department of Planning and Development	The County's strategic plan to marshal existing funds, gather additional resources, and facilitate partnerships to meet future housing, community and economic development needs.
A Plan for Economic Growth and Jobs	World Business Chicago	Job training and placement services referenced in the consolidated plan further the future workforce development goals of this plan.
Go to 2040	Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)	The goals for affordable housing and community development in the consolidated plan overlap with CMAP's goal of achieving greater livability through land use and housing.
Healthy Chicago	Chicago Department of Public Health	The goals for additional health care services in the consolidated plan overlap with Healthy Chicago's goal to improve the local health care delivery system.
Chicago Area Unified HIV Plan	Chicago Department of Public Health	The goals of this strategic plan overlap with the City's goal of implementing an integrated continuum of HIV services.

**Table 5 – 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))**

In addition to the various strategic plans referenced in the section above, the City considered other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts and will continue its efforts to coordinate further with local, regional, state and federal partners to create opportunities for comprehensive strategic planning and to reduce duplication of efforts at the local level.

## **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**

HUD requires entitlement jurisdictions to provide for citizen participation in developing the ConPlan. The City's citizen participation plan largely centers on public hearings, public comment periods, and CDAC public meetings.

To encourage citizen participation in the consolidated planning process, the City holds two public hearings each year. The public hearings provide an opportunity for all Chicago residents and community groups to communicate their views and needs to the City. The first public hearing was held on March 6, 2014 at the Chicago Cultural Center to solicit public comment on the City's 2013 draft Comprehensive Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) and the 2015-2019 ConPlan process. Public notices were published in three local newspapers, the Chicago Sun-Times, the Chicago Defender, and Hoy, a Spanish language newspaper. A 15-day comment was provided for the CAPER and a 30-day comment period was provided for the Consolidated Planning process. Over 300 email notifications were sent to the City's network of service delivery providers inviting them to attend.

The proposed 2015-2019 ConPlan was posted on the City's website and presented at a second public hearing held on October 23, 2014 at City of Chicago Colleges, Malcolm X Campus located at 1900 West Van Buren Street. A 30-day comment period was provided for citizens and other interested parties to solicit comment on the proposed plan. A summary of the public comments received is included in the appendix of the Consolidated Plan.

#### **Citizen Participation Outreach**

The City created an online survey for residents and local service providers and included a broad range of questions that asked respondents to identify their community needs across program areas and to rate the City's performance on meeting the needs from the current 2010-2014 ConPlan. The survey was available in Spanish and Mandarin languages to ensure that citizens whose primary language is not English could participate. Paper surveys were available to individuals who did not have access to a computer. City staff from the MOPD and the DFSS assisted disabled and senior individuals in completing the survey at Senior Centers and satellite offices throughout the city. The online survey was available on the City's website July 16 through August 18, 2014 and generated over 1,200 responses. The data was summarized and used to develop the needs assessment.

#### **Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC)**

CDAC assists the City in coordinating technical assistance (TA) sessions for community-based organizations when request-for-proposal cycles for CDBG, ESG and HOPWA and other grant funds are released. The TA sessions are held to inform the public of available programs that are grant-funded, provide grant writing workshops for new applicants, and advise the City of any changing needs and concerns of local communities. Through its network of community service providers, CDAC works to



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ensure that the views of persons of low- and moderate-incomes are represented in the development of the ConPlan. In 2014, three technical assistance sessions for the 2015-2016 grant cycle were held at the following community college locations:

April 14th at Truman College, 1145 Wilson Avenue

April 15th at Malcolm X College, 1900 W. Van Buren Street

April 16th at Kennedy-King College, 740 W. 63rd Street

In addition, CDAC held six community meetings to discuss the activities and outcomes achieved for program year 2010 through 2014 and to assist in the development of and provide recommendations for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. All CDAC meetings were open to the public. The following table lists the mode and target of the City’s participation outreach.

**Citizen Participation Outreach**

Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Minorities  Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish  Persons with disabilities  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	A public hearing was held on March 6, 2014 to solicit public input on the City of Chicago 2013 CAPER, 2015-2019 ConPlan and 2015 Action Plan.	Summary comments are included in the appendix of the ConPlan.	All comments were accepted.	N/A

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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 Hearing	Minorities  Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish  Persons with disabilities  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	A second public hearing was held on October 23, 2014 at Malcolm X College.	Summary comments are included in the appendix of the ConPlan.	All comments were accepted.	N/A

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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	Newspaper Ad	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Hoy	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N/A
4	Newspaper Ad	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Chicago Defender	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N/A
5	Newspaper Ad	<p>Non-targeted/broad community</p>	Chicago Sun-times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N/A

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Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
6	Internet Outreach	Minorities  Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish and Mandarin  Persons with disabilities  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	City of Chicago Online Survey	A summary of the responses received is referenced in the Needs Section of the Consolidated Plan.	All responses were accepted	N/A

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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)
7	Public Meeting	Minorities  Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish  Persons with disabilities  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Six Community Development Advisory Committee meetings were held in 2014: March 12th, April 14th, May 14, June 11th, September 20th and November 12th.	No comments were received during the public meetings.	Not Applicable.	N/A

**Table 6 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

## **Needs Assessment**

### **NA-05 Overview**

#### **Needs Assessment Overview**

Using 2007-2011 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data provided by HUD, the City created a framework for overall needs to base decisions in selecting projects to be funded by entitlement grant funds. Priority needs were identified in the areas of housing, homelessness, special needs and non-housing community development and formed the basis for choosing specific activities for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and related annual action plans.

#### **Housing**

The most common housing problem in Chicago is cost burden. Cost burden is the fraction of a household's total gross income spent on housing costs. This was a problem for households across most income groups but significant for low-income renter households. Renter households comprised 46% of total households within the lowest income group that paid 50% or more of their income on housing. Owner households within this income group comprised 12% of total households.

The second most common housing problem was overcrowding, defined by HUD as more than one person per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half room is also a problem. Over 38,000 households were overcrowded across all income groups, 76% of which were renter households. Of these, 19,800 were low- to moderate- income households earning between 0-50% AMI.

#### **Public Housing**

The Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) reported that approximately 25,544 public housing households and Housing Choice Voucher holders consist of seniors and people with disabilities. The CHA considers these populations in most need of assistance because they are least able to transition off of housing subsidies.

#### **Homeless Needs**

The 2014 Point-in-Time (PIT) Homeless Survey showed that a total of 6,294 people experienced homelessness. Approximately 782 families and 2,748 unaccompanied singles spent the night in a shelter. The unsheltered homeless population declined by 762 people, a 45% reduction since the 2005 homeless count. The number of homeless veterans was near level with 2013 at 27%. The 2013 homeless count marked a significant increase in the percentage of unsheltered veterans from 15% in 2011 to 26%. Black/African Americans experienced homelessness at higher levels than other groups.

#### **Non-Homeless Special Needs**

Non-homeless populations at-risk include seniors, persons with physical, developmental and mental health disabilities, victims of domestic violence, persons living with HIV/AIDS and immigrants. These populations require a variety of supportive services to remain safe, independent, healthy and stable.

**Non-Housing Community Development**

These priority needs include critical public services such as fair housing, housing counseling, job training and infrastructure and public improvements in low- and moderate-income community areas.

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

**Summary of Housing Needs**

This section describes local demographic changes and common housing problems to help identify housing needs in the city of Chicago. The four common housing problems defined by HUD include: cost burden, overcrowding, lack of a complete kitchen or lack of plumbing facilities (also defined as substandard housing). CHAS data shows that of the total 1,030,746 households in Chicago, approximately 20% live in the lowest income category with incomes under 30% of HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI). There are a larger number of small family households, defined as a family with two to four members, living within this income category than large family households, defined as a family with five or more members. Approximately 30% of the households contain at least one person 62-75 years of age or older. Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger comprise 20% of the total.

Cost burden is the most common housing problem for residents in Chicago. At 46% of total households, renter households represented the highest number impacted by severe cost burden. These households spent more than 50% of their income on housing costs.

A significant number of households have outstanding housing needs related to a presidentially-declared disaster that occurred in Illinois in April 2013. On April 17th and 18th of 2013, a storm system swept through Chicago that dropped approximately 5.5 inches of rain on the city, or the equivalent of a “10-year storm,” the type of storm that occurs once every ten years based on historical storm frequency tables. The storm brought extensive damage to certain areas of the city which are highly vulnerable to flooding.

As part of a needs assessment conducted to develop its CDBG-DR Action Plan and Substantial Amendment, the City analyzed 311 calls and FEMA requests for assistance to identify areas most impacted by the storm and to determine the number of households with unmet need. FEMA verified losses of approximately \$30 million for 22,472 homeowners and \$10 million for 8,605 renters. FEMA assistance paid totaled approximately \$35 million, leaving a gap of \$5 million in the amount of damages assessed and awarded. Low and moderate income households primarily located on the south side of Chicago continue to have unmet housing needs today as a result of the storm. The needs include housing repair and rehabilitation and mold remediation assistance. The City will use CDBG-DR funds to address the unmet needs and incorporate resilience measures to mitigate damage from future flooding.

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<b>Demographics</b>	<b>Base Year: 2000</b>	<b>Most Recent Year: 2011</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Population	2,896,016	2,700,741	-7%
Households	1,061,964	1,030,746	-3%
Median Income	\$38,625.00	\$47,371.00	23%

**Table 7 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

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

**Number of Households Table**

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80- 100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Total Households *	202,250	137,370	168,905	90,500	431,725
Small Family Households *	60,915	48,035	61,150	32,965	186,550
Large Family Households *	20,865	16,685	22,510	10,890	33,205
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	34,725	23,980	28,210	14,645	59,030
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	26,230	21,420	18,845	7,100	22,845
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	39,765	27,565	30,680	13,190	44,855
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

**Table 8 - 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	4,240	1,910	1,520	470	8,140	575	275	555	330	1,735
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	4,350	2,635	2,420	835	10,240	420	395	655	555	2,025
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	7,335	5,025	4,275	1,260	17,895	825	1,580	3,115	1,630	7,150
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	96,945	30,560	6,820	730	135,055	25,740	21,465	21,410	6,990	75,605

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	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
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	16,470	38,770	37,170	8,305	100,715	4,395	9,860	19,050	14,520	47,825
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	16,960	0	0	0	16,960	3,915	0	0	0	3,915

**Table 9 – 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	112,865	40,135	15,030	3,300	171,330	27,560	23,715	25,735	9,505	86,515

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	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
Having none of four housing problems	34,290	52,140	83,645	43,265	213,340	6,660	21,385	44,490	34,430	106,965
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	16,960	0	0	0	16,960	3,915	0	0	0	3,915

**Table 10 – 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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	43,195	29,605	15,130	87,930	7,550	10,285	17,190	35,025
Large Related	14,605	7,765	3,180	25,550	3,495	5,165	8,950	17,610
Elderly	25,440	12,270	5,275	42,985	14,790	13,520	9,880	38,190

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	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	43,435	26,290	22,145	91,870	5,945	4,365	7,595	17,905
Total need by income	126,675	75,930	45,730	248,335	31,780	33,335	43,615	108,730

**Table 11 – 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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	37,725	10,775	1,775	50,275	6,890	7,925	9,550	24,365
Large Related	12,300	2,465	240	15,005	3,125	3,795	3,530	10,450
Elderly	18,225	6,095	815	25,135	11,460	7,365	4,670	23,495
Other	39,310	12,695	4,065	56,070	5,650	3,690	4,840	14,180
Total need by income	107,560	32,030	6,895	146,485	27,125	22,775	22,590	72,490

**Table 12 – 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	9,675	6,035	4,915	1,570	22,195	885	1,550	2,395	1,145	5,975
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,880	1,310	1,430	410	5,030	360	430	1,425	1,035	3,250
Other, non-family households	455	445	555	155	1,610	0	0	0	10	10
Total need by income	12,010	7,790	6,900	2,135	28,835	1,245	1,980	3,820	2,190	9,235

Table 13 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Table 14 – Crowding Information – 2/2

**Data Source** According to Kids Count Data Center, in 2013, there were 117,000 children under age 18 living in households that have more than one person per room. This comprises 19% of the total population in Chicago.

**Comments:**

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

According to HMIS data, in 2014, 4,550 single person households new to the homeless system entered shelters, safe havens, interim housing, transitional housing or homeless prevention programs. Of these, 29% were age 30 or under, 67% were between the ages of 31 and 60, and 3% were 65 or older. Also, 76% were African-American, 21% were white, 1% was Asian, 1% was Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 1% was American-Indian or Alaska Native; 11% of single person households identified as Hispanic/Latino. Finally, 36% of single person households entering the homeless system reported at least one disabling condition.

**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.**

The City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line served a total of 25,970 callers in 2014, and of those callers, 5,406 were seeking domestic violence shelter. Using data from the Help Line, the City can annually document more than 5,000 domestic violence victims with housing needs.

DFSS' domestic violence services such as counseling, case management, legal advocacy and legal representation seek to keep domestic violence victims and children safely in their own homes, instead of being forced to flee to shelters. For example, legal advocacy and legal representation can help a victim seek a remedy for exclusive possession of the home with an order of protection. That remedy would order the abuser to leave the home and allow the victim and children to remain safe in their own home. These additional supportive services are especially important due to the lack of shelter beds in the city for victims and their children. Domestic violence shelter clients often do not have the resources to afford stable housing, including first month's rent and a security deposit. This puts these families at a high-risk of becoming homeless.

In estimating the housing needs of the disabled, DFSS reviewed data collected by its Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) operated as part of the State of Illinois' Aging and Disability Network. The ADRC is a network of aging and disability agencies working in a coordinated effort to provide individuals with integrated access to public benefit programs, community-based services, long-term options and supports. Through the ADRC, the general public including persons with disabilities and older adults can receive information and services from a centralized source rather than contacting multiple organizations. In 2014, 1080 elderly persons and 35 disabled persons called the ADRC requesting information about housing.

Further demand for affordable and accessible housing is demonstrated by the number of calls the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD) receives from people in need of various housing options. In 2014, MOPD received 2,381 calls from individuals seeking information about accessible and affordable housing (1284 seeking affordable housing, 964 seeking accessible housing and 133 seeking affordable accessible housing).

**What are the most common housing problems?**

The most common housing problem in Chicago is cost burden. By HUD standards, families that pay more than 30% of their gross income on housing are cost burdened. This is a problem for households across most income groups but significant for low-income renter households. According to 2007-2011 CHAS data, renter households comprised 46% of total households earning 0-30% AMI that were paying 50% or more of their income on housing. Owner households within this income group comprised 12% of total households paying 50% or more of income on housing.

Similar problems were seen within the 30%-50% AMI group where 15% of renter households and 10% of owner households spent 50% or more of their income on housing. Overall, a total of 151,544 households earning between 0-50% AMI have a housing cost burden of 50% or over. Also significant is the large number of households without income - over 20,000 households had zero income.

The second most common housing problem is overcrowding. Over 38,000 households were overcrowded across all income groups, 76% of which were renter households. Of these, 19,800 were low- to moderate- income households earning between 0-50% AMI. Substandard housing was another problem facing a significant amount of Chicago households. There were 9,875 households with incomplete plumbing or kitchen facilities, of which 6,150 were households earning within 0-50% of AMI. That is why the City has created programs to aid in the rehabilitation of households.

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

The CHAS data shows that renter households, and specifically, small related renter households and elderly renter households earning 0-30% AMI were affected more by cost burden than other household types. Approximately 43,195 and 25,440 of these households respectively were affected by cost burden. Cost burden also affected small related renter household types earning between 30%-50% AMI at 38% of total renter household types. This highlights the need for an increase in the number of affordable housing units in Chicago as the demand increases.

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

Chicago utilizes homelessness prevention programs to serve individuals and families at risk of homelessness. These programs provide one time (in a 24 month period) assistance to households experiencing a temporary financial crisis and are at risk of homelessness as a result. The most common crises are loss of employment or a decrease in work hours, a significant change in household composition, a medical emergency, a natural disaster, a death in the family, homelessness, and the potential loss of subsidized housing. Households ranged in size from one to seven people. The most common characteristic of the households which received assistance in this program is their lack of

savings to deal with a crisis like a short-term job loss or a few weeks off of work. Additionally, DFSS manages a mobile outreach program that provides shelter transportation, emergency food assistance and well-being checks to Chicagoans who are at risk of entering the shelter system. In 2014, DFSS served 7,887 household and 10,994 clients. Data from the programs Electronic Case Management System (ECM) shows that 17% households receiving assistance in 2014 were families with children. 50% had never experienced homelessness before and 45% had not lived in a shelter in the past twelve months. 5% of individuals served were 62 or older and 21.3% were children under the age of 18. In terms of race and ethnicity for this at-risk population, 85% of individuals served identified as African Americans/Black, 11% white and 5% Hispanic or Latino. 24% of individuals served reported having a disability and 3% identified as veterans. Finally, 74.1% of households served had no income, 7% had a gross monthly income of \$1-100, 15% had a gross monthly income of \$501-\$1000, and nearly 4% had a gross monthly income of \$1001 or more.

The City launched the Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) program in 2014 under the Emergency Solutions Grant. Households ranged in size from 1-7 people and the average monthly household income was \$918. All the individuals and families in the program came either from Interim Housing programs, Domestic Violence shelters, were on the streets or in other places not intended for human habitation. Fifteen percent were extremely vulnerable (homeless and experiencing multiple medical issues as well as possible mental health and substance use problems). Of the current caseload, seventy-eight (78) households have reached at least six months of RRH assistance and will terminate in the next two months. Of those households, 62% are comprised of adults with children and 38% comprise single adult only households. Fourteen (14%) per cent have reported a disabling condition and 86% report no disabling condition. The race breakdown of the households is as follows: 78% Black or African-American; 16% White; 1% American Indian or Alaska Native; 1% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and 4% report “don’t know”. 87% of households are non-Hispanic/non-Latino and 13% are Hispanic/Latino. Of the 62% non-single households the household size breakdown is 42% with 2 people; 21% with 3; 19% with 4; 6% with 5; 6% with 6; and 6% with 7+.

Although 92% of households exit RRH to permanent housing situations, both individuals and families had a variety of barriers to remaining stably housed including high rent burdens, low-wage jobs in fields with high turnover, low education levels, poor credit histories, mental health and substance use concerns, extended family which is just as stretched and stressed as they are, and children with health issues/special needs. The most significant concern for households nearing the end of their RRH assistance is maintaining enough income to cover their housing expenses. Lower cost apartment units have drawbacks (ex. older buildings with poor insulation can leave tenants with higher heating and cooling costs) but are chosen because they are affordable for the individual or family.



**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:**

The City's operational definition of the at-risk population was determined by federal and state guidelines. The federal guidelines used are found in the Emergency Solutions Grant Interim Rule and include the following at-risk characteristics:

An individual or family who: (i) Has an annual income below 30% of median family income for the area; AND (ii) Does not have sufficient resources or support networks immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place defined in Category 1 of the "homeless" definition; AND (iii) Meets one of the following conditions: (A) Has moved because of economic reasons 2 or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for assistance; OR (B) Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship; OR (C) Has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance; OR (D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost is not paid for by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals; OR (E) Lives in an SRO or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than 2 persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than one and a half persons per room; OR (F) Is exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care; OR (G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient's approved Con Plan.

The state guidelines used are found in the Homelessness Prevention Program Act (Statute: 310 ILCS 70). The statute considers households to be at-risk of homelessness and eligible for prevention assistance if they are facing a one-time crisis such as temporary loss of job, fire, illness, etc. that can be resolved with one-time financial assistance. Both federal and state definitions are used to describe the at-risk populations referenced in the consolidated plan narratives. Estimates referenced in the narrative were gathered using data from DFSS' Mobile Outreach programs about households presenting for shelter and from the Rapid Re-Housing program. General descriptors without numbers were provided by state prevention programs.

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

The lack of affordable housing for lower-income households has been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness. Rental housing costs continue to be high while financial benefits (Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)) may increase only slightly leaving individuals to pay 50% or more of their income for housing.

Instability and increased risk of homelessness by people with disabilities is often associated with lack of resources, frequent moving, living in the home of another, eminent eviction, living in a hotel or motel,

and exiting an institution (such as jail or mental health facility) or a system of care (skilled nursing care). Other areas that could impact stability are prolonged unemployment, deteriorated housing, older housing stock, domestic violence, mental illness, drugs or alcohol addictions, death of a family member, medical expenses and/or other unanticipated emergency expenditures.

Based on long term statistical data accumulated from the MOPD, Home Modification program (HomeMod), the City has derived that people with disabilities with below average incomes are more likely to be at risk of homelessness. Higher costs of medical payments and ongoing care increase risk of homelessness. HomeMod provides accessible modifications to homes at no cost to clients enabling them to be less at risk of displacement and homelessness. A challenge to the HomeMod program is the rising cost of materials and supplies associated with construction resulting in a continuing per project total cost increase. MOPD has seen a steady increase in the cost of construction in the past 10 years.

### **Discussion**

Housing problems continue to impact a significant portion of the population in the city of Chicago. Using 2007-2011 CHAS data, the City identified that 20% of total households lived in the lowest income category with incomes below 30% of HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI). Of these, small-family households comprised the largest percentage living in the lowest income category at 30%.

Renter households were more likely to have one or more of the four housing problems defined by HUD. They comprised 66% of total households experiencing one or more of the four housing problems as compared to 34% of owner households. Approximately 44% of the renter households were living in the lowest income category. Households operating at a deficit see higher rates of homelessness, frequent changes of residence, and a multitude of other issues. The dual effect of a low income and decreasing affordable housing stock has proven extremely problematic to the elderly and those with disabilities. The elderly and disabled are often impacted by fixed income, rising medical costs, and access to services.

The City, through the efforts of DPD, DFSS and MOPD, seeks to address the housing problems residents experience by increasing the supply of affordable housing, reducing housing cost burden and reducing overcrowding, and facilitating investment to improve substandard housing in neighborhoods across the City, especially those that are home to households with incomes below 30% of the AMI.

## **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:**

#### **0%-30% of Area Median Income**

According to 2007-2011 CHAS data, there were a total of 227,485 households in Chicago within the extremely low income group. Of these households, 183,235 experienced at least one of the four housing problems and comprised 80.5% of the total households within the extremely low income category. Within the racial and ethnic groups, the CHAS data shows that Pacific Islander households experienced one or more of the four housing problems at a rate 19.5% greater than the percentage of all extremely low income households. Approximately 100% of Pacific Islander households had a disproportionate housing need, however, the sample size of the total households reported is small. Hispanic households experienced the second highest number of households with one or more housing problems at 87.3% but under a percentage of 10% or more of all households. Asian households represented the fewest number of households experiencing one or more housing problems with at 67.1% of the total.

#### **30%-50% of Area Median Income**

There were a total of 146,530 households in Chicago within the low income group. Of these households, 115,935 experienced at least one or more of the four housing problems and comprised 79.1% of all households within the low income category. Within the racial and ethnic groups, the percentage of low income Pacific Islander households experiencing at least one of the four housing problems was 100%. This figure was 20.9% greater than the percentage of all low income households that experienced at least one housing problem. Per HUD's definition, low income Pacific Islander households had a disproportionate housing need. However, as was the case in the extremely low income category the sample yield of households identified as Pacific Islander, 45 households, was relatively small. Asian households experienced the second highest number of households with one or more housing problems were at 86.8% but under a percentage of 10% or more of all households. Of the low income households experiencing one or more housing problems, White households represented the fewest households at 75.7%.

#### **50%-80% of Area Median Income**

There were a total of 179,795 households in Chicago within the moderate income group. Of these households, 91,920 experienced at least one of the four housing problems and comprised 51.1% of all households within the moderate income category. The data showed that no households of any racial or ethnic group experience a disproportionately greater housing need than the total. Within the racial and ethnic groups, Hispanic households experienced the highest number of households with one or more housing problems at 57.5%. There were no Pacific Islander households in the moderate income category.

according to the sample data. Of the low income households experiencing one or more housing problems, American Indian/Alaskan Native households represented the fewest households at 44.1%.

**80%-100% of Area Median Income**

There were a total of 102,310 households in Chicago within the middle income group. Of these households, 39,125 experienced at least one of the four housing problems and comprised 38.2% of all households within the middle income category. No percentage of middle income households of any racial/ethnic group experienced at least one of the four housing problems that exceeded 10% of the total percentage of all middle income households, therefore no middle income household of a specific race/ethnicity had disproportionate need. Within the racial and ethnic groups, Hispanic households represented the highest number of with one or more housing problems at 47.2%. American Indian/Alaskan Native households had the smallest proportion of middle income households experiencing one of the four housing problems at 10%, although only 150 such households were estimated to experience one of the four housing problems.

**0%-30% of Area Median Income**

<b>Housing Problems</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	183,235	24,165	20,085
White	43,795	5,580	5,110
Black / African American	91,385	13,595	10,295
Asian	7,005	1,640	1,785
American Indian, Alaska Native	485	115	10
Pacific Islander	45	0	0
Hispanic	38,630	2,980	2,620

**Table 15 - 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**

<b>Housing Problems</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	115,935	30,595	0
White	31,605	10,135	0
Black / African American	44,710	12,415	0
Asian	5,240	795	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	205	40	0
Pacific Islander	45	0	0
Hispanic	33,175	6,960	0

**Table 16 - 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**

<b>Housing Problems</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	91,920	87,875	0
White	30,905	30,570	0
Black / African American	29,235	32,470	0
Asian	3,650	3,810	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	95	0

<b>Housing Problems</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	27,085	19,980	0

**Table 17 - 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**

<b>Housing Problems</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	39,125	63,185	0
White	16,555	26,900	0
Black / African American	9,590	20,555	0
Asian	2,060	2,815	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	135	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	10,665	11,910	0

**Table 18 - 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**

The 2007-2011 CHAS housing problem estimate for the City of Chicago returned 656,120 low to moderate and middle income households. Of this total, 430,215 or 65.5% experienced at least one of four housing problems: lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden paying greater than 30% of monthly income on housing costs.

The only race or ethnicity household type that had a disproportionate need in any of the income categories was Pacific Islander households. The disproportionate need was in the extremely low income and low income categories. However, while exceeding 10% of the proportion for all extremely low and low income households as a whole, the total number of Pacific Islander households in both income categories experiencing one of the four housing problems reported was small at 45 households. With such a small estimate, evaluations must be made with caution.

Although they did not have a disproportionate need in any of the income categories, Hispanic households had the greatest proportion of households experiencing one of the four housing problems. Hispanic households had the highest proportion in the middle income and moderate income categories. Hispanic households had the second highest proportion of extremely low income households experiencing at least one of the four housing problems behind Pacific Islander households.

## **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:**

##### **0%-30% of Area Median Income**

Per HUD, a disproportionate need exists when the percentage of households of any race or ethnicity within a given low to moderate income category is 10% greater than the percentage of all households within that same income category. A total of 227,485 households in Chicago were extremely low-income according to estimates from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey. Of these, 155,885 experienced at least one of the two housing problems defined as severe, more than 1.5 persons per room and monthly housing costs exceeding 50% of monthly income. This represented 68.5% of all households within the extremely low income category that experienced at least one of the two housing problems. While no percentage of extremely low income households of any racial or ethnic group experiencing one of the two severe housing problems exceeded 10% of the total percentage, American Indian/Alaskan Native households were just 0.7% below the HUD threshold at 77.8%.

##### **30%-50% of Area Median Income**

A total of 146,525 households in Chicago were low-income. Of these, 59,285 households experienced at least one of the two housing problems defined as severe, more than 1.5 persons per room and monthly housing costs exceeding 50% of monthly income. This represented 40.4% of all households within the low income category. No percentage of low income households of any race or ethnicity experiencing at least one of the two severe housing problems exceeded 10% of the total low income households experiencing at least one of the two severe housing problems.

Of low income households experiencing at least one of the two severe housing problems, American Indian/Alaska Native had the highest percentage at 48.9%. These households were followed closely by Asian households at 48.3%. None of the low income households whom were Pacific Islander, 45 households according to the estimate, experienced one of the two severe housing problems.

##### **50%-80% of Area Median Income**

A total of 179,795 households in Chicago were moderate-income. Of these, 38,035 households experienced at least one of the two housing problems defined as severe, more than 1.5 persons per room and monthly housing costs exceeding 50% of monthly income. This represented 21.1% of all households within the moderate income category.

The percentage of moderate income American Indian/Alaska Native households experiencing at least one of the two severe housing problems was 35.2%. This is 14.1% greater than the percentage of all moderate income households that experienced at least one of the two severe housing problems. Per



HUD’s definition, moderate income American Indian/Alaska Native households did have a disproportionate housing need. However, the sample size of moderate income American Indian/Alaska Native households reported as experiencing at least one of the two severe housing problems was relatively small at 60 households.

**80%-100% of Area Median Income**

A total of 102,315 households in Chicago were middle income. Of these, 13,895 households experienced at least one of the two housing problems defined as severe, more than 1.5 persons per room and monthly housing costs exceeding 50% of monthly income. This represented 13.5% of all households within the middle income category. No percentage of middle income households of any racial/ethnic group experiencing at least one of the two severe housing problems exceeded 10% of the total percentage of all middle income households experiencing at least one of the two severe housing problems. Therefore no middle income household of a specific race/ethnicity had disproportionate need. Hispanic households were close to meeting the disproportionate need threshold at 22.9%.

**0%-30% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	155,885	51,515	20,085
White	37,285	12,085	5,110
Black / African American	77,405	27,580	10,295
Asian	6,020	2,625	1,785
American Indian, Alaska Native	475	125	10
Pacific Islander	15	30	0
Hispanic	32,900	8,710	2,620

**Table 19 – 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**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	59,285	87,240	0
White	16,010	25,725	0
Black / African American	20,665	36,460	0
Asian	2,915	3,115	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	120	125	0
Pacific Islander	0	45	0
Hispanic	19,235	20,900	0

**Table 20 – 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**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	38,035	141,760	0
White	11,200	50,280	0
Black / African American	9,855	51,845	0
Asian	2,025	5,440	0

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	110	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	14,445	32,620	0

**Table 21 – 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**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,895	88,420	0
White	5,050	38,405	0
Black / African American	2,775	27,365	0
Asian	840	4,030	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	140	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	5,175	17,405	0

**Table 22 – 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**

The 2007-2011 CHAS housing problem estimate for the City of Chicago returned 656,120 low to moderate and middle income households. Of this total, 267,100 or 40.7% experienced at least one of the two severe housing problems, lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room, and cost burden paying greater than 50% of monthly income on housing costs.

The only race/ethnicity household type with a disproportionate need in any of the income categories were American Indian/Alaska Native households. The disproportionate need was in the moderate income category. However, while exceeding 10% of the proportion for all moderate income households as a whole, the estimate of American Indian/Alaska Native households experiencing at least one of the two severe housing problems was only 60 households. With such a small estimate, evaluations must be made with caution.

Although not having a disproportionate need in any of the income categories, Hispanic households had the greatest proportion of households experiencing at least one of the two severe housing problems. In fact in the moderate income and middle income categories, Hispanic households were less than 1% away from having what is defined as disproportionate housing need.

### 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:

This section assesses 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.

#### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	569,475	229,840	242,190	21,545
White	283,535	88,010	70,915	5,340
Black / African American	157,060	75,910	100,965	11,050
Asian	29,860	10,225	10,605	1,945
American Indian, Alaska Native	840	210	655	10
Pacific Islander	125	90	15	0
Hispanic	92,325	53,280	56,610	2,935

**Table 23 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

#### Discussion

The estimate of households experiencing cost burden according to the 2007-2011 CHAS data included 1,063,050 households. Of these, 229,840 experienced cost burden and 242,190 experienced severe cost burden. Thus the proportion of households experiencing cost burden of the jurisdiction as a whole was 21.6% and the proportion of households experiencing severe cost burden of the jurisdiction as a whole was 22.7%.

Pacific Islander households had a disproportionate need with respect to cost burden as 39.1% of all such households experienced cost burden. This figure was 17.5% greater than the proportion of households who experienced cost burden as a whole. The sample size of Pacific Islander households considered totaled 230 households so caution should be exercised when making determinations from this data.

American Indian/Alaska Native households had a disproportionate need with respect to severe cost burden as 38.1% of all such households experienced severe cost burden. This figure was 15.4% greater than the proportion of households who experienced severe cost burden as a whole.

Pacific Islander households had a disproportionate need with respect to cost burden as 39.1% of all these households experienced cost burden. This was 17.5% greater than the proportion of households who experienced cost burden as a whole. However, the total number of Pacific Islander households was small at 230 households so caution should be exercised when making determinations from this data.

American Indian/Alaska Native households had a disproportionate need with respect to severe cost burden as 38.1% of all these households experienced severe cost burden. This figure was 15.4% greater than the proportion of households who experienced severe cost burden as a whole.

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

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

According to the 2007-2011 CHAS estimates of households experiencing housing problems, disproportionate need was found among extremely low- and low-income Pacific Islander households. The estimates provided indicated that 100% of Pacific Islander households in these income categories experienced one or more of the four housing problems. The findings should be weighed with caution however as the estimate of Pacific Islander households only totaled 45 households in both income categories.

In the moderate income category, American Indian/Alaska Native households were disproportionately affected by at least one of the two severe housing problems, severe overcrowding and severe cost burden. However the estimate of moderate income American Indian/Alaska Native households was only 170 households of which 60 or 35.2% were estimated to experience at least one of the two severe housing problems. Although 60 households is a very small estimate, the estimate of overall housing cost burden for American Indian/Alaska Native households without regards to income did show that 38.1% of American Indian/Alaska Native households experienced severe cost burden. The findings that 655 of 1,715 American Indian/Alaska Native households experienced severe cost burden serves to support the implication of the findings that American Indian/Alaska Native households at the lower income levels do indeed have disproportionate housing need.

Of the four different income categories, when estimating the number and types of households that experienced at least one of the four housing problems and at least one of the two severe housing problems, Hispanic households ranked first or second in 6 out of 8 income categories. While they did not have a disproportionate need, moderate income and middle income Hispanic households were 1% short of meeting the disproportionate severe housing need threshold.

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

The data sufficiently identified the needs.

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

Pacific Islander households did not exceed 2% of all households in any census tract. Of the 801 total census tracts, Pacific Islanders represented 1% to 2% of total households in only 8 census tracts. These census tracts were located in various parts of the City. Thus Pacific Islander households, while identified as having disproportionate need in certain income categories, were not located in specific areas of the city.

American Indian/Alaska Native households did not exceed 6% of all households in any census tract. Of the total 801 census tracts, American Indian/Alaska Natives represented 1% to 6% of total

households in 86 census tracts. These census tracts were located in all areas of the City without any distinct geographic pattern. American Indian/Alaska Native households with disproportionate housing were not located in specific areas of the city.

While they did not have disproportionate need according to the ACS sample, a significant number of Hispanic households experienced one of the four housing problems or at least two of the four severe housing problems. Households with persons of Hispanic ethnicity reached 50% of all households in some census tracts. In 16 Community Areas, there were census tracts where the percentage of households with persons of Hispanic ethnicity was between 40% to 50%. To the south, these Community Areas were East Side and the Northeast section of South Deering. To the West, these Community Areas were the southeast section of North Lawndale, Lower West Side, South Lawndale, Brighton Park, Archer Heights, New City, Gage Park, West Elsdon, West Lawn, and the Northwestern part of Chicago Lawn. In the lower North West, these Community Areas are Hermosa, Belmont Cragin, the western section of Logan Park and the northern section of Humboldt Park.



**NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)**

**Introduction:**

The City’s public housing system is managed by the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA). CHA is the largest owner of rental housing in the city of Chicago, providing homes to more than 55,000 families and individuals, while supporting healthy communities in neighborhoods all across the city. CHA oversees more 21,000 public housing units and administers over 37,000 Housing Choice Vouchers that allow low-income families to rent in the private market.

CHA is a municipal not-for-profit corporation, governed by a Board of Commissioners consisting of ten members, appointed by the Mayor of the City of Chicago. Since 2000, CHA has been engaged in achieving the goals of the original Plan for Transformation, which is the largest and most ambitious redevelopment effort of public housing in the history of the United States. In April 2013, CHA unveiled a new strategic plan, Plan Forward: Communities that Work, which outlines the agency’s newly articulated mission and strategic goals that will guide CHA’s work moving forward.

**Totals in Use**

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	1,242	17,206	35,480	1,502	33,703	0	0	0

**Table 24 - Public Housing by Program Type**

**\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

**Data** PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Source:**

**Characteristics of Residents**

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	6,703	12,201	11,999	9,193	12,029	0	0
Average length of stay	0	4	8	9	2	10	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	7	1	14	7	7	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	160	9,328	6,111	437	5,634	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	468	2,148	8,463	385	8,036	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of DV victims	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 25 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

**Race of Residents**

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	167	3,155	4,401	247	4,059	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	1,069	12,869	30,941	1,226	29,536	0	0	0
Asian	0	2	1,061	80	20	59	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	2	82	51	7	44	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	2	39	7	2	5	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 26 – 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	62	1,688	3,585	123	3,373	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	1,180	15,518	31,895	1,379	30,330	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

**Table 27 – 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:**

CHA entered into a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) with the HUD in May 2006. The VCA resulted from a review under Section 504 of both CHA's housing and non-housing programs. The VCA outlined a number of benchmarks that CHA had to complete in order to come into full compliance with all federal accessibility regulations and to meet the need of the local disabled community eligible for its housing program. In May 2013, CHA successfully completed all the benchmarks required in its Section 504 VCA with HUD. The VCA lasted seven years over which time CHA completed the rehabilitation and redevelopment of 1,307 units for people with mobility impairments and 400 units for people with sensory impairments. All of the units comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) as required by HUD.

CHA continues to incorporate accessibility standards into its construction, ensuring that housing is provided for people with disabilities both currently residing in CHA housing and those on its waiting lists. CHA subscribes to providing to a higher percentage of accessibility units than is required by the federal government. Most housing authorities provide 5.0% and 2.0% of its housing for people with mobility and sensory impairments respectively, CHA provides 5.3% and 2.1%. Currently, CHA has certified that 6% of its housing stock is accessible for people with mobility impairments.

CHA also works extensively with the City of Chicago to comply with the City of Chicago's Building Code, specifically Chapter 18-11 that addresses issues of accessibility. In CHA's newly redeveloped properties, 20% of the developments are mandated to be made accessible for people with disabilities and the CHA works with its developers to build the required units.

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

As of the second quarter of 2014, there are 25,544 households in public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) that contain only seniors and people with disabilities (including the residents with disabilities counted above). CHA considers these families to have the greatest need and the least ability to transition off of a housing subsidy.

CHA divides households into categories based on need for reporting purposes. The five categories below include households with at least one adult who is not a senior or disabled:

- In crisis (families with an adult who is eligible to work but have no income from wages): 16,347 households.
- At risk (families with an adult who is eligible to work and income from wages between 0% and 30% AMI): 7,625 households.
- Safe (families with an adult who is eligible to work and income from wages between 30% and 50% AMI): 4,080 households.
- Stable (families with an adult who is eligible to work and income from wages between 50% and 80%

AMI): 1,739 households.

- Thriving (families with an adult who is eligible to work and income from wages above 80% AMI): 228 households.

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

While the needs of CHA residents are more extensive, the need for decent and affordable housing reflects the needs of the population at large. Citywide, there are at-risk populations in need of greater assistance and include homeless individuals and families, low-income seniors, and people with disabilities.

## **NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)**

### **Introduction:**

Chicago complies with all federally required data collection standards and commissions its own additional data gathering and research projects to better understand the needs of homeless individuals and families. The City and its partners use data to inform the development of programs and the deployment of resources to impact special populations. The City uses the information gathered through the Point-In-Time Homeless (PIT) count and the Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS) to track progress and refine its response to homelessness.

The PIT count offers information about individuals and families experiencing homelessness on a given night, while program level data collection reported through HMIS offers information about program utilization, an unduplicated count of individuals/families and veterans experiencing homeless throughout the entire year. HMIS also offers system data when program level information is rolled up to the system level. Both sources of information play a role in planning.

### **2014 PIT Homeless Count**

The most recent PIT count and survey of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons in Chicago took place in January 2014. The intent was to produce a comprehensive count and survey of the homeless in Chicago that helps the city to develop a better understanding of: 1) the number of people who are unsheltered on any given night in Chicago, including chronically homeless persons, their housing and service needs; and 2) the number of people sheltered on a given night in Chicago, their housing and service needs.

In 2014, the PIT count enumerated homeless individuals and families living on the street, in abandoned buildings (including CHA properties), on CTA trains, and in emergency shelters and transitional housing. The PIT count also includes individuals and families living in scattered-sites, private market apartments that are supported by HUD's transitional housing subsidies. The homeless definition does not include individuals or families doubled up in homes or apartments, formerly homeless people living in permanent housing units, those residing in treatment facilities, detention facilities, mental health facilities and/or chemical dependency facilities.

Since 2005, the City has used a consistent research methodology in conducting the street count and producing the results. Each year the methodology, survey instruments and patterns of unsheltered homeless outreach are reviewed. Updates and modifications to the instrument are made as needed but in a way that would not alter the ability to make year-to-year comparisons.

Shelter providers that participated in the 2014 count surveyed a 10% random sample of heads of households in each shelter. All providers received training on how to conduct the survey and select a random sample and are instructed to return the surveys within 24 hours of the count. The survey

contained questions regarding substance abuse history, mental health history, and demographic data, such as employment status, sources of income, and participation in mainstream benefits.

The PIT Count provides a range of demographic data and information on barriers to housing for households counted each year. Findings from the 2014 count reflect that largest portion of people homeless are in the 41-60 year old range (35%) followed by youth age 17 and under (27%) and then 22-40 (22%). This distribution has remained relatively stable since 2005. When comparing sheltered to unsheltered, the portion of youth age 17 and under increase in shelters to 31% and drops to 0.2% among unsheltered. Among unsheltered adults, most (54%) are age 41-60, a slight increase (5%) since 2007. In 2013, DFSS began tracking the 18-24 age range, a change from 18-21 in past years, to reflect alignment with Opening Doors, the federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness. In 2014, 10% of the overall homeless population was 18-24.

### 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)	14	2,581	6,545	3,592	2,795	130
Persons in Households with Only Children	4	7	84	73	60	160
Persons in Households with Only Adults	951	2,748	7,466	4,361	1,786	129
Chronically Homeless Individuals	421	234	1,797	643	777	287



Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	180	38	85	149
Veterans	256	465	1,206	700	569	100
Unaccompanied Child	69	277	1,624	886	149	144
Persons with HIV	14	144	278	103	137	156

Table 28 - Homeless Needs Assessment

HMIS is the best available annual data source. Information in HMIS is, of course, limited to those programs that participate in HMIS. Annual data may not be available for DV, VASH programs. So, estimates are based on the information provided by those who participate in HMIS.

Many shelter guests leave shelter and we do not have information about their exit destinations. So, the estimate for this column is based only on those homeless guests for whom we do know their exit destination.

Data standards to define length of homelessness weren't in place in time to gather this data, and so we can only make estimates from available data.

**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):**

Following additional guidance from HUD, the data was gathered from HMIS and reported in the table above.

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

The 2013 homeless count marked a significant increase in the percentage of veterans that made up the overall unsheltered population. In 2013, the veteran percentage climbed from 15% in 2011 to 26%. In 2014, the veteran percentage has held near the 2013 level (27%). The increase is less dramatic among sheltered veterans, where the percentage of veterans increased from 8% in 2011 to 12% in 2013 and leveled off to 13% in 2014.

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

The PIT count results shows that Black/African American sheltered homeless are 75% of the sheltered homeless population, White, 23%, Latino, 9%, and Asian or Pacific Islander, 1%. Survey results show that Black/African American is 74% of the unsheltered homeless population; White, 24%; Latino, 9%, and Asian or Pacific Islander, 1%.

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

In the 2014 count, 782 families or a total of 2,581 persons in families spent the night in a shelter – a 7% increase over 2013. These families include an adult with at least one child up to the age of 21. There are two homeless families within this relationship structure living in unsheltered locations in 2014 – down from five families in 2013.

In 2014, there are 2,748 singles (people staying in shelters who were not accompanied by another family member), a 0.7% increase from the 2013 count. Among the unsheltered single population, there is a 21% decrease of individuals counted on the streets. Since the 2009 count, the number of sheltered individuals without accompanying family has increased with each subsequent yearly count. Since the 2011, the total of unsheltered has decreased during each year where a count of the unsheltered was conducted.

In 2014, both homeless population groups showed decreases in the percent of those reporting incidents of domestic violence. Among sheltered individuals, 27% reported domestic violence, a 2% decrease from 2013. The decrease is slightly larger among unsheltered, where 20% reported domestic violence, down 3% from the 2013 survey.

As the 2014 PIT count results show, the unsheltered homeless population has declined by 762 people, a 45% reduction since the 2005 homeless count. The largest factor contributing to the decrease is the targeting of permanent supportive housing resources for the chronically homeless and non-disabled long-term homeless individuals. Through 2012, Chicago received bonus project awards in the CCoC competition for new permanent supportive housing units and in 2014 created new units through reallocation which continued to address the gap. In 2014, the City also invested new resources in a street-to-home initiative for 100 chronically homeless individuals. Additionally, as a result of efforts in

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the first plan to end homelessness, 600 Chicago Low Income Housing Trust fund units are targeted towards long-term homeless individuals and families.

Lastly, the CoC policy for new and existing HUD funded permanent housing programs places a priority on individuals and families who are evaluated as being highly vulnerable through the Vulnerability Index, an evidence-based tool that assesses medical vulnerability and family vulnerability. In the 2013 CoC Application, Chicago reported that 38% of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units are targeted to chronically homeless with a goal of getting to 85%, including units made available by turnover by the end of 2015.

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

**Introduction:**

This section describes the housing needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing services. The non-homeless populations with special needs include the elderly, persons with disabilities (including mental, physical, and developmental disabilities as well as persons who chronically abuse drug and alcohol), victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or sexual assault and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Also included in this section are the special needs of immigrants.

**HOPWA**

<b>Current HOPWA formula use:</b>	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	37,592
Area incidence of AIDS	0
Rate per population	11
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	3,044
Rate per population (3 years of data)	14
<b>Current HIV surveillance data:</b>	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	29,591
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	375
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

**Table 29 – HOPWA Data**

**Alternate Data Source**  
**Name:** Chicago HOPWA  
 Data

**HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)**

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	3,113
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	2,488
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	2,565

**Table 30 – HIV Housing Need**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**  
Chicago HOPWA Data

**Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

**Elderly:** According to the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS), there were a total of 404,514 Chicagoans aged 60 and older, representing fifteen percent (15%) of the overall citywide population. This is a slight increase from the census data which reported 398,560 seniors 60 years and above. Of the total, 69,576 or 17.2% of the senior population had incomes below the poverty level during 2012. This is an increase of 2.3% from the 2000 Census (14.9%). Seniors in Chicago are increasingly faced with limited financial resources. Currently, the annual median income for Chicago households headed by a senior (65 and above) is only \$28,931 and the average Social Security income in these households is \$15,539. The average other retirement income for seniors 60 and above is only \$24,732. Thus, Chicago seniors are increasingly vulnerable to the rising cost of basic necessities such as food and housing.

**Persons with physical and/or developmental disabilities:** Persons living with physical and/or development disabilities in the City include those who have hearing, vision, cognitive/developmental, ambulatory, self-care, or independent living difficulties – with many having multiple difficulties. The ACS data shows there are 600,000 persons with physical and/or developmental disabilities living in Chicago.

**Persons with mental health disabilities:** In Chicago, mental health services for child-victims of sexual abuse are greater than the city’s current capacity. According to data on a City centralized wait list, there is an average 150-200 children waiting for therapy at any given time, and each waits an average of 140 days. All children on the list and their families are considered to be the at-risk population for this program.

**Persons with alcohol or other drug addictions:** The city of Chicago's unmet need for alcohol and drug treatment in adults and youth is higher in percentage than other regions of the state of Illinois. The central west Chicago communities have the highest percentage of minority residents and high levels of alcohol abuse or dependence. The southeast side of Chicago has twice the proportion of minorities as Illinois as a whole and has the 2nd highest proportion of residents 18 and older who had illicit substance abuse/dependence and/or alcohol abuse/dependence. The far north side of Chicago had the 4th and 5th highest proportion of adults who needed but did not receive treatment for illicit drug and alcohol use problems, respectively. It also had the second highest rate of unmet treatment needs for youth with alcohol use problems.

**Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults, and stalking:** The Chicago Police Department responds to nearly 200,000 domestic related calls annually, which averages to more than 500 domestic calls every day. Tragically, there has been an annual average of 33 domestic violence homicides in Chicago over the last ten years. The DFSS Division on Domestic Violence (DDV) coordinates Chicago's response to the domestic violence crisis. The domestic violence help line receives between 25,000 and 30,000 calls annually.

**Immigrant community:** Chicago's vibrant economy and available opportunities is a magnet for immigrants from around the world. According to 2013 ACS 5 year estimates, Chicago is home to 585,784 foreign-born residents. The Asian population growth rate, which grew by 23% since 2000, has been the most rapid. In addition, Latinos now comprise 28.7% of the Chicago's total population. Also, homeownership within the Latino population grew by approximately 20% between 2000 and 2013. Despite this growth, homeownership continues to be out of reach for many immigrants, particularly those who are homeless and economically distressed.

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

City departments that administer supportive service programs regularly engage with citizen groups, external advocates and community-based organizations to ensure programs meet the needs of the community. Department staff participate in taskforces, committees, and councils. City departments are in constant dialogue with their non-profit service providers across programs to ensure that programs respond to community needs and follow best practices.

**Elderly and Persons with physical and/or developmental disabilities:** Senior citizens often have difficulty maintaining residence in their homes because of increasing costs, the need for home repairs, and/or changes in physical health. City assistance is designed to help seniors "age in place" (remain in their communities and live as independently as possible). Elderly households also tend to be low-income and have among the highest incidences of excessive cost burden.

In estimating the housing needs of the disabled, data is collected by the Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) operated as part of the State of Illinois' Aging and Disability Network. The ADRC is a

network of aging and disability agencies working in a coordinated effort to provide individuals with integrated access to public benefit programs, community-based services, long-term options and supports. Through the ADRC, the general public including persons with disabilities and older adults can receive information and services from a centralized source rather than contacting multiple organizations.

**Persons with mental health disabilities:** Services include subsidized prescription medication or assistance to patients who are not able to afford medications to enroll in indigent pharmacy programs to receive medication at no cost from pharmaceutical companies. In addition, CDPH provides assistance with housing applications to adults with mental illness, available through the Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health. Psychiatric staff schedules are rotated between centers to ensure that every center has a psychiatrist at least once a week. Administrative support work is also divided among administrative staff to efficiently cover all mental health centers.

**Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults, and stalking:** DFSS' Family Violence Prevention programs offer supportive services that empower and build self-sufficiency of victims and strengthen their problem-solving capabilities and are provided through the following models: Counseling and Case Management, Legal Advocacy and Case Management, Resource Information Advocates, Legal Services and Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Centers.

**Immigrant community:** The housing needs of Immigrants offer key challenges to those seeking out permanent living arrangements as well as supportive housing providers in Chicago. In addition to obtaining more stabilized housing, immigrants with limited English speaking capabilities may require additional assistance in navigating federal and state government agencies. Programs which offer such public benefits as Medicaid; Housing Vouchers; Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); and other in-kind programs may be inaccessible to newly arrived individuals in Chicago due to language barriers and lack of knowledge. Integration into the community has also proven to be challenging for homeless immigrants as they strive to obtain acceptance and the necessary supports to obtain and sustain housing within their communities.

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

From 2007-2011, the number of HIV infection diagnoses fell from 1,180 to 1,008, a decrease of 15%. Despite this positive trend, Chicago continues to have significantly higher rates of HIV than the country overall. Chicago's 2011 HIV prevalence rate is three times greater than the national rate, while new HIV infection and AIDS diagnosis rates are both at least double. As of December 2013, over 12,000 HIV cases and nearly 16,000 AIDS cases have been reported in the Chicago EMSA. The EMSA accounts for 82% of the HIV/AIDS cases reported in Illinois and the city of Chicago accounts for 79% of the of the HIV/AIDS cases within the EMSA.

There are significant racial and ethnic disparities of HIV infections in Chicago. Rates of new HIV diagnoses in 2011 in Chicago were highest among non-Hispanic Blacks, more than double that of Hispanics and over three times higher than that of Whites. The overall number of reported HIV cases among non-Hispanic Blacks is twice that of non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics, despite similar populations levels among these groups. There are also considerable differences in HIV trends by age group. Between 2007 and 2011, the number of HIV infection diagnoses increased on average by 5% for those ages 20-24, while all other age groups experienced decreases during this same time period.

Males are disproportionately affected by HIV. In 2011, males accounted for 81.1% of HIV infection diagnosis. Approximately 54.9% of male HIV diagnoses occurred among non-Hispanic Blacks. Non-Hispanic Black females are also more impacted as they made up 74% of new female HIV infections.

Community area data shows that the HIV/AIDS epidemic is concentrated in distinct areas. The highest HIV prevalence rates were identified in the north, west, central, southwest and south regions of the city, including Uptown, Edgewater, East Garfield Park, Lakeview, Rogers Park, Washington Park, Near South Side, Grand Boulevard and Woodlawn.

**Discussion:**

In 2013, the City's HOPWA program provided HIV housing and support services to 1,720 eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS within the EMSA. The 1,720 eligible HOPWA clients received HIV housing assistance from our three service categories: facility-based housing assistance, housing information services, and tenant-based rental assistance. HIV housing services were also provided to 243 HOPWA client's beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are any other members of the household (with or without HIV) who benefitted from the assistance. The beneficiaries have access to support services, except for medical care and treatment. In 2013, 778 HOPWA-eligible individuals received facility-based housing assistance and rental assistance, which includes short-term rent, mortgage, and utilities assistance. Of these individuals, 75% were Black/African American; 16% were White, 7% were Latino/Hispanic, and 2% identified as Multi-Racial.

There were 573 male participants, 185 female, 20 transgender. Thirty-one percent of male participants were between ages of 31-50 and 29% were 51 years or older. Approximately 10% of female participants were between ages of 31-50 and 7% were 51 years or older. Of the 20 transgender participants, 9 were under 18 years old.



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

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:**

The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) addresses the physical improvement or replacement of City-owned infrastructure and facilities. Capital improvements are projects with long useful lives that maintain, upgrade or replace public infrastructure and public service providing facilities. Each year, the City of Chicago produces a CIP, a spending "blueprint" based upon the most current revenue projections and project priorities. Continued investments in infrastructure and facilities are critical to support and enhance neighborhoods, stimulate the economy and improve services. Planning for capital improvements is an ongoing process.

The CIP is not intended to be an all-inclusive inventory of the City's capital needs for the upcoming five years. It is a document that outlines planned capital improvements, given the projection of available financial resources. The revenue for the CIP is generated from general obligation bonds, tax increment financing, revenue bonds in the case of Water, Sewer and Aviation improvements and state and federal funding for transportation improvements. Funding is also provided from private sources that utilize special assessments such as the shared sidewalk program.

### **How were these needs determined?**

Although the City has not identified public facilities as a priority need in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, as the City's infrastructure ages and as needs change, capital programs and priorities may be adjusted. New construction may be required to accommodate increased demand or replace aging facilities while existing infrastructure requires periodic rehabilitation, replacement or other improvements to protect the City's previous investments.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

In the Spring of 2012, Mayor Rahm Emanuel launched "Building a New Chicago" infrastructure plan, which is the most comprehensive infrastructure plan in Chicago's history. It involves an unprecedented level of coordination between multiple City departments, sister agencies, and private sector utilities. The \$7 billion, 10-year program will touch nearly every aspect of the City's infrastructure network and create more than 30,000 jobs. Building a new Chicago will repair critical infrastructure, modernize neighborhoods, and prepare for Chicago's future.

The 2013 Capital Improvement Program allocates more than \$2.3 billion toward the replacement, rehabilitation or expansion of the City of Chicago's infrastructure and public facilities. Bond funds account for 53 percent (\$1.2 billion) of the anticipated revenue. City funds account for 16.5 percent (\$391 million). Federal sources will finance 16.6 percent (\$393.7 million). Other funds including private contributions account for 2 percent (\$47 million), State funds are expected to finance 5 percent (\$116 million) and TIF funds are expected to finance 7 percent (\$160 million).

The plan was developed in response to the significant aging infrastructure in disrepair and the negative impacts it may bring to the local economy. Improved infrastructure will help to stabilize distressed low-income neighborhoods and improve the quality of life of residents. There is a need to prevent the spread of blighted conditions in community areas with large concentrations of foreclosed and abandoned properties. To address these conditions, the City will target increased community enhancement services provided by the Department of Streets and Sanitation in low-income community areas. These services will include graffiti removal, rodent abatement and tree planting.

**How were these needs determined?**

Additional public improvement unmet needs were identified through a needs assessment conducted by the City in response to the April 2013 presidentially declared rain storm. In its CDBG-DR Action Plan and Substantial Amendment, the City identified 17 sewer replacement projects in low- and moderate-income community areas and detailed the analysis used to determine the infrastructure projects considered high priority following the April 2013 flooding.

First, the City used a hydraulic citywide trunk sewer computer model to evaluate existing flood risk and determine the most effective infrastructure replacement projects. The model contains three basic components. The first is the existing sewer pipe network in the City of Chicago. The second component included in the model is the land use factors that determine runoff. This includes the amount and location of impervious or paved surfaces, the features that restrict flows and the number of building downspouts that are disconnected from the sewer system. The third component of the model is the amount of rainfall that is expected from different types of storms. The City used its computer sewer model to analyze areas of flood risk following the April 2013 storms. The City identified areas that have insufficient sewer capacity and were inundated during these rain storms. When sewers are inundated, the stormwater runoff backs up out of the sewers and flows back into basements and streets. Each of the 17 projects is located in an area that has insufficient sewer capacity and contains a flood risk that was exceeded by the volume of rainfall received during the April 2013 storms.

Second, the City examined calls received to the City's 311 system. The City tracked two types of calls to 311 related to flooding: water-in-basement and water-in-street. The City evaluated 311 calls during the events of April 17-18, 2013 to understand which areas experienced flooding. Each of the 17 sewer projects selected for CDBG-DR funding is located adjacent to areas that had reported flooding to the City's 311 system.

Third, the City evaluated the areas of Chicago that received a high volume of applications for FEMA Individual Assistance in connection with the storm. Since these applications were made for funding in response to flood damage, the City believes that this data set is a good proxy for actual flooding occurrences. Specifically, the City evaluated those zip codes that received higher rates of applications and compared those to the level of basement flooding risk from the city's hydraulic computer sewer model and the occurrence of 311 calls during the storms. Each of the 17 sewer projects selected for

CDBG-DR funding is located within zip codes that had high levels of applications for FEMA Individual Assistance.

In addition, to address the recurring flooding problem in the Albany Park community area, the City's is working on engineering a diversion tunnel that will help alleviate the flooding of the portions of the North Branch Chicago River that are near Albany Park and led to the 2013 flooding as well as previous floods. The tunnel is 18 feet in diameter, 120 feet underground, and carved into rock. The City is planning to construct this tunnel because it would reduce flooding without buyouts, relocations, or construction of a wall through the neighborhood. In the Albany Park area that would benefit from this tunnel project, there are areas that are mapped by FEMA in the 1% (or a 1% likelihood of occurring in a given year) and .02% floodplains. Approximately 72 buildings are mapped in the 1% floodplain and 440 are mapped in the .02% floodplain. The vast majority of the homes located in the 1% floodplain were damaged from the storm on April 18, 2013.

**Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

Chicago's special needs populations, as well as low and moderate income households have a variety of public service needs. The following are the public service needs identified through the ConPlan planning process:

- Social services for domestic violence survivors and their families
- Mental health services for adults and children
- Primary health services for the homeless and persons living with HIV/AIDS
- Senior services
- Services for persons with disabilities
- Job training and placement services
- Homeless services

**How were these needs determined?**

Historically, the need for public services has been a high priority in Chicago. Citizen input received from annual public hearings and through the CDAC has affirmed this as most of the comments received speak to the lack of resources available for basic needs: housing, shelters, jobs, health services, and other services. City lead departments' collaboration with local providers who serve the residents in need has also helped to identify priority services. For the 2015-2019 ConPlan process, the City administered a survey to Chicago residents and service providers to learn which service areas deserve the most attention.

The survey revealed the following services in most demand:

Residents Service Providers

Youth Services – 76% Youth Services – 73%

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Workforce Services – 60% Workforce Services – 60%

Health Services – 55% Affordable Housing Development – 57%

Affordable Housing Preservation – 54% Affordable Housing Assistance – 55%

Infrastructure – 53% Homeless Services and Prevention – 52%

Affordable Housing Assistance – 53% Affordable Housing Preservation – 51%

Affordable Housing Development – 51%

Homeless Services and Prevention – 51%

Based upon this information, the City will continue to make public services for at-risk populations a high priority need and allocate entitlement grant funding to public service activities in these areas with the exception of youth services. The City will use local funds to continue to provide services to youth.

## Housing Market Analysis

### MA-05 Overview

#### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The 2008 housing market crisis significantly impacted Chicago communities. The housing collapse caused thousands of foreclosures which drove down property values throughout Chicago and halted market-rate construction. It also reversed the trend of easy access to credit and increasing homeownership experienced in the years leading up to the crisis. An analysis conducted by the Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University examined the Chicago housing market following the crisis and identified shifting demand for renter- and owner-occupied housing and its impact on the supply of affordable housing.

The following are some of the key findings identified during the 2007-2011 period:

- 1.) The number of renter-occupied households in Chicago increased by 10.3%, while the number of owner-occupied households decreased by 11.6%.
- 2.) There is geographic variation in the demand for renter- and owner-occupied housing by community area. Areas that were harder hit by foreclosures experienced declines in both renter- and owner-occupied households.
- 3.) Renters earning less than 50% of AMI accounted for 70% of the increase in renter households.
- 4.) The share of younger renter households (ages 25-34) increased faster than any other age group.
- 5.) The supply of affordable rental housing did not meet the need among lower-income groups. The gap between the supply of and demand for affordable housing increased by 8% between 2007 and 2011.
- 6.) The cost burden of renting a home increased across all income groups. The lack of adequate affordable housing impacts lower-income groups most; they will pay a higher share of monthly income on rent.

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

### Introduction:

This section describes the significant characteristics of the Chicago housing market, including the number and type of housing units and the availability of housing.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	309,210	26%
1-unit, attached structure	43,146	4%
2-4 units	380,316	32%
5-19 units	181,871	15%
20 or more units	281,031	23%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,834	0%
Total	1,198,408	100%

**Table 31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 ACS

### Number of Housing Units

According to 2007-2011 ACS data, there were 1,198,408 housing units in Chicago. Approximately 32% of units were in 2-4 unit buildings while 26% of units consisted of single-unit structures. Properties with 20 or more units were the third largest property types at 23% of the total.

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	6,041	1%	56,398	10%
1 bedroom	39,968	8%	163,285	30%

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	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
2 bedrooms	150,963	31%	193,471	35%
3 or more bedrooms	287,150	59%	133,470	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>484,122</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>546,624</b>	<b>99%</b>

**Table 32 – Unit Size by Tenure**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 ACS

### Unit Size by Tenure

Units with three or more bedrooms comprised the largest percentage of owner-occupied properties at 59% of the total. This was followed by units with two bedrooms at 31%. Units with no bedrooms comprised the smallest percentage of owner-occupied properties at 1%.

For renters, the percentage of unit size was more evenly spread. Units with two bedroom comprised 35%, units with 1 bedroom comprised 30% and units with 3 or more bedrooms comprised 24% of renter occupied properties. The percentage of units with no bedrooms was higher for renters than for owners at 10%.

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

The DPD Multi-Family Financing Program subsidizes the financing of acquisition, preservation, rehabilitation and new construction activities for rental housing development projects (five unit minimum). Developments typically range from 60-100 units, built in a single building or on scattered sites, for a single-use or mixed-use and are either 100% affordable or for mixed-income households. The program assists developers with financing by providing public funds and other subsidies that are necessary to pay a portion of project-specific costs of rehabilitating or constructing rental apartments within the city. The sources of financing include low-income housing tax credits, federal, state and local funds, Tax Increment Financing (TIF), city land and private activity and tax-exempt bonds. In 2013, DPD used these sources to create or preserve 11,626 units of affordable housing.

The following funding sources are used to target specific income levels:

**HOME:** HOME-assisted developments target the very-low income households earning less than 30% of HUD AMI.

**CDBG:** CDBG funds target developments in which at least 51% of the total units within the project will be occupied by low- and moderate-income households within the 0-50% AMI.

**Local Funds:** The Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (The Trust Fund) provides rental subsidies to 2700 households living below 30% of the AMI in each year of this ConPlan. The Trust Fund is funded through local and state revenues and provides permanent housing opportunities to low-income households through its relationship with more than 600 properties. More than 40% of the units funded provide housing to special needs populations including the homeless and those living with HIV/AIDS. The Trust Fund will provide loans/grants that provide long-term financing and create 20 units per year for households living below 30% AMI. This investment in rental property developments provides affordability for 15-30 years.

**New Markets Tax Credits:** The Chicago Development Fund (CDF), a non-profit entity administered by the City, provides New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) assistance to challenging development projects that create substantial positive community impacts. CDF's federal allocation of NMTCs can be used to provide capital at below-market terms to industrial, commercial, institutional, and mixed-use real estate projects located in "Areas of Greater Economic Distress" within Chicago. CDF seeks to assist projects within the following categories:

- community and cultural facility projects which provide substantial benefits to low-income persons and residents of low-income communities;
- grocery-anchored retail developments which help to alleviate "food desert" conditions, and
- expansion or rehabilitation of industrial facilities.

CDF prioritizes projects requesting assistance by primarily using the following criteria:

- level of community impact,
- demonstrated need for assistance,
- conformance with City and CDF policy goals,
- compatibility with NMTC financing structure, and
- insufficiency of other programs, such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF), as an assistance tool.
- 

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

The City is a partner organization of the Preservation Compact which brings together the region's public, private and non-profit leaders to preserve affordable multifamily rental housing in Cook County. The Preservation Compact was formed in 2007 to respond to growing losses in the region's affordable rental housing. The Preservation Compact has identified 50 buildings with 6,651 subsidized, affordable units that are in jeopardy of being lost over the next 5 years due to the expiration of affordability agreements and contracts.



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

Chicago's total population declined 7% between 2000 and 2010 thus reducing the demand for housing through most of the city. However, the demand for affordable rental housing increased, exceeding supply for this type of housing. The gap between supply and the demand in 2011 was over 118,000 for affordable rental housing, an increase of 8 percent over the gap in 2007.

DPD's Bouncing Back plan was designed to support housing markets throughout the city by creating more localized strategies that fit the needs of each neighborhood. To increase property values in certain neighborhoods the City plans to streamline the sale of vacant City-owned lands. The City has also implemented programs to provide a backstop for the value of buildings that fill the needs of renters with low to moderate income.

**Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

Despite improvements, affordable housing continues to be in high need throughout Chicago but not enough supply exists to keep up with the demand. Between 2007 and 2011, Chicago saw its renter household population increase by 10.3 percent, or 52,000 households. This increase was driven primarily by an increase in low-income renters. In fact, 70 percent of the increase in the renter household population was renters making less than 50 percent of area median income. The growth in demand for affordable rental housing outpaced the growth in supply by 8 percent between 2007 and 2011. This ongoing gap between demand for and supply of affordable rental housing puts upward pressure on rents and contributes to more low-income renters paying a higher share of their income towards rent.

**Discussion**

The City continues to address the impacts from the 2008 collapse of the housing market through its newest five year affordable housing plan. The collapse caused tens of thousands of foreclosures which drove down property values and brought market-rate construction to a halt. As a result, financing became more restrictive. More than 60% of all sales in 2010 were classified as distressed and in high foreclosure communities. Although Chicago's total population declined 7% between 2000 and 2010 and total demand for housing through most of the city decreased, the demand for affordable rental housing increased, exceeding supply.

The City works to provide more affordable housing through the Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO). The ARO requires residential developments that receive city financial assistance or involve city-owned land to provide a percentage of units at affordable prices. The ordinance applies to residential developments of 10 or more units and requires that developers provide 10 percent of their units at affordable prices. Units built under the ARO are required to remain affordable over time.

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

### Introduction

Between 2000 and 2011, the cost of housing significantly increased for renters and homeowners. The median home value increased 81% while the median contract rent increased 44%. During this same time, median household income declined, especially among the lower- and middle-income households, making it much more difficult for individuals to buy or rent a home. By 2011, the homeownership rate in Chicago decreased to 44.2% from a peak of 49.9% in 2007. Chicago lost more than 59,000 ownership households from 2007 to 2011 while the number of rental households grew by more than 51,000 units.

Fair Market monthly rents in Chicago are only slightly lower than HUD High Home Rents. For 4 bedroom households, monthly rents are higher than HUD High Home Rents.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	144,300	260,800	81%
Median Contract Rent	543	783	44%

**Table 33 – Cost of Housing**

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	95,054	17.4%
\$500-999	307,478	56.3%
\$1,000-1,499	95,981	17.6%
\$1,500-1,999	32,534	6.0%
\$2,000 or more	15,577	2.9%
Total	546,624	100.0%

**Table 34 - Rent Paid**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 ACS

**Housing Affordability**

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	42,925	No Data
50% HAMFI	123,730	18,610
80% HAMFI	335,045	71,660
100% HAMFI	No Data	114,965
Total	501,700	205,235

**Table 35 – 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	717	815	966	1,231	1,436
High HOME Rent	741	842	982	1,247	1,371
Low HOME Rent	663	711	853	985	1,100

**Table 36 – Monthly Rent**

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

**Source:**

**Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?**

No, the City strives to expand affordable housing throughout Chicago through the use of incentives including finding ways to work with banks and other lenders to invest in more affordable housing. The City will continue to strategically decrease the foreclosure rate with the support of HUD-certified housing agency counseling. The City also continues to work with banks and other lenders in order to

reduce foreclosure rates. These are measures to ensure that affordable housing exists to those of low- and middle-income. Rental assistance programs will continue to assist low-income households to ensure they will not be burdened by housing cost. The City's ARO requires developers to make 10% of their housing project into affordable housing if they are to build ten or more units on purchased government owned land.

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

As rents increase they become less affordable to low- and moderate-income families. As more homeowners lose their homes through foreclosure and become renters, the pool of households in need of affordable housing becomes greater. As demand for rental housing increases, rents will rise and become less affordable to the lowest income populations.

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

In some communities HOME rents are market rents. In those communities, HOME-funded projects can provide decent affordable housing without additional subsidy to households with incomes between 50% to 60% of AMI. However, in some communities rents are much higher and it is difficult to provide affordable housing units in those markets without rental subsidies to these low-income households. In all communities, it is the lowest income populations that fall below 50% of AMI that require rental subsidy to afford rental housing financed with HOME funds.

The City combines its various funding sources with other funders' sources to create and provide affordable housing to a mix of income levels in development projects. Layering funding sources from a variety of funders helps the City create affordable housing in many rental markets at various income levels.

**Discussion**

In an effort to most effectively and efficiently deploy scarce public resources, the City will implement a number of strategies focused on layering funding sources and leveraging private development capital and partnerships to address development needs in City neighborhoods. The City's Micro-Markets Recovery Program, for example, utilizes a combination of publicly funded purchase assistance and home improvement grants to leverage private lending and investment capital to facilitate the redevelopment of vacant residential properties in targeted neighborhoods and acquisition assistance resources through the City's authority to obtain control of distressed and nuisance properties. This allows public resources to assist more units of housing while simultaneously encouraging increased private investment in struggling local markets.

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

### Introduction

The following section describes the characteristics of the housing stock in Chicago including the age, condition, and number of units affected by lead-based paint hazards. The number of vacant and abandoned units and housing rehabilitation needs are also discussed.

### Definitions

The City defines "deterioration" as a building that no longer meets the minimum standard of Title 13 of the Chicago Building Code, which is for the protection and promotion of public health, safety and welfare. The City further defines "deterioration and dilapidation" as a building or structure that contains any violation of a health, fire, electrical, plumbing, building or zoning provision of this code which is imminently dangerous and hazardous.

These conditions exist as a result of aging housing stock that has deteriorated due of maintenance and upkeep by property owners. As a result, the City has identified Low/Mod areas with an excessive number of complaint driven calls for services as areas of Blight and Deterioration.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	192,742	40%	262,989	48%
With two selected Conditions	9,587	2%	21,630	4%
With three selected Conditions	758	0%	2,061	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	283	0%
No selected Conditions	281,035	58%	259,661	48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>484,122</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>546,624</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 37 - Condition of Units**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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**Year Unit Built**

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	41,205	9%	36,683	7%
1980-1999	35,884	7%	49,914	9%
1950-1979	158,255	33%	157,185	29%
Before 1950	248,778	51%	302,842	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>484,122</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>546,624</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 38 – Year Unit Built**

**Data**      2007-2011 CHAS

**Source:**

**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	407,033	84%	460,027	84%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	14,640	3%	10,505	2%

**Table 39 – 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	14,250	4,750	19,000

	<b>Suitable for Rehabilitation</b>	<b>Not Suitable for Rehabilitation</b>	<b>Total</b>
Abandoned Vacant Units	1,200	400	1,600
REO Properties	5,900	3,600	9,500
Abandoned REO Properties	175	25	200

**Table 40 - Vacant Units**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**  
Estimated Vacant Units

### **Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation**

There is a strong need for owner and rental household rehabilitation in the city of Chicago. Approximately 40% of homeowners and 48% of renters have reported at least one major condition or problem on their property in need of repair. Since over 50% of homes and rental units were built before 1950 these problems will continue to worsen and the number of homes needing repair assistance will likely increase.

The vacant unit information provided in Table 38 is estimated based on surveys completed by the Department of Planning and Development’s community partners that help to administer citywide foreclosure and neighborhood stabilization initiatives.

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

Based upon the most recent data available from the National Survey of Lead and Allergens in Housing, there are approximately 50,000 housing units with children less than 6 years of age in Chicago that contain significant lead based paint hazards. Although the number of low- or moderate-income households impacted is not known, there are known high risk community areas that are low-income. These communities include Englewood, Austin, Lawndale, and Chatham. A map of all community areas targeted for lead-based hazards is found below. A significant amount of the housing stock built before 1950 is concentrated in these areas.

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

**Introduction**

This section describes the number and condition of available public housing units for public housing residents.

**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	0	1,288	21,297	50,135	1,537	48,598	1,832	3,278	6,489
# of accessible units			105						
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

**Table 41 – 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:**

CHA currently has 21,189 public housing units including those offline and unavailable for occupancy. This number includes all standing public housing units.

CHA public housing units are categorized in two ways:

**Online/Leasable Units:** 18,303 units-All occupied units plus those that are vacant but available for occupancy/leasing. CHA's vacancy rate is calculated based on online, leasable units.

**Offline Units:** 2,886 units -Units unavailable for occupancy and offline for HUD-approved reasons such as pending demolition/disposition, ADA modification, routine or major capital maintenance, non-dwelling use on-site employee use, relocation resources, and pending redevelopment.

CHA public housing properties are inspected regularly. The frequencies of inspections vary by property and the most recent inspection score. Properties with high or passing inspection scores are inspected less frequently than properties with low or failing scores. The most recent average inspection score for CHA public housing properties was 85 points out of a possible 100 points.

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**Public Housing Condition**

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
ABLA / Brooks Homes	89b
Ada S. Dennison-McKinley	95a
Albany Terrace	72b
Alfreda Barnett Duster	80a
Altgeld Gardens / Phillip Murray	96c
Archer Courts Phase 2	85a
Armour Square	93b
Bridgeport Homes	91c
Britton Budd	87a
Cabrini Rowhouses	75c
Caroline Hedger	83c
Coleman Place	99a
Daniel Hudson Burnham	87c
Dearborn Homes	89c
Domain Lofts	86a
Edith Spurlock Sampson	67c
Elizabeth Davis	89b
Elizabeth Woods	89b
Flannery Apartments	88b
Fountain View	74c
Hansberry Square	91c

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Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Harry Schneider	91b
Hattie Callner	99b
Hilliard Phase 1 - Family	70b
Hilliard Phase 1 - Senior	80b
Hilliard Phase 2 - Family	75c
Hilliard Phase 2 - Senior	79b
Horner / Westhaven	80c
Irene McCoy Gaines	94b
Jackson Square West End	81c
Jazz on the Boulevard	88c
Judge Green	95b
Judge Fisher	84b
Judge Slater	63c
Kenneth Campbell	94b
Keystone Place	77c
Lake Parc Place	69c
Lake Park Crescent	93b
Lake Park Crescent Condos FS	87b
Las Americas	86b
Lathrop Homes	70c
Lawndale Gardens	95c
Legends South-Mahalia Place	92b

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Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Legends South-Savoy Square	93b
Lidia Pucinska	76b
Lincoln Perry and Lincoln Perry Annex	85c
Long Life	91b
Lorraine Hansberry	88b
Lowden Homes	98c
Mahalia Jackson	83b
Major Lawrence	78c
Margaret Day Blake	89c
Maria Diaz Martinez	80a
Mary Hartwell Catherwood	85b
Mary Jane Richardson	66b
Minnie Ripperton	78b
Mohawk North	83b
Mohawk Partner	98a
North Town Village I	96b
North Town Village II	90c
Oakwood Shores (P2B)	96b
Oakwood Shores 1A	95b
Oakwood Shores 1B	90c
Oakwood Shores 2A	85b
Old Town Square	95b

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Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Old Town Villages	87b
One South Leavitt	80b
Orchard Park	77c
Park Boulevard	86b
Parkside of Old Town	94b
Parkside Phase 1B Rental	82b
Patrick Sullivan	76c
PII Southern Region	90a
Quincy	73c
Renaissance North	94b
River Village North	78c
River Village South	96a
Roosevelt Square	88c
Roosevelt Square Phase II	90b
Scattered Sites - North Central	71c
(Northwest)	69c
Scattered Sites - Northeast	80c
Scattered Sites - Southeast	69c
Scattered Sites - West	70c
Scattered Sites South West	70b
St. Edmunds Meadows	96a
The Kenmore	79c

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Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
The Langston	73c
The Larrabee	99a
The Pershing	93b
The Pomeroy	87c
Trumbull Park	83c
Vivian Carter	89b
Vivian Gordon Harsh	95c
Washington Park	92c
Wentworth Gardens	86c
West End	81b
West End Phase II	70c
West Haven Park Towers	86b
Westhaven Park Phase IIB	92c
Westhaven Park Phase IIC	98a
Wicker Park and Wicker Park Annex	94a
William Castleman	77c
William Jones	88b
Zelda Ormes	90b

**Table 42 - Public Housing Condition**

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

CHA continually strives to maintain current housing stock. In addition to routine property maintenance, CHA plans to begin or complete the following capital maintenance and other rehabilitation projects in 2014:

- Life safety code compliance work at various senior housing sites, to be completed by end of 2014.
- Modifications at various CHA-owned non-dwelling spaces to meet ADA compliance.
- ADA modifications to family housing properties at Lowden Homes, Brooks Homes, and Horner-Westhaven.

Major capital maintenance in CHA's scattered site properties including renovation of vacant offline units.

Mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and/or envelope improvements to several senior buildings including Caroline Hedger Apartments, Patrick Sullivan Apartments, Daniel Hudson Burnham Apartments, Judge Slater Apartments and Annex, Major Lawrence Apartments, Long Life Apartments, Lincoln Perry Apartments and Annex, Armour Square Apartments and Annex, and Minnie Ripperton Apartments.

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

CHA is in the final stages of developing a new service model in line with Plan Forward: Communities that Work. The new model will provide services to more residents, including some HCV residents, and will better tailor services to need with a focus on adult education and employment, youth and clinical services. CHA will fully transition to the new model in 2014, which includes allowing HCV residents to take advantage of certain education and workforce programs, including the City Colleges of Chicago program that allows residents to attend certificate and degree programs at no cost after financial aid, and Transitional Jobs and On-the-Job Training programs through workforce providers. This aspect of the new model was put in place in 2013.

Tailored services that focus case coordination services and outreach on families who retain a right of return and those with at least one unemployed adult. Families in which all adults are working will still be able to access all services upon request, but unlike in the past they will only receive direct outreach if they have a lease violation or youth eligible to participate in programs.

Like the previous model, the new model will continue to offer ongoing workforce development programs, youth programs and clinical/mental health services available to all public housing residents.

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

**Introduction:**

The following section discusses the facilities, housing, and supportive services available that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, and veterans and their families. The services include both targeted services to vulnerable populations and mainstream services such as health, mental health, and employment services.

**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)	357	0	2,795	2,811	12
Households with Only Adults	1,691	0	396	778	9
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	2,277	0
Veterans	0	0	253	847	0
Unaccompanied Youth	94	0	274	20	0

**Table 43 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**



**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**

Mainstream services are services that are offered by the non-homeless services systems that are available to support individuals experiencing homelessness. These resources complement the system of care specifically funded to target homeless persons. While many housing and shelter programs also provide a range of health, mental health and employment services, homeless individuals and families also rely on other mainstream networks for such services. With the passage of the Affordable Care Act and subsequent expansion of Medicaid in the State of Illinois, many households seek preventative and long-term health and mental health care through the Cook County Health and Hospital System and newly established Coordinated Care Entities. For employment, the City of Chicago, through DFSS co-locates employment services targeted to homeless individuals at its six community service centers.

In coordination with the CoC, the City through DFSS, is the primary funder of emergency and interim housing for homeless individuals and families in Chicago. Both types of temporary housing options focus on assessing the service needs of residents and either making appropriate referrals to other providers or offering supportive services at the residential program. Additionally, the City funds supportive services that move persons who are currently homeless toward housing stability and self-sufficiency using a range of permanent housing models. Several funding streams support services and facilities for homeless individuals at the City level (CDBG, ESG Program, Community Services Block Grant, Illinois Department of Human Services' Emergency and Transitional Housing Program, and local funding).

**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.**

Outreach and Engagement Mobile Outreach

Targeted outreach and engagement 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, through mobile outreach teams dispatched to respond to non-life threatening requests for assistance. Services include: shelter placement, transportation, well-being checks, emergency food provisions, assistance for victims of fire and other disasters, and extreme weather response, that includes transport to warming and cooling centers.

Outreach and Engagement Programs

Three subcategories: Daytime Supportive Service Centers, drop-in centers where services include physical, psychological and housing needs assessments; Mobile Outreach Engagement focusing on street-based outreach; and Airport Outreach Engagement targeting homeless persons at Chicago's airports or other mass transit.

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### Overnight Shelter

Overnight shelter services are provided to adults and youth on a nightly basis for up to twelve consecutive hours. Clients are engaged in accessing supportive services and for rapid re-housing options.

### Interim Housing

The “housing first” model, this program focuses on rapid re-housing while working to progressively reduce the amount of time people spend homeless. Emphasizing permanent housing placements supplemented with services focusing on client stabilization, assessment, and referrals.

### Specialized Services

These include employment and substance abuse, to address a client’s specific barriers to achieving housing stability that are not immediately addressed by existing community supports.

### Rapid Re-housing

Tenant-based rental assistance is provided for households who have already fallen into homelessness to transition as quickly as possible into permanent housing by providing security deposits and/or short-term rent assistance.

### Permanent Supportive Housing Services

These services are offered to help clients maintain residential stability in permanent supportive housing.

### Shelter Plus Care

Rental subsidies are paired with a range of supportive services for disabled homeless individuals or families, including chronically homeless.

### Permanent Housing with Short-Term Support

Assistance (up to 24 months) with housing and supportive services is provided with the goal of lease assumption at market rate after clients are transitioned out.

### Safe Havens

These include open-stay, on-demand, and service-enriched housing program for persons with mental illness or dual disorders. Safe Havens are considered permanent housing.

### Age-Appropriate Stable Housing for Unaccompanied Youth

These facilities serve homeless youth ages 18 through 25 that are not wards of the state. Services are delivered in shared living arrangements or in clustered apartments with on-site supportive services and community-based linkages, 24-hour access to staff, services and crisis intervention. Services also focus on independent living skills.

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### The Jesse Brown VA Medical Center and other veteran-serving programs

The Supportive Services to Veteran Families program offers rapid re-housing assistance, the Grant and Per Diem program and contract transitional housing programs offer transitional housing options, and the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program provides permanent supportive housing and services to veterans who are highly vulnerable. Two veteran services centers provide employment, housing information and benefit assistance.

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

### Introduction:

This section describes the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing and programs.

### HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	505
PH in facilities	916
STRMU	134
ST or TH facilities	134
PH placement	942

**Table 44– HOPWA Assistance Baseline**

Alternate Data Source

Name:

HOPWA CAPER and

HOPWA Beneficiary

Verification WS

**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**

In addition to housing assistance, people living with HIV/AIDS are assessed to determine additional needs or issues. The HOPWA-funded agencies provide access to supportive services to each program participant. The support services include (but are not limited to): health, mental health assessment, permanent housing placement, drug and alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, day care, nutritional services, assistance in gaining access to local, state and federal government benefits and services, child care, education, employment assistance, legal services, transportation, and life skills management. The

needs of the clients are determined by their intake assessment. The needs for the overall HOPWA program are determined by participation in planning groups and through local area housing advocacy efforts and legislative hearings geared toward improving access to affordable housing and access to supportive services.

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

The Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) Division of Mental Health provides a safety net for residents who have few or no resources to pay for outpatient mental health services. Supportive services are provided to adults who are seriously mentally ill, who may be discharged from the State inpatient psychiatric hospital, are homeless, are undocumented or are referred by a family or friend. The mental health clinics would refer any persons returning from mental and physical health institutions that require supportive housing to the Department of Family and Support Services network of supportive housing programs.

**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)**

DFSS domestic violence services such as counseling, case management, legal advocacy and legal representation seeks to keep domestic violence victims and children safely in their own homes, instead of being forced to flee into shelters. For example, legal advocacy and legal representation can help a victim seek a remedy for exclusive possession of the home with an order of protection. That remedy would order the abuser to leave the home and allow the victim and children to remain.

DFSS's Senior Services division administers the State's Ombudsman program to monitor the needs of seniors in nursing homes, supportive living, and assisted living. DFSS also facilitates a Well-Being Task Force that has trained 29,000 government and community fieldworkers to look for vulnerable seniors. A goal of the Task Force is to reduce self-neglect situations among at-risk seniors.

As part of this, the Ombudsman program and Well-Being Task force identifies seniors in need of services. Seniors identified at risk due to mental illness, dual diagnosis, self-neglect, or who are frail are connected to the DFSS Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) program for access to community-based services and supports to help them stay in their homes as long as possible. Some of these services and supports include in-home counseling, psychiatric services, in-home medical care, home repair, friendly visiting, home health orders, money management, medication monitoring, telephone reassurance, escort service, transportation assistance, translation assistance, benefit advocacy assistance, respite, small home modifications, home delivered meals, and chore services. The recipients

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of these critical services are usually in the greatest social, physical and economic need, are minorities; and/or have incomes below poverty.

**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))**

This is not applicable to Chicago.

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

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

Often public policies created to revitalize communities and increase economic development have a negative impact on affordable housing. In response, the City has implemented many affordable housing programs and incentives. The ARO applies to residential developments of 10 or more units and requires that developers to set aside 10% of residential units as affordable housing or contribute \$100,000 per required unit to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. For projects receiving financial assistance from the City, 20% of the units must be affordable.

Projects are generally subject to ARO if they include 10 or more residential units AND:

- receive a zoning change that: permits a higher floor area ratio (FAR) changes from a non-residential to a residential use; permits residential uses on ground floor, where that use was not allowed;
- include land purchased from the City (even if purchase was at the appraised value); receive financial assistance from the City; OR are part of a planned Development (PD) in a downtown zoning district.
- for-sale units produced through the ARO must be affordable to households at or below 100% of AMI. Rental units must be affordable to households earning up to 60% of AMI.

Units built under the ARO are required to remain affordable over time. Some units will have recapture mortgages to regulate the long-term affordability. At the time of purchase, the City records a 30-year lien for the difference between the unit's market price and its affordable price. Other units will be targeted for the Chicago Community Land Trust (CCLT). These units will have a 30-year restrictive covenant with a maximum resale price. The maximum resale price be the original purchase price plus a percentage of the market appreciation, and in most cases, will be a below market price.

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

### **Introduction:**

The tables below provide a brief overview of the City of Chicago’s workforce characteristics including leading industry sectors, level of educational attainment of its citizens and their related income. All data included in this section is automatically generated within the IDIS ECon Suite.

The Chicago metropolitan economy is large and diverse. With a 2010 gross regional product (GRP) of approximately \$500 billion, the region ranks third among U.S. metro areas. The region has consistently out-performed the U.S. average and many peer cities in productivity, income, and wages. It is the only inland American metropolitan area with a global footprint, and the only metro area in the developed world that is projected to grow into a new “megacity” region by 2030.

Its historical strengths in manufacturing, transportation, and trade remain a significant part of the industrial base, while corporate headquarters and an array of “knowledge economy” industries (e.g., IT, scientific, and technical services) and advanced business services (e.g., finance, law, accounting) have grown in prominence in recent decades.

Annual GRP for the Chicago region has grown at just half of the U.S. rate (0.8% vs. 1.6%) during the last decade, and GRP per capita growth has been much slower than that of other major U.S. cities, such as New York and Los Angeles. Net population growth in the metro area in the past decade has been slow – just 0.4% annually, below half the U.S. average rate of 0.9% – and the City of Chicago has seen a net drop of 200,000 people in the past decade (primarily to the surrounding suburbs).

Employment in Chicago (both the metro area and the City) declined much more steeply on an annual basis than for the U.S. as a whole (-0.7% vs. -0.15%), and the Chicago region’s historic productivity advantage over the U.S. average has begun to erode in recent years. In short, Chicago’s economy has faced serious decline over the past decade, relative to the nation as a whole as well as peer regions. While the Chicago region has enormous competitive assets, it faces a significant challenge to reverse trends that have been moving in the wrong direction for the past decade as it struggles to adapt to new global economic realities.



**Economic Development Market Analysis**

**Business Activity**

<b>Business by Sector</b>	<b>Number of Workers</b>	<b>Number of Jobs</b>	<b>Share of Workers %</b>	<b>Share of Jobs %</b>	<b>Jobs less workers %</b>
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	768	279	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	112,963	126,193	14	13	-1
Construction	18,894	20,473	2	2	0
Education and Health Care Services	185,229	208,681	22	21	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	87,661	137,482	11	14	3
Information	24,901	35,250	3	4	1
Manufacturing	76,436	66,244	9	7	-2
Other Services	45,176	57,071	5	6	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	104,893	151,139	13	15	2
Public Administration	5	8	0	0	0
Retail Trade	96,171	95,696	12	10	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	38,645	58,586	5	6	1
Wholesale Trade	41,967	40,034	5	4	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>833,709</b>	<b>997,136</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

**Table 45 - Business Activity**

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

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**Labor Force**

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	1,415,557
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	1,245,137
Unemployment Rate	12.04
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	32.55
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.99

**Table 46 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

<b>Occupations by Sector</b>	<b>Number of People Median Income</b>
Management, business and financial	306,370
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	55,726
Service	131,218
Sales and office	297,324
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	73,580
Production, transportation and material moving	69,876

**Table 47 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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**Travel Time**

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	481,685	41%
30-59 Minutes	505,614	43%
60 or More Minutes	176,734	15%
Total	1,164,033	100%

**Table 48 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

**Education:**

**Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)**

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	132,089	25,673	97,052
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	211,371	34,440	94,853
Some college or Associate's degree	256,338	35,482	72,437
Bachelor's degree or higher	448,226	23,613	59,904

**Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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**Educational Attainment by Age**

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	8,236	24,346	30,372	62,893	55,154
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	49,509	39,869	33,924	63,410	41,721
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	79,979	96,100	87,938	156,671	79,638
Some college, no degree	99,247	85,351	70,896	120,869	43,544
Associate's degree	10,004	26,697	23,124	37,603	9,255
Bachelor's degree	45,995	156,818	78,301	91,055	25,703
Graduate or professional degree	4,002	78,108	55,351	72,316	25,528

**Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

**Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,169
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,668
Some college or Associate's degree	32,368
Bachelor's degree	51,408
Graduate or professional degree	64,784

**Table 51 – 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?**

As determined by the data provided by ACS, the five major employment sectors within the City of Chicago that comprise approximately sixty-six percent of the City's workforce are as follows:

Education and Health Care Services with 19% of jobs

Professional, Scientific, Management Services with 14% of jobs

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate with 13% of jobs

Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations with 11% of jobs

Retail Trade with 9% of jobs

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

Based on the Business Sector analysis above, Chicago's business community lacks a qualified workforce for approximately 20% of the available jobs in the City. The business sectors of Finance, Insurance and Real Estate have a 57% gap where the Construction sector has only an 8% gap.

In 2012, the City of Chicago through its partner World Business Chicago (WBC) embarked on the development of a plan for economic growth and jobs. The Plan, available at [www.worldbusinesschicago.org](http://www.worldbusinesschicago.org), indicates that the shift in Chicago's regional economy toward new industries is creating challenges for workers who have lost jobs and may not have the skills necessary for available new jobs. The demand for low-skilled workers continues to decrease, but labor shortages are particularly evident among jobs that require mid-skilled workers. Trends suggest that in the years ahead, the demand for high-skilled employees will increase twice as fast as the demand for lower-skilled workers, and will be particularly strong in a specific subset of occupations, such as engineering and technology.

In addition, The Plan indicates that the region's traditional infrastructure assets in transportation, energy, technology, and water need upgrading and modernizing to better connect isolated neighborhoods and connect unemployed workers to jobs and meet the broader challenges of a global economy.

**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.**

The City of Chicago and its lead public agency partners have embarked on various public planning initiatives that have and will continue to affect job and business growth opportunities within the city. These planning initiatives mark the beginning of a coordinated effort to assess Chicago's economy and help expand at a faster rate and have resulted in restructuring of many of public resources.

There are four leading economic development agencies that work collaboratively to expand these opportunities within the City of Chicago: the Chicago Department of Planning and Development (DPD), World Business Chicago (WBC), the Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership (The Partnership) and the City Colleges of Chicago (CCC). The agencies also work in partnership with other county, regional and state and federal partners.

The DPD administers numerous business assistance and financial incentive programs on behalf of local companies. The programs and incentives are offered to commercial, retail, industrial and non-profit organizations that are retaining and adding jobs for community residents. Assistance includes grants, tax reductions, loans, land-write downs, fee waivers and other forms of business aid.

WBC leads the City's business retention, attraction and expansion efforts, raises Chicago's position as a premier global business destination, and guides implementation of the Plan for Economic Growth & Jobs. WBC, chaired by Mayor Rahm Emanuel, fosters private sector growth and jobs through the advancement of a business-friendly environment that attracts world class talent.

With three primary goals in mind— reducing costs, improving services and engaging the business community—Chicago's Mayor and the County of Cook's President together formed the largest nonprofit managed Local Workforce Investment Act (LWIA) in the nation, The Partnership. The Partnership has been charged with broadening the reach of workforce services for employers and job seekers alike within both Cook County and the City of Chicago. Its services are available to all residents and businesses within Cook County, including the City of Chicago and more than 200 other municipalities.

Since its introduction in July 2012, The Partnership has implemented numerous policy changes to align occupational training services with current and projected business needs. Through its Business Relations and Economic Development team, The Partnership has amplified private sector awareness of the region's workforce resources and has led to deeper business engagement.

In addition, the City Colleges of Chicago, as Chicago's community college system, provides high-quality, affordable higher education to tens of thousands of Chicago's residents each year and serves as a critical bridge from our high school system to further college and careers with the goal of developing Chicago's workforce in a demand-driven and targeted manner.

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

The Plan reports that new job categories and skill requirements are emerging with increasing speed, making continuous learning and upgrading, particularly of more specific skill sets, more important. Shortages are particularly evident among mid-skilled workers: approximately 60% of job openings require a middle (high school plus some college, or high school plus associate degree) level of education, but only 54% of the region's workers have attained those education levels. Conversely, demand for low-skilled workers continues to decrease and the need for ensuring basic skills remains essential.

Future trends also indicate that demand for high-skilled workers will increase, particularly in a specific subset of fields. Currently, demand exceeds supply in select parts of finance, advanced manufacturing, and information technology. This trend extends beyond the Chicago region; demand for workers to fill high skilled occupations in these industries is high in many metro areas, so regions are effectively competing with one another for a limited pool of highly sought-after talent. Chicago is gaining high-skilled workers, but far more slowly than its peers.

While Chicago ranks 20th in transit coverage among U.S. metropolitan areas, it ranks 76th in transit access for jobs. This spatial mismatch results in underemployment and unemployment among certain segments of the population. Foreign-born populations have lower educational attainment levels than U.S.-born populations, and Black/African American and Latino populations have lower educational attainment levels than whites. The region's black-white achievement gaps in mathematics are above the U.S. average (7 points above U.S. average for Illinois, and 5 points above the U.S. average for the City of Chicago). The skewed educational levels are coupled with income disparities: Black/African Americans have only 49% and Latinos 64% of the median household income of whites in the Chicago region.

If not addressed, the effects of these disparities will deepen. While the region's white population is slowly shrinking, Black and Latino populations are growing (Latinos constituted 18% of the population in 2000 and 22% in 2010). Additionally, the Latino participation rate in the labor market (74%) is higher than the participation rate for Whites (71%) or Blacks (63%). Chicago's working population is also aging. In 2000, 89% of the metro area's population was under the age of 65, but by 2020 that proportion will fall to 86%. (For the City of Chicago, in 2000, 90% of the population was under the age of 65, but by 2020 the number will be 87%). As Chicago's workforce shrinks, ages, and continues to diversify ethnically, the under-utilization of certain human capital segments will be more keenly felt throughout the economy. Several characteristics of the workforce development system – stretching from higher education to community colleges and site-specific training programs – lead to poor matching of human capital supply and demand.

**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.**

As the LWIA, The Partnership administers WIA funds within the Chicago and County of Cook areas. The Partnership provides funding to private and community-based organizations known as delegate agencies that serve residents of Cook County and Chicago. These agencies provide comprehensive workforce development services by helping job-seekers prepare for and find jobs, connect to career services, and access a range of resources.

The Partnership aims to increase private engagement in the local workforce system while improving the scale, capacity, quality, and results of workforce development programs. The goal is to better serve the needs of employers by ensuring Chicago has a skilled labor force that meets the market's demands. By leveraging The Partnership's experience and knowledge of occupational training, workplace preparedness and business relations, businesses are able to use existing resources to produce outstanding results. In addition, The Partnership engages the business community to identify industry-hiring trends and industry-recognized credentials; supports industry-specific "sector centers" designed to facilitate in-depth focus on particular industries with business partnerships in these areas and analyzes and disseminates labor market information to project job growth, wages, and training requirements.

As LWIA partner and recipient of WIA funds, the CCC serves as a key player in the local workforce system. In 2013, CCC launched Reinvention which focused on leveraging the local expertise at the colleges to develop and communicate with students about the paths they can take to college and career success. For more information on Reinvention, visit [www.ccc.edu](http://www.ccc.edu). City Colleges has made significant strides in terms of the number of students earning credentials of economic value by realigning occupational programs to better correspond to market demands.

DFSS also funds workforce training initiatives, that are linked and coordinated with the larger WIA system, that help Chicago residents access job readiness training, career counseling, vocational skills training, job placement services and other workforce services. The goal of these services is to improve the employment outcomes of Chicagoans and to meet the skill and workforce needs of Chicago's employers. Services are tailored to the needs of populations that experience multiple barriers to employment, including returning citizens with prior felony backgrounds (ex-offenders), homeless persons or those at-risk of being homeless, residents with limited English proficiency, and low-income/low-skilled individuals.

In addition, DPD administers the TIFWorks program which stimulates business success by funding workforce training costs for companies located in tax increment financing (TIF) districts. With TIFWorks support, businesses can become better equipped to improve performance and productivity, expand product lines and gain new customers. Businesses benefit from training programs that can help develop



and expand product lines, adapt to new technologies and equipment, comply with occupational or industry regulations, expand into new markets, and promote growth and increase profit. Eligible businesses are those located in, expanding into, or relocating to an eligible TIF district.

**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.**

Chicago participates in Cook County's 2015-2019 Planning for Progress which is the County's Consolidated Plan and Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. The County and City currently are in discussions regarding the community and economic development initiatives that may be coordinated in this strategic planning effort.

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

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

Data was not available for the City to determine areas where households with multiple housing problems may be concentrated.

### **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 used guidance provided by HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research and published in the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing June 2013 report to define areas within Chicago where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated. Per this guidance, census tracts in which a racial or ethnic group comprises over 50% of all households are considered "concentrated". Further, census tracts where over 40% of the population lives below the poverty line are also considered "concentrated". Maps on the pages following the narrative section detail community areas in Chicago where racial or ethnic minorities and low income families are concentrated.

The Minority Household Concentration Map identifies community areas with concentrations of minorities across all racial or ethnic groups, including Hispanics. Community areas throughout the city showed concentrations of racial or ethnic groups. Areas on the west and south sides, including Calumet, Roseland and Pullman are concentrated by African-American households, while community areas such as South Lawndale and Brighton Park are concentrated by Hispanic households. The mapping data showed that Asian households are concentrated in the Armor Square community area.

The Areas of Low Income Communities Map identifies community areas with concentrations of low income families. These areas were found in all sections of the City but were more predominant on the South side. South Deering, Riverside, South Chicago, Greater Grand Crossing, Edgewood, West Englewood, and Chicago Lawn are some of the community areas experiencing concentrated low income households.

Under the CDBG program administered by the City, any block group or service area where the low to moderate income population is greater than 51% is eligible for public infrastructure, public facilities, and public services designed to benefit all persons living in these areas. The CDBG Eligible Areas Map indicates the community areas where funding may be targeted.

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

**Englewood:** Has a population of 30,654 that is predominantly Black/African American. The median area income is \$19,743. The area has a 44% poverty rate.

**West Englewood:** Has a population of 35,505 that is predominantly Black/African American. The median area income is \$26,564.

**Riverdale:** Has a population of 6,482 that is predominantly Black African American. The median area income is \$13,178

**South Deering:** Has a population of 15,109 that is predominantly Black/African American with a large number of Hispanic residents. The median area income for most of South Deering is under \$30,000.

**East Garfield Park:** Has a population of 20,567 that is predominantly Black/African American. The median area income is \$24,488.

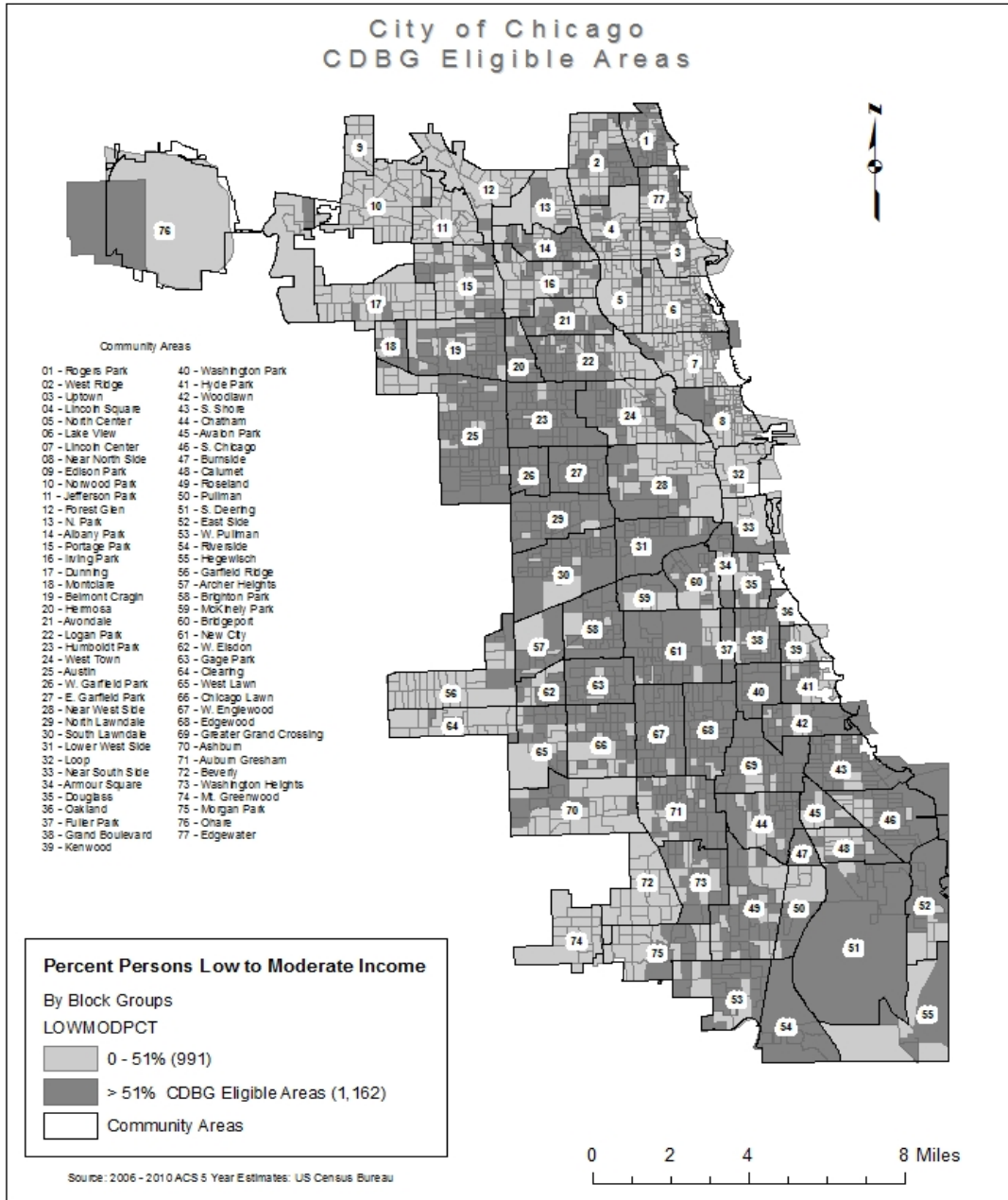
**Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

**Englewood:** Englewood Shopping Center is scheduled to be open in 2016 and Kennedy-King College

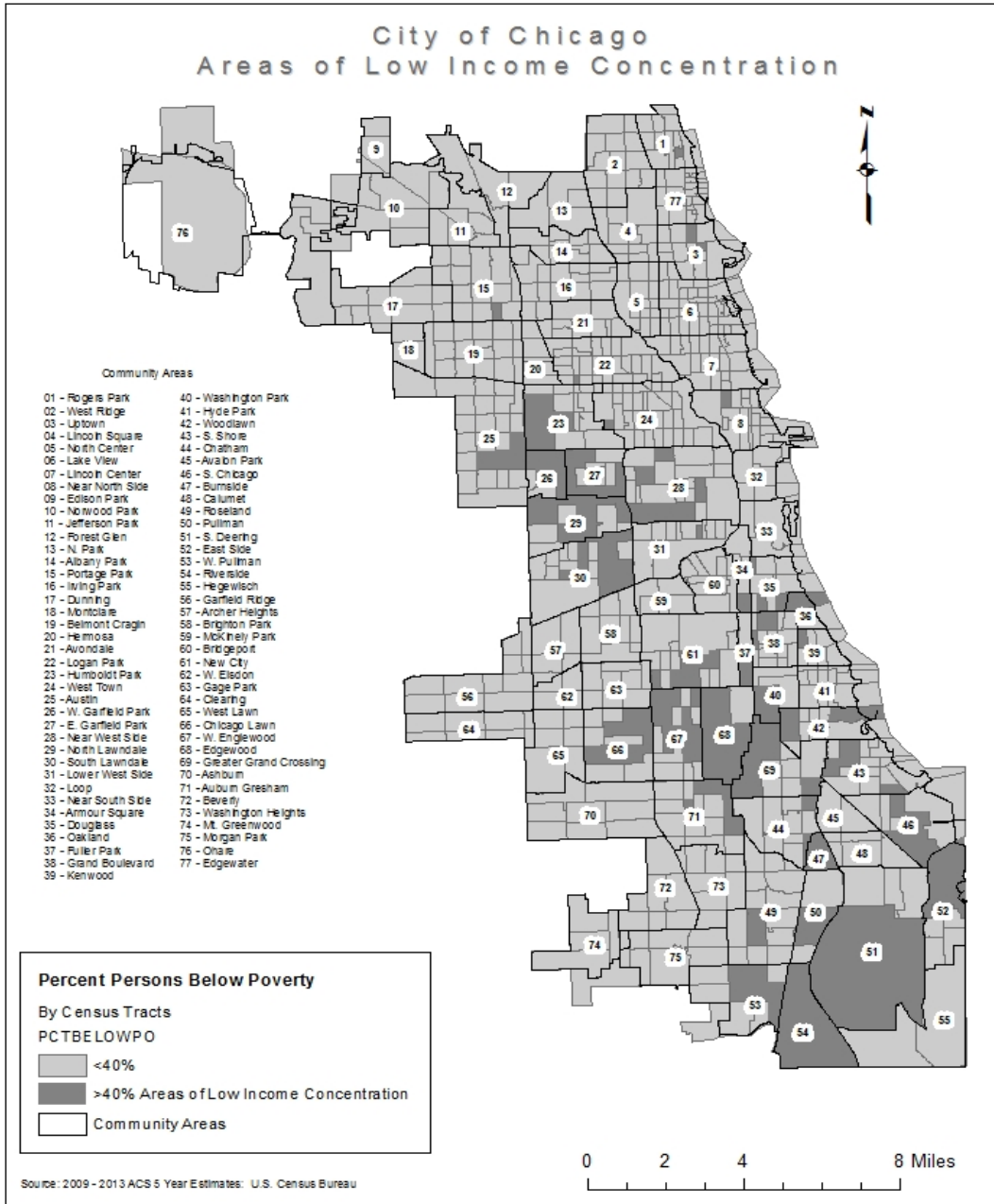
**Riverdale:** Metropolitan Sanitary District's sewage treatment facility

**Garfield Park:** Garfield Park Conservatory

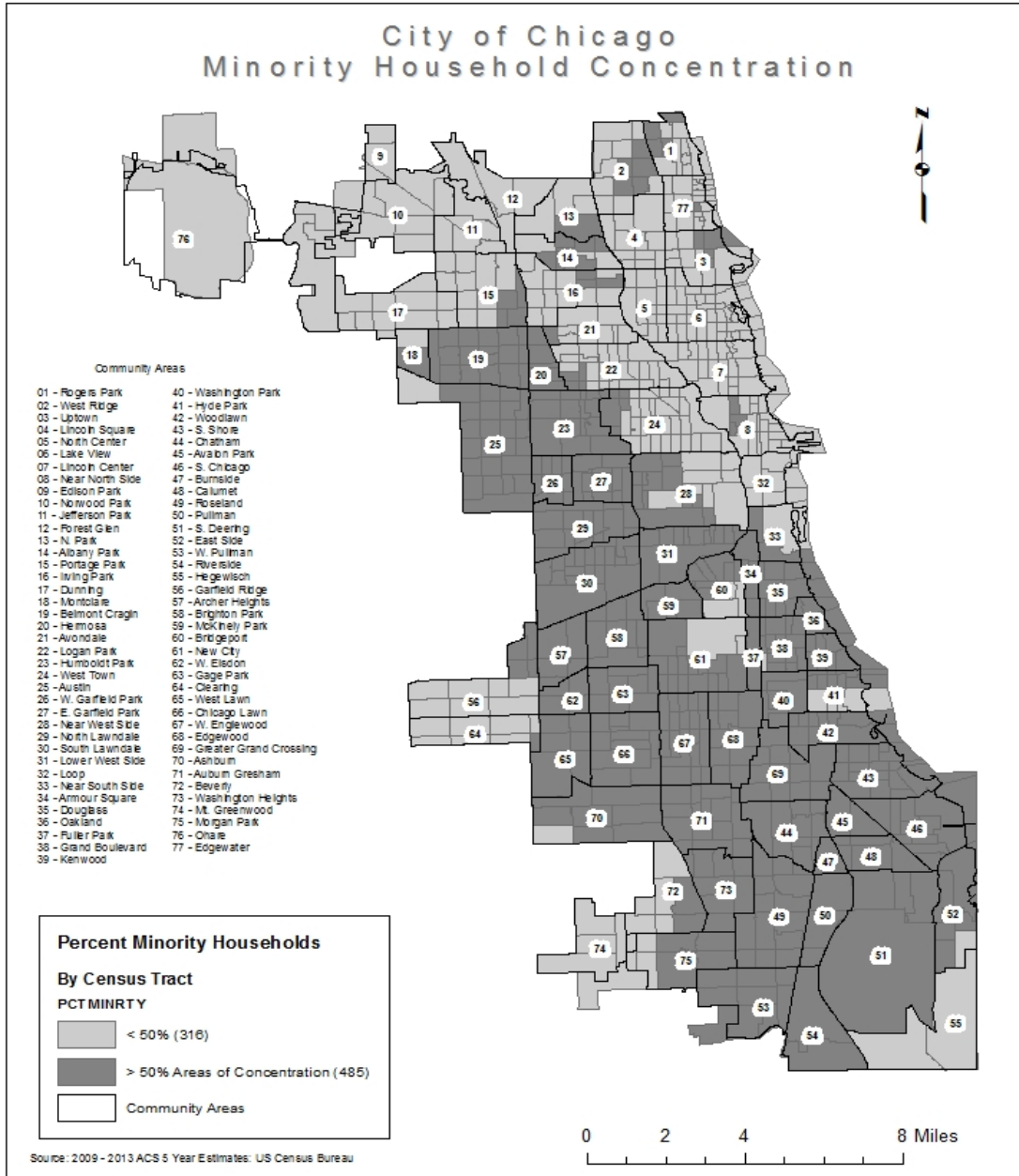
**South Deering:** Chicago State University and Olive Harvey College



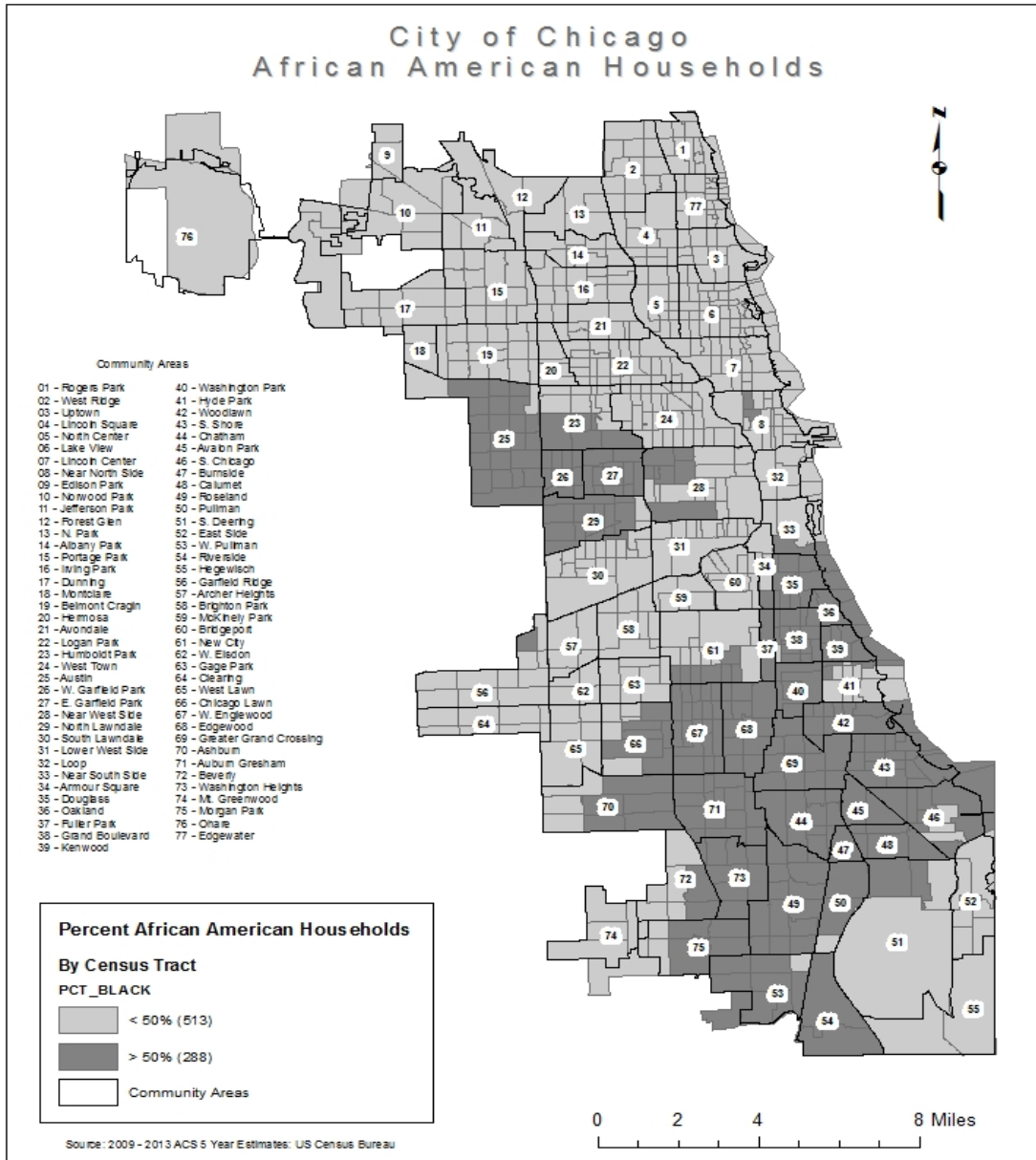
**CDBG Eligible Areas**



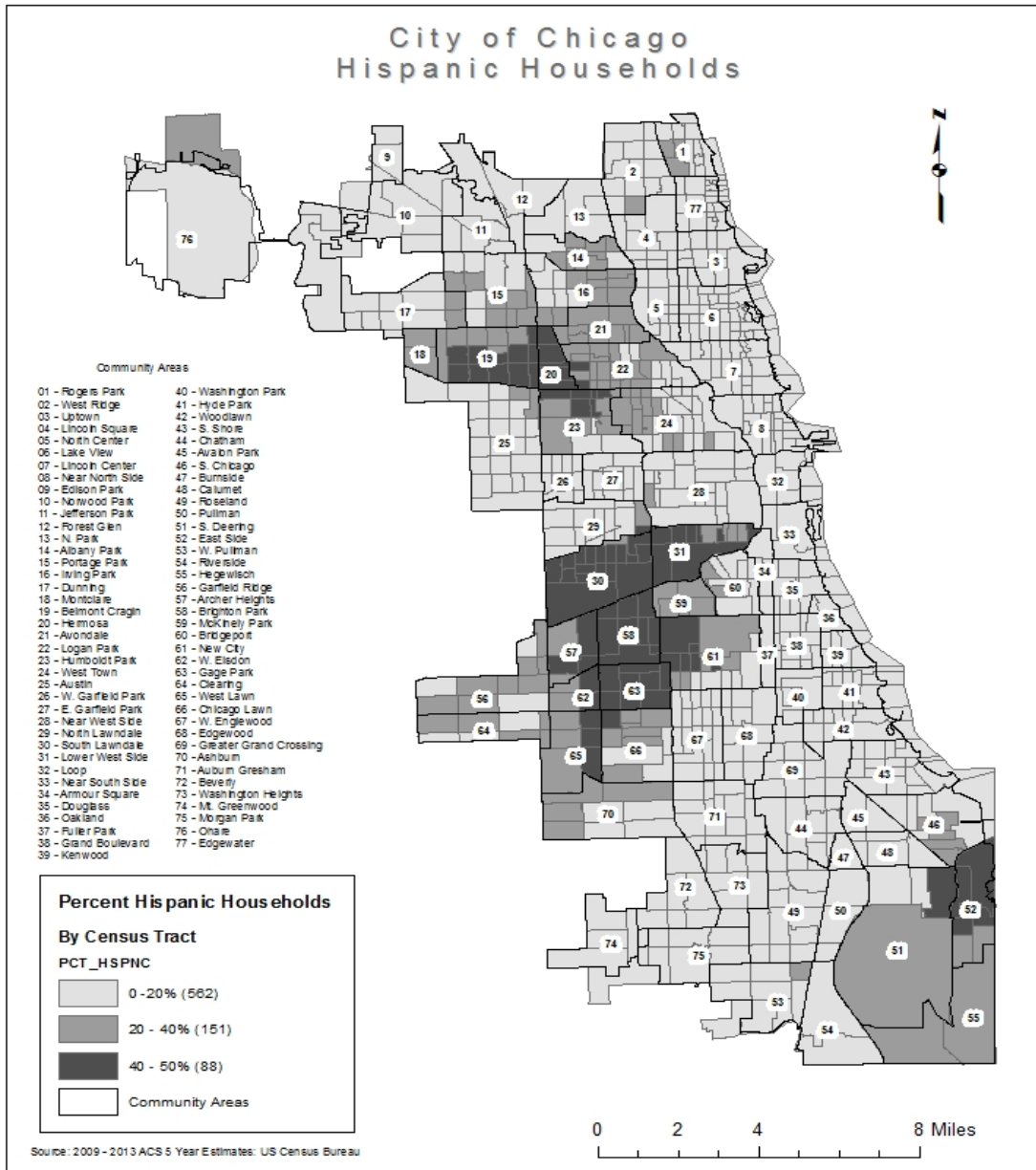
**CDBG Low Income Areas**



**Minority Concentrations**

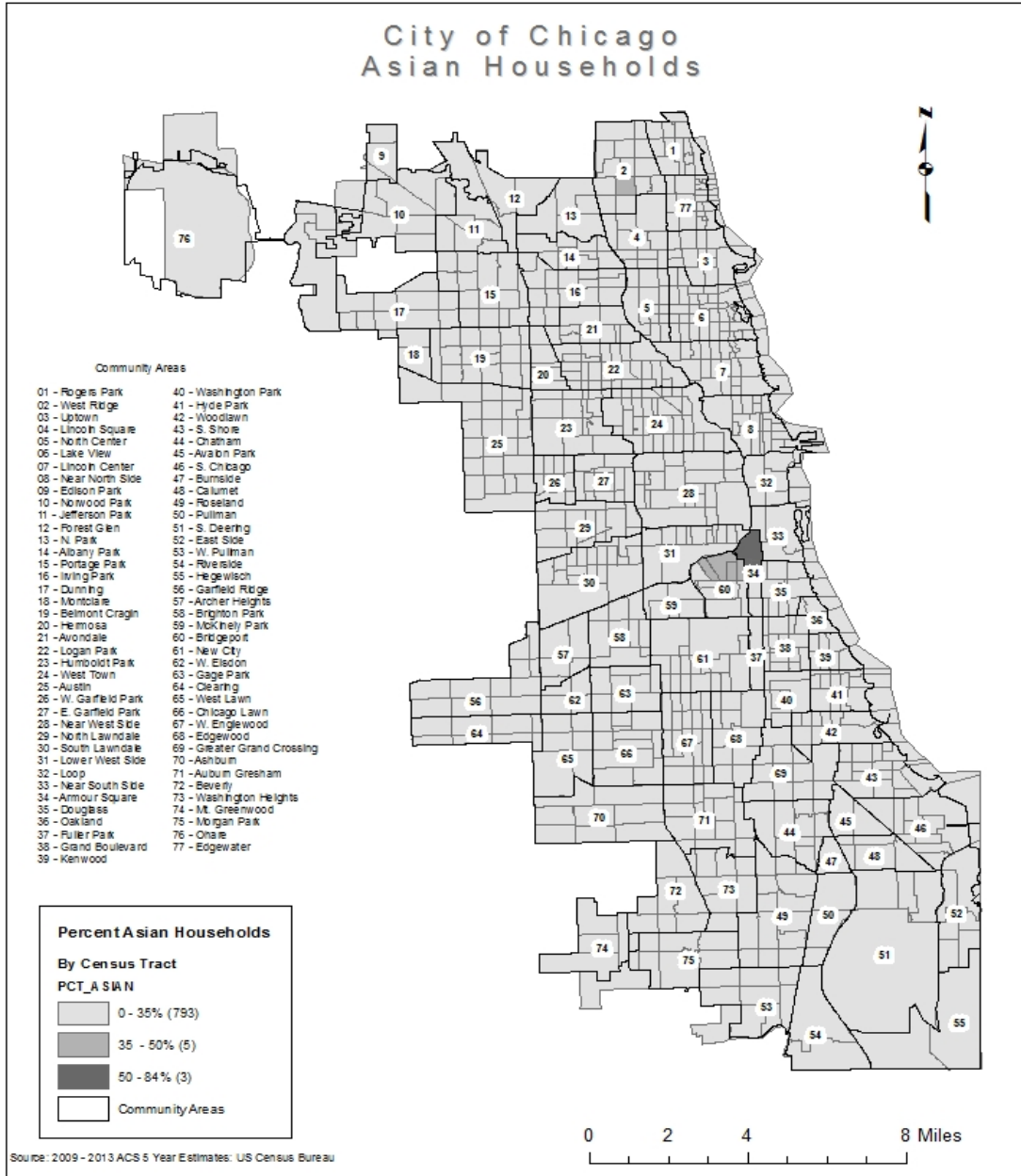


**African American Households**

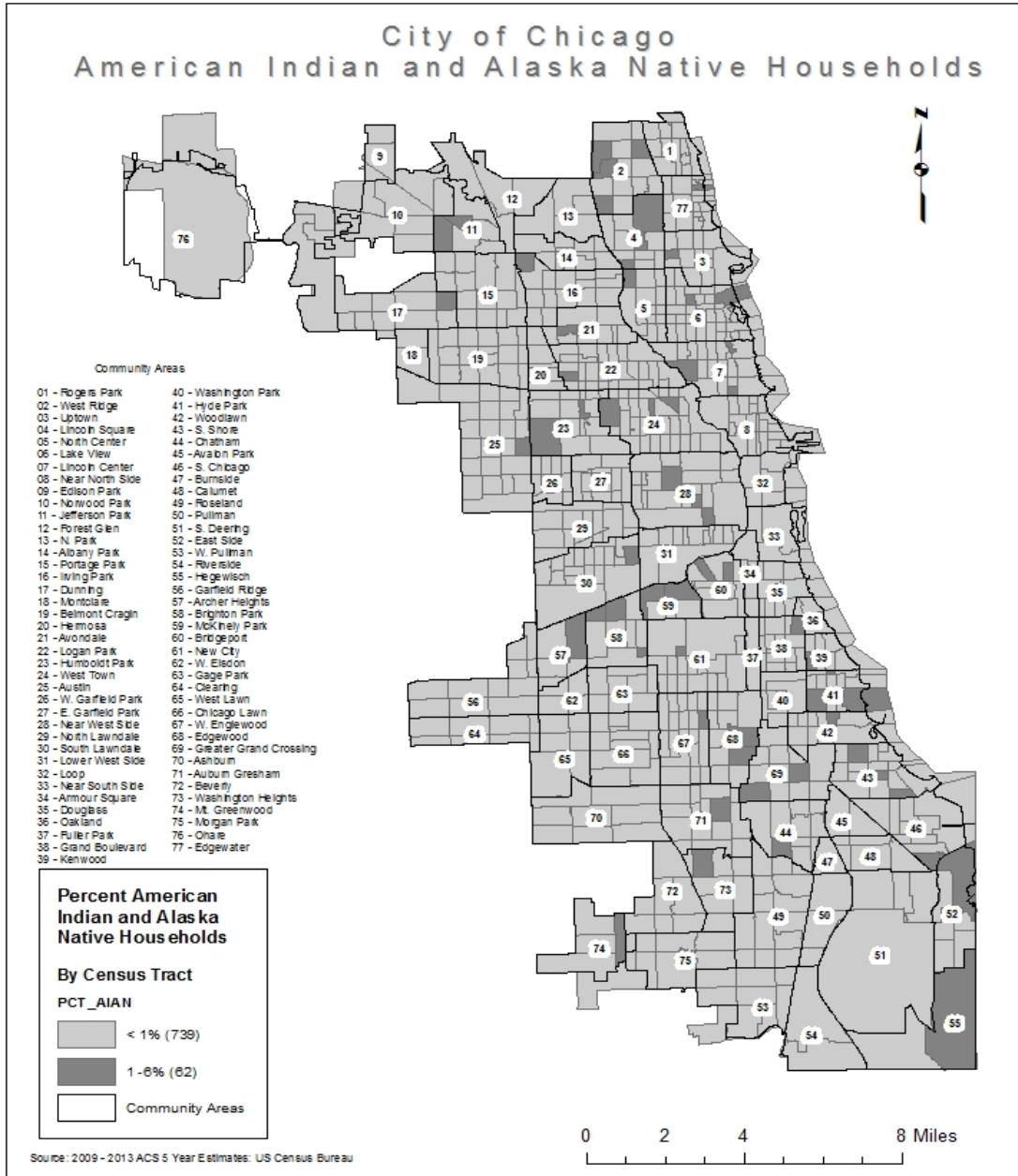


**Hispanic Households**

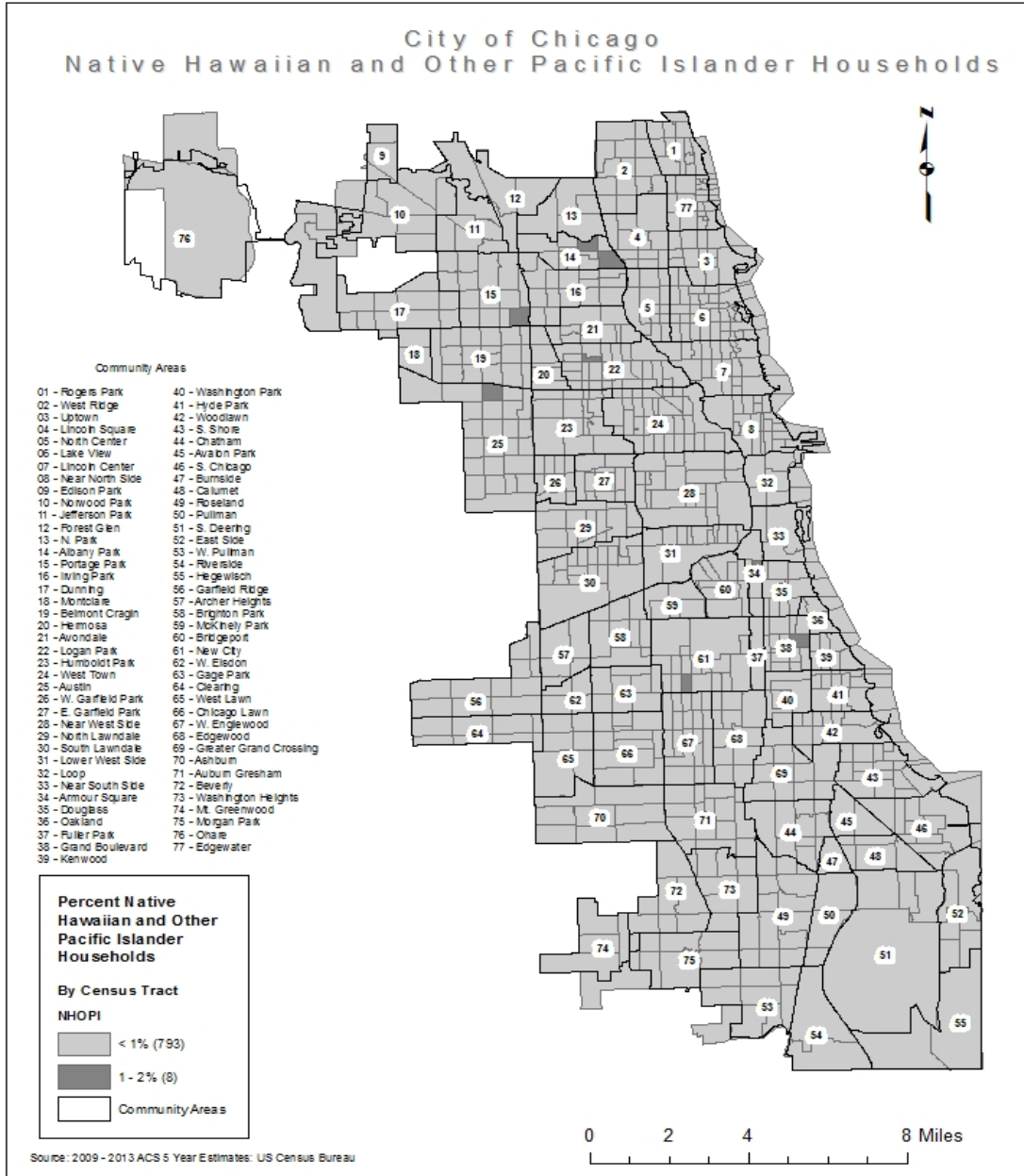




Asian Households



**American Indian and Alaska Native**



**Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander**

## Strategic Plan

### SP-05 Overview

#### Strategic Plan Overview

The City, through a comprehensive planning process, involved public, private, not-for profit agencies and other organizations to create a five year strategy for the ConPlan that sets general priorities for allocating entitlement grant funds within the city. The Strategic Plan describes the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of need, identifies obstacles to meeting underserved populations, and discusses accomplishments that the City expects to achieve over the next five years for fiscal years 2015-2019.

The Strategic Plan has been developed based on allocating the available entitlement resources and non-federal resources to the priority needs of the community, as determined through data analysis, results of consultation and resident surveys.

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

#### Geographic Area

**Table 52 - Geographic Priority Areas**

1	Area Name:	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Area Type:	Citywide
	Other Target Area Description:	Citywide
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	

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	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

**General Allocation Priorities**

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

Low- and moderate-income families and individuals reside in communities throughout Chicago. Grants and other resources are geographically distributed throughout the city for community development and housing programs. All proposed Consolidated Plan activities are intended to primarily benefit populations that have special needs and citizens with low- and moderate-incomes. Assistance will be directed to areas of the city in which 51% or more of households are low and moderate income. The City certifies that 70% of all CDBG expended between the Consolidated Plan period 2015-2019 will be used for activities which benefit low- and moderate-income persons and special needs populations.

The basis for allocating investments geographically for HOPWA funding is need. The greatest needs exist where there are the highest number of documented HIV/AIDS cases in the Chicago and Cook County areas. Service providers who are sub- recipients of HOPWA funds are required to demonstrate the unmet need in their given service area and demonstrate how their programs propose to meet the need. The community areas with the lowest income and lowest employment tend to experience more severe health outcomes, specifically in the areas of HIV and AIDS, childhood lead poisoning, and exposure to violence. Community areas with the highest rates are located on the West and South sides (Humboldt Park, Garfield Park, Lawndale, Near South, Grand Boulevard, Woodlawn, South Shore, South Chicago, New City, Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing), with a cluster on the far North side for HIV and AIDS.

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

**Table 53 – Priority Needs Summary**

1	Priority Need Name	Production of New Units
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing
	Description	Increase the supply of affordable single and multi-family housing for extremely low and low- and moderate-income residents through new construction.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
2	Priority Need Name	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts

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	Associated Goals	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing Retain Affordable Housing Address Disaster Related Needs
	Description	Allocate funds to developers for new construction or rehabilitation of multi-family units to increase the number of affordable rental housing units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
3	Priority Need Name	Homeownership Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Description	To make acquisition of affordable housing units feasible including providing downpayment assistance directly to low to moderate income homebuyers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
4	Priority Need Name	Homeless Services

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	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Assist the Homeless
	Description	Programs for people who are homeless including housing and supportive services to persons and families who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness so that they attain or maintain safe and secure housing to achieve self-sufficiency.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
5	Priority Need Name	Services for Abused and Neglected Children
	Priority Level	High



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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Mentally Ill Victims of Domestic Violence Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Description	Provide assistance and advocacy to those who have been victims of domestic violence (physical, sexual, or emotional abuse), including teens who have been victimized in an intimate relationship. The aim of services provided is to empower, strengthen problem solving capabilities, and build self-sufficiency.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
6	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts

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	Associated Goals	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods Elimination of Detrimental Conditions
	Description	Provide targeted code enforcement in low- and moderate-income areas to complement strategic efforts to arrest neighborhood decline and preserve stock of affordable housing
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon Consultation with the Chicago Department of Buildings and surveying the number of areas within the City having populations 51% or low to moderate income.
7	Priority Need Name	Youth Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Description	Administer school-based violence and substance abuse programs for youth and parenting education programming for adults to prevent family violence.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
8	Priority Need Name	Employment Training
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Increase Access to Quality Public Services Provide Public Services Concerned With Employment
	Description	Improve the employment outcomes of Chicagoans by providing training to meet the skill and workforce needs of Chicago's employers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
9	Priority Need Name	Demolition of Blighted Properties
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions
	Description	Inspect vacant and abandoned buildings to identify extent of deterioration and issue building code violations to property owners or pursue demolition authority to prevent public safety hazards.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon Consultation with Chicago Department of Buildings and in consideration of Chicago's improvement plan (TIFF) and available resources.
10	Priority Need Name	Identify Resources for Persons With HIV/AIDS

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	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS
	Description	Support efforts to ensure adequate supply of accessible, affordable housing to persons with HIV/AIDS; incl. Resource identification, legal services, and entitlement advocacy.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
11	Priority Need Name	Emergency Nutrition
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Description	Provide emergency meals on short time basis so extremely low income persons will not endure long durations of hunger and malnutrition.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
12	Priority Need Name	Operating Costs for Emergency Shelters
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Chronic Substance Abuse veterans
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Assist the Homeless
	Description	Funds are used for major rehabilitation, conversion or renovation of a building to serve as a homeless shelter, supportive services for the homeless and shelter operations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
13	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing Activities
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Promote Diversity Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Description	Provide community mediation for incidents of hate crimes or other tensions, outreach at communities, schools or places of worship, and conduct presentations on topics such as bullying, disability awareness, etc. Investigate, mediate and adjudicate fair housing complaints and assist victims hate crimes. Provide human relations workshops to mediate community tensions.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon Consultation with Housing agencies.
14	Priority Need Name	HIV/AIDS Supportive Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS

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	Description	Provide support services including case management, legal advice, substance abuse recovery, and mental health treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS that are homeless or in imminent danger of becoming homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
15	Priority Need Name	Homelessness Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Chronic Substance Abuse veterans
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Assist the Homeless
	Description	Funds used for housing relocation and stabilization services, short-and medium-term rental assistance as necessary to prevent individuals and families becoming homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
16	Priority Need Name	Housing Counseling
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Description	Assist low-income, moderate income, and middle income families to obtain the skills and knowledge necessary to become responsible homeowners and tenants.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
17	Priority Need Name	Lead Testing/Abatement
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards
	Description	Housing rehabilitation activities with the primary goal of evaluating and reducing lead-based paint/lead hazards.



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	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
18	Priority Need Name	Mental Health Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with Mental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Description	Address the mental health needs of residents of the community. Improve mental health service linkage and service coordination for residents in mental health crisis who are interfacing with the Chicago Police Department (CPD). The program works to strengthen collaboration among CPD, Department of Public Health, mental health providers, and social service providers in an effort to improve access to care.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
19	Priority Need Name	Operating Costs of HIV/AIDS Facilities
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	Jurisdiction
	Associated Goals	Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS
	Description	Provide residential housing for people living with HIV/AIDS that are homeless or in imminent danger of becoming homeless. Assistance includes rent, lease, and facility operations costs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
20	Priority Need Name	Operating Costs for Temporary Homeless Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Chronic Substance Abuse veterans
	Geographic Areas Affected	Jurisdiction
	Associated Goals	Assist the Homeless

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	Description	Costs associated with the operation of programs for the homeless such as staff costs, utilities, maintenance, and insurance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
21	Priority Need Name	Provide Financial Assistance To Non-Profits
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Jurisdiction
	Associated Goals	Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage Housing
	Description	Provide operating costs to community housing development organizations who are actively participating in the development or rehabilitation of housing through funds made available from the Home Investment Partnerships program.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This relative priority was assigned in consultation with the Department of Planning and Development to support the financial capacity of local community housing and development organizations.
22	Priority Need Name	Rapid Re-Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Individuals Families with Children

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	Geographic Areas Affected	Jurisdiction
	Associated Goals	Assist the Homeless
	Description	Funds are used for housing relocation and stabilization services, short-and medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help individuals and families living in shelters or in places not meant for human habitation move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
23	Priority Need Name	Screening For Lead Poisoning
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Description	Activities undertaken primarily to provide screening for lead poisoning.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
24	Priority Need Name	Senior Services

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	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Description	Services for at risk seniors include home assessment, case advocacy and support, ongoing monitoring, translation assistance, direct assistance and home-delivered meals.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
25	Priority Need Name	Special Needs Populations
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence Retain Affordable Housing

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	Description	Provide housing accessibility modifications to low-income non-seniors with disabilities. Assist people with disabilities in identifying and obtaining available services and provide supportive services such as case management, independent living skills training, personal assistance/homemaker services, and assistive technology assessments.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
26	Priority Need Name	TBRA For Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	Jurisdiction
	Associated Goals	Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS
	Description	Provide rental assistance so that persons with HIV/AIDS and their family members may obtain private rental housing units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this Need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, Consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
27	Priority Need Name	Tree Planting
	Priority Level	Low

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	Improve neighborhood conditions of areas through tree planting and other community enhancement services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for this relative priority was assigned in Consultation with the Department of Streets and Sanitation.
28	Priority Need Name	Infrastructure Replacement
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and moderate income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods Retain Affordable Housing Address Disaster Related Needs
	Description	Replace sewer infrastructure damaged by the April 2013 rain storm.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	A high priority was assigned following a needs assessment that was conducted following the April 2013 rain storm.
29	Priority Need Name	Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Administration
	Description	Administration for overall entitlement programs
	Basis for Relative Priority	Administer program cost.



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

**Influence of Market Conditions**

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	At this time, the City does not anticipate allocating HOME or CDBG for permanent tenant-based rental assistance. Due to reductions in federal funding for affordable housing, all resources received by the City are utilized in the production of new construction and rehabilitated rental housing units. Unit production through both preservation and new construction includes the development of special needs housing, including SRO creation / preservation and supportive housing. The rental assistance is provided through other grant funding including Supportive Housing Programs and Shelter Plus Care. Transitional rental assistance is provided through DFSS and their partners. The City will continue to use HOPWA funding for tenant-based rental assistance.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	At this time, there is no plan to utilize HOME or CDBG for permanent tenant-based rental assistance for Non-Homeless Special Needs. Due to reductions in federal funding for affordable housing, all resources received by the City of Chicago are utilized in the production of newly created and rehabilitated rental housing units. Unit production through both preservation and new construction includes the development of special needs housing, including SRO creation / preservation and supportive housing. Transitional rental assistance is provided through the Chicago Department of Family & Support Services and their delegate agency / partners service system.
New Unit Production	It is anticipated that 5,300 multi-family units will be created or preserved during program years 2015 through 2019. The cost for development is estimated at \$88,950,000 utilizing funding from a variety of Federal, State and Local sources including Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, Mortgage Revenue Bonds, multi-family loans including HOME, CDBG, Chicago Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund, and Tax Increment Financing. It is anticipated that 1,060 of those units created or preserved (20%) will be accessible (504, Type A, Type B). It is anticipated that 90% of those units created or preserved (4,795 units) will be developed for Chicagoans earning less than 60% of the AMI (\$44,000 for a family of four).

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<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Rehabilitation	<p>City of Chicago offers programs designed to improve and preserve homes through rehabilitation utilizing such programs as Roof &amp; Porch Repair, Emergency Heat Repairs, Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors, Tax Increment Financing / Neighborhood Improvement Fund for single family, and Neighborhood Lending Programs for home Improvement grants and loans, as well as Foreclosure Prevention Programs. These programs will assist 10,075 units of housing between 2015 through 2019 through efforts to improve and preserve homes. With most homes being built prior to 1950, Chicago faces an increased need for rehabilitation. High foreclosure rates have resulted in empty homes that will increase the need for rehabilitation funding and/or incentive programs for buyers to purchase and / rehab properties returning them to quality housing for our communities.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>The City of Chicago offers home ownership and neighborhood lending programs that will assist 3,280 units of housing between the years of 2015 through 2019. Programs include the Home Purchase Assistance Program, Troubled Buildings Initiative for single family homes and condos, Tax Smart, as well as Neighborhood Lending for purchase and purchase/rehab loans.</p> <p>Additionally, the City of Chicago will preserve an additional 7,825 units of housing during the five years of 2014 through 2018 through other multi-family initiatives including the Heat Receivership Program, Troubled Buildings Initiative, TIF Purchase &amp; Rehab / Multi-family, and Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP3).</p> <p>Buyer / Rehab incentive programs offer opportunities for families to build economic stability through home ownership. Counseling programs to reduce foreclosure will assist families maintain in their homes and supports strong communities.</p>

**Table 54 – Influence of Market Conditions**

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

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	72,477,673	2,787,789	19,234,538	94,500,000	289,910,692	CDBG funds will be used to support community development programming in low-and moderate-income neighborhoods. Programs include affordable housing development, housing preservation, public services for at-risk populations and public improvement.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	14,865,141	0	0	14,865,141	59,460,564	HOME funds will be used to develop affordable housing for low-income communities. Included is new construction and rehabilitation of single- and multi-family units.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	7,865,169	0	0	7,865,169	31,460,676	HOPWA funds will be used to provide housing and supportive services to individuals living with HIV AIDS.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	6,490,485	0	0	6,490,485	25,961,940	ESG funds will be used to assist homeless individuals with shelter services, transitional housing, and repaid re-housing services.
Housing Trust Fund	public - state	Rental Assistance	8,000,000	0	0	8,000,000	0	The Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF) will provide rental subsidies to landlords in support of affordable housing for low-income families and individuals.

2015-2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Shelter Plus Care	public - federal	Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Short term or transitional housing facilities Supportive services Transitional housing	14,022,000	0	0	14,022,000	54,268,000	Permanent supportive housing rental subsidy for homeless individuals and families
Other	private	Other	400,000	0	0	400,000	1,600,000	The City will provide Lead hazard abatement.
Other	private	Public Services	725,000	0	0	725,000	2,900,000	Provides advocacy and support for Seniors through Congregate and Home Delivered Meals.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Housing	13,952,000	0	0	13,952,000	0	Program income earned from activities funded with Neighborhood Stabilization Program grants funds (rounds 1-3) will be used to support affordable housing and housing preservation programs.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Homeowner rehab Public Improvements Other	16,900,000	0	0	16,900,000	46,175,000	Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery funds will be used to help the City recover from housing, business, and infrastructure damage suffered from the Presidentially-declared disaster that occurred in Chicago and throughout Illinois on April 17-18, 2013.
Other	public - federal	Housing Public Services Supportive services	486,000	0	0	486,000	0	To provide tenant-based rental assistance and a range of supportive services to allow a stable, healthy living environment.



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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Other	2,665,000	0	0	2,665,000	10,660,000	Job readiness, training, and Placement services for ex-offenders.
Other	public - federal	Public Services	2,271,000	0	0	2,271,000	7,628,000	The program provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking
Other	public - federal	Public Services Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU TBRA	9,300,000	0	0	9,300,000	37,200,000	The HIV Prevention Program will continue to build capacity; strengthen organizations; increase condom distribution; and enhance testing, screening, and linkage to services.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Public Services Supportive services	368,000	0	0	368,000	368,000	Delivers supervised visitation and safe exchange services to families with a history of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and child abuse. With visits or exchanges taking place between parents.

2015-2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Supportive services	1,677,000	0	0	1,677,000	6,470,000	The goal of service is to 1) decrease infant mortality and morbidity, 2) improve pregnancy outcomes and 3) reduce incidence of prematurity and low birth weight; Assess client needs, linkage with Medicaid and primary medicalcare, referral for assistance with identified social needs, and coordination of care.

2015-2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Financial Assistance Homeowner rehab Other	782,000	0	0	782,000	3,128,000	The Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA) provides funding through the State's general revenue for foreclosure prevention activities such as counseling and home improvement assistance.
Other	public - state	Public Services	27,220,000	0	0	27,220,000	110,880,000	This Program provides support for planning, training, and technical assistance to support adult protective services for the elderly and people with disabilities.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Public Services Supportive services	2,972,000	0	0	2,972,000	11,026,000	To support infectious disease surveillance and outbreak control, including tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases, food protection activities, and potable water activities. These funds support staff that investigate reportable diseases, diagnose STIs, manage cases of TB, and inspect food establishments.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Public Services Supportive services Transitional housing	4,814,000	0	0	4,814,000	19,256,000	"IDHS supports services to clients that are either homeless or living in poverty. This is accomplished through direct /delegate agency service provisions. "
Other	public - state	Services Supportive services	302,000	0	0	302,000	906,000	The Grant will be used to provide outreach activities; to educate, train and coordinate community organizations, service providers, government entities, to assist seniors with their Medicare and Insurance claim problems.

2015-2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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: \$		
Other	public - state	Supportive services	1,759,000	0	0	1,759,000	0	Program will support CHA residents through the Early Childhood/Family Initiative program, Out of School Time- After School and Summer Programming, Golden Diners- Congregate Meals for Seniors, Homelessness Prevention Program
Other	public - state	Supportive services Transitional housing	2,200,000	0	0	2,200,000	440,000	Supports Case management services for seniors.

Table 55 - 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**

Matching requirements for HOME will be satisfied with local resources including Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds and write-downs on City-owned vacant land and/or real estate property. In 2014, the City received a 50% reduction in the match requirement due to fiscal distress and the percentage of families in poverty (17.6%) in Chicago.

ESG matching requirements will be satisfied through an Emergency and Transitional Housing Program grant provided by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

While there are no matching requirements for HOPWA or CDBG, sub-recipients leverage other federal, state, local, and private sources that are used to support HOPWA program delivery. The majority of HOPWA sub-recipients use their leveraged funds to provide supportive services to HOPWA clients and their household.

DFSS Leveraging

DFSS programming depends not only on CDBG funding, but other federal, state and local funds. Domestic Violence programming leverages Department of Justice funding and city local funds to support its programs. Senior Services relies on multiple funding streams to support its work as the area agency on aging and its wide variety of programs. Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) services is supported solely by CDBG, while Home Delivered Meals leverages federal funding that is passed through the state. Workforce Services' Employment Preparations and Placement Program and Industry Specific Training and Placement Program rely strictly on CDBG funding. Complementary programs, including the city's Community Re-Entry Support Centers that work with ex-offenders and the Transition Jobs Program that provides time-limited subsidized employment, depend on local corporate funding and corporate and CSBG funding respectively. Several funding streams support the city's current plan to address homelessness, Plan 2.0, including but not limited to CDBG, HUD Emergency Shelter/Emergency Solutions Grant Program, CSBG, Illinois Department of Human Services' Emergency and Transitional Housing Program, and local funding.

MOPD Leveraging

Through a grant partnership with Meals on Wheels of Chicago, MOPD's Independent Living Program is able to provide meals to a group of people with disabilities that are under 60 which increases available services without increasing cost.

Vendors of the Personal Assistant/Homemaker programs are asked to match 10% of their contracted amount. This match can be in the form of direct service hours or administration costs. Vendors of the HomeMod program are asked to match 10% of their contracted amount. This match can be in the form of services provided or administration costs. In addition, HomeMod receives grant funds from Meals on wheels Chicago to provide additional modifications. The HomeMod program has teamed up with sister



agencies like the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and the University of Illinois' Division of Specialized Care for Children to leverage funds.

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

The City owns more than 8,000 parcels of land zoned for low-density residential use. This inventory has grown in recent years because of foreclosures and abandonments, with holding costs exceeding \$800,000 per year. Previous efforts to sell individual parcels have been slow and met with limited success. To create a market for these properties and efficiently dispose of them, the City will seek to:

- Expand the Adjacent Neighbors Land Acquisition Program (ANLAP) to include a Large-Lot Residential Program that allows building owners to procure multiple adjacent city-owned lots for use as gardens and side yards. This could create unique housing districts with much larger lots than are available in the rest of the city.
- Develop a 1,000-parcel pilot program that would reduce prices and streamline the land sales process across multiple neighborhoods in an effort to get City-owned lots in the hands of as many homeowners as quickly as possible.

**Discussion**

The City of Chicago will continue to pursue other available federal, state and private sources to leverage entitlement grant funding for the proposed community development initiatives in the ConPlan. The City will also contribute a number of local tools and incentives, including the Chicago Affordable Housing Density Bonus, which allows additional square footage to residential developments to exceed the guidelines set in the Chicago Zoning Ordinance in exchange for creating additional affordable housing units, or contributing to the City's Affordable Housing Density Fund (Density Fund). In addition, local funds will be allocated during the 5-year period to support the City's Consolidated Planning priorities.

**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.

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
A Safe Haven Foundation	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Access Living of Metropolitan Chicago	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Agape Missions, NFP	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
AIDS FOUNDATION OF CHICAGO	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Alexian Brothers Bonaventure House	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
ALTERNATIVES, INC	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
ASI Inc	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Asian Human Services	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Austin Childcare Providers Network	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Back Of The Yards Neighborhood Council	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Bethel New Life, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Between Friends	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Bickerdike Redevelopment Corp	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Bonaventure House Inc	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Breakthrough Urban Ministries	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Calor	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Canticle Ministries	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Casa Central	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Catholic Bishop Of Chicago-St. Pius V Parish	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
HPSS Center for Changing Lives	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Center On Halsted	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Centro Romero	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Chicago Children's Advocacy Center	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Chicago Horticultural Society	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Chicago House and Social Service Agency	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Chicago Irish Immigrant Support	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Chicago Mezuzah & Mitzvah	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Chicago Urban League	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Chicago Women In Trades	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Chinese American Service League	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Chinese Mutual Aid Association	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Christian Community Health Center	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Claretians Associates	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Coalition of Limited English Speaking Elderly (CLESE)	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Common Pantry	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Community Assistance Programs	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Community Supportive Living Systems Inc	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Connections for Abused Women and Their Children (CAWC)	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Cornerstone Community Outreach	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Council For Jewish Elderly	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Deborah's Place	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Domestic Violence Legal Clinic	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
EdgeAlliance	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Eighteenth Street Development Corporation (ESDC)	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Employment & Employer Services	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Enlace Chicago	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Erie Neighborhood House	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Ethiopian Community Association Of Chicago	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Extended Home Living Services	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Family Rescue Inc	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Featherfist	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
First Community Land Trust of Chicago	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction



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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Fola	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Franciscan Outreach Association	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Garfield Park Community Council	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Genesis Housing Development Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Goldie's Place	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Goodwill Industries Of Metropolitan Chicago	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Greater Ashburn Planning Association	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Greater Auburn Gresham Development Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Greater Chicago Food Depository	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Greater Southwest Development Organization	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Greater West Town Community Development Project	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Healthcare Alternative Systems, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Heartland Alliance Human Care Services	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Heartland Health Outreach	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Heartland Housing, Inc.	CHDO	Ownership Rental	
Hispanic Housing Development Corporation (HHDC)	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Housing Opportunities and Maintenance for the Elderly (HOME)	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Housing Opportunities For Women	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Howard Area Community Center	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Human Resources Development Institute	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Independent Living Solutions	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Inspiration Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Instituto Del Progreso Latino (IDPL) - Institute for Latino Progress	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Institute of Women Today	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Interfaith House	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Interfaith Housing Development Of Chicago	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Interfaith Organizing Project of Greater Chicago	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Jane Addams Resource Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Jewish Vocational Service and Employment Center	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Korean American Community Services	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
La Casa Norte	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
LAF	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Latin United Community Housing Association (LUCHA)	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Lawndale Christian Development Corp	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Lawyers' Committee For Better Housing	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Life Span	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Local Economic & Employment Development (Leed) Council Inc	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Local Initiatives Support Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Lutheran Child and Family Services	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Marillac Social Center	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Mcdermott Center Db Haymarket Center	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Mercy Housing Lakefront	CHDO	Homelessness Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Metropolitan Family Services	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Mujeres Latinas en Accion	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
MYSI Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
National Latino Education Institute (NLEI)	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Near North Health Service	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Near West Side Community Development Corporation CDC	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
New Life Covenant Southeast NLCSE	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
New Life Family Services	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
New Moms Inc	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
North Lawndale Employment Network (NLEN)	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Northside Housing & Supportive Services	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Olive Branch Mission	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Open Kitchens INC	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Partners In Community Buildings	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Phalanx Family Services	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Pilsen Wellness Center Inc (PWC)	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Planned Parenthood of Illinois	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Polish American Association	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Primo Center for Women and Children	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Puerto Rican Cultural Center	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction



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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Rogers Park Community Council RPCC dba Northside Community Resources	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Safer Foundation	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Samaritan Community Center	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
San Jose Obrero Mission	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Sarah's Circle	CHDO	Homelessness Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Sarah's Inn	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Seeds Center Of Maple Park	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Sinai Community Institute	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
South Austin Coalition	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
ST. LEONARD'S MINISTRIES	CHDO	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
St. Vincent De Paul Center	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Streetwise	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Taproots, Inc	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Teamwork Englewood	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
The Cara Program	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Center for Housing and Health	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
The Children's Place Association	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
John Marshall Law School	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
The Renaissance Collaborative	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
The Resurrection Project	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
The Salvation Army	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Thresholds	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
United Cerebral Palsy Seguin of Greater Chicago	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

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<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
United Neighborhood Organization	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Unity Parenting and Counseling Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Universal Family Connections, Inc	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Wellspring Center for Hope	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Westside Health Authority	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Westtown Concerned Citizens Coalition	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Woodlawn East Community And Neighbors	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Zam's Hope	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Chicago Federation of Labor Workers Assistance Committee (CFLWAC)	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

**Table 56 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

### **Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

The plans and strategies of this Five-Year Consolidated Plan are important and challenging. It is only through the commitment, resources, and talent of a vast array of partners— the public sector, the private market, and the nonprofit community—that Chicago has the confidence to set and meet these goals to address community needs. Working with these partners, the City has developed an institutional structure to enhance the coordination between public and private housing, health and social service agencies, and to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership.

Particularly in regard to the provision of human services, there is a great degree of public and private cooperation in Chicago, essential in order to serve the varied needs of the City’s low-income population. DFSS has formed and participates in numerous partnerships to provide comprehensive services to families who have multiple problems requiring services from more than one agency, and to allow DFSS and other organizations to maximize resources and avoid unnecessary duplication of services. DFSS staff members serve on many advisory councils and boards where information about social services is discussed.

DPD’s success is due to the relationships and partnerships formed over many years in the field of affordable housing. Chicago is fortunate to have a network of private and non-profit developers. Many of these are community-based, knowledgeable regarding local market trends and conditions, sophisticated in their operations and have sufficient capacity to provide for the construction and rehabilitation of thousands of units of affordable housing each year. DPD works to maximize the effectiveness of these relationships through initiatives such as the Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP) and the Troubled Buildings Initiative (TBI). Through NLP, DPD partners with the Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) of Chicago to leverage some \$30 million annually in private lending capital to preserve and expand homeowner-ship opportunities for working families. Under TBI, DPD works with NHS and the Community Investment Corporation to preserve deteriorated or abandoned buildings as affordable housing. DPD’s housing production initiatives, whether new construction or rehabilitation, require multiple layers of government working together. Strong relationships exist between DPD and other City

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departments—including Law, Business Affairs and Consumer Protection (BACP), DFSS, Mayor’s Office for People with Disabilities, and Department of Public Health—to identify and coordinate these resources.

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

<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>	<b>Available in the Community</b>	<b>Targeted to Homeless</b>	<b>Targeted to People with HIV</b>
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	X
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X

<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	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	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X

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Transportation	X	X	
Other			

**Table 57 - 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)**

In 2013/2014, Chicago invested approximately \$2.44 million in homelessness prevention funds through a combination of ESG, state, private and federal VA resources. The Homelessness Prevention Call Center (HPCC) is Chicago's coordinated point of entry for intake and referral for public and private prevention resources, including the City of Chicago's Rental Assistance Program, which provides short-term financial assistance to low-income individuals at risk of eviction and homelessness and which is funded through ESG and administered by DFSS's six Community Service Centers. The HPCC is a primary point of entry for homelessness prevention resources, and is also a way that people seeking eligibility and referral for rapid rehousing assistance can complete initial evaluation. HPCC fields a high volume of calls with nearly 50,000 annually. Each call receives a screening and evaluation for eligibility and all information is entered into HMIS. HPCC makes electronic referrals through HMIS for continuous 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**

Chicago currently has coordinated access points for several types of service models – the Homelessness Prevention Call Center for prevention resources and the Central Referral System for Permanent Supportive Housing); however, the CoC is currently developing a new coordinated access system for all homeless resources. The CoC convened a steering committee to work with HUD-funded TA providers to assess strengths and gaps of our current system and develop a new plan. Strengths include the existing access points noted above and gaps include a fragmented approach to service delivery between program types, target populations, siloed data systems, and limited coordination with mainstream resources and other systems like the VA. The new vision incorporates site based access points, a phone access point like the HPCC, online access points and continued mobile outreach to engage individuals who are not likely to seek assistance on their own. The system will use a standardized assessment tool that will link households to the right resource at the right time based on their presenting needs and

demographics. Additionally, the standardized tool will be entered into the HMIS system, giving the City a more accurate report of the types of interventions needed in real time. The City is currently partnering with the Jesse Brown VA Medical Center to integrate veteran resources and data into this model.

**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**

Providing the full range of needed services for homeless and low-income populations requires intense cooperation among public, private, and not-for profit agencies, along with the effective leveraging of limited resources. The City is very proactive in this area and has built strong partnerships both interdepartmentally and inter-governmentally, as well as with numerous organizations in the other sectors.



**SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)**

**Goals Summary Information**

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Code Enforcement Infrastructure Replacement	CDBG: \$13,221,662	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 42099 Household Housing Unit
Assist the Homeless	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Homeless Services Operating Costs for Emergency Shelters Homelessness Prevention Operating Costs for Temporary Homeless Facilities Rapid Re-Housing	CDBG: \$44,486,390 ESG: \$3,395,760	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1282 Households Assisted  Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 6691 Persons Assisted  Homelessness Prevention: 1683 Persons Assisted
Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Code Enforcement Demolition of Blighted Properties	CDBG: \$24,665,868	Buildings Demolished: 6000 Buildings  Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 3378 Household Housing Unit

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Expand Opportunities for Homeownership	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Homeownership Assistance Rehabilitation of Existing Units	CDBG: \$20,068,456	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit  Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 1190 Households Assisted
Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Rehabilitation of Existing Units Senior Services Special Needs Populations	CDBG: \$4,601,893	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 4086 Household Housing Unit  Other: 147173 Other
Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Production of New Units Rehabilitation of Existing Units Provide Financial Assistance To Non-Profits	HOME: \$2,579,771	Homeowner Housing Added: 22 Household Housing Unit  Other: 12 Other

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Increase Access to Quality Public Services	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Employment Training Homeownership Assistance Services for Abused and Neglected Children Emergency Nutrition Fair Housing Activities Housing Counseling Mental Health Services Screening For Lead Poisoning Senior Services Youth Services	CDBG: \$75,023,028	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 993496 Persons Assisted  Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 121556 Households Assisted
Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Production of New Units Rehabilitation of Existing Units	CDBG: \$6,322,284 HOME: \$100,000	Rental units constructed: 783 Household Housing Unit

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS	2015	2019	Persons With HIV/AIDS	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	HIV/AIDS Supportive Services Operating Costs of HIV/AIDS Facilities TBRA For Persons With HIV/AIDS Identify Resources for Persons With HIV/AIDS	CDBG: \$721,133 HOPWA: \$7,464,327	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 65820 Persons Assisted  Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 256 Households Assisted  HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 366 Household Housing Unit
Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards	2015	2019	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Lead Testing/Abatement	CDBG: \$7,000,000	Other: 2000 Other
Neighborhood Revitalization	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Tree Planting	CDBG: \$34,215,781	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 190000 Persons Assisted
Promote Diversity	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Fair Housing Activities	CDBG: \$2,782,594	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 190 Persons Assisted

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Provide Public Services Concerned With Employment	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Employment Training	CDBG: \$29,145,898	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted
Retain Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Rehabilitation of Existing Units Special Needs Populations Infrastructure Replacement	CDBG: \$71,140,177 HOME: \$53,993,645	Rental units rehabilitated: 2700 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 908 Household Housing Unit
Address Disaster Related Needs	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Rehabilitation of Existing Units Infrastructure Replacement	CDBG-DR: \$63,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 757 Household Housing Unit  Other: 17610 Other
Administration	2015	2015	administration		Administration	CDBG: \$13,965,412 HOPWA: \$230,875 HOME: \$1,486,414	

**Table 58 – Goals Summary**

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**Goal Descriptions**

1	Goal Name	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	Inspect vacant and abandoned buildings to identify extent of deterioration and issue building code violations to property owners or pursue demolition authority to prevent public safety hazards.  Provide targeted code enforcement in low- and moderate-income areas to complement strategic efforts to arrest neighborhood decline and preserve stock of affordable housing.
2	Goal Name	Assist the Homeless
	Goal Description	Provide funds for programs to assist the homeless to reduce homelessness.
3	Goal Name	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions
	Goal Description	Pursue demolition authority through circuit court and code enforcement violations through administrative hearings.
4	Goal Name	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership
	Goal Description	Increasing the availability of permanent housing in standard condition and affordable cost to low-income and moderate-income families.
5	Goal Name	Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence
	Goal Description	Increase the supply of supportive housing, which combines structural features and services needed to enable persons with special needs, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, to live with dignity and independence.
6	Goal Name	Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage
	Goal Description	Expanding the capacity of nonprofit community housing development organizations to develop and manage decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.
7	Goal Name	Increase Access to Quality Public Services

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	Goal Description	Expanding and improving the quantity and quality of community services, principally for persons of low and moderate income, which are essential for sound community development and for the development of viable urban communities.
8	Goal Name	Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Expand the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing; and make new construction, rehabilitation, substantial rehabilitation, and acquisition of such housing feasible.
9	Goal Name	Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Devise long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing and supportive service needs of persons with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and families of such persons.
10	Goal Name	Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards
	Goal Description	The elimination of conditions which are detrimental to health, safety, and public welfare and conserve the Nation's housing stock.
11	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Increasing access to quality public and private facilities and the revitalization of deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods.
12	Goal Name	Promote Diversity
	Goal Description	The reduction of the isolation of income groups within communities and geographical areas and the promotion of an increase in the diversity and vitality of neighborhoods through the spatial de-concentration of housing opportunities for persons of lower income.
13	Goal Name	Provide Public Services Concerned With Employment
	Goal Description	The provision of public services concerned with employment.
14	Goal Name	Retain Affordable Housing

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	Goal Description	The conservation and expansion of the Nations-housing stock in order to provide a decent home and a suitable living environment for all persons, but principally those of low and moderate income, and to make rehabilitation of such housing feasible.
15	Goal Name	Address Disaster Related Needs
	Goal Description	Provide rehabilitation and repair assistance to households and repair sewer infrastructure in community areas most impacted by the April 2013 rain storm.
16	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Administration for overall entitlement programs

**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)**

Affordable Homeownership units to be produced over the 5 year Strategic Plan Period is estimated to be 3,280 units; for families at 0-30% of income – 20 units; for families at 31-50% of income – 55 units; for families at 51-80% of income – 1,465 units; and for families at 81% + of income – 1,740 units.

Affordable Rental Units to be produced over the 5 year Strategic Plan Period is estimated to be 5,300; for families at 0-30% of income – 692 units; for families at 31-50% of income – 1,792 units; for families at 51-80% of income – 2,481 units; and for families at 81% + of income – 335 units.

The City of Chicago will also utilize funds from programs not covered under the CDBG, HOME, ESG, or HOPWA programs to assist homeless persons and families. It is estimated that 5,820 homeless persons and families will be provided housing during the period of the Strategic Plan. Although the majority of units will be funded from other sources, CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds may be used to leverage a percentage of these units.



### **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)**

CHA entered into a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) with HUD in May 2006. The VCA resulted from a review under Section 504 of both CHA's housing and non-housing programs. The VCA outlined a number of benchmarks that CHA had to complete in order to come into full compliance with all federal accessibility regulations and to meet the need of the local disabled community eligible for its housing program. In May 2013, CHA successfully completed all the benchmarks required in its Section 504 VCA with HUD. The VCA lasted seven years over which time CHA completed the rehabilitation and redevelopment of 1,307 units for people with mobility impairments and 400 units for people with sensory impairments. All of the units comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) as required by HUD.

CHA continues to incorporate accessibility standards into its construction, ensuring that housing is provided for people with disabilities both currently residing in CHA housing and those on its waiting lists. CHA subscribes to providing to a higher percentage of accessibility units than is required by the federal government. Whereas most housing authorities provide 5.0% and 2.0% of its housing for people with mobility and sensory impairments respectively, CHA provides 5.3% and 2.1%. Currently, CHA has certified that 6% of its housing stock is accessible for people with mobility impairments.

CHA also works extensively with the City of Chicago to comply with the City of Chicago's Building Code, specifically Chapter 18-11 that addresses issues of accessibility. In CHA's newly redeveloped properties, 20% of the developments are mandated to be made accessible for people with disabilities and the CHA works with its developers to build the required units. The Chicago Housing Authority participates in the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development's Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration Program. Moving to Work (MTW) is a demonstration program for public housing authorities (PHAs) that provides them the opportunity to design and test innovative, locally-designed strategies that use Federal dollars more efficiently, help residents find employment and become self-sufficient, and increase housing choices for low-income families. MTW gives PHAs exemptions from many existing public housing and voucher rules and more flexibility with how they use their Federal funds. MTW PHAs are expected to use the opportunities presented by MTW to inform HUD about ways to better address local community needs.

CHA participates in HUD's Moving to Work (MTW) Program which is a demonstration program for public housing authorities (PHAs) that provides them the opportunity to design and test innovative, locally-designed strategies that use Federal dollars more efficiently, help residents find employment and become self-sufficient, and increase housing choices for low-income families. MTW gives PHAs exemptions from many existing public housing and voucher rules and more flexibility with how they use

their Federal funds. MTW PHAs are expected to use the opportunities presented by MTW to inform HUD about ways to better address local community needs.

Participating MTW agencies must comply with the reporting requirements stated in HUD's Form 50900, Attachment B, and are exempt from the requirement for public housing authorities to submit a PHA Plan. Under these requirements, the annual plans of CHA along with other participating MTW agencies, are not reviewed or approved by the HUD Field Offices which review for completeness, consistency and compliance. MTW agencies are reviewed by HUD's MTW Office and the designation of "troubled" designation does not apply to MTW agencies.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

CHA seeks consultation from the public throughout the year for both new and updated policy provisions as well as development activity. It works alongside resident leaders to ensure the needs and priorities of residents are heard and met. During 2015, CHA will host numerous public hearings regarding proposed activities to garner community support and provide the public with an opportunity to voice their concerns. Through CHA's Local Advisory Councils (LAC) and Central Advisory Council (CAC), residents are elected by their peers to serve as the spokespeople of resident concerns. Each CHA development has an elected LAC president who serves on the CAC.

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

No

**Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation**

This is not applicable to CHA.

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

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

Often public policies created to revitalize communities and increase economic development have a negative impact on affordable housing. In response, the City has implemented many affordable housing programs and incentives. The ARO applies to residential developments of 10 or more units and requires that developers to set aside 10% of residential units as affordable housing or contribute \$100,000 per required unit to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. For projects receiving financial assistance from the City, 20% of the units must be affordable.

Projects are generally subject to ARO if they include 10 or more residential units AND:

- receive a zoning change that permits a higher floor area ratio (FAR) or change from a non-residential to a residential use that permits residential uses on ground floor, where that use was not allowed;
- include land purchased from the City (even if purchase was at the appraised value); receive financial assistance from the City; OR are part of a planned Development (PD) in a downtown zoning district;
- for-sale units produced through the ARO must be affordable to households at or below 100% of AMI. Rental units must be affordable to households earning up to 60% of AMI.

Units built under the ARO are required to remain affordable over time. Some units will have recapture mortgages to regulate the long-term affordability. At the time of purchase, the City records a 30-year lien for the difference between the unit's market price and its affordable price. Other units will be targeted for the Chicago Community Land Trust (CCLT). These units will have a 30-year restrictive covenant with a maximum resale price. The maximum resale price be the original purchase price plus a percentage of the market appreciation, and in most cases, will be a below market price.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

#### Availability of Affordable and Suitable Housing

The gap between supply and demand for rental housing in Chicago continues to pose problems, particularly for low-income families and persons with disabilities. The City has implemented a number of programs, policies, and procedures that remove barriers to affordable housing and support the goals of the City's Five-Year Affordable Housing Plan and the Consolidated Plan. The following programs all encourage the creation of new affordable housing units.

**The Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO)**—Residential developments using City land or requesting zoning changes to increase density in planned developments of 10 or more units must ensure that at least 10 percent of units be affordable.

**City Lots for City Living**—The City sells vacant, City-owned property for \$1 if the land will be used for affordable housing purposes.

**Downtown Affordable Housing Density Bonus**—Downtown developers that agree to provide affordable housing units in the development are allowed to increase the size of the building.

**The Redevelopment Project Area Properties Program**—City-owned properties located in designated redevelopment project areas can receive a write-down from appraised value if they provide tangible public benefits such as affordable housing units.

**Multi-Family Rehab and New Construction Program**—This program allocates a broad range of public resources to enable developers to produce affordable multi-family housing in both new construction and rehab projects.

#### Enforcement of Fair Housing Ordinance

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR) investigates and adjudicates complaints of discrimination under the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance and the Chicago Human Rights Ordinance and addresses hate crimes and community tensions that can escalate into hate crimes. The CCHR receives complaints filed under the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, conducts investigations, facilitates voluntary settlements, and provides an administrative adjudicatory process for cases in which substantial evidence of discrimination is found after investigation. If the CCHR determines, after a hearing, that discrimination has occurred, it may impose a fine, order injunctive relief, and award compensatory and punitive damages.

#### Analysis of Impediments to Housing (AI)

The goal of the City is to make fair housing a reality for all of its residents. Thus, a discussion of barriers to affordable housing would be incomplete without an Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing. Every four years the City as a recipient of federal funding by HUD is required to conduct an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, along with a series of action items designed to address these impediments and provide specific details to demonstrate what the City is doing to affirmatively further fair housing.

The AI looks at policies and practices in both the public and private sector that impede fair housing choice. The analysis involves a review of the entitlement jurisdiction's laws, regulations, policies, procedures and practices; an assessment of how these variables affect housing; an assessment of conditions that affect fair housing for all protected classes; and, an assessment of the range of available affordable and accessible housing. HUD guidelines allow recipients of federal funds to choose from a number of different models to conduct its AI. For the 2015-2019 AI the City adopted the contract model.

In preparing for the study, the contractor selected by the City convened focus groups with fair housing and community organizations and the real estate industry. The contractor also met with key city departments and sister agencies to learn more about their efforts to affirmatively further fair housing. Working with these departments and sister agencies, the contractor will develop a series of recommendations for action items which will serve as the Fair Housing Plan for the city. The City estimates the Analysis of Impediments will be completed by June 30, 2015 and will post the complete report on its website.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

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

The City and its partners, through the Planning Council, have made significant progress in implementing Chicago's original 2003 Plan to End Homelessness ("the Plan"). The three core tenets of the Plan are to: prevent homelessness whenever possible; rapidly re-house people when homelessness cannot be prevented; and provide wraparound services that promote housing stability and self-sufficiency. The Plan called for a transition of the homeless services system from a shelter-based system, focused on temporary fixes, to a housing-based system emphasizing long-term living solutions for the homeless on the street and in overnight shelters. To that end, Chicago significantly increased interim/transitional and permanent housing resources and reduced the number of temporary shelter beds.

Chicago's Plan 2.0 is a broad-ranging, seven-year action plan (2013-2019) that reaffirms and builds on the core strategies outlined in the first plan – prevention, housing first and wraparound Services – and identifies seven new strategies for improving and coordinating access to housing and services:

**The Crisis Response System:** Create an effective crisis response system that prevents homelessness whenever possible and rapidly returns people who experience homelessness to stable housing.

**Access to Stable and Affordable Housing:** Create and maintain stable and affordable housing for households who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

**Youth Homelessness:** Create a comprehensive, developmentally appropriate menu of services for youth who experience homelessness in order to prevent homeless youth from becoming the next generation of homeless adults.

**Employment:** Increase meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities for people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness.

**Advocacy and Civic Engagement:** Engage all of Chicago in a robust plan that creates a path to securing a home for everyone in our community.

**Cross-Systems Integration:** Work across public and private systems of care to ensure ending homelessness is a shared priority.

**Capacity Building:** Ensure a strong homeless assistance system capable of implementing Plan 2.0 goals and HEARTH Act performance standards.

#### **Outreach and Engagement Mobile Outreach**

DFSS provides targeted outreach and engagement that is delivered 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year through mobile outreach teams that are dispatched to respond to non-life threatening requests for assistance through 311. These include requests for shelter placement and transportation, well-being checks, delivery of emergency food provisions, crisis assistance for victims of fire and other disasters, and extreme weather response, such as transportation of clients to City-operated Warming and Cooling Centers.

**Outreach and Engagement Programs**

These services include assessment of individuals, including youth, chronically homeless, and veterans living on the street, who do not typically access either shelter or other homeless services. Providers of this program model utilize the Vulnerability Index (a standardized tool for identifying and prioritizing the street homeless population for housing according to the fragility of their health) and to receive referrals through Chicago’s Central Referral System (CRS) for permanent supportive housing.

The program has three subcategories: Daytime Supportive Service Centers which are drop-in centers where services include physical, psychological and housing needs assessments; Mobile Outreach Engagement which focuses on street-based outreach; and Airport Outreach Engagement which is targeted outreach with homeless individuals identified at Chicago’s airports and on mass transit systems.

**Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

In coordination with the Chicago CoC, DFSS is the primary funder of emergency and interim housing for homeless individuals and families in Chicago. Both types of temporary housing options focus on assessing the service needs of residents and either making appropriate referrals to other providers or offering supportive services at the residential program. Additionally, DFSS funds supportive services that move persons who are currently homeless toward housing stability and self-sufficiency. Following are activities that address the shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless households:

**Overnight Shelter**

Adult: This program model provides shelter to single men and women aged 18 and over on a nightly basis for up to twelve consecutive hours. Adult Overnight Shelter may be appropriate for persons who do not want to participate in case management or the more intensive services and goals associated with interim housing. However, Adult Overnight Shelter programs are expected to engage clients in accessing supportive services and to assess clients for rapid re-housing options.

Youth: This program model provides age-appropriate shelter to single male and female youth ages 18 to 24, on a nightly basis for up to twelve consecutive hours. Youth Overnight Shelter programs are also expected to engage clients in accessing supportive services and to assess clients for rapid re-housing options.

**Interim Housing**

Adopting the “housing first” model, Interim Housing focuses on rapidly re-housing those who are homeless while working to progressively reduce the amount of time people spend homeless. Permanent housing placements are emphasized and must be supplemented with services that focus on client stabilization, assessment, and referrals to community resources.

### **Specialized Services**

Specialized Services are designed to address a client's specific barriers to achieving housing stability that are not immediately addressed by existing community supports and are provided by experts in a particular field of knowledge. The program can be specialized to focus on a particular homeless population (e.g., those with a substance use disorder, and those who require specialized employment, etc.). Specialized Services funded by DFSS include Employment Programs and Substance Use Disorder. Due to reduction in funding we are reducing the specialized services.

### **Homeless Shelter Food Supply**

As part of its emergency food program, DFSS provides fresh fruits and vegetables to shelters throughout the city to feed people who are homeless. Approximately 60 shelters located within the city participate. 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.

Building on successful coordination of homeless prevention resources with its Homeless Prevention Call Center (HPCC), Chicago has taken steps towards expanding coordinated access and improving access to permanent housing and independent living. DFSS-funded outreach, engagement and shelter providers complete applications for permanent supportive housing through the Central Referral System (CRS).

### **Rapid Re-Housing Assistance**

In 2013, Chicago implemented a rapid re-housing with ESG funds for tenant-based rental assistance, and housing relocation and stabilization services. Tenant-based rental assistance will be used to help households who have already fallen into homelessness be re-housed as quickly as possible by providing a security deposit and/or short-term rent assistance until sufficient income or a permanent tenant-based subsidy is in place.

The Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund has committed \$8.1 million annually in rental assistance to prevent homelessness for more than 1,300 families and individuals. Of that total, nearly 600 units are targeted towards long-term homeless individuals and families. Plan 2.0 identifies strategies to create access to affordable housing units through development and subsidy options including: working within to increase the priority and access to housing for those in need of supportive housing and working with public and community partners to develop new affordable housing opportunities.

Finally, DFSS offers several programs for homeless individuals and families seeking a permanent and stable housing situation. DFSS uses local funding sources to provide homeless services that include those funded by CDBG as well as others endorsed by the Plan to End Homelessness. Supported activities

include:

**Permanent Supportive Housing Support Services**

These services are designed to help clients maintain residential stability in permanent supportive housing. Permanent Supportive Housing programs provide long-term subsidized housing for individuals and families who are homeless. Clients may have serious and persistent disabilities such as mental illness, substance use disorders, or HIV/AIDS, which often contribute to chronic homelessness.

**Shelter Plus Care**

DFSS also offers rental subsidies paired with a range of supportive services to disabled homeless individuals or families, including chronically homeless. Services include case management, employment assistance, and counseling and substance use services.

**Permanent Housing with Short-Term Supports**

This program model targets households that need short to medium term assistance (up to 24 months) with housing and supportive services to move them towards a goal of assuming. Homeless individuals and families are housed in scattered housing, provided rental assistance and supportive services with the goal of assuming the lease at market rate after services transition out.

**Safe Havens**

This program is an open-stay, on-demand, and service-enriched housing program for persons with mental illness or dual disorders (mental illness and substance use disorder) who are difficult to engage in services. Safe Havens are safe, non-intrusive living environments in which skilled staff members work to engage persons in housing and needed services. In Chicago, Safe Haven beds are considered permanent housing.

**Age-Appropriate Stable Housing for Unaccompanied Youth**

This program model serves homeless youth ages 18 through 25 that are not wards of the state. Services may be delivered in a shared living arrangement or in clustered apartments with on-site supportive services and community-based linkages and include 24-hour access to staff, age-appropriate services and crisis intervention.

**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**

Chicago's Continuum of Care, in coordination with DFSS, emphasizes systems integration efforts that focus on appropriate discharge planning for special populations. The Discharge Planning Sub-committee



of the Chicago Alliance to End Homeless is charged with addressing coordination between child-welfare, corrections, homeless providers and other relevant entities. Additionally, the Chicago Department of Public Health convenes a task group on mental health, homelessness and criminal justice issues to improve systems coordination in these areas. DFSS addresses a range of human services needs for low-income individuals and families in Chicago communities through coordinated homeless prevention resources and six DFSS Community Services Centers. These services contribute to homelessness prevention for low-income households.

### **Homeless Prevention**

The City supports the Homelessness Prevention Call Center (HPCC) to conduct initial evaluations and referrals to available prevention assistance and delegate agencies to provide homeless prevention supportive services. The HPCC is Chicago's prevention infrastructure to assess and refer for public and private resources, including the City of Chicago's Rental Assistance Program, which provides short-term financial assistance to low-income individuals at risk of eviction and homelessness. The HPCC is a primary point of entry for homelessness prevention resources, and is also a way that people seeking eligibility and referral for rapid rehousing assistance can complete initial evaluation. Each call receives a screening and evaluation for eligibility and all information is entered into HMIS. HPCC makes electronic referrals through HMIS for continuous case management.

DFSS funds partner agencies to provide homeless prevention supportive services targeted to individuals or families that are at immediate risk of homelessness. Services may include, but are not limited to, provision of financial assistance, legal representation for tenants facing evictions, and housing stabilization or relocation assistance.

### **Community Service Centers**

Direct services are offered through DFSS Community Service Centers where case management, counseling for victims of domestic violence, emergency food, transportation, and emergency rental and utility assistance are provided. Referrals are also available for housing, employment, education, child care, and health services. At the Centers, DFSS staff works with clients to address their needs (immediate, short-term, and long-term) to achieve self-sufficiency. Direct services and programs are co-located at all six centers. Workforce services are co-located at the Garfield, King and North Area Community Service Centers. The North Area center also houses a Veterans Employment Assistance Center that helps veterans access a variety of benefits programs.

### **Emergency Food Assistance for At-Risk Populations**

The City provides Emergency Food Assistance for At-Risk Populations to increase the availability and accessibility of healthy and fresh food options to help at-risk residents meet their nutritional needs. There are three food distribution models: 1) distribution to local food pantries, 2) distribution of fruits and vegetables to homeless shelters, and 3) distribution to homebound individuals through Mobile Outreach Team.

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

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

The DPH educates primary health care providers and promotes blood lead testing; performs medical case management of children with elevated blood lead levels; and inspects homes for lead-based paint hazards and orders remediation when hazards are found; analyzes blood lead test results and links that to housing information to try and identify higher-risk housing and lowest-risk housing; conducts inspection on prospective day cares to determine the existence of lead-based paint hazards.

DPH shares information on inspections and blood lead levels with the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program so that the Chicago Housing Authority can take action as needed with the landlords who are providing the housing units.

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

By testing children, we can identify the prevalence of elevated blood lead levels and monitor progress in reducing new cases. By inspecting buildings and ordering remediation, we can force owners to mitigate hazards. By inspecting prospective daycares, operators can know beforehand what they will have to fix prior to opening their center. By sharing information with the HCV program, they are able to better identify children who should be given a higher level of protection and housing that may be hazardous.

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

The Municipal Code of the City of Chicago, Chapter 7-4 was enacted to reduce and prevent the occurrence of lead poisoning in the children of Chicago by prohibiting use or application of leaded substances in any structure frequented or used by children; authorize the City to carry out inspections for hazards and enforce that all lead abatement, mitigation, or removal work id performed in a manner that will not endanger the health of any person.

Again, Chicago Municipal Code 11-4-2170(h) affirmed that no renovation of a building, facility or other structure shall be initiated within the city if such renovation is regulated under 40 CFR § 745.82, unless the applicant for the renovation submits and complies with a sworn statement, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, stating that: (1) individuals performing the renovation are properly trained in accordance with 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart E; (2) renovators and firms performing the renovation are certified in accordance with 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart E; and (3) the work practices in 40 CFR 745.85 will be followed during the renovation. The commissioner may require a copy of the certification issued pursuant to 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart E to be submitted with such a statement.

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

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

According to the 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, 23% of Chicago households lived in poverty and 10.8% lived in extreme poverty. This rate has decreased only slightly from 2012 (23.9%) but is still higher than 2007 when 20.5% households lived in poverty. Approximately 21.6% of households have no health insurance.

The City is dedicated to supporting a continuum of coordinated services to enhance the lives of Chicago residents, particularly those most in need, from birth through the senior years. The City works to promote the independence and well-being of individuals, support families and strengthen neighborhoods by providing direct assistance and administering resources to a network of community-based organizations, social service providers and institutions. The City will continue to use CDBG funding to provide services for low-income residents with the objective of providing basic needs and improving their quality of life and the quality of life for all citizens in the city.

CDBG as well as Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) and other funding sources are used to support a Human Services System that addresses the critical and emergency human services needs of low-income persons and families. The goal of the human services system is to provide or help individuals and households access services that support positive outcomes that promote and help maintain self-sufficiency. Service programs are tailored to meet immediate, short-term, or long term needs.

CDBG programs managed by the DPH: mental health, lead poisoning abatement, violence prevention, HIV prevention and HIV housing, along with HOPWA, are all focused in community areas with high hardship index numbers, which general indicates that they are low income communities. Additional programs managed by DPH function to reduce poverty in those communities through a variety of means.

The Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC) acts as an income supplement, providing healthy food, nutrition education, case management, and coordination with other needed services for those at high risk of malnutrition.

Efforts by all case managers and clinical staff to enroll clients in Medicaid is an effort to ensure that the cost of medical care is covered by this program, rather than by the clients own limited funds. Pregnancy prevention, violence prevention, and mental health services all serve as ways to improve each household's chances of having a stable residence, healthy family members, and sufficient health to be able to hold jobs and increase their income. Without such support, many will continue with low incomes and few chances to improve.

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

The Department of Planning and Development will make a continued effort to protect the affordability of housing for low income families by providing affordable housing units across the city and income groups. It will pay special attention to affordable rentals for those in the lower income levels. The Keep Chicago Renting Ordinance will protect renters housed in buildings whose owners are in foreclosure. The City will continue to look for long term funding sources for the Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund, which provides rental assistance to low-income households.

**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**

**Internal Audit Reviews**

The Internal Audit division of the Department of Finance has implemented a system of preventive and detective internal controls to assist in ensuring that delegate agencies of City funding are in compliance with Federal regulations and contract terms and to assist City departments in determining whether they are fiscally sound. Internal Audit performs monitoring of delegate agencies in several ways:

**Review of Delegate Agency A-122 Voucher Audits (Post-Payment)**

Internal Audit developed a system for sampling and auditing delegate agency reimbursement vouchers. For selected delegate agency vouchers, Internal Audit requests complete supporting documentation, including invoices, canceled checks, payroll records, leases, etc. This documentation is audited for compliance with applicable federal, state and city regulations and for compliance with the budget and terms of the delegate agency contract with the City. Should any noncompliant expenditures be found, the agency is required to reimburse the City for these costs.

**Review of Delegate Agency A-133 Single Audit Reports**

Internal Audit reviews all delegate agency OMB Circular A-133 reports pursuant to the requirements of the Circular. If any problems are noted with the audit report, Internal Audit will request the agency have its audit firm correct the problems. Internal Audit may request management decisions from the departments regarding findings identified in the A-133 reports. In addition, if any problems or concerns are noted as a result of performing agreed-upon procedures, Internal Audit requests of the delegate

agency a plan for resolving the issues.

**Agreed-Upon Audit Procedures**

In order to monitor the delegate agencies that fall below the dollar threshold requiring an A-133 audit, the City developed and implemented agreed-upon procedures to monitor the internal controls and fiscal operations of delegates that expend between 50,000 and \$750,000 in federal funds. In certain cases, agreed-upon procedures may be performed for delegates expending more than \$750,000 in Federal funds or considered high-risk agencies. At the conclusion of the agreed-upon procedures field work, the auditors will issue a report detailing any findings. The delegate agency is informed of the findings and will be required to submit a correction active action to cure the findings within thirty days of receipt of the report.

**Housing Development Construction and Monitoring**

The Department of Planning and Development (DPD) has a construction, monitoring and compliance division which monitors federally assisted housing projects for both long term requirements and construction monitoring. Monitoring includes the reviews of payrolls and contractors' sworn statements to ensure that Davis Bacon wage requirements as well as Section 3 requirements are met on federally assisted projects. The division ensures that Illinois Prevailing Wage requirements are met on projects which receive City assistance. In addition the division monitors Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) and Women Owned Business Enterprise (WBE) participation. City policy requires that good faith efforts are made to meet 24% participation for MBEs and 4% participation for WBEs. All drawdown requests for Federal funds are monitored to ensure that Davis Bacon, Section 3, MBE/WBE and local hiring requirements are being met before any funds are released. DPD performs project inspections before any funds are released to ensure that work that is is being completed and done in a manner that meets Building Code standards.

**Long-Term Monitoring and Compliance**

DPD ensures long-term affordability requirements are being met for HOME, CDBG, NSP and other Federally assisted projects and that household incomes of the tenants, Fair Housing Requirements and the physical condition of the federally funded projects meet the various program requirements.

**Expected Resources**

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

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	72,477,673	2,787,789	19,234,538	94,500,000	289,910,692	CDBG funds will be used to support community development programming in low-and moderate-income neighborhoods. Programs include affordable housing development, housing preservation, public services for at-risk populations and public improvement.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	14,865,141	0	0	14,865,141	59,460,564	HOME funds will be used to develop affordable housing for low-income communities. Included is new construction and rehabilitation of single- and multi-family units.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	7,865,169	0	0	7,865,169	31,460,676	HOPWA funds will be used to provide housing and supportive services to individuals living with HIV AIDS.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	6,490,485	0	0	6,490,485	25,961,940	ESG funds will be used to assist homeless individuals with shelter services, transitional housing, and repaid re-housing services.
Housing Trust Fund	public - state	Rental Assistance	8,000,000	0	0	8,000,000	0	The Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF) will provide rental subsidies to landlords in support of affordable housing for low-income families and individuals.



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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Shelter Plus Care	public - federal	Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Short term or transitional housing facilities Supportive services Transitional housing	14,022,000	0	0	14,022,000	54,268,000	Permanent supportive housing rental subsidy for homeless individuals and families
Other	private	Other	400,000	0	0	400,000	1,600,000	The City will provide Lead hazard abatement.
Other	private	Public Services	725,000	0	0	725,000	2,900,000	Provides advocacy and support for Seniors through Congregate and Home Delivered Meals.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Housing	13,952,000	0	0	13,952,000	0	Program income earned from activities funded with Neighborhood Stabilization Program grants funds (rounds 1-3) will be used to support affordable housing and housing preservation programs.
Other	public - federal	Housing Public Services Supportive services	486,000	0	0	486,000	0	To provide tenant-based rental assistance and a range of supportive services to allow a stable, healthy living environment.
Other	public - federal	Other	2,665,000	0	0	2,665,000	10,660,000	Job readiness, training, and Placement services for ex-offenders.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Public Services	1,907,000	0	0	1,907,000	7,628,000	Provide children living in low income communities free summer meals, including breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks, at sponsor sites throughout the City.
Other	public - federal	Public Services Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU TBRA	9,300,000	0	0	9,300,000	37,200,000	The HIV Prevention Program will continue to build capacity; strengthen organizations; increase condom distribution; and enhance testing, screening, and linkage to services.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Public Services Supportive services	368,000	0	0	368,000	368,000	Delivers supervised visitation and safe exchange services to families with a history of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and child abuse. With visits or exchanges taking place between parents.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Supportive services	238,000	0	0	238,000	714,000	Serves as an advocate to victims of domestic violence, including assessing domestic violence situations, providing support and ongoing assistance to victims, and performing related duties as required.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Financial Assistance Homeowner rehab Other	782,000	0	0	782,000	3,128,000	The Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA) provides funding through the State's general revenue for foreclosure prevention activities such as counseling and home improvement assistance.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Public Services Supportive services	2,541,000	0	0	2,541,000	10,164,000	To support infectious disease surveillance and outbreak control, including tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases, food protection activities, and potable water activities. These funds support staff that investigate reportable diseases, diagnose STIs, manage cases of TB, and inspect food establishments.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Public Services Supportive services Transitional housing	4,814,000	0	0	4,814,000	19,256,000	"IDHS supports services to clients that are either homeless or living in poverty. This is accomplished through direct /delegate agency service provisions.  "
Other	public - state	Services Supportive services	302,000	0	0	302,000	906,000	The Grant will be used to provide outreach activities; to educate, train and coordinate community organizations, service providers, government entities, to assist seniors with their Medicare and Insurance claim problems.



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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Supportive services Transitional housing	2,200,000	0	0	2,200,000	440,000	Supports Case management services for seniors.
Other	public - local	Public Services Other	7,318,250	0	0	7,318,250	0	

**Table 59 - 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**

Matching requirements for HOME will be satisfied with local resources including Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds and write-downs on City-owned vacant land and/or real estate property. In 2014, the City received a 50% reduction in the match requirement due to fiscal distress and the percentage of families in poverty (17.6%) in Chicago.

ESG matching requirements will be satisfied through an Emergency and Transitional Housing Program grant provided by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

While there are no matching requirements for HOPWA or CDBG, sub-recipients leverage other federal, state, local, and private sources that are used to support HOPWA program delivery. The majority of HOPWA sub-recipients use their leveraged funds to provide supportive services to HOPWA clients and their household.

**DFSS Leveraging**

DFSS programming depends not only on CDBG funding, but other federal, state and local funds. Domestic Violence programming leverages Department of Justice funding and city local funds to support its programs. Senior Services relies on multiple funding streams to support its work as the area agency on aging and its wide variety of programs. Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) services is supported solely by CDBG, while Home Delivered Meals leverages federal funding that is passed through the state. Workforce Services’ Employment Preparations and Placement Program and Industry Specific

Training and Placement Program rely strictly on CDBG funding. Complementary programs, including the city's Community Re-Entry Support Centers that work with ex-offenders and the Transition Jobs Program that provides time-limited subsidized employment, depend on local corporate funding and corporate and CSBG funding respectively. Several funding streams support the city's current plan to address homelessness, Plan 2.0, including but not limited to CDBG, HUD Emergency Shelter/Emergency Solutions Grant Program, CSBG, Illinois Department of Human Services' Emergency and Transitional Housing Program, and local funding.

**MOPD Leveraging**

Through a grant partnership with Meals on Wheels of Chicago, MOPD's Independent Living Program is able to provide meals to a group of people with disabilities that are under 60 which increases available services without increasing cost.

Vendors of the Personal Assistant/Homemaker programs are asked to match 10% of their contracted amount. This match can be in the form of direct service hours or administration costs.

Vendors of the HomeMod program are asked to match 10% of their contracted amount. This match can be in the form of services provided or administration costs. In addition, HomeMod receives grant funds from Meals on wheels Chicago to provide additional modifications. The HomeMod program has teamed up with sister agencies like the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and the University of Illinois' Division of Specialized Care for Children to leverage funds.

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

The City owns more than 8,000 parcels of land zoned for low-density residential use. This inventory has grown in recent years because of foreclosures and abandonments, with holding costs exceeding \$800,000 per year. Previous efforts to sell individual parcels have been slow and met with limited success. To create a market for these properties and efficiently dispose of them, the City will seek to:

- Expand the Adjacent Neighbors Land Acquisition Program (ANLAP) to include a Large-Lot Residential Program that allows building owners to procure multiple adjacent city-owned lots for use as gardens and side yards. This could create unique housing districts with much larger lots than are available in the rest of the city.
- Develop a 1,000-parcel pilot program that would reduce prices and streamline the land sales process across multiple neighborhoods in an effort to get City-owned lots in the hands of as many homeowners as quickly as possible.

**Discussion**

The City of Chicago will continue to pursue other available federal, state and private sources to leverage entitlement grant funding for the proposed community development initiatives in the ConPlan. The City will also contribute a number of local tools and incentives, including the Chicago Affordable Housing Density Bonus, which allows additional square footage to residential developments to exceed the guidelines set in the Chicago Zoning Ordinance in exchange for creating additional affordable housing units, or contributing to the City's Affordable Housing Density Fund (Density Fund). In addition, local funds will be allocated during the 5-year period to support the City's Consolidated Planning priorities.

### Annual Goals and Objectives

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods	2015	2015	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Code Enforcement Rehabilitation of Existing Units	CDBG: \$2,936,792	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 9351 Household Housing Unit
2	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	2015	2015	Affordable Housing Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$5,478,776	Buildings Demolished: 750 Buildings
3	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Homeownership Assistance Rehabilitation of Existing Units	CDBG: \$4,457,600	Homeowner Housing Added: 304 Household Housing Unit
4	Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence	2015	2015	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Rehabilitation of Existing Units Special Needs Populations	CDBG: \$4,601,893	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 352 Household Housing Unit Other: 33215 Other
5	Promote Diversity	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Fair Housing Activities	CDBG: \$618,069	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 90 Persons Assisted

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6	Assist the Homeless	2015	2015	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Homeless Services Operating Costs for Emergency Shelters	CDBG: \$9,881,305 ESG: \$6,003,699	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1282 Households Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 6691 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 24183 Persons Assisted
7	Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Rehabilitation of Existing Units	HOME: \$2,580,771	Rental units rehabilitated: 22 Household Housing Unit
8	Increase Access to Quality Public Services	2015	2015	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Homeownership Assistance Services for Abused and Neglected Children Emergency Nutrition Mental Health Services Screening For Lead Poisoning Senior Services Youth Services	CDBG: \$15,161,970	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 220675 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 27000 Households Assisted
9	Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Production of New Units Rehabilitation of Existing Units	CDBG: \$1,404,304 HOME: \$10,798,729	Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 232 Household Housing Unit

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10	Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS	2015	2015	Persons With HIV/AIDS	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	HIV/AIDS Supportive Services Operating Costs of HIV/AIDS Facilities TBRA For Persons With HIV/AIDS	CDBG: \$721,133 HOPWA: \$7,464,327	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 754 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 754 Households Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 432 Household Housing Unit
11	Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards	2015	2015	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Screening For Lead Poisoning	CDBG: \$3,056,963	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4500 Persons Assisted
12	Neighborhood Revitalization	2015	2015	Non-Housing Community Development	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Tree Planting	CDBG: \$7,600,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100000 Persons Assisted
13	Provide Public Services Concerned With Employment	2015	2015	Non-Housing Community Development	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Employment Training	CDBG: \$6,473,879	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1506 Persons Assisted

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14	Retain Affordable Housing	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Rehabilitation of Existing Units	CDBG: \$15,801,637	Rental units constructed: 2611 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 880 Household Housing Unit
15	Administration	2015	2015	administration	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	Administration	CDBG: \$16,305,679 HOPWA: \$235,955 HOME: \$1,486,141	Other: N/A

## AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

### Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	Inspect vacant and abandoned buildings to identify extent of deterioration and issue building code violations to property owners or pursue demolition authority to prevent public safety hazards. Provide targeted code enforcement in low-and moderate areas to complement strategic efforts to arrest neighborhood decline and preserve stock of affordable housing.
2	Goal Name	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions
	Goal Description	Pursue demolition authority through circuit court and code enforcement violations through administrative hearings.
3	Goal Name	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership
	Goal Description	Increase the availability of permanent housing in standard condition and affordable cost to low-income and moderate-income families.
4	Goal Name	Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence
	Goal Description	Increase the supply of supportive housing, which combines structural features and services needed to enable persons with special needs, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, to live with dignity and independence.
5	Goal Name	Promote Diversity
	Goal Description	Reduce isolation of income groups within communities and geographical areas and promote diversity within neighborhoods by diversifying the housing stock.
6	Goal Name	Assist the Homeless
	Goal Description	Provide funds for programs to assist the homeless to reduce homelessness.
7	Goal Name	Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage
	Goal Description	Expand the capacity of nonprofits community housing development organizations to develop and manage decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.
8	Goal Name	Increase Access to Quality Public Services



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	Goal Description	Expand and improve the quantity and quality of community services, primarily for persons of low and moderate income, which are essential for sound community development and for the development of viable urban communities.
9	Goal Name	Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Expand the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing; and make new construction, rehabilitation, substantial rehabilitation, and acquisition of such housing feasible.
10	Goal Name	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Develop long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.
11	Goal Name	Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards
	Goal Description	Eliminate conditions which are detrimental to health, safety, and public welfare and conserve the city's housing stock.
12	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Increase access to quality public and private facilities and the revitalization of deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods.
13	Goal Name	Provide Public Services Concerned With Employment
	Goal Description	Increase job skills and job opportunities for low and moderate income people.
14	Goal Name	Retain Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Preserve and develop affordable housing stock in order to provide a decent home and a suitable living environment.
15	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Administration for overall entitlement programs

**Table 60 – Goals Summary**

**AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)**

**Projects**

#	Project Name
1	DPD-14A:Single-Unit Residential/SARFS
2	DPD-14A:Heat Receivership Program
3	DPD-14B:Multi-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
4	DPD-14A:Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings
5	DPD-14A:Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative-Condominium
6	DPD-14H:Rehab Admin/Construction Monitoring and Compliance
7	DPD-14A:Single-Unit/Emergency Heating, Roof and Porch Repair
9	DPD-14B:Multi-Unit/Multi-Family Loan Program
10	DPD-05U:Housing Counseling/Housing Services TA
11	DPD-14B:Multi-Unit/Developer Services
12	DPD-05R:Homeownership Assistance/Neighborhood Lending
13	DPD-05R:Homeownership Assistance/Home Improvement Assistance
14	DPD-05R:Homeownership Assistance/Home Purchase Assistance
15	DPD-Community Housing Development Organizations
16	DPD-21A Housing Preservation
17	DPD-21A: Administration
18	DPD-HOME Program Administration
19	CHR-05J:Fair Housing
20	CHR-21D:Fair Housing Activities/Education Outreach & Intergroup Relations
21	CHR-21A: Administration
22	DOB-15:Code Enforcement

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#	Project Name
23	DOB-04:Clearance and Demolition/Troubled Buildings
24	LAW-15:Code Enforcement
25	DFSS-03T:Operating Cost of Shelters/Homeless Services
26	DFSS-05N:Abused and Neglected/Domestic Violence Services
27	DFSS-05W:Human Services Emergency Food Assistance
28	DFSS-05A:Senior Services/Intensive Case Advocacy
29	DFSS-05A:Senior Services/Home Delivered Meals
30	DFSS-05H:Workforce Services
31	DFSS-05:Homeless Services
32	DFSS-21A: Administration
33	CDPH-05N:Family Violence Prevention Initiative
34	DPH-05O:Mental Health Services
35	DPH-05O:Mental Health Crisis Intervention
36	DPH-05O:Mental Health Services for Children
37	DPH-05P:Screening For Lead Poisoning
38	DPH-21A: Administration
39	MOPD-05B:Handicapped Services/Disability Services
40	MOPD-14A:Single-Unit Residential/Home Mod Program
41	MOPD-05B:Handicapped Services/Independent Living
42	MOPD-21A:Administration
43	DSS-03N:Tree Planting/Community Enhancements
44	ESG15-City of Chicago
45	OBM-21A:Administration

#	Project Name
46	DOF-21A: Administration
47	DFF-21A: Administration
48	DPH-HOPWA Administration
49	2015-DPH:Agape
50	2015-DPH:AIDS Foundation of Chicago

**Table 61 – Project Information**

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

In addition to the projects listed above, the City will allocate CDBG-DR funding for housing rehabilitation and mitigation assistance to households that were significantly impacted by the April 2013 rain storm in Illinois. Sewer lining replacements will also be funded with disaster funding to mitigate future damage in community areas vulnerable to flooding. To read the complete needs assessment detailing the damage sustained and the analysis conducted to determine funding priorities, please refer to the City’s CDBG-DR Action Plan and Substantial Amendment at [www.cityofchicago.org/grants](http://www.cityofchicago.org/grants).

### AP-38 Project Summary

#### Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	DPD-14A:Single-Unit Residential/SARFS
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,230,570
	Description	Provide minor rehabilitation and install enabling devices such as grab bars and ramps to low- and moderate-income seniors to preserve accessible housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	277 elderly homeowners will benefit.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
2	Project Name	DPD-14A:Heat Receivership Program
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$900,000
	Description	Provide emergency payment for repair of heating units through court receiver to avoid foreclosure or eviction and prevent homelessness.
	Target Date	12/31/2015

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	800 household will receive heating assistance
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
3	Project Name	DPD-14B:Multi-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,665,000
	Description	Operate and/or repair multi-family properties through court-ordered receiver.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,811 rental units will be rehabbed
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
4	Project Name	DPD-14A:Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,940,000
	Description	Preserve through acquisition and rehabilitation of single-family properties and designating receivers to oversee troubled properties.

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	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	215 single housing units will be rehabbed
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
5	Project Name	DPD-14A:Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative-Condominium
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,000,000
	Description	Preserve through acquisition and rehabilitation of single-family properties and designating receivers to oversee troubled properties.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	125 Housing units will be rehabbed
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
6	Project Name	DPD-14H:Rehab Admin/Construction Monitoring and Compliance
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,909,015

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	Description	
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Program monitoring will be provided for construction activities, emergency heating, roof and porch repair program and small accessible repairs for seniors for 817 households
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
7	Project Name	DPD-14A:Single-Unit/Emergency Heating, Roof and Porch Repair
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$700,000
	Description	Provide forgivable loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners of 1-4 unit properties to make emergency heating repairs and to correct hazardous porch and roof damage.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	140 homeowners will be assisted with emergency heating, roof or porch repairs
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
8	Project Name	DPD-14B:Multi-Unit/Multi-Family Loan Program
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing Retain Affordable Housing



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	Needs Addressed	Production of New Units Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	HOME: \$10,798,729
	Description	Provide low interest loans to developers for multi-family rehab, new construction, and related site improvements in order to increase the stock of affordable rental housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	174 new rehabbed rental units
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
9	Project Name	DPD-05U:Housing Counseling/Housing Services TA
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Housing Counseling
	Funding	CDBG: \$994,794
	Description	Provide counseling services to homeowners and renters through specialized programs tailored to the specific needs of community areas.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	27,000 low to moderate income families will benefit from proposed activities.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
10	Project Name	DPD-14B:Multi-Unit/Developer Services

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	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Production of New Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,404,304
	Description	Allocate funds to developers for new construction or rehabilitation of multi-family units to increase the number of affordable rental housing units
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	174 families will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
11	Project Name	DPD-05R:Homeownership Assistance/Neighborhood Lending
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Production of New Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,657,600
	Description	Provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income residents for home purchase assistance, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	250 low to moderate income families will benefit.
	Location Description	

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	Planned Activities	
12	Project Name	DPD-05R:Homeownership Assistance/Home Improvement Assistance
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$600,000
	Description	Provide grants to low- and moderate-income residents to purchase vacant homes in targeted Micro-Market Recovery Program community areas to help facilitate the removal of blight and support housing markets in these target areas.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	40 low to moderate income households will benefit.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
13	Project Name	DPD-05R:Homeownership Assistance/Home Purchase Assistance
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$200,000
	Description	Provide grants to low- and moderate-income eligible buyers of vacant or rehabbed homes in targeted Micro-Market Recovery Program community areas.
	Target Date	12/31/2015

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 14 moderate income households will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
14	Project Name	DPD-Community Housing Development Organizations
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage
	Needs Addressed	Production of New Units Rehabilitation of Existing Units Provide Financial Assistance To Non-Profits
	Funding	HOME: \$2,580,271
	Description	Funds for develop of affordable housing by local non-profit community organizations and funds for operating support.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	E 22 low income households will be provided rental units.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
15	Project Name	DPD-21A Housing Preservation
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units Homeownership Assistance

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	Funding	CDBG: \$552,424
	Description	
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Direct program cost for housing preservation programs that will serve 3,255 household housing units
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
16	Project Name	DPD-21A: Administration
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,127,059
	Description	Program administration.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Program administration
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
17	Project Name	DPD-HOME Program Administration
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration

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	Funding	HOME: \$1,486,141
	Description	Administration for the HOME program.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
18	Project Name	CHR-05J:Fair Housing
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Promote Diversity
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing Activities
	Funding	CDBG: \$618,069
	Description	Investigate, mediate and adjudicate fair housing complaints and assist victims hate crimes. Provide human relations workshops to mediate community tensions.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	90 persons will be assisted with fair housing activities
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
19	Project Name	CHR-21D:Fair Housing Activities/Education Outreach & Intergroup Relations
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts

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	Goals Supported	Promote Diversity Administration
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing Activities Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$364,663
	Description	Provide community mediation for incidents of hate crimes or other tensions, outreach at communities, schools or places of worship, and conduct presentations on topics such as bullying, disability, prejudice reduction.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
20	Project Name	CHR-21A: Administration
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$165,625
	Description	Program administration.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	

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	Planned Activities	
21	Project Name	DOB-15:Code Enforcement
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,936,792
	Description	Provide targeted code enforcement in low- and moderate-income areas to complement strategic efforts to arrest neighborhood decline and preserve stock of affordable housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	9,351 households in low-moderate income areas.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
22	Project Name	DOB-04:Clearance and Demolition/Troubled Buildings
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions
	Needs Addressed	Demolition of Blighted Properties
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,703,838
	Description	Inspect vacant and abandoned buildings to identify extent of deterioration and issue building code violations to property owners or pursue demolition authority to prevent public safety hazards.
	Target Date	12/31/2015



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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 750 building will be demolished
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
23	Project Name	LAW-15:Code Enforcement
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods Elimination of Detrimental Conditions
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement Demolition of Blighted Properties
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,774,938
	Description	Pursue demolition authority through circuit court and code enforcement violations through administrative hearings.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Services support Code Enforcement and Trouble Buildings programs
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
24	Project Name	DFSS-03T:Operating Cost of Shelters/Homeless Services
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Assist the Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Operating Costs for Emergency Shelters
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,066,993
	Description	Costs associated with the operation of programs for the homeless.

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	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	7200 homeless persons will be assisted with shelter
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
25	Project Name	DFSS-05N:Abused and Neglected/Domestic Violence Services
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,430,948
	Description	Provide assistance and advocacy to those who have been victims of domestic violence (physical, sexual, or emotional abuse), including teens who have been victimized in an intimate relationship. The aim of services provided is to empower, strengthen problem solutions.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	13,500 person will be assisted with Domestic Violence activities
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
26	Project Name	DFSS-05W:Human Services Emergency Food Assistance
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Emergency Nutrition
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,362,916

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	Description	Provide emergency food supplies to at-risk populations.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	190,000 persons will received emergency food assistance
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
27	Project Name	DFSS-05A:Senior Services/Intensive Case Advocacy
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Senior Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,479,548
	Description	Services for at risk seniors include in-home assessment, case advocacy and support, ongoing monitoring, translation assistance, direct assistance and home-delivered meals.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1250 seniors will receive Intensive case advocacy
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
28	Project Name	DFSS-05A:Senior Services/Home Delivered Meals
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Senior Services

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	Funding	CDBG: \$2,612,694
	Description	Services for at risk seniors include in-home assessment, case advocacy and support, ongoing monitoring, translation assistance, direct assistance and home-delivered meals.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2,300 seniors will received Home delivered meals
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
29	Project Name	DFSS-05H:Workforce Services
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Provide Public Services Concerned With Employment
	Needs Addressed	Employment Training
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,473,879
	Description	Programs that provide job readiness services, career counseling, vocational skills training, job placement assistance, and other workforce services. The goal of these services is to improve the employment outcomes of Chicagoans and to meet the skill and workforce needs of Chicago's employers.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,506 persons will receive employment services
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
30	Project Name	DFSS-05:Homeless Services

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	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Assist the Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Services Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	CDBG: \$4,814,312
	Description	Programs for people who are homeless including supportive services to persons and families who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness so that they attain or maintain safe and secure housing to achieve self-sufficiency.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	38,500 homeless persons or persons at risk of homelessness will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
31	Project Name	DFSS-21A: Administration
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,470,425
	Description	Program Administration.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	

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	Planned Activities	
32	Project Name	CDPH-05N:Family Violence Prevention Initiative
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Services for Abused and Neglected Children
	Funding	CDBG: \$371,000
	Description	Administer school-based violence and substance abuse programs for youth and parenting education programming for adults to prevent family violence.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1800 persons will be assisted
	Location Description	
Planned Activities		
33	Project Name	DPH-05O:Mental Health Services
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Mental Health Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,560,070
	Description	Provide mental health services to low- and moderate-income residents with severe mental illness.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6,800 persons will receive Mental Health Services

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	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
34	Project Name	DPH-050:Mental Health Crisis Intervention
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Mental Health Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	Improve mental health service linkage and service coordination for residents in mental health crisis who are interfacing with the Chicao Police Department (CPD). The program works to strengthen collaboration among CPD, Department of Public Health, mental health providers, and social service providers in an effort to improve access to care.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	450 persons will received mental health crisis intervention
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
35	Project Name	DPH-050:Mental Health Services for Children
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Mental Health Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$250,000
	Description	Mental Health Services for Children
	Target Date	12/31/2015

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	250 children will receive mental health services
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
36	Project Name	DPH-05P:Screening For Lead Poisoning
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards
	Needs Addressed	Screening For Lead Poisoning
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,056,963
	Description	Detect lead poisoning through screening, medical case management and treatment. Also includes education and information sharing.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4,500 children and homes will be tested for lead poisoning
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
37	Project Name	DPH-21A: Administration
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,867,602
	Description	Program administration
	Target Date	12/31/2015



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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
38	Project Name	MOPD-05B:Handicapped Services/Disability Services
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Senior Services Special Needs Populations
	Funding	CDBG: \$818,881
	Description	Assist people with disabilities in identifying and obtaining available services and provide supportive services such as case management, independent living skills training, personal assistance/homemaker services, and assistive technology assessments.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	32,690 persons with special needs and seniors will benefit from activities.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
39	Project Name	MOPD-14A:Single-Unit Residential/Home Mod Program
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$902,442

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	Description	Provide housing accessibility modifications to low-income non-seniors with disabilities.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	75 elderly homeowners will benefit.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
40	Project Name	MOPD-05B:Handicapped Services/Independent Living
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs Populations
	Funding	CDBG: \$650,000
	Description	Provide support services such as case management, independent living skills training, personal assistance/ homemaker services, and assistive technology assessments and equipment, for qualified persons with disabilities.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	525 persons living with disabilities will benefit.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
41	Project Name	MOPD-21A:Administration
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration

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	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$725,592
	Description	Program administration.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
42	Project Name	DSS-03N:Tree Planting/Community Enhancements
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Needs Addressed	Tree Planting
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,600,000
	Description	Improve neighborhood conditions of areas experiencing high foreclosure rates and abandoned properties through tree planting and other street enhancements.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100,000 units of service for tree planting and rodent abatement will be provided in low-mod neighborhoods
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
43	Project Name	ESG15-City of Chicago
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts

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	Goals Supported	Assist the Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Services Operating Costs for Emergency Shelters Homelessness Prevention Operating Costs for Temporary Homeless Facilities Rapid Re-Housing
	Funding	ESG: \$6,490,485
	Description	Funds for the Emergency Solutions Grant to provide Outreach, Homeless Prevention, Shelter Operations, Rapid-Rehousing, and Homeless Services.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	9,656 homeless persons and families and/or persons and families at risk of homelessness will be provided housing and supportive services.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
44	Project Name	OBM-21A:Administration
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,105,915
	Description	Program administration.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A

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	Planned Activities	
45	Project Name	DOF-21A: Administration
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,445,750
	Description	Program administration.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A
	Planned Activities	
46	Project Name	DFF-21A: Administration
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$140,357
	Description	Program administration.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A

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	Planned Activities	
47	Project Name	DPH-HOPWA Administration
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	HOPWA: \$235,955
	Description	Funds for administration and over site of the HOPWA program.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A
	Planned Activities	
48	Project Name	Facility Based Housing Assistance
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Operating Costs of HIV/AIDS Facilities
	Funding	HOPWA: \$2,495,965
	Description	
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	208 households with Persons with HIV/AIDS will benefit.
	Location Description	

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	Planned Activities	
49	Project Name	Housing Information Services and Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Identify Housing Resources for Persons With HIV/AIDS and Provide Rental Assistance
	Funding	HOPWA: \$4,060,659
	Description	
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	519 persons living with HIV/AIDS and their family members will receive TBRA assistance and 1,000 persons will receive housing information.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

**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**

Low- and moderate-income families and individuals reside in communities throughout Chicago. Grants and other resources are geographically distributed throughout the city for community development and housing programs. All proposed Consolidated Plan activities are intended to primarily benefit populations that have special needs and citizens with low- and moderate-incomes. Assistance will be directed to areas of the city in which 51% or more of households are low and moderate income. The City certifies that 70% of all CDBG expended in 2015 will be used for activities which benefit low- and moderate-income persons and special needs populations.

**Geographic Distribution**

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	70

**Table 62 - Geographic Distribution**

**Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

To effectively target redevelopment activities, the City allocates investments geographically through the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) and the Micro-Markets Recovery Program (MMRP). In each of these programs, the City identified community areas of greatest need and significant potential for positive intervention.

NSP Areas of Greatest Need and Target Blocks

NSP funds are invested in communities where foreclosures are threatening investments that have been made over the past two decades. There are 25 communities areas identified as having greatest need based on HUD criteria and they are concentrated on the south and west sides of Chicago. They include Oakland, New City, South Lawndale, Roseland, East Garfield Park, Greater Grand Crossing, South Shore, Englewood and Pullman among other communities. Target blocks within areas of greatest need have been identified based on proximity to recent public and private investments (e.g., schools, police stations, retail development), other community anchors and job centers (universities, hospitals, commercial corridors, etc.), and the potential to acquire a majority of vacant foreclosed properties on a block to make a significant impact on the block.

MMRP Target Markets

The City’s Micro-Markets Recovery Program (MMRP) helps to stabilize and sustain local property values in targeted areas by strategically deploying public and private capital in well-defined micro-markets. MMRP operates in severely impacted neighborhoods where foreclosures have reached crisis proportions in an effort to re-create sustainable market forces and stabilize values in the target areas. Selected neighborhoods fit into one of two categories: These markets include those where 1) there are a significant number of vacancies but evidence of residual market interest; 2) there is little private market activity; 3) citywide intermediaries have a track record of investments and local capacity exists to lead the community’s involvement in the program; 4) good data on property ownership is available; and 5) a practical strategy for investment can be designed and implemented. Target neighborhoods include Chatham, West Woodlawn, West Humboldt Park, Englewood, Austin and North and West Pullman.

Discussion



**AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)**

**Introduction:**

This section specifies the goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs populations to be provided affordable housing and the number of affordable housing units supported by program type in the 2015 program year.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	1,164
Non-Homeless	4,099
Special-Needs	352
Total	5,615

**Table 63 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	397
The Production of New Units	282
Rehab of Existing Units	4,099
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	4,778

**Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**

**Discussion**

Households by Population Type

Through the Low-Income Housing Trust Fund, the City projects it will support 1,164 housing units targeted for the homeless. An additional 352 units targeted to seniors, people with disabilities and people living with HIA/AIDS will be assisted. Funding for affordable housing for non-homeless, low-income individuals will support 4,099 households.

Households by Program Type

Tenant-based rental assistance funded by HOPWA and ESG will assist approximately 397 households. HOME and CDBG funds will support construction of 282 housing units and rehabilitation of 3,817 housing units. The City is unable to determine at this time the number of acquisition units it will support.

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction:**

In 2013, CHA unveiled a new strategic plan, Plan Forward: Communities that Work, which outlines the agency's newly articulated mission and strategic goals that will guide CHA's current and future work. CHA continues to pursue and/or plan for future implementation of Plan Forward initiatives.

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

By the end of 2015, CHA anticipates an additional 1,109 units toward the overall unit delivery progress, which will bring the total to 23,237 housing units or 92% of the 25,000 goal. CHA's unit delivery strategies include new phases in mixed-income developments, the Property Rental Assistance (PRA) Program, a newly launched Real Estate Acquisition Program (REAP), working with a pool of prequalified development teams, and developing other initiatives to respond to local housing preferences and market opportunities.

CHA will continue with its commitment to provide affordable units throughout its public housing stock. In addition, CHA's HCV program enables low-income households to choose their place of residence in the private market, further increasing housing opportunities for program participants by subsidizing a portion of the monthly rental obligation through the allocation of a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) made directly to the landlord. In FY2015, CHA plans to serve a total of 59,909 MTW households through public housing and HCV programs. This includes 18,064 in public housing and 41,845 through the MTW HCV program. CHA also serves families with non-MTW vouchers and projects that 2,077 households will be served through non-MTW HCV programs in FY2015. CHA is planning for wait list openings in late FY2014 which will impact leasing in FY2015.

In 2015, CHA will investigate and pursue the following affordable housing programs in order to provide new and alternative housing options for low-income housing:

- **Rental Assistance Demonstration Program:** In October 2013, CHA submitted a portfolio application to HUD to utilize RAD for approximately 64 public housing properties with 10,935 units over the next two years (2014-2015). CHA plans to utilize RAD to refinance some properties and to support new initiatives that will expand affordable housing opportunities. In anticipation of a potential future RAD award, CHA proceeded with required revisions to the annual plan through an amendment to the FY2014 MTW Annual Plan, which is pending HUD approval.
- **Housing Programs to Support Local Preferences:** CHA continues to explore strategies and program parameters that will contribute to Chicago's Plan to End Homelessness 2.0, HUD's Designated Opportunities to End Homelessness and other local initiatives. In FY2015, CHA will explore implementing a proposed Sponsor-Based Voucher Program, utilizing project-based vouchers, to support these initiatives.

In addition to these efforts, CHA will continue to promote activities including such as Choose to Own Home Ownership Program, Family Self-sufficiency Program, as well as the Public Housing Work Requirement to increase self-sufficiency and expand housing options and to keep residents engaged in employment, education, job training, and community services.

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

CHA participates in HUD's homeownership voucher program with a program called Choose to Own (CTO). CTO provides qualified public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) families with the opportunity to own a home. It has helped more than 400 CHA families make the transition from renting to owning. Most CTO families utilize the voucher to pay a portion of their mortgage for up to 15-years. In addition to financial assistance toward the mortgage payment, the program provides pre- and post-purchase homebuyer education, credit counseling and other services to help families navigate the home-buying process and increase their chances of success.

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

This section is not applicable to CHA.

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

### **Introduction:**

The City and its partners, through the Chicago Planning Council to End Homelessness, have made significant progress in implementing Chicago’s original 2003 Plan to End Homelessness (“the Plan”). The three core tenets of the Plan are to: 1) prevent homelessness whenever possible; 2) rapidly re-house people when homelessness cannot be prevented; and 3) provide wraparound services that promote housing stability and self-sufficiency.

The Plan called for a transition of the homeless services system from a shelter-based system, focused on temporary fixes, to a housing-based system emphasizing long-term living solutions for the homeless on the street and in overnight shelters. To that end, Chicago significantly increased interim/transitional and permanent housing resources and reduced the number of temporary shelter beds.

In 2012, stakeholders in Chicago’s Continuum of Care developed an updated set of strategies to prevent and end homelessness. Chicago’s “Plan 2.0” is a broad-ranging, seven-year action plan (2013-2019) that reaffirms and builds on the core strategies outlined in the first plan – prevention, housing first and wraparound Services – and identifies seven new strategies for improving and coordinating access to housing and services:

- 1) The Crisis Response System:** Create an effective crisis response system that prevents homelessness whenever possible and rapidly returns people who experience homelessness to stable housing.
- 2) Access to Stable and Affordable Housing:** Create and maintain stable and affordable housing for households who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness.
- 3) Youth Homelessness:** Create a comprehensive, developmentally appropriate menu of services for youth who experience homelessness in order to prevent homeless youth from becoming the next generation of homeless adults.
- 4) Employment:** Increase meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities for people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness.
- 5) Advocacy and Civic Engagement:** Engage all of Chicago in a robust plan that creates a path to securing a home for everyone in our community.
- 6) Cross-Systems Integration:** Work across public and private systems of care to ensure ending homelessness is a shared priority.
- 7) Capacity Building:** Ensure a strong homeless assistance system capable of implementing Plan 2.0 goals and HEARTH Act performance standards.

Several funding streams support the Plan at the City level (CDBG, HUD Emergency Solutions Grant Program, Community Services Block Grant, Illinois Department of Human Services’ Emergency and

Transitional Housing Program, and local funding). CDBG funds support the overnight and interim shelter, outreach and engagement, specialized service and permanent supportive housing models.

**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

Start and end dates- all activities

January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015

**One-year goals and action steps for reducing and ending homelessness**

**Outreach and Engagement Mobile Outreach (Human Services)**

The City through Catholic Charities provides targeted outreach and engagement that is delivered 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year through mobile outreach teams that are dispatched to respond to non-life threatening requests for assistance through 311. These include requests for shelter placement and transportation, well-being checks, delivery of emergency food provisions, crisis assistance for victims of fire and other disasters, and extreme weather response, such as transportation of clients to City-operated Warming and Cooling Centers. The Mobile Outreach Services Team is responsible for participating in all mass care activities as directed by the City of Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) during citywide emergencies that may result in large scale evacuations requiring temporary emergency shelter.

Planned Outcomes 2015

Outreach and Engagement Mobile Outreach: 15,704 individuals to be served

**Outreach and assessment with homeless persons (especially unsheltered)**

**Outreach and Engagement Programs**

The City utilizes CDBG funds for targeted outreach and engagement. These services include assessment of individuals, including youth, chronically homeless, and veterans living on the street, who do not typically access either shelter or other homeless services. Providers of this program model utilize the Vulnerability Index (a standardized tool for identifying and prioritizing the street homeless population for housing according to the fragility of their health) and to receive referrals through Chicago's Central Referral System (CRS) for permanent supportive housing. CRS is a database of highly vulnerable individuals and families coming from the streets or shelters which serves as a central client referral source for housing providers. Outreach and Engagement programs assist vulnerable households in applying for resources through CRS by helping them respond to interviews and collect documentation needed to achieve permanent housing placement as fast as possible.

The program has three subcategories: 1) Daytime Supportive Service Centers which are drop-in centers where services include physical, psychological and housing needs assessments; Mobile Outreach Engagement which focuses on street-based outreach; and Airport Outreach Engagement which is targeted outreach with homeless individuals identified at Chicago's airports and on mass transit systems.

Planned Outcomes 2015

Outreach and Engagement Services: 4,497 individuals served

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

In coordination with the Chicago CoC, DFSS is the primary funder of emergency and interim housing for homeless individuals and families in Chicago. Both types of temporary housing options focus on assessing the service needs of residents and either making appropriate referrals to other providers or offering supportive services at the residential program. Additionally, DFSS funds supportive services that move persons who are currently homeless toward housing stability and self-sufficiency. Following are activities that address the shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless households:

#### **Overnight Shelter**

Adult: This program model provides shelter to single men and women aged 18 and over on a nightly basis for up to twelve consecutive hours. Adult Overnight Shelter may be appropriate for persons who do not want to participate in case management or the more intensive services and goals associated with interim housing. However, Adult Overnight Shelter programs are expected to engage clients in accessing supportive services and to assess clients for rapid re-housing options.

Youth: This program model provides age-appropriate shelter to single male and female youth ages 18 to 24, on a nightly basis for up to twelve consecutive hours. Youth Overnight Shelter programs are also expected to engage clients in accessing supportive services and to assess clients for rapid re-housing options. Planned Outcomes 2015 Overnight Shelter Programs: 2,189 individuals served.

#### **Interim Housing**

Adopting the "housing first" model, Interim Housing focuses on rapidly re-housing those who are homeless while working to progressively reduce the amount of time people spend homeless. Permanent housing placements are emphasized and must be supplemented with services that focus on client stabilization, assessment, and referrals to community resources. Planned Outcomes 2015 Interim Housing Programs: 12,809 individuals served.

#### **Specialized Services**

Specialized Services are designed to address a client's specific barriers to achieving housing stability that are not immediately addressed by existing community supports and are provided by experts in a particular field of knowledge. The program can be specialized to focus on a particular homeless population (e.g., those with a substance use disorder, and those who require specialized employment, etc.). Specialized Services funded by DFSS include Employment Programs and Substance Use Disorder.

Due to reduction in funding we are reducing the specialized services. Planned Outcomes 2015 Specialized Services: 1,500 individuals served.

#### **Homeless Shelter Food Supply**

As part of its emergency food program, DFSS provides fresh fruits and vegetables to shelters throughout the city to feed people who are homeless. Approximately 60 shelters located within the city participate. Planned Outcomes 2015 Homeless Shelter Food Supply: (Fruits & Vegetables to Shelters) – 60 Agencies, 500,000 pounds, 20,000 individuals served.

**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.**

Building on successful coordination of homeless prevention resources with its Homeless Prevention Call Center (HPCC), Chicago has taken steps towards expanding coordinated access and improving access to permanent housing and independent living. DFSS-funded outreach, engagement and shelter providers complete applications for permanent supportive housing through the Central Referral System (CRS).

#### **Rapid Re-Housing Assistance**

Tenant-based rental assistance will be used to help households who have already fallen into homelessness be re-housed as quickly as possible by providing a security deposit and/or short-term rent assistance until sufficient income or a permanent tenant-based subsidy is in place. In 2015, 192 households will be served.

The Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund has committed \$8.1 million annually in rental assistance to prevent homelessness for more than 1,300 families and individuals. Of that total, nearly 600 units are targeted towards long-term homeless individuals and families. Plan 2.0 identifies strategies to create access to affordable housing units through development and subsidy options including: working within to increase the priority and access to housing for those in need of supportive housing and working with public and community partners to develop new affordable housing opportunities.

Finally, DFSS offers several programs for homeless individuals and families seeking a permanent and stable housing situation. DFSS uses local funding sources to provide homeless services that include those funded by CDBG as well as others endorsed by the Plan to End Homelessness. Supported activities include:

### **Permanent Supportive Housing Support Services**

These services are designed to help clients maintain residential stability in permanent supportive housing. Permanent Supportive Housing programs provide long-term subsidized housing for individuals and families who are homeless. Clients may have serious and persistent disabilities such as mental illness, substance use disorders, or HIV/AIDS, which often contribute to chronic homelessness. Planned Outcomes 2015: 1,387 individuals served.

### **Shelter Plus Care**

DFSS also offers rental subsidies paired with a range of supportive services to disabled homeless individuals or families, including chronically homeless. Services include case management, employment assistance, and counseling and substance use services. Planned Outcomes 2015: 2,300 individuals served.

### **Permanent Housing with Short-Term Supports**

This program model targets households that need short to medium term assistance (up to 24 months) with housing and supportive services to move them towards a goal of assuming. Homeless individuals and families are housed in scattered housing, provided rental assistance and supportive services with the goal of assuming the lease at market rate after services transition out. Planned Outcomes 2015: 200 individuals served.

### **Safe Havens**

This program is an open-stay, on-demand, and service-enriched housing program for persons with mental illness or dual disorders (mental illness and substance use disorder) who are difficult to engage in services. Safe Havens are safe, non-intrusive living environments in which skilled staff members work to engage persons in housing and needed services. In Chicago, Safe Haven beds are considered permanent housing. Planned Outcomes 2015: 34 individuals served.

### **Age-Appropriate Stable Housing for Unaccompanied Youth**

This program model serves homeless youth ages 18 through 25 that are not wards of the state. Services may be delivered in a shared living arrangement or in clustered apartments with on-site supportive services and community-based linkages and include 24-hour access to staff, age-appropriate services and crisis intervention. Planned Outcomes 2015: 260 individuals served.

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.

Chicago's Continuum of Care, in coordination with DFSS, emphasizes systems integration efforts that focus on appropriate discharge planning for special populations. The Discharge Planning Sub-committee



of the Chicago Alliance to End Homeless is charged with addressing coordination between child-welfare, corrections, homeless providers and other relevant entities. Additionally, the Chicago Department of Public Health convenes a task group on mental health, homelessness and criminal justice issues to improve systems coordination in these areas. DFSS addresses a range of human services needs for low-income individuals and families in Chicago communities through coordinated homeless prevention resources and six DFSS Community Services Centers. These services contribute to homelessness prevention for low-income households.

### **Homeless Prevention**

The City supports the Homelessness Prevention Call Center (HPCC) to conduct initial evaluations and referrals to available prevention assistance and delegate agencies to provide homeless prevention supportive services. The HPCC is Chicago's prevention infrastructure to assess and refer for public and private resources, including the City of Chicago's Rental Assistance Program, which provides short-term financial assistance to low-income individuals at risk of eviction and homelessness. The HPCC is a primary point of entry for homelessness prevention resources, and is also a way that people seeking eligibility and referral for rapid rehousing assistance can complete initial evaluation. Each call receives a screening and evaluation for eligibility and all information is entered into HMIS. HPCC makes electronic referrals through HMIS for continuous case management. DFSS funds partner agencies to provide homeless prevention supportive services targeted to individuals or families that are at immediate risk of homelessness. Services may include, but are not limited to provision of financial assistance, provision of legal representation for tenants facing evictions, and provision of housing stabilization or relocation assistance. Planned Outcomes 2015: 350 individuals served with ESG rental assistance; 350 individuals served with homeless prevention supportive services; 15,500 individuals served by the Homeless Prevention Call Center.

### **Community Service Centers**

Direct services are offered through DFSS Community Service Centers where case management, counseling for victims of domestic violence, emergency food, transportation, and emergency rental and utility assistance are provided. Referrals are also available for housing, employment, education, child care, and health services. At the Centers, DFSS staff works with clients to address their needs (immediate, short-term, and long-term) to achieve self-sufficiency. Direct services and programs are co-located at all six centers. Workforce services are co-located at the Garfield, King and North Area Community Service Centers. The North Area center also houses a Veterans Employment Assistance Center that helps veterans access a variety of benefits programs.

### **Emergency Food Assistance for At-Risk Populations**

The City provides Emergency Food Assistance for At-Risk Populations to increase the availability and accessibility of healthy and fresh food options to help at-risk residents meet their nutritional needs. There are three food distribution models: 1) distribution to local food pantries, 2) distribution of fruits and vegetables to homeless shelters, and 3) distribution to homebound individuals through Mobile Outreach Team. Planned Outcomes 2015: Food to Pantries – 1.3 million pounds, 1.1 million meals,

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180,000 individuals served; Fruits & Vegetables to Shelters – 60 Agencies, 500,000 pounds, 20,000 individuals served; Food Boxes to Homebound Individuals – 10,000 boxes, 30,000 Individuals served.

**AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)**

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	0
Tenant-based rental assistance	208
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	519
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	727

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

### **Introduction:**

This section describes how the City will work to reduce barriers to affordable housing in Chicago.

**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**

Often public policies created to revitalize communities and increase economic development have a negative impact on affordable housing. In response, the City has implemented many affordable housing programs and incentives. The ARO applies to residential developments of 10 or more units and requires that developers to set aside 10% of residential units as affordable housing or contribute \$100,000 per required unit to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. For projects receiving financial assistance from the City, 20% of the units must be affordable.

Projects are generally subject to ARO if they include 10 or more residential units AND:

- receive a zoning change that permits a higher floor area ratio (FAR); change from a non-residential to a residential use; or permit residential uses on ground floor, where that use was not allowed;
- include land purchased from the City (even if purchase was at the appraised value);
- receive financial assistance from the City; OR
- are part of a planned Development (PD) in a downtown zoning district.

For-sale units produced through the ARO must be affordable to households at or below 100% of AMI. Rental units must be affordable to households earning up to 60% of AMI.

Units built under the ARO are required to remain affordable over time. Some units will have recapture mortgages to regulate the long-term affordability. At the time of purchase, the City records a 30-year lien for the difference between the unit's market price and its affordable price. Other units will be targeted for the Chicago Community Land Trust (CCLT). These units will have a 30-year restrictive covenant with a maximum resale price. The maximum resale price be the original purchase price plus a percentage of the market appreciation, and in most cases, will be a below market price.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

This section describes the planned actions the City will carry out to meet the strategies identified below.

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

The City has established a number of policy objectives and strategic goals in order to address obstacles in meeting underserved housing needs:

- Supporting Single Room Occupancy (SRO) and family housing in Chicago by developing, rehabilitating, or arranging special financing for properties in target areas where successful shelter programs that also offer support services and job creation opportunities can be closely linked.
- Developing short- and medium-term subsidy assistance for individuals that enter the homeless system in order to transition them back as quickly as possible to permanent affordable housing.
- Focusing resources to support housing for households under 30 percent of AMI.
- Supporting the not-for-profit community, notably with the help of Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funding, in the provision of supportive services that aid in and help overcome obstacles to moving from homelessness or near homelessness to self-sufficiency.

DPD's Housing Bureau continually reassesses its policies and makes adjustments in response to changing market conditions and service needs. Recently, because of the current state of the national economy and regional housing markets, DPD experienced historically low levels of participation in programs which leverage private loans for home repairs. Additionally, the Purchase Price Assistance Program, which offers down payment assistance to homebuyers, has underperformed due to the nationwide slowdown in home lending. The allocation of federal dollars is influenced by the availability of leveraged resources. As a result of these conditions, the City has shifted greater resources towards programs that assist the existing housing stock, with particular attention to those programs serving homes falling into disrepair or presenting imminent hazards to residents.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The bulk of the City's housing resources, especially federal dollars, are specifically targeted to affordable rental housing. Some government-assisted buildings with expiring use restrictions and project-based Section 8 contracts are stable, while others may be at risk due to strengthening markets and other concerns. DPD will continue to work with owners, community groups and The Preservation Compact to monitor these properties and coordinate preservation efforts. One of the most efficient ways to provide affordable housing is to improve and preserve existing buildings. The City will continue to support programs such as the Troubled Buildings Initiative, the Energy Savers Fund, the Multi-Unit Affordability through Upfront Investment (MAUI) program, the Tax Increment Financing-Neighborhood Improvement Program (TIF-NIP), and the TIF Purchase Rehab

Program. The City supports proposed tax incentives to encourage owners to rehabilitate and retrofit rental buildings while keeping units affordable.

The City will work to expand the number of affordable units available across different types of markets, with special attention to renter populations at the lowest income levels and those that require supportive services. The Keep Chicago Renting Ordinance, approved by the City Council in June 2013, will protect renters housed in buildings whose owners are in foreclosure. The City will continue to work with the Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund, which provides homes for more than 2,700 of the city's most-at-risk individuals and families each year, to fund its efforts and aid it in securing a long-term source of funding. The City will support construction of supportive housing units through the City's multifamily affordable housing program, and will report on the number of units created for people with disabilities.

The State's mandate to provide housing to those with mental illness requires additional resources from the State and coordination between the City and the State. The City will advocate with the State and the Federal government for additional affordable housing resources with comprehensive supportive services to help the State meet this mandate.

The last few years have seen a shift away from homeownership in Chicago and across the country, fueled by lending restrictions, credit ratings damaged during the economic crisis, and consumer perceptions that housing is not a safe investment. To rebuild homeownership markets, the City will partner with its Housing Delegate Agencies and other community-based organizations to provide education and counseling for potential homebuyers. The City will expand its post-purchase education efforts and will continue to fund programs that enable homeowners – including those who may be underwater on their mortgages – to stay in their homes.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

The City will continue to fund CDPH's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. The mission of the program is to prevent lead poisoning by maximizing the availability of affordable lead safe housing in the City. Project activities include:

- Ensuring at-risk children are screened for lead poisoning
- Providing case management services for lead-poisoned children
- Inspecting the homes of lead-poisoned children for lead-hazards
- Ensuring that property owners properly remediate the lead hazard
- Referring non-compliant property owners to court
- Providing education and training on lead, lead-poisoning prevention, and lead-safe work practices
- Securing funding for lead abatement for those who otherwise could not afford to do the abatement

### **Screening Case Management**

In 2014, approximately 93,970 children under six years of age were screened for lead poisoning. All of these children were screened by non-program staff (i.e., physicians in private practice), indicating a continued commitment by physicians to identify children with lead poisoning. Of the total children screened, 752 (0.8%) were found to have lead poisoning, defined as having a level of lead of 10 ug/dl or greater. An additional 1,802 (1.9%) children under six years of age had levels between 5 and 10ug/dl. The program continued to ensure that children with lead poisoning receive case management services. Preliminary data for 2014 indicates that a total of 780 children with lead-poisoning were provided case management services, of which 105 were infants with blood lead levels between 5 and 10 ug/dl.

### **Inspection and Enforcement**

The program continued to ensure the homes (or other locations where children may spend time) of children with lead poisoning were inspected for lead hazards, and that these hazards were remediated. Following an initial inspection and assessment for lead hazards, re-inspections occurred to ensure the homes were properly maintained or the required remediation was done.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The City is dedicated to supporting a continuum of coordinated services to enhance the lives of Chicago residents, particularly those most in need, from birth through the senior years. The City works to promote the independence and well-being of individuals, support families and strengthen neighborhoods by providing direct assistance and administering resources to a network of community-based organizations, social service providers and institutions. The City will continue to use CDBG funding to provide services for low-income residents with the objective of providing basic needs and improving their quality of life and the quality of life for all citizens in the city.

CDBG as well as Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) and other funding sources are used to support a Human Services System that addresses the critical and emergency human services needs of low-income persons and families. The goal of the human services system is to provide or help individuals and households access services that support positive outcomes that promote and help maintain self-sufficiency. Service programs are tailored to meet immediate, short-term, or long term needs.

CDBG programs managed by the DPH: mental health, lead poisoning abatement, violence prevention, HIV prevention and HIV housing, along with HOPWA, are all focused in community areas with high hardship index numbers, which general indicates that they are low income communities. Additional programs managed by DPH function to reduce poverty in those communities through a variety of means.

**Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

Community-based nonprofit organizations and community development corporations have made major contributions to neighborhood stability and growth, often by managing comprehensive, multi-strategy efforts that address not only housing development, but safety, education, health, job skills and retail development. These established partners help implement housing-related programs and strategies that reflect neighborhood needs and culture. The City will continue to encourage private support of these organizations and provide direct support by funding a wide-ranging network of citywide and community-based delegate agencies, as resources allow.

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

Many City departments have a hand in creating strong, healthy housing markets, and DPD will continue to strengthen its relationships and coordinate activities with sister City departments. Other agencies that administer federal funds also coordinate with DPD, and DPD will continue to participate on the Interagency Council of the Preservation Compact to collaborate on the preservation of individual properties, and to create more consistent and streamlined processes across city, state, and federal agencies.

Coordination of resources among active plans, and communication to all implementation partners involved, will provide opportunities for greater impact while reducing duplication of effort. DPD, through the Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund, supports Plan 2.0 by providing rental assistance for nearly 1,300 formerly homeless families or individuals, or those who have been in danger of becoming homeless. In addition, DPD's current multi-family rental housing pipeline, which allocates project funding through 2016, is scheduled to fund almost 800 new or rehabbed units of supportive housing. DPD supports CHA's Plan Forward through allocation of a variety of funding sources to the creation of CHA units, including HOME and CDBG funds, tax credits, bonds, City land, and other sources. Communication and coordination should extend to private-sector partners, community-based organizations and agencies that connect residents to affordable and supportive housing.

## Program Specific Requirements

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

#### Introduction:

This section describes specific HUD program requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs.

#### 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. 70.00%

### **HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)**

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

The City of Chicago invests HOME funds as interest bearing loans, non-interest bearing loans, interest subsidies, deferred payment loans, grants, or other forms of assistance consistent with the purposes of the HOME requirements. The City of Chicago establishes the terms of assistance for each project funded through a regulatory agreement subject to the HOME requirements.

**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:**

Resale of Affordable Unit Procedures

Resale of Affordable units with a recapture agreement: the Homeowner is executing a HOME Agreement and separate HOME Recapture Mortgage in favor of the City to secure the HOME Funds Recapture Amount. The recapture amount due at transfer of the affordable unit will be determined by the DPD Finance Division in accordance to the recorded Mortgage, Security and Recapture Agreement (MSRA) and prorated accordingly. The type and value of capital improvements made to the affordable unit will be determined by the "Market Rate" appraisal. The City's recapture amount will be limited to the net proceeds available at the closing of the transferred unit.

Resale of Affordable Unit with a resale agreement

Homeowners are required to contact DPD to request resale pre-approval of their affordable unit before an acceptance of a real estate contract for sale. The resale request should include all pertinent details and hardships the City should consider in order to make a determination. A copy of the recorded Jr. Mortgage, Security MSRA document(s) or the "Deed Restrictions" related to the City lien(s) recorded after the initial purchase are reviewed in detail to determine the funding source of the subsidies and specific remedies stated in the owner's agreement with the City.

- The resale price of the property is calculated by DPD and provided to the owner for use in the marketing of the unit. The special sales conditions, and the requirement for the buyer to sign a MSRA agreement with the City, must also be stated in writing by the owner's realtor for sale listing.

- The buyer of the affordable resale unit is required to submit a complete application to DPD to determine affordability not to exceed 33% of housing ratios. DPD will consider a higher housing ratio depending on mitigating factors such as not having other debt or the leveraging of additional private or public grants. The household income eligibility of the affordable buyer will range between 60% and 80% of AMI. A MSRA would be issued to be signed by the new buyer at time of transfer of the affordable unit and a release would be issued for the current owner after the new MSRA is signed at the transfer of the affordable unit.
- The type and value of capital improvements made to the affordable unit will be determined by an appraisal taking in consideration the affordable price of the unit.

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

Resale of Affordable units in the Chicago Community Land Trust (CCLT): Concurrently with the execution of the Restrictive Covenant, the Homeowner is executing a HOME Agreement and separate HOME Recapture Mortgage in favor of the City to secure the HOME Funds Recapture Amount. The CCLT and the Homeowner acknowledge and agree that this Restrictive Covenant is subordinate to the HOME Agreement and HOME Recapture Mortgage and that, in the event of any conflict between the terms and conditions of the HOME Agreement or HOME Recapture Mortgage and the terms and conditions of this Restrictive Covenant, the terms and conditions of the HOME Agreement and HOME Recapture Mortgage shall govern and control.

Homeowners are required to contact DPD to request resale pre-approval of their affordable unit before an acceptance of a real estate contract for sale. The resale request should include all pertinent details and hardships the City should consider in order to make a determination.

Regarding capital improvements to CCLT units, DPD does not assign value to specific capital improvements and follow an appraisal-based formula because the value of the capital improvement will likely be reflected in the appraised value of the unit. In short, homeowners receive a percentage (typically 20%) of any market increase the property has seen since they purchased it.

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

The City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development (DPD) Multi-family Loan Policies and Procedures shall be utilized to refinance debt on multi-family rental projects, as appropriate. DPD underwriting policies and procedures are designed to guide applicants seeking multi-family loan funds to create or retain affordable housing. The City works to meet all federal and local subsidy standards and best practices through layering reviews. For example, DPD guidelines include acceptable debt coverage

ratios, developer fee limits, contingency limits, general contractor's overhead, profit, and general conditions limits, as well as rent and income escalation rates.

### **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)**

#### **Reference 91.220(l)(4)**

#### **Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)**

The City will include written standards for providing ESG assistance as an attachment to the Consolidated Plan.

#### **If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.**

The Chicago CoC is receiving HUD-funded technical assistance to plan the development of a coordinated access system. A diverse steering committee began working with the technical assistance team in May of 2013.

Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

1. DFSS issues a request for proposal at a minimum of every two years for all of its homeless services, including those funded through ESG and CDBG. These services include emergency and interim shelter, outreach and engagement and specialized mental health and substance abuse services. DFSS recently issued a RFP for its first ESG rapid re-housing project. Applications are evaluated by a committee of DFSS staff and external partners who are local experts on these program areas. DFSS utilizes standard selection criteria in its RFPs.

2. Grants are awarded for a one-year period, with option to extend for up to two years. The extension option is contingent upon successful performance of the program and services provided, and upon availability of funds.

3. DFSS advertises funding opportunities through local newspapers, notices to CoC members through the Chicago Alliance to End Homelessness, and posting on the DFSS website.

If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The City of Chicago distributes the annual action plan and any substantial amendments to the Chicago Planning Council on Homelessness. Six members of the Chicago Planning Council on Homelessness are formerly homeless consumers. The Chicago Alliance to End Homelessness also distributes the action plan and substantial amendments to its nearly 600 members and stakeholders, which includes a

substantial number of current and formerly homeless consumers. Comments are solicited through the public comment process noted in the Action Plan.

**Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG**

Performance measures for ESG activities by program model are listed below. Some performance measures are blank, because delegate agencies negotiate the target with DFSS based on target population and program model.

Outreach and Engagement

90 % of Households accept one or more basic assistance services.

75 % of Households connect to community-based case management, housing or other appropriate situation/settings (i.e. hospital, family reunification).

\_\_\_% of Households complete PSH application on the CRS (Varies depending on program design and target population)

\_\_\_ % households successfully housed (Varies depending on program design and target population)

Emergency Shelter

100 % of Households will attain their basic needs for shelter, food and safety

100 % of Households will be screened for housing options (Housing Options Screening Tool) either through direct service or referral

50 % of Households will be connected to supportive services

20 % of Households will obtain more stable housing

Overnight, low threshold, low-demand shelter for youth

100 % of Households will attain their basic needs for shelter, food and safety

100 % of Households will be screened for housing options (Housing Options Screening Tool) either through direct service or referral

50 % of Households will be connected to supportive services

20 % of Households will obtain more stable housing

Interim Housing

30 % of Household departures placed in permanent, stable housing are made within 120 Days

50 % of Household departures placed in permanent, stable housing are made within 180 days

\_\_\_ % of Households remain housed for six (6) months (Varies depending on program design and target population)

50 % of Households exit with a documented income through benefits, employment, education or training

5 % of Households at most depart interim program to another homeless location

Homeless Prevention

100 % of Households receive crisis assessment

85 % of Households maintain permanent housing for six months

90 % of Households experiencing crisis will be stabilized

Rapid re-housing

50% of households served will move into housing within 30 days of referral

remaining 50% of households served will move into housing within 60 days of referral

55% of household will exit to permanent destinations.

80% of household exiting to permanent destinations will remain in the same housing at 3 and 6 month follow-up

70% of household will not return to homelessness in the following 12 months

75% of household will maintain or increase incomes.

**APPENDIX 1 – Summary of Public Comments**

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

The City held two public hearings. The first was held on March 6, 2014 at the Chicago Cultural Center. The hearing gave citizens the opportunity to comment on the 2013 Draft Comprehensive Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), 2015 Annual Action Plan, as well as the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. The second hearing was held on October 23, 2014 at Malcolm-X College to solicit input on the proposed 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. A summary of public and written comments received at the hearings and during the comment periods follows.

	Date	Individual	Organization	Summary of Comments and Responses
1.	3/06/14	Karen Boyd	Member of DRAG	Affordable, economical and safe housing environment is important to the disabled and aging population. Knowing that you can age in a safe place and stay in your community offers a better quality of life. It's absolutely critical the Department of Planning and Development create a modification fund so people with disabilities will not be forced into a state of homelessness, institutions, or into nursing homes. In addition, affordable housing for people with disabilities is limited. Department of Planning and Development need to increase the number of housing units for people with disabilities that have children and families and are married. <b>City Response: Thank you.</b>
2.	3/06/14	Michael Grice	Member of DRAG	The Low-Income Housing Trust Fund has been around for the last 20 years. Nothing regarding people with disabilities and failure to create a modification fund. For that purpose, it's going to keep people with disabilities in nursing homes and institutions. It's time for that fund to be created. We've been discriminated for too long. I, my brother, and sister reside in a nursing home and we are trying to get out. Without a modification plan, it's not going to be possible for us to live where we want and that's basically our right, to live where we want. The modification fund should be created now. <b>City Response: Thank you.</b>
3.	3/06/14	Beto Barrera	Access Living	First, I want to say I would like to thank all the departments for your efforts. I know the budgets are really low and you're doing all you really can. Department of Planning and Development (DPD) You heard a lot of our colleagues from Disabilities Rights Advocate Group for Housing (DRAG), which is a group of consumers with disabilities whose main goal is to create more affordable, subsidized, and integrated housing for people with disabilities. I've worked for Access Living for 25 years now. The one thing we find needed right now is a modification fund within the low-income Housing Trust Fund. We are holding DPD responsible for not encouraging the trust fund to create a modification fund exclusively for individuals that live in that particular program. MOPD's modification fund is great, but they can't meet the need or demand that's out there. MOPD provides funds for maybe 50, 60 individuals per year. Up to 300 apply per year. I know people who live within the trust fund are also eligible to apply, but it's not out there. The Chicago Housing Authority created a modification fund for

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	4.	3/06/14	Philip Englert	AIDS Foundation of Chicago-Volunteer	<p>Participants with the voucher program. During an assessment of the 504 or some type of self-evaluation to the CHA and found that the voucher program was the only program that was in compliance with federal mandate on servicing people with disabilities. We don't know DPD involvement with the trust fund. We know you provide supportive assistance. Regardless, this is a program that serves more than 1800 families. A modified fund is needed. <b>City Response: Thank you.</b></p> <p>I currently live in an apartment that's supported by HOPWA Housing Advocacy Program and HRSA Ryan White Case Management Program. Through various programs my landlord receives funding from the Rental Housing Support Program. I have lived with AIDS for more than 20 years, only after I was diagnosed with cancer and its effects that I became unable to support myself. I receive \$1186 from Social Security Disability, but a market rate studio in Rogers Park is a little over \$700 a month, which is 60 percent of my income. Thankfully, I was able to secure a rental unit using the Chicago Low-Income Trust Fund's Rental Subsidy Program. I only pay 30 percent of my monthly income. The stability of housing allows me to take care of myself and maintain my health. I now volunteer and co-facilitate Tenant Empowerment Seminars. <b>City Response: Thank you.</b></p>
	5.	3/06/14	Angelique Miller	Director of Housing and Support Services, AIDS Foundation of Chicago	<p>I'm respectfully submitting comment in support of increasing the affordable housing stock for low-income individuals and families, specifically those with chronic medical conditions, including HIV. The last Chicago area AIDS Housing Plan that was done in 2013 estimates that there are about 11,000 low-income households that live with HIV that can benefit from affordable housing. With monthly social security income of \$710 and market rate rent for a studio being \$727 monthly, many individuals are forced to choose between basic necessities or rent, substandard housing, dangerous areas, and limited access to medical and support services. Prioritized limited funding from the Housing Opportunity for People with AIDS, to provide subsidy to 150 households with recipients paying 30 percent of their income. Though this subsidy has assisted many to improve their quality of lives, more is needed. We support efforts to increase these types of subsidies to address the unmet need.</p>



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6.	3/06/14	Keishana Miller	Non-Affiliated	<p>We additionally support and ask for expansion of programs such as the Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund. The program has supported many HIV individuals to access affordable housing across the city. With decreases to the Rental Housing Support Program funding, the city must look at avenues to maintain and expand support. Additionally, we support allocation of modification funds, emergency housing and utility assistance. Lastly, AIDS Foundation of Chicago programs and partnerships support over a thousand households with a variety of housing and social support programs.  <b>City Response: Thank you.</b></p>
				<p>The first thing I would like to address is the accessibility of these meetings. On the Housing and Urban Development's website, part of the federal guidelines is that the City does an extensive job of incorporating and advising the people of Chicago of meeting times and making it accessible. It was hard to get to, no parking; people are coming from work, and only put into three papers. Unacceptable. More low and moderate income families could have been involved and expressed their concerns had the City done a better job of spreading the word. My second comment is funds. According to the City of Chicago budget, the Community Development Block Grant Program received \$73 million. Looking into it, it looks like most of the money went towards the North Side of Chicago. The suffering and struggling is on the West and South Sides of Chicago. And a third thing, I want to add. When you go through the City's annual budget, they talked about, during the public comments that, not many people from the African American or Hispanic community, weren't available for comments and that's why the money wasn't given to them. Crime Prevention is targeted towards the Austin and Englewood area, so it seems to be money when it comes time to lockup minorities, and for low-come housing peoples with AIDS, disabilities and providing jobs. Going forward, I expect the City to be more accountable for what the money is used for. <b>City Response: Thank you.</b></p>

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7.	3/06/14	Geraldine Smith	Life Builders United	<p>My request is get better understandings as to why meetings like these can't be held in the communities where they are needed are. My second question is to Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS). I have a non-profit organization, and I've been trying time after time to get certified with the Department of Human Services, because I deal with a lot of children, to get certified with that. And each representative that I encounter is giving me the runaround, Could you please help me. <b>City Response: Ms. Roberson of DFSS, Yes.</b></p>
8.	3/06/14	Dolphin Norris	Life Builders United	<p>First of all, I have not been to one of these meetings in years. I'm grateful for the diversity. The last time I was at a meeting was 25 years ago, it was mostly white males. I've been gone from here for 22 years. I'm appalled at seeing the condition of the city in a lot of cases. So I want to address Community on Development, Violence committee, Streets and Sanitation, Housing and Development. With expected growth of 800,000 people in 25 years in the city, there's nowhere for them to go except the African American community, which has been completely devastated, Englewood in particular. I've witnessed demolition of perfectly good buildings, and bricks in Chicago are priceless. They're being sold all over the world at a profit of the African American community. Second thing, Community on Development is going to run everybody out of the city. \$720 for a studio, who can afford that? The largest project in North American planning over 100,000 new residents is being done in the black community on 79<sup>th</sup> street called Lakeside Manor. With the 800,000 coming, you're going to rent it all out. Chicago is getting an image. Black people all over America are afraid to come to Chicago because of media portrays us as villains. Yet, all other groups are coming by the thousands. What are you going to do about that? Street and Sanitation, I got it documented, tear down a tree which children played on it. No response. We all about potholes. 69<sup>th</sup> Street is like demolition derby.</p>

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9.	3/06/14	Frederick Collins	NAACP Westside Branch	<p>Also, the last thing. Why in the African American community 95 percent of the officers on duty are young whites? They're diversified anywhere else I go, in any other communities. The largest amount of overtime for the police department, that's Englewood. As was stated by someone else, these meetings should be accessible to everybody. <b>City Response: Thank you.</b></p>
				<p>I'm a longtime, lifelong Chicagoan. I just want to say, it takes courage to have a disability and still show up and speak for yourself. My wife has been diagnosed with cancer for over 20 years. I'm her caretaker. She can't really use her hands to get around. So, I don't know how much courage it takes for these ladies and gentlemen to show up in a chair without the use of their limbs and speak. That's why these meetings should move into the communities where they can best be served. And as a member of the NAACP Westside Branch, we're going to be holding you in the future for more accessibility. We will be making these calls to Washington. Chicago is a great city, not for its architecture per se, but because of the people's spirit. You would see that when we all work together in unison to bring in every area, this would truly be a great city we know it be. I know some of you are heads of your departments and some are representing. I know your hands are tied. And they talk about budgets. But anytime our Mayor can find money to build another sport center for DePaul, I'm sure he'll find money to revitalize some homes. We've got to get our priorities straight. <b>City Response: Thank you.</b></p>

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10.	3/06/14	Cedric Ferguson	Collins for Chicago	<p>I would like to talk about the conditions of City of Chicago. On 87<sup>th</sup> and California there's a traffic light that's been lying on the ground for a week, which is still functioning. The people have been calling and complaining with no response. There is five bureaus of sanitation; someone should have been over to take care of that. Another thing is it makes no sense the City of Chicago streets to look like they do. With over 2,000 trucks out there filling potholes, it wasn't on the Westside. It was downtown, Northside, and Lakeshore Drive. Each department in the City of Chicago is supposed to represent the city in its entirety. But what are we seeing is when you tear down a building, who puts it back up? Englewood has more vacant lots than houses, it makes no sense. It's time that the department heads and the City of Chicago come up with a plan that's going to be better for everyone. <b>City Response: Thank you.</b></p>
11.	11/23/14	Kate Gannon	Chicago Botanic Gardens Windy City Harvest Program	<p>I work with Chicago Botanic Gardens Windy City Harvest Program. Windy City Harvest provides job training through their Youth Farm Program which provides summer jobs for high school students. Our Harvest Corps Program serves primarily justice - involved youths and adults with backgrounds, our apprenticeship program, which is job training for adults, where we seek to serve, at least half of the class have barriers to employment, and then our entrepreneurship program. Our ultimate goal is job development and training. We work very closely with [DFSS] and want to continue to encourage workforce development particularly for individuals with criminal backgrounds. Across all our programs one of the biggest barriers for participants is housing, whether it's criminal backgrounds and poor credit, it's very difficult for them to obtain housing even with funds saved. That's consistently a challenge throughout all of our programs. <b>City Response: Thank you.</b></p>

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12.	11/23/14	Africa Bradley	Connections for Abused Women and their Children	<p>We are a domestic violence agency who serves victims of domestic violence. We provide counseling. We provide legal advocacy. We also provide children's therapy and parent/child therapy for the families that we work with. Sitting here listening, I heard that one of the programs are going or being revamped. I want to know will there be any revamping for the domestic violence community? <b>City staff spoke with respondent in detail concerning [DFSS] Domestic Violence Program.</b></p>
13.	11/23/14	Sandra Womack	New Pisgah Community Service Organization	<p>I looked at your Consolidated Plan; I noticed the agency had not been identified within the Consolidated Plan. The organization mission is actually to provide and intergenerational approach to build healthy communities. The agency provides services for the youth and also built two senior facilities that house over 130 seniors. Just recently the agency completed a 54 – unit housing development for the homeless. The target population is also targeted for the veterans. Speaking on behalf of organizations that have been able to secure funding to provide much needed housing for vulnerable population but also to express the great need of providing wraparound services. It's just ideal to have wraparound services to kind of help out with any type of employment services, financial management, income benefits in addition to mental health and other things. I want to make for those organizations that are probably new at having a first venture in a particular area to be considered. You have some robust new emerging groups that are in dire need of the City's support. <b>City Response: Thank you.</b></p>

**APPENDIX 2 – City of Chicago 2015 CDBG Recommendations**

# CITY OF CHICAGO

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## Community Development Block Grant Budget Recommendations

As submitted to the City Council by Mayor Rahm Emanuel

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

ESTIMATES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDING  
FOR YEAR 2015 - JANUARY 1, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2015

Community Development Block Grant Entitlement	72,477,673
Reallocation of Unspent Community Development Block Grant Funds from Prior Years	19,234,538
Heat Receivership Income	250,000
Revenue Mental Health Clinics	103,500
Contributions	17,000
Revenue from Loan Repayments	416,289
Troubled Buildings Condominium - CDBG-R	1,000,000
Troubled Buildings Initiative	900,000
Building Board-Ups	100,000
Multi-Housing Application Fees	1,000
Total Estimates	\$ 94,500,000



\*Note: The objects and purposes for which appropriations have been made are designated in the Ordinance by asterisk.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT  
Administration and Monitoring

005/1005		Amounts
Code		Appropriated
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	347,806
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	1,832
.0039	For the Employment of Students as Trainees	10,000
.0044	Fringe Benefits	131,033
* 2505 .0000	Personnel Services	490,671
.0130	Postage	3,700
.0138	For Professional Services for Information Technology Maintenance For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	4,072
.0140	Agreements	500,742
.0152	Advertising	20,000
.0157	Rental of Equipment and Services	17,000
.0159	Lease Purchase Agreements for Equipment and Machinery	8,600
.0169	Technical Meeting Costs	27,408
.0181	Mobile Communication Services	927
.0190	Telephone - Non-Centrex Billings	1,665
* 2505 .0100	Contractual Services	584,114
.0245	Reimbursement to Travelers	3,000
.0270	Local Transportation	3,000
* 2505 .0200	Travel	6,000
.0348	Books and Related Material	1,630
.0350	Stationery and Office Supplies	3,500
* 2505 .0300	Commodities and Materials	5,130
.9157	For Repayment of Section 108 Loan	2,340,267
* 2505 .9100	Purposes as Specified	2,340,267
.9438	For Services Provided by the Department of Fleet and Facilities Management	20,000
* 2505 .9400	Internal Transfers and Reimbursements	20,000
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 3,446,182

Positions and Salaries		No.	Rate
Code	Positions		
3505	Administration and Monitoring		
1981	Coordinator of Economic Development	2	88,812
1103	Budget Analyst	1	53,844
0366	Staff Assistant - Excluded	1	64,152
0323	Administrative Assistant III - Excluded	1	63,276
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		1,832
SECTION TOTAL		5	360,728
DIVISION TOTAL		5	360,728
LESS TURNOVER			11,090
TOTAL			\$ 349,638

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
Accounting and Financial Reporting

027/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	656,839
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	5,976
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	2,045
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	4,743
.0038	Work Study/Co-Op Education	20,000
.0039	For the Employment of Students as Trainees	20,000
.0044	Fringe Benefits	258,534
* 2512 .0000	Personnel Services	968,137
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
.0140	Agreements	81,113
.0142	Accounting and Auditing	345,000
.0149	For Software Maintenance and Licensing	37,500
* 2512 .0100	Contractual Services	463,613
.0348	Books and Related Material	14,000
* 2512 .0300	Commodities and Materials	14,000
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 1,445,750

<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3512 Grant and Project Accounting		
	4512 Community Development Accounting		
1143	Operations Analyst	1	72,840
0187	Director of Accounting	1	99,108
0120	Supervisor of Accounting	1	95,832
0105	Assistant Comptroller	1	104,064
0104	Accountant IV	1	95,880
0103	Accountant III	1	62,280
0101	Accountant I	1	51,324
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		1,512
	SUB-SECTION TOTAL	7	582,840
	4514 Systems and Audit Schedules		
0665	Senior Data Entry Operator	1	58,020
0104	Accountant IV	1	68,772
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		3,231
	SUB-SECTION TOTAL	2	130,023
	SECTION TOTAL	9	712,863
	DIVISION TOTAL	9	712,863
	LESS TURNOVER		51,281
	TOTAL	\$	661,582

DEPARTMENT OF LAW  
Code Enforcement

031/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	1,271,601
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	14,162
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	2,596
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	2,973
.0020	Overtime	5,120
.0044	Fringe Benefits	474,743
* 2515 .0000	Personnel Services	1,771,195
.0130	Postage	794
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
.0140	Agreements	694
.0178	Freight and Express Charges	100
* 2515 .0100	Contractual Services	1,588
.0270	Local Transportation	2,155
* 2515 .0200	Travel	2,155
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 1,774,938

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3515 Code Enforcement		
1692	Court File Clerk	1	60,780
1692	Court File Clerk	1	58,020
1643	Assistant Corporation Counsel	1	70,380
1643	Assistant Corporation Counsel	1	66,960
1643	Assistant Corporation Counsel	1	61,980
1643	Assistant Corporation Counsel	2	60,324
1643	Assistant Corporation Counsel	5	57,192
1641	Assistant Corporation Counsel Supervisor - Senior	1	107,748
1617	Paralegal II	1	69,888
0437	Supervising Clerk - Excluded	1	67,224
0432	Supervising Clerk	1	66,684
0431	Clerk IV	2	66,684
0308	Staff Assistant	1	69,888
0302	Administrative Assistant II	1	60,780
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		2,973
	SECTION TOTAL	20	1,303,281
	DIVISION TOTAL	20	1,303,281
	LESS TURNOVER		28,707
	TOTAL		\$ 1,274,574

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF FLEET AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT  
Environmental Review

038/1005		Amounts	
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>	
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	101,594	
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	524	
.0044	Fringe Benefits	38,239	
* 2505 .0000	Personnel Services	140,357	
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 140,357	
Positions and Salaries			
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3525 Environmental Review		
2073	Environmental Engineer III	1	104,736
	SECTION TOTAL	1	104,736
	DIVISION TOTAL	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="104,736"/>
	LESS TURNOVER		3,142
	TOTAL	\$	101,594

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
Lead Poisoning Prevention

041/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	2,147,982
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	11,818
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	2,680
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	26,484
.0044	Fringe Benefits	814,063
.0091	Uniform Allowance	2,200
* 2555 .0000	Personnel Services	3,005,227
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
.0140	Agreements	35,000
* 2555 .0100	Contractual Services	35,000
.0229	Transportation and Expense Allowance	14,916
* 2555 .0200	Travel	14,916
.0319	Clothing	560
.0340	Material and Supplies	1,260
* 2555 .0300	Commodities and Materials	1,820
.9651	To Reimburse Corporate Fund for Indirect Costs	933,801
* 2555 .9600	Reimbursements	933,801
	<b>*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,990,764</b>

## Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
Lead Poisoning Prevention  
Positions and Salaries

<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3555 Lead Paint Identification & Abatement		
3754	Public Health Nurse IV	1	101,076
3753	Public Health Nurse III	1	92,544
3752	Public Health Nurse II	1	99,708
3743	Public Health Aide	1	50,496
3743	Public Health Aide	1	30,324
3414	Epidemiologist II	1	83,256
2151	Supervising Building / Construction Inspector	2	128,952
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	4	112,200
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	3	107,124
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	2	102,288
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	1	97,596
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	1	69,840
0832	Personal Computer Operator II	1	55,428
0665	Senior Data Entry Operator	1	55,428
0665	Senior Data Entry Operator	1	50,496
0430	Clerk III	1	55,428
0415	Inquiry Aide III	1	33,312
0302	Administrative Assistant II	1	66,684
0302	Administrative Assistant II	1	55,428
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		26,484
	SECTION TOTAL	26	2,256,180
	DIVISION TOTAL	26	2,256,180
	LESS TURNOVER		81,714
	TOTAL	\$	2,174,466

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
Violence Prevention Program

041/1005		Amounts
Code		Appropriated
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	371,000
* 2565 .0100	Contractual Services	371,000
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 371,000
	Family Violence Prevention Initiative	
	ALTERNATIVES, INC.	54,015
	ASIAN HUMAN SERVICES, INC	51,000
	ERIE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE	100,000
	NEW LIFE COVENANT SOUTHEAST	51,000
	TAPROOTS, INC.	51,000
	THE JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL	63,985
	PROJECT TOTAL .....	371,000

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
HIV Housing Program

041/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	315,296
* 2566 .0100	Contractual Services	315,296
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 315,296

HIV / AIDS Housing

ALEXIAN BROTHERS BONAVENTURE HOUSE	44,977
CHICAGO HOUSE AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY	100,000
CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	50,432
HEARTLAND HUMAN CARE SERVICES	70,126
THE CHILDREN'S PLACE ASSOCIATION	49,761
PROJECT TOTAL.....	315,296



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
HIV Prevention Program

041/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	405,837
* 2597 .0100	Contractual Services	405,837
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 405,837
	HIV Prevention	
PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF ILLINOIS		405,837
PROJECT TOTAL.....		405,837

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
Mental Health Clinics

This program will be funded with \$103,500 in revenue from mental health clinics. Expenditures will be limited to \$6,740,371 until revenues are received and allotted to the program. The allotment of the funds will be under the direction of the Budget Director.

041/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	3,881,643
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	42,343
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	18,148
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	19,735
.0044	Fringe Benefits	1,482,023
.0091	Uniform Allowance	600
* 2598 .0000	Personnel Services	5,444,492
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	350,000
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
.0140	Agreements	115,578
* 2598 .0100	Contractual Services	465,578
.9651	To Reimburse Corporate Fund for Indirect Costs	933,801
* 2598 .9600	Reimbursements	933,801
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 6,843,871
	*DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$ 11,926,768

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
Mental Health Clinics  
Positions and Salaries

<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
3577	Mental Health Clinics		
3566	Behavioral Health Assistant	1	66,684
3566	Behavioral Health Assistant	4	60,780
3566	Behavioral Health Assistant	2	58,020
3548	Psychologist	3	104,736
3548	Psychologist	1	99,276
3534	Clinical Therapist III	18	95,880
3534	Clinical Therapist III	1	75,840
3534	Clinical Therapist III	5	68,772
3384	Psychiatrist	3,275H	96.00H
0802	Executive Administrative Assistant II	1	54,492
0665	Senior Data Entry Operator	1	60,780
0665	Senior Data Entry Operator	1	55,428
0665	Senior Data Entry Operator	1	50,496
0431	Clerk IV	1	39,624
0430	Clerk III	1	55,428
0430	Clerk III	1	32,904
0323	Administrative Assistant III - Excluded	1	60,408
0308	Staff Assistant	1	63,024
0303	Administrative Assistant III	1	80,328
0303	Administrative Assistant III	1	76,656
0303	Administrative Assistant III	1	66,684
0303	Administrative Assistant III	1	63,708
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		19,735
	SECTION TOTAL	48	4,078,963
	DIVISION TOTAL	48	4,078,963
	LESS TURNOVER		177,585
	TOTAL	\$	3,901,378
	DEPARTMENT TOTAL	74	6,335,143
	LESS TURNOVER		259,299
	TOTAL	\$	6,075,844

	Mental Health Crisis Intervention	
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, INC.		100,000
	Mental Health Services for Children	
CHICAGO CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTER		250,000
PROJECT TOTAL		350,000

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS  
Education, Outreach & Intergroup Relations

045/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	241,793
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	2,933
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	768
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	446
.0044	Fringe Benefits	91,041
* 2505 .0000	Personnel Services	336,981
.0130	Postage	1,800
.0138	For Professional Services for Information Technology Maintenance	8,958
.0159	Lease Purchase Agreements for Equipment and Machinery	1,600
.0169	Technical Meeting Costs	1,600
* 2505 .0100	Contractual Services	13,958
.0229	Transportation and Expense Allowance	674
.0270	Local Transportation	600
* 2505 .0200	Travel	1,274
.0350	Stationery and Office Supplies	2,495
* 2505 .0300	Commodities and Materials	2,495
.9438	For Services Provided by the Department of Fleet and Facilities Management	9,955
* 2505 .9400	Internal Transfers and Reimbursements	9,955
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 364,663

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3505 Education, Outreach and Intergroup Relations		
3094	Human Relations Specialist II	1	80,328
3094	Human Relations Specialist II	1	73,200
3016	Director of Intergroup Relations and Outreach	1	95,832
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		446
	SECTION TOTAL	3	249,806
	DIVISION TOTAL	3	249,806
	LESS TURNOVER		7,567
	TOTAL		\$ 242,239

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS  
Fair Housing

045/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
	.0005 Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	414,474
	.0008 For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	4,047
	.0011 Contract Wage Increment - Salary	1,663
	.0044 Fringe Benefits	156,037
* 2510	.0000 Personnel Services	576,221
	.0130 Postage	1,800
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
	.0140 Agreements	26,503
	.0143 Court Reporting	4,325
	.0159 Lease Purchase Agreements for Equipment and Machinery	1,600
	.0166 Dues, Subscriptions and Memberships	1,770
	.0190 Telephone - Non-Centrex Billings	4,100
* 2510	.0100 Contractual Services	40,098
	.0270 Local Transportation	250
* 2510	.0200 Travel	250
	.0350 Stationery and Office Supplies	1,000
* 2510	.0300 Commodities and Materials	1,000
	.9438 For Services Provided by the Department of Fleet and Facilities Management	500
* 2510	.9400 Internal Transfers and Reimbursements	500
	.9651 To Reimburse Corporate Fund for Indirect Costs	165,625
* 2510	.9600 Reimbursements	165,625
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 783,694
	*DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$ 1,148,357

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3510 Fair Housing		
3085	Human Relations Investigator II	3	87,912
3085	Human Relations Investigator II	1	68,772
3015	Director of Human Rights Compliance	1	94,872
	SECTION TOTAL	5	427,380
	DIVISION TOTAL	5	427,380
	LESS TURNOVER		12,906
	TOTAL		\$ 414,474
	DEPARTMENT TOTAL	8	677,186
	LESS TURNOVER		20,473
	TOTAL		\$ 656,713

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES  
Administration

This program will be funded with \$17,000 in client contribution revenues. Expenditures will be limited to \$708,592 until revenues are received and allotted to the program. The allotment of the funds will be under the direction of the Budget Director.

048/1005		Amounts	
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>	
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	204,980	
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	277	
.0044	Fringe Benefits	77,205	
* 2503 .0000	Personnel Services	282,462	
.0138	For Professional Services for Information Technology Maintenance	14,116	
* 2503 .0100	Contractual Services	14,116	
.9651	To Reimburse Corporate Fund for Indirect Costs	429,014	
* 2503 .9600	Reimbursements	429,014	
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 725,592	
Positions and Salaries			
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3503 Administration		
1302	Administrative Services Officer II	1	88,812
0419	Customer Account Representative	1	55,428
0366	Staff Assistant - Excluded	1	67,224
SECTION TOTAL		3	211,464
DIVISION TOTAL		3	211,464
LESS TURNOVER			6,484
TOTAL		\$	204,980

MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES  
Disability Resources

048/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	568,431
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	10,651
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	2,041
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	3,459
.0039	For the Employment of Students as Trainees	4,304
.0044	Fringe Benefits	214,013
* 2505 .0000	Personnel Services	802,899
.0130	Postage	1,091
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
.0140	Agreements	8,914
* 2505 .0100	Contractual Services	10,005
.0270	Local Transportation	480
* 2505 .0200	Travel	480
.0340	Material and Supplies	1,606
.0350	Stationery and Office Supplies	3,891
* 2505 .0300	Commodities and Materials	5,497
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 818,881

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3505 Programs for the Disabled		
3092	Program Director	1	63,516
3073	Disability Specialist II	3	80,424
3072	Disability Specialist III	1	80,256
3039	Assistant Specialist in Disability	1	60,780
3026	Program Coordinator - Disability Services	1	106,104
3004	Personal Care Attendant II	1	34,248
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		3,459
	SECTION TOTAL	8	589,635
	DIVISION TOTAL	8	589,635
	LESS TURNOVER		17,745
	TOTAL	\$	571,890

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES  
Independent Living for Disabled Persons

048/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	650,000
* 2510 .0100	Contractual Services	650,000
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 650,000
ACCESS LIVING OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO		290,000
ASI		150,000
THE SALVATION ARMY, AN ILLINOIS CORPORATION		210,000
PROJECT TOTAL.....		650,000



MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES  
Home Mod Program

048/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	160,171
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	1,553
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	402
.0044	Fringe Benefits	60,316
* 2525 .0000	Personnel Services	222,442
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	680,000
* 2525 .0100	Contractual Services	680,000
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 902,442
	*DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$ 3,096,915

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3535 Home Mod		
3092	Program Director	1	84,780
3073	Disability Specialist II	1	80,424
	SECTION TOTAL	2	165,204
	DIVISION TOTAL	2	165,204
	LESS TURNOVER		5,033
	TOTAL		\$ 160,171
	DEPARTMENT TOTAL	13	966,303
	LESS TURNOVER		29,262
	TOTAL		\$ 937,041

EXTENDED HOME LIVING SERVICES	380,000
INDEPENDENT LIVING SOLUTIONS	300,000
PROJECT TOTAL .....	680,000

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
Planning and Administration

050/1005		Amounts
Code		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0125	Office and Building Services	4,500
.0130	Postage	900
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
.0140	Agreements	20,868
.0152	Advertising	712
.0157	Rental of Equipment and Services	800
.0159	Lease Purchase Agreements for Equipment and Machinery	36,342
.0166	Dues, Subscriptions and Memberships	2,880
.0169	Technical Meeting Costs	7,680
.0188	Vehicle Tracking Service	3,250
.0190	Telephone - Non-Centrex Billings	37,000
.0197	Telephone - Maintenance and Repair of Equipment and Voicemail	15,000
* 2501 .0100	Contractual Services	<u>129,932</u>
	.0270 Local Transportation	850
* 2501 .0200	Travel	850
	.0340 Material and Supplies	7,225
	.0350 Stationery and Office Supplies	4,500
* 2501 .0300	Commodities and Materials	11,725
	.9438 For Services Provided by the Department of Fleet and Facilities Management	13,148
* 2501 .9400	Internal Transfers and Reimbursements	13,148
	.9651 To Reimburse Corporate Fund for Indirect Costs	1,314,770
* 2501 .9600	Reimbursements	<u>1,314,770</u>
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 1,470,425

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
Human Services

050/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	226,295
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	5,479
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	402
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	2,822
.0044	Fringe Benefits	85,227
* 2510 .0000	Personnel Services	320,225
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	1,006,000
* 2510 .0100	Contractual Services	1,006,000
.9438	For Services Provided by the Department of Fleet and Facilities Management	36,691
* 2510 .9400	Internal Transfers and Reimbursements	36,691
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 1,362,916

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3520 Human Services Programs		
2918	Chief Planning Analyst	1	80,256
1730	Program Analyst	1	80,328
0311	Projects Administrator	1	72,852
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		2,822
	SECTION TOTAL	3	236,258
	DIVISION TOTAL	3	236,258
	LESS TURNOVER		7,141
	TOTAL		\$ 229,117

Emergency Food Assistance for AT-Risk Population		
GREATER CHICAGO FOOD DEPOSITORY		1,006,000
PROJECT TOTAL.....		1,006,000

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
Homeless Services

050/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	450,440
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	8,968
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	1,140
.0012	Contract Wage Increment - Prevailing Rate	466
.0044	Fringe Benefits	169,616
* 2515 .0000	Personnel Services	630,630
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	9,250,675
* 2515 .0100	Contractual Services	9,250,675
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 9,881,305

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3516 Homeless Services		
7132	Mobile Unit Operator	1H	22.40H
3826	Human Service Specialist II	1	88,116
3826	Human Service Specialist II	1	73,200
3826	Human Service Specialist II	1	66,684
3814	Assistant Director of Human Services	1	102,060
3812	Director of Human Services	1	87,924
SECTION TOTAL		6	464,576
DIVISION TOTAL		6	464,576
LESS TURNOVER			14,136
TOTAL		\$	450,440

Outreach & Engagement: Daytime Supportive Service Centers

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	80,000
POLISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	202,606
SARAH'S CIRCLE	129,250

Outreach & Engagement: Mobile Outreach Engagement

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO	2,684,541
FEATHERFIST	197,104
THE SALVATION ARMY	130,000

Outreach & Engagement: Coordinators

THE CENTER FOR HOUSING AND HEALTH	80,000
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DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
Homeless Services

Interim Housing

A SAFE HAVEN FOUNDATION	254,174
BREAKTHROUGH URBAN MINISTRIES	200,000
CASA CENTRAL	303,451
CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO	349,208
CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	226,486
CORNERSTONE COMMUNITY OUTREACH	1,138,719
DEBORAH'S PLACE	80,590
FAMILY RESCUE	35,000
INSTITUTE OF WOMEN TODAY	239,449
NEW LIFE FAMILY SERVICES	150,000
OLIVE BRANCH MISSION	286,000
PRIMO CENTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	85,756
SAN JOSE OBRERO MISSION	514,256
SARAH'S CIRCLE	144,538
ST. LEONARD'S MINISTRIES	134,200

Age-Appropriate Housing

LA CASA NORTE	50,000
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Prevention Assistance

CENTER FOR CHANGING LIVES	59,236
HEARTLAND HUMAN CARE SERVICES	74,236
LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR BETTER HOUSING	107,986

Overnight Shelter for Adults

FRANCISCAN OUTREACH	286,900
NEW LIFE FAMILY SERVICES	104,500

PSH (Permanent Supportive Housing)

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO	51,750
FRANCISCAN OUTREACH	90,000
MERCY HOUSING LAKEFRONT	243,000
NORTH SIDE HOUSING AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	79,016

Specialized Services: SSI/SSDI

MCDERMOTT CENTER DBA HAYMARKET CENTER	90,000
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Specialized Services: Substance Abuse & Mental Health

MCDERMOTT CENTER DBA HAYMARKET CENTER	115,200
THRESHOLDS	233,523

INSPIRATION CORPORATION-PERMANENT HOUSING	20,000
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PROJECT TOTAL.....	9,250,675
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Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
Workforce Services

050/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	186,868
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	4,933
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	383
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	1,469
.0044	Fringe Benefits	70,375
* 2520 .0000	Personnel Services	264,028
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	6,209,851
* 2520 .0100	Contractual Services	6,209,851
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 6,473,879

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3530 Workforce Services Program		
3858	Director/Community Liaison	1	59,016
1912	Project Coordinator	1	57,084
0308	Staff Assistant	1	76,656
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		1,469
	SECTION TOTAL	3	194,225
	DIVISION TOTAL	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">194,225</span>
	LESS TURNOVER		5,888
	TOTAL		\$ 188,337

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
Workforce Services

Employment Preparation and Placement

AUSTIN CHILDCARE PROVIDERS' NETWORK	50,000
CENTER FOR CHANGING LIVES	75,000
CFLWAC	86,400
CHICAGO HOUSE AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY	60,000
CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE	55,000
CHINESE AMERICAN SERVICE LEAGUE	86,400
CHINESE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION	71,040
COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	130,000
EMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYER SERVICES	150,000
ETHIOPIAN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO	70,000
GOLDIE'S PLACE	125,000
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO	60,000
GREATER WEST TOWN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	87,000
HOWARD AREA COMMUNITY CENTER	55,000
INSPIRATION CORPORATION	195,000
INSTITUTE FOR LATINO PROGRESS	62,000
JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE AND EMPLOYMENT CENTER	130,439
LOCAL INITIATIVES SUPPORT CORPORATION	152,000
MCDERMOTT CENTER DBA HAYMARKET CENTER	50,000
METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICES	150,000
NATIONAL LATINO EDUCATION INSTITUTE	93,000
NLEN	80,000
PHALANX FAMILY SERVICES	90,000
POLISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	86,400
SAFER FOUNDATION	130,000
ST. LEONARD'S MINISTRIES	65,000
THE CARA PROGRAM	127,000
UNIVERSAL FAMILY CONNECTION	75,000
WESTSIDE HEALTH AUTHORITY	140,000
Community Re-Entry Support Center	
HOWARD AREA COMMUNITY CENTER	75,000
PHALANX FAMILY SERVICES	75,000
TEAMWORK ENGLEWOOD	125,000
WESTSIDE HEALTH AUTHORITY	105,000

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
Workforce Services

Industry-Specific Training and Placement

A SAFE HAVEN FOUNDATION	150,000
CASA CENTRAL	59,000
CENTER ON HALSTED	130,000
CHICAGO WOMEN IN TRADES	86,400
COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	75,000
ETHIOPIAN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO	60,000
GREATER WEST TOWN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	180,000
JANE ADDAMS RESOURCE CORPORATION	59,000
NLEN	67,000
PHALANX FAMILY SERVICES	154,600
POLISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	75,000
ST. LEONARD'S MINISTRIES	120,000
THE CARA PROGRAM	120,000

Transitional Jobs Program

CHICAGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY	150,000
COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	120,000
EMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYER SERVICES	100,000
HEARTLAND HUMAN CARE SERVICES	150,000
MCDERMOTT CENTER DBA HAYMARKET CENTER	145,000
METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICES	112,594
NEW MOMS, INC.	115,000
NLEN	150,000
SAFER FOUNDATION	249,578
STREETWISE, INC.	150,000
THE SALVATION ARMY	150,000

ALBANY PARK COMMUNITY CENTER	65,000
CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CHICAGO - ST SABINA	50,000
PROJECT TOTAL .....	6,209,851



DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
Senior Services

050/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	317,152
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	3,703
.0044	Fringe Benefits	119,483
* 2525 .0000	Personnel Services	440,338
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	3,151,904
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
.0140	Agreements	500,000
* 2525 .0100	Contractual Services	3,651,904
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 4,092,242

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3540 Senior Services Programs		
3033	Assistant Regional Director - Aging	1	80,916
3033	Assistant Regional Director - Aging	1	77,280
3020	Specialist in Aging III	1	80,256
0320	Assistant to the Commissioner	1	88,812
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		3,703
	SECTION TOTAL	4	330,967
	DIVISION TOTAL	4	330,967
	LESS TURNOVER		10,112
	TOTAL		\$ 320,855

Home Delivered Meals

OPEN KITCHENS		2,612,694
	Intensive Case Advocacy and Support for At-Risk Seniors	
BYNC		17,500
CHICAGO IRISH IMMIGRANT SUPPORT		35,000
CHICAGO MEZUZAH AND MITZVAH		55,000
COALITION OF LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ELDERLY		10,000
HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE ELDERLY		50,000
LUTHERAN CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES OF ILLINOIS		10,000
MARILLAC SOCIAL CENTER		65,000
MYSI, CORPORATION		15,000
ROGERS PARK COMMUNITY COUNCIL D/B/A NORTHSIDE COMMUNITY RESOURCES		15,000
SINAI COMMUNITY INSTITUTE		55,000
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CENTER		77,000
THE SALVATION ARMY, AN ILLINOIS CORPORATION		134,710
PROJECT TOTAL		3,151,904

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
Domestic Violence Services

050/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	341,473
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	670
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	1,617
.0044	Fringe Benefits	128,601
* 2530 .0000	Personnel Services	472,361
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	1,958,587
* 2530 .0100	Contractual Services	1,958,587
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 2,430,948
	*DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$ 25,711,715

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3550 Domestic Violence Programs		
3899	Program Development Coordinator	1	67,224
3585	Coordinator of Research and Evaluation	1	77,280
0309	Coordinator of Special Projects	1	73,752
0308	Staff Assistant	1	73,200
0302	Administrative Assistant II	1	60,780
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		1,617
	SECTION TOTAL	5	353,853
	DIVISION TOTAL	5	353,853
	LESS TURNOVER		10,763
	TOTAL		\$ 343,090
	DEPARTMENT TOTAL	21	1,579,879
	LESS TURNOVER		48,040
	TOTAL		\$ 1,531,839

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
Domestic Violence Services

Counseling and Case Management Services

BETWEEN FRIENDS	53,500
CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CHICAGO-ST. PIUS V PARISH	47,508
CENTRO ROMERO	45,000
CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	89,750
CONNECTIONS FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN	35,000
HEALTHCARE ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS, INC.	32,000
HEARTLAND HUMAN CARE SERVICES	27,000
HOWARD AREA COMMUNITY CENTER	35,000
KOREAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.	36,000
METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICES	131,455
MUJERES LATINAS EN ACCION	46,000
NEAR NORTH HEALTH SERVICE	40,000
POLISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	45,000
SAMARITAN COMMUNITY CENTER	29,450
SARAH'S INN	35,000
UNIVERSAL FAMILY CONNECTION	38,000
WELLSPRING CENTER FOR HOPE	49,000

Legal Advocacy and Case Management

BETWEEN FRIENDS	34,817
FAMILY RESCUE	50,760
HOWARD AREA COMMUNITY CENTER	35,000
METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICES	59,737
POLISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	38,560
SARAH'S INN	38,880

Legal Services for Victims of Domestic Violence

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGAL CLINIC	60,000
LAF	31,000
LIFE-SPAN	66,000
METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICES	65,880

Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange

APNA GHAR INC	146,000
METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICES	157,290
MUJERES LATINAS EN ACCION	120,000

Resource and Information Management

FAMILY RESCUE	90,000
METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICES	90,000
SARAH'S INN	60,000

PROJECT TOTAL..... 1,958,587

## Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
Finance and Administration

054/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
	.0005 Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	1,392,290
	.0008 For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	12,383
	.0011 Contract Wage Increment - Salary	4,346
	.0015 Schedule Salary Adjustments	2,720
	.0039 For the Employment of Students as Trainees	75,000
	.0044 Fringe Benefits	524,211
* 2505	.0000 Personnel Services	2,010,950
	.0130 Postage	6,347
	.0138 For Professional Services for Information Technology Maintenance For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	13,588
	.0140 Agreements	401,067
	.0150 Approval of Graphics Services	3,000
	.0152 Advertising	22,413
	.0159 Lease Purchase Agreements for Equipment and Machinery	71,071
	.0162 Repair/Maintenance of Equipment	6,249
	.0166 Dues, Subscriptions and Memberships	1,000
	.0169 Technical Meeting Costs	4,416
	.0179 Messenger Service	800
	.0190 Telephone - Non-Centrex Billings	49,300
	.0197 Telephone - Maintenance and Repair of Equipment and Voicemail	10,000
* 2505	.0100 Contractual Services	589,251
	.0229 Transportation and Expense Allowance	2,160
	.0245 Reimbursement to Travelers	1,850
	.0270 Local Transportation	900
* 2505	.0200 Travel	4,910
	.0340 Material and Supplies	7,850
	.0348 Books and Related Material	1,600
	.0350 Stationery and Office Supplies	18,500
* 2505	.0300 Commodities and Materials	27,950
	.9438 For Services Provided by the Department of Fleet and Facilities Management	30,500
* 2505	.9400 Internal Transfers and Reimbursements	30,500
	.9651 To Reimburse Corporate Fund for Indirect Costs	3,463,498
* 2505	.9600 Reimbursements	3,463,498
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 6,127,059

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
Finance and Administration

Positions and Salaries

<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
3505	Finance and Human Resources		
2921	Senior Research Analyst	1	80,424
2917	Program Auditor III	1	96,672
0635	Senior Programmer/Analyst	1	104,736
0345	Contracts Coordinator	1	106,884
0313	Assistant Commissioner	1	106,884
0303	Administrative Assistant III	1	69,888
0120	Supervisor of Accounting	1	92,064
0104	Accountant IV	2	95,880
0103	Accountant III	2	87,912
	SECTION TOTAL	11	1,025,136
3506	Communications and Outreach		
9715	Director of News Affairs	1	92,100
0703	Public Relations Rep III	1	84,072
0309	Coordinator of Special Projects	1	84,780
0308	Staff Assistant	1	66,072
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		2,720
	SECTION TOTAL	4	329,744
	DIVISION TOTAL	15	1,354,880
	LESS TURNOVER		43,510
	TOTAL	\$	1,311,370

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
Developer Services

This program will be funded with \$417,289 in loan repayments. Expenditures will be limited to \$987,015 until revenues are received and allotted to the program. The allotment of the funds will be under the direction of the Budget Director.

054/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	222,184
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	1,232
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	366
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	1,722
.0044	Fringe Benefits	83,681
* 2515 .0000	Personnel Services	309,185
.0270	Local Transportation	100
* 2515 .0200	Travel	100
.0340	Material and Supplies	1,800
.0350	Stationery and Office Supplies	1,800
* 2515 .0300	Commodities and Materials	3,600
.9103	Rehabilitation Loans and Grants	1,091,419
* 2515 .9100	Purposes as Specified	1,091,419
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 1,404,304

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
3515	Housing Developer Services		
1439	Financial Planning Analyst	2	78,000
0308	Staff Assistant	1	73,200
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		1,722
SECTION TOTAL		3	230,922
DIVISION TOTAL		3	230,922
LESS TURNOVER			7,016
TOTAL		\$	223,906

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
Housing Preservation

This program will be funded with \$250,000 in heat receivership income, \$900,000 in troubled buildings income, \$1,000,000 in condominium troubled buildings income. Expenditures will be limited to \$5,707,424 until revenues are received and allotted to the program. The allotment of the funds will be under the direction of the Budget Director.

054/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	376,833
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	2,824
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	402
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	1,632
.0044	Fringe Benefits	146,539
* 2520 .0000	Personnel Services	528,230
.0130	Postage	925
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	6,405,000
.0157	Rental of Equipment and Services	700
.0159	Lease Purchase Agreements for Equipment and Machinery	2,319
* 2520 .0100	Contractual Services	6,408,944
.0245	Reimbursement to Travelers	300
* 2520 .0200	Travel	300
.0331	Electricity	13,950
.0340	Material and Supplies	3,000
.0350	Stationery and Office Supplies	3,000
* 2520 .0300	Commodities and Materials	19,950
.9126	For Heat Receivership Program	900,000
* 2520 .9100	Purposes as Specified	900,000
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 7,857,424

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3520 Housing Preservation		
9679	Deputy Commissioner	1	113,208
1439	Financial Planning Analyst	1	69,684
0810	Executive Secretary II	1	49,668
0313	Assistant Commissioner	1	88,476
0303	Administrative Assistant III	1	80,328
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		1,632
	SECTION TOTAL	5	402,996
	DIVISION TOTAL	5	402,996
	LESS TURNOVER		24,531
	TOTAL		\$ 378,465

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
Housing Preservation

CONDO TROUBLED BUILDING INITIATIVE - COMMUNITY INITIATIVES, INC	1,000,000	
HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICE CHICAGO, INC.	200,000	
HOME REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICE CHICAGO, INC.	600,000	
MULTI-FAMILY TROUBLED BUILDING INITIATIVE - COMMUNITY INITIATIVES, INC	2,665,000	
SINGLE-FAMILY TROUBLED BUILDINGS INITIATIVE - NHS REDEVELOPMENT CORP	1,940,000	
PROJECT TOTAL .....	<table border="1"><tr><td>6,405,000</td></tr></table>	6,405,000
6,405,000		



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
Emergency Heating, Roof and Porch Repair

054/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	546,616
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	5,852
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	1,531
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	1,794
.0044	Fringe Benefits	205,829
* 2531 .0000	Personnel Services	761,622
.9264	Emergency Heating Repair Program (EHRP)	700,000
.9265	Roof and Porch Repair Program (RPRP)	5,926,000
* 2531 .9200	Purposes as Specified	6,626,000
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 7,387,622

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3531 Emergency Heating, Roof and Porch Repair		
1989	Director of Loan Processing	1	88,812
1940	Supervising Rehabilitation Construction Specialist	1	73,752
1939	Rehabilitation Construction Specialist	1	84,072
1939	Rehabilitation Construction Specialist	1	80,328
1939	Rehabilitation Construction Specialist	1	75,876
1301	Administrative Services Officer I	1	66,072
0313	Assistant Commissioner	1	94,848
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		1,794
SECTION TOTAL		7	565,554
DIVISION TOTAL		7	565,554
LESS TURNOVER			17,144
TOTAL			\$ 548,410

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
Housing Services Technical Assistance

054/1005		Amounts	
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>	
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	189,096	
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	2,373	
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	383	
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	1,296	
.0044	Fringe Benefits	74,809	
* 2536 .0000	Personnel Services	267,957	
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	726,837	
* 2536 .0100	Contractual Services	726,837	
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 994,794	
Positions and Salaries			
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3536 Housing Services and Technical Assistance		
1912	Project Coordinator	1	54,492
1301	Administrative Services Officer I	1	76,656
0309	Coordinator of Special Projects	1	73,752
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		1,296
	SECTION TOTAL	3	206,196
	DIVISION TOTAL	3	206,196
	LESS TURNOVER		15,804
	TOTAL	\$	190,392

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
Housing Services Technical Assistance

BETHEL NEW LIFE, INC.	19,500
BICKERDIKE REDEVELOPMENT COPORATION	24,375
CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE	19,500
CHINESE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION	29,250
CLARETIAN ASSOCIATES INC.	29,250
COMMON PANTRY	15,000
COUNCIL FOR JEWISH ELDERLY	34,125
EIGHTEENTH STREET DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	15,000
ENLACE CHICAGO	19,500
ERIE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE	15,000
FIRST COMMUNITY LAND TRUST OF CHICAGO	37,000
GARFIELD PARK COMMUNITY COUNCIL	19,500
GENESIS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	19,500
GREATER AUBURN GRESHAM CDC	34,125
INTERFAITH ORGANIZING PROJECT OF GREATER CHICAGO, INC.	19,500
KOREAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.	19,500
LA CASA NORTE	24,375
LATIN UNITED COMMUNITY HOUSING ASSOCIATION	39,000
METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICES	53,625
POLISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	24,375
ROGERS PARK COMMUNITY COUNCIL D/B/A NORTHSIDE COMMUNITY RESOURCES	48,750
SEEDS CENTER OF MAPLE PARK U M	48,375
SOUTH AUSTIN COALITION	30,587
ST. LEONARD'S MINISTRIES	15,000
WESTTOWN CONCERNED CITIZENS COALITION	24,375
WOODLAWN EAST COMMUNITY&NEIGHBORS	19,500
ZAM'S HOPE	29,250
PROJECT TOTAL .....	726,837

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors

054/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	163,986
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	864
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	402
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	1,931
.0044	Fringe Benefits	61,753
* 2551 .0000	Personnel Services	228,936
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	2,001,634
* 2551 .0100	Contractual Services	2,001,634
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 2,230,570

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3551 Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors		
1994	Loan Processing Specialist	1	80,328
1989	Director of Loan Processing	1	88,812
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		1,931
SECTION TOTAL		2	171,071
DIVISION TOTAL		2	171,071
LESS TURNOVER			5,154
TOTAL			\$ 165,917

BICKERDIKE REDEVELOPMENT COPRORATION	100,000
BYNC	130,000
CHINESE AMERICAN SERVICE LEAGUE	76,000
GREATER ASHBURN PLANNING ASSOCIATION	60,000
GREATER AUBURN GRESHAM CDC	115,000
GREATER SOUTHWEST DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	122,000
HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE ELDERLY	60,000
LATIN UNITED COMMUNITY HOUSING ASSOCIATION	122,000
LOCAL ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL	112,055
NEAR WEST SIDE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	246,487
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES OF CHICAGO	154,400
PARTNERS IN COMMUNITY BUILDING, INC	55,000
ROGERS PARK COMMUNITY COUNCIL D/B/A NORTHSIDE COMMUNITY RESOURCES	117,000
UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY SEGUIN OF GREATER CHICAGO	336,692
UNITED NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION	195,000
PROJECT TOTAL .....	2,001,634

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
 Neighborhood Lending Program

054/1005		Amounts	
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>	
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	170,922	
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	1,463	
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	881	
.0044	Fringe Benefits	64,334	
* 2560 .0000	Personnel Services	237,600	
.0135	For Delegate Agencies	3,420,000	
* 2560 .0100	Contractual Services	3,420,000	
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 3,657,600	
Positions and Salaries			
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3560 Neighborhood Lending		
2989	Grants Research Specialist	1	95,880
0303	Administrative Assistant III	1	80,328
SECTION TOTAL		2	176,208
DIVISION TOTAL		2	176,208
LESS TURNOVER			5,286
TOTAL		\$	170,922
NEIGHBORHOOD LENDING PROGRAM - NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICE			3,420,000
CHICAGO, INC.			
PROJECT TOTAL.....			3,420,000

## Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
Construction Monitoring and Compliance

054/1005		Amounts
Code		<u>Appropriated</u>
	.0005 Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	1,150,586
	.0008 For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	13,936
	.0011 Contract Wage Increment - Salary	5,415
	.0015 Schedule Salary Adjustments	7,014
	.0044 Fringe Benefits	436,302
* 2566	.0000 Personnel Services	1,613,253
	.0130 Postage	1,150
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
	.0140 Agreements	57,500
	.0155 Rental of Property	164,757
	.0157 Rental of Equipment and Services	600
	.0159 Lease Purchase Agreements for Equipment and Machinery	3,865
	.0169 Technical Meeting Costs	1,000
* 2566	.0100 Contractual Services	228,872
	.0229 Transportation and Expense Allowance	33,000
	.0270 Local Transportation	200
* 2566	.0200 Travel	33,200
	.0340 Material and Supplies	17,000
	.0350 Stationery and Office Supplies	6,700
* 2566	.0300 Commodities and Materials	23,700
	For the Purchase of Data Processing, Office Automation and Data	
	.0446 Communication Hardware	9,990
* 2566	.0400 Equipment	9,990
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 1,909,015
	*DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$ <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">31,568,388</span>

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
 Construction Monitoring and Compliance

Positions and Salaries

<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
3566	Construction Monitoring and Compliance		
9679	Deputy Commissioner	1	112,332
5614	Civil Engineer IV	1	87,036
5404	Architect IV	1	104,736
5403	Architect III	1	90,948
2917	Program Auditor III	1	96,672
2917	Program Auditor III	1	57,456
2915	Program Auditor II	1	80,328
2915	Program Auditor II	1	76,656
2915	Program Auditor II	1	73,200
1939	Rehabilitation Construction Specialist	1	106,104
1939	Rehabilitation Construction Specialist	1	88,116
1939	Rehabilitation Construction Specialist	1	80,328
0303	Administrative Assistant III	1	80,328
0190	Accounting Technician II	1	60,780
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		7,014
	SECTION TOTAL	14	1,202,034
	DIVISION TOTAL	14	1,202,034
	LESS TURNOVER		44,434
	TOTAL	\$	1,157,600
	DEPARTMENT TOTAL	52	4,393,501
	LESS TURNOVER		162,879
	TOTAL	\$	4,230,622

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS  
 Troubled Buildings Program

This program will be funded with \$100,000 in Program Income. Expenditures will be limited to \$3,603,838 until revenues are received and allotted to the program. The allotment of the funds will be under the direction of the Budget Director.

067/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	2,456,933
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	2,784
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	703
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	11,778
.0044	Fringe Benefits	940,640
* 2505 .0000	Personnel Services	3,412,838
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
.0140	Agreements	210,000
.0181	Mobile Communication Services	22,500
* 2505 .0100	Contractual Services	232,500
.0229	Transportation and Expense Allowance	58,500
* 2505 .0200	Travel	58,500
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 3,703,838

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3505 Vacant Property and Demolition		
9679	Deputy Commissioner	1	116,904
2152	Chief Building/Construction Inspector	1	100,692
2151	Supervising Building / Construction Inspector	1	117,528
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	2	117,528
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	1	107,124
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	4	102,288
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	3	97,596
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	2	93,228
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	4	88,968
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	1	84,060
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	1	76,608
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	3	69,840
1912	Project Coordinator	1	73,752
1912	Project Coordinator	1	70,380
0308	Staff Assistant	1	60,168
0303	Administrative Assistant III	1	80,328
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		11,778
SECTION TOTAL		28	2,588,166
DIVISION TOTAL		28	2,588,166
LESS TURNOVER			119,455
TOTAL			\$ 2,468,711



DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS  
Code Enforcement

067/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
	.0005 Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	2,049,572
	.0015 Schedule Salary Adjustments	14,189
	.0044 Fringe Benefits	780,381
* 2510	.0000 Personnel Services	2,844,142
	.0181 Mobile Communication Services	22,500
* 2510	.0100 Contractual Services	22,500
	.0229 Transportation and Expense Allowance	70,150
* 2510	.0200 Travel	70,150
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 2,936,792
	*DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$ 6,640,630

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3510 Code Enforcement		
2151	Supervising Building / Construction Inspector	1	117,528
2151	Supervising Building / Construction Inspector	1	92,304
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	1	107,124
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	2	102,288
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	2	97,596
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	2	93,228
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	7	88,968
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	3	84,060
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	1	76,608
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	1	73,176
2150	Building/Construction Inspector	3	69,840
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		14,189
	SECTION TOTAL	24	2,151,629
	DIVISION TOTAL	24	2,151,629
	LESS TURNOVER		87,868
	TOTAL		\$ 2,063,761
	DEPARTMENT TOTAL	52	4,739,795
	LESS TURNOVER		207,323
	TOTAL		\$ 4,532,472

Community Development Block Grant Year XLI Fund

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND SANITATION  
Community Enhancement

081/1505		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.0005	Salaries and Wages - on Payroll	3,319,389
.0012	Contract Wage Increment - Prevailing Rate	27,218
.0044	Fringe Benefits	1,211,910
* 2505 .0000	Personnel Services	4,558,517
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
.0140	Agreements	2,391,769
.0157	Rental of Equipment and Services	208,576
.0162	Repair/Maintenance of Equipment	4,800
.0188	Vehicle Tracking Service	2,583
* 2505 .0100	Contractual Services	2,607,728
.0319	Clothing	150
.0340	Material and Supplies	10,000
.0341	Chemicals	102,000
.0360	Repair Parts and Material	76,000
.0362	Paints and Painting Supplies	175,455
* 2505 .0300	Commodities and Materials	363,605
.0423	Communication Devices	70,150
* 2505 .0400	Equipment	70,150
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 7,600,000
	*FUND TOTAL	\$ 94,500,000

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	3505 Community Enhancement		
7975	Tree Trimmer	8,320H	35.64H
7633	Hoisting Engineer	10,400H	47.10H
7184	Pool Motor Truck Driver	20,800H	27.61H
6329	General Laborer - Streets and Sanitation	4,160H	20.25H
6329	General Laborer - Streets and Sanitation	8,320H	20.00H
6324	Sanitation Laborer	29,120H	34.80H
4634	Painter	16,640H	41.75H
	SECTION TOTAL	0	3,319,389
	DIVISION TOTAL	0	3,319,389



OFFICE OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT  
CITY OF CHICAGO

November 4, 2014

TO THE HONORABLE, THE CHAIRMAN AND  
MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON  
THE BUDGET AND GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I transmit herewith the text portions of the 2015 Annual Appropriation Ordinance and the Year XLI Community Development Block Grant Ordinance.

Your favorable consideration of these items will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Alexandra Holt  
Budget Director

**THE YEAR XLI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
BLOCK GRANT ORDINANCE**

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to the enactment of the Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (the “Act”), the City of Chicago proposes to submit the Action Plan for Year XLI Community Development Block Grant (“CDBG”) funds, unexpended funds of prior federal years and related revenues in the amount of ninety-four million, five hundred thousand dollars (\$94,500,000.00), plus entitlement funding for the HOME Investment Partnership Program (“HOME”), the Emergency Solutions Grant (“ESG”), and the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Grant (“HOPWA”). Appropriation for HOME, ESG and HOPWA is being made concurrently in the Annual Appropriation Ordinance for the associated fiscal year; and

**WHEREAS**, it is provided in the Act and in regulations promulgated thereunder that the City provide certain assurances to the federal government; and

**WHEREAS**, the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Chicago are cognizant of the conditions of the Act, and are desirous of complying therewith; and

**WHEREAS**, the Mayor and the City Council are desirous of establishing procedures which insure fair, open and equitable administration of federal grant funds; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Chicago is a home rule unit of government as defined in Article VII, Section 6(a) of the Illinois Constitution, and as such may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs; and

**WHEREAS**, the management of its finances is a matter pertaining to the government and

affairs of the City; now, therefore,

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO:**

**SECTION 1.** The Mayor of the City of Chicago is hereby authorized to make Year XLI submission for funds, including the Strategic Plan, which outlines the final statement of objectives and projected use of funds, in the sum of ninety-four million, five hundred thousand dollars (\$94,500,000.00) in CDBG funds, unexpended funds of prior years and related revenues, as set forth in this Ordinance and all understandings and assurances contained herein, pursuant to the Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and regulations issued thereunder. The City Council hereby approves the Action Plan for use of Year XLI CDBG and related funds, as submitted by the Mayor and amended, which is attached hereto and made a part of this Ordinance.

**SECTION 2.** The Mayor is further authorized to act in connection with the submission, to provide such assurances as are necessary and such additional information as may be required.

**SECTION 3.** The criteria for CDBG-funded programs previously approved by the City Council remain in effect.

**SECTION 4.** Except for those funds specifically appropriated for delegate agencies, the City may reprogram up to \$50,000 appropriated for any object or purpose set forth in this Ordinance or allocations from prior block grant years, provided that no appropriation for any

object or purpose shall be reduced by reprogramming below an amount sufficient to cover all obligations incurred and payable from that appropriation.

All proposed reprogramming of funds as outlined in the Strategic Plan for Program Activities, defined as Section 108 Repayment, Code Enforcement, Community Development, Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements, Public Services and Planning and Administration (collectively "Activities"), for the Year XLI and in the allocations for prior years shall be made by providing citizens with reasonable notice of the opportunity to comment on any proposed reprogramming of 20% or more of funds from one Activity to another, which includes the deletion or addition of any Activity.

**SECTION 5.** The Office of Budget and Management shall notify aldermen of projects in their respective wards contemplated under this program.

**SECTION 6.** The award of any grant in any Activity which is not included by specific designation in this Ordinance shall be subject to review and approval by the City Council.

**SECTION 7.** The approval of any loan in the amount of \$150,000 or more, funded in whole or by 25% or more with Year XLI CDBG funds or funds from prior block grant years, shall be subject to review and approval by the City Council. Within 90 days after the end of the midpoint and the end of the program year, the head of each department or agency through which loans are processed and administered shall file a report with the City Council concerning all loans of CDBG funds made by the department or agency during the preceding half of the program year. Each report shall contain the following information concerning each loan: the

name and address and nature of business of the borrower; the purpose of the loan; the federal program year and loan program involved; a summary of the terms and conditions of the loan; and a copy of the borrower's economic disclosure statement, if the loan did not require City Council approval.

**SECTION 8.** If applicable in a given fiscal year, funding for a minimum of two rounds of Community Development Float Loan competitions will be drawn down from the Year XLI letter of credit. The amount of funding for each round will depend on the availability of funds in the letter of credit at the time of each round as well as the total amount of gap financing needed by qualifying applicants.

**SECTION 9.** The following sums of money set out according to the departments and agencies of City government and delegate agencies are allocated from the Community Development Block Grant to the City of Chicago for Year XLI, and are to be expended during the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2015, and ending December 31, 2015, for the objects and purposes set forth in Section 12 hereof. In furtherance thereof, and subject to the mandatory policies and procedures required by this section, authority is hereby provided to the heads of such City departments and agencies to execute subgrant agreements with such listed delegate agencies to effectuate such expenditures. Grant applications, awards of grants and subgrants, other expenditures of grant funds, and all other aspects of the grant process described in this section shall be carried out in adherence to City-wide policies and procedures established and administered by the Office of Budget and Management in consultation with the Department of Finance, pursuant to the Mayor's direction, and shall further be subject to the limitations of this

section. These mandatory policies and procedures shall govern all city grants, including those authorized under any municipal code provision or uncodified ordinance.

Account numbers shall be interpreted in the same manner as their counterparts in the Annual Appropriation Ordinance of the City of Chicago for the Year 2015. Included in allocations for personal services in this Ordinance is an account appearing as Code No. ".0044 Fringe Benefits" for the purpose of providing City employees with health insurance, dental insurance, optical insurance, pension (employer's share), unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, tuition reimbursement, paid vacation, in-house training programs, sick leave, deferred compensation, holidays, time off with pay for family death, paid salary while on jury duty and disability payments.

**SECTION 10.** The appropriations set forth in this Ordinance for personal services shall be regarded as maximum amounts to be expended from such appropriations. Such expenditures shall be further limited to employment of personnel only as needed, or as may be required by law, not to exceed the specified maximum number designated in the ordinance for any office, position or title. When there is no limitation as to the maximum number that may be employed for any office or position by title, one person may be employed, or more than one person may be employed with the approval of the Budget Director, regardless of whether such title is printed in the singular or plural. The salary or wage rate fixed shall be regarded as the maximum salary or wage rates for the respective offices, positions and titles; provided that wage rates fixed on a daily or monthly basis are subject to change by the City Council in accordance with contracts approved by the City Council between the City of Chicago and recognized collective bargaining agents. The salary or wage rates fixed are on a yearly basis unless otherwise indicated.



An employee may be assigned to a title not appearing within the appropriation of the employee's department, in lieu of a specific title appearing in the appropriation, upon the written recommendation of the department head and approval of the Commissioner of Human Resources, the Budget Director and the Chairman of the City Council Committee on the Budget and Government Operations or their respective designees. Such assignment may be requested and approved when the title requested is appropriate to the function of the department, and reflects the skills, training and experience of the employee. In no event shall the authority conferred herein be exercised in violation of the City's hiring plans, as amended.

No officer or employee shall have the right to demand continuous employment or compensation by reason of an appropriation if, upon determination of the department head, his or her services are not needed and it becomes necessary to lay him or her off on account of lack of work or lack of funds. In case of a vacancy in any office or position, the head of a department in which the vacancy occurs shall not be required to fill such office or position if, in his or her judgment and discretion, there is no necessity therefor.

All City of Chicago employees compensated by CDBG funds shall receive the same benefits and conditions as other City employees performing similar work and compensated by other funds.

**SECTION 11.** Any employee who is required and authorized to use his or her personally owned automobile in the regular course of City business shall be allowed and paid at the rate established from time to time by the Internal Revenue Service for the number of miles per month use of such privately owned automobile, to a maximum amount of \$550 per month, such maximum to be adjusted upward on February 1 of each year by the percentage increase, if any, in

the Transportation Expenditure Category of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. City Average for the previous year, as rounded to the nearest \$5 increment. Each annual adjustment shall be based on the adjusted amount for the previous year. Provided further, the foregoing computation shall be subject to provisions contained in contracts approved by the City Council between the City and recognized collective bargaining agents. This allowance is subject to change by the City Council in accordance with contracts approved by the City Council between the City of Chicago and recognized collective bargaining agents.

**SECTION 12.** The objects and purposes for which allocations are made in this ordinance are classified and standardized by the following items:

- (1) Personal Services
- (2) Contractual Services
- (3) Travel
- (4) Commodities
- (5) Equipment
- (6) Permanent Improvements
- (7) Land

An appropriation in one or more of the items specified above shall be construed in accordance with the definitions and limitations specified in Section 8-2-5 of the Illinois Municipal Code of 1961, as amended, unless this ordinance otherwise provides. An allocation for a purpose other than one specified and defined in this section shall be considered a separate and distinct item of appropriation.

**SECTION 13.** All work to be performed by the City of Chicago pursuant to this Ordinance shall be done using the current work force of the City of Chicago and the persons on the following lists shall have preference over any new employees to be hired for positions for which such lists exist in accordance with the City's Human Resources Rules:

- (a) Persons on City of Chicago layoff lists;
- (b) Persons on City of Chicago reinstatement lists;
- (c) Persons on City of Chicago reemployment lists; and
- (d) Persons on City of Chicago promotion lists.

Provided, however, that the preferences hereinabove specified shall not apply where other methods of hiring must be utilized in order to comply with the terms of any order or decree of a court or administrative agency, collective bargaining agreement or Title 42 U.S.C. § 2000(e) et seq.

**SECTION 14.** For all funds expended under the CDBG program for the Year XLI, the Office of Budget and Management shall submit to the City Council a report on the expenditure and obligation of funds within 45 days after the end of the first half of the program year and within 90 days after the end of the program year. The report shall include an accounting for all funds expended during the preceding half year for all prior block grant years, all income generated from the current block grant year and previous grant years and a projection of income for the remaining half of the program year. The report shall also include a statement of the reasons for all unencumbered and unexpended allocations in all block grant years, as reported in the Department of Finance's monthly "Community Development Block Grant Fund, Schedule of H.U.D. Approved Allocations, Current Committee Approved Allocations, Expenditures,

Accruals, Encumbrances and Available Balances."

**SECTION 15.** Except as provided in Section 4 hereof, all unencumbered and unexpended CDBG funds of Year XLI and all prior program years shall be reviewed by the Budget Director and the Comptroller for the purpose of preparing the Year XLII CDBG Proposed Statement. This joint review committee shall prepare a report of funds available for reprogramming and proposed use of such funds in CDBG Year XLII.

This report shall be submitted to the City Council and shall be subject to public comment and hearings along with the Year XLII CDBG Draft Action Plan. Action on these funds will take place concurrently with action on the proposed Year XLII CDBG Final Action Plan.

**SECTION 16.** Pursuant to Section 104(a)(2)(D) and Section 104(b)(5) of the Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, the City shall provide citizens with reasonable access to records of the past use of all CDBG funds. Such information shall be available, on request, through the Office of Budget and Management and the Department of Finance.

**SECTION 17.** In the event that the final entitlement of the City of Chicago to Year XLI CDBG funds, as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, does not equal the amount estimated in this Ordinance, the Budget Director shall adjust the allocation to reflect available funds. Notice of such adjustment shall be given to every affected department, agency and delegate agency as soon as possible after the adjustment has been computed.

**SECTION 18.** In the event that any delegate agency has not executed a contract authorized in this Ordinance by March 31, 2015, the allocation for such contract shall lapse. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply if it is determined by the Budget Director that the delay is not the fault of the delegate agency, but has been occasioned by difficulty in processing the contract within any department of the City government.

**SECTION 19.** This Ordinance shall take effect upon its passage and approval, notwithstanding any provision of state law or any ordinance to the contrary.

APPROVED  
*Richard R. Patten*  
CORPORATION COUNSEL

APPROVED  
*Richard E. Emmert*  
11/21/14  
Mayor

**APPENDIX 3 – Grantee SF-424 and Certifications**

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
* 3. Date Received: 02/11/2015	4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>	5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
<b>State Use Only:</b>		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
<b>8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>		
* a. Legal Name: City of Chicago		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 36-6005820	* c. Organizational DUNS: 9424390680000	
<b>d. Address:</b>		
* Street1: 121 N. LaSalle Street	Street2: Room 604	
* City: Chicago	County/Parish: Cook	
* State: IL: Illinois	Province: <input type="text"/>	
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES	* Zip / Postal Code: 60602-1202	
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>		
Department Name: Office of Budget & Management	Division Name: <input type="text"/>	
<b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>		
Prefix: Ms.	* First Name: Alessandra	
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	* Last Name: Budnik	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	Title: Entitlement Grant Manager	
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number: 312-744-3421	Fax Number: 312-744-3618	
* Email: abudnik@cityofchicago.org		



**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

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

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

\* Other (specify):

**\* 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

**11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:**

14.218

CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

**\* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

\* Title:

**13. Competition Identification Number:**

Title:

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

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**\* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

CDBG funds will be used for housing and community development programs in eligible low- and moderate-income census tracts.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

**16. Congressional Districts Of:**

\* a. Applicant

\* b. Program/Project

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

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**17. Proposed Project:**

\* a. Start Date:

\* b. End Date:

**18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="72,477,673.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="7,300,000.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="40,530,000.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="2,787,789.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="123,095,462.00"/>

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

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

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

- Yes  No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**21. \*By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications\*\* and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances\*\* and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

\*\* I AGREE

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

**Authorized Representative:**

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

\* Title:

\* Telephone Number:  Fax Number:

\* Email:

\* Signature of Authorized Representative: 

\* Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<b>* 1. Type of Submission:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	
<b>* 2. Type of Application:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	
<b>* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):</b> _____ <b>* Other (Specify):</b> _____	
<b>* 3. Date Received:</b> 02/11/2015	<b>4. Applicant Identifier:</b> _____
<b>5a. Federal Entity Identifier:</b> _____	<b>5b. Federal Award Identifier:</b> _____
<b>State Use Only:</b>	
<b>6. Date Received by State:</b> _____	<b>7. State Application Identifier:</b> _____
<b>8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>	
<b>* a. Legal Name:</b> City of Chicago	
<b>* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):</b> 36-6005820	<b>* c. Organizational DUNS:</b> 9424390680000
<b>d. Address:</b>	
<b>* Street1:</b> 121 N. LaSalle Street	_____
<b>Street2:</b> Room 604	_____
<b>* City:</b> Chicago	_____
<b>County/Parish:</b> Cook	_____
<b>* State:</b> IL: Illinois	_____
<b>Province:</b> _____	_____
<b>* Country:</b> USA: UNITED STATES	_____
<b>* Zip / Postal Code:</b> 60602-1202	_____
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>	
<b>Department Name:</b> Office of Budget & Management	<b>Division Name:</b> _____
<b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>	
<b>Prefix:</b> Ms.	<b>* First Name:</b> Alessandra
<b>Middle Name:</b> _____	_____
<b>* Last Name:</b> Budnik	_____
<b>Suffix:</b> _____	_____
<b>Title:</b> Entitlement Grant Manager	
<b>Organizational Affiliation:</b> _____	
<b>* Telephone Number:</b> 312-744-3421	<b>Fax Number:</b> 312-744-3618
<b>* Email:</b> abudnik@cityofchicago.org	

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

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

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

\* Other (specify):

**\* 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

**11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:**

14.241

CFDA Title:

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

**\* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

\* Title:

**13. Competition Identification Number:**

Title:

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

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**\* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

HOPWA funds will be used to provide stable housing and supportive services to low-income individuals and their families living with HIV/AIDS.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

**16. Congressional Districts Of:**

\* a. Applicant

\* b. Program/Project

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

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**17. Proposed Project:**

\* a. Start Date:

\* b. End Date:

**18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="7,865,169.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="7,865,169.00"/>

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

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

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

- Yes  No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. \*By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications\*\* and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances\*\* and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

\*\* I AGREE

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

**Authorized Representative:**

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

\* Title:

\* Telephone Number:  Fax Number:

\* Email:

\* Signature of Authorized Representative: 

\* Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
<b>* 1. Type of Submission:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	<b>* 2. Type of Application:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	<b>* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):</b> <input type="text"/> <b>* Other (Specify):</b> <input type="text"/>
<b>* 3. Date Received:</b> <input type="text" value="02/11/2015"/>	<b>4. Applicant Identifier:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>5a. Federal Entity Identifier:</b> <input type="text"/>	<b>5b. Federal Award Identifier:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>State Use Only:</b>		
<b>6. Date Received by State:</b> <input type="text"/>	<b>7. State Application Identifier:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>		
<b>* a. Legal Name:</b> <input type="text" value="City of Chicago"/>		
<b>* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):</b> <input type="text" value="36-6005820"/>	<b>* c. Organizational DUNS:</b> <input type="text" value="9424390680000"/>	
<b>d. Address:</b>		
<b>* Street1:</b> <input type="text" value="121 N. LaSalle Street"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Street2:</b> <input type="text" value="Room 604"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>* City:</b> <input type="text" value="Chicago"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>County/Parish:</b> <input type="text" value="Cook"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>* State:</b> <input type="text" value="IL: Illinois"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Province:</b> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>* Country:</b> <input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>* Zip / Postal Code:</b> <input type="text" value="60602-1202"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>		
<b>Department Name:</b> <input type="text" value="Office of Budget &amp; Management"/>	<b>Division Name:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>		
<b>Prefix:</b> <input type="text" value="Ms."/>	<b>* First Name:</b> <input type="text" value="Alessandra"/>	
<b>Middle Name:</b> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>* Last Name:</b> <input type="text" value="Budnik"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Suffix:</b> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Title:</b> <input type="text" value="Entitlement Grant Manager"/>		
<b>Organizational Affiliation:</b> <input type="text"/>		
<b>* Telephone Number:</b> <input type="text" value="312-744-3421"/>	<b>Fax Number:</b> <input type="text" value="312-744-3618"/>	
<b>* Email:</b> <input type="text" value="abudnik@cityofchicago.org"/>		

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

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

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

\* Other (specify):

**\* 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

**11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:**

14.231

CFDA Title:

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

**\* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

\* Title:

**13. Competition Identification Number:**

Title:

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

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**\* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

ESG funds will be used to provide homeless services and homeless prevention programs.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

**16. Congressional Districts Of:**

\* a. Applicant

\* b. Program/Project

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

**17. Proposed Project:**

\* a. Start Date:

\* b. End Date:

**18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="6,490,485.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="6,490,485.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="12,980,970.00"/>

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

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

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

- Yes
- No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

**21. \*By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications\*\* and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances\*\* and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

\*\* I AGREE

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

**Authorized Representative:**

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

\* Title:

\* Telephone Number:  Fax Number:

\* Email:

\* Signature of Authorized Representative: 

\* Date Signed:



Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
<b>* 1. Type of Submission:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	<b>* 2. Type of Application:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	<b>* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):</b> <input type="text"/> <b>* Other (Specify):</b> <input type="text"/>
<b>* 3. Date Received:</b> 02/11/2015	<b>4. Applicant Identifier:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>5a. Federal Entity Identifier:</b> <input type="text"/>	<b>5b. Federal Award Identifier:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>State Use Only:</b>		
<b>6. Date Received by State:</b> <input type="text"/>	<b>7. State Application Identifier:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>		
<b>* a. Legal Name:</b> <input type="text" value="City of Chicago"/>		
<b>* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):</b> <input type="text" value="36-6005820"/>	<b>* c. Organizational DUNS:</b> <input type="text" value="9424390680000"/>	
<b>d. Address:</b>		
<b>* Street1:</b> <input type="text" value="121 N. LaSalle Street"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Street2:</b> <input type="text" value="Room 604"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>* City:</b> <input type="text" value="Chicago"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>County/Parish:</b> <input type="text" value="Cook"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>* State:</b> <input type="text" value="IL: Illinois"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Province:</b> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>* Country:</b> <input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>* Zip / Postal Code:</b> <input type="text" value="60602-1202"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>		
<b>Department Name:</b> <input type="text" value="Office of Budget &amp; Management"/>	<b>Division Name:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>		
<b>Prefix:</b> <input type="text" value="Ms."/>	<b>* First Name:</b> <input type="text" value="Alessandra"/>	
<b>Middle Name:</b> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>* Last Name:</b> <input type="text" value="Budnik"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Suffix:</b> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Title:</b> <input type="text" value="Entitlement Grant Manager"/>		
<b>Organizational Affiliation:</b> <input type="text"/>		
<b>* Telephone Number:</b> <input type="text" value="312-744-3421"/>	<b>Fax Number:</b> <input type="text" value="312-744-3618"/>	
<b>* Email:</b> <input type="text" value="abudnik@cityofchicago.org"/>		

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

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

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

\* Other (specify):

**\* 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

**11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:**

14.239

CFDA Title:

Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program

**\* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

\* Title:

**13. Competition Identification Number:**

Title:

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

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**\* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

HOME funds will be used to develop and preserve affordable housing for low-income populations.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

**16. Congressional Districts Of:**

\* a. Applicant

\* b. Program/Project

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

**17. Proposed Project:**

\* a. Start Date:

\* b. End Date:

**18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="14,865,141.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="3,664,000.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="1,813,000.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="20,342,141.00"/>

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

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

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

- Yes  No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

**21. \*By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications\*\* and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances\*\* and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

\*\* I AGREE

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

**Authorized Representative:**

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

\* Title:

\* Telephone Number:  Fax Number:

\* Email:

\* Signature of Authorized Representative: 

\* Date Signed:

## CERTIFICATIONS

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

**Affirmatively Further Fair Housing** -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

**Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan** -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

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

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

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

**Consistency with plan** -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

**Section 3** -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

  
Signature/Authorized Official

9/2/15  
Date

## Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

**Citizen Participation** -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

**Community Development Plan** -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

**Following a Plan** -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

**Use of Funds** -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);
2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2015 , \_\_\_\_\_ (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

**Excessive Force** -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its



**Specific HOME Certifications**

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

**Tenant Based Rental Assistance** -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

**Eligible Activities and Costs** -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

**Appropriate Financial Assistance** -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

AKH      4/3/15  
Signature/Authorized Official      Date

Budget Director  
Title

## ESG Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program Recipient certifies that:

**Major rehabilitation/conversion** – If an emergency shelter’s rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation. If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion. In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

**Essential Services and Operating Costs** – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the jurisdiction will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the jurisdiction serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

**Renovation** – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

**Supportive Services** – The jurisdiction will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services ( including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal State, local, and private assistance available for such individuals.

**Matching Funds** – The jurisdiction will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

**Confidentiality** – The jurisdiction has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

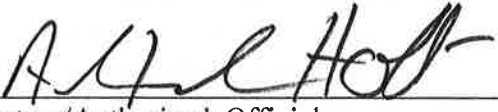
**Homeless Persons Involvement** – To the maximum extent practicable, the jurisdiction will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

**Consolidated Plan** – All activities the jurisdiction undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with the jurisdiction’s consolidated plan.

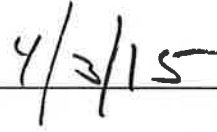
**Discharge Policy** – The jurisdiction will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from



publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.



Signature/Authorized Official



Date

Budget Director

Title

## HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

**Activities** -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

**Building** -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

AKH 4/2/15  
Signature/Authorized Official      Date

Budget Director  
Title

## APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

### INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING:

#### A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.