



CITY OF CHICAGO

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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.

Public Comment Period: October 15, 2014 – November 17, 2014

MAYOR RAHM EMANUEL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY1

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2

1. INTRODUCTION2

2. SUMMARY OF THE OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES2

3. EVALUATION OF PAST PERFORMANCE.....3

4. SUMMARY OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROCESS AND CONSULTATION PROCESS 6

5. PUBLIC COMMENTS7

6. SUMMARY OF COMMENTS OR VIEWS NOT ACCEPTED AND THE REASONS FOR NOT ACCEPTING THEM....7

7. SUMMARY7

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN.....10

II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN10

1. LEAD AGENCIES10

2. CONSULTATION10

3. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION..... 39

NEEDS ASSESSMENT 42

III. NEEDS ASSESSMENT..... 42

1. OVERVIEW 43

2. HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT 44

3. DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: HOUSING PROBLEMS..... 51

4. DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS54

5. DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: HOUSING COST BURDENS.....57

6. DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: DISCUSSION..... 58

7. PUBLIC HOUSING 61

8. HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT.....65

9. NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT..... 69

10. NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS72

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS75

IV. HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS.....76

1. OVERVIEW76

2. NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS76

3. HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS: COST OF HOUSING79

4. HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS: CONDITION OF HOUSING..... 81

5. PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING 85

6. HOMELESS FACILITIES AND SERVICES 89

7. SPECIAL NEEDS FACILITIES AND SERVICES..... 93

8. NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSETS95

STRATEGIC PLAN105

V. STRATEGIC PLAN105

1. OVERVIEW106

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

2. GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES	106
3. PRIORITY NEEDS	109
4. INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS	113
5. ANTICIPATED RESOURCES	114
6. INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY STRUCTURE	121
7. GOALS SUMMARY	132
8. PUBLIC HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY AND INVOLVEMENT.....	141
9. BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING	142
10. HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY.....	143
11. LEAD BASED PAINT HAZARDS	149
12. ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY	152
13. MONITORING	153
FIRST YEAR ACTION PLAN.....	156
VI. FIRST YEAR ACTION PLAN	157
1. EXPECTED RESOURCES.....	157
2. ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	175
3. PUBLIC HOUSING.....	183
4. HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS ACTIVITIES	184
5. HOPWA GOALS	195
PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS ...ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.	
VII. PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS	198
1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM (CDBG)	198
2. HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (HOME).....	198
3. EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG).....	200



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary serves as an introduction and summarizes the key points of the plan.

I. Executive Summary

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. The 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 purpose of the Proposed ConPlan is to guide decisions regarding the use of these federal resources and to set forth program goals, specific objectives, and benchmarks for measuring progress.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes

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.

HUD has three objectives:

- creating a suitable living environment
- providing decent affordable housing
- creating economic opportunities

These objectives are combined with three performance outcome categories:

- accessibility/availability
- affordability
- sustainability

The performance outcomes measurement statements are:

- accessibility for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing
- affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing
- suitability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing
- accessibility for the purpose of providing suitable living environments
- affordability for the purpose of providing suitable living environments
- suitability for the purpose of providing suitable living environments
- accessibility for the purpose of creating economic opportunities
- affordability for the purpose of creating economic opportunities
- suitability 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 for the period of 2009-2013 and HUD's subsequent Program Year-End Review Letters. The CAPER lists the City's accomplishments in relationship to the goals and priorities established in the previous ConPlan. The City's 2013 CAPER may be viewed at: http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/obm/supp_info/CDBG/CAPER/2013_CAPER_4_1_Final.pdf.

During the course of the last five years, the City has demonstrated that the programs listed in the ConPlan have complied with the statutes and operating regulations set by HUD OCPD. In HUD's annual reviews, HUD has acknowledged that the City has the capacity to administer ConPlan-funded programs.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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 \$419,996,141 in CDBG entitlement funding along with generated program income and Section 108 loan funds to support the City's strategic plan to improve low to moderate income communities and increase affordable housing.

Since 2010, 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 228,053 housing units benefited from housing resources and housing preservation and rehabilitation efforts. The following are some of the services delivered:

- Housing Counseling, Resources and Fair Housing
 - Approximately 135,726 residents received housing counseling, resource, and fair housing assistance.
- Home Rehabilitation Assistance
 - 2,869 seniors received accessible repairs and home modifications to ensure they remain in their homes
 - 2,908 homeowners received roof repair to ensure residents are able to preserve their properties
 - 3,985 residents received heating repair or replacement services
- Troubled Buildings Initiative helped to ensure residential property owners maintain safe and habitable living units
 - 1,034 Single-family units were rehabilitated
 - 8,646 Multi-family units were rehabilitated to preserve rental units for low-mod residents
- Direct Housing Assistance
 - Over 1,147 loans were given to homeowners for rehab services through the City's Neighborhood Lending, Housing Assistance, and Housing Purchase Assistance Programs
 - 355 rental units were rehabbed to increase the housing stock for low-moderate income individuals

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Part of ensuring affordability is ensuring property owners are responsible for providing safe and sound living units. ConPlan funds were used in low-mod and blighted areas with excessively poor living conditions. In these areas the City:

- inspected approximately 57,709 units for housing code violations
- demolished 5,304 court ordered as hazardous deteriorated properties
- boarded-up 8,492 properties for safety purposes

Public Services

Based upon Section 24 CFR Part 570.201(e) (2), each year HUD assesses the City's compliance with an adjusted limitation on public service obligations. 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. In the 2010-2014 ConPlan the City obligated \$138,421,290 to Public Service activities to address housing and community development needs.

With these investments, 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 youth services received cultural, recreational and educational programs through 160 community based partners. 43,359 persons were placed in overnight and interim shelters
- 134,196 persons were engaged through outreach services
- 214,025 persons received food supplies

HOME

HOME funds have allowed the City to create affordable housing for low-income households. The City received a total of \$117,218,641 in HOME funds and generated program income to help support the City's Affordable Housing Plan to decrease the burden of unaffordable and substandard housing for very low- and low-income households. HOME funds produced 3,714 units of affordable housing during the 2010-2014 ConPlan period.

ESG

In 2009, the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act (HEARTH) amended the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. Among the changes, the HEARTH Act revised the Emergency Shelter Grants program and renamed the program the Emergency Solutions Grants program, also known as ESG or HESG. Funding received 2010 or prior was funded under the Emergency Shelter Grant program, funding received after 2010 are awarded under the ESG program. During the City's 2010-2014 ConPlan period, the City received \$27,215,607 in funding under these programs. 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 \$34,506,597 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 rental assistance, housing information, 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.

The Community Development Advisory Council (CDAC), appointed by the Mayor, 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 five 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.

The City held a public hearing on March 6, 2014 to allow the public to provide input on the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. A total of 25 individuals attended the hearing. 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.

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.

To ensure continuation of public participation in the development of the ConPlan, the proposed 2015-2019 ConPlan and 2015 Action Plan will be posted on the City's website and a second public hearing will be held October 23, 2014 at City of Chicago Colleges, Malcolm X Campus located at 1900 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612. Starting October 15, 2014, a 30-day comment period will be

provided to solicit comment on the proposed plan. The comment period will conclude on November 17, 2014.

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. More information regarding these efforts is available in the Development of the Plan section of this ConPlan.

Per HUD guidance, a citizen participation process that is conducted before formula allocations are announced should include a contingency plan that describes how funding will be adjusted among projects and activities if there is a decrease or increase in final allocations. The funding estimates in the City's proposed 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan are based on prior year's entitlement grant allocations. Per the City's citizen's participation process, the public will be notified and have the opportunity to comment on all proposed reprogramming of 20% or more of funds from one activity to another, including decreases and increases of funding. Activities are defined as the following: Section 108 Repayment, Code Enforcement, Community Development, Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements, Public Services and Planning and Administration.

5. 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 will include comments received during the 30-day comment period that will conclude 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 will be included in the appendix of the ConPlan and 2015 Action Plan to be 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,

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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.

Entitlement Fund	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
CDBG	\$72,815,019	\$72,815,019	\$72,815,019	\$72,815,019	\$72,815,019	\$364,075,095
HOME	\$16,561,363	\$16,561,363	\$16,561,363	\$16,561,363	\$16,561,363	\$82,806,815
HOPWA	\$7,695,835	\$7,695,835	\$7,695,835	\$7,695,835	\$7,695,835	\$38,479,175
ESG	\$5,998,236	\$5,998,236	\$5,998,236	\$5,998,236	\$5,998,236	\$29,991,180
Total	\$103,070,453	\$103,070,453	\$103,070,453	\$103,070,453	\$103,070,453	\$515,352,265

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN

This section identifies the lead agencies responsible for the development of the plan, the administration of the grants, and describes the consultation and citizen participation processes.

II. Development of the Consolidated Plan

1. Lead Agencies

Identified below are the City departments responsible for developing the 2015-2019 ConPlan and Action Plan and administering each grant program and funding.

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, and Fleet and Facilities Management provide administrative resources to the lead departments responsible for administering entitlement funds.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	City of Chicago	Department of Planning and Development (DPD) Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) Department of Buildings (DOB) Department of Public Health (DPH) Mayor’s Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD) Commission on Human Relations (CHR) Department of Streets and Sanitation (DSS) Department of Law (DOL)
HOME Administrator	City of Chicago	DPD
HOPWA Administrator	City of Chicago	DPH
ESG Administrator	City of Chicago	DFSS

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Questions or comments regarding the 2015-2019 ConPlan or the 2015 Annual Action Plan may be directed to:

Alessandra Budnik
 City of Chicago - Office of Budget & Management
 121 North LaSalle Street, Room 604
 Chicago, IL 60602
 (312)744-6670
Budget604@cityofchicago.org

2. Consultation

The City has a number of housing, health, and economic strategic planning initiatives which require ongoing consultations with key stakeholder groups. 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.

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>.

Domestic Violence Coordinated Response Council (DVCRC)

The DVCRC works to develop policy and practice in response to domestic violence, which includes delegate representatives, community advocates, representatives from the state, and other concerned citizens, meets quarterly to address gaps in services, assess program response to community need, and ensure the City's programs follow best practices. The DVCRC provided guidance on the proposed activities to be funded as part of the ConPlan planning process.

Chicago Advisory Council on Aging

The DFSS Senior Services Division (DFSS-SS) is the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) and receives federal and state funding to serve as the lead on all aging issues on behalf of older persons in Planning and Service Area (PSA) 12. Under the direction of the state agency on Aging, Illinois Department on Aging, the AAA is responsible for a wide range of functions related to advocacy, planning, coordination, inter-agency linkages, information sharing, brokering, monitoring, and evaluation designed to lead to the development, or enhancement, of comprehensive and coordinated systems in the service area. These systems assist older persons in leading independent, meaningful and dignified lives in their own homes and communities as long as possible.

As the local AAA, DFSS-SS is required to have an advisory board, and the Chicago Advisory Council on Aging serves in this capacity. It consists of 21 seniors who advise the DFSS-SS on a broad range of issues, including the senior services funded with Entitlement funding.

In addition, each of the 21 DFSS Senior Centers has citizen boards that provide input and advice on the centers and the services that are offered. Prior to the submission of the annual Federal Area Plan, DFSS-SS hosts public information hearings to obtain input from the general public regarding senior services. These include the services funded by entitlement grants such as home delivered meals and case management of vulnerable elders. The Federal Area Plan informed the 2015-2019 ConPlan and can be viewed on DFSS' website at:

<http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/fss/provdrs/senior/alerts/2014/oct/fy-2015-area-plan-on-aging-amendment.html>.

Equip for Equality and Access Living of Metropolitan Chicago

As the lead City department responsible for addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, MOPD solicited feedback from various partners on the priority needs for this population. Feedback was solicited at the Disabilities Rights Consortium at a public meeting held by Equip for Equality and from Access Living of Metropolitan Chicago, one of the City's leading advocacy groups. Equip for Equality is an independent agency whose primary goal is to protect the civic and human rights of people with disabilities through self-advocacy assistance, legal services, public policy, monitoring and training. The disability needs identified included increased accessible and affordable housing, improved service delivery and coordination of senior service and disability programming, and increased funding for homemaker services and assistive technology.

Continuum of Care Coordination

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 to view Plan 2.0.

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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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.

The table below is a list of the various agencies, groups, and organizations who participated in the consultation process and the service areas they represent. The City did not exclude any agency types from participating in the ConPlan planning process.

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

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Brinshore Development LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
12	Agency/Group/Organization	The Private Bank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Enlace Chicago/Little Village Community
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
14	Agency/Group/Organization	La Casa Norte
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Enterprise Community Partners
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
33	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Metropolitan Housing Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
34	Agency/Group/Organization	Appraisal Research Counselors
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
35	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Investment Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
36	Agency/Group/Organization	JP Morgan Chase
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
37	Agency/Group/Organization	US Bank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

38	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Coalition for the Homeless
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to identify priority needs of the homeless population
39	Agency/Group/Organization	Neil Gerber & Eisenberg LLP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
40	Agency/Group/Organization	Applied Real Estate Analysis
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
41	Agency/Group/Organization	Spanish Coalition for Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
42	Agency/Group/Organization	Quad Communities Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
43	Agency/Group/Organization	Woodstock Institute
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
44	Agency/Group/Organization	The Resurrection Project
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
45	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Apartment Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
46	Agency/Group/Organization	Hispanic Housing Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
47	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
48	Agency/Group/Organization	The Habitat Company
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

49	Agency/Group/Organization	DLA Piper, Urban Land Institute Chair
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
50	Agency/Group/Organization	DePaul Institute for Housing Studies
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
51	Agency/Group/Organization	PNC Bank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
52	Agency/Group/Organization	University of Illinois
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
53	Agency/Group/Organization	5 T Management
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
54	Agency/Group/Organization	St. Edmund's Episcopal Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
55	Agency/Group/Organization	University of Chicago
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
56	Agency/Group/Organization	Granite Companies, LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
57	Agency/Group/Organization	Campaign for Better Health Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
58	Agency/Group/Organization	Center for Faith and Community Health Transformation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
59	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Board of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
60	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago CHW Local Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
61	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Community Oral Health Form
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
62	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
63	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Park District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
64	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Police Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
65	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
66	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
67	Agency/Group/Organization	Cook County Health & Hospitals System
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
68	Agency/Group/Organization	Great Lakes Center for Occupational and Environmental Safety and Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
69	Agency/Group/Organization	Health & Medicine Policy Research Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
70	Agency/Group/Organization	Healthy Albany Park
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
71	Agency/Group/Organization	Healthy Chicago Lawn
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
72	Agency/Group/Organization	Heartland Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
73	Agency/Group/Organization	Illinois Primary Health Care Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
74	Agency/Group/Organization	Illinois Public Health Institute
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
75	Agency/Group/Organization	Metro Chicago Information Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
76	Agency/Group/Organization	Metropolitan Chicago Healthcare Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
77	Agency/Group/Organization	Metropolitan Planning Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
78	Agency/Group/Organization	University Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

79	Agency/Group/Organization	Access Community Health Net.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
80	Agency/Group/Organization	AIDS Foundation Of Chicago
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
81	Agency/Group/Organization	Asian Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
82	Agency/Group/Organization	Calor
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
83	Agency/Group/Organization	Canticle Ministries
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided input on The Chicago Plan for Health System Improvement strategic plan
84	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Black Gay Men's Caucus
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
85	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
86	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Women's AIDS Project
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
87	Agency/Group/Organization	Christian Community Health Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

88	Agency/Group/Organization	Cook County HHS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
89	Agency/Group/Organization	CORE Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
90	Agency/Group/Organization	Edge Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
91	Agency/Group/Organization	Inspiration Café
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
92	Agency/Group/Organization	Haymarket
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
93	Agency/Group/Organization	Heartland Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
94	Agency/Group/Organization	Hektoen Institute of Medicine
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
95	Agency/Group/Organization	HHS Region 5
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
96	Agency/Group/Organization	Lake County Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

97	Agency/Group/Organization	Midwest AIDS Training + Education Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
98	Agency/Group/Organization	Mt Sinai Hospital
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
99	Agency/Group/Organization	Night Ministry
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
100	Agency/Group/Organization	Open Door Clinic
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
101	Agency/Group/Organization	PRCC VIDA SIDA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
102	Agency/Group/Organization	University of Chicago
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
103	Agency/Group/Organization	WIHS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consulted with the organization to help determine its HOPWA priority needs and goals
104	Agency/Group/Organization	CAWC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
105	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Foundation for Women
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
106	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
107	Agency/Group/Organization	Cook County State's Attorney's Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
108	Agency/Group/Organization	Domestic Violence Hotline
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
109	Agency/Group/Organization	Dominican University
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
110	Agency/Group/Organization	Family Rescue
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
111	Agency/Group/Organization	Illinois Accountability Initiative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
112	Agency/Group/Organization	Illinois Attorney General's Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
113	Agency/Group/Organization	Illinois Department of Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
114	Agency/Group/Organization	JUF/Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
115	Agency/Group/Organization	Metropolitan Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
116	Agency/Group/Organization	Rogers Park Community Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
117	Agency/Group/Organization	St Pius Parish
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other: Faith Based Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs
118	Agency/Group/Organization	WINGS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization assisted the City in identifying public service priority needs

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

In addition to the various strategic plans referenced in the section above, the City considered other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Plan Forward	CHA	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	State of Illinois – 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
Cook County 2010-2014 Consolidated Pan	Cook County Department of Planning and Development	The City referred to the most recent County’s plan in the development of the goals related to suitable living environments, economic opportunities and decent and affordable housing
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	DPH	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.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

The City 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.

3. Citizen Participation

HUD requires entitlement jurisdictions to provide for citizen participation in developing the ConPlan. The City's citizen participation plan largely centers around 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 will be posted on the City's website and presented at a second public hearing to be 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 will be provided for citizens and other interested parties to solicit comment on the proposed plan. Prior to submitting the final ConPlan and Action Plan to HUD, the City will give consideration, incorporate necessary changes and, if appropriate, provide responses to the comments received during the public comment period.

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 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:

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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

Table 4 below illustrates the outreach activities the City undertook to ensure citizen participation in the planning process.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing #1	Citywide	A public hearing was held on March 6th to solicit public input on the City of Chicago 2013 CAPER, 2015-2019 ConPlan and 2015 Action Plan.	Summary comments will be included in the appendix of the final ConPlan.	All comments were accepted.	N/A
2	Online Survey	Citywide	An online survey was posted on OBM's website July 16-August 18, 2014.	Approximately 1200 responses were received. Summary results will be included in the appendix of the final ConPlan.	All comments were accepted.	N/A
3	Newspaper Ad – Hoy	Spanish-speaking Population	An advertisement was placed in a Spanish language newspaper.	N/A		N/A
4	CDAC Meetings	Minority and Low-Income Community Areas of Chicago	Five public meetings were held: 3/12/2014 4/14/2014 5/14/2014 6/11/2014 9/10/2014	Summary comments will be included in the appendix of the final ConPlan.		N/A
5	Newspaper Ad – Chicago Defender	African-American Population	An advertisement was placed in this newspaper which circulates within predominantly African-American communities.	N/A		N/A
6	Newspaper Ad – Chicago Suntimes	Citywide	An advertisement was placed in this newspaper which circulates citywide.	N/A		N/A

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

7	Public Hearing #2	MalcomX College	The public hearing is scheduled for October 23, 2014.	Summary comments will be included in the appendix of the final ConPlan.		N/A
---	-------------------	-----------------	---	---	--	-----

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Needs Assessment of the ConPlan, in conjunction with information gathered through consultations and the citizen participation process, will provide a clear picture of Chicago residents' needs related to affordable housing, special needs housing, community development, and homelessness.

III. Needs Assessment

1. Overview

Using Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and American Community Survey (ACS) 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 defined by HUD as housing cost burden of more than 30 percent of the household income. Cost burden is the fraction of a household's total gross income spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For home owners, housing costs include mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and utilities. Over 42% of renter households within the lowest income group (0-30% Area Median Income (AMI)) were paying 50% or more their income on housing.

Overcrowding, defined by HUD as more than one person per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half room is also a problem. Approximately 26,000 households, 71% of which are renters, live in households with more than one person per room.

Black/African American households are disproportionately affected by housing problems such as a lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. They made up 50% of the total households with one or more of such housing problems.

Public Housing

The Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) states 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 improvements in low- and moderate-income communities such as tree planting, rodent abatement and graffiti removal.

2. Housing Needs Assessment

a. Summary

The City seeks to increase the supply of affordable housing and seeks to address the housing problems faced by many within Chicago by means of neighborhood level analysis and concentrated investment.

The City housing activities are directed by DPD’s five year plan, and the public process that creates this plan. Given the unprecedented housing market decline in the previous decade, from which Chicago and the nation are still emerging, the City’s 2014-2018 Affordable Housing Plan, “Bouncing Back,” is different than its predecessors. The Bouncing Back plan seeks to rebuild Chicago’s housing markets, increase the city’s population, and improve the value of properties throughout the city. It is a city wide plan that builds on market forces. The Bouncing Back plan will encourage private-sector activity to drive continued growth in strong areas, while using scarce public resources to jump-start activity in weaker markets. Further, it will target resources geographically for maximum impact; advance new land-use policies in neighborhoods with large vacant areas; develop new financing programs for housing rehabilitation; encourage innovative re-use options for vacant and abandoned housing; integrate housing development into broader community-development plans; craft policy to make all Chicago neighborhoods great places to live for people at all income levels; and provide affordable housing to the city’s most vulnerable residents, including senior citizens on fixed incomes, those at risk of homelessness, and people with special needs.

Table 5 displays the population, number of households, and median income for a base year (2000) and a recent year (2010) and calculates the percentage of change.

Chicago lost 200,000 residents between 2000 and 2010, but has seen small gains since then. In 2013, the U.S Census Bureau estimated Chicago’s resident population grew to 2,718,782, a 23,000 increase.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Population	2,896,016	2,695,598	-7%
Households	1,061,964	1,033,022	-3%
Median Income	\$38,625.00	\$46,877.00	21%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics
Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

b. Number of Households

Table 6 provides the number and types of households by HUD-Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI). The data field marker with an asterisk provide data for >80% HAMFI as opposed to >80-100% HAMFI.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households*	206,410	136,920	168,150	95,310	426,230
Small Family Households*	62,885	48,305	61,990	35,465	186,530
Large Family Households*	20,695	17,340	22,765	11,240	33,305
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	36,390	23,705	27,115	14,950	56,050
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	27,355	22,185	18,330	7,520	22,165
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger*	40,405	27,475	31,460	13,920	44,190

* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

Table 6 – Total Households Table

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

c. Housing Needs Summary

Table 7 displays the number of households with housing problems by tenure and HAMFI.

Housing Problems 1 - Households with one of the listed needs

Need	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	3,810	1,695	1,395	425	7,325	600	325	510	375	1,810
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	3,930	2,430	2,370	765	9,495	315	360	630	420	1,725
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	7,550	4,850	4,645	1,350	18,395	955	1,750	3,160	1,820	7,685
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	98,575	28,295	5,985	610	133,465	27,475	21,810	21,875	7,405	78,565

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Need	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)	17,065	39,505	34,660	7,995	99,225	4,550	10,395	19,260	16,590	50,795
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	16,530	0	0	0	16,530	4,145	0	0	0	4,145

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Table 8 displays the number of households with no housing problems, one or more housing problems, and negative income by tenure and HUD HAMFI.

Housing Problem 2 - Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems

	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	113,865	37,270	14,395	3,145	168,675	29,350	24,245	26,175	10,020	89,790
Having none of four housing problems	35,775	53,020	82,805	44,580	216,180	6,750	22,385	44,770	37,565	111,470
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	16,530	0	0	0	16,530	4,145	0	0	0	4,145

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Table 9 and 10 display the number of households with housing cost burdens more than 30% and 50%, respectively, by household type, tenancy, and household income (expressed as a percentage of AMI).

Cost Burden > 30%

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	44,690	29,345	13,810	87,845	7,975	10,780	18,085	36,840
Large Related	14,440	7,560	2,315	24,315	3,595	5,710	9,615	18,920
Elderly	26,365	11,775	4,780	42,920	15,965	13,360	8,900	38,225
Other	43,080	24,945	21,105	89,130	6,145	4,450	7,610	18,205
Total need by income	128,575	73,625	42,010	244,210	33,680	34,300	44,210	112,190

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%
Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Data in table 9 indicates that 244,210 renter households (24% of total households), and 112,190 homeowners (35% of total households) pay over 30% of their income for housing cost.

Data in table 10 indicates that 21.24% of total households in Chicago pay half or more of their income for housing cost (144,330 renter households and 75,115 owner occupied households). Below is a breakdown of family income of renters experiencing cost burden of over 50% of family income.

- 10.54% have incomes under 30% AMI
- 2.86% have incomes between 30-50% AMI
- 0.58% have incomes between 50-80% AMI

Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	38,430	10,340	1,470	50,240	7,320	8,315	9,940	25,575
Large Related	12,290	2,325	110	14,725	3,340	4,125	3,760	11,225
Elderly	18,975	5,480	715	25,170	12,390	7,165	4,165	23,720
Other	39,140	11,360	3,695	54,195	5,890	3,625	5,080	14,595
Total need by income	108,835	29,505	5,990	144,330	28,940	23,230	22,945	75,115

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%
Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Table 11 displays the number of households that are overcrowded, defined as households with more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, hall or half-rooms. The data is displayed by household type, tenancy, and household income (expressed as AMI).

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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	9,450	5,685	5,365	1,560	22,060	900	1,485	2,545	1,310	6,240
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,785	1,280	1,340	440	4,845	375	625	1,300	920	3,220
Other, non-family households	505	405	515	155	1,580	0	0	0	10	10
Total need by income	11,740	7,370	7,220	2,155	28,485	1,275	2,110	3,845	2,240	9,470

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Data for table 12 is unavailable at this time.

	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								

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

According to 2008-2012 ACS data, there were 373,349 single person households in Chicago. The at-risk single person populations in need of housing assistance would include the working poor, seniors, the disabled, homeless, those with living with HIV/AIDS, and survivors of domestic violence among others.

e. 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 21,191 callers in 2013, and of those callers 5,130 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.

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 2013, 1,874 persons called the ADRC requesting information about affordable housing and senior housing.

f. What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem in Chicago is the cost burden of affording and maintaining a household. 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 2006-2010 CHAS data, 42% of renter households earning 0-30% AMI (AMI) were paying 50% or more of their income on housing compared to 13% of owner households. Similar problems were seen within the 30%-50% AMI group where 13% of renter households and 10% of owner households spent 50% or more of their income on housing. Overall, a total of 176,155 households earning between 0-50% AMI are burdened by housing costs. 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 26,000 households are overcrowded, 71% of which are renter households. Of these, 8,000 were low to moderate income households earning 0-50% AMI. Substandard housing is another problem facing a significant amount of Chicago households. 9,135 households have incomplete plumbing or kitchen facilities. That is why Chicago has created programs to aid in the rehabilitation of households.

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

These problems mostly affect those households living in the 0-30% AMI income group but also take a significant toll on those households which are within the 30%-50% AMI and 50%-80% AMI income groups. The elderly are also significantly affected by a severe cost burden as they struggle with low income. Small related households also face a severe cost burden. This highlights the need for an increase in the number of affordable housing units in Chicago as the demand increases.

h. 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. The average household income for state-funded prevention programs was \$1,272. Households ranged in size from one to eight people. Fewer people in this program, as compared to the Rapid Re-housing (RRH) program, received their income from TANF or Social Security. 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, the 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 2013, DFSS served 10,054 households and 15,704 clients. Data from the program's Electronic Case Management System (ECM) shows that 28% of households receiving assistance in 2013 were families with children. Thirty-nine percent had never experienced homelessness before and 44% had not lived in a shelter in the past twelve months. Ten percent of individuals served were age 62 or older and 35% were children under the age of 18. In terms of race and ethnicity for this at-risk population, 87% of individuals served identified as African-American/Black, 10% white and 6% as Hispanic or Latino. 39% of individuals served reported having a disability and 4% identified as veterans. Finally, 57% of households served had no income, 10% had a gross monthly income of \$1-\$100, 26% had a gross monthly income of \$501-\$1000, and nearly 7% had a gross monthly income of \$1001 or more.

The City launched the RRH program in 2014 under the Emergency Solutions Grant. The average monthly household income was \$918 and the median monthly household income was \$806. Households ranged in size from 1-7 people. Many households received some portion of their income from TANF and/or Social Security. 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).

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 Rapid Re-Housing Assistance (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.

i. 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 age in place and 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.

j. Discussion

Housing problems continue to plague a significant portion of the population in the City of Chicago. Using 2006-2010 CHAS data the City identified 25% of households as having one or more of the four housing problems listed in this section. Approximately 16% of households in Chicago were living within 0-30% AMI. 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.

3. Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

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.

a. Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need as when a racial or ethnic group experiences problems at a rate greater than 10% than the income level as a whole. The four housing problems are: lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of plumbing facilities, overcrowding (more than one person per room) and cost burden where more than 30% of gross income is spent on housing costs.

The income levels are defined as follows:

- Extremely Low-Income: 0-30 % AMI

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

- Low-Income: 30-50 % AMI
- Moderate-Income: 50-80 % AMI
- Middle-Income: 80-100 % AMI

Tables 13 to16 capture the number of housing problems by income, race, and ethnicity. Each table provides data for a different income level.

0%-30% of AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	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 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI
Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

30%-50% of AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	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 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI
Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

50%-80% of AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	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

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	95	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	27,085	19,980	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010

80%-100% of AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	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 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

b. Discussion

A total of 656,120 households across all income groups served as the sample size to determine disproportionate need of households experiencing housing problems.

0-30% AMI

The total number of households within the extremely low income group (0-30% AMI) is 227,485 and comprised 35% of the total households sampled. Of these households having one or more housing problems, no racial or ethnic group is represented more than 10% greater than the percentage of all households in the extremely low income category. Black/African American households represented the highest number with housing problems at 41% and are six percentage points above that of the category as a whole. White households represented the second highest number at 19% while Hispanic households represented the third highest number at 17%.

31-50% AMI

The total number of households within the low-income group (31-50% AMI) is 146,530 and comprised 22% of the total households sampled. Of households having housing problems within this category, no racial or ethnic group is represented more than 10% greater than the percentage of households in the low-income category. The percentage of Black/African American households in this category is 31%,

making it the most represented in the category, but only eight percentage points above that of the category as a whole. White households made up 22% of households in the low-income group, while Hispanic households made up 23%.

51-80% AMI

The total number of households within the moderate-income group (51-80% AMI) is 179,795 or 27% of total households sampled. Of households having housing problems within this category, no racial or ethnic group is represented more than 10% greater than the percentage of total households in the moderate income category. The percentage of white households in this category was 17%, making it the most represented in the category, but well below the percentage of households of the category as a whole. Black households made up 16% of households in the moderate-income category, while with Hispanic households made up 15%.

4. Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

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 in the area of severe housing problems.

a. Introduction

Per HUD Consolidated Plan guidelines, severe housing problems exist when a particular racial or ethnic group at a given income level experiences housing problems at a least 10% greater rate than the income level as a whole. The severe housing problems include lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of plumbing facilities, overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room) and housing cost burden of more than 50% of gross income.

Tables 17 to 20 capture the number of housing problems by income, race and ethnicity for difference income levels.

0%-30% of AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	155,885	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 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

30%-50% of AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	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 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

50%-80% of AMI

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

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010

80%-100% of AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,895	88,420	0
White	5,050	38,405	0
Black/African American	2,775	27,365	0
Asian	840	4,030	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	140	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	5,175	17,405	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010

b. Discussion

A total of 656,120 households across all income groups served as the sample size to determine disproportionate need of households experiencing housing problems.

0-30% AMI

The total number of households within the extremely low income group (0-30% AMI) is 227,485 and comprised 35% of the total households sampled. Of these households having one or more housing problems, no racial or ethnic group is represented more than 10% greater than the percentage of all households in the extremely low income category. Black/African American households represented the highest number with housing problems at 34% but not 10% above that of the category as a whole. White households made up 16% of households in the extremely-low income category while Hispanic households represented 15%.

31-50% AMI

The total number of households within the low-income group (31-50% AMI) is 146,530 and comprised 22% of the total households sampled. Of households having housing problems within this category, no racial or ethnic group is represented more than 10% greater than the percentage of households in the low-income category. The percentage of Black/African American households in this category was 14%, making it the most represented in the category, but eight percentage points above that of the category as a whole. Hispanic households made up 13%, while White households made up 11% of households in the low-income group.

51-80% AMI

The total number of households within the moderate-income group (51-80% AMI) is 179,795 or 27% of total households sampled. Of households having housing problems within this category, no racial or ethnic group is represented more than 10% greater than the percentage of total households in the moderate-income group. The percentage of White households in this category was 6.2%, making it the most represented in the category, but well below the percentage of households of the category as a whole. Hispanic households made up 8% of households in the moderate-income group, while Black/African American households made up 15%.

5. Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

a. Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionate greater number of housing cost burdens when a racial or ethnic group at an income level experiences housing cost burdens at a rate greater than 10% or more than for the income level as a whole.

Table 21 displays cost burden information for the Chicago and each racial and ethnic group, including no cost burden (less than 30%), cost burden (30-50%), severe cost burden (more than 50%), and no/negative income.

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 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010

b. Discussion

A total of 1,063,050 households across all income groups were sampled to determine the extent to which low- to moderate-income households experienced cost burdens (paying more than 30% of income on housing costs) and severe cost burdens (paying more than 50% of income on housing costs).

Cost Burden: 30%

The total number of households experiencing cost burden is 229,840 or 22% of all households sampled. Of these, White households experienced a disproportionate housing need. The total number of white households paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs is 38% which is 16% points higher than the category as a whole. Black/African American households also had a disproportionate need with a total of 75,910 or 33% having cost burden. This percentage is 11% greater than the number of households in the category as a whole. Hispanic households are also significantly represented in the cost burden category with 53,280 or 23.2% of all cost burdened households.

Severe Cost Burden: ≥50%

The total number of households experiencing severe cost burden is 242,190 or 23% of all households sampled. Of these, Black/African American households had a disproportionate housing need. The total number of Black/African American households paying more than 50% of their income on housing costs is 100,965 or 42% which was 18.7 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in the category as a whole. White households experiencing severe cost burden is at 29.3% or 70,915, while Hispanic households experienced severe cost burden at 23.4%.

6. Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

a. 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?

The data provided by HUD showed that White households experienced a disproportionate need in cost burden. The total number of white households paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs was 16% points higher than the category as a whole. Also, Black/African American households experienced a disproportionate need in severe cost burden. The total number of Black/African American households paying more than 50% of their income on was 18.7 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in the category as a whole.

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

As the City and its partners work to expand resources for housing, increase housing supply and options for all Chicago residents, racial and ethnic minorities have fewer overall investment and business resources to allow local residents and businesses to play a direct and significant role in redevelopment efforts, as developers, capital sources. Through outreach, partnerships, workforce training, and other efforts, the City will seek, on a neighborhood basis to facilitate the increased capacity of local residents to take a larger and more direct role in redevelopment efforts.

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

Although Chicago is racially and ethnically diverse, community areas are often dominated by a single racial or ethnic group. In 68 of the 77 community areas in Chicago, 50% of the population identifies with a single racial or ethnic group. Approximately 21 community areas are predominantly white, 29 are predominantly Black/African American, 17 are predominantly Hispanic and one is predominantly Asian.¹

Race/Ethnicity of Chicago's 77 Communities						
	Community Area	Total Population	NH White	NH Black	Hispanic/Latino	NH Asian
1	Rogers Park	56,125	38.2%	26.4%	25.7%	6.4%
2	West Ridge	71,915	47.3%	10.3%	19.0%	20.6%
3	Uptown	60,070	52.1%	18.9%	15.9%	11.0%
4	Lincoln Square	40,971	61.2%	4.7%	18.6%	13.0%
5	North Center	34,623	78.0%	2.3%	13.3%	3.9%
6	Lakeview	99,544	81.4%	3.4%	8.0%	6.0%
7	Lincoln Park	69,518	82.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.5%
8	Near NorthSide	77,412	72.2%	12.9%	5.1%	8.2%

¹ *A Profile of Health and Health Resources within Chicago's 77 Communities*, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

9	Edison Park	11,715	93.6%	0.0%	3.7%	1.7%
10	Norwood Park	41,097	80.5%	0.4%	13.5%	4.9%
11	Jefferson Park	28,812	70.3%	0.3%	19.9%	6.9%
12	Forest Glen	20,033	74.9%	1.6%	12.6%	10.1%
13	North Park	21,963	50.6%	2.0%	16.1%	27.7%
14	Albany Park	52,657	30.2%	4.3%	51.0%	12.7%
15	Portage Park	66,365	56.4%	1.5%	34.5%	5.2%
16	Irving Park	58,410	43.2%	3.5%	44.3%	7.2%
17	Dunning	44,664	73.2%	1.2%	206%	3.8%
18	Montclare	14,556	40.3%	2.2%	55.5%	1.4%
19	Belmont Cragin	81,448	18.6%	6.0%	72.4%	1.8%
20	Hermosa	26,060	10.1%	1.7%	84.9%	2.6%
21	Avondale	42,187	27.0%	2.5%	65.8%	3.2%
22	Logan Square	81,140	35.4%	6.7%	53.5%	3.1%
23	Humboldt Park	57,763	4.9%	41.1%	52.5%	0.4%
24	WestTown	86,354	55.5%	9.2%	30.2%	3.6%
25	Austin	103,304	5.9%	84.7%	8.3%	0.4%
26	West Garfield Park	19,264	1.2%	95.6%	1.8%	0.2%
27	East Garfield Park	20,915	3.4%	93.1%	2.0%	0.5%
28	NearWest Side	52,384	38.4%	40.2%	7.3%	11.7%
29	North Lawndale	36,243	1.8%	91.3%	5.5%	0.5%
30	South Lawndale	77,324	4.1%	13.5%	82.1%	0.1%
31	LowerWest Side	37,477	13.7%	2.9%	81.8%	0.5%
32	Loop	20,006	68.6%	11.9%	3.9%	12.5%
33	Near South Side	16,657	43.4%	36.9%	4.8%	12.9%
34	Armour Square	13,735	16.5%	9.1%	3.7%	67.9%
35	Douglas	21,546	13.2%	77.4%	1.9%	7.1%
36	Oakland	5,098	3.2%	91.0%	2.7%	0.9%
37	Fuller Park	3,317	0.6%	97.4%	0.0%	0.3%
38	Grand Boulevard	21,777	3.6%	93.7%	1.1%	0.2%
39	Kenwood	17,870	16.6%	71.8%	2.9%	5.5%
40	Washington Park	12,271	0.2%	98.3%	1.0%	0.1%
41	Hyde Park	27,604	48.4%	33.4%	5.3%	11.1 %
42	Woodlawn	23,410	5.0%	91.2%	1.4%	1.0%
43	South Shore	54,128	1.8%	94.8%	1.3%	0.3%
44	Chatham	36,584	0.6%	97.1%	0.3%	0.3%
45	Avalon Park	10,420	0.4%	98.1%	0.0%	0.3%

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

46	South Chicago	34,796	1.9%	71.6%	25.5%	0.1 %
47	Burnside	4,138	2.0%	98.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48	Calumet Heights	16,431	0.5%	94.6%	4.3%	0.5%
49	Roseland	49,833	0.9%	97.2%	0.5%	0.1%
50	Pullman	7,900	8.4%	83.4%	8.1%	0.0%
51	South Deering	17,725	6.8%	61.6%	30.6%	0.1%
52	East Side	26,608	19.4%	2.3%	77.6%	0.3%
53	West Pullman	34,759	0.9%	94.3%	3.7%	0.5%
54	Riverdale	5,269	0.5%	97.7%	0.6%	1.2%
55	Hegewisch	10,880	48.9%	7.1%	43.3%	0.1%
56	Garfield Ridge	39,844	56.1%	7.5%	33.5%	2.3%
57	Archer Heights	12,315	30.1%	1.4%	67.8%	0.0%
58	Brighton Park	45,387	10.8%	1.1%	82.0%	5.5%
59	McKinley Park	16,192	22.9%	1.4%	61.1%	13.2%
60	Bridgeport	32,394	38.5%	0.8%	27.0%	32.4%
61	New City	47,011	13.3%	31.5%	53.2%	1.0%
62	West Elsdon	18,249	21.4%	1.9%	75.4%	0.7%
63	Gage Park	39,981	7.2%	5.7%	85.7%	0.4%
64	Clearing	24,483	57.7%	0.7%	40.5%	0.7%
65	West Lawn	33,310	22.1%	3.6%	72.8%	0.2%
66	Chicago Lawn	56,019	5.3%	56.0%	37.2%	0.5%
67	West Englewood	42,329	0.7%	96.4%	1.9%	0.1%
68	Englewood	35,186	0.6%	98.5%	0.4%	0.0%
69	Greater Grand Crossing	37,465	1.3%	97.4%	0.6%	0.1%
70	Ashburn	44,627	17.6%	49.2%	31.5%	0.8%
71	Auburn Gresham	55,258	0.4%	98.3%	0.7%	0.1%
72	Beverly	23,462	62.6%	31.9%	3.1%	0.5%
73	Washington Heights	28,246	0.7%	97.6%	0.4%	0.2%
74	Mount Greenwood	19,550	89.4%	4.7%	5.8%	0.0%
75	Morgan Park	29,199	37.2%	54.8%	5.4%	1.1%
76	O'Hare	35,567	75.4%	0.9%	16.2%	6.9%
77	Edgewater	57,846	57.0%	15.4%	13.7%	10.4%

7. Public Housing

a. 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 50,000 families and individuals, while supporting healthy communities in neighborhoods all across the city. CHA has almost 9,400 apartments in buildings designated for seniors and more than 11,500 units of family housing. It also oversees the administration of 36,900 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. CHA is currently undergoing the Plan for Transformation, the largest and most ambitious redevelopment effort of public housing in the history of the United States. As part of the Plan, CHA will redevelop or rehabilitate its entire stock of public housing.

Table 22 displays the number of vouchers and units by public housing program type. The default data used in this section is based on reports from Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) to HUD. Missing values do not necessarily mean a zero value, but rather that the PHA did not report on the field.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,651	11,832	64	11,594	91	54	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 23 displays the characteristics of public housing residents by public housing program type.

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,627	13,418	14,350	13,395	13,647	11,962
Average length of stay	0	0	7	8	0	8	0	5
Average Household size	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	4
# Homeless at admission	0	0	9	21	0	3	16	2
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	897	2,179	42	2,120	12	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	491	2,337	2	2,268	48	12
# of Families requesting accessibility features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# 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 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Table 24 displays the racial composition of residents for each public housing program.

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	705	1,981	19	1,913	27	14	0
Black/African American	0	0	900	9,786	43	9,620	62	40	0
Asian	0	0	44	37	2	34	1	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	2	13	0	12	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 25 displays the ethnic composition of residents for each public housing program.

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	33	321	0	311	2	5	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	1,618	11,511	64	11,283	89	49	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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.

8. Homeless Needs Assessment

a. 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:

- the number of people who are unsheltered on any given night in Chicago, including chronically homeless persons, their housing and service needs; and
- the number of people sheltered on a given night in Chicago, their housing and service needs.

In addition, the data is used to:

- estimate the resources needed to continue reducing the number of people who experience homelessness;
- track Chicago's progress at reducing the number of people who experience homelessness; and,
- fulfill a federal funding requirement of the HUD.

The PIT count is organized and led by DFSS and the CAEH, in consultation with University of Illinois at Chicago's Natalie P. Voorhees Center. Over 400 volunteers participated in the 2014 Count, with additional support from the CHA, Chicago Police Department (CPD), Chicago Transit Authority (CTA), Chicago Park District, and Jesse Brown VA Medical Center. Individual homeless service providers participate as "lead agencies" that managed teams of volunteers, identify known locations of unsheltered homeless persons, and collect and submit data to DFSS.

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

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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.

General Homeless Population Data from PIT Counts 2005-2014

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014
Singles Unsheltered	1,701	1,511	794 ²	1,655	1,194	951
Singles Sheltered	2,337	2,359 ³	2,548	2,598	2,729	2,748
Total Singles	4,038	3,870	3,342	4,253	3,923	3,699
Persons in Families Unsheltered	26	65	90	25	22	14
Persons in Families Sheltered	2,651	1,987	2,808	2,268	2,331	2,581
Total Persons in Families	2,677	2,052	2,898	2,293	2,353	2,595
Total Persons	6,715	5,922	6,240	6,546	6,276	6,294

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.

² Count did not include persons on the Chicago Transit Authority.

³ Count did not include people living in permanent housing with short-term supports.

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

The information gathered for the estimates is developed based on data captured in the PIT Count, Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (AHAR), and HMIS. The measures above are new HEARTH Act System Performance Measures for which HUD issued an introductory notice. This introductory guide will be supplemented by detailed programming specifications to assist HMIS administrators and vendors program these measures for both the CoC Program Competition and Con Plan jurisdiction reporting purposes. The City is not expected to fully implement these measures until detailed specifications are issued by HUD. HUD guidance is available at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/System-Performance-Measures-Introductory-Guide.pdf>.

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

PIC count results show 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%.

d. 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.

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.

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

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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 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.

Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)

The AHAR is a report to the United States Congress on the extent and nature of homelessness. The report is based primarily on HMIS data about persons who experience homelessness during a 12-month period.

The report is divided into seven reporting categories for Veterans and Families/Individuals for a total of 14 categories. For the first time in 2013, all 14 reporting categories are accepted by HUD which means Chicago's data will be used in determining the extent of homelessness across the nation.

Chicago data from October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

Emergency Shelter	Families	Individuals
Unduplicated Count (1 year)	403	4,903
Length of Stay (average # of persons served per bed) in a year	3.36	4.20

Transitional Housing	Families	Individuals
Unduplicated Count (1 year)	1,556	1,945
Length of Stay (average # of persons served per bed) in a year	2.61	2.26

Permanent Supportive Housing	Families	Individuals
Unduplicated Count (1 year)	472	4,494
Length of Stay (average # of persons served per bed) in a year	0.82	0.99

In 2014, the HMIS system now houses the Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) information which is information about all of the beds and units in Chicago’s CoC homeless system, categorized by provider program types.

9. Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

a. 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.

b. HOPWA

As required by HUD, Tables 26 and 27 describe the size and characteristics of the population of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Chicago.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	33,511
Area incidence of AIDS	1,199
Rate per population	15
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	3,044
Rate per population (3 years of data)	13
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	27,561
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	348
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	400
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	800
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	200

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

b. Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community.

Elderly

Chicago's over 60 population was 405,371 in 2012 and is expected to reach 480,000 by 2020. Elderly households tend to be low-income and have among the highest incidences of excessive cost burden. 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).

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. American Community Survey data shows there are 600,000 persons with physical and/or developmental disabilities living in Chicago.

Persons with mental health disabilities

Few families in the United States are untouched by mental illness. It is estimated that approximately 1 in 5 American adults (nearly 44 million people) and 13-20% of children living in the United States will experience a mental health disorder in a given year. Mental illnesses are medical conditions that disrupt a person's thinking, feeling, mood, ability to relate to others, and daily functioning. Mental health disorders are real, common, and treatable⁴.

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

Substance use, including underage drinking and the non-medical use of prescription and over-the-counter medications, significantly affects the health and well-being of American youth and people of all ages:

- In 2013, an estimated 8.7 million people aged 12 to 20 (22.7 percent of this age group) reported drinking alcohol during the past month⁵.
- Approximately 25 million Americans age 12 and older were current illicit drug users. The most commonly used drugs were marijuana (19.8 million current users) and non-medical use of prescription medications (6.5 million current users)⁶.

⁴ Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4805, 2013; National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. Preventing mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders among young people: progress and possibilities, 2009; mentalhealth.gov.

⁵ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). (2014). *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings* (HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11 4863, NSDUH Series H-48). Rockville, MD: Retrieved from: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2013SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2013.pdf>.

⁶ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). (2014). *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings* (HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11 4863, NSDUH Series H-48). Rockville, MD: Retrieved from: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2013SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2013.pdf>.

- More than 17 million Americans age 12 and older were classified with alcohol dependence or abuse.
 - Heavy alcohol use can cause serious damage to the body and affect the heart, liver, nervous system, digestive system, and immune system⁷.
 - Alcohol was a factor in approximately 31 percent of deaths from motor vehicle crashes in 2012⁸.

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults, and stalking

The CPD responds to nearly 200,000 domestic related calls annually, which averages to more than 500 domestic calls every day. On any given day, there are more than 12,000 active orders of protection in Cook County and the vast majority are obtained by victims from Chicago. 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.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and their families

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.

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.

Immigrant Community

Chicago's vibrant economy and available opportunities is a magnet for immigrants from around the world. Currently, Chicago is home to 572,416 foreign-born residents. The Asian population growth rate,

⁷ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2014). Fact sheets – alcohol use and your health. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>.

⁸ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2014). Fact sheets – alcohol use and your health. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>.

which grew by 16% since 2000, has been the most rapid. In addition, Latinos now comprise 28.1% of the Chicago's total population. In addition, homeownership within the Latino population rose more than 15,000 between 2000 and 2012.

c. Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA)

The target population for the City of Chicago's HOPWA program is low- to very low-income individuals and their families living in the Chicago (EMSA). 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.

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.

Race, Age and Gender: 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.

There were 243 beneficiaries in the HOPWA program in 2013. The age and gender of these beneficiaries is presented in this table:

Age	Male	Female	Transgender
Under 18	50	33	1
18-30	19	23	5
31-50	50	11	4
51 and older	36	11	0
Total	155	78	10

10. Non-Housing Community Development Needs

a. Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities and how were these needs determined

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. As the City's infrastructure ages, 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.

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.

The City has not identified public facilities as a priority need in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

b. Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements and how were these needs determined

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.

c. Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services and how were these needs determined.

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

d. 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%
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

The purpose of the Housing Market Analysis is to provide a clear picture of the environment in which the City must administer its programs over the course of the ConPlan.

IV. Housing Market Analysis

1. 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.⁹

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

- The number of renter-occupied households in Chicago increased by 10.3%, while the number of owner-occupied households decreased by 11.6%.
- 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.
- Renters earning less than 50% of AMI accounted for 70% of the increase in renter households.
- The share of younger renter households (ages 25-34) increased faster than any other age group.
- The supply of affordable rental housing did not meet the need among lower-income groups. The gap between supply of and demand of affordable housing increased by 8% between 2007 and 2011.
- 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.

2. Number of Housing Units

a. Introduction

According to 2006-2010 ACS data, there were 1,197,741 housing units in Chicago. Of these, 46% were owner-occupied while 54% were renter-occupied. Approximately 32% of all rental units were in 2-4 unit buildings while 26% of owner-occupied units consisted of single-unit structures.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	311,308	26%
1-unit, attached structure	43,748	4%
2-4 units	379,164	32%
5-19 units	183,338	15%
20 or more units	277,310	23%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,873	0%
Total	1,197,741	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

⁹ The State of Rental Housing in Cook County, Institute for Housing Studies, DePaul University of Chicago.

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	6,004	1%	54,030	10%
1 bedroom	40,961	8%	162,056	30%
2 bedrooms	152,712	31%	192,705	36%
3 or more bedrooms	294,142	60%	130,412	24%
Total	493,819	100%	539,203	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

b. 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 will target the very-low income households earning less than 30% of HUD AMI.

CDBG

CDBG funds will 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

Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (The Trust Fund): The Trust Fund will provide 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 will prioritize projects requesting assistance 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.

c. 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.

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

Chicago's total population declined 7% by 2010 thus reducing the demand for housing through most of the city. At the same time, the demand for affordable rental housing increased but the supply did not expand at the same rate.

DPD's Bouncing Back plan was designed to boost demand throughout the city by creating more localized strategies that fit the needs of each neighborhood. To increase the value of certain neighborhoods the City plans to streamline the sale of vacant City-owned lands. The City has also implemented programs to help increase or maintain the value of buildings that fill the needs of those with low to moderate income. The gap between supply and the demand is over 118,000 for rental units.

e. 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.

f. Discussion

The City has a population of 2,695,598 according to the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau. Chicago is very racially diverse: the largest racial groups are Whites (45%), Blacks (33%) and Asians (5.5%). Among all races 28.9% describe themselves as Hispanic. The median household income in Chicago is \$47,408, and 22.1% of the population lives below the poverty level. The average household size is 2.57.

The median home value in Chicago is \$269,200, while the average rent is \$760, per 2010 estimates. Over 50% of the homes in Chicago were built before 1950. Approximately 48% of renters and 40% of homeowners report facing one of the housing problems.

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. Chicago’s total population declined 7% by 2010 thus reducing the demand for housing through most of the city. At the same time, the demand for affordable rental housing increased but the supply did not expand at the same rate.

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.

3. Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing

a. Introduction

Between 2000 and 2010, the cost of housing significantly increased for renters and homeowners. The median home value increased 87% while the median contract rent increased 40%. 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 3-4 bedroom households, monthly rents are equal to or higher than HUD High Home Rents.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Median Home Value	144,300	269,200	87%
Median Contract Rent	543	760	40%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Date Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	99,459	18.4%
\$500-999	312,313	57.9%
\$1,000-1,499	88,248	16.4%
\$1,500-1,999	26,609	4.9%
\$2,000 or more	12,574	2.3%
Total	539,203	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid
Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	45,150	No Data
50% HAMFI	131,695	17,435
80% HAMFI	343,080	68,215
100% HAMFI	No Data	114,245
Total	519,925	199,895

Table 32 – Housing Affordability
Date Source: 2006-2010 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	766	869	999	1,231	1,371
Low HOME Rent	663	711	853	985	1,100

Table 33 – Monthly Rent
Date Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent?

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.

e. How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

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.

f. 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, as well as marketing, outreach for both developers and home purchasers, 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.

4. Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

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.

b. 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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

These conditions exist as a result of aging housing stock that has deteriorated due to the lack of maintenance and upkeep by property owners. This being evident the city has declared Low/Mod areas with an excessive number of complaint driven calls for services as areas of Blight and Deterioration.

c. Condition of Units

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	199,633	40%	258,898	48%
With two selected Conditions	9,418	2%	20,296	4%
With three selected Conditions	755	0%	1,821	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	268	0%
No selected Conditions	284,013	58%	257,920	48%
Total	493,819	100%	539,203	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	38,743	8%	30,638	6%
1980-1999	36,929	7%	48,359	9%
1950-1979	164,360	33%	158,269	29%
Before 1950	253,787	51%	301,937	56%
Total	493,819	99%	539,203	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	418,147	85%	460,206	85%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	183,520	37%	175,975	33%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Total Units); 2006-2010 CHAS (Units with Children Present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	14,250 (est)	4,750 (est)	19,000 (est)
Abandoned Vacant Units	1,200 (est)	400 (est)	1,600 (est)
REO Properties	5,900 (est)	3,600 (est)	9,500 (est)
Abandoned REO Properties	175 (est)	25 (est)	200 (est)

Table 37 - Vacant Units

d. Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

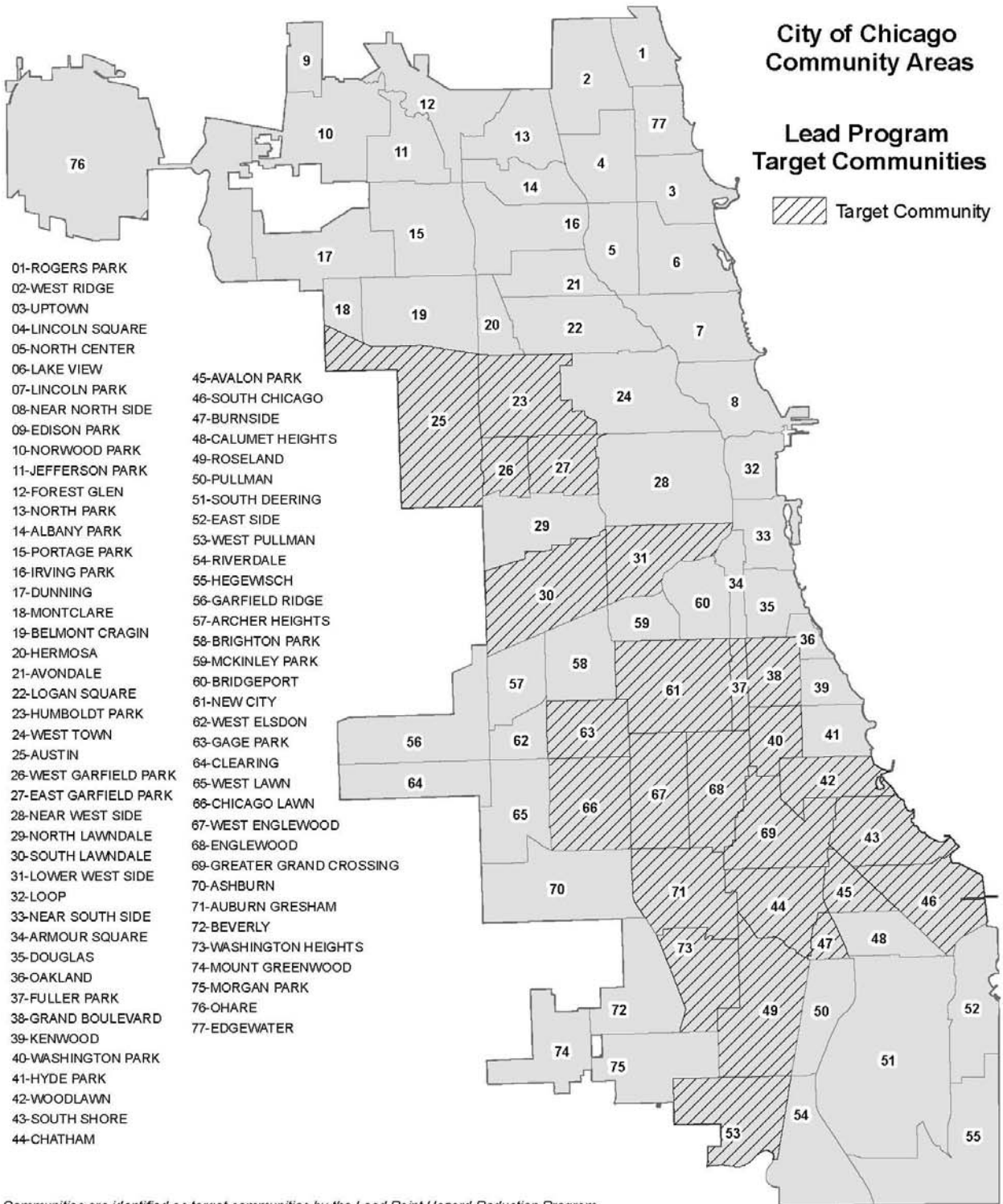
There is a strong need for owner and rental household rehabilitation in the city of Chicago. Approximately 40% of homeowners and 48% of renters have reported at least one major condition or problem on their property in need of repair. Since over 50% of homes and rental units were built before 1950 these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

The vacant unit information provided in Table 37 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.

e. 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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN



Communities are identified as target communities by the Lead Paint Hazard Reduction Program based on the number of housing units with lead based paint hazards that are inhabited by children under the age of six.

Prepared by Chicago Department of Public Health, Epidemiology & Public Health Informatics



5. Public and Assisted Housing
a. Introduction

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	0	2,067	12,596	58	12,538	931	335	711
# of accessible units									

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

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC

b. Describe the supply of public housing developments

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.

c. 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 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.

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition		
Property Name	Total Units (1)	Most Recent REAC Inspection Score (2,3)
ABLA / Brooks Homes	371	89b
Ada S. Dennison-McKinley	125	95a
Albany Terrace	350	72b
Alfreda Barnett Duster	129	80a
Altgeld Gardens / Phillip Murray	1,971	96c
Archer Courts Phase 2	4	85a
Armour Square	392	93b
Bridgeport Homes	129	91c
Britton Budd	173	87a
Cabrini Rowhouses	584	75c
Caroline Hedger	450	83c
Coleman Place	52	99a
Daniel Hudson Burnham	181	87c
Dearborn Homes	668	89c
Domain Lofts	16	86a
Edith Spurlock Sampson	394	67c
Elizabeth Davis	149	89b
Elizabeth Woods	83	89b
Flannery Apartments	252	88b
Fountain View	14	74c
Hansberry Square	83	91c
Harry Schneider	174	91b
Hattie Callner	147	99b
Hilliard Phase 1 - Family	59	70b
Hilliard Phase 1 - Senior	94	80b
Hilliard Phase 2 - Family	58	75c
Hilliard Phase 2 - Senior	94	79b
Horner / Westhaven	351	80c
Irene McCoy Gaines	151	94b
Jackson Square West End	57	81c
Jazz on the Boulevard	30	88c
Judge Green	278	95b
Judge Fisher	199	84b
Judge Slater	407	63c
Kenneth Campbell	165	94b
Keystone Place	38	77c
Lake Parc Place	300	69c
Lake Park Crescent	60	93b
Lake Park Crescent Condos FS	22	87b
Las Americas	212	86b

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Lathrop Homes	925	70c
Lawndale Gardens	121	95c
Legends South-Mahalia Place	54	92b
Legends South-Savoy Square	60	93b
Lidia Pucinska	378	76b
Lincoln Perry and Lincoln Perry Annex	450	85c
Long Life	116	91b
Lorraine Hansberry	169	88b
Lowden Homes	127	98c
Mahalia Jackson	282	83b
Major Lawrence	193	78c
Margaret Day Blake	100	89c
Maria Diaz Martinez	134	80a
Mary Hartwell Catherwood	357	85b
Mary Jane Richardson	266	66b
Minnie Ripperton	339	78b
Mohawk North	16	83b
Mohawk Partner	5	98a
North Town Village I	39	96b
North Town Village II	40	90c
Oakwood Shores (P2B)	29	96b
Oakwood Shores 1A	63	95b
Oakwood Shores 1B	63	90c
Oakwood Shores 2A	81	85b
Old Town Square	16	95b
Old Town Villages	66	87b
One South Leavitt	2	80b
Orchard Park	13	77c
Park Boulevard	54	86b
Parkside of Old Town	39	94b
Parkside Phase 1B Rental	35	82b
Patrick Sullivan	482	76c
PII Southern Region	7	90a
Quincy	27	73c
Renaissance North	18	94b
River Village North	25	78c
River Village South	18	96a
Roosevelt Square	125	88c
Roosevelt Square Phase II	120	90b
Scattered Sites - North Central	669	71c
(Northwest)	442	69c
Scattered Sites - Northeast	621	80c
Scattered Sites - Southeast	528	69c
Scattered Sites - West	249	70c
Scattered Sites South West	220	70b

St. Edmunds Meadows	14	96a
The Kenmore	100	79c
The Langston	29	73c
The Larrabee	4	99a
The Pershing	27	93b
The Pomeroy	100	87c
Trumbull Park	465	83c
Vivian Carter	221	89b
Vivian Gordon Harsh	124	95c
Washington Park	252	92c
Wentworth Gardens	343	86c
West End	14	81b
West End Phase II	62	70c
West Haven Park Towers	34	86b
Westhaven Park Phase IIB	70	92c
Westhaven Park Phase IIC	46	98a
Wicker Park and Wicker Park Annex	225	94a
William Castleman	201	77c
William Jones	116	88b
Zelda Ormes	269	90b

d. 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.

e. 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 agreement with the City Colleges of Chicago 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.

6. Homeless Facilities and Services

a. 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 Housing Beds	Supportive
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	357	0	2795	2811	12
Households with Only Adults	1691	0	396	778	9
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	2277	0
Veterans	0	0	253	847	0
Unaccompanied Youth	94	0	274	20	3

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

b. 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).

c. 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.

Outreach and Engagement Mobile Outreach

The City, through 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. 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.

Outreach and Engagement Programs

The City's Outreach and Engagement Programs assesses 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) 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: 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 or on mass transit systems.

Overnight Shelter

The City, through DFSS, provides overnight shelter services to adults and youth.

The adult program provides shelter to single men and women aged 18 and over on a nightly basis for up to twelve consecutive hours. An 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 shelters are expected to engage clients in accessing supportive services and to assess clients for rapid re-housing options.

The youth programs provides age-appropriate shelter to single male and female youth ages 18 to 24, on a nightly basis for up to twelve consecutive hours. The youth overnight shelter programs are also expected to engage clients in accessing supportive services and to assess clients for rapid re-housing options. The staff managing these sites are trained and experienced in working with vulnerable youth and their families, including lesbian, gay, bi□sexual, transgender, queer, questioning and intersex (LGBTQQI) youth, victims of abuse, runaway youth, and youth involved with the criminal or juvenile justice system.

Interim Housing

Adopting the "housing first" model, Interim Housing programs focus 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). Specialized Services funded by the City include Employment Programs and Substance Use Disorder.

In addition to shelter, the City focuses on a range of permanent housing strategies with goals to increase capacity of each model. Following are permanent housing models in the CoC:

Rapid Re-housing

Tenant-based rental assistance helps households who have already fallen into homelessness transition to housing 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. Housing relocation and stabilization services include recruiting landlords, matching households with appropriate rental units and community areas, inspecting rental units and providing short-term case management services.

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

The City, in collaboration with local providers, 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.

The following three service models are provided with funding from sources other than HUD:

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. Homeless individuals and families are housed and provided rental assistance and supportive services with the goal of assuming the lease at market rate after services are transitioned 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 is designed to serve 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. In addition, services will focus on attaining independent living skills.

The CoC partners with the Jesse Brown VA Medical Center and other veteran-serving programs to connect veterans experiencing homelessness with housing and service resources. 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. Additionally, DFSS’s community service centers have two identified veteran services centers where they provide employment, benefit and housing information and assistance.

7. Special Needs Facilities and Services

a. Introduction

The following section describes the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	547
PH in facilities	492
STRMU	448
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

Table 41– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

b. 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.

c. 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.

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

d. 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.

This is not applicable to Chicago.

8. Barriers to Affordable Housing

a. 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

8. Non-Housing Community Development Assets

a. Introduction

World Business Chicago (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 2012 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.

b. Economic Development Market Analysis

The Chicago metropolitan economy is large and diverse. With 2010 gross regional product (GRP) of approximately \$500 billion, the region ranks third among U.S. metro areas; if it were a country, it would have the 20th largest economy in the world. The region has consistently out-performed the U.S. average and many peers on 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.

The region competes ably with other top-tier global metropolitan areas thanks to a strong foundation of economic assets, including its central U.S. location, extensive transportation network, well-educated workers, world-class universities, cutting-edge research institutions, and a civic-minded business community. 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.

c. Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	700	261	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	110,972	121,764	12	11	-1
Construction	19,367	20,647	2	2	0
Education and Health Care Services	181,318	205,387	20	19	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	89,963	139,741	10	13	3
Information	25,113	33,936	3	3	0
Manufacturing	76,617	64,785	8	6	-2
Other Services	43,630	54,775	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	105,192	150,998	12	14	3
Public Administration	525	92	0	0	0
Retail Trade	95,686	93,337	11	9	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	37,727	57,281	4	5	1
Wholesale Trade	40,303	37,550	4	3	-1
Total	827,113	980,554	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Workers), 2010 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	1,409,571
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	1,252,656
Unemployment Rate	11.13
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	30.69
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.28

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	303,215
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	56,989
Service	129,455
Sales and office	197,845
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	76,487
Production, transportation and material moving	70,921

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	482,996	41%
30-59 Minutes	510,072	44%
60 or More Minutes	177,462	15%
Total	1,170,530	100%

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

d. Education

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	137,297	24,142	103,542
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	215,946	32,320	95,317
Some college or Associate's degree	257,944	31,409	70,196
Bachelor's degree or higher	440,315	20,421	58,774

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	9,772	26,584	30,964	64,483	56,631
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	50,619	42,458	36,742	63,750	42,813
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	81,470	96,789	89,509	157,341	78,932
Some college, no degree	96,385	84,149	70,887	116,813	41,770
Associate's degree	10,478	26,850	23,520	37,631	9,303
Bachelor's degree	44,648	149,818	77,066	89,025	25,683
Graduate or professional degree	3,986	76,877	54,700	72,324	24,641

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,795
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,358
Some college or Associate's degree	32,172
Bachelor's degree	50,788
Graduate or professional degree	62,550

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

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

The 5 major employment sectors within the city of Chicago are as follows:

1. Education and Health Care Services with 19% of jobs
2. Professional, Scientific, Management Services with 14% of jobs
3. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate with 13% of jobs
4. Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations with 11% of jobs
5. Retail Trade with 9% of jobs

f. Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community

The 2012 Plan for Economic Growth & Jobs produced by World Business Chicago 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. Furthermore, we are not able to make the most of our human capital assets, partly because of shortcomings in our education system. Foreign-born residents have lower educational attainment levels than the regional average, and the minority achievement gaps in mathematics and reading are above the U.S. average. The workforce training system is often fragmented and not well aligned with the needs of employers.

g. 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 2012 Plan for Economic Growth & Jobs sets forth a ten step plan that is designed to have an impact throughout the region. The strategies build upon existing growth initiatives; best leverage the metro area’s many advantages; and are meant to inform private and public investment decisions, beginning immediately. They will be used to guide the development of specific initiatives that contribute to the city’s and the region’s future strength.

Strategy 1: Become a leading hub of advanced manufacturing. We should make a clear commitment to support and accelerate the growth of advanced manufacturing industries, building on our strong manufacturing base. We should help such firms train or access skilled workers, and aid them in applying R&D funds in ways that add new value to existing assets.

Strategy 2: Increase the region's attractiveness as a center for business services and headquarters. We should retain our current headquarters, attract U.S. companies considering relocation, and position Chicago and the region as the location of choice for global companies seeking to establish North American headquarters and the business services firms they rely upon.

Strategy 3: Enhance our competitive position as a leading transportation and logistics hub. We should reduce congestion, improve aging infrastructure, develop logistics parks, and support the firms and industries poised to capture future innovations in the sector.

Strategy 4: Make Chicago a premier destination for tourism and entertainment. We should develop new tourism-related products and programs, upgrade existing attractions and quality of place, and improve the convention and business travel experience. We should increase our investment in strategic marketing and promotions and leverage our relationships to attract visitors from all over the world.

Strategy 5: Make Chicago a nationally leading exporter. We should boost the city's and the region's exports by connecting companies, from various sectors and of varying sizes, with suitable global market opportunities. We should help companies improve their export readiness by providing general expertise, links to resources, and one-on-one support and mentoring. We should also leverage resources at the federal, state, and local levels and support reciprocal trade activities.

Strategy 6: Develop our workforce in a demand-driven and targeted manner. We should set up a better framework for employers to articulate their employment needs; guide trainers and educators in creating demand-driven curricula, programming, and counseling that lead workers into sustainable careers; and funnel funding to appropriate programs. We should produce, retain and attract more graduates in engineering and technical fields by increasing the quantity and quality of applied-science institutions, building interest in the fields they support, and providing connections to jobs and entrepreneurial activity.

Strategy 7: Support entrepreneurship and foster innovation in mature and emerging sectors. We should build on recent entrepreneurial momentum by expanding the networks that connect entrepreneurs with customers, venture capital, and mentorship opportunities. We should implement new, targeted initiatives focused on promising clusters. And we should facilitate stronger connections between academic research and private industry to promote higher rates of innovation in our firms and to increase industry-driven research, development and commercialization at universities.

Strategy 8: Invest to create next-generation infrastructure. We should identify and prioritize the investments most likely to advance the city's and region's goals, and we should create innovative, merit-based infrastructure-financing systems that support large-scale transformative investments as well as maintenance and operations.

Strategy 9: Develop and deploy neighborhood assets to align with regional economic growth. We should nurture neighborhoods that foster continuous development of talent, businesses, and real-estate assets. We should design policies and programs that enable neighborhoods to leverage their unique economic assets that specifically support the strength and growth of small- and medium-size enterprises (SMEs), minority- and women-owned enterprises (MBE/WBEs) and Business Enterprises owned by People with Disabilities (BEPDs), and the emergence of mixed use communities that attract and serve residents with convenient transportation, robust communication networks and vital markets.

Strategy 10: Create an environment in which businesses can flourish. We should encourage government institutions to facilitate a more open and accessible business climate by streamlining processes and engaging residents and SMEs, MBE/WBEs and BEPDs directly. We should also create clearer accountability and transparency through tracking and publishing performance metrics and streamlining basic support processes. We should reconcile fiscal imbalances and strive for an improved clear tax value proposition.

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

The 2012 Plan for Economic Growth & Jobs 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.

In 2009, Chicago gained 3,500 people aged 25 and older with a bachelor's degree, but in the same year, Boston gained 17,000, Los Angeles gained 79,000, and San Francisco gained 94,000. Demand for high-skilled workers is anticipated to grow at twice the rate of demand for low skilled workers. At the same time, Chicago is conferring a smaller and decreasing number of highly demanded STEM degrees relative to total degrees conferred at regional institutions: 13% of all degrees vs. U.S. average of 14% and a best-in-class rate of 19%. Along with the skills mismatch, another barrier to labor market efficiency is the spatial mismatch. Firms and workers struggle to find and evaluate each other because jobs are not located near or within easy access to areas where workers with relevant skills live.

In high-poverty areas, which have a lower-skill, minority population, employment grows more slowly than in the rest of the metro area (7 percentage points from 1998 to 2009). Compounding this challenge

is the tendency for these neighborhoods to be isolated from primary job centers. 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. Chicago is not using its human capital base to its fullest potential, as several important segments of Chicago's population are under-utilized. 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.

i. 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.

The TIFWorks program administered by DPD 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. Since 2008, TIFWorks has provided \$4.3 million in TIF funds to 84 businesses for the training of 3295 employees and the hiring of 174 new employees.

Business benefits with training programs 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.

DFSS helps Chicago residents access 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. Services are tailored to the needs of populations that experience multiple barriers to employment, including returning citizens (ex-offenders), homeless persons or those at-risk of being homeless,

residents with limited English proficiency, and low-income/low-skilled individuals. DFSS supports the following workforce training models, operated by a network of community-based agencies:

Employment Preparation and Placement Program: provides services including: 1) Intake/Orientation such as outreach, eligibility determination, orientation, initial assessment, referral linkages and labor market information; 2) Comprehensive Assessment and Case Planning such as academic testing, career interest and aptitude testing, individualized employment planning, career counseling and providing referrals for additional services; 3) Job Readiness Training such as access to the Internet for employment services, interview training and resume writing, job clubs, life skills workshops including financial literacy, English-as-a-second-language (ESL) classes and literacy instruction. Each successful participant is expected to have a completed resume on file; and 4) Placement, Retention and Follow-up Services such as job placement, job coaching, career counseling, enrollment into advanced training or career advancement services and other supportive services as needed.

Industry Specific Training and Placement Program: focuses on specific industries that offer employment opportunities at various skill levels, and clear pathways to progressively higher skill and wage levels within the industry. Programs are developed in tandem with employers or groups of employers, to address their specific workforce needs. DFSS has identified the following targeted industry sectors as priorities: Hospitality (Tourism, Retail, Restaurant); Healthcare; Transportation, Distribution, Logistics; Manufacturing; and Information Technology. The training curriculum must be customized for employers and include active participation and extensive collaboration from industry representatives in order to effectively address specific employer needs. Participants complete training programs that will be directly linked to placement into full-time permanent employment or advanced training.

The Transitional Jobs Program: provides time-limited, subsidized employment opportunities coupled with intensive wraparound services and skills development to eligible job seekers who lack a competitive work history and/or knowledge of the workplace necessary to obtain employment. The subsidized component or the Transitional Jobs program combines real work experience, skill development and support services to help participants overcome substantial barriers to employment.

The Community Re-entry Support Center Program: provides returning citizens (ex-offenders) with a central location where they can receive services and support that are specific to their needs. Four Community Re-entry Support Centers foster the successful re-entry of returning citizens into communities by providing the tools needed to help individuals avoid engagement in criminal activities and succeed in life. Services will include, but are not limited to assistance with employment and strategies for presenting a criminal record to future employers, housing including emergency housing, substance use and mental health counseling, information on sealing or expungement of criminal records, family reunification & child support assistance, mentoring including support groups, and education and training. Each Community Re-entry Support Center serves as a clearing house of information and services available to the re-entry population via phone and in-person.

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

No, Chicago does not participate in a CEDS.

k. 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.

The 2012 Plan for Economic Growth for Jobs discussed throughout the Economic Development Analysis section identified comprehensive initiatives and strategies to improve economic growth in the Chicago region. In addition, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP), the official regional planning organization for the northeastern Illinois counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will, developed and guides implementation of Go To 2040, a comprehensive regional plan. To address anticipated population growth of more than 2 million new residents, GO TO 2040 establishes coordinated strategies that help the region's 284 communities address transportation, housing, economic development, open space, the environment, and other quality-of-life issues.

10. Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The neighborhoods with the lowest median household income, less than \$30,000, include Englewood, West Englewood, Riverdale, South Deering, and East Garfield Park. All of these neighborhoods experienced significant population decreases as reported in the 2010 U.S. Census.

b. 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.

c. Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

- Englewood
 - Englewood Shopping Center is scheduled to be open in 2016
 - Kennedy-King College
- Riverdale
 - Metropolitan Sanitary District's sewage treatment facility
- Garfield Park
 - Garfield Park Conservatory
- South Deering
 - Chicago State University
 - Olive Harvey College

d. Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The goal of the City's Micro-Markets Recovery Program (MMRP) is 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 markets areas 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.

The Program has identified the following 13 target neighborhoods / markets:

- Chatham
- West Woodlawn
- West Humboldt Park
- Grand Boulevard
- Englewood
- Chicago Lawn
- East Garfield park
- Austin
- North Pullman
- West Pullman
- Auburn Gresham
- North Belmont-Cragin
- South Belmont-Cragin



STRATEGIC PLAN

This section identifies the priority needs and describes the strategies that the City will undertake to address these needs.

V. Strategic Plan

1. 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.

2. Geographic Priorities

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

The geographic investments will be allocated in Chicago neighborhoods identified as at least 51% low- and moderate-income. In addition, DPH calculates a Hardship Index, which is a score that incorporates six selected socioeconomic indicators and helps to inform where to target public services:

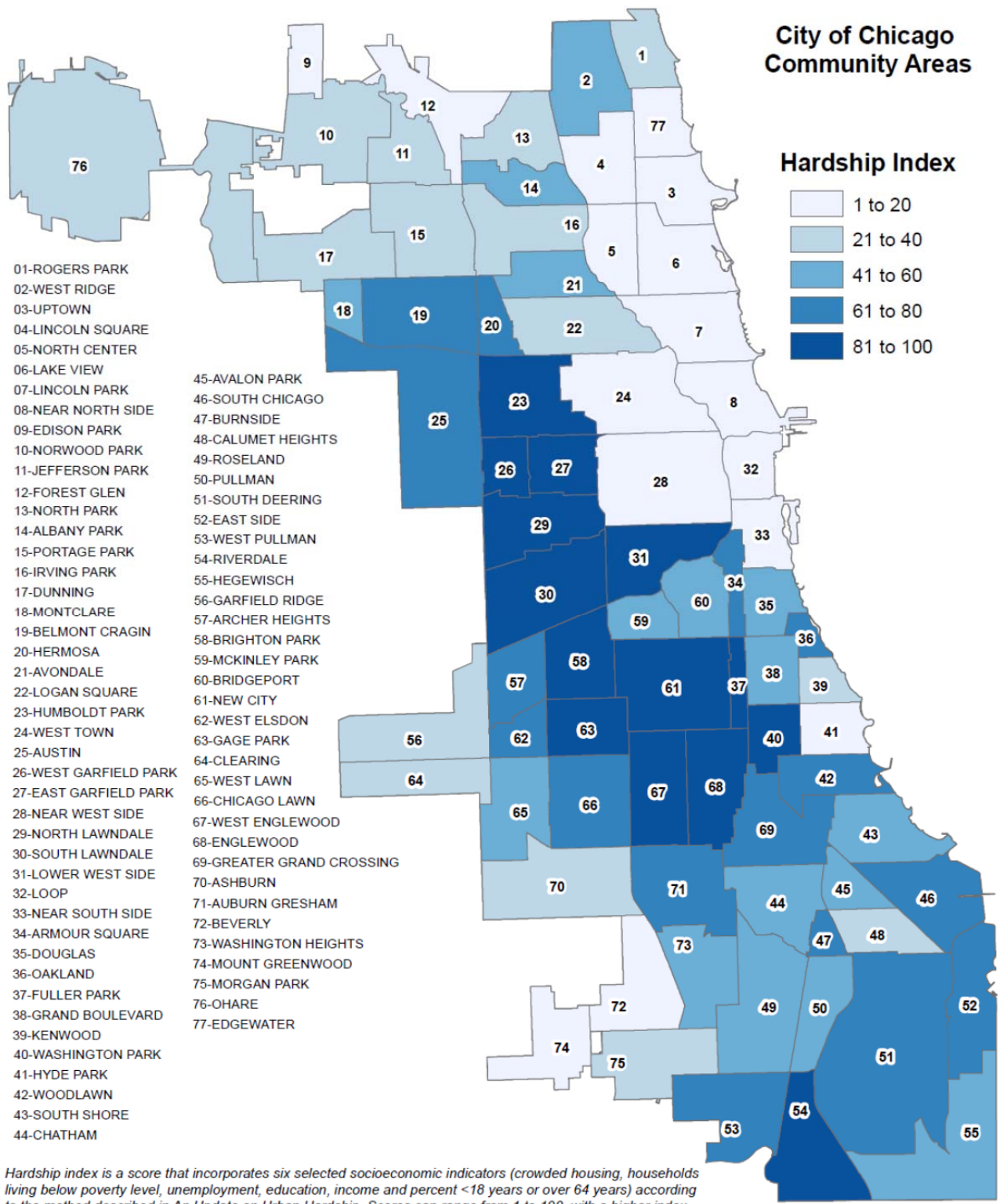
- crowded housing
- households living below poverty level
- unemployment
- education
- income
- percent <18 years or over 64 years)

This follows the method modeled in The Rockefeller Institute of Government's *An Update on Urban Hardship*. Scores can range from 1 to 100, with a higher index number representing a greater level of hardship. Data is taken from a number of years to allow for sufficiently high numbers for comparison, which also shows a fair amount of stability over time. (The scores are standardized according to the data for the 77 Chicago community areas, and therefore cannot be compared to scores generated for other jurisdictions. *Data Source: US Census Bureau 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.*)

The 23 community areas with hardship index numbers over 70 are concentrated on the south and west sides of the city, in order from highest to lower: Riverdale, Fuller Park, South Lawndale, Gage Park, West Englewood, West Garfield Park, Englewood, New City, Washington Park, East Garfield Park, Humboldt Park, North Lawndale, Brighton Park, Lower West Side, Armour Square, Oakland, Chicago Lawn, East Side, South Chicago, Hermosa, Austin, Auburn Gresham, and Belmont Cragin. Ten of these same communities also have some of the highest infant mortality rates in the city. Seventeen of these same communities are targeted by the Lead Paint Hazard Reduction Program as having high numbers of housing units with lead based paint hazards that are inhabited by children under the age of six. For the HOPWA program, current units are located on the South, North, and West sides of the City, in

many of these same community areas. HIV Housing is also provided in the cities of Joliet and Wheaton, Illinois which are within the Chicago EMSA.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN



Hardship index is a score that incorporates six selected socioeconomic indicators (crowded housing, households living below poverty level, unemployment, education, income and percent <18 years or over 64 years) according to the method described in *An Update on Urban Hardship*. Scores can range from 1 to 100, with a higher index number representing a greater level of hardship. The scores are standardized according to the data for the 77 community areas, and therefore cannot be compared to scores generated for other jurisdictions.
Source: US Census Bureau 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Prepared by Chicago Department of Public Health, Epidemiology & Public Health Informatics



3. Priority Needs

The City has identified housing, community development, economic development, homelessness and other services for the special needs populations as the priority needs for the next five years.

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and Moderate Income Community Areas of Chicago
	Associated Goals	Developer Services Multi-Family Loan Program Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP) Housing Services Technical Assistance Multi-Family Loan Program Community Housing Development Organizations Reserve Community Housing Development Organization Support Housing Information Services Advocacy
	Description	Increase the supply of affordable single and multi-family housing for extremely low and low- and moderate-income residents through new construction or rehabilitation.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a lack of affordable housing across most income groups.
	2	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High
Population		Extremely Low Low Moderate
Geographic Areas Affected		Low and Moderate Income Community Areas of Chicago
Associated Goals		Heat Receivership Program Troubled Building Initiative - Multi-Family Troubled Building Initiative - Single-Family Home Improvement Assistance Home Purchase Assistance Emergency Heating, Roof and Porch Repair Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP) Housing Services Technical Assistance
Description		Stabilize troubled single- and multi-family housing units.
Basis for Relative Priority		

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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 Community Areas of Chicago
	Associated Goals	Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors (SARFS) Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP) HomeMod Program Housing Services Technical Assistance
	Description	Homeownership Assistance
	Basis for Relative Priority	
	4	Priority Need Name
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 Community Areas of Chicago
Associated Goals		Housing Services Technical Assistance Homeless Services Emergency Shelter Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance
Description		Homeless Services
Basis for Relative Priority		

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

5	Priority Need Name	Public Services for At-Risk Populations
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and Moderate Income Community Areas of Chicago
	Associated Goals	HomeMod Program Family Violence Prevention Initiative - DPH Mental Health Services HIV Housing Program HIV Prevention Program Mental Health Crisis Intervention Mental Health Services for Children Lead Poisoning Prevention Domestic Violence Services - DFSS Human Services Emergency Food Assistance Workforce Services Senior Services Disability Services Fair Housing Rental Assistance Community Residence Operating Support
	Description	Public Services
	Basis for Relative Priority	
6	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
	Priority Level	Low

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and Moderate Income Community Areas of Chicago
	Associated Goals	Code Enforcement Troubled Buildings Code Enforcement - LAW Housing Services Technical Assistance
	Description	Code enforcement
	Basis for Relative Priority	
7	Priority Need Name	Public Improvement
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low and Moderate Income Community Areas of Chicago
	Associated Goals	Community Enhancements
	Description	Public Administration
	Basis for Relative Priority	
8	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Administer repayment of outstanding Section 108 loans.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
9	Priority Need Name	Planning and Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated	

	Goals	
	Description	Provide overall coordination, administration and monitoring of entitlement grant funding programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	

Table 50 Priority Needs Summary

4. Influence of Market Conditions

a. Influence of Market Conditions by Affordable Housing Type

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.

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).

Rehabilitation

City of Chicago offers programs designed to improve and preserve homes through rehabilitation utilizing such programs as Roof & 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

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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.

Acquisition, including Preservation

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.

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 & Rehab / Multi-family, and Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP3).

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.

5. Anticipated Resources

a. Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$M	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation \$ in millions	Program Income \$ in millions	Prior Year Resource: \$ in millions	Total \$ in millions		
CDBG	Federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$72.815	\$0	\$0	\$72,815	\$291	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.
HOME	Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily	\$16.561	\$0	\$0	\$16.561	\$66	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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$M	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation \$ in millions	Program Income \$ in millions	Prior Year Resource: \$ in millions	Total \$ in millions		
		rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA						
HOPWA	federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	\$7.695	\$0	\$0	\$7.695	\$308	HOPWA funds will be used to provide housing and supportive services to individuals living with HIV AIDS.
ESG	federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	\$7.695	\$0	\$0	\$7.695	\$30	ESG funds will be used to assist homeless individuals with shelter services, transitional housing, and repaid re-housing services.
Housing Trust Fund	state	Rental Assistance	\$10.5	\$0	\$0	\$10.5	\$42	The Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF) will provide rental subsidies to landlords in support of affordable housing for low-income families and individuals.
Shelter Plus	federal	Overnight shelter	\$34.6	\$0	\$0	\$34.6	\$17	Provides rental subsidy to homeless individuals and

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$M	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation \$ in millions	Program Income \$ in millions	Prior Year Resource: \$ in millions	Total \$ in millions		
Care		Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Short term or transitional housing facilities Supportive services Transitional housing						homeless households with one adult member who has a disability in conjunction with supportive services to ensure they maintain their permanent housing.
Other Lead Based Paint Hazard Control	private	Other - Lead Based Paint Control	\$.400	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$.400	\$ 2	Lead paint hazard abatement of 20 housing units.
Other Older American Act Nutrition Program	private	Public Services	\$.500	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$.500	\$ 2	Grant funds will provide nutritious meals for senior citizens.
Other – Program Income	federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Housing	\$13.9	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$13.9	\$56	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 - CDBG-DR	federal	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Homeowner rehab Public Improvements Other	\$63	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$63	0	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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$M	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation \$ in millions	Program Income \$ in millions	Prior Year Resource: \$ in millions	Total \$ in millions		
Other HOPW A Housing and Health Study Program	federal	Housing Public Services Supportive services	\$.486	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$.486	\$ 2	To provide tenant-based rental assistance to persons living with AIDS, and provide a range of supportive services to allow for a stable, healthy living environment.
Other	federal	Other	\$ 6.1	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6.1	\$ 24	
Other Area Plan on Aging - Older Americans Act	federal	Public Services	\$ 12.9	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 12.9	\$ 52	The Grant provides advocacy and support for Seniors through several initiatives including: Intake and Assessment, Prevention in Long-Term Care facilities, Elder Abuse & Neglect Program, Legal Assistance and other services.
Other HIV/AIDS Prevention	federal	Public Services Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU TBRA	\$ 10.9	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10.9	\$ 44	The proposed program will reduce HIV incidence rate by 25% by enhancing condom distribution and increasing routine opt-out HIV testing in clinical settings and targeted HIV testing in non-clinical settings.
Other Safe Havens Supervised Visitation	federal	Public Services Supportive services	\$.368	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$.368	\$ 2	The program 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 taking place between parents
Other	federal	Supportive services	\$ 3.4	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3.4	\$ 14	
Other Illinois	state	Financial Assistance	\$.782	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$.782	\$ 3	The Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA)

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$M	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation \$ in millions	Program Income \$ in millions	Prior Year Resource: \$ in millions	Total \$ in millions		
Housing Development Authority		Homeowner rehab Other						provides funding through the State's general revenue for foreclosure prevention activities such as counseling and home improvement assistance.
Other Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	state	Public Services	\$17.3	\$0	\$0	\$17.3	\$52	CSBG funds will be used to fund human service programs that serve predominantly low-income residents.
Other Local Health Protection	state	Public Services Supportive services	\$3.3	\$0	\$0	\$3.3	\$13	To support infectious disease surveillance and outbreak control, including tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases, food protection activities, and potable water activities.
Other Emergency and Transitional Housing	state	Public Services Supportive services Transitional housing	\$7.4	\$0	\$0	\$7.4	\$300	IDHS supports services to clients that are either homeless or living in poverty. This is accomplished through direct delegate agency service provisions.
Other Senior Health Assistance Program	state	Services Supportive services	\$.302	\$0	\$0	\$.302	\$1	The Grant will be used to provide Outreach activities; and to educate, train and coordinate community organizations, service providers, government entities, religious institutions to assist seniors with their Medicare and Insurance claim problems.
Other Resident Services Coordi	state	Supportive services Transitional housing	\$.948	\$0	\$0	\$.948	\$4	The program gives immediate and comprehensive shelter services to homeless persons and persons at risk of becoming homeless.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$M	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation \$ in millions	Program Income \$ in millions	Prior Year Resource: \$ in millions	Total \$ in millions		
nation and Case Management								
Other	local	Public Services Other	\$7.3	\$0	\$0	\$7.3	\$29	
CDBG Program Income	other	Public Services Housing Development	\$0	\$2.8	\$0	\$2.8	\$11	CDBG activities generate program income that is reinvested.

Table 51 - Anticipated Resources

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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.

6. Institutional Delivery Structure

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
A Safe Haven Foundation	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Access Living of Metropolitan Chicago	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Agape Missions, NFP	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations	Jurisdiction
Aids Foundation of Chicago (AFC)	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations & Housing Information Services	Jurisdiction
Alexian Brothers Bonaventure House	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Alternatives, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
ASI	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Asian Human Services, Inc	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Austin Childcare Providers' Network	Non-Profit Organization	Housing Information Services Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Jurisdiction Citywide
Bethel New Life, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Between Friends	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Bickerdike Redevelopment Coporation	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Bonaventure House, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations	Jurisdiction
Breakthrough Urban Ministries	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

BYNC	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Calor - Anixter Center	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations	Jurisdiction
Canticle Ministries, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations & Housing Information Services	Jurisdiction
Casa Central	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Catholic Bishop of Chicago - St. Pius V Parish	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
Center for Changing Lives	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Center On Halsted	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Centro Romero	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
CFLAW	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Chicago Children's Advocacy Center	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Chicago Horticultural Society	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Chicago House and Social Service Agency	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations Affordable Housing Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Jurisdiction Citywide
Chicago Irish Immigrant Support	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Chicago Mezuzah and Mitzvah	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Chicago Urban League	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Chicago Women In Trades	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Chinese American Service League	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Chinese Mutual Aid Association	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Christian Community Health Center	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations Affordable Housing Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs	Jurisdiction Citywide
Claretian Associates Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Coalition of Limited English Speaking Elderly	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Common Pantry	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Community Assistance Programs	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Community Supportive Living Systems, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations	Jurisdiction
Connections for Abused Women and Their Children	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Cornerstone Community Outreach	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
Council for Jewish Elderly	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Deborah's Place	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Domestic Violence Legal Clinic	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
EdgeAlliance, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations	Jurisdiction
Eighteenth Street Development Corporation	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Employment & Employer Services	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Enlace Chicago	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Erie Neighborhood House	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Ethiopian Community Association of Chicago	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Extended Home Living Services	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Family Rescue	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Featherfist	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
First Community Land Trust of Chicago	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
FOLA Community Action Services	Non-Profit Organization	Housing Information Services	Jurisdiction
Franciscan Outreach	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
Garfield Park Community Council	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Genesis Housing Development Corporation	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Goldie's Place	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Goodwill Industries of Metropolitan Chicago	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Greater Ashburn Planning Association	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Greater Auburn Gresham CDC	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Greater Chicago Food Depository	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Greater Southwest Development Organization	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Greater West Town Community Development Project	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Healthcare Alternative Systems, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Heartland Health Outreach, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations	Jurisdiction
Heartland Human Care Services	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations Affordable Housing Homelessness Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Jurisdiction Citywide
Housing Opportunities and Maintenance for the Elderly	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Housing Opportunities For Women, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations	Jurisdiction
Howard Area Community Center	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Human Resource Development Institute, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations & Housing Information Services Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Jurisdiction Citywide
Independent Living Solutions	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Inspiration Corporation	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Institute for Latino Progress	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Institute of Women Today	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
Interfaith House, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations	Jurisdiction
Interfaith Organizing Project of Greater Chicago, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Jane Addams Resource Corporation	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Jewish Vocational Service and Employment Center	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Korean American Community Services, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
La Casa Norte	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
LAF	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Latin United Community Housing Association	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Lawyers' Committee for Better Housing	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Legal Assistance Foundation	Non-Profit Organization	Housing Information Services	Jurisdiction
Life-Span	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Local Economic & Employment Development Council	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Local Initiatives Support Corporation	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Lutheran Child and Family Services of Illinois	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Marillac Social Center	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

McDermott Center dba Haymarket Center	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Jurisdiction Citywide
Mercy Housing Lakefront	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
Metropolitan Family Services	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Mujeres Latinas en Accion	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
MYSI, Corporation	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
National Latino Education Institute	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Near North Health Service	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Near West Side Community Development Corporation	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
New Life Covenant Southeast	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
New Life Family Services	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
New Moms, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
NLEN	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
North Side Housing and Supportive Services	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
Olive Branch Mission	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
Open Kitchens	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Partners In Community Building, Inc	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Phalanx Family Services	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Pilsen Wellness Center, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations	Jurisdiction
Planned Parenthood of Illinois	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Polish American Association	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Homelessness Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Primo Center for Women and Children	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
Puerto Rican Cultural Center	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations & Housing Information Services	Jurisdiction
Rogers Park Community Council dba Northside Community Resources	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Safer Foundation	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Samaritan Community Center	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
San Jose Obrero Mission	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
Sarah's Circle	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
Sarah's Inn	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Seeds Center of Maple Park U M	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Sinai Community Institute	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
South Austin Coalition	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

St. Leonard's Ministries	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Homelessness Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
St. Vincent De Paul Center	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Streetwise, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Taproots, Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Teamwork Englewood	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
The Cara Program	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
The Center for Housing and Health	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
The Children's Place Association	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Jurisdiction Citywide
The John Marshall Law School	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
The Salvation Army	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Thresholds	Non-Profit Organization	Homelessness	Citywide
United Cerebral Palsy Seguin of Greater Chicago	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
United Neighborhood Organization	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Unity Parenting & Counseling Inc.	Non-Profit Organization	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Operations	Jurisdiction
Universal Family Connection	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide

Wellspring Center for Hope	Non-Profit Organization	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Westside Health Authority	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Westside Health Authority	Non-Profit Organization	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Public Services	Citywide
Westtown Concerned Citizens Coalition	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Woodlawn East Community & Neighbors	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide
Zam's Hope	Non-Profit Organization	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Special Needs	Citywide

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

b. Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

It is only through the commitment, resources and expertise of a broad range of partners, including the public sector, the private market and the large local network of community-based and non-profit groups that Chicago has the confidence to set and meet its goals to address community needs. Working with these partners, the City has developed an institutional delivery system that emphasizes collaboration and effective leveraging of resources.

Particularly in regard to the City’s public service delivery, there is a great degree of public and private cooperation that is essential in serving the varied needs of Chicago’s low-income population. Lead City departments formed and participate in numerous partnerships to provide comprehensive services to families who have multiple problems requiring services from more than one organization and to allow the City and other organizations to maximize resources and avoid unnecessary duplication of services.

DPD’s success in affordable housing delivery is due to the relationships and partnerships formed over many years including a key partnership with the CHA. Chicago is fortunate to have a network of private and non-profit developers that are community-based, knowledgeable about local market trends and conditions, and have sufficient capacity to provide construction and rehabilitation of thousands of units of affordable housing each year.

A known gap is in the level and range of services needed in low-income communities and the capacity of service providers to administer needed programs. Very often, the demand for services is larger than the availability of resources.

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

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

Table 53 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

d. 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 (HPPC) 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 HPPC 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. HPPC 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.

e. 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.

7. Goals Summary

a. Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Code Enforcement	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$14,683,960	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 20000 Household Housing Unit
2	Troubled Buildings	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$18,519,190	Buildings Demolished: 6000 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 4000 Household Housing Unit
3	Code Enforcement - LAW	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$8,874,690	Supports Code Enforcement and Troubled Buildings

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Developer Services Multi-Family Loan Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development	CDBG: \$7,021,520	Rental units constructed: 330 Household Housing Unit
5	Heat Receivership Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$4,500,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 3000 Household Housing Unit
6	Troubled Building Initiative - Multi-Family	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$13,325,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 3500 Household Housing Unit
7	Troubled Building Initiative - Single-Family	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$9,700,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 550 Household Housing Unit
8	Home Rehab Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Micro-Market Recovery Program (MMRP)	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$3,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 200 Household Housing Unit
9	Home Purchase Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Micro-Market Recovery Program (MMRP)	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
10	Emergency Heating, Roof and Porch Repair	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$36,938,110	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2500 Household Housing Unit
11	Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors (SARFS)	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Homeownership Assistance	CDBG: \$11,152,850	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2920 Household Housing Unit

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP)	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development Housing Preservation Homeownership Assistance	CDBG: \$182,880,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 800 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 800 Households Assisted
13	HomeMod Program	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Homeownership Assistance Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$4,512,210	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 310 Household Housing Unit
14	Community Enhancements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Improvement	CDBG: \$38,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:
15	Housing Services Technical Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development Housing Preservation Homeownership Assistance Homeless Services Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$4,853,970	Public Services Activities –Housing 18,000 Persons Assisted
16	Family Violence Prevention Initiative - DPH	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$1,885,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6325 Persons Assisted

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
17	Mental Health Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$32,469,355	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted
18	HIV Housing Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$1,576,480	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 210 Households Assisted
19	HIV Prevention Program	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: 2,029,185	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 75000 Persons Assisted
20	Mental Health Crisis Intervention	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$500,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
21	Mental Health Services for Children	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: 1,250,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
22	Lead Poisoning Prevention	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$19,953,820	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
23	Domestic Violence Services - DFSS	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$12,154,740	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 33625 Persons Assisted

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
24	Human Services Emergency Food Assistance	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$6,814,580	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 64500 Persons Assisted
25	Homeless Services	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Services	CDBG: \$49,306,525	Homelessness Prevention: 21680 Persons Assisted
26	Workforce Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$30,351,505	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6250 Persons Assisted
27	Senior Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$21,709,100	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12225 Persons Assisted
28	Disability Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$7,344,405	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 121250 Persons Assisted
29	Fair Housing	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$5,741,785	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1350 Persons Assisted
30	Administration and Planning	2015	2019	Administration			CDBG: \$10,979,477	Administration and Planning
31	Multi-Family Loan Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development	HOME: \$60,352,615	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2485 Household Housing Unit

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
32	Community Housing Development Organizations Reserve	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development	HOME: \$12,421,020	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: TBD
33	Community Housing Development Organization Support	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development	HOME: \$1,752,500	17 CHDO organizations assisted
34	Emergency Shelter	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Services	ESG: \$17,994,705	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 26250 Persons Assisted
35	Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Homeless Services	ESG: \$3,395,760	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 5450 Households Assisted
36	Rapid Re-Housing	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Homeless Services	ESG: \$6,351,380	Homelessness Prevention: 1095 Persons Assisted
37	ESG Planning and Administration	2015	2019	Administration			ESG: \$22,493,335	
38	Rental Assistance	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations Homeless Services	HOPWA: \$12,133,845	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1025 Households Assisted
39	Community Residence Operating Support	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	HOPWA: \$20,190,955	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 2580 Household Housing Unit
40	Housing Information Services Advocacy	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development	HOPWA: \$5,000,000	Other: 4255 Other

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
41	HOPWA Planning and Administration	2015	2019	Affordable Housing			HOPWA: \$1,151,210	

Table 54 – Goals Summary

b. Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Code Enforcement
	Goal 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.
2	Goal Name	Troubled Buildings
	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.
3	Goal Name	Code Enforcement - LAW
	Goal Description	Pursue demolition authority through circuit court and code enforcement violations through administrative hearings.
4	Goal Name	Developer Services Multi-Family Loan Program
	Goal Description	Allocate funds to developers for new construction or rehabilitation of multi-family units to increase the number of affordable rental housing units.
5	Goal Name	Heat Receivership Program
	Goal Description	Provide emergency payment for repair of heating units through court receiver to avoid foreclosure or eviction and prevent homelessness.
6	Goal Name	Troubled Building Initiative - Multi-Family
	Goal Description	Operate and/or repair multi-family properties through court-ordered receiver.
7	Goal Name	Troubled Building Initiative - Single-Family
	Goal Description	Preserve through acquisition and rehabilitation of single-family properties and designating receivers to oversee troubled properties.
8	Goal Name	Home Improvement Assistance
	Goal 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.
9	Goal Name	Home Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide grants to low- and moderate-income eligible buyers of vacant or rehabbed homes in targeted Micro-Market Recovery Program community areas.
10	Goal Name	Emergency Heating, Roof and Porch Repair
	Goal 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.
11	Goal Name	Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors (SARFS)
	Goal Description	Provide minor rehabilitation and install enabling devices such as grab bars and ramps to low- and moderate-income seniors to preserve accessible housing.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

12	Goal Name	Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP)
	Goal Description	Provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income residents for home purchase assistance, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable housing.
13	Goal Name	HomeMod Program
	Goal Description	Provide housing accessibility modifications to low-income non-seniors with disabilities.
14	Goal Name	Community Enhancements
	Goal Description	Improve neighborhood conditions of areas experiencing high foreclosure rates and abandoned properties through tree planting and other street enhancements.
15	Goal Name	Housing Services Technical Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide counseling services to homeowners and renters through specialized programs tailored to specific community area needs.
16	Goal Name	Family Violence Prevention Initiative - DPH
	Goal Description	Administer school-based violence and substance abuse programs for youth and parenting education programming for adults to prevent family violence.
17	Goal Name	Mental Health Services
	Goal Description	Provide mental health services to low- and moderate-income residents with severe mental illness.
18	Goal Name	HIV Housing Program
	Goal Description	Provide residential housing and support services for people living with HIV/AIDS that are homeless or in imminent danger of becoming homeless.
19	Goal Name	HIV Prevention Program
	Goal 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.
20	Goal Name	Mental Health Crisis Intervention
	Goal Description	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
21	Goal Name	Mental Health Services for Children
	Goal Description	Mental Health Services for Children
22	Goal Name	Lead Poisoning Prevention
	Goal Description	Prevent lead poisoning through screening, medical case management and treatment, environmental testing and abatement, education and information sharing.
23	Goal Name	Domestic Violence Services - DFSS
	Goal 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
24	Goal Name	Human Services Emergency Food Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide emergency food supplies to at-risk populations.
25	Goal Name	Homeless Services
	Goal 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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

26	Goal Name	Workforce Services
	Goal 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.
27	Goal Name	Senior Services
	Goal Description	Services for at-risk seniors include assessment, case advocacy and support, ongoing monitoring, translation assistance, direct assistance and home-delivered meals.
28	Goal Name	Disability Services
	Goal 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.
29	Goal Name	Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Investigate, mediate and adjudicate fair housing complaints and assist victims hate crimes. Provide human relations workshops to mediate community tensions.
30	Goal Name	Administration and Planning
	Goal Description	Provide overall coordination, implementation and monitoring of entitlement grant programming.
31	Goal Name	Multi-Family Loan Program
	Goal 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.
32	Goal Name	Community Housing Development Organizations Reserv
	Goal Description	Assist developers of housing for persons at or below 50% median income.
33	Goal Name	Community Housing Development Organization Support
	Goal Description	Provide administrative and operating assistance to Community Housing Development Organizations.
34	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter
	Goal 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.
35	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	Funds used for housing relocation and stabilization services, short-and medium-term rental assistance as necessary to prevent individuals and families becoming homeless.
36	Goal Name	Rapid Re-Housing
	Goal 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.
37	Goal Name	ESG Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Overall planning and administration support for ESG programs in DFSS.
38	Goal Name	Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Funds various housing needs for HIV/AIDS positive clients.
39	Goal Name	Community Residence Operating Support
	Goal Description	Provide operating support to organizations serving people with HIV/AIDS.

40	Goal Name	Housing Information Services Advocacy
	Goal Description	Support efforts to ensure adequate supply of accessible, affordable housing to persons with HIV/AIDS; incl. Resource identification, legal services, and entitlement advocacy.
41	Goal Name	HOPWA Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Overall planning and administrative support for HOPWA programming.

Table 55 – Goals Description

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

The City anticipates that HOME funds will produce 1,060 multi-family affordable housing units in 2015. Approximately 212 units will be targeted to very-low income families and 848 units will be targeted to low-income families.

8. Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement

a. 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.

b. 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.

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

CHA is not designated as troubled.

d. Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

This is not applicable.

9. Barriers to affordable housing

Barriers to Affordable Housing and Strategies 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 for many Chicagoans, particularly low-income families and persons with disabilities. Although the City and its delegate agencies administer a variety of affordable housing programs, getting the information to those who need the assistance can be difficult.

Gentrification

As gentrification and related forces raise housing costs and reduce the availability of rental housing, concern also arises about negative impacts on fair housing goals. Condominium conversions and new construction projects favoring ownership over rental all reduce options in city neighborhoods for those at the lower end of the economic scale. These trends can negatively affect minorities, seniors, persons with disabilities, and single parent households. The result is potential or actual reduction of diversity in impacted neighborhoods, along with concentration and segregation of persons in protected classifications within poorer neighborhoods. In order to reduce community tensions which may be exacerbated by race, class, and ethnic differences, the City is addressing these concerns in several ways:

Under the Chicago Partnership for Affordable Neighborhoods (CPAN), DPD provides affordable units in market-rate developments through developer write-downs and purchase price assistance to buyers. Since 2002, CPAN has gained commitments for 660 affordable homeownership units in appreciating neighborhoods.

Ensure production of affordable units in re-gentrifying areas through continued implementation of the Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO). Under ARO, at least 10% of the units in developments of 10 or more units are required to be affordable if the City provides land at a discount, and 20% of the units must be affordable if the City provides other forms of financial assistance.

CCHR works to prevent and alleviate intergroup tensions in gentrifying communities by bringing together key stake holders and leaders to encourage dialogue, safely discuss concerns, and develop community-based solutions to problems.

Lack of Fair Housing Knowledge

Residential property owners, property managers, realtors, developers, architects and providers of affordable housing need to know their legal responsibilities regarding fair housing requirements for reasonable accommodations. Strategies to increase fair housing awareness include:

Expand community outreach through workshops, housing fairs, seminars and literature distribution through collaboration with community-based organizations and increase the availability of fair housing information in multiple languages.

Improve access to fair housing information through increased use of the internet and seek new sources of funding to educate both consumers and providers of fair housing laws.

10. Homelessness Strategy

a. 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: 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 C oC 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.

Outreach and Engagement Mobile Outreach (Human Services)

DFSS 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.

Outreach and Engagement Programs

DFSS 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.

b. 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.

c. 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 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 CRS. Under the oversight of the Chicago Planning Council, Chicago implemented CRS for permanent supportive housing in 2013. Individuals and families are assessed utilizing the Vulnerability Index and a Family Vulnerability index, ensuring that the most vulnerable households are prioritized for permanent housing units.

Rapid Re-Housing Assistance

Reducing the amount of time people experience homelessness is a major priority for the City of Chicago and the Chicago Continuum of Care. The HEARTH Act restructured the HUD Emergency Shelter Grant into the new Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), which includes all of the provisions of the former Emergency Shelter Grant and adds several provisions that were enacted through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) which was part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. HPRP provisions included coordination and consultation with local Continuums of Care, street outreach as an essential service, and housing relocation and stabilization services.

In 2013, Chicago implemented a rapid re-housing with ESG funds for tenant-based rental assistance, and housing relocation and stabilization services. The City will continue to use its Emergency Solutions Grant funding to help support the Homeless Prevention Call Center (HPCC) that currently acts as a centralized eligibility and referral system for rental assistance. The support will enable the HPCC to be the primary point of entry that conducts initial evaluations and referrals to available prevention assistance from local, state, and federal resources. 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. And finally, housing relocation and stabilization services will include recruiting landlords, matching households with appropriate rental units and community areas, and inspecting rental units per HUD program standards.

To effectively end homelessness, the Plan calls for Chicago to significantly increase the amount of permanent housing stock and rapid re-housing assistance as well as to fund supportive services that promote housing stability. The City is employing three strategies to increase the amount of permanent housing available to people who are homeless:

- 1) Access private market units made affordable with subsidies;
- 2) Access private market units that are affordable to low-income renters;
- 3) Develop new units through construction and rehab.

The Trust Fund, the largest locally funded rental assistance program in the nation, 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 targeting the right resources at the right time.
- Working with public and community partners to develop new affordable housing opportunities, including additional rent subsidies and preservation of affordable rental units.

Finally, the City offers several programs for homeless individuals and families seeking a permanent and stable housing situation. Permanent supportive housing for individuals and families most often takes the form of rental subsidies for existing units. The City 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, in collaboration with local providers, 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.

The following three service models are provided with funding from sources other than HUD:

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 is designed to serve 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. In addition, services will focus on attaining independent living skills.

d. 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 CoC, in coordination with the City, 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.

With a combination of CDBG, local and state resources, the City 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.

Homelessness Prevention

The City of Chicago funds 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 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 each year, nearly 70,000. 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. Partner agencies include the Homelessness Prevention Call Center, Center for Changing Lives, Heartland Human Care Services, and Lawyers' Committee for Better Housing.

Community Service Centers

Direct services are offered through six DFSS Community Service Centers where case management, counseling for victims of domestic violence, public benefits eligibility screening and application assistance, emergency food, transportation, and emergency rental and utility assistance are provided. Referrals are also available for housing, employment, education, child care, and health services. The Community Service Centers also serve as Warming and Cooling Centers during periods of extreme weather conditions. At the Centers, DFSS staff works with clients to address their needs (immediate, short-term, and long-term) to achieve self-sufficiency. Workforce services are co-located at the Garfield and King 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, through DFSS, 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 a Mobile Outreach Team. In February of 2013 DFSS provided funds to approximately 80 Greater Chicago Food Depository affiliated pantries within a 5-mile radius of our 6 Community Centers. In 2014, the number of pantries was increased to 100. Pantries distribute such food products as fruits and vegetables, milk, eggs, bread and beef patties in addition to non-perishable items.

11. Lead based paint hazards

a. 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 order remediation when hazards are found; analyzes our 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 HCV program so that the CHA can take action as needed with the landlords who are providing the housing units.

b. 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.

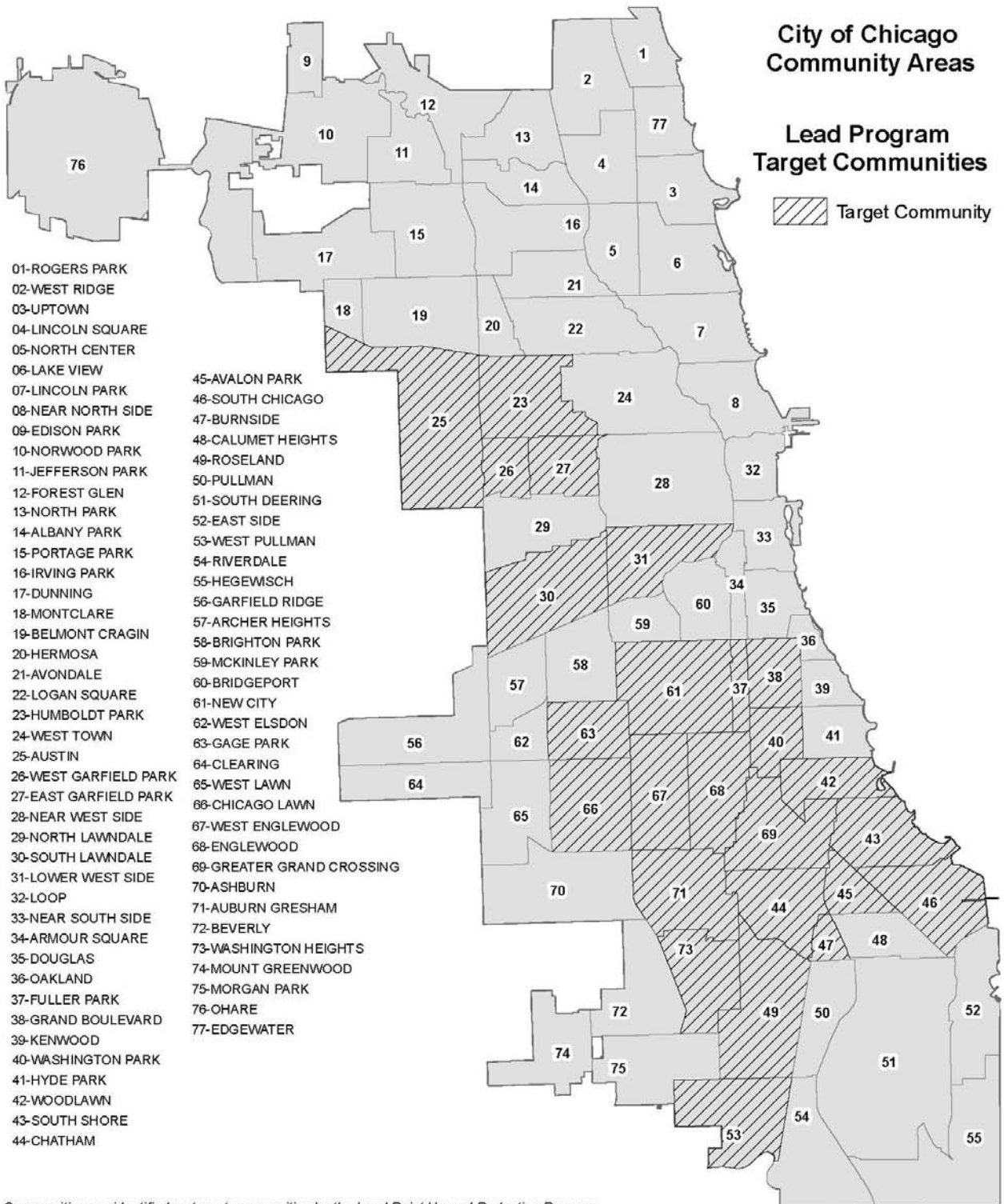
c. How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

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.

The map below identifies the DPH lead program target communities.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN



Communities are identified as target communities by the Lead Paint Hazard Reduction Program based on the number of housing units with lead based paint hazards that are inhabited by children under the age of six.

Prepared by Chicago Department of Public Health, Epidemiology & Public Health Informatics



12. Anti-Poverty Strategy

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.

13. Monitoring

a. 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

City Lead Departments Sub-Recipient Monitoring

Within each department, designated staff is responsible for monitoring compliance with applicable federal, state and city regulations. For example, DFSS administers federal, state, and city funds to over 300 organizations that provide services to eligible children from birth to 18 years old, unemployed adults, dislocated workers, victims of domestic violence, homeless persons, and senior citizens residing in the city of Chicago. Currently, DFSS evaluates these organizations through its Fiscal and Programmatic Monitoring Units. The DFSS fiscal and programmatic monitoring units use a risk analysis process to determine which organizations will be prioritized for a monitoring visit in a given year and utilize specific protocols and procedures to complete assessments. The goal of the fiscal monitoring unit is to assess and document how organizations are complying with the fiscal requirements of funding source regulations and City and DFSS policies. The goal of the programmatic monitoring unit is to assess how well organizations are complying with programmatic requirements and performance measures. Delegate agencies receiving CDBG and ESG funding from DFSS will be subject to these same monitoring requirements.

Internal Audit Reviews

The Internal Audit division of the Department of Finance has developed and implemented a system of preventive and detective internal controls to assist in ensuring that sub-recipients, or delegate agencies, of City funding are in compliance with Federal regulations and contract terms and to assist City departments in determining whether the delegate agencies are fiscally sound. Internal Audit assists operating/funding departments by performing monitoring of delegate agencies in several ways: A-122 voucher audits; A-133 Single Audit Report reviews; and training.

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 (front and back), 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. If the delegate agency does not respond to the City's requests, as a last resort, a hold is placed on the future reimbursements of the delegate agency from the City.

Review of Delegate Agency A-133 Single Audit Reports

As part of the City's subrecipient monitoring policy, 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 \$500,000 in federal funds. In certain cases, agreed-upon procedures may be performed for delegates expending more than \$500,000 in Federal funds or considered high-risk agencies. Testing is performed at the delegate agencies by outside independent auditors in agreed-upon areas. 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 (30) days of receipt of the report. All reports and findings will be communicated by Internal Audit to the respective City lead department for continued follow-up in future monitoring visits to the agency.

Training

Upon request, Internal Audit provides training sessions to the City's delegate agencies and funding departments. These training sessions cover various fiscal and administrative topics. The training sessions are a resource to help the delegate agencies establish or maintain proper accounting policies and procedures in order to assist the agencies to improve their internal controls and improve their operational efficiency.

Housing Development Construction and Monitoring

The City of Chicago's Department of Planning and Development has a construction, monitoring and compliance division which monitors federally assisted housing projects for both long term requirements and construction monitoring.

The construction 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 either through Tax Increment Financing or land write down assistance. In addition the compliance 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. MBEs and WBEs are certified by the City of Chicago Department of Procurement and the Cook County Department of Procurement and are required to provide documentation to receive MBE and WBE status. Additionally the City of Chicago has a policy whereby 50% of hours worked on a project should be performed by Chicago residents. If the 50% threshold is not met there is a fine which is levied for non-compliance. 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. The Construction Division is responsible for inspecting the project before any funds are released to ensure that work that is being paid is being completed and is being done in a manner that it meets Building Code standards.

The Construction Monitoring and Compliance Division is also responsible for ensuring long-term affordability requirements are being met for HOME, CDBG, NSP and other Federally assisted projects, as well as reviewing tenant files ensuring that household incomes of the tenants, Fair Housing Requirements and the physical condition of the federally funded projects meet the various program requirements. Annual Owner Certifications (AOC)s are required on an annual basis which are reviewed and then utilized to conduct on-site inspections. The AOCs consist of an up to date rent roll of the property including utility allowances, designation of other types of rental assistance, designation of High HOME rental units and Low HOME rental units, audited financial statements, sample lease agreements and Tenant Information Certifications for any new tenants with income documentation. For the HOME Program tenant inspections are done on an annual basis. Twenty percent of the tenant files in a project are reviewed and there is a corresponding physical inspection of the units which had records/tenant file reviews.

Homeowner assisted properties are also monitored on an annual basis utilizing an affidavit signed by the head of household stating that the property is being utilized by the household as its primary residence. Documentation is also submitted in support of the affidavit.

FIRST YEAR ACTION PLAN

This section provides a concise summary of the actions, activities, and programs that will take place during the 2015 program year to address the priority needs and goals identified in the Strategic Planning section.

VI. First Year Action Plan

1. Expected Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$72.8	0	0	72.8	291	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.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$16.6	0	0	\$16.6	\$66	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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	\$7.7	0	0	\$7.7	\$30	HOPWA funds will be used to provide housing and supportive services to individuals living with HIV AIDS.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	\$6.0	0	0	\$6.0	\$24	ESG funds will be used to assist homeless individuals with shelter services, transitional housing, and repaid re-housing services.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Housing Trust Fund	public - state	Rental Assistance	\$10.5	0	0	\$10.5	\$42	The Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF) will provide rental subsidies to landlords in support of affordable housing for low-income families and individuals.
Shelter Plus Care	public - federal	Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Short term or transitional housing facilities Supportive services Transitional housing	\$34.6	0	0	\$34.6	\$138	Provides rental subsidy to homeless individuals and homeless households with one adult member who has a disability in conjunction with supportive services to ensure they maintain their permanent housing.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - Area Plan on Aging - Older Americans Act	public - federal	Public Services	\$10.7	0	0	\$10.7	\$43	The Grant provides advocacy and support for Seniors through several initiatives including: Intake and Assessment, Prevention in Long-Term Care facilities, Elder Abuse & Neglect Program, Legal Assistance and Guardianship, Case Advocacy and Support, Other Elder Rights Activities, Congregate and Home Delivered Meals, Recreation, Transportation, Case Management, Chore Services, Fitness etc.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - CDBG-DR	public - federal	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Homeowner rehab Public Improvements Other - Housing improvements to mitigate damage from severe rainstorms.	\$63.	0	0	\$63	0	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 - CHA Family Supportive Services	public - federal	Supportive services	\$1.8	0	0	\$1.8	\$7	Funding is used to provide services to CHA residents in the areas of early child development and family support, senior dining, youth services, and homeless prevention services.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - Chicago Domestic Violence Hotline	public - federal	Public Services	\$.364	0	0	\$.364	\$ 2	Funds will be used to supplement the cost of contractual services with the Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network (CMBWN) for staffing the statewide Domestic Violence Help Line and for the cost of advertising and promotional materials.
Other - Chicago Family Case Management	public - federal	Supportive services	\$ 1.4			\$ 1.4	\$ 6	This program helps income eligible clients with pregnant women, infants, or young children obtain the health care services needed for healthy pregnancies and healthy child development.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - Chicago Lead Safe Homes Initiative	public - federal	Other - Lead-based paint inspections and housing remediation	\$3	0	0	\$3	\$12	The goal of this project is to provide lead risk assessments in the homes of children with elevated blood levels. Lead paint hazard abatement of housing units.
Other - Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention	public - state	Public Services Supportive services	\$.772	0	0	\$.772	\$3	The goal of this project is to provide lead risk assessments in the homes of children with elevated blood levels.
Other - Choice Neighborhood Implementation	public - federal	Housing	\$.154	0	0	\$.154	\$.616	The grant will support new and renovated housing, as well as programs and services for residents, broader investment in community schools, public safety, infrastructure, job training, and more.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	public - state	Public Services	\$14.5	0	0	\$14.5	\$58	CSBG funds will be used to fund human service programs that serve predominantly low-income residents.
Other - Elder Abuse and Neglect	public - state	Public Services	\$2.9	0	0	\$2.9	\$11	Provides support for planning, training, and technical assistance to support adult protective services for the elderly and people with disabilities.
Other - Emergency and Transitional Housing	public - state	Public Services Supportive services Transitional housing	\$7.5	0	0	\$7.5	\$30	IDHS supports services to clients that are either homeless or living in poverty. This is accomplished through direct delegate agency service provisions.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - HIV/AIDS Prevention	public - federal	Public Services Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU TBRA	\$11	0	0	\$11	\$44	The proposed program will reduce HIV incidence rate by 25% by enhancing condom distribution and increasing routine opt-out HIV testing in clinical settings and targeted HIV testing in non-clinical settings. It will also establish a prevention incubator collaborative to foster innovative collaboration for young Black/African American MSM across local CBOs, coalitions and caucuses, which could include co-location of services in the Chicago Southside.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other HIV/AIDS Surveillance and Seroprevalence	public - federal	Other - Health Services	\$2	0	0	\$2	\$8	To conduct surveillance activities regarding HIV/AIDS in Chicago to develop a better understanding of the nature and scope of the epidemic.
Other - HOPWA Housing and Health Study Program	public - federal	Housing Public Services Supportive services	\$.486	0	0	\$.486	\$2	To provide tenant-based rental assistance to persons living with AIDS, and provide a range of supportive services to allow for a stable, healthy living environment.
Other - IHDA Foreclosure Prevention Program	public - state	Financial Assistance Homeowner rehab Other - Foreclosure prevention counseling	\$.782	0	0	\$.782	\$3	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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - Lead Based Paint Hazard Control	private	Other - Lead Based Paint Control	\$.400	0	0	\$.400	\$ 2	Lead paint hazard abatement of 20 housing units.
Other - Local Health Protection	public - state	Public Services Supportive services	\$ 2.5	0	0	\$ 2.5	\$ 10	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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Housing	\$14	0	0	\$14	\$56	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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - Older American Act Nutrition Program	private	Public Services	\$.500	0	0	\$.500	\$ 2	The Grant provides advocacy and support for Seniors through several initiatives including: Intake and Assessment, Prevention in Long-Term Care facilities, Elder Abuse & Neglect Program, Legal Assistance and Guardianship, Case Advocacy and Support, Other Elder Rights Activities, Congregate and Home Delivered Meals, Recreation, Transportation, Case Management, Chore Services, Fitness etc.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - Resident Services Coordination and Case Management	public - state	Supportive services Transitional housing	\$.948	0	0	\$.948	\$4	The program gives immediate and comprehensive shelter services to homeless persons and persons at risk of becoming homeless.
Other - Safe Havens Supervised Visitation	public - federal	Public Services Supportive services	\$.368	0	0	\$.368	\$2	The program 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 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - Senior Health Assistance Program	public - state	Services Supportive services	\$.302	0	0	\$.302	\$1	The Grant will be used to provide Outreach activities; and to educate, train and coordinate community organizations, service providers, government entities, religious institutions to assist seniors with their Medicare and Insurance claim problems.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other - Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	public - federal	Supportive services	\$.237	0	0	\$.237	\$.948	The Domestic Violence Advocate serves as an advocate for victims of domestic violence, including assessing domestic violence situations, providing support and ongoing assistance to victims, and performing related duties as required.
Other - Summer Food Service	public - federal	Public Services	\$1.9	0	0	\$1.9	\$7	Provides children living in low income communities free summer meals, including breakfast, lunch, dinner, and snacks, at sponsor sites throughout the city.
Other - Title XX Donated Fund	public - federal	Public Services	\$1.2	0	0	\$1.2	\$5	Job Readiness, Training, and Placement Services for ex-offenders.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$ in millions	Program Income: \$ in millions	Prior Year Resources: \$ in millions	Total: \$ in millions		
Other – CDBG Program Income	other	Public Services, Housing Development, Code Enforcement	\$0	\$2.8	\$0	\$2.8	\$11	CDBG activities generate program income that is reinvested.

Table 56 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

a. 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, sub-recipients of HOPWA funds 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 federal Department of Justice funding other corporate dollars 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, Community Services Block Grant, 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 DCFS and DSCC to provide services together that one agency alone could not. In doing so the City is able to reach a wider range of clientele that we once could not do to funding and project limits.

b. 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 hem, 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.

c. 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 Consolidated Plan. The City will also contribute a number of local tools and incentives, including the Chicago Affordable Housing Density Bonus, which allows additional square footage of 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, corporate funds will be allocated during the 5-year period to support the City's Consolidated Planning priorities.

2. Annual Goals and Objectives

a. Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Code Enforcement	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$2,936,792	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 20000 Household Housing Unit
2	Troubled Buildings	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$3,703,838	Buildings Demolished: 6000 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 4000 Household Housing Unit
3	Code Enforcement - LAW	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$1,774,938	Supports the Code Enforcement and Troubled Buildings Programs
4	Developer Services Multi-Family Loan Program	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development	CDBG: 1,404,304	Rental units constructed: 330 Household Housing Unit
5	Heat Receivership Program	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$900,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 3000 Household Housing Unit
6	Troubled Building Initiative - Multi-Family	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$2,665,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 3500 Household Housing Unit
7	Troubled Building Initiative - Single-Family	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$1,940,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 550 Household Housing Unit
9	Home Purchase Assistance	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Micro-Market Recovery Program (MMRP)	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$400,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	Emergency Heating, Roof and Porch Repair	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Preservation	CDBG: \$7,279,622	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2500 Household Housing Unit
11	Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors (SARFS)	2015	2015	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Homeowners hip Assistance	CDBG: \$2,230,570	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2920 Household Housing Unit
12	Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP)	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development Housing Preservation Homeowners hip Assistance	CDBG: \$3,657,600	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 800 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 800 Households Assisted
13	HomeMod Program	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Homeowners hip Assistance Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$902,442	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 310 Household Housing Unit
14	Community Enhancements	2015	2015	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Improvement	CDBG: \$7,600,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted
15	Housing Services Technical Assistance	2015	2015	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development Housing Preservation Homeowners hip Assistance Homeless Services Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$970,794	Public Service Activities 18,000 Persons Assisted

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
16	Family Violence Prevention Initiative - DPH	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$377,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6325 Persons Assisted
17	Mental Health Services	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$6,493,871	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted
18	HIV Housing Program	2015	2015	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$315,296	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 210 Households Assisted
19	HIV Prevention Program	2015	2015	Homeless	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$405,837	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 75000 Persons Assisted
20	Mental Health Crisis Intervention	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$100,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 75000 Persons Assisted
21	Mental Health Services for Children	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$250,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 75000 Persons Assisted
22	Lead Poisoning Prevention	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$3,990,764	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
23	Domestic Violence Services - DFSS	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$2,430,948	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 33625 Persons Assisted
24	Human Services Emergency Food Assistance	2015	2015	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$1,362,916	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 64500 Persons Assisted
25	Homeless Services	2015	2015	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Services	CDBG: \$9,861,305	Homelessness Prevention: 21680 Persons Assisted
26	Workforce Services	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$6,070,301	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6250 Persons Assisted
27	Senior Services	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$4,341,820	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12225 Persons Assisted
28	Disability Services	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$1,468,881	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 121250 Persons Assisted
29	Fair Housing	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$1,148,357	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1350 Persons Assisted
30	Administration and Planning	2015	2015	Administration			CDBG: \$2,669,353	Administration and Planning

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
31	Multi-Family Loan Program	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development	HOME: \$12,100,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2485 Household Housing Unit
32	Community Housing Development Organizations Reserv	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development	HOME: \$2,484,204	To be determined
33	Community Housing Development Organization Support	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development	HOME: \$350,000	Organizations to be served: 17
34	Emergency Shelter	2015	2015	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Services	ESG: \$3,598,941	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 26250 Persons Assisted
35	Homeless Prevention	2015	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Homeless Services	ESG: \$679,152	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 5450 Households Assisted
36	Rapid Re-Housing	2015	2015	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Homeless Services	ESG: \$1,270,276	Homelessness Prevention: 1095 Persons Assisted
37	ESG Planning and Administration	2015	2015	Adm			ESG: \$449,867	Planning and Administration
38	Rental Assistance	2015	2015	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations Homeless Services	HOPWA: \$2,426,769	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1025 Households Assisted
39	Community Residence Operating Support	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Public Services for At-Risk Populations	HOPWA: \$4,038,191	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 2580 Household Housing Unit

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
40	Housing Information Services Advocacy	2015	2015	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Development	HOPWA: \$1,000,000	4255 People Served
41	HOPWA Planning and Administration	2015	2015	Affordable Housing			HOPWA: \$230,242	Planning and Administration

Table 57 – Goals Summary

b. Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Code Enforcement
	Goal 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.
2	Goal Name	Troubled Buildings
	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.
3	Goal Name	Code Enforcement - LAW
	Goal Description	Pursue demolition authority through circuit court and code enforcement violations through administrative hearings.
4	Goal Name	Developer Services Multi-Family Loan Program
	Goal Description	Allocate funds to developers for new construction or rehabilitation of multi-family units to increase the number of affordable rental housing units.
5	Goal Name	Heat Receivership Program
	Goal Description	Provide emergency payment for repair of heating units through court receiver to avoid foreclosure or eviction and prevent homelessness.
6	Goal Name	Troubled Building Initiative - Multi-Family
	Goal Description	Operate and/or repair multi-family properties through court-ordered receiver.
7	Goal Name	Troubled Building Initiative - Single-Family
	Goal Description	Preserve through acquisition and rehabilitation of single-family properties and designating receivers to oversee troubled properties.
8	Goal Name	Home Improvement Assistance
	Goal 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.
9	Goal Name	Home Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide grants to low- and moderate-income eligible buyers of vacant or rehabbed homes in targeted Micro-Market Recovery Program community areas.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

10	Goal Name	Emergency Heating, Roof and Porch Repair
	Goal 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.
11	Goal Name	Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors (SARFS)
	Goal Description	Provide minor rehabilitation and install enabling devices such as grab bars and ramps to low- and moderate-income seniors to preserve accessible housing.
12	Goal Name	Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP)
	Goal Description	Provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income residents for home purchase assistance, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable housing.
13	Goal Name	HomeMod Program
	Goal Description	Provide housing accessibility modifications to low-income non-seniors with disabilities.
14	Goal Name	Community Enhancements
	Goal Description	Improve neighborhood conditions of areas experiencing high foreclosure rates and abandoned properties through tree planting and other street enhancements.
15	Goal Name	Housing Services Technical Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide counseling services to homeowners and renters through specialized programs tailored to specific community areas needs.
16	Goal Name	Family Violence Prevention Initiative - DPH
	Goal Description	Administer school-based violence and substance abuse programs for youth and parenting education programming for adults to prevent family violence.
17	Goal Name	Mental Health Services
	Goal Description	Provide mental health services to low- and moderate-income residents with severe mental illness.
18	Goal Name	HIV Housing Program
	Goal Description	Provide residential housing and support services for people living with HIV/AIDS that are homeless or in imminent danger of becoming homeless.
19	Goal Name	HIV Prevention Program
	Goal 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.
20	Goal Name	Mental Health Crisis Intervention
	Goal Description	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
21	Goal Name	Mental Health Services for Children
	Goal Description	Mental Health Services for Children
22	Goal Name	Lead Poisoning Prevention
	Goal Description	Prevent lead poisoning through screening, medical case management and treatment, environmental testing and abatement, education and information sharing.
23	Goal Name	Domestic Violence Services - DFSS
	Goal 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

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

24	Goal Name	Human Services Emergency Food Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide emergency food supplies to at-risk populations.
25	Goal Name	Homeless Services
	Goal 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.
26	Goal Name	Workforce Services
	Goal 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.
27	Goal Name	Senior Services
	Goal Description	Services for at-risk seniors include assessment, case advocacy and support, ongoing monitoring, translation assistance, direct assistance and home-delivered meals.
28	Goal Name	Disability Services
	Goal 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.
29	Goal Name	Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Investigate, mediate and adjudicate fair housing complaints and assist victims hate crimes. Provide human relations workshops to mediate community tensions.
30	Goal Name	Administration and Planning
	Goal Description	Provide overall coordination, implementation and monitoring of entitlement grant programming.
31	Goal Name	Multi-Family Loan Program
	Goal 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.
32	Goal Name	Community Housing Development Organizations Reserv
	Goal Description	Assist developers of housing for persons at or below 50% median income.
33	Goal Name	Community Housing Development Organization Support
	Goal Description	Provide administrative and operating assistance to Community Housing Development Organizations.
34	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter
	Goal 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.
35	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	Funds used for housing relocation and stabilization services, short-and medium-term rental assistance as necessary to prevent individuals and families becoming homeless.
36	Goal Name	Rapid Re-Housing
	Goal 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.

2015-2019 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

37	Goal Name	ESG Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Overall planning and administration support for ESG programs in DFSS.
38	Goal Name	Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Funds various housing needs for HIV/AIDS positive clients.
39	Goal Name	Community Residence Operating Support
	Goal Description	Provide operating support to organizations serving people with HIV/AIDS.
40	Goal Name	Housing Information Services Advocacy
	Goal Description	Support efforts to ensure adequate supply of accessible, affordable housing to persons with HIV/AIDS; incl. Resource identification, legal services, and entitlement advocacy.
41	Goal Name	HOPWA Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Overall planning and administrative support for HOPWA programming.

3. Public Housing

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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.

4. Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities

a. 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.

b. 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

c. 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

d. 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). Under the oversight of the Chicago Planning Council on Homelessness, Chicago implemented CRS for permanent supportive housing in 2013. Individuals and families are assessed utilizing the Vulnerability Index and a Family Vulnerability index, ensuring that the most vulnerable households are prioritized for permanent housing units.

Rapid Re-Housing Assistance

Reducing the amount of time people experience homelessness is a major priority for the City of Chicago and the Chicago Continuum of Care. The HEARTH Act restructured the HUD Emergency Shelter Grant into the new Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), which includes all of the provisions of the former Emergency Shelter Grant and adds several provisions that were enacted through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) which was part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. HPRP provisions included coordination and consultation with local Continuums of Care, street outreach as an essential service, and housing relocation and stabilization services.

In 2013, Chicago implemented a rapid re-housing with ESG funds for tenant-based rental assistance, and housing relocation and stabilization services. The City will continue to use its Emergency Solutions Grant funding to help support the Homeless Prevention Call Center (HPCC) that currently acts as a centralized eligibility and referral system for rental assistance. The support will enable the HPCC to be the primary point of entry that conducts initial evaluations and referrals to available prevention assistance from local, state, and federal resources. 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. And finally, housing relocation and stabilization services will include recruiting landlords, matching households with appropriate rental units and community areas, and inspecting rental units per HUD program standards.

Planned Outcomes 2015

Rapid re-housing assistance: 150 households served

Facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

To effectively end homelessness, the Plan calls for Chicago to significantly increase the amount of permanent housing stock and rapid re-housing assistance as well as to fund supportive services that promote housing stability. The City is employing three strategies to increase the amount of permanent housing available to people who are homeless:

- 4) Access private market units made affordable with subsidies;
- 5) Access private market units that are affordable to low-income renters;
- 6) Develop new units through construction and rehab.

The Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund, the largest locally funded rental assistance program in the nation, 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 targeting the right resources at the right time.
- Working with public and community partners to develop new affordable housing opportunities, including additional rent subsidies and preservation of affordable rental units.

Finally, DFSS offers several programs for homeless individuals and families seeking a permanent and stable housing situation. Permanent supportive housing for individuals and families most often takes the form of rental subsidies for existing units. 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

Individuals served: 1,387

Shelter Plus Care

DFSS, in collaboration with local providers, 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

Shelter Plus Care Rental Subsidies: 2,300 individuals served

The following three service models are provided with funding from sources other than HUD:

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

Permanent Housing with Short-Term Supports: 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

Safe Havens: 34 individuals served

Age-Appropriate Stable Housing for Unaccompanied Youth

This program model is designed to serve 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. In addition, services will focus on attaining independent living skills.

Planned Outcomes 2015

Age-Appropriate Stable Housing: 260 individuals served

Other Special Needs Activities:

Family Violence Prevention Initiative: Services for Survivors Domestic Violence

The Family Violence Prevention Initiative funds community-based agencies to 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. Programs should provide services while empowering their clients, strengthening problem-solving capabilities, and building self-sufficiency of victims. CDBG funds are used to support five program models that serve survivors of domestic violence: Counseling and Case Management, Legal Advocacy and Case Management, Resource Information Advocates, Legal Services and Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Centers.

Counseling and Case Management provides individual needs assessment, safety planning, service referrals, and ongoing counseling, either individual or group, and case management for clients who

have experience domestic violence. This program will serve 3,900 clients through 21 delegate agencies. Among the program's objectives: 1) 100% of newly enrolled clients will receive a needs assessment session, including safety planning and explanation of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act; 2) 75% of newly enrolled clients will develop a service plan; and 3) 60% of those clients developing a service plan will complete their service plan.

Legal Advocacy and Case Management provides individual needs assessment, safety planning, service referrals, and ongoing case management, which includes legal advocacy and support, for clients who have experience domestic violence. This program will serve 1,700 clients through 6 delegate agencies. Among the program's objectives: 1) 100% of newly enrolled clients will receive a needs assessment session, including safety planning and explanation of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act; 2) 75% of newly enrolled clients will develop a service plan; 3) 60% of those clients developing a service plan will complete their service plan; and 4) 33% of petitions for Order of Protection filed by clients with the assistance of the delegate will be granted by the courts.

Resource and Information Advocates provide brief services to a high number of clients at the Domestic Violence Courthouse, including reviewing options available to clients, assisting clients in determining which option(s) is best and directing clients to services inside and outside the courthouse. This program will proactively engage 300 clients through 4 delegate agencies. Among the program's objectives: 1) 100% of client will receive services through a brief service module 2) 75% of clients will strongly or somewhat agree that they feel better informed about their legal options; and 3) 75% of clients will better understand the court process.

Legal Services includes crisis services and assessment, with possible referrals, as well as assisting clients in obtaining an Order of Protection and ongoing legal representation of clients in family law matters or other legal cases such as VAWA petitions, stalking no contact orders, etc. This program will serve 1,400 clients through 4 delegate agencies. Among the program's objectives: 1) 100% of newly enrolled clients will receive a needs assessment session including safety planning and explanation of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act; 2) 100% of newly enrolled clients will be informed of their legal options; and 3) 45% of petitions for Order of Protection filed by clients with the assistance of the delegate will be granted by the courts.

Finally, the Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Centers execute the safe exchange of children from custodial to non-custodial parent, by developing, executing and enforcing visitation plans in compliance with court orders that ensure child and parent safety. This program will serve 170 families through 3 delegate agencies. Among the program's objectives: 1) 80% of custodial parents will cooperate with visitation plan; and 2) 80% of non-custodial parents will cooperate with visitation plan.

Home Delivered Meals for Seniors

The Home Delivered Meals Program provides nutritious meals to frail, homebound elderly persons, 60 years of age or older who have no support system in place to assist them in shopping for or preparing meals. The program provides two meals a day for three, five or seven days a week. Meals designed by nutritionists and meet clients individual health needs. They are delivered frozen, cold, or hot depending on the client preference.

This program will provide over 948,744 meals and 2,964 clients. Among the program's objectives: 1) 80% of the clients surveyed will indicate that they are pleased with the quality of the meals; and 100% of the clients added to the program as "Immediate Need Meals" clients will receive their meal delivery as requested by DFSS.

Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) for At-Risk Seniors

Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) for At-Risk Seniors provides in-home assessment, case advocacy and support, on-going monitoring, translation assistance and direct assistance for at-risk seniors. The ICAS program establishes a relationship with seniors, assisting seniors in understanding issues and problems, educating seniors about alternative services and referrals, assisting seniors in accepting services and referrals, advocating on behalf of seniors for services and referrals, monitoring the establishment of services and referrals. The program also provides ongoing monitoring and direct assistance to seniors through in-home counseling/ psychiatric services, in-home medical care, home repair, friendly visiting, money management, medication monitoring, telephone reassurance, escort service, transportation assistance, translation assistance, and/or benefit advocacy assistance.

This program will provide services to 900 clients who will receive 8325 hours of intensive one-on-one case advocacy through 15 delegate agencies. Among the program's objectives: 1) 60% of the clients served will achieve one or more identified goals; and 2) 70% of the services offered will be accepted and put in place.

Workforce Development

The Department of Family and Support Services helps Chicago residents access job readiness services, career counseling, vocational skills training, job placement assistance and other workforce services. The goal of these services is twofold: 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 (ex-offenders), homeless persons or those at-risk of being homeless, residents with limited English proficiency, and low-income/low-skilled individuals. DFSS supports the following workforce training models, operated by a network of community-based agencies:

- The Employment Preparation and Placement Program, which provides services including: 1) Intake/Orientation such as outreach, eligibility determination, orientation, initial assessment, referral linkages and labor market information; 2) Comprehensive Assessment and Case Planning such as academic testing, career interest and aptitude testing, individualized employment planning, career counseling and providing referrals for additional services; 3) Job Readiness Training such as access to the Internet for employment services, interview training and resume writing, job clubs, life skills workshops including financial literacy, English-as-a-second-language (ESL) classes and literacy instruction. Each successful participant is expected to have a completed resume on file; and 4) Placement, Retention and Follow-up Services such as job placement, job coaching, career counseling, enrollment into advanced training or career advancement services and other supportive services as needed. This program will serve 1,250 clients in 2015. Among the program's objectives: (1) 90% of enrolled clients will complete Job Readiness Training; (2) 65% of enrolled clients will be placed into employment; (3) 60% of

placed clients will maintain employment for 30 days; (4) 50% of placed clients will maintain employment for 60 days; and (5) 40% of placed clients will maintain employment for 90 days.

- The Industry Specific Training and Placement Program, which focuses on specific industries that offer employment opportunities at various skill levels, and clear pathways to progressively higher skill and wage levels within the industry. Programs are developed in tandem with employers or groups of employers, to address their specific workforce needs. DFSS has identified the following targeted industry sectors as priorities: Hospitality (Tourism, Retail, Restaurant); Healthcare; Transportation, Distribution, Logistics; Manufacturing; and Information Technology. The training curriculum must be customized for employers and include active participation and extensive collaboration from industry representatives in order to effectively address specific employer needs. Participants complete training programs that will be directly linked to placement into full-time permanent employment or advanced training. This program will serve 350 clients in 2015. Among the program's objectives: (1) 90% of enrolled clients will complete the Industry Specific Training Program; (2) 65% of enrolled clients will be placed into employment; (3) 60% of placed clients will maintain employment for 30 days; (4) 50% of placed clients will maintain employment for 60 days; and (5) 40% of placed clients will maintain employment for 90 days.
- The Transitional Jobs Program, which provides time-limited, subsidized employment opportunities coupled with intensive wraparound services and skills development to eligible job seekers who lack a competitive work history and/or knowledge of the workplace necessary to obtain employment. The subsidized component of the Transitional Jobs program combines real work experience, skill development and support services to help participants overcome substantial barriers to employment. This program will serve 450 clients in 2015. Among the program's objectives: (1) 90% of enrolled clients will complete the transitional job; (2) 65% of enrolled clients will be placed into employment; (3) 60% of placed clients will maintain employment for 30 days; (4) 50% of placed clients will maintain employment for 60 days; and (5) 40% of placed clients will maintain employment for 90 days.
- The Community Re-entry Support Center Program provides returning citizens (ex-offenders) with a central location where they can receive services and support that are specific to their needs. Four Community Re-entry Support Centers foster the successful re-entry of returning citizens into communities by providing the tools needed to help individuals avoid engagement in criminal activities and succeed in life. Services will include, but are not limited to assistance with employment and strategies for presenting a criminal record to future employers, housing including emergency housing, substance use and mental health counseling, information on sealing or expungement of criminal records, family reunification & child support assistance, mentoring including support groups, and education and training. Each Community Re-entry Support Center serves as a clearing house of information and services available to the re-entry population via phone and in-person. This program will serve 5,000 clients in 2015.

e. 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 Subcommittee 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.

With a combination of CDBG, local and state resources, 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 of Chicago, through ESG funds in 2014, 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 and which is funded through ESG and administered by DFSS's six Community Service Centers. The HPCC will be a primary point of entry for ESG 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 each year, nearly 70,000. 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. Partner agencies include the Homelessness Prevention Call Center, Center for Changing Lives, Heartland Human Care Services, and Lawyers' Committee for Better Housing.

Planned Outcomes 2015

Individuals served with ESG rental assistance: 350 served

Individuals served with homeless prevention supportive services: 350

Individuals served by the Homeless Prevention Call Center – 15,500

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. The Community Service Centers also serve as Warming and Cooling Centers during periods of extreme weather conditions. 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, including benefits eligibility screening, 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, through DFSS, 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. In 2014, DFSS provided funds to approximately 100 Greater Chicago Food Depository affiliated pantries within a 5-mile radius of our 6 Community Centers. Pantries distribute such food products as fruits and vegetables, milk, eggs, bread and beef patties in addition to non-perishable items.

Planned Outcomes 2015

Food to Pantries – 1.3 million pounds, 1.1 million meals, 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

5. HOPWA Goals

The Chicago Department of Public Health (DPH) administers HOPWA funds through its Division of STD/HIV/AIDS Public Policy and Programs (Division). Since 1993, the Division has served as the formula grantee for the Chicago Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) which includes Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, McHenry and Will counties. The Division provides HOPWA funds to community-based organizations for operational support of community residences, housing information services, advocacy services and rental assistance. All services are provided to low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

According to the Illinois Department of Public Health, there were 27,777 reported people living with HIV/AIDS in the EMSA as of November 2011. Approximately 78% of these individuals live in Chicago and 14% live in suburban Cook County. The majority of the remaining individuals live in DuPage and Will counties. Chicago's HIV infection prevalence rate of 756.5 per 100,000 people is nearly three times greater than the national rate of 276.5 per 100,000. The Division allocates HOPWA funding geographically in areas where the need is greatest and where the highest number of documented HIV/AIDS cases exist.

Studies have shown that homelessness is a risk factor for HIV and HIV is a risk factor for homelessness. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is up to nine times higher among persons who are homeless or unstably housed compared with persons having stable and adequate housing. The need for stable and affordable housing is more urgent after becoming infected. Improved housing stability increases access to appropriate medical care and treatment which, in turn, reduces mortality.

However, affordable housing opportunities, both permanent and transitional, for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families are limited in the EMSA. The Chicago Area AIDS Housing Plan noted that a minimum 10% annual increase in HIV/AIDS housing over the five year period may not be sufficient because of the significant need. Limited and shrinking funding resources for HIV/AIDS are the primary obstacles to addressing the unmet growing need.

The anticipated 2015 HOPWA funding allocations will support the following program categories:

Community Residence Operating Support

Serves low-income individuals and low-income families with at least one HIV-positive adult who are homeless or in imminent danger of becoming homeless. Facilities funded under this category may provide housing that is either transitional or permanent. Approximately \$4,038,191 will be allocated to help serve 516 people.

Rental Assistance

Provides short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to prevent homelessness for a tenant or mortgage holder of the residence. Clients who participate in this program may be facing eviction, foreclosure or termination of utility service due to non-payment. Approximately \$2,426,769 will be allocated to help serve 205 people.

Housing Information Services

Assists people in finding safe, decent and affordable housing by identifying local housing resources. The services are provided by housing advocates that develop and maintain a comprehensive inventory of available housing units and build relationships with landlords in the private market for referral of HIV positive individuals seeking housing. Legal services are also available to persons facing eviction, housing discrimination or assist in gaining access to federal government benefits. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be allocated to serve 851 people.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

This section describes specific HUD program requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs.

VII. Program Specific Requirements

1. Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table.

a. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

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%

2. HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

a. 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.

b. 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 (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.

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

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.

d. 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.

3. Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

a. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

Standard policies and procedures for evaluating individuals' and families' eligibility for assistance under ESG:

1. DFSS utilizes ESG guidelines for program eligibility policies. Households must meet homeless definition requirements for the program type (literal homelessness for shelter, outreach and rapid re-housing and imminent risk of homelessness for prevention), income requirements (for rapid re-housing and prevention) and ability to identify subsequent housing options without assistance (for all ESG programs). DFSS requires that all evaluations of eligibility for ESG assistance will begin with a basic Household Eligibility Assessment, to be conducted by shelters and interim housing agencies, prevention, and rapid re-housing programs. This assessment will determine income eligibility based on AMI, current living situation, and ability to obtain subsequent housing options without assistance.
2. All assessed households will affirm the information provided and authorize the sharing of information between agencies for coordination of referrals.

Standards for targeting and providing essential services related to street outreach:

DFSS supports street outreach through the operation of a city-staffed homeless outreach team and with funding for delegate agency street outreach contracts. DFSS and street outreach providers have worked to establish targeting procedures and will continue to develop this area in 2014. Street outreach and essential services are targeted in the following way:

1. Response to 311, police, aldermanic, or other community concerns about well-being of individuals in specific geographic locations.
2. Through coordination with Chicago's Central Referral System for permanent supportive housing resources, focus on engaging individuals who have come up on the list to move in to housing. CRS targets highly vulnerable individuals through a score generated by the Vulnerability Index, an evidence-based tool that evaluates the likelihood of death without a housing intervention.
3. Delegate agencies conduct street outreach in geographic areas specified in scopes of service and provide ongoing essential services to those that they engage through that process.

Policies and procedures for admission, diversion, referral and discharge by emergency shelters assisted under ESG, including standards regarding length of stay, if any, and safeguards to meet the safety and shelter needs of special populations, e.g., victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and individuals and families who have the highest barriers to housing and are likely to be homeless the longest;

1. Entry into Chicago's emergency shelter system is a coordinated process that involves going to the nearest hospital, police station or DFSS service center and calling 311 for transportation assistance to a shelter with available beds. Shelters with available beds must admit individuals or families that request shelter.
2. Scopes of service with shelters include the provision that prohibits turn aways related to the age or gender of children. Shelters must also have standard voluntary and involuntary discharge procedures, which are reported on in the RFP process and reviewed by DFSS in monitoring reviews. DFSS, through its RFP, also issues standard shelter procedures that require sub-recipients to establish written policies and procedures and governs areas including administration, operations, facility requirements, personnel, health and safety, food service, coordination with DFSS.
3. Length of stay standards are established by the Program Models Chart of the Plan to End Homelessness. Emergency shelters have no length of stay requirements and interim shelters have a target of 120 days.
4. Chicago has three domestic violence shelters which are secure and unidentified locations. Assessment and services include safety planning and trauma-informed care, as well as legal assistance, and children's services.
5. In 2012, Chicago implemented a centralized access point for permanent supportive housing, which utilizes a Vulnerability Index to prioritize the most vulnerable individuals and families for housing. The tool incorporates barriers and length of homelessness as factors of vulnerability. DFSS scopes of services require shelters and outreach and engagement programs to utilize this application process to help individuals and families access permanent supportive housing.
6. Diversion strategies will be addressed as part of planning for coordinated access. The Chicago CoC was awarded HUD technical assistance for this component and a representative steering committee began an aggressive coordinated access planning process in May 2013. Diversion is also goal for

strengthening the crisis response system in Plan 2.0.

Policies and procedures for assessing, prioritizing, and reassessing individuals' and families' needs for essential services related to emergency shelter:

Chicago's procedure for accessing emergency shelter involves going to the nearest hospital, police station or DFSS service center and calling 311 for transportation assistance to a shelter with available beds. The Mobile Outreach team operated by Catholic Charities manages the Shelter Clearinghouse, which provides daily bed availability reports from each DFSS-funded shelter. Emergency Services identifies available beds and transports individuals and families to shelter. Shelter is available on a first come first served basis and Mobile Outreach triages individual and family needs to match them with available shelter services that meet their needs. Shelter programs, as outlined in their scopes of service, are required to report bed counts daily to the Shelter Clearinghouse, conduct eligibility and service needs assessments, complete individual service plans and regularly assess progress on those plans to identify changing needs.

DFSS provides assistance to the Mobile Outreach team and shelter providers when there are not available beds to match a household's composition or service needs and during severe weather. In that capacity, DFSS contacts shelters that may be a better match or have the capacity to expand operations when additional beds are needed on a short-term basis.

Policies and procedures for coordination among emergency shelter providers, essential services providers, homelessness prevention, and rapid re-housing assistance providers, other homeless assistance providers, and mainstream service and housing providers (see §576.400(b) and (c) for a list of programs with which ESG-funded activities must be coordinated and integrated to the maximum extent practicable):

1. DFSS and the CoC promote coordination among service providers in many ways. The scopes of services for emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing and homeless assistance providers all require delegate agencies to perform the following activities:
 - Web-based housing assessment with within 1 week of program entry.
 - Assist clients in applying to the Central Referral System, a web-based application for coordinated access to permanent supportive housing resources in Chicago.
 - Perform benefits screening and linkage to mainstream resources
 - Perform employment assessment and provide linkage to services,
 - Provide and/or link to physical health assessment, psycho-social assessment, and mental health and/or substance abuse services as appropriate for all household members including children.
2. For rapid re-housing, shelter providers will be required to utilize a standardized triage tool to make referrals to this service and coordinate services with a rapid re-housing provider for households that will transition out of shelter through this resource.
3. DFSS coordinates the outreach and engagement activities of its delegate agencies and funds one delegate agency to coordinate the outreach to homeless individuals and families who are on the Central Referral System for permanent supportive housing. Outreach providers are required to help homeless individuals and families complete the CRS application, assist with securing the required documentation for the application process and provide follow-up after move-in. Outreach scopes of service also require

eligibility screenings for mainstream benefits, including SSI/SSDI through the SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery program.

4. DFSS promotes participation in the Chicago Alliance to End Homelessness commissions and committees, which is another area of coordination among providers.

Policies and procedures for determining and prioritizing which eligible families and individuals will receive homelessness prevention assistance and which eligible families and individuals will receive rapid re-housing assistance;

Homelessness Prevention policies and procedures, included in scopes of service, include the following:

1. The Homelessness Prevention Call Center (HPCC) is the primary point of entry for ESG 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 each year, nearly 50,000. Each call receives a screening and evaluation for eligibility and all information is entered into HMIS. HPCC makes electronic referrals through HMIS for continued case management.
2. The HPCC conducts initial evaluations and referrals to available prevention assistance. 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 and which is funded through ESG. This assistance is administered by DFSS's six Community Service Centers.
3. The established eligibility criteria for ESG prevention assistance administered by DFSS include includes imminent risk of homelessness, income below 30% AMI and ability maintain rent payment after assistance ends. The program offers a one-time grant up to \$900 to cover one month's rent.

Rapid re-housing policies and procedures include the following:

1. All homeless households will be offered a rapid re-housing initial assessment.
2. Upon eligibility and documentation review, re-housing assistance will be targeted to persons who have a source of income or who are "bridging" to subsidized housing for which an application has been approved.
3. If a household has been awarded a rental subsidy (either scattered-site or project-based), documentation in the form of a letter from the housing provider will serve as evidence of ability to sustain housing after temporary rental assistance through ESG.
4. A standardized Service Assignment Assessment tool gathers income and employment history/prospect and informs who is prioritized for re-housing assistance.
5. The final prioritization of households assisted is made by the ESG provider.
6. Beyond targeting and making a common assessment tool available to the system with equal access, households are served on a first-come, first-served basis.

Standards for determining what percentage or amount of rent and utilities costs each program participant must pay while receiving homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance;

1. ESG financial assistance for rapid-rehousing is limited to no more than eight months of tenant-based rental assistance, plus security deposit, and utility deposit. Payment of utility arrearages will be paid on a case-by-case basis if no other resources are available. This is based on the

median length of assistance for rapid rehousing assistance provided through the HPRP program.

2. In the first three months, the ESG program will pay up to the full cost (100%) of rent.
3. In the following three months, the ESG program will pay no more than 70% of the cost of rent.
4. In the final two-months of assistance (if that time frame is needed), no more than 50% of rent will be paid by the ESG program.

Standards for determining how long a particular program participant will be provided with rental assistance and whether and how the amount of that assistance will be adjusted over time; and

1. The Rapid Re-housing Partner Agency and household will come to agreement on the length of assistance needed based on a “Service Assignment Assessment” that captures income, debt, education and employment history, legal history and housing barriers. Each question is assigned a score and the final score will determine the recommended length of assistance.
2. The Service Assignment Assessment allows Rapid Re-housing sub-recipients the flexibility to recommend applicants who did not meet the points threshold based on information not collected by the tool. In this case, the recommendation must be approved by the System Coordinator.

Standards for determining the type, amount, and duration of housing stabilization and/or relocation services to provide a program participant, including the limits, if any, on the homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance that each program participant may receive, such as the maximum amount of assistance; maximum number of months the program participant may receive assistance; or the maximum number of times the program participant may receive assistance.

1. This ESG allocation will be limited to no more than eight months of tenant-based rental assistance, plus security deposit, and utility deposit. Payment of utility arrearages will be paid on a case-by-case basis if no other resources are available. This is based on the median length of assistance for rapid rehousing assistance provided through the HPRP program.
2. In the first three months, the ESG program will pay up to the full cost (100%) of rent.
3. In the following three months, the ESG program will pay no more than 70% of the cost of rent.
4. In the final two-months of assistance (if that time frame is needed), no more than 50% of rent will be paid by the ESG program.
5. It will be a standard policy that the assisted household saves funds while receiving ESG rental assistance to prepare for future assumption of full rental responsibility upon exit from the program.
6. Housing relocation and stabilization services will begin in the month prior to exit of homelessness and continue through the duration of the tenant-based rental assistance.
7. Housing relocation and stabilization services will also be offered, as needed, during the 3-month follow up after tenant-based rental assistance ends. Services will only be offered if the household is in crisis precipitating a loss of housing.
8. Chicago’s ESG Rapid Re-housing program uses a progressive engagement approach and will offer the least amount of assistance a household needs to gain housing stability. Although

the Service Assignment Assessment projects the length of time a household is likely to need, households will only be approved for an initial three month period. Continued need for financial and service assistance beyond three months will be evaluated with a recertification assessment one month prior to the end of the three month period. Households will not qualify for extended assistance if they meet any of the following criteria at the time of recertification:

- Household income is 31% AMI or higher
- Household's rent-to-income ratio is 40% or lower
- Household has achieved all housing stability plan goals
- Household has identified other financial resources to maintain housing
- Household has identified other housing options

Households may only be recertified for an additional three months at a time. A recertification assessment is required for each extension.

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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.

e. 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

The 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.

CITY OF CHICAGO

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	72,815,019
Reallocation of Unspent Community Development Block Grant Funds from Prior Years	18,897,192
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
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.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	2,538,267
* 2505 .9100	Purposes as Specified	2,538,267
.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		\$ 3,644,182

		Positions and Salaries	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	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	655,603
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	5,976
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	2,045
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	5,979
.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

		Positions and Salaries	
<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		2,748
	SUB-SECTION TOTAL	7	584,076
	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	714,099
	DIVISION TOTAL	9	714,099
	LESS TURNOVER		52,517
	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	2,144,443
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	11,818
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	2,707
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	28,020
.0044	Fringe Benefits	816,039
.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
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 3,990,764

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	32,904
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	36,144
0302	Administrative Assistant II	1	66,684
0302	Administrative Assistant II	1	55,428
	Schedule Salary Adjustments		28,020
	SECTION TOTAL	26	2,263,128
	DIVISION TOTAL	26	2,263,128
	LESS TURNOVER		90,665
	TOTAL	\$	2,172,463

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Violence Prevention Program

041/1005		Amounts
<u>Code</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>
.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	6,342,091
	LESS TURNOVER		268,250
	TOTAL	\$	6,073,841

	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
<u>Code</u>		<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	129,932
	.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	1,314,770
	*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	9,230,675
* 2515 .0100	Contractual Services	9,230,675
*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL		\$ 9,861,305

		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
-----------------------------------	--------

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
---------------	--------

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
---------------------------------------	--------

Specialized Services: Substance Abuse & Mental Health

MCDERMOTT CENTER DBA HAYMARKET CENTER	115,200
THRESHOLDS	233,523

PROJECT TOTAL.....	9,230,675
--------------------	-----------

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	5,806,273
* 2520 .0100	Contractual Services	5,806,273
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 6,070,301

		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	3	194,225
	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	91,000
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
STREETWISE, INC.	150,000
THE SALVATION ARMY	150,000
PROJECT TOTAL.....	5,806,273

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	3,401,482
	For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	
.0140	Agreements	500,000
* 2525 .0100	Contractual Services	3,901,482
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 4,341,820

		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	2,862,272
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	3,401,482

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	\$ 25,537,715

		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
	Publications and Reproduction - Outside Services to Be Expended with the Prior	
.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
1576	Chief Voucher Expediter	1	83,640
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	12	1,108,776
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	16	1,438,520
	LESS TURNOVER		43,510
	TOTAL	\$	1,395,010

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

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	702,837
* 2536 .0100	Contractual Services	702,837
	*BUDGET LEVEL TOTAL	\$ 970,794

		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 COPRORATION	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	24,375
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	702,837

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	1,149,302
	.0008 For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	13,936
	.0011 Contract Wage Increment - Salary	5,415
	.0015 Schedule Salary Adjustments	8,298
	.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	\$ 31,544,388

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		8,298
	SECTION TOTAL	14	1,203,318
	DIVISION TOTAL	14	1,203,318
	LESS TURNOVER		45,718
	TOTAL	\$	1,157,600
	DEPARTMENT TOTAL	52	4,394,785
	LESS TURNOVER		164,163
	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	2,455,265
.0008	For Payment of Retroactive Salaries	2,784
.0011	Contract Wage Increment - Salary	703
.0015	Schedule Salary Adjustments	13,446
.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		13,446
SECTION TOTAL		28	2,589,834
DIVISION TOTAL		28	2,589,834
LESS TURNOVER			121,123
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
		<hr/>
	*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	4,741,463
	LESS TURNOVER		208,991
	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 For Professional and Technical Services and Other Third Party Benefit	4,558,517
.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