

CITY OF CHICAGO



DRAFT 2020-2024 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2020 ACTION PLAN



MAYOR LORI E. LIGHTFOOT

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	4
The Process	8
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b).....	8
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l).....	9
PR-15 Citizen Participation.....	19
Needs Assessment	23
NA-05 Overview	23
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)	25
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	34
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	38
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)	42
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)	43
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)	44
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c).....	49
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d).....	53
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)	58
Housing Market Analysis.....	61
MA-05 Overview	61
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2).....	63
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)	67
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a).....	70
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)	73
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)	77
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d).....	82
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)	85

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)	86
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion	89
Strategic Plan	107
SP-05 Overview	107
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1).....	108
SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2).....	110
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b).....	118
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2).....	119
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k).....	122
SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)	126
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c).....	133
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h).....	135
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d).....	137
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i).....	143
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)	145
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230	146
Expected Resources	148
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)	148
Annual Goals and Objectives	154
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives.....	158
AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)	160
AP-38 Project Summary	163
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f).....	180
Affordable Housing	181
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)	181
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h).....	182
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i).....	185

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (l)(3)	192
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)	193
AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)	198
Program Specific Requirements.....	202

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Chicago (City) receives an annual formula allocation of grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). To receive the funds, the City is required to develop a five-year Consolidated Plan that identifies community development priorities and multi-year goals through an assessment of affordable housing and economic development needs, an analysis of housing and economic market conditions, and available resources. The Consolidated Plan is carried out through Annual Action Plans which summarize the specific actions, activities, and financial resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and goals identified in the Consolidated Plan. The four grant programs guided by these regulations are:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): CDBG funds are used to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities primarily for low- and moderate-income persons.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME): HOME funds are used for a wide range of activities including acquiring, developing, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG): ESG funds are used to engage persons and families experiencing homelessness; improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for persons experiencing homelessness; help operate shelters; provide essential services to shelter residents; rapidly re-house persons and families experiencing homelessness; and prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA): HOPWA funds provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

The City estimates the following entitlement funding allocations for Year One (2020) of the 2020- 2024 Consolidated Plan. At a minimum, the City anticipates level funding throughout the implementation period of this Consolidated Plan. The total funding anticipated over the next 5 years is \$569,660,300.

CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG
\$78,262,773	\$18,935,452	\$10,038,656	\$6,695,179

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

The City of Chicago is required to use HUD's Performance Outcome Measurement System (POMS). The POMS was developed to enable HUD to collect and aggregate standardized performance data on entitlement-funded activities from all entitlement grantees nationwide for use in reporting to Congress on the effectiveness of formula entitlement programs in meeting HUD's strategic objectives.

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan outlines the various activities the City proposes to carry out to achieve the federal program objectives required by HUD: provide decent housing; establish and maintain a suitable living environment; and expand economic opportunities. These objectives are combined with three performance outcome categories: availability/accessibility; affordability; and sustainability. The City is required by federal law that housing and community development grant funds primarily benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The City will undertake the following activities to achieve these objectives and outcomes:

Provide Decent Housing

The City will promote affordable housing for low- and moderate-income residents through:

- Rehabilitation and construction of multi-family properties
- Stabilization and preservation of troubled single-family and multi-family properties
- Home modification programs for the elderly and people with disabilities
- Housing counseling services
- Homeownership programs

Establish and Maintain a Suitable Living Environment

The City will make living environments more available, accessible, affordable and sustainable for low- and moderate-income residents through:

- Supportive services for the homeless
- Supportive services for populations with special needs, including the elderly, people with disabilities and individuals living with HIV/AIDS
- Mental health and crisis intervention services for adults and youth
- Domestic violence services
- Code enforcement

Expand Economic Opportunity

The City will promote economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents through:

- Industry-specific and general job training and placement programs

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan 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 Consolidated Plan, the City reviewed Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs) submitted to HUD during 2015-2019 and HUD's subsequent Program Year- End Review Letters. The CAPER lists the City's accomplishments in meeting the goals and priorities established in the Consolidated Plan. The City's 2019 CAPER may be viewed at: www.cityofchicago.org/grants.

During the last five years, the City has demonstrated timeliness in expending grant funds as prescribed by 24CFR 570.902(a)(1) which measures timeliness by requiring that entitlement grant funds available by the U.S. Treasury was

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

During the period of 2015-2019, the City received a total of \$373,958,069 in CDBG entitlement funding to support the City's strategic plan to improve low to moderate income communities and increase affordable housing. Also, during this time, the City's CDBG allocation has decreased by 3% 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.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The citizen participation and stakeholder consultation process are key components of the development of the Consolidated Plan as set forth in Subpart B of 24 CFR Part 91. The City strives to ensure that the Consolidated Plan 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 Consolidated Plan 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, and due to new regulations, broadband internet providers. To solicit input on the proposed 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City engaged in various activities, including public hearings, online surveys and community meetings.

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

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 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Action Plan priorities through these discussions.

The Office of Budget and Management held numerous public hearings to solicit input on the needs and priorities of communities. These meetings were held around the City and advertised in various languages. In addition, in late 2018 and early 2019, the City engaged stakeholders from various organizations in roundtable and one on one discussions. During these discussions, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning presented data collected for the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. The City engaged stakeholders by conducting various activities to assess gaps in service and geographic priorities while also soliciting input on efficient use of funding to fill those needs.

5. Summary of public comments

A summary of the public comments received will be included in the appendix of the final Consolidated Plan. It will incorporate the comments received from the three public hearings already conducted, stakeholders' input in various City meetings, and comments sent to the Office of Budget and Management. Comments received after this draft is released will also be included.

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 Consolidated Plan. The City of Chicago is committed to transparency and accountability to all residents. A final summary comments will be included in the appendix of the Consolidated Plan and 2020 Action Plan submitted to HUD.

7. Summary

The City of Chicago's proposed 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 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 Consolidated Plan provides a unified vision for community development and housing actions with the primary goals of providing affordable housing and public services, revitalizing neighborhoods, supporting homeless and special needs populations, eliminating slum and blight and expanding economic development opportunities.

The 2020 Action Plan that begins January 1, 2020 identifies funding for projects that address Chicago's most critical needs. Funding levels identified in this Plan are estimates based on HUD allocations for the current fiscal year. When Fiscal Year 2020 allocations become known, any discrepancies due to a change in funding or program income will be remedied using unspent funds from the previous year. If "substantial amendments" to the Plan are needed, citizens will be provided with reasonable notice and the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes, per the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	CHICAGO	Office of Budget & Management
HOPWA Administrator	CHICAGO	Chicago Department of Public Health
HOME Administrator	CHICAGO	Department of Housing
ESG Administrator	CHICAGO	Department of Family and Support Services

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative:

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

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City recognizes that strong collaboration with key stakeholders is vital to ensuring community needs, and in particular the needs of low-income communities are addressed. Planning for this Consolidated Plan began with the development of several other plans including: 2019-2023 Affordable Housing Plan; Chicago's Plan 2.0: A Home for Everyone; Chicago Housing Authority, Plan Forward: Communities that Work; A Plan for Economic Growth and Jobs; ON TO 2050; Healthy Chicago 2.0; Resilient Chicago; Chicago Area Unified HIV Plan; and Planning for Progress.

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

The City coordinated between public and private housing providers, private and governmental health organizations, mental health service agencies and others to inform the Consolidated Plan needs assessment and strategic plan. To create other City plans, the City consulted a broad variety of stakeholders, outlined in the following:

City of Chicago 2019-2023 Affordable Housing Plan

The City's 2019-2023 Affordable Housing Plan, "One Chicago: Housing Strategies for a Thriving City", was created by DPD and approved by City Council on December 12, 2018. In coordination with this plan, the City of Chicago created the new Department of Housing. The One Chicago plan seeks to provide for a more equitable neighborhood landscape, including the support of more affordable housing in gentrifying neighborhoods, more tools to help property owners combat displacement, and more incentives for new housing construction in under-invested neighborhoods.

The plan was developed over a seven-month planning process with the assistance of an Advisory Committee of approximately 120 housing professionals, more than twice as many as the previous five-year plan, meeting over four consultations. Members of the public also added insight, participating in a public hearing and submitting more than 150 ideas through an online portal. Innovations incorporated into the plan include a three-tiered approach to the housing needs of different neighborhoods, including high-, moderate- and lower-cost submarkets.

Healthy Chicago 2.0

The Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) collaborated with the Partnership for Healthy Chicago (Partnership), a public-private partnership comprised of over 35 multi-sector members, to complete Healthy Chicago 2.0, a comprehensive, four-year community health assessment and community improvement plan for the City of Chicago. CDPH, the local public health authority for the City of Chicago, uses the findings from the assessment to guide its work with partners toward populations at most risk.

Inherent in CDPH's mission is a focus on health equity, which is defined by the US Department of Health and Human Services' Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) health promotion and disease prevention initiative as the attainment of the highest level of health for all people. Healthy Chicago 2.0 utilized a health equity lens for both the assessment and development of the plan through focused discussions, data collection and broad-based participation of community residents and public health stakeholders.

CDPH and the Partnership utilized the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) tool, developed by the National Association for County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC). MAPP is a community-wide strategic planning framework that assesses multiple aspects of community health and guides development of priority action areas based on strategic issues.

The six phases of the Healthy Chicago 2.0 assessment are:

PHASE 1: Organize for Success/Partnership Development

PHASE 2: Develop the Vision

PHASE 3: Conduct the 4 MAPP Assessments

3a: Community Health Status

3b: Community Themes and Strengths

3c: Forces of Change

3d: Local Public Health System

PHASE 4: Identify Strategic Issues and Action Areas

PHASE 5: Formulate Goals, Objectives and Strategies

PHASE 6: Action Cycle, is an ongoing effort consisting of implementation, monitoring, evaluation and adjustment based on these findings.

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

The City is actively involved with the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC), All Chicago Making Homelessness History (All Chicago), which is the CoC's designated Collaborative Applicant, and the Chicago CoC Board of Directors. The CoC Board is a public-private planning body with representatives from local, state, and federal government agencies along with a broad base of constituency groups, including persons with lived homelessness experience and service providers. The CoC Board 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 Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), working with its partner agencies, completed *Plan 2.0*, and along with All Chicago, serves as a lead implementing agency under the direction of the CoC Board.

Plan 2.0 is Chicago's strategic plan to address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness, particularly persons and families with children experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, and unaccompanied youth, as well as those at risk of homelessness. In 2018, the Chicago CoC launched the Action Agenda, a strategy and work plan for the CoC. All Chicago and DFSS to be more action-oriented in our work to end homelessness. The Action Agenda encompasses four key strategies to strengthen and focus the work:

1. **Organize.** Create an infrastructure of working groups focused on actions that advance the goals of Plan 2.0 and include everyone's voice at the table.
2. **Empower.** Empower All Chicago as the backbone organization leading the CoC to achieve the goals of Plan 2.0.
3. **Elevate.** The CoC Board approves policies recommended by working groups and aligns the resources and activities to support policies.

4. **Amplify.** Build political will to align leadership, set concrete targets, and expand housing inventory.

To view Plan 2.0, please visit DFSS' website at:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/fss/supp_info/plan_to_homelessness.html.

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

Chicago's CoC also helps determine how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, develop funding, and establish policies and procedures for the administration of the Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS). DFSS, with the CoC, established standard performance measures for the program models consistent with Plan 2.0 (inclusive of ESG funded models). These performance standards are reviewed and approved by the CoC Board. Outcomes for City-funded programs are evaluated by DFSS through quarterly reports from each delegate agency. All Chicago, 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.

Each program model has performance measures that contribute to the broader HEARTH system performance goals and the new chart demonstrates those connections. DFSS has incorporated elements of these performance measures into its scopes of service for homeless programs contracts.

The City accepts feedback on the use of ESG and other federal funds through the public comment period and through a survey that was distributed widely throughout the CoC. The development of funding, policies and procedures for the administration and operation of HMIS is a function of the CoC Board, which includes representatives from the City of Chicago, including DFSS. The HMIS Committee of the CoC Board 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 CoC Board. All Chicago utilizes the policies and procedures established by the HMIS Committee.

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

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	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	Real Estate Development
	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
	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	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.

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	Homeless Services
	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?	Provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan and the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Brinshore Development LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Real Estate Development
	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	Financial Services
	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
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	Real Estate Development
	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 – Public Policy/Advocacy
	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	Financial Services
	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	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.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Holsten Real Estate Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Housing/Real Estate Development
	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	St. Edmunds Episcopal Church
	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.
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	PNC Bank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Financial Services
	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	Financial Services
	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
	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	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.
34	Agency/Group/Organization	Digital Equity Advisory Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Broadband Access

What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Strategic Plan
How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The group provided consultation on the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

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

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
One Chicago – Housing Strategies for a Thriving City Five Year Housing Plan 2019-2023	Chicago Department of Housing	The housing goals for this Consolidated Plan overlap with the City's goals in the five-year housing plan
Plan Forward – Communities that Work	Chicago Housing Authority	The City referred to the most recent CHA plan in the development of the goals for the public housing section of the Consolidated Plan.
ON TO 2050	Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	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.
Chicago's Plan 2.0 – A Home for Everyone/Continuum of Care	Chicago Department of Family and Support Services/All Chicago	All Chicago serves as the lead implementing agency for Chicago's Homelessness Plan 2.0.
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.
Healthy Chicago 2.0	Chicago Department of Public Health	The goals for additional health care services in the consolidated plan overlap with Healthy Chicago's goal to improve the local health care delivery system.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

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

From 2019-2020, the City of Chicago, partnering with Enterprise Community Partners, has embarked on a regional assessment of fair housing. Collaborating with Cook County, regional municipalities, stakeholders, PHA's, Civic Organizations and the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, the City will assess the current state of fair housing issues and develop community-informed and evidence-based goals and strategies to address the identified fair housing issues.

Narrative:

The City of Chicago is engaged in constant consultation with stakeholders through not only the Consolidated Planning process but through all the City plans that make up the Consolidated Plan. Through this 5 Year cycle, the City will continue to engage all available resources in planning and executing project to better serve residents.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal setting

HUD requires entitlement jurisdictions to provide for citizen participation in developing the Consolidated Plan. The City's citizen participation plan largely centers on public hearings, public comment periods, and online surveys to assist in gathering input from the public.

To encourage citizen participation in the consolidated planning process, the City held three public hearings to discuss the needs of the community. The public hearings provide an opportunity for all Chicago residents and community groups to communicate their views on needs and priorities to the City. The hearings were strategically located on the South, West and North sides of the City. Public notices were published in four local newspapers, the Chicago Sun-Times, the Chicago Defender, Hoy, a Spanish language newspaper, and Dziennik Związkowy, a Polish language newspaper. The meetings allowed residents to convey their needs and priorities on City funding using a live polling service, Poll Everywhere. Beginning after the first Consolidated Plan Public meeting, on April 29, 2019, the City began collecting comments from residents. On August 1, 2019 the City opened the Consolidated Plan public survey and blasted it out to over 1200 service providers to send to their constituents.

In addition to the HUD focused Citizen Participation, the Chicago Mayor's Office, in conjunction with the Office of Budget and Management embarked on a series of town halls across the City. During the town halls, citizens were able to speak directly to the Mayor. Many comments focused on affordable housing, mental health, equity, and violence prevention, which are all funded, in part, through HUD Entitlement funds.

This proposed 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan was posted on the City's website on October 8, 2019. Public Comments and a final summary of Citizen Participation will be included in the submission to HUD.

Citizen Participation Outreach

	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minorities •Non- English Speaking •Specify other language: Spanish, Polish, and Mandarin •Persons with disabilities •Residents of Public and Assisted Housing 	A public hearing was held on April 29, 2019 at Douglas Park to solicit public input on the City of Chicago 2020- 2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Action Plan	Summary comments are included in the appendix of the Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	N/A
2	Public Hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minorities •Non- English Speaking •Specify other language: Spanish, Polish, and Mandarin •Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing 	A second public hearing was held on May 28, 2019 at the Chicago Urban League	Summary comments are included in the appendix of the Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	N/A
3	Public Hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minorities •Non- English Speaking •Specify other language: Spanish, Polish, and Mandarin •Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing 	A third public hearing was held on May 29, 2019 at Margate Park	Summary comments are included in the appendix of the Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	N/A

Citizen Participation Outreach

	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Newspaper Ad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minorities •Non- English Speaking •Specify other language: Spanish, Polish, and Mandarin •Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Hoy	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N/A
5	Newspaper Ad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minorities •Non- English Speaking •Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Chicago Defender	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N/A
6	Newspaper Ad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non-targeted/broad community 	Chicago Sun-Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N/A
7	Newspaper Ad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minorities •Non- English Speaking •Specify other language: Spanish, Polish, and Mandarin •Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Dziennik Związkowy	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N/A

Citizen Participation Outreach

	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
8	Internet Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minorities •Non- English Speaking •Specify other language: Spanish, Polish, and Mandarin •Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Consolidated Plan public survey	A summary of the responses received is referenced in the Needs Section of the Consolidated Plan.	All responses were accepted	N/A
9	Public Hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minorities •Non- English Speaking •Specify other language: Spanish, Polish, and Mandarin •Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	A public hearing will be held on October 28, 2019 at the Chicago Cultural Center after 30 days of public review to solicit public input on the City of Chicago 2020- 2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Action Plan	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Using 2011-15 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data provided by HUD along with aggregating data from other sources in partnership with the Chicago Metropolitan Agency on Planning (CMAP), the City has created a needs-based framework to select projects 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 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and related annual action plans.

Housing

The most common housing problem in Chicago is cost burden. Cost burden is the fraction of a household's total gross income spent on housing costs. This was a problem for households across most income groups but the most for low-income renter households. Renter households comprised 45% of total households within the lowest income group that paid 50% or more of their income on housing. Owner households within this income group comprised 13% of total households. Many of Chicago's working-class families and individuals, the bedrock of the City's middle-class, find housing increasingly expensive and homeownership increasingly more difficult to achieve.

The second most common housing problem is overcrowding, defined by HUD as more than one person per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half rooms. Over 36,000 households were overcrowded across all income groups, 77% of which were renter households. Of these, 26,200 were low- to moderate- income households earning between 0-80% of the Area Median Income (AMI).

Public Housing

In 2018, The Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) reported that approximately 22,141 public housing households and Housing Choice Voucher holders consist of seniors, and 25,990 consist of people with disabilities. The CHA considers these populations in most need of assistance because they are least able to transition off housing subsidies.

Homeless Needs

The 2018 Point-in-Time (PIT) Homeless Survey showed that a total of 5,450 people experienced homelessness, and approximately 565 families, which is a 1% decrease from 2017 and the lowest number of families since Chicago has been conducting counts under the current methodology. In 2018, 2,196 unaccompanied singles spent the night in a shelter which is a slight increase since 2017 but still below 2016. The unsheltered homeless population declined by 204 people, a 13% reduction from the 2017 homeless count. The number of homeless veterans has decreased by 18% since 2016. Black/African Americans experienced homelessness at higher levels than other groups.

Non-Homeless Special Needs

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

Non-Housing Community Development

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

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

Summary of Housing Needs

This section describes local demographic changes and common housing problems to help identify housing needs in the city of Chicago. The four common housing problems defined by HUD include: cost burden, overcrowding, lack of a complete kitchen or lack of plumbing facilities (also defined as substandard housing). CHAS data shows that of the total 1,033,022 households in Chicago, 23% live in the lowest income category with incomes under 30% of HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI). There are a larger number of small family households, defined as a family with two to four members, living within this income category than large family households, defined as a family with five or more members. Almost 32% of households contain at least one person 62-75 years of age or older. Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger comprise 18% of the total.

Cost burden is the most common housing problem for residents in Chicago. At 45% of total households, renter households represented the highest number impacted by severe cost burden. These households spent more than 50% of their income on housing costs.

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2016	% Change
Population	2,703,466	2,714,017	0%
Households	1,033,022	1,042,579	1%
Median Income	\$46,877.00	\$50,434.00	8%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS and 2006-2010 ACS
Data Source Comments:

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	235,820	151,260	168,940	91,530	387,890
Small Family Households	69,960	52,740	60,600	33,695	165,245
Large Family Households	22,815	18,310	19,785	9,820	26,610
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	44,450	30,320	32,385	15,250	55,255
Household contains at least one person 75 years of age or older	30,620	21,410	17,105	6,450	19,520
Households with one or more children 6 years of age or younger	43,245	27,875	25,270	12,360	41,440

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	4,610	1,530	980	180	7,300	560	300	280	110	1,250
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	4,310	2,430	1,910	830	9,480	325	500	590	360	1,775
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	8,415	5,120	3,985	1,035	18,555	875	1,830	2,460	1,245	6,410
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	106,915	24,100	5,540	955	137,510	30,200	20,070	13,500	3,895	67,665
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	22,255	47,125	29,800	8,470	107,650	6,075	13,565	22,255	12,655	54,550
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	20,840	0	0	0	20,840	4,250	0	0	0	4,250

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	124,250	33,180	12,415	3,000	172,845	31,965	22,700	16,835	5,610	77,110
Having none of four housing problems	44,260	66,585	85,285	44,045	240,175	10,265	28,795	54,405	38,875	132,340
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	20,840	0	0	0	20,840	4,250	0	0	0	4,250

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	47,075	28,530	10,150	85,755	9,495	11,375	14,685	35,555
Large Related	16,310	6,900	1,590	24,800	3,430	5,345	5,590	14,365
Elderly	31,570	12,805	4,180	48,555	17,710	13,935	9,640	41,285
Other	48,110	27,950	20,255	96,315	7,125	4,875	7,465	19,465
Total need by income	143,065	76,185	36,175	255,425	37,760	35,530	37,380	110,670

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	39,010	7,430	1,150	47,590	8,190	7,390	5,155	20,735
Large Related	12,495	1,205	30	13,730	2,975	2,810	1,335	7,120
Elderly	22,325	5,065	855	28,245	13,670	7,230	3,785	24,685

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	43,220	11,175	3,630	58,025	6,655	3,620	3,690	13,965
Total need by income	117,050	24,875	5,665	147,590	31,490	21,050	13,965	66,505

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	10,430	5,660	4,080	1,255	21,425	750	1,655	1,730	750	4,885
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,860	1,525	1,360	385	5,130	470	690	1,280	860	3,300
Other, non-family households	740	485	500	260	1,985	10	14	50	10	84
Total need by income	13,030	7,670	5,940	1,900	28,540	1,230	2,359	3,060	1,620	8,269

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	43,484	56,680	39,141	139,305	12,481	45,655	54,467	112,603

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS
Data Source
Comments: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University

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

According to HMIS data, in 2018, there were 11,640 single person households new to the homeless system that entered shelters, safe havens, interim housing, transitional housing or homeless prevention programs. Of these, 26% were age 30 or under, 64% were between the ages of 31 and 60, and 11% were 65 or older. Also, 76% were African American, 19% were white, 1% were Asian, 1% were Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 2% were American Indian or Alaska Native; and 8% of single person households identified as Hispanic/Latino. Finally, 58% of single person households entering the homeless system reported at least one disabling condition.

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

The City of Chicago Domestic Violence Hotline served a total of 24,723 callers in 2018, and of those callers, 6,646 were seeking domestic violence shelter, about a 25% increase from 2017. DFSS' current domestic violence homeless shelters assisted 1,073 survivors over the course of 2018. Many domestic violence victims are placed in non-domestic violence shelter beds when at capacity. Domestic violence shelters provide similar enhanced services that the DFSS domestic violence program provides such as counseling and legal advocacy. Domestic shelter providers also work with legal aid organizations to provide victims with representation in court proceedings. Domestic violence shelter clients often do not have the resources to afford stable housing, including first month's rent and a security deposit. This puts these families at a high-risk of becoming homeless.

In estimating the housing needs of the disabled, DFSS reviewed data collected by its Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) operated as part of the State of Illinois' Aging and Disability Network. The ADRC is a network of aging and disability agencies working in a coordinated effort to provide individuals with integrated access to public benefit programs, community-based services, long-term options and supports. Through the ADRC, the general public including persons with disabilities and older adults can receive information and services from a centralized source rather than contacting multiple organizations. In 2018, approximately 700 older adults, including individuals with disabilities, contacted the ADRC requesting information or assistance regarding housing.

The high number of calls received by the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD) is a testament to the demand for affordable and accessible housing in Chicago. In 2018, MOPD received 1,487 calls from individuals seeking information about accessible and affordable housing (529 seeking affordable housing, 454 seeking accessible housing and 146 seeking affordable accessible housing).

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem in Chicago is cost burden. By HUD standards, families that pay more than 30% of their gross income on housing are experiencing cost burden. This is a problem for households across most income groups but most significantly for low-income renter households. According to 2011-2015 CHAS data, renter households earning 0-30% AMI make up 54% of total households that are paying 50% or more of their income on housing, which is considered severe cost burden. Owner households within this income group comprise 14% of total households paying 50% or more of income on housing.

Similar problems were seen within the 30%-50% AMI group where 11% of total households paying 50% or more of their income on housing comprise of renter households and 9% of them are owner households. Overall, a total of 194,465 households earning between 0-50% AMI have a housing cost burden of 50% or more. Another major population are the 25,000 households with no income.

The second most common housing problem is overcrowding. Over 36,000 households were overcrowded across all income groups, 77% of which were renter households. Of these, 20,700 were low- to moderate- income households earning between 0-50% AMI. Substandard housing was another problem facing a significant amount of Chicago households. There were 8,550 households with incomplete plumbing or kitchen facilities, of which 6,140 were renter

households earning within 0-50% of AMI. That is why the City has created programs to aid in the rehabilitation of housing for those suffering from the problems mentioned above.

Access to broadband is the third common housing problem. Currently, according to U.S. Census American Community Survey data, nearly 30% of Chicago residents do not have access to broadband at home. Chicago residents face disparities – often along geographic, racial, gender, and economic lines – in their access to at-home broadband, digital skills trainings, and workforce opportunities within the technology sector.

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

The CHAS data shows that small related renter households and elderly renter households earning 0-30% AMI were affected more by cost burden than other household types, approximately 47,075 and 31,570 respectively. Cost burden also affected small related renter household types earning between 30%-50% AMI at 37% of total renter household types in that income range. This highlights the need for an increase in the number of affordable housing units in Chicago as the demand increases.

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

Too many Chicagoans live in poverty and are unable to find living wage jobs; these factors contribute to the number of people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. 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, and the potential loss of subsidized housing. Households ranged in size from one to seven people. The most common characteristic households that receive assistance in this program is a lack of savings for crisis situations like a short-term job loss or a few weeks off from work. Additionally, DFSS manages a mobile outreach program that provides shelter transportation, emergency food assistance and well-being checks to Chicagoans who are at risk of entering the shelter system. In 2018, DFSS served 9,058 households and 9,972 clients. Data from the program's Enterprise Case Management (ECM) shows that in 2018, 37% of households receiving assistance were families with children and 9% of the children were under the age of 18, 46% had never experienced homelessness before, 43% had not lived in a shelter in the past twelve months, and 8% of individuals served were 62 or older. In terms of race and ethnicity for this at-risk population, 78% of individuals served identified as Black/African Americans, 14% white and 6% Hispanic or Latino. 17% of individuals served reported having a disability and 7% identified as veterans. Finally, 77% of households served had no income, 11% had a gross monthly income of \$1-100, 9% had a gross monthly income of \$501-\$1000, and nearly 3% had a gross monthly income of \$1001 or more.

In 2014, the City launched the Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) program under the Emergency Solutions Grant. In 2018, households served ranged in size from 1-8 people and the average monthly household income was \$911. All the individuals and families in the program came from Interim Shelter programs, Domestic Violence shelters, were on the

streets, or in other places not intended for human habitation. 27% were extremely vulnerable (homeless and reporting one or more disabilities, including medical issues, mental health issues, and substance abuse issues). As of the end of 2018, 62 households have reached at least six months of RRH assistance and are anticipated to exit the program within the next 6 months. Of the households active during 2018, 31% were comprised of adults with children and 69% were comprised of single adult only households. 27% of all active individuals in 2018 reported having a disabling condition. The race breakdown of the households is as follows: 86% Black/African American; 12% White; 10% American Indian or Alaska Native; and 1% Native Hawaiian or another Pacific Islander. 92% of households are non-Hispanic/non-Latino and 7% are Hispanic/Latino, and 1% did not report or reported does not know. The household size breakdown is 14% with 2 people; 9% with 3; 4% with 4; 2% with 5; 2% with 6; and 5% with 7+.

Although 95% of households moving into a RRH unit exit RRH program to permanent housing situations, both individuals and families had a variety of barriers to remaining stably housed including high rent burdens, low-wage jobs in fields with high turnover, low education levels, poor credit histories, mental health and substance use concerns, extended family which is just as stretched and stressed as they are, and children with health issues/special needs. The most significant concern for households nearing the end of their RRH assistance is maintaining enough income to cover their housing expenses. Lower cost apartment units have drawbacks (ex. older buildings with poor insulation can leave tenants with higher heating and cooling costs) but are chosen because they are affordable for the individual or family.

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

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

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

The state guidelines used are found in the Homelessness Prevention Program Act (Statute: 310 ILCS 70). The statute considers households to be at-risk of homelessness and eligible for prevention assistance if they are facing a one-time crisis such as temporary loss of job, fire, illness, etc. that can be resolved with one-time financial assistance. Both federal and state definitions are used to describe the at-risk populations referenced in the consolidated plan narratives.

Estimates referenced in the narrative were gathered using data from DFSS' Mobile Outreach programs about households presenting for shelter and from the Rapid Re-Housing program. General descriptors without numbers were provided by state prevention programs.

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

The lack of affordable housing for lower-income households has been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness. Rental housing costs continue to be high while financial benefits (Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)) may increase only slightly leaving individuals to pay 50% or more of their income for housing. Additionally, DFSS recently analyzed data on residents of 18 shelter programs and found that insufficient income from employment is also a major characteristic that contributes to increased likelihood of homelessness. DFSS has found that the AMI of most households that enter the homeless system are in the 0-30% range, reflecting extreme poverty.

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 another unanticipated emergency expenditure. Based on long term statistical data accumulated from the MOPD, Home Modification program (HomeMod), the City has derived that people with disabilities with below average incomes are more likely to be at risk of homelessness. Higher costs of medical payments and ongoing care increase risk of homelessness. HomeMod provides accessible modifications to homes at no cost to clients enabling them to be less at risk of displacement and homelessness. A challenge to the HomeMod program is the rising cost of materials and supplies associated with construction, resulting in a continuing per project total cost increase. MOPD has seen a steady increase in the cost of construction in the past 10 years. In addition to HomeMod, MOPD's Independent Living Program (ILP) provides supportive services which include Personal assistance and homemaker services (PA/HMS) to people with disabilities, who without this assistance would most likely experience a decline in their standard of living that could lead to homelessness.

Discussion:

Housing problems continue to impact a significant portion of the population in the city of Chicago. Using 2011-2015 CHAS data, the City identified that 22% of total households lived in the lowest income category with incomes below 30% of HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI). Of these, small- family households comprised the largest percentage living in the lowest income category at 29%.

Renter households were more likely to have one or more of the four housing problems defined by HUD. They comprised 69% of total households experiencing one or more of the four housing problems as compared to 31% of owner households. Approximately 50% of the renter households were living in the lowest income category. Households operating at a deficit see higher rates of homelessness, frequent changes of residence, and a multitude of other issues. The dual effect of a low income and decreasing affordable housing stock has proven extremely problematic to the elderly and those with disabilities. The elderly and disabled are often impacted by fixed income, rising medical costs, and access to services.

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

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

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

Introduction:

0%-30% of Area Median Income

According to 2011-2015 CHAS data, there were a total of 235,825 households in Chicago within the extremely low-income group. Of these households, 184,540 experienced at least one of the four housing problems and comprised of 78.3% of the total households within the extremely low-income category. Within the racial and ethnic groups, the CHAS data shows that, while at a slightly lower percentage than the category of need as a whole, Black/African American households made up the single largest group in this income category, with 87,700 households, or 76% of the total, experiencing at least one of the four housing problems. Approximately 86.3% of Hispanic households had experienced one or more of the housing problems, a full 8% higher than the category as a whole. In addition, Hispanic households experienced the second highest number of households with one or more housing problems at 42,875. Asian households represented the lowest percentage of households experiencing one or more housing problem with at 67.1% of the total.

30%-50% of Area Median Income

There was a total of 151,260 households in Chicago within the low-income group. Of these households, 116,570 experienced at least one or more of the four housing problems and comprised 77% of all households within the low-income category. Within the racial and ethnic groups, the percentage of low-income Asian households experiencing at least one of the four housing problems was 81.5%. This figure was 4.5% greater than the percentage of all low-income households that experienced at least one housing problem, and the highest percentage within this income category. Per HUD's definition, no racial or ethnic groups had a disproportionate housing need of 10% above the category average. However, as was the case in the extremely low-income category most groups experience one or more housing problem at significantly high percentages. Hispanic households experienced the second highest percentage of households with one or more housing problems were at 78.5%, which is higher than the average but well below HUD's definition of a disproportionate need compared to the income category as a whole. Of the low-income households experiencing one or more housing problems, White households represented the fewest households at 76.9%.

50%-80% of Area Median Income

There was a total of 168,935 households in Chicago within the moderate-income group. Of these households, 81,300 experienced at least one of the four housing problems and comprised 48.1% of all households within the moderate-income category. The data showed that only Pacific Islander households experienced a disproportionately greater housing need than the total at 66.7%. However, the total number of Pacific Islander households in this income category is very small, at 30 households. Within the other racial and ethnic groups, Asian households experienced the highest percentage of households with one or more housing problems at 55.1%. Of the low-income households experiencing one or more housing problems, American Indian/Alaskan Native households represented the lowest percentage at 31.7%.

80%-100% of Area Median Income

There was a total of 91,530 households in Chicago within the middle-income group. Of these households, 29,735 experienced at least one of the four housing problems and comprised 32.4% of all households within the middle-income

category. Within racial and ethnic groups, Asian middle-income households experienced at least one of the four housing problems at 44.7%. Since that is more than 10% higher than the percentage for the income group, they meet the HUD definition of having a disproportionate need. White households represented the next highest number of with one or more housing problems at 37.5%, followed closely by Hispanic households at 32%, and Black/African American households at 22.5%. Pacific Islander households had the smallest proportion of middle-income households experiencing one of the four housing problems, with zero households according to the sample date, although only 19 such households were included.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	184,540	26,195	25,090
White	41,800	5,760	6,075
Black / African American	87,700	13,975	13,140
Asian	9,155	1,990	2,495
American Indian, Alaska Native	375	25	120
Pacific Islander	10	10	10
Hispanic	42,875	3,950	2,865

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	116,570	34,690	0
White	31,115	9,345	0
Black / African American	41,755	13,565	0
Asian	5,625	1,275	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	209	60	0
Pacific Islander	10	15	0
Hispanic	36,285	9,945	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	81,300	87,635	0
White	29,190	26,840	0
Black / African American	22,735	30,170	0
Asian	4,470	3,640	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	100	215	0
Pacific Islander	20	10	0
Hispanic	23,300	25,470	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	29,735	61,795	0
White	14,275	23,745	0
Black / African American	5,730	19,700	0
Asian	2,420	2,990	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	60	0
Pacific Islander	0	19	0
Hispanic	6,760	14,320	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion:

The 2011-2015 CHAS housing problem estimate for the City of Chicago reported 647,550 low to moderate- and middle-income households. Of this total, 412,145 or 63.6% experienced at least one of four housing problems: lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden paying greater than 30% of monthly income on housing costs.

The only race or ethnicity household type that had a disproportionate need in any of the income categories was Pacific Islander households in the moderate-income category, and Asian households at the middle-income level. However, while exceeding 10% of the proportion for all moderate-income households as a whole, the total number of Pacific Islander households in that income category experiencing one of the four housing problems reported was only 30 households. With such a small estimate, evaluations must be made with caution. Asian households at the middle-income level also represented a small percentage of the total in that income category at just under 6%.

Although they did not have a disproportionate need in any of the income categories, Hispanic households had the greatest proportion of households experiencing one of the four housing problems at 65.8%. Hispanic households had the highest proportion in extremely low-income category. Hispanic households had the second highest proportion of low-income, and middle-income households experiencing at least one of the four housing problems behind Asian and White households respectively.

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

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

Introduction:

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Per HUD, a disproportionate need exists when the percentage of households of any race or ethnicity within a given low to moderate income category is 10% greater than the percentage of all households within that same income category. A total of 235,830 households in Chicago were extremely low-income according to estimates from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey. Of these, 156,215, or 66.2%, experienced at least one of the four housing problems defined as severe, which includes the lack of a complete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, having more than 1.5 persons per room and monthly housing costs exceeding 50% of monthly income. While no percentage of extremely low-income households of any racial or ethnic group experiencing one of the two severe housing problems exceeded the HUD threshold of 10% of the total percentage, American Indian/Alaskan Native and Hispanic households were the highest at 71.2%, and 71.3% respectively.

30%-50% of Area Median Income

A total of 151,260 households in Chicago were low-income. Of these, 55,880, or 36.9% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems defined as severe, lacking complete kitchen and plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room and monthly housing costs exceeding 50% of monthly income. No group of low-income households of any race or ethnicity experiencing at least one of the four severe housing problems exceeded 10% of the total low-income households experiencing at least one of the four severe housing problems. Of low-income households experiencing at least one of the four severe housing problems, American Indian/Alaska Native had the highest percentage at 46.1%. While very close to the HUD defined level of disproportionate need, the total number of American Indian/ Alaska Native households is only 269. These households were followed closely by Asian households at 43.9%. White and Hispanic households were also above the overall category percentage at 39.6% and 37.4%, respectively.

50%-80% of Area Median Income

A total of 168,940 households in Chicago were moderate-income. Of these, 29,250, or 17.3% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems defined as severe, lacking complete kitchen and plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room and monthly housing costs exceeding 50% of monthly income. The percentage of moderate-income Asian households experiencing at least one of the four severe housing problems was the highest at 23.7%. This is 6.4% greater than the percentage of all moderate-income households that experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Per HUD's definition, no moderate-income households have a disproportionate housing need. Hispanic households also had a higher than average housing need with 21.8% reporting one of the two severe housing problems.

80%-100% of Area Median Income

A total of 91,530 households in Chicago were middle income. Of these, 8,610, or 9.45 of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems defined as severe, lacking complete kitchen and plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room and monthly housing costs exceeding 50% of monthly income. No percentage of middle-income households of any racial/ethnic group experiencing at least one of the four severe housing problems exceeded 10% of

the total percentage of all middle-income households experiencing at least one of the two severe housing problems. Therefore, no middle-income household of a specific race/ethnicity had disproportionate need. Asian households were close to meeting the disproportionate need threshold at 17.7%, with Hispanic households also above average with 12.1% reporting one or more of the severe housing problems. No American Indian/Alaska Native, or Pacific Islander household reported to have housing needs at the middle-income level. However, they combine for only 94 total households in this income category.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	156,215	54,525	25,090
White	36,205	11,355	6,075
Black / African American	73,910	27,770	13,140
Asian	7,955	3,195	2,495
American Indian, Alaska Native	370	30	120
Pacific Islander	10	10	10
Hispanic	35,425	11,395	2,865

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	55,880	95,380	0
White	16,050	24,410	0
Black / African American	18,500	36,815	0
Asian	3,030	3,870	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	124	145	0
Pacific Islander	10	15	0
Hispanic	17,325	28,910	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	29,250	139,690	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
White	9,865	46,165	0
Black / African American	6,285	46,620	0
Asian	1,925	6,185	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	315	0
Pacific Islander	0	30	0
Hispanic	10,630	38,145	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,610	82,920	0
White	3,655	34,370	0
Black / African American	1,300	24,135	0
Asian	960	4,450	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	75	0
Pacific Islander	0	19	0
Hispanic	2,565	18,515	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion:

The 2011-2015 CHAS housing problem estimate for the City of Chicago returned 647,560 low to moderate- and middle-income households. Of this total, 249,955 or 38.5% experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems, lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room, and cost burden paying greater than 50% of monthly income on housing costs.

No race/ethnicity household type had a disproportionate need in any of the income categories. American Indian/Alaska Native households came close to the HUD definition of disproportionate need in the low-income category. However, while nearly exceeding 10% of the proportion for all moderate-income households, the estimate of American Indian/Alaska Native households experiencing at least one of the four severe housing problems was only 124 households. With such a small estimate, evaluations must be made with caution. Asian Households at the middle-income level were also close to the 10% threshold of having a disproportionate need.

Although not having a disproportionate need in any of the income categories, American Indian/Alaska Native Asian households had the greatest proportion of households experiencing at least one of the four severe housing problems at 42.1%. Again, caution must be taken when evaluating because American Indian/Alaska Native households make up just over 0.1% of total households at or below 100% of Area Median Income (AMI) Asian households were the second highest with 40.7%. In fact, in the middle-income category, Asian households were less than 2% away from having what is defined as disproportionate housing need. When totaling the raw number of households at or below 100% of AMI, Black/African American Households make up by far the largest group at over 38% of the total in the jurisdiction. They also have the third highest proportion of households experiencing at least one of the severe housing problems at 40.2%. Hispanic Households were close behind with 39.7% of households reporting severe housing problems.

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

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

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	578,805	206,825	223,095	26,705
White	281,860	73,010	65,355	6,350
Black / African American	143,615	65,900	91,155	14,075
Asian	35,375	11,195	11,710	2,660
American Indian, Alaska Native	740	280	495	120
Pacific Islander	145	20	20	10
Hispanic	108,255	53,505	50,825	3,100

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

The estimate of households experiencing cost burden according to the 2011-2015 CHAS data included 1,035,430 households. Of these, 206,825 experienced cost burden and 223,095 experienced severe cost burden. Thus, the proportion of households experiencing cost burden of the jurisdiction as a whole was 19.9% and the proportion of households experiencing severe cost burden of the jurisdiction as a whole was 21.5%.

No race/ethnicity had a disproportionate need with respect to cost burden. With 24.8% of all such households experiencing cost burden, Hispanic households have the highest proportion at 3.9% greater than the proportion of households who experienced cost burden as a whole. Black/African American households also had a proportion that was higher than the jurisdiction as a whole at 20.9%.

As with the 30-50% of income cost burden category, no race/ethnicity had a disproportionate need with respect to severe cost burden higher than 50% of income. However, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Black/African American households experienced severe cost burden at significantly higher rates than the jurisdiction as a whole with 30.2% and 28.9% respectively. These figures were 8.7% and 7.4% greater than the proportion of households who experienced severe cost burden as a whole. Hispanic households also had high rates of severe cost burden with 23.5% reporting paying more than 50% of their income on housing costs.

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

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

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

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

The data presented in the previous sections sufficiently identifies the needs.

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

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

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction:

The City's public housing system is managed by the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA). CHA is the largest owner of rental housing in the City of Chicago, providing homes to more than 60,000 families and individuals, while supporting healthy communities in neighborhoods across the city. CHA oversees more than 14,000 public housing units and administers over 48,000 Housing Choice Vouchers that allow low- income families to rent in the private market.

CHA is a municipal not-for-profit corporation, governed by a Board of Commissioners consisting of ten members, appointed by the Mayor of the City of Chicago. Along with its City of Chicago sister agencies, the Chicago Housing Authority plays a vital role in providing housing opportunities across Chicago through the provision of public housing apartments and the management of Housing Choice Vouchers. CHA's investment in new housing for seniors, veterans and families is transforming the lives of residents through better housing while helping to build stronger communities.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of vouchers in use	0	906	14,552	48,901	6,987	41,104	1,102	620	953

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Alternate Data Source Name:

Chicago Housing Authority, 2018

Data Source

Comments: *Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-Year, and Nursing Home Transition

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	7,251	15,160	13,406	11,667	13,702	11,836	11,534
Average length of stay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	4

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	421	75	2,866	594	2,272	856	139
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	185	7,522	14,619	4,941	9,678	369	24
# of Disabled Families	0	359	5,737	20,253	3,195	17,058	668	199
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	10	839	35,480	1,502	33,703	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:
Chicago Housing Authority, 2018
Data Source
Comments:

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	158	4,138	10,779	1,653	9,126	167	314	188
Black/African American	0	906	23,447	92,872	6,754	86,118	1,332	1,762	1,334
Asian	0	4	1,135	887	694	193	3	2	3
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	3	98	217	26	191	8	5	6
Pacific Islander	0	1	106	82	40	42	0	0	1
Other	0	0	35	156	8	148	0	3	2

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:
Chicago Housing Authority, 2018
Data Source
Comments:

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	98	3,381	9,288	777	8,511	89	297	134
Not Hispanic	0	972	25,536	95,321	8,387	86,934	1,419	1,782	1,396
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Chicago Housing Authority, 2018

Data Source

Comments: *Does not include 437 residents identified as "Unknown Ethnicity"

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

Currently, CHA has 28,057 households with a disabled household member and 893 households who requested disability features from 2014-2018. In addition, there are currently 3,716 households across CHA's waitlists requesting an accessible unit. CHA incorporates Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) into new construction and rehabilitation projects, ensuring that housing is provided for people with disabilities currently residing in CHA housing as well as those on its waiting lists. Whereas most housing authorities provide 5% and 2% of their units to people with mobility and sensory impairments, CHA provides 5.3% and 2.1% respectively. To ensure compliance with the exacting UFAS standards, CHA contracts with a third-party architecture firm to certify all UFAS units.

To date, CHA has 1,751 UFAS-504 Mobility units, 386 UFAS-504 Sensory units and has certified 103 common areas as UFAS accessible. 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, four stories or more and containing 10 or more dwelling units, 20% of the units are mandated to be made adaptable for people with disabilities and CHA works with developers to build the required units. CHA staff, including all Private Property Managers of CHA's public portfolios and all HCV contract vendors have been mandated to attend fair housing and disability trainings.

In the HCV Program, CHA partnered with the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD) to create the first of its kind Modification Fund—a pool of money set aside for the construction and installation of accessibility features for HCV participants. Modifications can include ramps, porch and stair lifts, roll-in showers, widened doorways, accessible sinks and cabinets. All services are performed in accordance with federal, state and municipal accessibility legal requirements.

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

Most CHA households—60,949 (96%) --fall into an AMI category that is considered extremely-low or very-low income. Further, 30,943 households across the Public Housing and Voucher portfolios include only seniors and people with disabilities. CHA considers these families to have the greatest need and the least ability to transition off a subsidy. CHA divides the remaining households into five 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): 15,343 households (24.1%)

At risk (families with an adult who is eligible to work and income from wages between 9% and 30% AMI): 10,116 households (15.9%)

Safe (families with an adult who is eligible to work and income from wages between 31% and 50% AMI): 5,183 households (8.2%)

Stable (families with an adult who is eligible to work and income from wages between 51% and 80% AMI): 1,762 households (2.8%)

Thriving (families with an adult who is eligible to work and income from wages above 80% AMI): 202 households (.32%)

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

Because most CHA households fall into an AMI category that would be considered extremely low/very-low income, their needs for services are typically more extensive than the needs of the population at large. Further, CHA continues to serve at-risk populations in need of greater assistance and supportive services including homeless families and individuals, seniors and people with disabilities who are on fixed incomes. CHA has also implemented special demonstration programs for other at-risk populations, including veterans, survivors of human trafficking and individuals seeking to re-enter the community after prison. However, the number of people on CHA's waitlists demonstrates the continuing need for safe and affordable housing across a wide variety of income and demographic groups.

Discussion:

Public housing is a critical need in Chicago, and the Department of Housing will coordinate and leverage resources with partners such as the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) and the Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA). The City will continue to support and coordinate with CHA's Plan Forward, including how to best utilize DOH and CHA's resources to advance affordability goals throughout the city.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

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

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

2018 PIT Homeless Count

The most recent PIT count and survey of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons in Chicago took place in January 2018. The intent was to produce a comprehensive count and survey of the homeless in Chicago that helps the city to develop a better understanding of: 1) the number of people who are unsheltered on any given night in Chicago, including chronically homeless persons, their housing and service needs; and 2) the number of people sheltered on a given night in Chicago, their housing and service needs.

In 2018, 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 homeless definition does not include individuals or families doubled up in homes or apartments, formerly homeless people living in permanent housing units, those residing in treatment facilities, detention facilities, mental health facilities and/or chemical dependency facilities.

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

Shelter providers that participated in the 2018 count surveyed a 10% random sample of heads of households in each shelter. All providers received training on how to conduct the survey and select a random sample and are instructed to return the surveys within 24 hours of the count. The survey contained questions regarding substance abuse history, mental health history, and demographic data, such as employment status, sources of income, and participation in mainstream benefits.

The PIT Count provides a range of demographic data and information on barriers to housing for households counted each year. Findings from the 2018 count reflect that the largest portion of people homeless are in the 41-60 age range

(35.5%), followed by 25-40 (23.2%), 17 and under (22.3%), over 60 (10.3%) and 18-24 (8.8%). This distribution has remained relatively stable since 2016. When comparing sheltered to unsheltered, the 2018 population closely matched the 2017 count. Unsheltered individuals age 25-40 decreased slightly from 38.1% to 34.7%, while there was a slight increase in persons age 41-60 from 46.7% to 47.4% and over 60 from 10.8% to 12.8%, for age 18-24 there was a slight increase from 4% to 5%, and for age 17 and under there was a slight decrease from 0.3% to 0.1%. Sheltered individuals age 25-40 decreased slightly from 20.2% to 19.4%, over 60 slightly decreased from 10.0% to 9.5%, age 18-24 slightly decreased from 11.2% to 10.1%, persons age 41-60 slightly increased from 29.3% to 31.5%, and age 17 and under slightly increased from 29.2% to 29.6%.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	4,186	1,595	13,392	8,915	8,434	499
Persons in Households with Only Children	7	0	128	123	120	26
Persons in Households with Only Adults	5,583	2,295	4,950	11,640	12,609	744
Chronically Homeless Individuals	1,170	1,269	5,042	2,864	3,045	747
Chronically Homeless Families	184	232	814	545	480	501
Veterans	588	140	1,732	1,079	1,112	592
Unaccompanied Child	595	335	2,339	1,446	1,537	449
Persons with HIV	165	144	766	497	503	828

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

Data Source

Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is:	Has No Rural Homeless
--	-----------------------

Chicago's Continuum of Care, All Chicago, administers the Chicago Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), which is a database that collects specific data on people experiencing homelessness and the housing and homeless services that they receive. The table above reflects the estimated number of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night (sheltered and unsheltered), the estimated number of persons experiencing homelessness each year, the estimated number of persons becoming homeless each year, the estimated number of persons exiting homelessness

each year, and the estimated number of days persons experience homelessness. These are estimates based on the organizations and programs that report data into the Chicago HMIS.

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):

Data included above.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,250	385
Black or African American	5,089	2,277
Asian	69	11
American Indian or Alaska Native	123	26
Pacific Islander	43	14
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	568	198
Not Hispanic	6,071	2,541

Data Source

Comments:

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

Since 2016, the number of homeless veterans decreased by 18% from 601 veterans in 2016 to 494 in 2018. In 2018, the sheltered veterans were 296 (10.3%) and unsheltered veterans were 198 (14.6%). The number of veterans in shelters has diminished due to housing resources available for veterans and the many providers that serve veterans locally including but not limited to, the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, Corporation for Supportive Housing and the Chicago Housing Authority.

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

The 2018 PIT count results show that Black/African Americans were 69.1% of the sheltered homeless population, Whites were 25.4% and other were 5.5%. Survey results also show that Black/African Americans were 73.5% of the unsheltered homeless population, Whites were 22.5%, and other were 4%.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In the 2018 PIT count, 565 families or a total of 1,897 persons in families spent the night in a shelter. These families include an adult with at least one child up to the age of 21. While only a 1 percent decrease from 2017, it is the lowest number of families since Chicago has been conducting counts under the current methodology. Additionally, there were 2,196 sheltered singles (people staying in shelters who were not accompanied by another family member), a 3% increase from the 2017 count. Among the unsheltered single population, there was a 14% decrease of individuals counted on the streets. Overall, the 2018 PIT count results show that the unsheltered homeless population has declined from previous years.

In 2018, both homeless population groups (sheltered and unsheltered) showed decreases in the percent of those reporting incidents of domestic violence. Among sheltered individuals, 9.8% reported domestic violence, a 10.5% decrease from 2017, which was 20.3%. The decrease is slightly larger among unsheltered, where 6.5% reported domestic violence which was down 18% from the 2017 count, which was 24.5%. In 2018, HUD changed its domestic violence survey. In the past, the survey asked about any experience with domestic violence. However, the 2018 survey asked about your immediate situation: Are you being threatened or harmed by someone you know or are you fleeing a violent relationship? As a result, the number of people reporting being a victim of domestic violence was expected to decrease significantly.

Discussion:

In 2002, Chicago was the first major city to create an ambitious Plan to End Homelessness. Our goals were – and continue to be – to prevent homelessness whenever possible and to provide an integrated array of housing and services in an effective and cost-efficient manner for the greatest number of Chicagoans in need.

Ten years later, the City re-committed to creating solutions for the most vulnerable citizens of Chicago with *Chicago's Plan 2.0: A Home for Everyone*. Together, with housing and service providers, city and county government, formerly and currently homeless consumers, business leaders, philanthropic partners, faith communities, and many other committed Chicagoans – the City will build momentum, promote new ideas, and meet the needs of those without stable housing.

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

Introduction:

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

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	12,262
Area incidence of AIDS	337
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	1,208
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	23,835
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	883
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	752

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Alternate Data Source Name:
HIV/STI Surveillance Report 2018

Data Source Comments:

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)	350

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly: According to the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS), there were a total of 453,292 Chicagoans aged 60 and older, representing fifteen percent (15%) of the overall citywide population. This is a significant increase from the census data which reported 391,795 seniors 60 years and above during 2010. As of December 2017, 74,815 or 17.0% of the senior population had incomes below the poverty level during 2017. This is a significant increase from 2010 when 64,361 seniors were below the poverty level in Chicago. Seniors in Chicago are

increasingly faced with limited financial resources. Currently, the annual median income for Chicago households headed by a senior (65 and above) is only \$32,465 and the average Social Security income in elderly households is \$17,057. The average retirement income for seniors 60 and above is only \$31,047. Thus, Chicago seniors are increasingly vulnerable to the rising cost of necessities such as food and housing.

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

Persons with mental health disabilities: CDPH’s Healthy Chicago Survey shows the makeup of the adult populations receiving behavioral health services and the issues they face. Aggregating data from the three annual surveys conducted 2015-17, CDPH estimates that 12.1% of Chicago adults report mild or moderate psychological stress and 4.5% report serious psychological distress. About 10.9% of Chicago adults report taking medication or receiving treatment for a mental health or emotional problem.

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

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults, and stalking: The Illinois Domestic Violence Hotline receives 25,000 calls annually of which 11,556 were from Chicago. The Chicago Police Department responded to over 150,000 domestic related calls in 2018 resulting in 51,604 case reports. The Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) reviews those incidents occurring in three of the most violent Chicago police districts assessing for high-risk. MDT provides follow-up services and case review between the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office in the Domestic Violence Courthouse and service providers. The intent is to support the victim during the prosecutorial phase and improve outcomes that attempt to prevent further violence. Tragically, in 2018 there were 45 domestic-related homicides in Chicago up from 36 the previous year. DFSS’ Family Violence Prevention programs offer supportive services that empower and build self-sufficiency of victims and strengthen their problem-solving capabilities and are provided through the following models: Counseling Services, Legal Advocacy, Legal Services, Resource Information Advocates, Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Centers, and Multi-Disciplinary Team Services for Victims of Domestic Violence

Immigrant community: Chicago’s vibrant economy and available opportunities is a magnet for immigrants from around the world. According to 2017 ACS 5-year estimates, Chicago is home to 563,879 foreign-born residents. The Asian population growth rate, which grew by 16% since 2010, has been the most rapid. In addition, Latinos now comprise 29% of the Chicago’s total population. Also, home ownership within the Latino population grew by approximately 2.2%

between 2010 and 2017. Despite this growth, home ownership continues to be out of reach for many immigrants, particularly those who are homeless and economically distressed.

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

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

Elderly and Persons with physical and/or developmental disabilities: Senior Services works with the Chicago Department of Planning and Development (CDPD) and the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) to expand options for seniors needing affordable housing for seniors. Senior Services also partners with CDPD on housing-related issues affecting seniors, including predatory lending, assistance with home repairs and senior housing studies.

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

Persons with mental health disabilities: Of the Chicago adults who reported serious psychological distress, only 50% reported that they are currently receiving treatment. For those adults who needed mental health treatment in the previous 12 months, 7.2% report that they needed mental health treatment but didn't get it. The reasons—and some people have more than one—were varied:

- 36.6% say they cannot afford treatment.
- 34.8% do not know where to get services.
- 28.7% say their insurance does not cover or does not pay enough for mental health treatment.
- 20.7% do not seek treatment because of the continued stigma of mental illness.
- 10.2% are concerned about being committed to a psychiatric hospital.
- 2.3% of respondents believe no services are available.

DPH provides mental health services for a wide array of clients. If unstable housing or living situation is presented at time of assessment, or anytime throughout treatment, clients are referred to the case manager to determine all case management needs and prioritized accordingly. They will often develop a plan with a client that relates to long-term housing and develop short term goals along the way.

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults, and stalking: DFSS' Family Violence Prevention programs offer supportive services that empower and build self-sufficiency of victims and strengthen their problem-solving capabilities and are provided through the following models: Counseling Services, Legal Advocacy, Legal Services,

Resource Information Advocates, Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Centers, and Multi-Disciplinary Team Services for Victims of Domestic Violence.

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

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

The Chicago Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) is comprised of seven counties—Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kendall, McHenry and Will—with a 2017 estimated population of 7.4 million, representing 58% (7,443,876/12,854,526) of the population of the state of Illinois. Seventy percent (5,238,541) of the overall EMSA population lives in Cook County, while 37% (2,722,586) lives in the city of Chicago.

According to the December 2017 *Illinois HIV/AIDS Monthly Surveillance Update*, there were 38,813 people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Illinois. Of this group, 81% (31,516) resided in the EMSA with a prevalence rate of 423.4 per 100,000. In 2017, the city of Chicago’s PLWHA prevalence rate of 898.9 per 100,000 was 2.1 times that of the EMSA.

From 2016 to 2017, the number of people infected with HIV in the EMSA has declined by almost 17% (from 1,459 to 1,215). During the same period, the total number of people living with PLWHA increased by 2% (30,929 to 31,516) in the Chicago EMSA.

Eighty-one percent (22,796) of PLWHA in the EMSA were male, and 19% (5,265) were female.

Forty-eight percent (13,477) of PLWHA in EMSA were Non-Hispanic Black, 25% (6,949) were White, 20% (5,639) were Hispanic, and 7% (1,996) were other (American Indian/Alaskan Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander; and Multiple) or unknown races.

Of the total PLWHA in the EMSA in 2017, 89% (28,061) were aged 13 years or greater. Of the PLWHA over 13 years of age, approximately fifty-seven percent (15,961) were aged 45 years or older, followed by 20% between the ages of 35-44, 18% (5,063) between the ages of 25-34, and 5% (1,282) between the ages of 13-24.

Among the 28,061 PLWHA aged 13 years and older, male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) was the leading mode of transmission in 58% (16,154) cases. Heterosexual contact was the second leading mode of transmission at 14% (3,962), followed by injection drug use at 9% (2,394) and MSM and IDU at 5% (1,478).

Discussion:

In 2017, the City's HOPWA program provided HIV housing and support services to 1,654 eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS within the EMSA. The 1,654 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 166 HOPWA client's beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are any other members of the household (with or without HIV) who benefitted from the assistance. The beneficiaries have access to support services, except for medical care and treatment. In 2017, 846 HOPWA-eligible individuals received facility-based housing assistance and tenant-based rental assistance, which includes short-term rent, mortgage, and utilities assistance. Of these individuals, 70% were Black/African American; 12% were White, 17% were Latino/Hispanic, and 1% identified as Multi-Racial.

There were 631 male, 171 female and 44 transgender participants. Approximately 15% of male participants were between ages of 18 to 30, 32% of male participants were between ages of 31-50, and 53% were 51 years or older. 13% female participants were between ages of 18 to 30, 46% female participants were between ages of 31-50, and 40% were 51 years or older. 50% transgender participants were between ages of 18 to 30, 40% transgender participants were between ages of 31-50, and 40% were 51 years or older.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

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

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

The 2019-2023 CIP allocates more than \$257 million toward the maintenance, upgrade, or replacement of public facilities. Bond funds account for over 63% (\$163 million) of the allocation. City funds nearly account for 8 percent (\$20 million). Other funds make up 0.5 percent (\$1 million) of the financing; while State funds account for 1.6 percent (\$4 million). Finally, TIF funds are expected to finance 26.9 percent (\$63.4 million) of public facility maintenance, upgrade, and replacements.

How were these needs determined?

Although the City has not identified public facilities as a priority need in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, as the City's infrastructure ages and as needs change, capital programs and priorities may be adjusted. New construction may be required to accommodate increased demand or replace aging facilities while existing infrastructure requires periodic rehabilitation, replacement or other improvements to protect the City's previous investments.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The 2019-2023 Capital Improvement Program allocates more than \$5.6 billion toward the replacement, rehabilitation or expansion of the City of Chicago's infrastructure, sewer and water systems, and greening. Bond funds account for 34.5 percent (\$1.9 billion) of the anticipated revenue. City funds account for 11.9 percent (\$664.9 million). Federal sources will finance 11.4 percent (\$638.3 million). Other funds including private contributions account for 1.7 percent (\$97 million), State funds are expected to finance 27.9 percent (\$1.6 billion) and TIF funds are expected to finance 12.6 percent (\$702 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 via streetlight stabilization work.

How were these needs determined?

The City has an outdated street lighting infrastructure system. Some of the current infrastructure is well past its useful life and has been in place since the 1950s. When the City was doing research to undergo the Chicago Smart Lighting Program (CSLP), the Citywide cost of total estimate was \$2.3 Billion. The \$160M CSLP allocates less than \$50 million for infrastructure stabilization to replace the outdated infrastructure in the City. Funds from federal and state sources, bonds, TIFs, and CDBG are needed to help ensure all citizens of Chicago have safe and effective street lighting in their neighborhoods. Furthermore, as the City’s infrastructure ages and as needs change, capital programs and priorities may be adjusted. Other work that may be required to replace aging infrastructure could be street resurfacing or reconstruction, WPA street replacement, sidewalk repair or reconstruction, water main repair or replacement, sewer main repair or replacement, and maintenance or creations of public parks and community gardens.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

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

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

How were these needs determined?

Historically, the need for public services has been a high priority in Chicago. Citizen input received from annual public hearings 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 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan process, the City administered a survey to Chicago residents and service providers to learn which service areas deserve the most attention. The survey was translated into several languages including Spanish, Polish, and Chinese to ensure non-English speaking Chicagoans had their voices heard.

Based upon survey results, the following percentage of respondents identified these public services as high need:

- Mental Health Services – 87%
- Affordable Rental Housing – 81%

- Homeless Services – 81%
- Youth Services – 76%
- Workforce Services – 69%
- Domestic Violence Resources – 63%

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

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Chicago, like other large cities, continues to face challenges relating to affordable and available housing. The city's housing challenges reflect the different realities that exist across the 77 community areas. Some blocks are dotted with boarded up homes, some are seeing affordable housing becoming much harder to find, and others are experiencing sharply rising prices and the impact of gentrification.

The Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University uses a model to measure the conditions in three broad types of housing markets in Chicago—lower-cost, moderate-cost and high-cost—at the Census tract level across the city. These market types are based on 2016 sales prices of 1-4-unit buildings using formulas that consider the variation in demand for and cost of housing. With this methodology, Chicago's tracts are 26.1% lower-cost, 34.6% moderate-cost and 39.4% high-cost.

Lower-Cost Markets

Chicago's lower-cost areas experienced a decrease in population from 2010 to 2016, including 35,568 African American residents. This loss of residents (including 5,993 moderate income households) is one factor in rising unemployment figures in these communities. Loss of well-paying blue-collar jobs as various sectors of the economy continue to transition is another.

- Median sale price value of single-family home: \$72,892 in 2017, up 8% from \$67,500 in 2000
- Population change: (- 7.3%) between 2010 and 2016
- Residential parcels impacted by foreclosure, 2005-2013: 34.5%
- Change in total housing units: (- 4.3%) between 2010 and 2016
- Sale price per unit for multifamily property, \$13,993 in 2010, \$33,333 in 2017 (+138%)
- Unemployment rate: from 20.4% to 23.3% between 2010 and 2016

Moderate-Cost Markets

Chicago's moderate-cost markets has been largely stable since 2010 specifically regarding the number of residents and total available units. These averages obscure displacement pressure in some communities, though, as gentrification is shifting the demographics and income levels in sections of the North, West and South sides. Moderate-cost markets increased in both Latino and Asian populations between 2000 and 2016.

- Sale price value of single-family home: \$203,933 in 2017, up 63% from \$125,000 in 2000
- Population change: (- 0.4%) between 2010 and 2016
- Residential parcels impacted by foreclosure, 2005-2013: 23.8%
- Change in total housing units: (- 1.7%) between 2010 and 2016
- Sale price per unit for multifamily property, \$30,000 in 2010, \$61,500 in 2017 (+105%)
- Unemployment rate: from 12.4% percent to 12.6% between 2010 and 2016

High-Cost Markets

Of the three market types, only Chicago's higher priced housing markets experienced population growth from 2010 to 2016. In the downtown market, one of the strongest in the city, the number of units, cost of construction and rents have all been steadily increasing during this period. Downtown added 1,500 to 4,500 new condo units annually from 1998 until 2010, according to estimates by Integra Realty Resources. However, since then, rental units have dominated new development which are primarily smaller studio and one-bedroom units.

- Median Sale price of single-family home: \$433,568 in 2017, up 88.5% from \$230,000 in 2000
- Population change: + 5.6% between 2010 and 2016
- Residential parcels impacted by foreclosure, 2005-2013: 13%
- Change in total housing units: +2.6 percent between 2010 and 2016
- Sale price per unit for multifamily property, \$91,905 in 2010, \$159,007 in 2017 (+73%)
- Unemployment rate: from 6.8% percent to 5.7% between 2010 and 2016

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

Introduction:

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

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	306,270	26%
1-unit, attached structure	41,112	3%
2-4 units	358,888	30%
5-19 units	191,438	16%
20 or more units	293,972	25%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,418	0%
Total	1,194,098	100%

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Number of Housing Units

According to 2012-2016 ACS data, there were 1,194,098 housing units in Chicago. Approximately 30% of units were in 2-4-unit buildings while 26% of units consisted of single-unit structures. Properties with 20 or more units were the third largest property types at 25% of the total.

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	4,829	1%	57,239	10%
1 bedroom	35,053	8%	175,394	30%
2 bedrooms	143,456	31%	212,506	36%
3 or more bedrooms	276,551	60%	137,551	24%
Total	459,889	100%	582,690	100%

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Unit Size by Tenure

Units with three or more bedrooms comprised the largest percentage of owner-occupied properties at 60% of the total. This was followed by units with two bedrooms at 31%. Units with no bedrooms comprised the smallest percentage of owner-occupied properties at 1%.

For renters, the percentage of unit size was more evenly spread. Units with two bedrooms comprised 36%, units with 1 bedroom comprised 30% and units with 3 or more bedrooms comprised 24% of renter occupied properties. The percentage of units with no bedrooms was higher for renters than for owners at 10%.

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

The DOH 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 public financing include low-income housing tax credits, federal, state and local funds, Tax Increment Financing (TIF), city-owned land and tax-exempt bonds. In 2018, the City used these sources to create or preserve 8,500 units of affordable housing, including more than 1,200 under the Multi-Family Financing Program. The following funding sources are used to target specific income levels:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level of community impact,

- Demonstrated need for assistance,
- Conformance with City and CDF policy goals,
- Compatibility with NMTC financing structure, and
- Insufficiency of other programs, such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF), as an assistance tool.

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

The Chicago region has experienced a substantial loss in affordable rental units since 2012—approximately 26,000 units, comprising of more than 10 percent of the stock, according to the Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University. In low-cost markets with low values, property owners struggle to maintain their buildings in good condition, and affordable rental housing is lost when buildings fall into disrepair. In markets with higher values, soaring rents have swept into more neighborhoods, shrinking the affordable supply and making it more challenging for low-income families to remain. 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 Compact has established an inventory of buildings with subsidized, affordable units that are in jeopardy of being lost over the next 5 years due to the expiration of affordability agreements and contracts.

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

The City strives to expand affordable housing throughout Chicago using incentives including working collaboratively 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 for those at 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 affordable if they build ten or more units on purchased government owned land.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The Department of Housing’s (DOH) Five-Year Housing Plan, *One Chicago*, was designed to support housing markets throughout the city by creating more localized strategies that fit the needs of each neighborhood. To increase property values in certain neighborhoods, the City is working to streamline the sale of vacant City-owned land. The City has also implemented programs to provide a backstop for the value of buildings that fill the needs of renters with low to moderate income.

The majority of affordable rental housing in the City is Naturally Occurring Affordable Housing (NOAH): units without public subsidy that can be rented at a low market rate. NOAH, particularly two- to four-unit buildings, are vulnerable to threats of deterioration, foreclosure, disinvestment, demolition, conversion to single family homes and rising operating

costs. Although discussion of “affordable housing” typically evokes the idea of subsidized housing—which is a critical source of affordable units—the City continues to explore strategies to keep NOAH affordable.

Discussion:

Chicago’s total population declined 7% between 2000 and 2010 thus reducing the demand for housing through most of the city. However, the demand for affordable rental housing increased, exceeding supply for this type of housing. The gap between supply and the demand for affordable rental housing, is now estimated at nearly 120,000 an increase of 810% over 2007.

Rising demand is changing the housing market in Chicago. The private real estate market is a powerful force, creating and directing billions of dollars in investments and value. Property values are rising across the city, even in many communities that haven’t seen that growth for a long time. Several large, high-profile developments will amplify that impact. There are opportunities to continue to grow Chicago’s population while protecting our current residents, which requires strategies to address the needs of a variety of households and levels of income.

The City works to provide more affordable housing through the Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO). The ARO was originally enacted in 2003 in order to create affordable units in market-rate developments. ARO is triggered whenever a development project receives a zoning change, City land or financial assistance, or is in a downtown Planned Development and includes a residential component containing ten or more units. The Ordinance was significantly strengthened and expanded in 2015 to: establish three development zones in the city reflecting varied housing markets and needs; mandate higher in-lieu fees; and add requirements for creation of affordable units on-site. More recently, several pilot areas have been designated under the program to cover specific neighborhoods that now face accelerated private development and growing displacement pressures.

Maintaining a robust affordable housing market allows the City to protect existing housing cost at a lesser cost than building new housing. That has always been the case and is increasingly so, as the cost of new construction has risen over the last five years. While federal housing budgets have been largely protected from threatened cuts for the next two years, the future is more uncertain, including the renewal of the housing voucher program in 2020. The City has been a careful steward of the funding it has available for affordable housing, particularly looking for ways to leverage private and philanthropic funds with its investments, what will become even more critical in the years to come.

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

Introduction:

Between 2000 and 2010, median household income declined, especially among lower- and middle-income households, making it much more difficult for individuals to buy or rent a home. Between 2010 and 2016 however, that decline was reversed, growing by 8%. During this time the homeownership rate in Chicago has remained low, less than 45% from a peak of 49.9% in 2007. Chicago lost more than 80,000 ownership households from 2007 to 2016 while the number of rental households grew by more than 70,000 units.

Fair Market monthly rents in Chicago are equal to HUD High Home Rents for 0-2-bedroom households. For 3-4-bedroom households, monthly rents are higher than HUD High Home Rents.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2016	% Change
Median Home Value	269,200	225,200	(16%)
Median Contract Rent	760	862	13%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS and 2006-2010 ACS
Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	57,645	16.1%
\$500-999	233,884	50.5%
\$1,000-1,499	162,972	20.0%
\$1,500-1,999	69,996	8.2%
\$2,000 or more	42,790	5.2%
Total	567,287	100.0%

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS
Data Source Comments:

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	55,440	No Data
50% HAMFI	180,520	43,170
80% HAMFI	376,190	120,235
100% HAMFI	No Data	173,710
Total	612,150	337,115

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	879	1,014	1,180	1,501	1,794
High HOME Rent	879	1,014	1,180	1,420	1,564
Low HOME Rent	741	793	952	1,100	1,227

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Despite improvements, affordable housing continues to be in high need throughout Chicago, but not enough supply exists to keep up with the demand. As Chicago's economy and housing markets have changed over the last decade, a gap in the availability of rental housing has grown. According to estimates by the Institute for Housing Studies (IHS) at DePaul University, in 2012 Chicago had a deficit of roughly 111,000 affordable units (rent for less than 30 percent of the income of someone earning 150 percent of the poverty level). By 2016 the citywide deficit had grown to more than 119,000 units, reflecting changes both in supply and demand. Between 2007 and 2016, Chicago saw its renter household population increase by 88,000 households. This increase was driven primarily by an increase in low-income renters, who now comprise more than half of all rental households. The growing gap between demand for and supply of affordable rental housing puts upward pressure on rents and contributes to more low-income renters paying a higher share of their income towards rent.

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

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

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

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

levels in development projects. Layering funding sources from a variety of funders helps the City create affordable housing in many rental markets at various income levels.

Discussion:

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

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

Introduction:

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

Definitions

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

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

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	153,165	33%	269,031	46%
With two selected Conditions	5,165	1%	18,521	3%
With three selected Conditions	188	0%	1,150	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	44	0%
No selected Conditions	301,371	66%	293,944	50%
Total	459,889	100%	582,690	99%

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	48,302	11%	51,740	9%
1980-1999	33,717	7%	58,693	10%
1950-1979	188,369	41%	217,117	37%
Before 1950	189,501	41%	255,140	44%
Total	459,889	100%	582,690	100%

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

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	377,870	82%	472,257	81%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	52,655	11%	79,590	14%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS Data and 2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments: Source: 2012-2016 ACS Data (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children Present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	80,235	73,281	153,516
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	73,281	73,281
REO Properties	243	221	464
Abandoned REO Properties	0	221	221

Table 38 - Vacant Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments: *Following Lincoln Institute of Land Policy's report, "The Empty House Next Door", which considers units categorized "Other vacant" as neglected or abandoned. <https://www.lincolnst.edu/sites/default/files/pubfiles/empty-house-next-door-full.pdf> *REO properties were calculated based on findings from ATOMM Data Solutions showing 0.3% of Illinois vacant units in 2017 were REO. <https://www.attomdata.com/news/risk/2017-u-s-residential-vacant-property-zombie-foreclosure-report/>

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

There is a strong need for owner and rental household rehabilitation in the city of Chicago. Approximately 33% of homeowners and 46% of renters have reported at least one major condition or problem on their property in need of repair. Since over 40% of homes and rental units were built before 1940 these problems will continue to worsen and the number of homes needing repair assistance will likely increase.

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

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

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

Discussion:

More than 56% of Chicago households are renters, and homeownership is not desired or financially feasible for many families. Affordable, safe and desirable rental housing is a bedrock of communities and Chicago as a whole. Yet many neighborhoods are still feeling the impact of the housing crisis that began in 2008, including the loss of two- to four-unit buildings, deferred maintenance, and foreclosures and vacant buildings. The City has worked to address the consequences of the decline in market values and capital for investment.

Empty and blighted properties depress local property values, attract crime and trigger a cycle of neighborhood disinvestment and deterioration and continue to dot the landscape of low-cost markets. Over the past decade, the City and its partners have pursued various strategies to acquire and rehab vacant and abandoned properties, particularly those impacted by foreclosure, into productive and affordable units. These programs include the pilot Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Purchase-Rehab and the Troubled Buildings Initiative, which together have preserved over 17,000 homes.

The City has a long and strong track record of working closely with government partners such as the Chicago Housing Authority and Illinois Housing Development Authority, and with local lenders and Community Development Financial Institutions to fund affordable rental housing projects across the city. An equally strong network of affordable housing developers works to ensure the construction and long-term success of these units.

Chicago's housing stock is old, with 54% of homes built before 1950. Many of the buildings that have not been appropriately maintained, renovated or repaired have home-based hazards that put families at risk of serious health problems. A significant housing-related health threat in some homes is childhood lead poisoning, often caused by ingesting and breathing in lead-based paint dust. Housing hazards are often related to poverty. Families living in or near poverty have fewer affordable options and can end up in housing that is less likely to be maintained, with poor insulation, broken windows and inefficient wiring. This leads to higher utility costs, which make it even harder to afford remediation of the health hazards.

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

Introduction:

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

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	987	16,685	51,358	7,952	43,267	1,293	600	989
# of accessible units			1,162						
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:
Chicago Housing Authority, 2018
Data Source
Comments:

Describe the supply of public housing developments and 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's Public Housing portfolio includes 16,431 units across more than 100 properties and four scattered site areas. This includes units that are occupied (approximately 90%); units that are vacant but available for occupancy/leasing (CHA's vacancy rate is calculated based on this); and offline units, which are not available for occupancy/leasing for a variety of HUD-approved reasons such as pending demolition/disposition, ADA modification, routine or major capital maintenance, non-dwelling use on-site employee use, relocation resources, and pending redevelopment. CHA public housing properties are inspected regularly. The frequency of inspections varies by property based on 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 78 out of 100.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
1633 W Madison St	54
3030 W 21st Pl	58
4030 S Lake Park Ave	95
ABLA	65
Ada S. Dennison-McKinley	84

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Alfreda Barnett Duster	99
Altgeld/Murray	69
Armour Square	60
Bridgeport Homes	66
Britton Budd	90
Casa Queretaro	58
City Gardens	NA
Clybourn 1200	NA
Coleman Place	96
Dearborn Homes	97
Domain Lofts	86
Dorchester	90
Edith Spurlock Sampson	59
Ella Flagg Young	45
Flannery	88
Fountain View	37
Francis Cabrini Rowhouses	86
Frank Lowden Homes	56
Gwendolyn Place	87
Hansberry Square	89
Hilliard Family-Holsten P1	70
Hilliard Family-Holsten P2	63
Hilliard Senior-Holsten P1	63
Hilliard Senior-Holsten P2	95
Horner-Westhaven	67
Irene McCoy Gaines	94
Jackson Square at West End	57
Jazz on the Boulevard	94
Julia Lathrop Homes	25
Kenmore	99
Keystone Place	94
Lake Parc Place	95
Lake Park Crescent	75
Lake Park Crescent 1A FS	79
Langston	90
Lawndale Gardens	81
Lidia Pucinska	48
Mahalia Jackson	93
Mahalia Place	88

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Maria Diaz Martinez	66
Mary Hartwell Catherwood	90
Mary Jane Richardson-Jones	46
Mohawk North	91
North Town Village	93
North Town Village II	83
Oakwood Shores 1A	81
Oakwood Shores 1B	76
Oakwood Shores 2A	90
Oakwood Shores 2B	99
Oakwood Shores Phase 2C	92
Oakwood Shores Phase 2D	83
Old Town Square	80
Old Town Village West	77
Orchard Park	75
Park Boulevard 1B	95
Park Boulevard 2A	72
Park Boulevard 2B	99
Park Douglas	81
Parkside Condo	91
Parkside Condo Phase 1B	54
Parkside of Old Town Phase 2A	86
Parkside Phase 2B	92
Pomeroy	99
Presbyterian Homes	N/A
Quincy	62
Renaissance North	63
Roosevelt Square	94
Roosevelt Square Phase II	92
Rosenwald Courts	N/A
Savoy Square	86
Scattered Sites Region 1	48
Scattered Sites Region 2	81
Scattered Sites Region 3	73
Scattered Sites Region 4	79
Shops and Lofts at 47th	98
St. Edmunds Oasis	N/A
St. Edmunds Meadows	90
Sterling Park	N/A

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Sullivan Station	77
The Pershing	67
Trumbull	64
Washington Park	66
Wentworth Gardens	50
West End	95
West End Phase 2	71
Westhaven Park	56
Westhaven Park Phase 2B	80
Westhaven Park Phase 2C	98
WHP Tower	84
Wicker Park	91
Zelda Ormes	55

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

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

CHA's Public Housing portfolio is vast and includes several new and recently constructed properties as well as aging properties. CHA is committed to ensuring that all its housing stock is maintained to the highest standards. Since 2011, CHA has spent more than \$560 million to upgrade and modernize thousands of units and buildings, including upgrades, life safety improvements and repairs at senior properties; renovations at scattered site properties; elevator modernization and other capital improvements projects across the portfolio. This work is ongoing, and CHA will continue to monitor the condition of its properties and make investments in capital improvements across its portfolio over the next five years.

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

CHA offers its residents a variety of case management and workforce development services focused on four goals: increasing economic independence; increasing earning power; developing academic achievement; and increasing stability and quality of life. These programs include, but are not limited to, the Choose to Own Homeownership Program; the Family Self-Sufficiency program; Family-Centered Coaching for public housing families; enrollment at City Colleges of Chicago; college scholarships; job training; educational and recreational activities for youth; and care coordination and activities for senior residents.

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

Introduction:

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

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year-Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	1,633	1	692	2,976	5
Households with Only Adults	1,970	0	323	3,070	27
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	2,942	0
Veterans	75	12	191	2,359	15
Unaccompanied Youth	124	0	160	32	4

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:

All Chicago

Data Source

Comments:

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

Mainstream Networks provide 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. Since the passage of the Affordable Care Act in 2010 and the expansion of Medicaid in the State of Illinois in 2014, many households are now insured and seek preventative, long-term health, and mental health care through the Cook County Health and Hospital System and other Coordinated Care Entities. Through delegate agency partners, the City of Chicago's DFSS provides job readiness training, industry specific training, and transitional jobs to homeless individuals.

In coordination with the Continuum of Care, the City through DFSS is the primary funder of emergency and interim shelters 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 assists 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, Community Services Block Grant, Illinois Department of Human Services' Emergency and Transitional Housing Program, and local funding).

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

Outreach Coordinator

The purpose of the Outreach Coordination model is to provide services to build collaboration between partners including outreach and housing providers to assist households in the process of being assessed and connected to housing partners for youth, singles, and families. The coordinated entry – outreach coordinator is the liaison between outreach providers and selected households matched to a permanent supportive housing provider to expedite housing placement.

Drop-in Center/Outreach

The drop-in centers provide low demand, site services. The sites are safe daytime spaces for those who are literally homeless residing in emergency shelter or tenuously housed. These spaces will meet the needs of households experiencing homelessness. Drop in centers will coordinate services with outreach, shelter or housing providers. Youth drop in centers (age 18-24) provide a safe space for homeless youth that meets their basic needs. The Centers will conduct a housing assessment to provide services and referrals.

Outreach provides services to reconnect homeless persons to need social supports. Activities range from low-demand basic services and needed support to reconnect persons to necessary services. Outreach teams can provide services either during the day or overnight.

Permanent Supportive Housing including Safe Havens

The goal of Permanent Supportive Housing Support Services (including Safe Havens) is to help individuals maintain residential stability in permanent housing. Permanent Supportive Housing Support Services (PSHSS) achieves this goal by providing wrap-around supportive services for persons who are formerly homeless and residing in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) or Safe Haven facilities. By providing wrap-around supportive services with no time limits, PSHSS programs break the cycle of housing instability by providing participants who have a hard time maintaining housing with a platform to improve their well-being. Supportive services are a critical component of the PSH and Safe Haven housing models – in order to “meet clients where they are,” services should be tailored to each client’s unique situation. These comprehensive services include providing or connecting clients through referrals/linkages to essential physical and mental health services, employment services, access to benefits, and other community services as appropriate.

Safe Havens are special open-stay, on-demand, and service-enriched programs for a more specific sub-population: chronically homeless, hard-to-engage persons with severe mental illness or dual disorders (mental illness/substance abuse disorder). Participants have been living unsheltered and are not currently engaged in housing or systems of care and have been previously unwilling or unable to participate in services.

Youth Intentional Housing Supports

The goal of Youth Intentional Housing Support is to quickly house youth experiencing housing insecurity while providing the support needed to remain stably housed and build a foundation for success in the future. The building blocks for success include connection to benefits, education and employment support, legal aid, leadership opportunities, and links to physical and mental health care. Under the umbrella of Youth Intentional Housing Support, the DFSS Homeless Services Division seeks to provide supportive services to participants in Youth Intentional Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Transitional Housing (TH). Youth Intentional PSH is a non-time-limited, specialized age- and service-appropriate version of Permanent Supportive Housing for youth with complex needs. Like adult PSH, these programs target youth who experience multiple barriers to housing and are unable to maintain housing stability without supportive services. Youth Intentional TH is a time-limited housing model focused on building a support system for young people while they transition into self-sufficiency. This model has a focus on developing life skills and staying in school or securing work. Both models seek to provide young people, with a variety of unique needs, with appropriate housing interventions to help them transition into permanent housing or remain permanently housed.

Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelters are low-demand facilities designed to remove individuals from the imminent danger of being on the street. Basic shelters provide a safe environment with a place to sleep and access to meals/kitchen and modest amenities (e.g. showers, hygiene products). Basic emergency shelters offer limited to no case management but are expected to provide critical connections for clients into the broader homeless services system that can help put an individual on the pathway to housing. Most importantly, these shelters should ensure Coordinated Entry System (CES)

housing assessments are completed for all clients (either directly or through referral to another agency) and be able to provide basic information and linkages to other resources (e.g. drop-in or day centers, individualized case management, clinical service providers). If appropriate for the population served, these shelters might also engage in diversion efforts. Emergency shelters can be either 12-hour overnight shelters or shelters open for 24-hours.

Interim Shelter

Interim shelters build on the elements of basic needs and system connections in pursuit of the primary goal of quickly moving households into appropriate and stable permanent housing. Interim shelters can provide a variety of services and/or linkages dedicated to re-housing clients as quickly as possible. They are open 24-hours with assigned bunks/beds and offer a broader range of amenities (e.g. showers, storage and laundry). Interim Shelters provide high-quality, case management focused on housing placement and increasing income. Case management approaches reflect best practices in the field including individualization, strengths-based approaches, client-driven goal setting, and providing patient and consistent support. Interim shelters also ensure access to other services (through direct provision or linkages to other providers and community resources) that can address client needs and support their journey into housing including but not limited to: benefits screening, physical and mental health services, substance abuse treatment, employment/job readiness services. Interim Shelters should strive to provide these services and linkages in a coordinated, client-centered manner. Interim Shelters serving families should also meet the needs of children including appropriate connections to care and education (e.g. children over 5 are attending school; children under the age of 5 are connected to appropriate developmental screenings, early childhood education programs, and other childcare resources). Once clients are housed, shelters ensure they are connected to other local community resources that can provide ongoing support to ensure they remain housed.

Mobile Crisis Response and Shelter Referral

The Mobile Crisis Response and Shelter Referral Program (previously called “Mobile Outreach Human Services”) serves as a critical entry point and referral into the social services system for residents in need of in-depth, comprehensive services that address and resolve problems such as homelessness, substance abuse, and domestic violence. The mobile crisis response and shelter referral responds to non-life-threatening requests for assistance citywide and coordinates referrals to shelter and other appropriate services.

Rapid Rehousing Program Coordinator

The Rapid Rehousing (RRH) program rapidly transition individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness to permanent housing, thus preventing subsequent shelter entrance and future instability. These services include providing financial assistance for up to a year, housing and stabilization services, and helping households develop a plan to retain and maintain their housing.

Homeless Prevention Assistance

The Homelessness Prevention Assistance Program goal is to reduce the number of individuals and families who ultimately become homeless. The services provide Chicago residents at risk of losing their current housing with financial assistance and supportive services including but not limited to legal representation, housing stabilization, and relocation assistance.

Rental Assistance Program Manager

The Rental Assistance Program's goal is to reduce the number of individuals and families who ultimately become homeless by quickly providing those at risk of losing their current housing with short-term rental assistance through DFSS' network of six Community Service Centers (CSCs). The role of the Rental Assistance Program Manager is to: 1) Conduct housing inspections within 3-5 days of receiving request from DFSS CSCs; and 2) Coordinate with DFSS CSCs to provide rental assistance check payments to property owners/managers within 5 days of receiving a request and property passed inspection. The target population includes individuals or families who are at immediate risk of becoming homeless because of their inability to make their rent payment

Veteran Homelessness

The DFSS and the CoC partner with the Jesse Brown VA Medical Center (VAMC) and other veteran-serving programs to connect veterans experiencing homelessness with housing and service resources. Since 2015, when the City launched its Ending Veteran Homelessness Initiative, the VA has matched Veterans to Veteran-specific housing resources through the CoC's Coordinated Entry System. 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. DFSS funds 50 units of permanent supportive housing for Veterans. Jesse Brown VAMC also operates a Community Resource and Referral Center (CRRC) where many CoC services are co-located. The VA's street outreach staff collaborate with DFSS and other CoC outreach teams to make rapid connections to resources when homeless Veterans are identified. Additionally, DFSS community service centers have two identified veteran services centers where they provide employment, benefit and housing information and assistance.

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

Introduction:

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

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	352
PH in facilities	285
STRMU	47
ST or TH facilities	194
PH placement	0

Table 42– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Alternate Data Source Name:

HOPWA CAPER & Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Data Source Comments:

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, 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. The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD)'s Disability Resource Unit (DRU) provides a variety of services intended to assist individuals with disabilities in obtaining needed services. Major functions of this unit include information and referral services, advocacy, short term counseling, and practical assistance. The DRU also encompasses the Independent Living Program (ILP) and Personal assistance and Homemaker services (PA/HMS). Assistance from the ILP continues to be provided to each person for as long as there is a need. The overall objective is to increase or at least maintain an individual's ability to continue to live as independently as possible.

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

The Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) Division of Mental Health provides a safety net for residents who have few or no resources to pay for outpatient mental health services. Supportive services are provided to adults who are seriously mentally ill, who may be discharged from the State inpatient psychiatric hospital, are homeless, are undocumented or are referred by a family or friend. The mental health clinics would refer any persons returning from mental and physical health institutions that require supportive housing to the Department of Family and Support Services network of supportive housing programs. For DPH clients being released from in-patient care, therapists or case managers work with the social worker at the hospital to ensure that supportive housing is secured at the time of discharge. Supportive housing arrangements are made through various mechanisms.

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

DFSS domestic violence services such as counseling, 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. At the Domestic Violence Courthouse, DFSS programs assist survivors as they navigate the process of seeking Orders of Protection. Resource and Information Advocates, Legal Advocates and attorneys assist hundreds of victims every day. The Multi-Disciplinary Team responds to Chicago Police Department incidents providing services to victims and engages them to pursue prosecution with the assistance of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. Further, the Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange programs helps custodial parents and their children conduct visits or exchange with the other parent in a controlled and safe environment.

DFSS 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 thousands of 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. Additionally, the Ombudsman program and Well-Being Task force identifies seniors in need of services.

Seniors identified at risk due to isolation, mental illness, dual diagnosis, self-neglect, or who are frail are connected to the DFSS Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) program for access to community-based services and supports to help them stay in their homes as long as possible. Some of these services and supports include in-home counseling, mental health services, in-home medical care, friendly visiting, home health orders, money management, medication monitoring, telephone reassurance, escort service, transportation assistance, benefit advocacy assistance, respite, small home modifications, home delivered meals, chore services and other in-home services, such as homemaker services or emergency home response systems. The recipients of these critical services are usually in the greatest social, physical and economic need, are minorities, and/or have incomes below poverty.

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

This is not applicable to Chicago.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Often public policies created to revitalize communities and increase economic development have a negative impact on affordable housing. In response, the City has implemented many affordable housing programs and incentives. The Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO) applies to residential developments of 10 or more units and requires developers to set aside 10% of residential units as affordable housing or contribute to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. For projects receiving financial assistance from the City, 20% of the units must be affordable. 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 will be the original purchase price plus a percentage of the market appreciation, which in most cases, will be priced below market.

Chicago is increasingly attracting new and relocated businesses, highly skilled and well-educated residents, and new housing development—positive, encouraging news and a source of resources for both the local economy and municipal programs. In 2000, 18.7% of the city's households earned more than \$100,000 annually. By 2016 that figure had risen to 26.2%. Massive new developments proposed in several parts of the city will create what are essentially new neighborhoods over the next few decades. The City of Chicago is aware, however, that this growth could also have unintended negative impacts. New development can disrupt existing communities and displace residents. Increasingly, many of Chicago's working-class families and individuals, the bedrock of the City's middle-class, are finding housing expensive and homeownership more difficult to achieve.

Any plan for housing in Chicago must consider the history of racial discrimination and policies that allowed for and advanced that disparity. The map of today's Chicago is a result, in many ways, of systemic segregation through restrictive covenants, redlining, block busting and disinvestment. Most recently, the foreclosure crisis has been particularly damaging to African American and Latino households and in low- and moderate-income communities. This history has left parts of the city thriving, while other communities continue to struggle.

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

Introduction:

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

The Chicago metropolitan economy is large and diverse. With a 2016 gross regional product (GRP) of approximately \$570 billion, the region ranks third among U.S. metro areas according to the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP). The region has consistently outperformed the U.S. average and many peer cities in productivity, income, and wages. It is the only inland American metropolitan area with a global footprint, and the only metro area in the developed world that is projected to grow into a new “megacity” region by 2030.

Its historical strengths in manufacturing, transportation, and trade remain a significant part of the industrial base, while corporate headquarters and an array of “knowledge economy” industries (e.g., IT, scientific, and technical services) and advanced business services (e.g., finance, law, accounting) have grown in prominence in recent decades. Business growth has continued to increase at a steady pace since the last recession. Current businesses have renewed licenses at a consistent rate of approximately 60 percent over the past few years, including in 2018. Similarly, new business license applications were consistent with prior years with just under 8,000 new applications in 2018. The first half of 2019 saw slight growth in total applications, indicating a stable business environment.

Continued low inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), combined with low borrowing rates, have contributed to strong economic growth in the Chicago region. The Bureau for Economic Analysis reported that in 2017, the most recent year for which data is available, the Chicago metro gross domestic product grew by 3.36 percent. Additionally, the City’s total sales tax collections continue to increase, reflecting improved State application and collection of sales tax rates applied to goods purchased online and sales growth occurring in retail establishments located in the City.

The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics released quarterly employment data showing the Chicago metropolitan area as gaining more jobs in the first six months of 2019 than any other metro area in the country except New York City. The City’s unemployment rate declined to 4.1 percent in the first quarter of 2019, nearing the national rate of 3.8 percent. The City’s total labor force has remained consistent at 1.3 million.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	720	203	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	114,861	126,167	11	10	-1

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Construction	21,353	22,933	2	2	0
Education and Health Care Services	247,130	257,077	23	21	-2
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	720	203	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	114,861	126,167	11	10	-1
Construction	21,353	22,933	2	2	0
Education and Health Care Services	247,130	257,077	23	21	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	87,989	139,960	8	11	3
Information	28,541	41,097	3	3	0
Manufacturing	72,752	59,424	7	5	-2
Other Services	41,996	53,589	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	210,200	278,376	20	23	3
Public Administration	49,895	55,036	5	4	-1
Retail Trade	95,939	90,053	9	7	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	50,798	73,209	5	6	1
Wholesale Trade	42,654	37,830	4	3	-1
Total	1,064,828	1,234,954	--	--	--

Table 43 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:

2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Data Source

Comments:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	1,449,108
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	1,289,793
Unemployment Rate	10.90
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	28.68
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	8.90

Table 44 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	213,051
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,164
Service	259,269
Sales and office	292,939
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	66,055
Production, transportation and material moving	165,178

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	481,054	40%
30-59 Minutes	533,333	44%
60 or More Minutes	193,361	16%
Total	1,207,748	100%

Table 46 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

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	115,673	19,450	87,072
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	206,215	33,610	93,476
Some college or associate degree	262,178	32,563	75,099
Bachelor's degree or higher	513,729	21,951	65,852

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	5,182	17,583	27,547	62,650	50,979
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	37,809	29,656	28,123	56,636	36,596
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	72,422	89,440	84,660	159,247	87,246
Some college, no degree	110,415	91,081	65,585	121,252	50,153
Associate degree	11,400	27,536	24,293	40,248	12,199
Bachelor's degree	45,240	178,445	86,366	100,873	33,680
Graduate or professional degree	4,440	92,524	66,015	77,517	34,246

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,023
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,632
Some college or associate degree	31,545
Bachelor's degree	54,058
Graduate or professional degree	69,204

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

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

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

- Education and Health Care Services with 21% of jobs
- Professional, Scientific, Management Services with 23% of jobs
- Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate with 11% of jobs
- Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations with 10% of jobs
- Retail Trade with 7% of jobs

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Based on the Business Sector analysis above, Chicago’s business community lacks a qualified workforce for approximately 14% of the available jobs in the City. The business sectors of Finance, Insurance and Real Estate have a 37% gap where the Construction sector has only an 7% gap. World Business Chicago (WBC), a partner of the City of Chicago, also found that Chicago has the most diversified economy in the United States.

In 2018, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) adopted their newest comprehensive regional plan, ON TO 2050. The plan states that Metropolitan Chicago needs to improve opportunities for employment and robust economic output while taking deliberate steps to ensure prosperity for all. These goals -- economic opportunity and growth -- are inextricably linked. As our prolonged slow growth continues to lag behind peer regions, lower- and moderate-income residents are leaving to seek economic opportunity elsewhere. Fully utilizing our region’s human capital is essential to creating a resilient, innovative region. Sustaining broad economic growth requires improving the region’s business environment to enable industries and workers alike to compete globally and prosper locally.

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

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

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

The Department of Planning and Development administers numerous business assistance and financial incentive programs on behalf of local companies. The DPD’s economic development initiatives include a wide spectrum of financial assistance programs, business development efforts, and related quality-of-life endeavors for local neighborhoods. The programs and incentives are offered to commercial, retail, industrial and non-profit organizations that are retaining and adding jobs for community residents. Assistance includes grants, tax reductions, loans, land-write downs, fee waivers and other forms of business aid. DPD also provides funding to delegate agencies whose objectives include small business development, site development or area-wide marketing, maintenance and management within a specified commercial business district.

World Business Chicago leads the City's business retention, attraction and expansion efforts, raises Chicago's position as a premier global business destination, and guides implementation of the Plan for Economic Growth & Jobs. WBC,

chaired by Mayor Lori Lightfoot, is a public-private, nonprofit partnership that fosters private sector growth and jobs through the advancement of a business-friendly environment that attracts world class talent.

With three primary goals in mind— reducing costs, improving services and engaging the business community—Chicago’s Mayor and the County of Cook’s President together formed the largest nonprofit managed Local Workforce Investment Act (LWIA) in the nation, The Partnership. Created in 2012, The Partnership has been charged with broadening the reach of workforce services for employers and job seekers alike within both Cook County and the City of Chicago. As the largest workforce development system in the nation, The Partnership has helped place more than 60,000 individuals in employment, collaborated with more than 2,000 employers and administers more than \$300 million in federal and philanthropic funds. The Partnership’s network of 53 community-based organizations, 10 American Job Centers, and sector-driven workforce centers serve 132 municipalities. Since its introduction, The Partnership has implemented numerous policy changes to align occupational training services with current and projected business needs. Through its Business Relations and Economic Development team, The Partnership has amplified private sector awareness of the region’s workforce resources and has led to deeper business engagement.

Focusing on the region’s labor market, The Partnership provides training, business services, career coaching and data analysis, in the following high-growth and high-demand industries:

- Business and Professional Services
- Healthcare
- Retail, Culinary, and Hospitality
- Information Technology
- Manufacturing
- Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics
- Construction

In addition, the City Colleges of Chicago, as Chicago’s community college system, provides high-quality, affordable higher education to tens of thousands of Chicago’s residents each year and serves as a critical bridge from our high school system to further college and careers with the goal of developing Chicago’s workforce in a demand-driven and targeted manner. City Colleges of Chicago launched a reform initiative in 2010, a collaborative effort to review and revise CCC programs and practices to ensure students leave CCC college-ready, career-ready, and prepared to pursue their life's goals.

Since the launch of those initiatives, City Colleges has more than doubled its graduation rate and number of degrees awarded, and seen increases in transfer, adult education transitions, remedial transitions, and more. In that same time, City Colleges has saved \$70 million, undertook a \$545 million capital plan, and posted balanced budgets with no increase in property taxes.

Over more than one hundred years, City Colleges has transformed the lives of more than one million students through education. City Colleges of Chicago aims to ensure the success of every student and serve as an economic engine for the City of Chicago.

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

The 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.

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

Given its slowed growth, metropolitan Chicago must capitalize on the full potential and productivity of its human capital by collaborating at the front lines of our complex adult education and training systems. Recent demographic trends suggest the region will face obstacles to sustain a diverse, adaptive, skilled workforce. As the region's economic progress has slowed in recent years, so has its population growth, gaining just 0.65 percent during 2010-16. Our labor force -- residents who are 16 years or older and either working or actively seeking work -- declined by approximately 52,000 workers between 2008-16 and is aging rapidly. Population growth is both a condition and a consequence of economic prosperity, as residents choose where to live based on their perceptions of economic opportunity and quality of life. Slow population growth can burden the regional economy with a narrower tax base, fewer job opportunities, and a smaller labor pool.

Because the global economy is changing at an accelerated scale, scope, and speed, our workforce and education systems must become more flexible and effective at building the region's workforce. As skill demands have shifted, higher levels of post-secondary training -- as well as additional training throughout a career -- have become necessary for individuals to succeed in the job market. According to the 2016 ACS, about 40% of Chicago residents age 25 and older (39.4 percent) had an Associate degree or higher in 2016, including more than 700,000 residents with a bachelor's degree or higher. Maintaining a skilled workforce can translate to improved economic security for residents and a

competitive advantage for the region.

Employment and demographic trends, demand for skills, and economic inequality are changing the demands placed on workers, as well as on adult education and training programs. Technological advancements are augmenting work in most occupations and at all skill levels, altering how workers use their time and conduct tasks. Residents increasingly need to earn additional post-secondary training to enter the workforce and continuously enhance their skills over time to stay in the workforce. Applicants increasingly need to demonstrate improved problem solving, literacy, numeracy, professional, and communication skills to be competitive in the job market. Workers increasingly need to interact adeptly with technology to anticipate, identify, and resolve problems. Employers often struggle to accommodate workers with disabilities in diverse job locations and employment arrangements.

These trends deepen concerns that technological advances, industry shifts, and other macro issues could exacerbate existing trends toward “job polarization”. Since 1980, relative demand for labor has been concentrated in either low-skilled (e.g., personal services or food production) or high-skilled jobs (management and professional occupations), accompanied by an erosion of those in the middle. Technology has helped to automate or streamline many repetitive tasks, while augmenting higher skilled jobs. The profile of a middle-income job -- traditionally in middle-skilled construction, production, or clerical roles -- has shifted toward occupations that require more training. Many workers in the Chicago region face the prospect of more training requirements for fewer middle-skill, middle-wage jobs in occupations dramatically different from those of the past. These economic realities have contributed to a decline in real median household income nationwide and a 4.9 percent decline in the Chicago metropolitan area during 1989-2016.

Recent studies also show that economic mobility is declining for many Americans: Children’s prospects of eventually earning more than their parents have fallen in America from above 90 percent for those born in 1940 to near 50 percent for those born in the early 1980s. In other words, fewer than half of millennials are likely to earn more than their parents. An analysis of economic data demonstrates that declines in economic mobility are more concentrated in the middle class, the industrial Midwest, and regions with higher existing levels of economic inequality, like Michigan and Illinois. The cumulative effect of income inequality also hinders the growth and resilience of urban U.S. counties in the face of future economic uncertainty. Between 2006-10, income inequality was one of the most effective ways of predicting a county’s risk of entering a recession. Existing disparities -- particularly by race and ethnicity -- further erode the region’s human capital when all residents cannot fully contribute to and benefit from the regional economy. Instead, regions can experience more robust and longer periods of growth if residents have equitable access to economic opportunity.

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

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

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

As LWIA partner and recipient of WIA funds, the CCC serves as a key player in the local workforce system. The College to Careers (C2C) Program forges partnerships between City Colleges and industry leaders to better align City Colleges' curricula with the demand in growing fields. These partnerships provide City Colleges' students access to real-world experience via teacher-practitioners, internships and top-notch facilities, and offer City Colleges' students and graduates a first pass at job opportunities. City Colleges has made significant strides in terms of the number of students earning credentials of economic value by realigning occupational programs to better correspond to market demands. DFSS also funds workforce training initiatives, that are linked and coordinated with the larger WIA system, that help Chicago residents access job readiness training, career counseling, vocational skills training, job placement services and other workforce services. The goal of these services is to improve the employment outcomes of Chicagoans and to meet the skill and workforce needs of Chicago's employers. Services are tailored to the needs of populations that experience multiple barriers to employment, including returning citizens with prior felony backgrounds (ex-offenders), homeless persons or those at-risk of being homeless, residents with limited English proficiency, and low- income/low-skilled individuals. DFSS supports four workforce training models:

1. Employment preparation and placement
2. Industry-Specific training
3. Subsidized work experience
4. Community re-entry centers

In addition, DPD administers the TIFWorks program which stimulates business success by funding workforce training costs for companies located in tax increment financing (TIF) districts. With TIFWorks support, businesses can become better equipped to improve performance and productivity, expand product lines and gain new customers. Businesses benefit from training programs that can help develop and expand product lines, adapt to new technologies and equipment, comply with occupational or industry regulations, expand into new markets, and promote growth and increase profit. Eligible businesses are those located in, expanding into, or relocating to an eligible TIF district. Since 2008, TIFWorks has provided \$21 million in TIF funds to 511 business for the training of 10,000 incumbent employees and the hiring of 1,100 new employees.

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

Yes.

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

Chicago is participating in Cook County's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. The County and City currently are in discussions regarding the community and economic development initiatives that may be coordinated in this strategic planning effort.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

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

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

The City used guidance provided by HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research to define areas within Chicago where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated. Per this guidance, census tracts in which a racial or ethnic group comprises over 50% of all households are considered "concentrated". Further, census tracts where over 40% of the population lives below the poverty line are also considered "concentrated". As of the date of publication, the City is working with regional partners to embark on a Regional Assessment of Fair Housing. Much of the following narrative is finding from the beginning stages of that assessment. Maps on the pages following the narrative section detail community areas in Chicago where racial or ethnic minorities and low-income families are concentrated. Of the 2.7 million people who lived in Chicago as of 2010, the population is divided roughly evenly between White, non-Hispanic (32% of the total population), Black/African American (33%), and Hispanic/Latino (29%) residents with Asian or Pacific Islanders making up the remaining 6%. Compared with Cook County as a whole, Chicago has proportionally fewer White, non-Hispanic residents with more Black/African American and more Hispanic residents.

Since 1990, the White, non-Hispanic and Black/African American, non-Hispanic populations have become both numerically and proportionally smaller, while the population of both Hispanic/Latino and Asian/Pacific Islanders has grown over the same period. In 1990, White, non-Hispanic and Black/African American, non-Hispanic populations each represented 38% of the total population compared to the only 20% that was Hispanic/Latino and 4% that was Asian/Pacific Islander.

Geographically, Chicago is highly segregated by race/ethnicity. White, non-Hispanic households tend to reside in neighborhoods in the central and north sides of the city. Black/African American households reside in neighborhoods on the south side of the city and to a lesser extent in some neighborhoods on the west side. And Hispanic/Latino residents tend to live on the west side with some presence on the south and north sides of the city.

Comparing Chicago Community Areas (CCA's) by race/ethnicity, there is only a single CCA that has a majority Asian/Pacific Islander population – Armour Square. The remaining CCA's are predominantly one of the three major racial/ethnic groups. Few CCA's have a moderate population of Black/African Americans – CCA's tend to have either very few Black/African Americans or have an over 90% African American population. White, non-Hispanic and Hispanic populations, on the other hand, tend to exist in more moderate concentrations within CCA's – no CCA has at least a 90% White, non-Hispanic or Hispanic population.

The Areas of Low-Income Communities Map identifies community areas with concentrations of low-income families. These areas were found in all sections of the City but were more predominant on the South side. Under the CDBG program administered by the City, any block group or service area where the low to moderate income population is greater than 51% is eligible for public infrastructure, public facilities, and public services designed to benefit all persons living in these areas. The CDBG Eligible Areas Map indicates the community areas where funding may be targeted.

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

Chicago contains or intersects with 93 Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RECAPs). This is the vast majority of RECAPs in Cook County, which has a total of 101 RECAPs. Over time the number of RECAPs has increased from 74 in 1990 to 93 as of the 2013-2017 ACS. RECAPs are concentrated in the south and west sides of the city, and most of them are highly clustered geographically, with many sharing neighborhood boundary edges and effectively creating large swaths of the city that are large RECAPs. The locations of these have been consistent and persistent over time. 27 of the CCA's contain at least 1 RECAP. Of these, all but 4 also had RECAPs in 1990, indicating that the concentration of poverty and racial/ethnic minorities has been relatively persistent across many CCA's. East Garfield Park, Englewood, Grand Boulevard, Greater Grand Crossing, New City, North Lawndale, South Shore, Washington Park, West Englewood, and West Garfield Park stand out as having the greatest numbers of RECAPs in the city.

Of the 209,000 people in Chicago that live in RECAPs, the vast majority (177,000 or 85%) are Black/African American, non-Hispanic. The second largest population is Hispanic/Latino with 19,000 residents living in RECAPs. Nearly half of these Hispanic residents are concentrated in RECAPs in the New City CCA. About 51% of families living in RECAPs have children, which is slightly higher than the overall rate of families with Children across the city. Foreign-born and limited English proficiency residents are both proportionately underrepresented in RECAPs.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are many community assets located in neighborhoods with low-income and/or minority concentrations. First, many of these areas have unique neighborhood characteristics. Some have important historic characteristics important to Chicago and valued by neighborhood residents. Many areas are influenced by immigrants that have settled in the areas and brought their cultures to Chicago. Neighborhoods also have a strong sense of community with many residents involved as advocates for their community, acting as an important community asset. Schools, libraries, parks and recreation centers are located all around the City of Chicago. Strong anchor institutions, including universities and hospitals are in and around these areas as well.

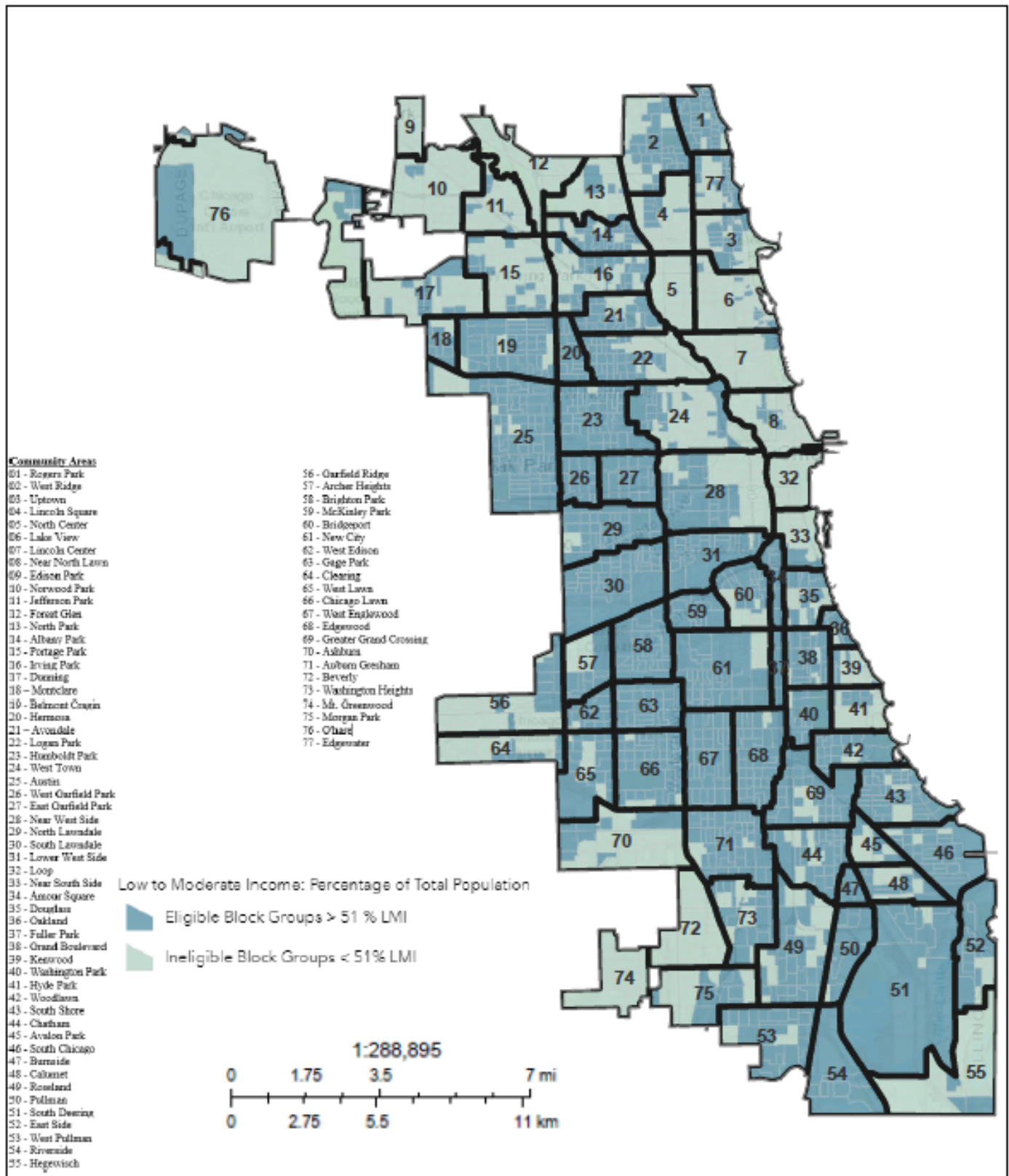
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City of Chicago is committed to revitalizing neighborhoods through a wide variety of strategic initiatives. Through initiatives like the Small Business Growth Strategy, Micro-Market Recovery Program, Neighborhood Opportunity Fund, Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund and many other programs, the City is investing in its neighborhoods.

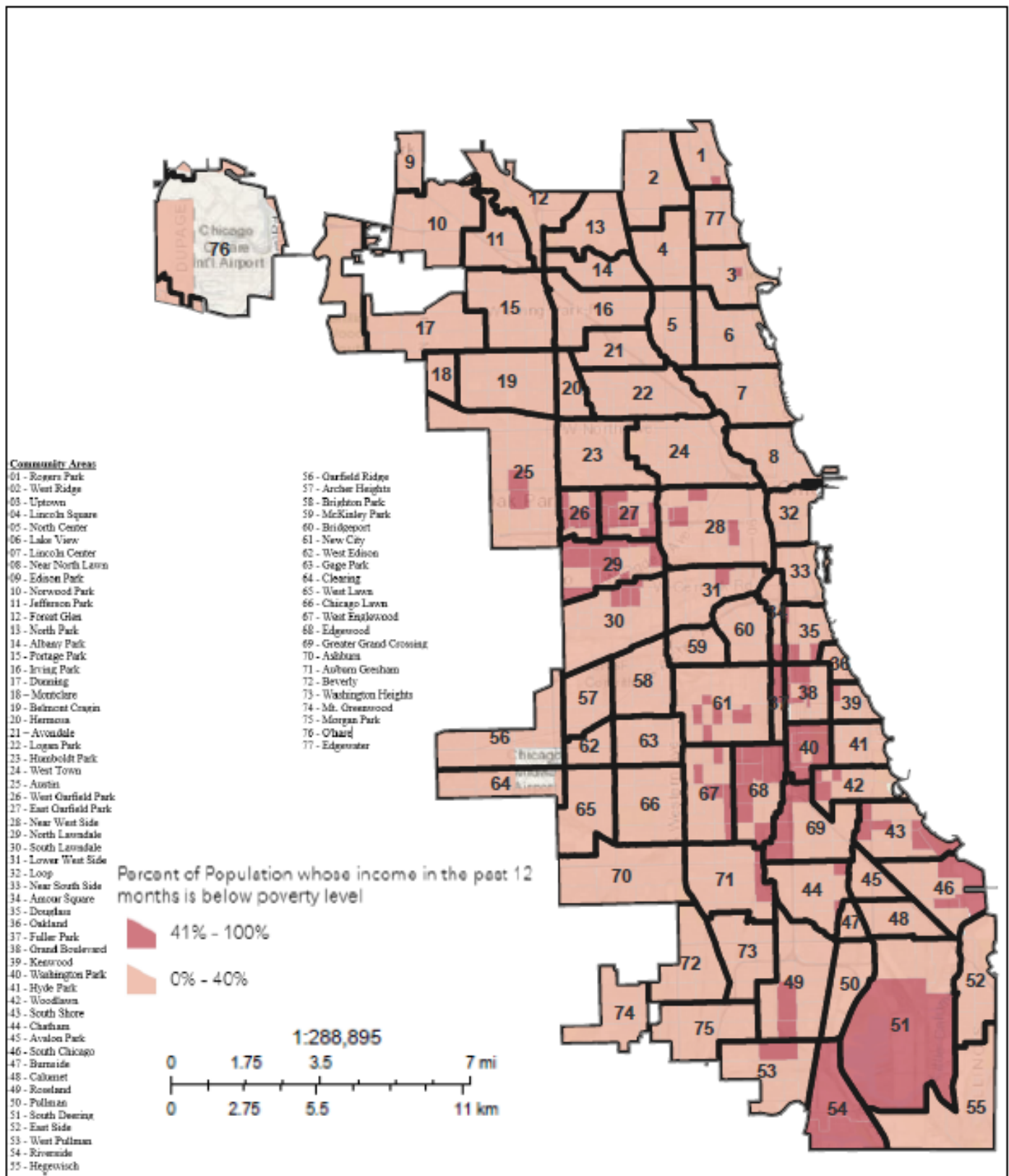
In addition to these programs, HUD guidance calls for analysis of access to broadband services in LMI communities. Through the Digital Equity Advisory Group, the City is assessing the state of digital equity and rights in Chicago, while promoting awareness, making recommendations, identifying support, and evaluating efficacy. In addition, the City, through public private partnerships, is investing in doubling the number of LMI Households eligible for internet essentials.

HUD Guidance has called for an analysis of impact on vulnerability of LMI neighborhoods to climate-related changes. Through an initiative titled *Resilient Chicago*, the City outlines 50 actionable initiatives which aim to reduce disparities between Chicago's neighborhoods; address the root causes of crime and violence; ensure the provision of critical infrastructure; and promote engaged, prepared, and cohesive communities. The city's Resilience Strategy can be found online at: Resilient.Chicago.Gov.

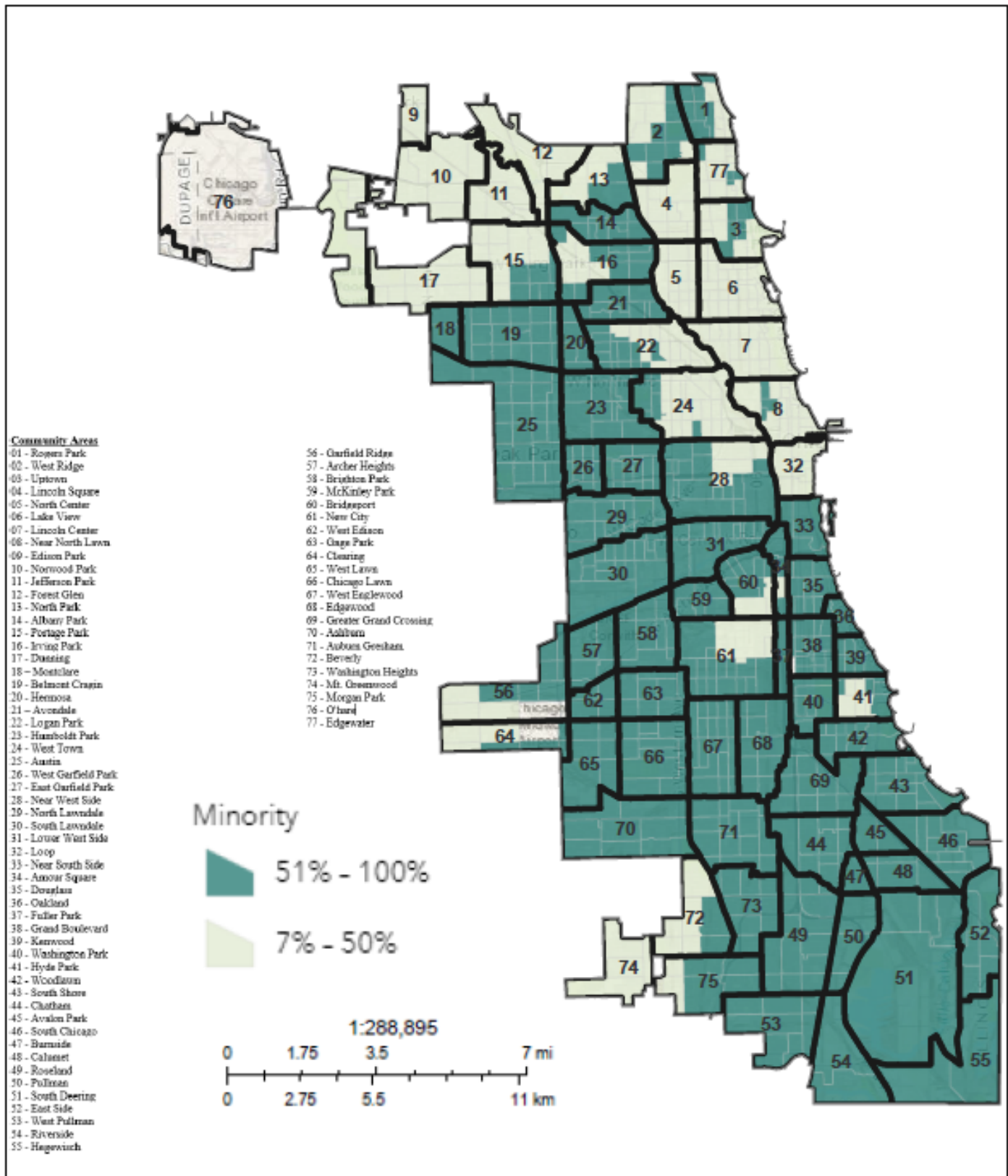
City of Chicago CDBG Eligible Areas



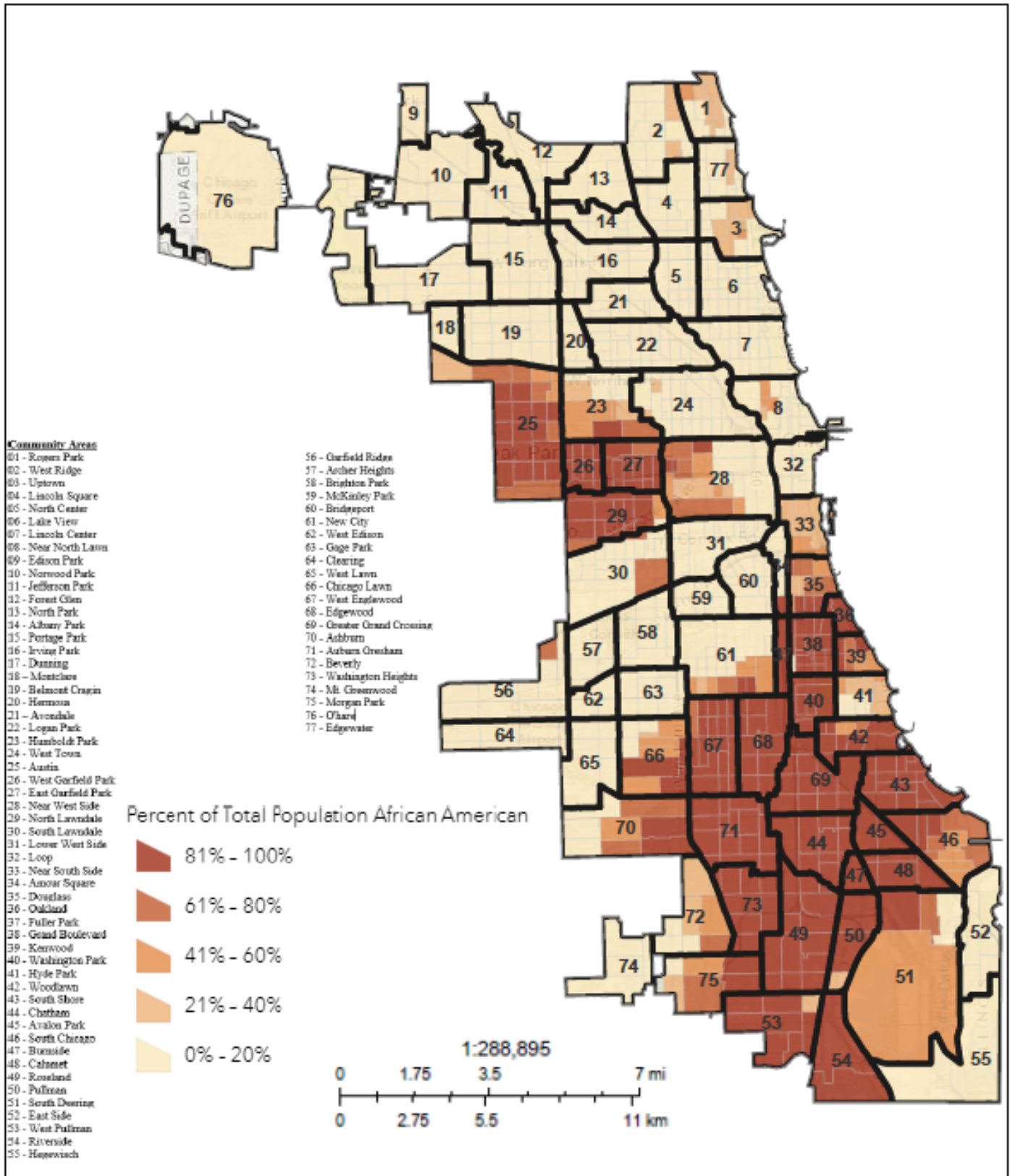
City of Chicago Areas of Low Income Concentration



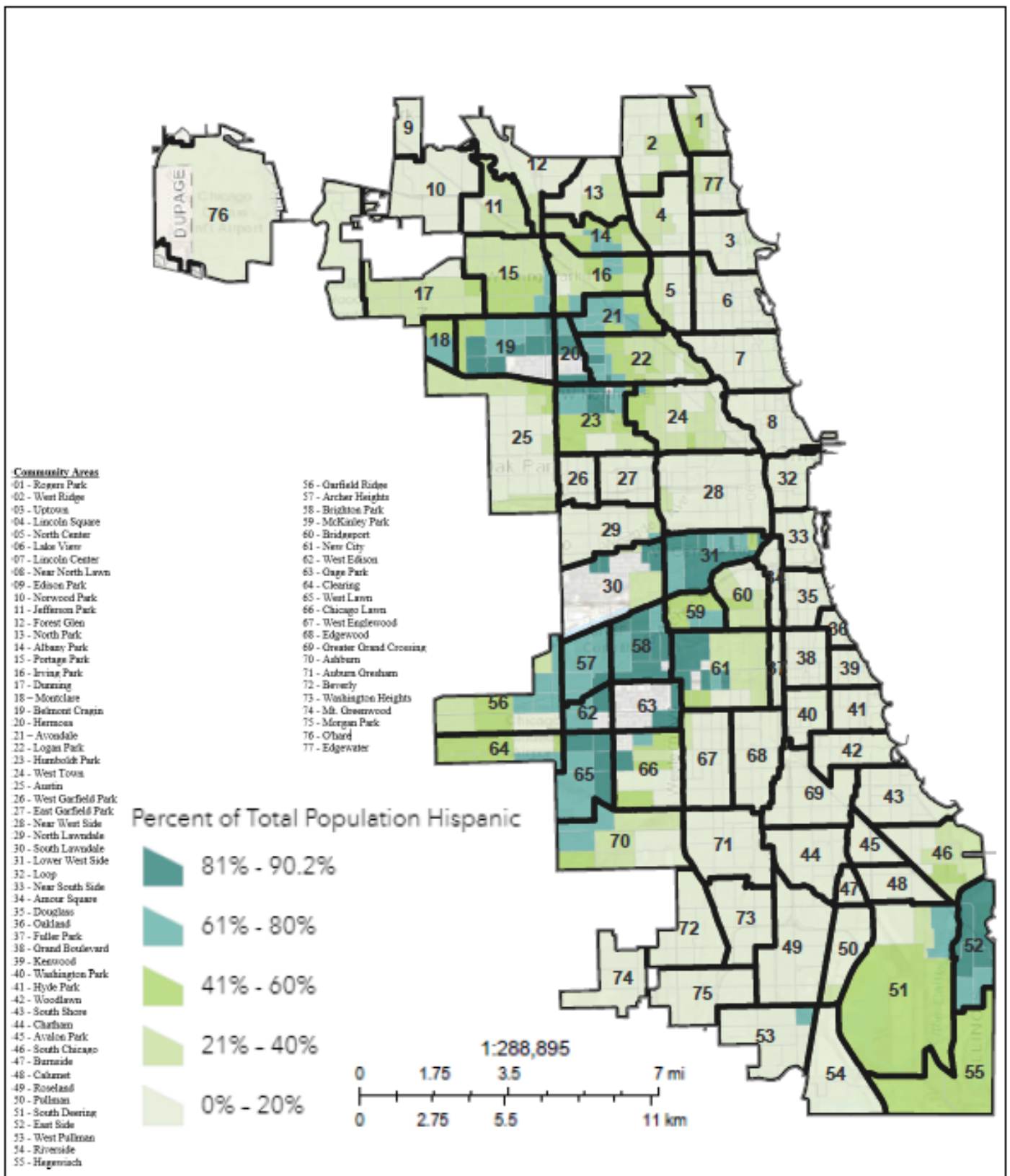
City of Chicago Minority Households



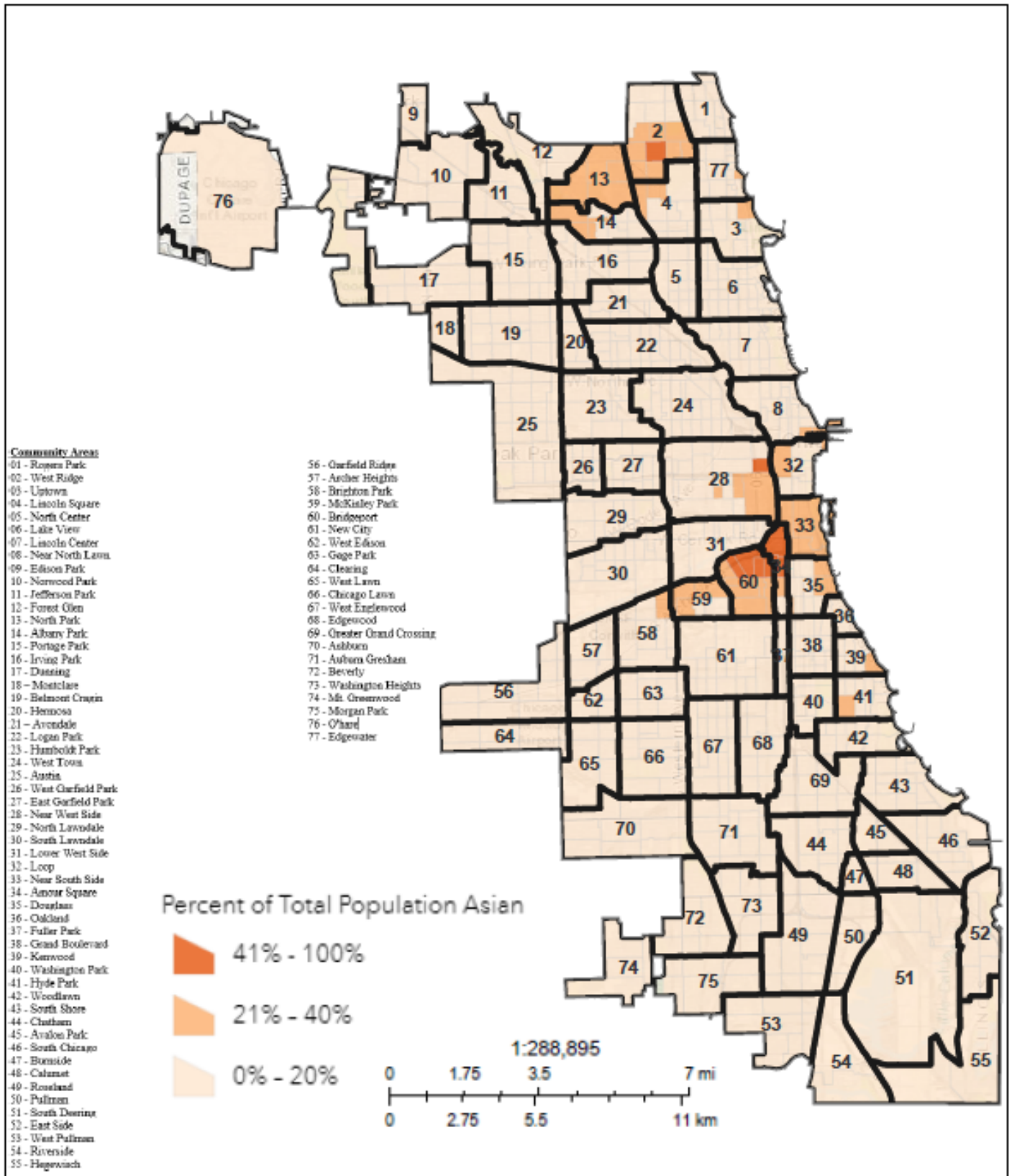
City of Chicago African American Households



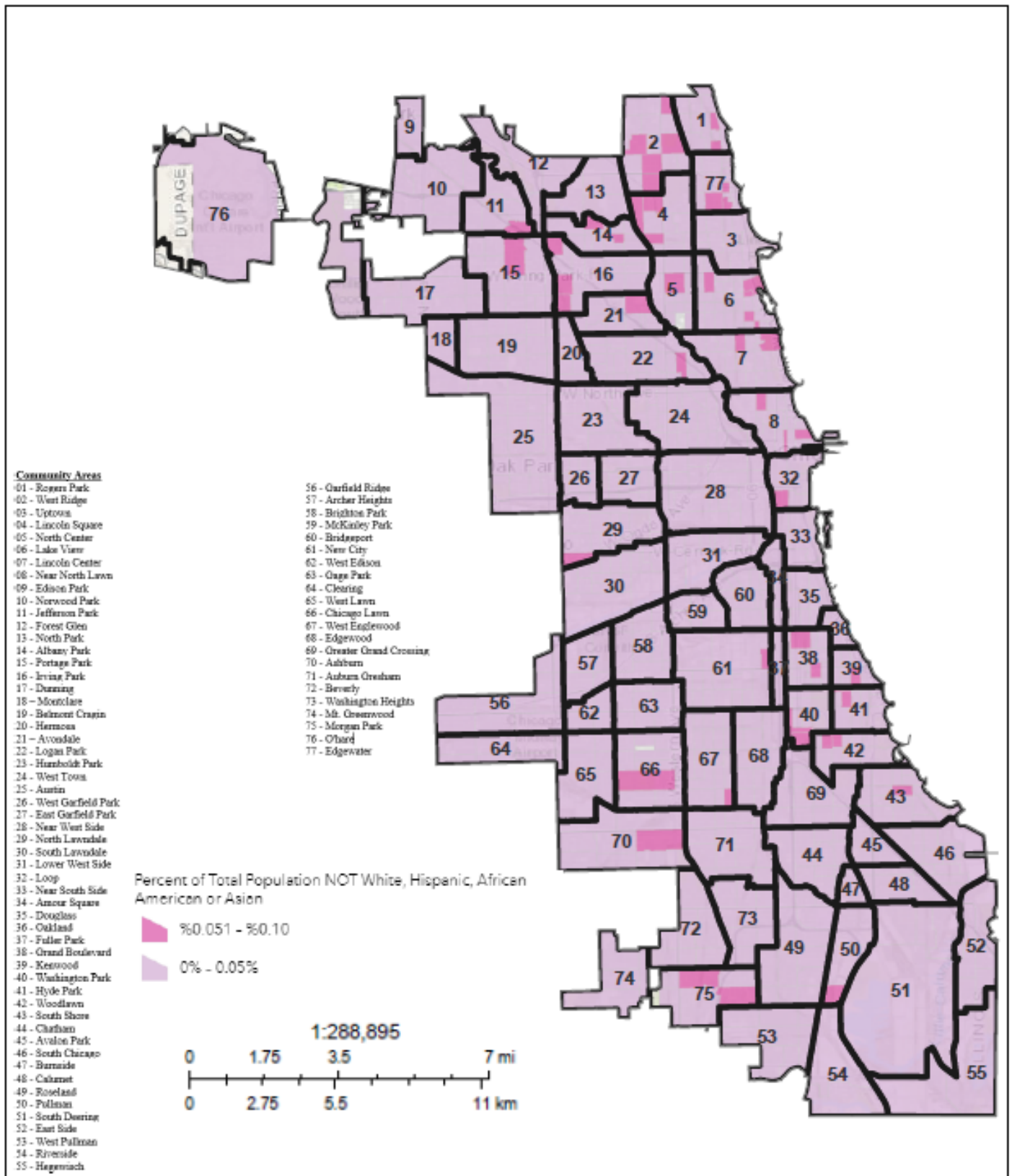
City of Chicago Hispanic Households



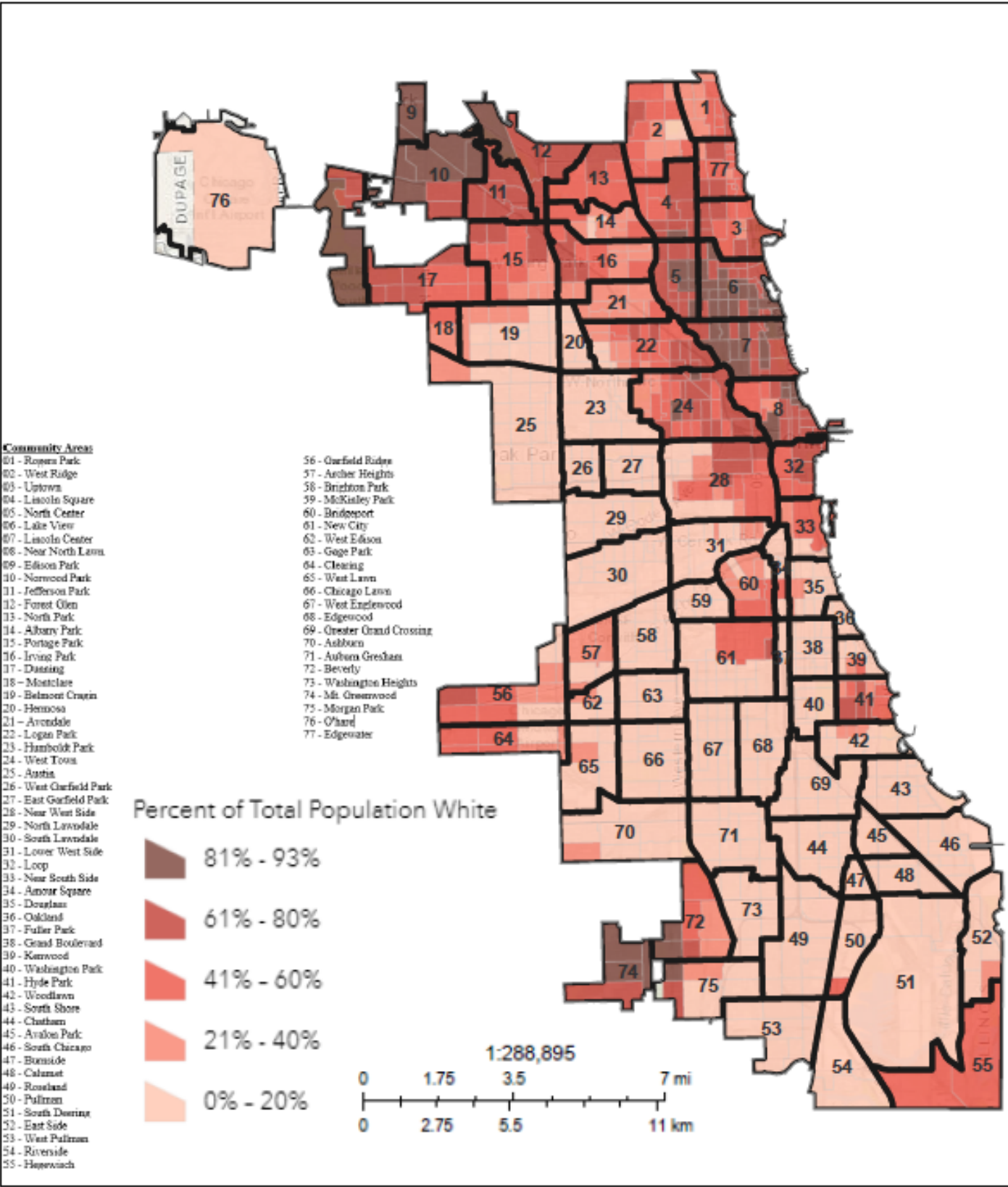
City of Chicago Asian Households



City of Chicago Other Minority Households



City of Chicago White Households



Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City, through a comprehensive planning process, involved public, private, not-for profit agencies and other organizations to create a five-year strategy for the Consolidated Plan 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 2020- 2024.

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

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

Geographic Area

Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Chicago
	Area Type:	Citywide
	Other Target Area Description:	Citywide
	HUD Approval Date:	N/A
	% of Low/Mod:	N/A
	Revital Type:	Wide range of housing and community development programs and projects.
	Other Revital Description:	N/A
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Citywide
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The housing and commercial characteristics vary by market type across the city
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The robust engagement process for the Assessment of Fair Housing and public hearings provided the basis for identification of needs across the city.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Citywide needs include more affordable housing, mental health facilities and services, return vacant land back to productive use, and improved access to jobs and education.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Vacant properties provide an opportunity for redevelopment into affordable housing, commercial and open space uses. Chicago has a strong comprehensive network of nonprofit, private and public partners to provide a range of housing and community development programs and projects.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The primary barriers to improvement across the city are resident lack of income, rising housing costs, aging housing stock, and deteriorating and/or lack of public facilities and infrastructure.

General Allocation Priorities

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

At present, the City is not implementing any official HUD designated geographic based priority areas such as NRSAs or Empowerment Zone or Brownfields. Allocations and program activities are funded City-wide in accordance with eligibility and program priorities set through departments policies.

Low- and moderate-income families and individuals reside in communities throughout Chicago. Grants and other

resources are geographically distributed throughout the city for community development and housing programs. All proposed Consolidated Plan activities are intended to primarily benefit populations that have special needs and citizens with low- and moderate-incomes. Assistance will be directed to areas of the city in which 51% or more of households are low and moderate income. The City certifies that 70% of all CDBG expended between the Consolidated Plan period 2020-2024 will be used for activities which benefit low- and moderate-income persons and special needs populations.

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

The Division allocates HOPWA funding geographically in areas where the need is greatest and where the highest number of documented HIV/AIDS cases exists in the Chicago Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA).

For the HOPWA program, current units are located on the South, North, and West sides of the City, city-wide 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.

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

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Families with Children Elderly Persons with Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Invest in increasing affordable housing Retain and preserve affordable housing
	Description	Create and preserve affordable housing through new construction, and rehabilitation. Expand nonprofits capacity to develop affordable units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
2	Priority Need Name	Mental Health Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	Description	Address the mental health needs of residents of the community. Improve mental health service linkage and service coordination for residents in mental health crisis who are interfacing with the Chicago Police Department (CPD). The program works to strengthen collaboration among CPD, Department of Public Health, mental health providers, and social service providers to improve access to care.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with mental health advocates, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
3	Priority Need Name	Homelessness Prevention

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Persons with Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Prevent and reduce homelessness
	Description	Funds used for housing relocation and stabilization services, short-and medium- term rental assistance as necessary to prevent individuals and families becoming homeless. Costs associated with the operation of programs for the homeless such as staff costs, utilities, maintenance, and insurance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with homelessness agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
4	Priority Need Name	Public Safety
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Families with Children Elderly Persons with Disabilities Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Strengthen community capacity
	Description	Violence prevention services to identify weaknesses and strengthen connections within communities. Restorative practices to prevent family and community violence.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with community-based organizations, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
5	Priority Need Name	Elderly Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts

	Associated Goals	Enable persons to live with dignity & independence Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	Description	Services for at risk seniors include home assessment, case advocacy and support, ongoing monitoring, translation assistance, direct assistance, home rehabilitation and home-delivered meals.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with Housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
6	Priority Need Name	Disability Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Enable persons to live with dignity & independence Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons Retain and preserve affordable housing
	Description	Provide housing accessibility modifications to low-income non-seniors with disabilities. Assist people with disabilities in identifying and obtaining available services and provide supportive services such as case management, independent living skills training, personal assistance/homemaker services, and assistive technology assessments.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with housing agencies and the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
7	Priority Need Name	Workforce Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Foster community economic development

	Description	Support a broad range of community services for primarily low to moderate income persons. Improve the employment outcomes of Chicagoans by providing training to meet the skill and workforce needs of Chicago's employers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with various agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
8	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low income Low Income Moderate Income Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Expand fair housing outreach, education, and enforcement activities
	Description	Provide targeted code enforcement in low- and moderate-income areas to complement strategic efforts to arrest neighborhood decline and preserve stock of affordable housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon consultation with the Chicago Department of Buildings and surveying the number of areas within the City having populations 51% or low to moderate income.
9	Priority Need Name	Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Non-housing Community Development Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Invest in public facilities and critical infrastructure
	Description	Improve the city's aging infrastructure including water and sewer systems, streets and sidewalks.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with planning agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
10	Priority Need Name	HIV Supportive Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income

		Moderate Income Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	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. Provide residential housing for people living with HIV/AIDS that are homeless or in imminent danger of becoming homeless. Assistance includes rent, lease, and facility operations costs. Provide rental assistance so that persons with HIV/AIDS and their family members may obtain private rental housing units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with housing agencies and the Chicago Department of Public Health, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
11	Priority Need Name	Homeownership Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Expand affordable homeownership opportunities
	Description	To make acquisition of affordable housing units feasible including providing down payment assistance directly to low to moderate income homebuyers. Provide home improvement grants to owner-occupied units. Counseling services including pre-purchase and foreclosure prevention workshops.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
12	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Families with Children

		Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons suffering from Chronic Homelessness Persons with disabilities Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Expand fair housing outreach, education, and enforcement activities
	Description	Ensure at risk Chicagoans are not discriminated against by landlords and/or property managers and increase awareness of federal and state fair housing laws.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with housing agencies, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
13	Priority Need Name	Lead Poisoning Mitigation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Reduce lead poisoning hazards
	Description	Activities undertaken primarily to provide screening for lead poisoning, and housing rehabilitation activities with the primary goal of evaluating and reducing lead-based paint/lead hazards.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with housing agencies and the Chicago Department of Public Health, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
14	Priority Need Name	Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Families with Children Elderly Mentally Ill Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts

	Associated Goals	Provide multi layered response to domestic violence
	Description	Aid and advocacy to those who have been victims of domestic violence (physical, sexual, or emotional abuse), including teens who have been victimized in an intimate relationship. The aim of services provided is to empower, strengthen problem solving capabilities, and build self-sufficiency.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with the Chicago Department of Family and Support Services, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
15	Priority Need Name	Emergency Nutrition
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Enable persons to live with dignity & independence
	Description	Provide emergency meals on short time basis so extremely low-income persons will not endure long durations of hunger and malnutrition.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with the Chicago Department of Family and Support Services, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
16	Priority Need Name	Youth Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Strengthen community capacity Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	Description	Administer school-based violence and substance abuse programs for youth and parenting education programming for adults to prevent family violence.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with the Chicago Department of Family and

		Support Services, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
17	Priority Need Name	Broadband Access
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low- and moderate-income census tracts
	Associated Goals	Invest in public facilities and critical infrastructure
	Description	Increase access to broadband at home with installation on all new construction as well as substantial rehabilitations of multifamily rental units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with housing agencies and the Digital Equity Advisory Group, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.
18	Priority Need Name	Community Relations
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Strengthen community capacity
	Description	Bring residents of different backgrounds together and provide mediation for intergroup tensions. Outreach services, and workshops for schools, places of worship, and community organizations to reduce hate crimes, bullying, and prejudice.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative Priority was assigned to this need based upon responses to a Needs Survey, consultation with community-based organizations, and through solicitation of comments from citizens.

Narrative (Optional):

While this list includes needs associated with citizen participation and consultation, the City of Chicago is a large municipality with ever changing needs and priorities. Needs, goals and projects will be assessed on a yearly basis to best serve residents.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Currently, the City does not anticipate allocating HOME or CDBG for permanent tenant-based rental assistance. Transitional rental assistance is provided through DFSS and their partners. The City will continue to use HOPWA funding for tenant-based rental assistance for those living with HIV/AIDS. The Chicago Housing Authority provides TBRA through Housing Choice Vouchers.
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. Transitional rental assistance is provided through the Chicago Department of Family & Support Services and their delegate agency/partners service system. In addition, through HOPWA, the city provides TBRA to those living with HIV/AIDS.
New Unit Production	Affordable housing development can and should be shared throughout all corners of Chicago, and the City will work with elected officials, local community leaders' mission-driven and nonprofit developers, and other government agencies to build new units in high-cost markets. Yet, property is expensive in these communities, prohibitively so in some parts of the city, and less land is available for purchase. The City has found creative methods to mitigate these factors. New private developments are required to set aside units for affordable housing under the Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO), for example, and City funding is available as an incentive to include affordable units when a developer is buying, refinancing or renovating existing rental buildings. City Lots for Working Families program encourages housing developers to build a minimum of eight units on city-owned land available for purchase as low as a \$1 per lot and sell 75% of the units at an affordable price to affordable buyers at or below 120% AMI. The City utilizes HUD funding to provide multi-unit loans to developers to build or rehabilitate affordable housing.
Rehabilitation	City of Chicago offers programs designed to improve and preserve homes through rehabilitation. 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. The Roof and Porch Repair Program funded with CDBG to provide grants to low-moderate homeowners to repair or replace their roof and porch and help maintain their affordable unit.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City of Chicago offers home ownership and neighborhood lending programs that will assist in the acquisition and preservation of existing units. 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 units of housing during the five years of 2020 through 2024 through other initiatives including the Micro Market Recovery Program (MMRP) Heat Receivership Program, Troubled Buildings Initiative (TBI), and the Chicago Community Land Trust. Counseling programs to reduce foreclosure will assist families to maintain their homes and support strong communities.

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Consolidated Plan: \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Federal	Economic Development, Housing, Public Services Code Enforcement, Admin and Planning	\$78,262,773	\$1,665,300	\$26,671,927	\$106,600,000	\$426,312,292	CDBG funds will be used to support community development programming in low-and moderate-income neighborhoods.
HOME	Federal	Acquisition, Homeowner rehab, Multifamily rental new construction, Multifamily rental rehab, New construction for ownership	\$18,936,000	\$6,644,000	\$65,057,000	\$90,637,000	\$192,957,000	HOME funds will be used to develop affordable housing for low-income communities, including new construction & rehabilitation of single- and multi-family units.
HOPWA	Federal	Permanent housing in facilities; Short term or transitional	\$10,132,832	\$-	\$3,035,126	\$13,167,958	\$53,699,286	HOPWA funds will be used to provide housing and supportive services to individuals living with HIV/AIDS.
ESG	Federal	Overnight shelter; Rapid re-housing; Rental Assistance Services; Transitional housing; HMIS	\$6,695,179	\$-	\$3,250,000	\$9,945,179	\$36,725,895	ESG funds will be used to assist persons experiencing homelessness with shelter services, transitional housing, and repaid re-housing services.

Table 53 - Anticipated Resources

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

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

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

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

DFSS Leveraging

In addition to CDBG funding, DFSS programming depends on multiple funding sources. These include various federal, state, and local funds. Domestic Violence programming leverages the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois Department of Human Services, and local city funds to support its programs. Senior Services relies on multiple funding streams to support senior services including Older Americans Act/Area Plan funding and various State of Illinois Department on Aging funding sources. The Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) Services program is solely supported with CDBG funding, while Home Delivered Meals leverages federal Older Americans Act funding that is passed through the state. Workforce Services' program models, including Employment Preparation and Placement, Industry Specific Training and Placement, Transitional Jobs, and Community Re-Entry Support Centers, all rely on CDBG funding and the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding is also used to support the Employment Preparation and Placement and Transitional Jobs programs. In addition to state and federal grants, Workforce Services are leveraged with City corporate funds. Several funding streams support the city's current plan to address homelessness, Plan 2.0, including but not limited to CDBG, the HUD Emergency Solutions Grant, CSBG, the Illinois Department of Human Services' Emergency and Transitional Housing Program, and local funding.

MOPD Leveraging

Through a partnership with Meals on Wheels of Chicago, MOPD's Independent Living Program can provide meals to a group of people with disabilities that are under 60 which increases available services without increasing cost. Vendors of the Personal Assistant/Homemaker programs are asked to match 10% of their contracted amount. This match can be in the form of direct service hours or administration costs. Vendors of the HomeMod program are asked to match 10% of their contracted amount. This match can be in the form of services provided or administration costs. In addition, HomeMod receives grant funds from Meals on Wheels Chicago to provide additional modifications. The HomeMod program has teamed up with sister agencies like the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and the University of Illinois' Division of Specialized Care for Children to leverage funds.

If appropriate, describe publicly 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. Past efforts to sell individual parcels were slow and met with limited success. To create a market for these properties and efficiently dispose of them, the City has established two new programs:

- The Large-Lot Residential Program, which allows building owners to procure multiple adjacent City-owned lots for use as gardens, side yards and other legal uses. This can help create unique housing districts with much larger lots than are available in the rest of the city.
- City Lots for Working Families, through which developers can purchase City lots for \$1 each to build 75% affordable and 25% market-rate units.

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 to residential developments to exceed the guidelines set in the Chicago Zoning Ordinance in exchange for creating additional affordable housing units, or contributing to the City's Affordable Housing Density Fund (Density Fund). In addition, local funds will be allocated during the 5-year period to support the City's Consolidated Planning priorities.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Department of Housing	Public	Affordable rental housing Homeownership	Jurisdiction
Department of Family and Support Services	Public	Homelessness Economic development Public services	Jurisdiction
Chicago Housing Authority	Public	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Department of Public Health	Public	HIV services Non-homeless special needs Public Services	Jurisdiction
Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities	Public	Non-homeless special needs Public services	Jurisdiction
Department of Planning and Development	Public	Economic Development	Jurisdiction
All Chicago	Nonprofit	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

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

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

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

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

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	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	
Other			
Other			

Table 55 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City is actively involved with the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC), All Chicago Making Homelessness History (All Chicago), which is the CoC's designated Collaborative Applicant, and the Chicago CoC Board of Directors. The CoC Board is a public-private planning body with representatives from local, state, and federal government agencies along with a broad base of constituency groups, including persons with lived homelessness experience and service providers. The CoC Board 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 Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), working with its partner agencies, completed *Plan 2.0*, and along with All Chicago, serves as a lead implementing agency under the direction of the CoC Board.

Plan 2.0 is Chicago's strategic plan to address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness, particularly persons and families with children experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, and unaccompanied youth, as well as those at risk of homelessness. In 2018, the Chicago CoC launched the Action Agenda, a strategy and work plan for the CoC. All Chicago and DFSS to be more action-oriented in our work to end homelessness. The Action Agenda encompasses four key strategies to strengthen and focus the work:

1. **Organize.** Create an infrastructure of working groups focused on actions that advance the goals of Plan 2.0 and include everyone's voice at the table.
2. **Empower.** Empower All Chicago as the backbone organization leading the CoC to achieve the goals of Plan 2.0.
3. **Elevate.** The CoC Board approves policies recommended by working groups and aligns the resources and activities to support policies.
4. **Amplify.** Build political will to align leadership, set concrete targets, and expand housing inventory.

In 2019, the CoC began working to better serve homeless families and children by working with the early childhood sector to establish an MOU between systems.

To view Plan 2.0, please visit DFSS' website at:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/fss/supp_info/plan_to_homelessness.html.

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 Coordinated Entry System for permanent housing); The strength of these coordinated approaches to preventing homelessness or quickly re-connecting households to housing when they do become homeless is that the system is working across silos and funders to utilize a more coordinated approach. The Coordinated Entry System utilizes HMIS as a shared data system and a standardized housing assessment that determines

the right mix of services and housing needed to stabilize each household needing assistance. Since CES rolled out in 2017, the system has a significant amount of data that is used to conduct gaps analyses for services and housing, giving the City a more accurate report of the types of interventions needed in real time. Through collaboration with the Continuum of Care implementation work groups, the City has worked to connect other systems to CES and the homelessness response system in general including health care institutions, corrections, early childhood education and workforce development.

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

Providing the full range of needed services for homeless and low-income populations requires intense cooperation among public, private, and not-for profit agencies, along with the effective leveraging of limited resources. The City is very proactive in this area and has built strong partnerships both interdepartmentally and inter-governmentally, as well as with numerous organizations in the other sectors. The City strengthens coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies through the Continuum of Care committee structure and under the direction of Plan 2.0., under which DFSS partners with other City sister agencies to support their plans and to operationalize strategies. DFSS leads an interagency task force which brings together City departments and sister agencies that touch the issue of homelessness. Through this task force, the City departments work together to ensure funding efficiencies and to expand permanent and affordable housing for vulnerable Chicagoans.

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

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non- Homeless Special Needs	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Affordable Housing; Elderly Services; Disability Services; Emergency Nutrition	\$43,447,325	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2,800 Household Housing Units Rental Units Rehabilitated: 125 Rental Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 177,125 Persons Assisted
Provide Public Services to Enhance Quality of Life for Low to Moderate Income Persons	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Youth Services; Mental Health Services; Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children; Public Safety; Emergency Nutrition; Affordable Housing; Homeownership Assistance	\$43,705,750	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 682,650 Persons Assisted

Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Homeownership Assistance; Affordable Housing	\$20,833,515	<p>Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 100 Households Assisted</p> <p>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 310 Housing Units</p> <p>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 22,500 Persons Assisted</p>
Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Affordable Housing; Homeownership Assistance; Code Enforcement	\$227,149,610	<p>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2,500 Housing Units</p> <p>Rental Units Rehabilitated: 9,000 Rental Units</p> <p>Rental Units Rehabilitated/Rental Units Constructed: 1,675 Rental Units</p>
Foster Community Economic Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Workforce Services	\$29,956,190	<p>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6,300 Persons Assisted</p>

Prevent and Reduce Homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Homelessness Prevention	\$81,508,835	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 27,500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 55,000 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 80,000 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing: 1,295 Households Assisted
Provide Multi Layered Response to Domestic Violence	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children	\$13,643,090	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 80,000 Persons Assisted
Reduce Lead Poisoning Hazards	2020	2024	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Lead Poisoning Mitigation	\$17,396,460	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted
Strengthen Community Capacity	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Youth Services; Community Relations; Public Safety; Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children	\$4,543,810	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 51,000 Persons Assisted

Expand Fair Housing Outreach, Education and Enforcement Activities	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Fair Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Fair Housing; Code Enforcement; Affordable Housing	\$39,644,880	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 90,000 Household Housing Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,075 Persons Assisted
Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastructure	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Infrastructure	\$50,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100,000
Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	HIV Supportive Services; Affordable Housing	\$65,839,790	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 2,335 Household Housing Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,870 Persons Assisted Rental units rehabilitated: 1,050 Rental Units Tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing: 1,515 Households Assisted

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence
	Goal Description	Enable persons to live in dignity and independence by providing home modifications, case management, assessments and referrals for independent living skills training program, personal assistance/homemaker services, home delivered meals, and assistive devices to people.
2	Goal Name	Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	Goal Description	Provide traditional safety net programs to help low to moderate income residents become self-sufficient, avoid hunger and/or meet basic healthcare needs.
3	Goal Name	Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	Provide support for more households to become homeowners in markets across the city.
4	Goal Name	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Create and preserve affordable housing across Chicago's neighborhoods in order to provide a decent home and a suitable living environment for all persons, but principally those of low and moderate income.
5	Goal Name	Foster Community Economic Development
	Goal Description	Foster community economic development through activities that provide capacity building for nonprofit organizations that are focused on affordable housing development and workforce development, as well as support for small business development.
6	Goal Name	Prevent and Reduce Homelessness
	Goal Description	Prevent homelessness whenever possible and to provide an integrated array of housing and services in an effective and cost-efficient manner for the greatest number of Chicagoans in need.
7	Goal Name	Provide Multi Layered Response to Domestic Violence
	Goal Description	Support a network of service providers that address victim's counseling and legal needs.
8	Goal Name	Reduce Lead Poisoning Hazards
	Goal Description	Through strategic inspections and abatement, as well as public education campaigns and testing, activities will focus on permanently eliminating lead exposure to children.
9	Goal Name	Strengthen Community Capacity
	Goal Description	Strengthen community capacity by providing and expanding educational and support group services to communities. Improve human relations among Chicagoans by educating residents about their civil rights and working to reduce bias, violence, and/or discrimination in Chicago.
10	Goal Name	Expand fair housing outreach, education and enforcement activities
	Goal Description	Reduce discrimination as a barrier to equal housing opportunity by enforcing the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance through the investigation of housing discrimination complaints, closing housing discrimination cases, and increasing knowledge of fair housing rights and responsibilities through education, outreach, and collaboration with government and community partners.
11	Goal Name	Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastructure

	Goal Description	Support the development of vibrant, equitable, safe, and adaptable neighborhoods by investing in public facilities and critical infrastructure.
12	Goal Name	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Provide housing assistance and supportive services to people living with HIV/AIDS and their families who are homeless, at risk of homelessness or unstably housed.

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

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

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

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

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

CHA entered into a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) with HUD in May 2006 and in May 2013, successfully completed all the benchmarks required in its Section 504 VCA with HUD. During the seven years the VCA was in effect, CHA completed the rehabilitation and redevelopment of 1,307 units for people with mobility impairments and 400 units for people with sensory impairments. All the units comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) as required by HUD.

The CHA incorporates Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) into new construction and rehabilitation, ensuring that housing is provided for people with disabilities currently residing in CHA housing as well as those on its waiting lists. Whereas most housing authorities provide 5.0% and 2.0% of its units to people with mobility and sensory impairments, CHA provides 5.3% and 2.1% respectively. To ensure compliance with the exacting UFAS standards, the CHA contracts with a third-party architecture firm to certify all UFAS units. CHA has 1,575 UFAS-504 Mobility units, 386 UFAS-504 Sensory units and has certified 103 common areas as UFAS accessible.

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, four stories or more and containing 10 or more dwelling units, 20% of the units are mandated to be made adaptable for people with disabilities and the CHA works with its developers to build the required units.

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 certain 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. In February 2018, HUD issued a revised Form 50900 (Attachment B to the MTW Agreement) which outlined updated requirements for the content of MTW annual plans/reports and for tracking the impact of MTW activities. The annual plan must be submitted to HUD no later than 75 days prior to the start of the PHA's fiscal year. MTW annual plans are reviewed and approved by HUD's MTW Office. CHA continues to work with HUD for technical guidance and feedback on MTW reporting processes and requirements to ensure compliance.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

CHA seeks input 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

2020, CHA will continue to host public hearings regarding proposed activities to garner community support and provide the public with an opportunity to voice their concerns. Through CHA’s Local Advisory Councils (LAC) and Central Advisory Council (CAC), residents are elected by their peers to serve as the spokespeople of resident concerns. Each CHA development has an elected LAC president who serves on the CAC.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

This is not applicable to CHA.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

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

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

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

All too often, investment has bypassed sections of the city and left many residents unable to take advantage of increased housing value. Despite the rising demand for housing in some markets, other communities face flat or falling real estate prices, rising rates of unemployment, too many vacant lots and too few local opportunities. These conditions are fueled and exacerbated by a loss of residents. Overall, Chicago's population rose very slightly from 2000 to 2016, but that figure can obscure the fact that the city's lower-cost communities lost more than 45,000 residents - or 7% - during this time.

Chicago as a city must be smart and strategic about the approach to investing in neighborhoods. The City is an active agent in directing the transformations that are underway in the city, celebrating and promoting diversity and equitable development in housing markets across the city. Chicago's legacy of racial and income segregation is not a trend that can be reversed overnight. Sections of the city with concentrated poverty, continuing disinvestment and falling population deeply retain the impact of this segregation. By understanding and directly addressing issues such as poverty and disparities in access to opportunity, the City of Chicago and its partners can change this trajectory.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Availability of Affordable and Suitable Housing

The gap between supply and demand for rental housing in Chicago continues to pose problems, particularly for low-income families and persons with disabilities. The City has implemented several programs, policies, and procedures that

remove barriers to affordable housing and support the goals of the City’s Five-Year Affordable Housing Plan and the Consolidated Plan. The following programs all encourage the creation of new affordable housing units:

- **The Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO)**—Residential developments using City land or requesting zoning changes to increase density in planned developments of 10 or more units must ensure that at least 10 percent of units be affordable.
- **City Lots for Working Families**—The City sells vacant, City-owned property for \$1 to developers who agree to construct 75% affordable housing units.
- **Downtown Affordable Housing Density Bonus**—Downtown developers that agree to provide affordable housing units in the development can increase the size of the building.
- **Multi-Family Rehab and New Construction Program**—This program allocates a broad range of public resources to enable developers to produce affordable multi-family housing in both new construction and rehab projects.

Enforcement of Fair Housing Ordinance

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

Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH)

The goal of the City is to make fair housing a reality for all its residents. Thus, a discussion of barriers to affordable housing would be incomplete without an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). Beginning in 2015, HUD published its Affirmatively Further Fair Housing final rule, which states that municipalities that receive HUD funding must conduct an AFH using HUD’s Assessment Tool. HUD also encouraged program participants to share resources and to address fair housing issues “from a broader perspective” by collaborating and submitting a single AFH. After extending the deadline for submission of the AFH twice, on January 13, 2017, HUD announced that it was again extending the deadline to all local government consolidated plan program participants until their next AFH submission deadline that falls after October 31, 2020. However, local government participants must continue to comply with existing statutory obligations to affirmatively further fair housing.

To this end, in 2018, the City of Chicago signed on to collaborate with Cook County, several suburban municipalities, and several public housing agencies to create a Regional AFH. Cook County agreed to act as the lead agency, which means that it will take responsibility for drafting the AFH and any other necessary reporting. Even though HUD extended the deadline for submitting a Regional AFH, the City of Chicago and the jurisdictions and agencies mentioned above will prepare a 2020-2024 AFH. Much like the 2015-2019 Analysis of Impediments (AI), the AFH will look at policies and practices in both the public and private sector that impede fair housing choice. The analysis will include a review of the City of Chicago’s laws, regulations, policies, procedures and practices; an assessment of how these variables affect housing; an assessment of the conditions that affect fair housing for all protected classes; and, an assessment of the range of available affordable and accessible housing. The Regional AFH will be prepared through the contractor model.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City and its partners, through the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC) Board of Directors, 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 persons experiencing homelessness on the street and in overnight shelters. To that end, Chicago significantly increased interim/transitional and permanent housing resources and reduced the number of temporary shelter beds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2018, the Chicago CoC launched the Action Agenda, a strategy and work plan for the CoC. All Chicago and DFSS to be more action-oriented in our work to end homelessness. The Action Agenda encompasses four key strategies to strengthen and focus the work:

1. **Organize.** Create an infrastructure of working groups focused on actions that advance the goals of Plan 2.0 and include everyone's voice at the table.

2. **Empower.** Empower All Chicago as the backbone organization leading the CoC to achieve the goals of Plan 2.0.
3. **Elevate.** The CoC Board approves policies recommended by working groups and aligns the resources and activities to support policies.
4. **Amplify.** Build political will to align leadership, set concrete targets, and expand housing inventory.

Outreach and Engagement - Mobile Outreach (Human Services)

The City, through its delegate agency 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

The City utilizes CDBG funds for targeted outreach and engagement. These services include assessment of individuals, including youth, persons experiencing chronic homelessness, 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 receive referrals through Chicago's Coordinated Entry System (CES) for permanent supportive housing. CES uses HMIS as a data platform to track highly vulnerable individuals and families coming from the streets or shelters and serves as a central client referral source for housing providers. Outreach and Engagement programs assist vulnerable households in applying for resources through CES by helping them respond to interviews and collect documentation needed to achieve permanent housing placement as fast as possible. The goal of the outreach programs is to develop trust with the client to engage in formal services and provide coordinated services through permanent housing placement. To improve service delivery to the homeless, DFSS contracted with Featherfist to provide the Night Owl Outreach program, the first overnight outreach program in the city. We recognized that those who are most vulnerable (homeless living on the streets) are often difficult to locate and/or engage during the day. The team also assists the Chicago Transit Authority with their homeless issues on the trains. This outreach is part of the City's encampment strategy. The team is monitoring and reporting new or growing hot spots citywide where street homeless congregate.

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 experiencing homelessness toward housing stability and self-sufficiency. Following are activities that address the shelter and transitional housing needs of persons experiencing homelessness:

Emergency Shelter (Adult/Youth)

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 Emergency Shelter provides age-appropriate shelter to single male and female youth ages 18 to 24 on a nightly basis. Youth Emergency Shelter will engage clients in accessing supportive services and assess clients for rapid re-housing options.

Interim Housing (Adult and Youth)

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

Homeless Shelter Food Supply

As part of its emergency food program, DFSS provides fresh fruits and vegetables to shelters throughout the city to feed people who are homeless. Approximately 60 shelters located within the city participate. Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

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

Permanent Supportive Housing Services/Safe Havens

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 experiencing homelessness. Clients may have serious and persistent disabilities such as mental illness, substance use disorders, or HIV/AIDS, which often contribute to chronic homelessness. The Safe Haven 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. This program offers a safe, non-intrusive living environment in which skilled staff members work to engage persons in housing and needed services. In Chicago, Haven beds are considered permanent housing.

Youth Intentional Permanent Housing with Short-Term Supports, Scattered Site Transitional Housing and Project-Based Transitional Housing

This program model serves youth experiencing homelessness 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.

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.

Homelessness Prevention

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

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 Coordinated Entry Systems (CES)

Rapid Re-Housing Assistance

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

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

Finally, DFSS offers several programs for homeless individuals and families seeking a permanent and stable housing situation. DFSS uses local funding sources to provide homeless services that include those funded by CDBG as well as others endorsed by the Plan2.0. 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.

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.

Youth Intentional Housing Supports

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

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

Chicago's CoC, in coordination with DFSS, emphasizes systems integration efforts that focus on appropriate discharge planning for special populations. 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.

Homelessness Prevention

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

Community Service Centers

Direct services are offered through DFSS Community Service Centers where emergency food, transportation, public benefit screening/enrollment, and emergency rental and utility assistance are provided. Referrals are also available for housing, employment, emergency food, education, childcare, and health services. At the Centers, DFSS staff works with clients to address their needs (immediate, short-term, and long-term) to achieve self-sufficiency. Direct services and programs are co-located at all six centers. Domestic Violence advocates are available at four of the six centers provided by Family Rescue. Workforce services are co-located at the DFSS King Community Service Center with the Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership (also known as Mid-South). The DFSS Central West Regional Senior Center also houses a DFSS Veterans Services staff person that helps veterans access a variety of benefit programs.

Emergency Food Assistance for At-Risk Populations

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

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

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

In Chicago, it is mandated that all children be tested for lead at ages 1, 2, and 3 years. CDPH receives all lead testing results from laboratories and healthcare providers. For those children with blood lead levels of 5 ug/dL or greater, CDPH performs medical case management and inspects homes for lead-based paint hazards. When lead-based paint hazards are found, CDPH orders remediation of those hazards and performs follow-up to ensure remediation actions are taken. Additionally, CDPH staff prospectively inspect day care centers to determine the existence of lead-based paint hazards. CDPH also routinely analyzes epidemiologic data to identify the community areas and census tracts having the highest rates of children with elevated blood lead levels. In association with university partners, CDPH has also developed a lead predictive model to identify children at high risk of lead-based paint hazards based on their address and is piloting its use in four federally qualified healthcare centers (FQHCs).

CDPH also compares addresses of children with elevated blood lead levels with those in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. When a child is identified as having an elevated blood lead level at an HCV address, CDPH shares that information with the Chicago Housing Authority so they can act as needed with the landlords who are providing the housing units.

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

Screening children's blood lead levels allows CDPH to identify the prevalence of lead poisoning in Chicago. This allows CDPH to assess trends in lead poisoning over time and to identify community areas with higher rates of lead-based paint hazards.

Once children are identified with elevated blood lead levels, the case management team works with the family to mitigate the extent of lead poisoning through referral for services, nutritional counseling, and follow-up with physicians. Inspections identify lead-based paint hazards within homes and day care centers. Once hazards are identified, CDPH orders and monitors remediation of the hazards. If landlords do not comply, then CDPH can utilize the court system to force owners to mitigate hazards. Through prospective daycare center inspections, operators can know beforehand what they will have to fix prior to opening their center.

Using epidemiologic data, CDPH currently has two education campaigns targeting high-risk areas, one focused on healthcare providers to promote lead screening and one focused on families and homeowners to inform them of lead poisoning and proper home renovation practices. By sharing information with the HCV program, the CHA can better identify children who should be given a higher level of protection. CHA can also identify housing that may be hazardous, and then work with those landlords to mitigate the hazards.

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

The Municipal Code of the City of Chicago, Chapter 7-4 was enacted to reduce and prevent the occurrence of lead poisoning in the children of Chicago by prohibiting use or application of leaded substances in any structure frequented

or used by children; authorize the City to carry out inspections for hazards and enforce that all lead abatement, mitigation, or removal work id performed in a manner that will not endanger the health of any person.

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

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

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

According to the 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 20.6% of Chicago’s residents lived in poverty and 11% lived in extreme poverty. The poverty rate has decreased only slightly from the 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates (21.7%). Correspondingly, those living in extreme poverty is unchanged. Also, according to the 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, approximately 14.7% of Chicago’s residents were uninsured.

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 and moderate-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 and moderate-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.

DPH coordinates Healthy Chicago 2025, the citywide community health improvement plan. The plan is created with input through a community member survey, a survey of partner agencies, an analysis of forces and trends at local, state, and national levels, and a series of in-depth discussions. Based on this input, Healthy Chicago efforts focus on identifying the causes of racial inequities and working on system-level solutions, knowing that change at that level leads to improved community conditions and therefore improved health and well-being outcomes. This plan leads DPH and partnering city departments, public agencies, issue-oriented partner organizations, and community-based organizations to channel public funding to support community-based plans which include specific strategies for building wealth and increasing income.

Lack of access to broadband affects the ability for Chicago residents to improve their digital literacy, which in turn limits their workforce opportunities within the technology sector. Chicago has a long history of working across sectors to address challenges related to digital equity, and in recent years has made significant progress in promoting digital access and literacy to ensure that all residents have the skillsets needed to participate in the economy of the future.

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

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

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

Housing Development Construction and Monitoring

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

Long-Term Monitoring and Compliance

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

Additional Monitoring - Internal Audit Reviews

The Internal Audit Division of the Department of Finance has developed/implemented audit processes and controls for independently auditing the City's delegate agencies to assist the City/Funding Departments in ensuring that delegate agencies receiving City funding are complying with Federal regulations (*including Uniform Guidance*) and City contractual requirements. Internal Audit performs monitoring of delegate agencies in several ways:

Audits of Delegate Agency Voucher Reimbursements (*Post-Payment*)

Internal Audit has developed/implemented audit processes and controls for independently auditing delegate agency reimbursement vouchers to assess if the expenditures comply with Federal mandates (*i.e., Uniform Guidance*) and City contractual requirements. For a selected sample of delegate agency vouchers, Internal Audit requests complete supporting documentation, including invoices, canceled checks, payroll records, leases et al. This documentation is audited for compliance with applicable federal 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 Internal Audit's continued requests for additional documentation to support these costs or for a refund check, as a final remedy, a Hold may be placed on the delegate agency's future City reimbursements.

Review of Delegate Agency Single Audit Reports

Internal Audit developed/implemented audit processes and controls for independent review and assessment of the annual Single Audit Reports of the City's delegate agencies that expend \$750,000 or greater in Federal funds annually, in accordance with Federal mandates (*including Uniform Guidance*) and the City's contractual requirements. If any deficiencies/issues are noted with the Single Audit Report, Internal Audit will request the agency have its audit firm correct the problems. Internal Audit requests required Management Decisions from the Funding Departments regarding findings identified in the Single Audit Reports, as well as a plan for resolving the issues.

Agreed-Upon Audit Procedures

Internal Audit may perform agreed-upon procedures to assess the internal controls and fiscal operations of a delegate agency, based upon recent financial/operational deficiencies and/or instances of non-compliance. At the conclusion of the agreed-upon procedures fieldwork, Internal Audit would issue a report detailing any findings. The delegate agency is informed of the findings and will be required to submit a correction active action to cure the findings within thirty days of receipt of the report. All reports and findings will be communicated by Internal Audit to the respective Funding Department for their continued follow-up in future monitoring visits to the agency. Additionally, Internal Audit may make recommendations directly to the Funding Departments, based on the types of deficiencies/issues being identified during the above Voucher Audits and Single Audit Report Reviews.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)

(1,2) Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Consolidated Plan:	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation:	Program Income:	Prior Year Resources:	Total:		
CDBG	Federal	Economic Development, Housing, Public Services Code Enforcement, Admin and Planning	\$78,262,773	\$1,665,300	\$26,671,927	\$106,600,000	\$426,312,292	CDBG funds will be used to support community development programming in low-and moderate-income neighborhoods.
CDBG-DR	Federal	Infrastructure Improvement, Resilience, and Disaster Mitigation	\$-	\$-	\$8,161,000	\$8,161,000	\$8,161,000	CDBG-DR funds will be used for disaster relief, long term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure, housing, and economic revitalization.
HOME	Federal	Acquisition, Homeowner rehab, Multifamily rental new construction, Multifamily rental rehab, New construction for ownership	\$18,936,000	\$6,644,000	\$65,057,000	\$90,637,000	\$192,957,000	HOME funds will be used to develop affordable housing for low-income communities, including new construction & rehabilitation of single- and multi-family units.
HOPWA	Federal	Permanent housing in facilities;	\$10,132,832	\$-	\$3,035,126	\$13,167,958	\$53,699,286	HOPWA funds will be used to provide housing and supportive

		Short term or transitional						services to individuals living with HIV/AIDS.
ESG	Federal	Overnight shelter; Rapid re-housing; Rental Assistance Services; Transitional housing; HMIS	\$6,695,179	\$-	\$3,250,000	\$9,945,179	\$36,725,895	ESG funds will be used to assist persons experiencing homelessness with shelter services, transitional housing, and repaid re-housing services.
City of Chicago Corporate Fund	Local	Admin, Public Services, Economic, Development, Homeowner Rehab, Housing, Multi-Family Rental New Construction, New Construction for Ownership, Workforce Services, Homeless Services Emergency Shelter, Street Outreach, Homeless Prevention, Chronic Homelessness, Rapid Rehousing	\$300,000,000	\$-	\$-	\$300,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	The City of Chicago, through the general fund, provide administration and direct services for hundreds of programs including supporting all projects funded by HUD dollars.
Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund	Local	Acquisition, Homeowner rehab, Multifamily rental new construction, Multifamily rental rehab, New construction for ownership	\$46,000,000	\$-	\$-	\$46,000,000	\$230,000,000	Half of the funds are used for the construction, rehabilitation or preservation of affordable housing, or may be used for other housing programs. The other half are distributed to the Low-Income Housing Trust Fund.
Neighborhood Opportunity Fund	Local	Economic Development	\$34,680,000	\$-	\$-	\$34,680,000	\$173,400,000	Grants to strengthen commercial corridors on Chicago's South, Southwest and West sides. Business and property owners may apply for grant funding that

								will pay for the development or rehabilitation of real estate and projects that support new or expanding businesses or cultural assets.
Housing Trust Fund	State	Rental Assistance	\$5,700,000	\$-	\$-	\$5,700,000	\$28,500,000	The Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF) will provide rental subsidies to landlords in support of affordable housing for low-income families and individuals.
Lead Based Paint Hazard Control	Local	Other	\$250,000	\$-	\$-	\$250,000	\$1,250,000	The City will provide lead hazard abatement.
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention	State	Other	\$1,500,000	\$-	\$-	\$1,500,000	\$7,500,000	Provide assistance for case management services, education and outreach through training and community interventions.
Lead Hazard Reduction	Federal	Other	\$10,000,000	\$-	\$4,100,000	\$14,100,000	\$14,100,000	Identify and control lead-based paint hazards in eligible privately-owned housing for rental or owner-occupants
Older American Act Nutrition	Private	Public Services	\$464,000	\$-	\$-	\$464,000	\$2,320,000	Provides advocacy and support for Seniors through Congregate and Home Delivered Meals.
HOPWA Housing and Health Study Program	Federal	Housing Public Services Supportive services	\$989,000	\$-	\$-	\$989,000	\$989,000	Provides tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services to allow a stable, healthy living environment.
Title XX Donated Fund	Federal	Other	\$1,257,000	\$-	\$630,000	\$1,887,000	\$6,915,000	Job readiness, training, and placement services for ex-offenders.
Integrated HIV Surveillance and Prevention	Federal	Public Services; Supportive services	\$9,204,000	\$-	\$-	\$9,204,000	\$46,020,000	Funds will build capacity; strengthen organizations; increase condom distribution; enhance testing, screening. Conduct surveillance activities regarding HIV/AIDS in Chicago.

Ryan White HIV Care Act	Federal	Public Services; Supportive services	\$28,500,000	\$-	\$-	\$8,000,000	\$122,000,000	Provide care and treatment services to people living with HIV to improve health outcomes and reduce HIV transmission among hard-to-reach populations.
Abandoned Residential Property	State		\$2,184,000	\$-	\$2,579,000	\$-	\$8,736,000	For the maintenance and demolition of abandoned properties within the City.
Local Health Protection	State	Public Services, Supportive Services	\$4,129,000	\$-	\$-	\$4,129,000	\$20,645,000	To support infectious disease surveillance and outbreak control, including tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases, food protection activities, and potable water activities.
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	Federal	Public Services, Supportive Services	\$14,179,000	\$-	\$-	\$14,179,000	\$70,895,000	Funds supportive services to individuals and families that are either homeless or living in poverty.
Illinois Dept. of Human Services Emergency and Transitional Housing	State	Public Services, Supportive Services	\$4,814,000	\$-	\$2,190,000	\$7,004,000	\$26,260,000	IDHS supports services to clients that are either homeless or living in poverty
Chicago Domestic Violence Hotline	Federal	Public Services	\$636,000	\$-	\$395,000	\$1,031,000	\$3,575,000	Funds will be used to support the Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network
Senior Health Assistance Program	State	Public Services; Supportive services	\$342,000		\$170,000	\$512,000	\$1,880,000	Provides outreach activities to educate, train and coordinate community organizations, service providers, and government entities to assist seniors with their Medicare and Medicaid coverage.
Area Plan on Aging-Older American Act	Federal and State	Public Services, Supportive Services	\$20,389,000	\$612,000	\$15,750,000	\$36,751,000	\$120,755,000	Provides operating funds for six regional and 10 satellite senior centers and supportive service programs for the elderly.

Table 57 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

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

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

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

DFSS Leveraging

In addition to CDBG funding, DFSS programming depends on multiple funding sources. These include various federal, state, and local funds. Domestic Violence programming leverages the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois Department of Human Services, and local city funds to support its programs. Senior Services rely on multiple funding streams to support senior services including Older Americans Act/Area Plan funding and various State of Illinois Department on Aging funding sources. The Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) Services program is solely supported with CDBG funding, while Home Delivered Meals leverages federal Older Americans Act funding that is passed through the state. Workforce Services' program models, including Employment Preparation and Placement, Industry Specific Training and Placement, Transitional Jobs, and Community Re-Entry Support Centers, all rely on CDBG funding and the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding is also used to support the Employment Preparation and Placement and Transitional Jobs programs. In addition to state and federal grants, Workforce Services are leveraged with City corporate funds. Several funding streams support the city's current plan to address homelessness, Plan 2.0, including but not limited to CDBG, the HUD Emergency Solutions Grant, CSBG, the Illinois Department of Human Services' Emergency and Transitional Housing Program, and local funding.

MOPD Leveraging

Through a partnership with Meals on Wheels of Chicago, MOPD's Independent Living Program can provide meals to a group of people with disabilities that are under 60 which increases available services without increasing cost. Vendors of the Personal Assistant/Homemaker programs are asked to match 10% of their contracted amount. This match can be in the form of direct service hours or administration costs. Vendors of the HomeMod program are asked to match 10% of their contracted amount. This match can be in the form of services provided or administration costs. In addition, HomeMod receives grant funds from Meals on wheels Chicago to provide additional modifications. The HomeMod program has teamed up with sister agencies like the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and the University of Illinois' Division of Specialized Care for Children to leverage funds.

If appropriate, describe publicly 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. Past efforts to sell individual parcels were slow and met with limited success. To create a market for these properties and efficiently dispose of them, the City has established two new programs:

- The Large-Lot Residential Program, which allows building owners to procure multiple adjacent City-owned lots for use as gardens, side yards and other legal uses. This can help create unique housing districts with much larger lots than are available in the rest of the city.
- City Lots for Working Families, through which developers can purchase City lots for \$1 each to build 75% affordable and 25% market-rate units.

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 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.

Funding levels identified in this Plan are estimates based on HUD allocations for the current fiscal year. When Fiscal Year 2020 allocations become known, any discrepancies due to a change in funding or program income will be remedied using unspent funds from the previous year. If "substantial amendments" to the Plan are needed, citizens will be provided with reasonable notice and the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes, per the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

Annual Goals and Objectives

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence	2020	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Affordable Housing; Elderly Services; Disability Services; Emergency Nutrition	\$8,689,465	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 560 Household Housing Units Rental Units Rehabilitated: 25 Rental Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 35,425 Persons Assisted
Provide Public Services to Enhance Quality of Life for Low to Moderate Income Persons	2020	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Affordable Housing; Homeownership Assistance; Youth Services; Mental Health Services; Public Safety; Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children; Emergency Nutrition	\$8,741,150	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 136,530 Persons Assisted
Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities	2020	2020	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Homeownership Assistance; Affordable Housing	\$4,166,703	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 20 Households Assisted Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 62 Housing Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,500 Persons Assisted
Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing	2020	2020	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Affordable Housing; Homeownership Assistance; Code Enforcement	\$45,429,922	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 500 Housing Units Rental Units Rehabilitated: 1,800 Rental

							Units Rental Units Rehabilitated/Rental Units Constructed: 335 Rental Units
Foster Community Economic Development	2020	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Workforce Services	\$5,991,238	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,260 Persons Assisted
Prevent and Reduce Homelessness	2020	2020	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Homelessness Prevention	\$16,301,767	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 5,500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 11,000 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 16,000 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing: 259 Households Assisted
Provide Multi Layered Response to Domestic Violence	2020	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children	\$2,728,618	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 16,000 Persons Assisted
Reduce Lead Poisoning Hazards	2020	2020	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Lead Poisoning Mitigation	\$3,479,292	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2,000 Persons Assisted
Strengthen Community Capacity	2020	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Youth Services; Community Relations; Public Safety; Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children	\$908,762	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,200 Persons Assisted

Expand Fair Housing Outreach, Education and Enforcement Activities	2020	2020	Affordable Housing Fair Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Fair Housing; Code Enforcement; Affordable Housing	\$7,928,976	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 18,000 Household Housing Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 215 Persons Assisted
Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastructure	2020	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Infrastructure	\$10,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20,000 Persons Assisted
Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS	2020	2020	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	HIV Supportive Services; Affordable Housing	\$13,167,958	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 467 Household Housing Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,174 Persons Assisted Rental units rehabilitated: 210 Rental Units Tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing: 303 Households Assisted

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence
	Goal Description	Enable persons to live in dignity and independence by providing home modifications, case management, assessments and referrals for independent living skills training program, personal assistance/homemaker services, home delivered meals, and assistive devices to people.
2	Goal Name	Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	Goal Description	Provide traditional safety net programs to help low to moderate income residents become self-sufficient, avoid hunger and/or meet basic healthcare needs.
3	Goal Name	Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	Provide support for more households to become homeowners in markets across the city.
4	Goal Name	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Create and preserve affordable housing across Chicago's neighborhoods in order to provide a decent home and a suitable living environment for all persons, but principally those of low and moderate income.
5	Goal Name	Foster Community Economic Development
	Goal Description	Foster community economic development through activities that provide capacity building for nonprofit organizations that are focused on affordable housing development and workforce development, as well as support for small business development.
6	Goal Name	Prevent and Reduce Homelessness
	Goal Description	Prevent homelessness whenever possible and to provide an integrated array of housing and services in an effective and cost-efficient manner for the greatest number of Chicagoans in need.
7	Goal Name	Provide Multi Layered Response to Domestic Violence
	Goal Description	Support a network of service providers that address victim's counseling and legal needs.
8	Goal Name	Reduce Lead Poisoning Hazards
	Goal Description	Through strategic inspections and abatement, as well as public education campaigns and testing, activities will focus on permanently eliminating lead exposure to children.
9	Goal Name	Strengthen Community Capacity
	Goal Description	Strengthen community capacity by providing and expanding educational and support group services to communities. Improve human relations among Chicagoans by educating residents about their civil rights and working to reduce bias, violence, and/or discrimination in Chicago.
10	Goal Name	Expand fair housing outreach, education and enforcement activities
	Goal Description	Reduce discrimination as a barrier to equal housing opportunity by enforcing the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance through the investigation of housing discrimination complaints, closing housing discrimination cases, and increasing knowledge of fair housing rights and responsibilities through education, outreach, and collaboration with government and community partners.

11	Goal Name	Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Support the development of vibrant, equitable, safe, and adaptable neighborhoods by investing in public facilities and critical infrastructure.
12	Goal Name	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Provide housing assistance and supportive services to people living with HIV/AIDS and their families who are homeless, at risk of homelessness or unstably housed.

Table 58 – Goals Summary

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)
Introduction
Projects

#	Project Name
1	Citywide CDBG Administration
2	DOH-05R: Neighborhood Lending/Home Purchase Assistance
3	DOH-14A: Neighborhood Lending/Home Rehabilitation Assistance
4	DOH-05U Homeownership Counseling Services
5	DOH-05X: Housing Services Technical Assistance Community Based
6	DOH-14: Roof and Porch Repair
7	DOH-14A: Emergency Heating Repair
8	DOH-14A: Single Unit/Small Accessibility Repairs for Seniors
9	DOH-14A: Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
10	DOH-14A: Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative-Condominium
11	DOH-14B: Heat Receivership Program
12	DOH-14B: Multi-Unit/Developer Services
13	DOH-14B: Multi-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
14	DOH-14H: Rehab Admin/Construction Monitoring and Compliance
15	LAW-15: Code Enforcement
16	DPH-05M: Education, Screening, and Treatment of Adolescents with Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
17	DPH-05N: Violence Prevention Initiative: Restorative Practices
18	DPH-05O: Bullying and Suicide Prevention
19	DPH-05O: Mental Health Services
20	DPH-05O: Mental Health Services and Prevention Education for Childhood Sexual Assault Victims
21	DPH-05P: Screening for Lead Poisoning
22	CHR-05J: Fair Housing
23	CHR-21D: Education Outreach & Intergroup Relations
24	MOPD-05B: Disability Resources
25	MOPD-05B: Independent Living
26	MOPD-14A: Single-Unit Residential/Home Mod Program
27	DFSS-03T: Operating Cost of Shelters/Homeless Services
28	DFSS-05A: Senior Services/Home Delivered Meals
29	DFSS-05A: Senior Services/Intensive Case Advocacy
30	DFSS-05H: Workforce Services
31	DFSS-05N: Abused and Neglected/Domestic Violence Services
32	DFSS-05W: Human Services/Emergency Food Assistance
33	DOB-15: Code Enforcement
34	DOB-15: Strategic Task Force
35	CDOT-03: Neighborhood Infrastructure Improvements
36	DWM-03J: Water Service Line Replacement
37	DFSS: ESG Administration
38	DPH-HOPWA: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
39	DPH-HOPWA: Facility-Based Housing Assistance
40	DPH-HOPWA: Supportive Services
41	DPH-HOPWA: Housing Information Services
42	DPH-HOPWA: Administration
43	DPH-HOPWA: Facility-Based Housing Development
44	DOH-HOME: Multi-Unit/Multi-Family Loan Program
45	DOH-HOME: Community Housing Development Organization - Operational Assistance

Table 59 – Project Information

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

Entitlement funds are used to develop viable communities by providing safe and affordable housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities. Through consultation and citizen participation, the City was able to define priority needs in the community. Following this, goals were set to address those needs. City agencies created project priorities which were thoroughly vetted, and allocation amounts were set.

The greatest obstacle to addressing underserved needs is scarcity of resources. Understanding this obstacle, the City has found innovative ways to serve its citizens, using entitlement funding to meet gaps in public service and housing needs.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Citywide CDBG Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	\$15,962,326
	Description	Citywide Administration of the CDBG Grant
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Administration
2	Project Name	DOH-05R: Neighborhood Lending/Home Purchase Assistance
	Target Area	Micro Market Recovery Program Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership Assistance
	Funding	\$1,325,446
	Description	Provide down payment assistance to low-moderate first-time buyers at or below 80% AMI.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 20 Households will be assisted through Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Direct Financial Assistance
3	Project Name	DOH-14A: Neighborhood Lending/Home Rehabilitation Assistance
	Target Area	Micro Market Recovery Program Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeownership Assistance
	Funding	\$2,030,372
	Description	Provide home improvement grants to low-moderate home-owner occupants of 1-4-unit properties in target areas. Repairs include but not limited to exterior and interior repairs to address safety and deferred maintenance.
	Target Date	12/31/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 62 Household Housing Units will be assisted through Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation
4	Project Name	DOH-05U: Homeownership Counseling Services
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership Assistance
	Funding	\$810,885
	Description	Pre-purchase counseling services to potential homebuyers and foreclosure prevention. These services are rendered through one-on-one and workshop/classroom setting through HUD Certified Counseling Agencies.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 4,500 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Homeownership Counseling
5	Project Name	DOH-05X: Housing Services Technical Assistance Community Based
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeownership Assistance
	Funding	\$724,134
	Description	Assist low to moderate income individuals find accessible and affordable housing opportunities in order to sustain or achieve financial stability, and provide technical assistance to tenants, homeowners and landlords through specialized programs tailored to the specific needs of low-mod communities.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 7,000 persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Housing Information and Referral Services
6	Project Name	DOH-14: Roof and Porch Repair
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing

	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeownership Assistance
	Funding	\$6,442,952
	Description	Provides grants to repair or replace roofs and porches of 1 - 4-unit properties owner-occupied households at or below 80% AMI.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 400 Household Housing Units will be assisted through Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation
7	Project Name	DOH-14A: Emergency Heating Repair
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeownership Assistance
	Funding	\$900,000
	Description	Provides grants to repair or replace heating systems during winter season (November 1st - April 1st) to home-owner occupants of 1 -4-unit building at or below 80% AMI.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 100 Household Housing Unit through Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation
8	Project Name	DOH-14A: Single Unit/Small Accessibility Repairs for Seniors
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Elderly Services
	Funding	\$2,499,987
	Description	Provides safety, security and accessibility repairs that help senior citizens to remain in their homes. Minor repairs and wheelchair ramps. Limited to seniors of at least 60 years of age and may be owners or tenants residing in a 1-4-unit building.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 500 Household Housing units will be assisted through homeowner housing rehabilitated and 25 Household Housing Unit will be assisted through Rental Units Rehabilitated.

	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation
9	Project Name	DOH-14A: Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Code Enforcement
	Funding	\$1,740,000
	Description	Stabilize, preserve and reclaim units in buildings between 1-4 units, by utilizing the housing court system and receivers, if necessary, to correct dangerous and hazardous conditions and assist developers with the acquisition and redevelopment of buildings for low/mod income residents.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 250 Household Housing Units will be assisted through Rental units rehabilitated.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation
10	Project Name	DOH-14A: Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative-Condominium
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing Invest in Increasing Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing, Code Enforcement
	Funding	\$600,000
	Description	Acquire, stabilize and sale of distressed multi-unit condominium buildings to developers for rehabilitation and conversion to rental housing for low/mod income families.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 50 Household Housing Unit will be assisted through Rental units rehabilitated.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation
11	Project Name	DOH-14B: Heat Receivership Program
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$1,200,000

	Description	Preserve affordable housing units by utilizing the housing court process to address emergency situations where there is inadequate or no heat in rental apartment buildings.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 500 Household Housing Units will be assisted through Rental units rehabilitated.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation
12	Project Name	DOH-14B: Multi-Unit/Developer Services
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing, Invest in Increasing Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$8,994,518
	Description	Support construction or rehab of developments to provide permanent affordable rental housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 50 Household Housing Unit through Rental units rehabilitated
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation
13	Project Name	DOH-14B: Multi-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Code Enforcement
	Funding	\$2,515,000
	Description	Stabilize, preserve and reclaim units in buildings with over 4 units, by utilizing the housing court system and receivers, if necessary, to correct dangerous and hazardous conditions and assist developers with the acquisition and redevelopment of buildings for low/mod income residents.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1,000 Household Housing Units will be assisted through Rental units rehabilitated.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation
14	Project Name	DOH-14H: Rehab Admin/Construction Monitoring and Compliance

	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$2,612,536
	Description	Rehab program administration
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rehabilitation administration and construction monitoring and compliance accomplishments will be reported in other housing projects.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehab Administration
15	Project Name	LAW-15: Code Enforcement
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$2,908,968
	Description	Support the Department of Buildings in pursuit of Code Enforcement violations through Circuit Court.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The outcomes will be reported in DOB-15: Code Enforcement and DOB-15: Strategic Task Force.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Code Enforcement
16	Project Name	DPH-05M: Education, Screening, and Treatment of Adolescents with Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services HIV Supportive Services
	Funding	\$355,837
	Description	Provide screening, education and linkage to care services to adolescents, particularly focusing on communities of greatest economic hardships.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 6,500 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit

	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Health Education
17	Project Name	DPH-05N: Violence Prevention Initiative: Restorative Practices
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Strengthen Community Capacity
	Needs Addressed	Public Safety Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children
	Funding	\$400,000
	Description	Provide restorative practices training and services to persons to prevent family and community violence in communities with high rates of violence.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1,300 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Violence Prevention
18	Project Name	DPH-05O: Bullying and Suicide Prevention
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Strengthen Community Capacity
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children Public Safety
	Funding	\$100,000
	Description	This program works to identify, strengthen connections between, and improve services and local knowledge and access to services related to bullying and suicide.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 400 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Youth Services
19	Project Name	DPH-05O: Mental Health Services
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	Needs Addressed	Mental Health Services
	Funding	\$6,320,801
	Description	Provide core mental health services to adult residents including crisis intervention, counseling, case management, and hospital linkages.

	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 2,800 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Mental Health Services
20	Project Name	DPH-05O: Mental Health Services and Prevention Education for Childhood Sexual Assault Victims
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	Needs Addressed	Mental Health Services Youth Services Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children Public Safety
	Funding	\$221,000
	Description	Provide mental health services for children and adolescents, age 3-17, who are survivors of sexual abuse, including evidence-based and trauma informed therapy services through various treatment modalities. Provide prevention education services to providers, community leaders and families to reduce child sexual assault and increase responsiveness and prevention actions.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 230 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Mental Health Services
21	Project Name	DPH-05P: Screening for Lead Poisoning
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Reduce Lead Poisoning Hazards
	Needs Addressed	Lead Poisoning Mitigation
	Funding	\$3,479,292
	Description	Detect lead poisoning through screening, medical case management and treatment. Also includes education and information sharing.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 2000 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide

	Planned Activities	Screening for Lead Poisoning
22	Project Name	CHR-05J: Fair Housing
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Expand fair housing outreach, education and enforcement activities
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing
	Funding	\$812,058
	Description	Investigate, mediate and adjudicate fair housing complaints and assist victims of public housing discrimination.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 215 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Fair Housing Activities
23	Project Name	CHR-21D: Education Outreach & Intergroup Relations
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Strengthen Community Capacity
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services Community Relations Public Safety
	Funding	\$408,762
	Description	Provide community mediation for racial, ethnic, religious incidents, as well as other intergroup tensions; offer outreach to community organizations, schools or places of worship; and conduct presentations and workshops on topics such as hate crimes, bullying, disability, and prejudice reduction.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 8,500 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Outreach and Education
24	Project Name	MOPD-05B: Disability Resources
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Disability Services
	Funding	\$829,136
	Description	Assist people with disabilities who are 59 and under in identifying and obtaining available services and provide supportive services such as case management, independent living skills training, personal assistance/homemaker services, assistive technology assessments and

		complete forms and/or file applications such as the Benefit Access application and the RTA Reduced Fare application.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 32,000 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provide Disability Resources
25	Project Name	MOPD-05B: Independent Living
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Disability Services
	Funding	\$650,000
	Description	Support services such as case management, independent living skills training, personal assistance/ homemaker services, and assistive technology assessments and equipment, for qualified persons with disabilities.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 525 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provide Independent Living Resources
26	Project Name	MOPD-14A: Single-Unit Residential/Home Mod Program
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Disability Services
	Funding	\$1,394,117
	Description	Provide home accessibility modifications that will allow people with disabilities, under the age of sixty, to make their living environment accessible. Modifications can include ramps, porch and stair lifts, roll-in showers, widened doorways, accessible sinks and cabinets.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 60 Household Housing Unit will be assisted through Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation
27	Project Name	DFSS-03T: Operating Cost of Shelters/Homeless Services
	Target Area	None

	Goals Supported	Prevent and Reduce Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	\$10,089,496
	Description	Costs associated with Outreach and Engagement, Interim Housing and Prevention Assistance for the Homeless.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 16,000 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Homeless Services
28	Project Name	DFSS-05A: Senior Services/Home Delivered Meals
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Elderly Services, Emergency Nutrition
	Funding	\$1,800,000
	Description	Provides nutritious meals to older persons (60 years and older) who are frail and/or homebound because of illness or incapacitating disability or are otherwise isolated
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1,800 Persons Assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Senior Services
29	Project Name	DFSS-05A: Senior Services/Intensive Case Advocacy
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Elderly Services
	Funding	\$1,516,225
	Description	Services for at risk seniors include in-home assessment, case advocacy and support, on-going monitoring, and direct assistance.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1,100 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Senior Services
30	Project Name	DFSS-05H: Workforce Services
	Target Area	None

	Goals Supported	Foster Community Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Workforce Services
	Funding	\$5,991,238
	Description	Provide job readiness services, career counseling, vocational skills training, job placement assistance, and other workforce services. The goal of these services is to improve the employment outcomes of Chicagoans and to meet the skill and workforce needs of Chicago's employers.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1,260 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Workforce Services
	Planned Activities	Workforce Services
31	Project Name	DFSS-05N: Abused and Neglected/Domestic Violence Services
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Provide Multi Layered Response to Domestic Violence
	Needs Addressed	Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children
	Funding	\$2,728,618
	Description	Aid 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 partner relationship. Services include counseling, legal advocacy, resource and information assistance, legal services, and supervised visitation and safe exchange.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 16,000 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
32	Project Name	DFSS-05W: Human Services/Emergency Food Assistance
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	Needs Addressed	Emergency Nutrition
	Funding	\$1,119,378
	Description	Provide emergency nutritious meals to at risk populations.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 120,000 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 120,000 Persons will be assisted through Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.

	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Emergency Food Assistance
33	Project Name	DOB-15: Code Enforcement
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Expand fair housing outreach, education and enforcement activities
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$5,503,151
	Description	Provide targeted code enforcement in low to moderate income areas to complement strategic efforts to arrest neighborhood decline and preserve stock of affordable housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 15,500 Household Housing Units will receive Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Code Enforcement
34	Project Name	DOB-15: Strategic Task Force
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Expand fair housing outreach, education and enforcement activities
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$1,613,767
	Description	Initiative to strategically target troubled buildings and nuisance businesses to prevent criminal activity and maintain safe and affordable housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 2,500 Household Housing Units will receive Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care.
	Location Description	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Planned Activities	Code Enforcement
35	Project Name	CDOT-03: Neighborhood Infrastructure Improvements
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Infrastructure
	Funding	\$5,000,000
	Description	Infrastructure and street lighting improvements in low/mod areas to improve visibility and safety.
	Target Date	12/31/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 19,000 Persons will be assisted through Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Planned Activities	Infrastructure Improvements
36	Project Name	DWM-03J: Water Service Line Replacement
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Infrastructure
	Funding	\$5,000,000
	Description	Infrastructure and water service line replacement in low/mod areas.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1,000 Persons will be assisted through Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit.
	Location Description	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Planned Activities	Water/Sewer Improvements and Associated Infrastructure
37	Project Name	DFSS: ESG Administration
	Target Area	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Prevent and Reduce Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	\$482,908
	Description	Utilization of ESG funding for Homeless Prevention, Rapid Re-Housing and Homeless Prevention.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 4,226 persons will be assisted through overnight shelter, 11,529 persons will be assisted through homeless prevention and 259 households will be assisted with tenant Based rental assistance/rapid rehousing.
	Location Description	Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
	Planned Activities	Homeless Services
38	Project Name	DPH-HOPWA: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	HIV Supportive Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$2,753,000
	Description	Provide long-term rental subsidies to low-income individuals with HIV/AIDS to maintain permanent quality housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 300 households will be assisted through tenant-based rental assistance/Repaid Rehousing.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS
39	Project Name	DPH-HOPWA: Facility-Based Housing Assistance
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	HIV Supportive Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$4,639,000
	Description	Provide resources to develop and operate community residence and other supportive housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 470 Housing Units will be assisted through HIV/AIDS Housing Operations.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS
40	Project Name	DPH-HOPWA: Supportive Services
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	HIV Supportive Services
	Funding	\$500,000
	Description	Provide supportive services to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 385 persons will be assisted through public service activities other than Low/Moderate income housing benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS
41	Project Name	DPH-HOPWA: Housing Information Services
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	HIV Supportive Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$2,066,658
	Description	Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate and obtain safe, decent and affordable housing.

	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 385 persons will be assisted through public service activities other than Low/Moderate income housing benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS
42	Project Name	DPH-HOPWA: Administration
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	HIV Supportive Services
	Funding	\$709,300
	Description	Administration of the HOPWA Grant
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	None
	Planned Activities	Administration
43	Project Name	DPH-HOPWA: Facility-Based Housing Development
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	HIV Supportive Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$2,500,000
	Description	Expenditures associated with leasing a building, general housing operations (e.g., maintenance, security, insurance, utilities, furnishings, equipment, supplies), and the provision of project-based rental assistance.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 200 rental household housing units will be rehabilitated.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS
44	Project Name	DOH-HOME: Multi-Unit/Multi-Family Loan Program
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$23,037,452
	Description	Loans to developers (at least 15% will be for CHDO certified developers) for new construction or rehabilitation of multifamily rental properties.

	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 335 Household Housing units will be constructed or rehabilitated.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Construction and Rehabilitation
45	Project Name	DOH-HOME: Community Housing Development Organization - Operational Assistance
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$350,500
	Description	Operational Assistance funds for CHDO's in the City of Chicago. To be used for staff, training, and other administrative skills building activities.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	At least 8 CHDO's will receive operational assistance.
	Location Description	None
46	Planned Activities	Operational Assistance to CHDO's
	Project Name	DOH-HOME: Program Administration
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$2,192,048
	Description	Administration of the HOME Grant
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	None
	Planned Activities	Administration

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Low- and moderate-income families and individuals reside in communities throughout Chicago. Grants and other resources are geographically distributed throughout the city for community development and housing programs. All proposed Action Plan activities are intended to primarily benefit populations that have special needs and citizens with low- and moderate-incomes. Assistance will be directed to areas of the city in which 51 percent or more of households are low- and moderate-income.

Geographic Distribution

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

Table 60 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

To effectively target redevelopment activities, the City allocates investments geographically through the Micro-Markets Recovery Program (MMRP). Under this program, the City identifies community areas of greatest need and significant potential for positive intervention.

MMRP Target Areas

The City’s Micro-Markets Recovery Program (MMRP) helps to stabilize and sustain local property values in targeted areas by strategically deploying public and private capital in well-defined micro-markets. MMRP operates in severely impacted neighborhoods where foreclosures have reached crisis proportions to re-create sustainable market forces and stabilize values in the target areas. These markets are where: 1) there are a significant number of vacancies but evidence of residual market interest; 2) little private market activity is experienced; 3) citywide intermediaries with a track record of investments and local capacity exist to lead the community’s involvement in the program; 4) good data on property ownership is available; and 5) practical strategies for investment can be designed and implemented. Target neighborhoods include Chatham, West Woodlawn, West Humboldt Park, Englewood, Austin, and North and West Pullman. This program also supports special initiatives such as the Chicago Neighborhood Rebuild Program and the Community Receivership pilot, which are designed to assist in the retention of neighborhood wealth through home and property ownership.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

This section specifies the goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs populations to be provided affordable housing and the number of affordable housing units supported by program type in the 2020 program year.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	1,423
Non-Homeless	2,824
Special-Needs	1,122
Total	5,369

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	1,029
The Production of New Units	200
Rehab of Existing Units	2,614
Acquisition of Existing Units	10
Total	3,853

Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

Households by Population Type

The City projects it will support 438 housing units targeted for persons experiencing homelessness. An additional 874 units will be targeted to seniors, people with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS. Funding for affordable housing for non-homeless, low-income individuals will support 2,817 households.

Households by Program Type

Tenant-based, facility-based and rapid re-housing assistance funded by HOPWA and ESG will assist approximately 1,312 homeless and special needs households. HOME and CDBG funds will support construction and/or rehabilitation of 2,930 housing units for non-homeless, low-income households.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction:

Since 2000, CHA has been engaged in achieving the goals of the original Plan for Transformation: rehabilitating or redeveloping 25,000 housing units in Chicago; reintegrating low-income families and housing into the larger physical, social and economic fabric of the city; providing opportunities and services to help residents improve their lives; and spurring the revitalization of communities once dominated by CHA developments. CHA's participation in HUD's Moving to Work (MTW) demonstration program began in 2000 with the original MTW Agreement which allowed CHA to implement the Plan for Transformation. CHA's Amended and Restated MTW Agreement with HUD was fully executed on June 26, 2008 and the MTW Agreements of CHA and all MTW agencies were subsequently extended until 2028 pursuant to Congressional action. As an MTW Agency, CHA continues to pursue the three statutory objectives of the MTW Program: (1) Increasing housing options for low-income families; (2) Giving incentives to families with children where the head of household is working, seeking to work, or is preparing for work by participating in job training, education programs, or programs that assist people to obtain employment and become self-sufficient; and (3) Reducing costs and achieving greater cost effectiveness in expenditures.

As CHA meets, and then exceeds, the 25,000-unit delivery goal, CHA will continue to identify new opportunities to preserve and create housing for low-income families in diverse communities across Chicago while ensuring that its existing inventory of Public Housing units is maintained to the highest standards. CHA's development plans include investments at major Public Housing sites as well as communities that lack significant affordable housing options. CHA's inventory of approximately 15,000 Public Housing units currently, includes the senior, traditional family, mixed-income and scattered site portfolios. CHA also continues to manage approximately 5,000 former Public Housing units converted to Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Project-Based Vouchers (PBV)s.

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

In 2020, CHA plans to deliver an additional 343 units, including 31 Public Housing units and 312 PBV units. CHA's unit delivery strategies include:

- Mixed-Income Redevelopment: CHA will continue with new on- and off-site phases in mixed-income developments which have replaced many former CHA properties.
- Real Estate Acquisition Program (REAP): CHA will continue its strategy to acquire public housing units primarily in Opportunity Areas.
- Project-Based Vouchers: CHA will continue to subsidize new PBV units through multi-year contracts with private owners and developers.
- Conversion of Moderate Rehabilitation Program Properties: CHA will continue to work with private owners of existing CHA Moderate Rehabilitation program properties to identify opportunities to transition these properties to long-term PBVs through RAD conversion or the standard PBV selection process.

CHA continues to explore new unit delivery strategies to respond to local housing preferences and market opportunities. In FY2020, CHA plans to serve approximately 63,000 low-income households and 135,000 individual residents through its

Public Housing program as well as other programs that provide housing options for low-income residents:

Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program

CHA provides tenant-based vouchers through the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. Tenant-based vouchers enable low-income households to choose their place of residence in the private market with a portion of the monthly rental obligation subsidized through the allocation of a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) made directly to the landlord. In FY2020, CHA plans to administer more than 41,000 tenant-based vouchers.

Property Rental Assistance (PRA) Program

Through its PBV program, known as the Property Rental Assistance program, CHA administers 3,900 PBVs that provide long-term subsidies for units in privately-owned rental properties, including 1,300 units of supportive housing.

Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD)

In October 2013, CHA submitted a portfolio application to HUD to utilize the RAD program to provide a more consistent budgeting platform to support the long-term operation and affordability of CHA public housing units by electing to transition more than 10,000 Public Housing units to the PBV program. In June 2015, CHA received a RAD award for its portfolio application. Since then, CHA has closed multiple transactions with more than 5,000 units converted to RAD PBV to date. CHA will continue to move forward with RAD PBV conversions for the entire portfolio application in the coming years. As CHA transitions units to RAD PBVs, these units will move from CHA's Public Housing portfolio to the PBV portfolio.

Choose to Own (CTO)

CHA participates in HUD's homeownership voucher program with a program called Choose to Own (CTO). CTO provides qualified public housing and HCV families with the opportunity to own a home. It has helped more than 500 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.

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

Choose to Own (CTO)

CHA participates in HUD's homeownership voucher program with a program called Choose to Own (CTO). CTO provides qualified public housing and HCV families with the opportunity to own a home. It has helped more than 500 CHA families make the transition from renting to owning. Most CTO families utilize the voucher to pay a portion of their mortgage for up to 15 years. In addition to financial assistance toward the mortgage payment, the program provides pre- and post-purchase homebuyer education, credit counseling and other services to help families navigate the home-buying process and increase their chances of success.

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

This section is not applicable to CHA.

Discussion:

Along with its City of Chicago sister agencies, the Chicago Housing Authority plays a vital role in providing housing opportunities across Chicago. Through the provision of public housing apartments and the management of Housing Choice Vouchers, CHA serves more than 63,000 low-income families and individuals, while supporting healthy communities. CHA's investment in new housing for seniors, veterans and families is transforming the lives of residents through better housing while helping to build stronger communities.

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

Introduction

The City and its partners, through the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC) Board of Directors, 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 persons experiencing homelessness 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.

In 2018, the Chicago CoC launched the Action Agenda, a strategy and work plan for the CoC. All Chicago and DFSS to be more action-oriented in our work to end homelessness. The Action Agenda encompasses four key strategies to strengthen and focus the work:

1. **Organize.** Create an infrastructure of working groups focused on actions that advance the goals of Plan 2.0 and

include everyone's voice at the table.

2. **Empower.** Empower All Chicago as the backbone organization leading the CoC to achieve the goals of Plan 2.0.
3. **Elevate.** The CoC Board approves policies recommended by working groups and aligns the resources and activities to support policies.
4. **Amplify.** Build political will to align leadership, set concrete targets, and expand housing inventory.

Several funding streams support the Plan 2.0 at the City level (CDBG, ESG, Community Services Block Grant, Illinois Department of Human Services' Emergency and Transitional Housing Program, and Corporate funding). CDBG funds support the overnight and interim shelter, outreach and engagement, specialized services, and permanent supportive housing models.

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

In March 2016, the City announced the launch of a citywide task force dedicated to addressing and reducing homelessness in Chicago. The Task Force to Reduce Homelessness (Task Force) focuses on improved coordination between city departments and sister agencies, increased efficiencies in service delivery, and identifying additional resources to devote to these efforts.

In 2019, the Task Force launched an Encampment Strategy, building off a 2018 pilot. The multi-agency encampment response initiative is a mobile initiative that moves throughout the city, as needed. It is staffed by City, sister, and community partner agencies offering services to persons affected by street homelessness throughout Chicago.

The Task Force consists of the following member departments and advocacy organizations:

- Department of Family and Support Services
- Department of Aviation
- Chicago Department of Transportation
- Chicago Department of Buildings
- Chicago Housing Authority
- Chicago Park District
- Chicago Police Department
- Chicago Public Schools
- Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities
- Chicago Public Libraries
- Chicago Transit Authority
- Department of Planning and Development
- Department of Housing
- Department of Law
- Department of Streets and Sanitation
- Department of Public Health
- Department of Transportation
- Office of Budget and Management

The following are the City's one-year goals and action steps for reducing and ending homelessness:

Outreach and Engagement - Mobile Outreach (Human Services)

The City, through its delegate agency 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 2020

Outreach and Engagement Mobile Outreach: 8,000 individuals to be served

Outreach and Engagement Programs

The City utilizes CDBG funds for targeted outreach and engagement. These services include assessment of individuals, including youth, persons experiencing chronic homelessness, 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 receive referrals through Chicago's Coordinated Entry System (CES) for permanent supportive housing. CES uses HMIS as a data platform to track highly vulnerable individuals and families coming from the streets or shelters and serves as a central client referral source for housing providers. Outreach and Engagement programs assist vulnerable households in applying for resources through CES by helping them respond to interviews and collect documentation needed to achieve permanent housing placement as fast as possible. The goal of the outreach programs is to develop trust with the client to engage in formal services and provide coordinated services through permanent housing placement. To improve service delivery to the homeless, DFSS contracted with Featherfist to provide the Night Owl Outreach program, the first overnight outreach program in the city. We recognized that those who are most vulnerable (homeless living on the streets) are often difficult to locate and/or engage during the day. The team also assists the Chicago Transit Authority with their homeless issues on the trains. This outreach is part of the City's encampment strategy. The team is monitoring and reporting new or growing hot spots citywide where street homeless congregate.

Planned Outcomes 2020

Outreach and Engagement Services: 2,898 individuals served

2. Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency Homeless Assessment and Response Center (EHRAC)

The Salvation Army, as the delegate agency, will provide 24-hour centralized intake, assessment, triage and temporary shelter services to homeless families at a new facility which the Salvation Army will construct with its own funds – the

EHRAC. The EHRAC will serve as a hub and access point as we implement Chicago’s new coordinated entry system for homeless services. The coordinated entry system is part of the implementation of “Plan 2.0: A Home for Everyone”. Families will receive an initial assessment, including eligibility for diversion and prevention services. The EHRAC will greatly expand the city’s ability to divert, triage, or place households in more stable shelter programs as quickly as possible. Regular capacity at EHRAC will be 75 beds. The EHRAC and the vision it incorporates will go a long way to improving how families are initially served and placed.

Planned Outcomes 2020

375 individuals served

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 experiencing homelessness toward housing stability and self-sufficiency. Following are activities that address the shelter and transitional housing needs of persons experiencing homelessness:

Emergency Shelter (Adult/Youth)

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 Emergency Shelter provides age-appropriate shelter to single male and female youth ages 18 to 24 on a nightly basis. Youth Emergency Shelter will engage clients in accessing supportive services and assess clients for rapid re-housing options.

Planned Outcomes 2020

Emergency Shelter Programs: 2,627 individuals served

Interim Housing (Adult and Youth)

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

Planned Outcomes 2020

Interim Housing Programs: 7,842 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 experiencing homelessness. Approximately 60 shelters located within the city participate.

Planned Outcomes 2019

Homeless Shelter Food Supply: (Fruits & Vegetables to Shelters) – 60 Shelters served; 500,000 pounds delivered; 20,000

individuals served.

3. 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 implementing coordinated entry and improving access to permanent housing and independent living. Through the Ending Veteran Homelessness Initiative, Chicago began implementation of its coordinated entry system with Veterans. In 2017, Chicago scaled up the CES for youth, singles, adults, and families. Outreach, engagement, and shelter providers utilize a standardized assessment tool, and households are matched to housing providers based on system wide prioritization standards. DFSS-funded outreach, engagement, and shelter providers ensure that the standardized assessment for the CES is completed and entered into the HMIS system. CES is now fully implemented in Chicago and DFSS and the CoC utilize an HMIS dashboard as well as on the groundwork groups to identify process improvements to accelerate the housing process and strengthen prevention and diversion at the front door of the homeless system.

The Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund has committed \$8 million annually in rental assistance to prevent homelessness for more than 1,300 families and individuals. Of that total, nearly 600 units are targeted toward individuals and families experiencing long-term homelessness. Plan 2.0 identifies strategies to create access to affordable housing units through development and subsidy options including: working within to increase the priority and access to housing for those in need of supportive housing and working with public and community partners to develop new affordable housing opportunities.

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

Permanent Supportive Housing Services/Safe Havens

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 experiencing homelessness. Clients may have serious and persistent disabilities such as mental illness, substance use disorders, or HIV/AIDS, which often contribute to chronic homelessness. The Safe Haven 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. This program offers a safe, non-intrusive living environment in which skilled staff members work to engage persons in housing and needed services. In Chicago, Haven beds are considered

permanent housing.

Planned Outcomes 2020

1,262 individuals served

Permanent Housing with Short-Term Supports

This program model targets households that need short- to medium-term assistance (up to 24 months) with housing and supportive services. Individuals and families experiencing homelessness are housed in scattered housing and provided rental assistance and supportive services with the goal of assuming the lease at market rate after services transition out.

Planned Outcomes 2020

161 individuals served

Youth Intentional Permanent Housing with Short-Term Supports, Scattered Site Transitional Housing and Project-Based Transitional Housing

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

Planned Outcomes 2020

305 individuals served

4. 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 CoC, in coordination with DFSS, emphasizes systems integration efforts that focus on appropriate discharge planning for special populations. 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.

Homelessness Prevention

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

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

Planned Outcomes 2020

400 individuals served with ESG rental assistance; 375 individuals served with homelessness prevention supportive services; 10,754 individuals served by the Homelessness Prevention Call Center

Community Service Centers

Direct services are offered through DFSS Community Service Centers where emergency food, transportation, public benefit screening/enrollment, and emergency rental and utility assistance are provided. Referrals are also available for housing, employment, emergency food, education, childcare, and health services. At the Centers, DFSS staff works with clients to address their needs (immediate, short-term, and long-term) to achieve self-sufficiency. Direct services and programs are co-located at all six centers. Domestic Violence advocates are available at four of the six centers provided by Family Rescue. Workforce services are co-located at the DFSS King Community Service Center with the Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership (also known as Mid-South). The DFSS Central West Regional Senior Center also houses a DFSS Veterans Services staff person that helps veterans access a variety of benefit programs.

Planned Outcomes 2020

40,000 individuals will be served

Emergency Food Assistance for At-Risk Populations

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

Planned Outcomes 2020

Food to Pantries – 1.2 million pounds, 1.2 million meals, 150,000 individuals served; and Fruits & Vegetables to Shelters – 60 Agencies, 500,000 pounds, 20,000 individuals served. A total of 170,000 individuals will be served.

Discussion:

The City of Chicago is committed to preventing and ending homelessness. Through the strategies outlined in this plan, the City will partner with stakeholders leveraging federal, state and local dollars to provide services, guided by the emerging needs and trends of Chicago residents seeking homeless services.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)

One-year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	0
Tenant-based rental assistance	300
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	470
Housing Information Services Program help persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families identify, locate, and acquire housing. Legal services are also available to persons facing eviction, housing discrimination or assist in gaining access to federal government benefits.	770
Total	1,540

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

Introduction:

This section describes how the City will work to reduce barriers to affordable housing in Chicago.

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

Often public policies created to revitalize communities and increase economic development have negative impacts on affordable housing. In response, the City has implemented a variety of affordable housing programs and incentives.

Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO)

The Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO) applies to residential developments of 10 or more units and is triggered whenever a development project receives a zoning change, City land or financial assistance, or is in a downtown Planned Development and includes a residential component containing ten or more units.

The ARO requires developers to either set aside a percentage of residential units as affordable housing or contribute a fixed fee (depending on the location and type of development) per required unit to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. Units built under the ARO are required to remain affordable over time. Some units have recapture mortgages to regulate their long-term affordability. Other units are targeted for the Chicago Community Land Trust (CCLT), which was created in 2006 to address the increasingly limited supply of funding for affordable housing. The goal of the Land Trust is to preserve the long-term affordability of homes created through City programs and maintain a permanent pool of homeownership opportunities for working families. The CCLT is a partner in the ownership process, giving homeowners access to many of the benefits of traditional ownership, along with a network of support to help ensure their ongoing success.

The ARO was originally enacted in 2003. It was updated in 2007 and again in March 2015. The latest changes are expected to generate hundreds of new units and \$90 million in funding for affordable housing over a five-year period.

The 2015 revisions:

1. Designate three types of development zones in the city, defined as *downtown*, *higher-income areas* and *low/moderate-income areas*;
2. Adjust in-lieu fees for units not provided on-site, increasing them to \$175,000 downtown and \$125,000 in higher-income areas, and reducing them to \$50,000 in low/moderate-income areas;
3. Require downtown developers to pay the higher of their ARO or density bonus fees as determined by ordinance;
4. Require 1/4 of the mandated 10 percent affordable units (20 percent if the City provides financial assistance) to be provided on-site, with certain limited exceptions for downtown and higher-income area projects, including a \$225,000/unit buyout for downtown for-sale projects;
5. Authorize a density bonus for affordable units located close to transit;
6. Incentivize developers to make units available to the CHA;
7. Expand the pool of homebuyers by increasing the maximum income for purchasers to 120 percent of the Area

Median Income (AMI);

8. Increase the ARO allocation to the Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund from 40 percent to 50 percent.

Despite the tightening of the rules, projects subject to the ARO have increased exponentially since the 2015 amendment. It is estimated that through the first quarter of 2018, 988 ARO units in 171 projects have been created or proposed. In addition, almost \$83 million in additional funding for affordable housing is expected to be generated by these projects through in-lieu fees.

In 2017, the ARO established two special pilot areas in reaction to residents' concerns regarding increasing housing costs in traditionally lower-cost neighborhoods seeing increased attention and investment. These two pilot areas, the Near North/Near West and the Milwaukee Corridor, encompass large swaths of neighborhoods in the City identified as in need of additional safeguards for low to moderate income residents.

The Near North/Near West Pilot area is divided into two sections. The Near North area increases the affordability percentage of the 2015 ARO from 10 to 20 percent, though the first 10 percent of for-sale units may be built as rental units. In the Near West area, the affordability percentage of the 2015 ARO is increased from 10 to 15 percent. Both zones require that the first 10 percent of units are located on-site or within two miles of the project location, and within the pilot area or within a higher income ARO zone for households at 60 percent AMI. The additional units required may be built anywhere within the Pilot area up to 100 percent AMI. There is no in-lieu fee option for either of the two pilot areas.

In the Milwaukee Corridor Pilot, the ARO's affordability percentage is increased from 10 to 15 percent, if units are on-site, and from 10 to 20 percent if they are off-site. Off-site units must be located within the pilot area. Prices for rental units are set at 60 percent AMI, but tenants can earn up to 80 percent AMI to lease.

Homebuyer Assistance

The City offers several programs to help working families achieve the benefits of homeownership. These include:

- **Home Buyer Assistance Program**, which provides cash support for down payment and closing costs. The program, which is administered by the Chicago Infrastructure Trust, can be applied to the purchase of any owner-occupied property up to four units, including single-family homes, town homes or condominiums. It may also be used to refinance an existing mortgage. Qualifying home buyers can receive grants of up to 7 percent of purchase price, based on income.
- **Community Connections**, which provides forgivable \$30,000 grants to help police officers, firefighters, and EMTs to purchase homes in targeted neighborhoods.
- **City Lots for Working Families**, which provides vacant, City-owned lots for \$1 each to developers of affordable single-family homes and two-flats. Land sold under the program must be used for owner-occupied, single-family homes and two-flats, which are subject to affordability requirements for a minimum of five years.
- **Tax Smart**, a Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) program that provides a federal income tax credit to qualified homebuyers. Through **Tax Smart**, homebuyers receive an MCC that reduces their income tax by an amount equal to 25 percent of the interest paid on a mortgage. The tax credit may be claimed for each year that the

buyer continues to live in a home financed under the program.

Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH)

The goal of the City is to make fair housing a reality for all its residents. Thus, a discussion of barriers to affordable housing would be incomplete without an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). Beginning in 2015, HUD published its Affirmatively Further Fair Housing final rule, which states that municipalities that receive HUD funding must conduct an AFH using HUD’s Assessment Tool. HUD also encouraged program participants to share resources and to address fair housing issues “from a broader perspective” by collaborating and submitting a single AFH. After extending the deadline for submission of the AFH twice, on January 13, 2017, HUD announced that it was again extending the deadline to all local government consolidated plan program participants until their next AFH submission deadline that falls after October 31, 2020. However, local government participants must continue to comply with existing statutory obligations to affirmatively further fair housing.

To this end, in 2018, the City of Chicago signed on to collaborate with Cook County, several suburban municipalities, and several public housing agencies to create a Regional AFH. Cook County agreed to act as the lead agency, which means that it will take responsibility for drafting the AFH and any other necessary reporting. Even though HUD extended the deadline for submitting a Regional AFH, the City of Chicago and the jurisdictions and agencies mentioned above will prepare a 2020-2024 AFH. Much like the 2015-2019 Analysis of Impediments (AI), the AFH will look at policies and practices in both the public and private sector that impede fair housing choice. The analysis will include a review of the City of Chicago’s laws, regulations, policies, procedures and practices; an assessment of how these variables affect housing; an assessment of the conditions that affect fair housing for all protected classes; and, an assessment of the range of available affordable and accessible housing. The Regional AFH will be prepared through the contractor model.

Testing and Training Project with Roosevelt University

The Chicago Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) contracted with Roosevelt University to conduct fair housing testing in four Chicago communities: Logan Square, Rogers Park, Chatham and Grand Boulevard. The testing project is focused on source of income discrimination, specifically as it relates to Housing Choice Vouchers. Roosevelt also utilized paired testing to test for race discrimination. The testing phase will be completed by September 2019, to be followed by the education and training phase.

Early Intervention Program

In 2017, the CCHR instituted an early intervention program to address discrimination against housing applicants using a Housing Choice Voucher. A housing seeker who has been denied housing based on source of income – namely, use of a voucher – may file a complaint with the CCHR and opt into the early intervention program. The purpose of the program is to educate property owners about the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance and source of income discrimination, and to facilitate the rental application process. After two years, the CCHR has seen limited success. Because one purpose of the program is to facilitate the application process in the hopes of the applicant securing the housing, the CCHR requires that the alleged denial of housing be no more than 30 days prior to the filing of the complaint. In most housing discrimination complaints, the denial falls outside of 30 days; therefore, those complaints are not eligible for early intervention.

Fair Housing Webpage

The CCHR created a fair housing webpage that is accessible from the CCHR's main webpage. The webpage provides information about the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, other sources of fair housing laws, a historical perspective on fair housing in Chicago, and other information. Additional materials and updates will be added to the page throughout the year.

Coordination with the Chicago Area Fair Housing Alliance (CAFHA)

The CCHR has been an active member of CAFHA for the past several years and has worked to develop a closer working relationship with the organization and its membership. The CCHR's Fair Housing Director attends CAFHA's general meetings, and actively participates in the organization's Housing Choice Voucher Working Group. The CCHR also works with the organization to review the impact of housing policies and to address policies which will negatively impact fair housing in Chicago.

Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) Trainings

As part of its outreach work, the CCHR has conducted fair housing training presentations to CHA staff and participated in landlord briefings. The agency looks to continue to be involved in these training opportunities in 2019.

Training on Fair Housing for City Delegate Agencies

The CCHR continues to participate in the City's annual City Delegate Agency Assistance Fairs. CCHR staff conducts fair housing training presentations to nearly 100 delegate agencies.

Connecting with Agencies Involved with Housing Policy Development

Another recommendation included in the AI encourages the CCHR to participate in meetings with organizations involved in housing policy and planning to discuss and share information about fair housing issues. Developing partnerships with community organizations, governmental entities, and other groups has long been a priority of the CCHR and one which is essential to the work of the agency. In addition, with its continued work with the Chicago Area Fair Housing Alliance, the CCHR also developed ongoing relationships with the Metropolitan Planning Council, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, LUCHA, Enterprise Partners, Chicago United for Equity, and a host of other organizations critically involved in housing policy.

Promoting Diversity through Workshops Facilitated by CCHR's Inter-Group Relations Unit

Similarly, the AI included a recommendation that the CCHR continue its efforts to promote diversity through the educational workshops provided by the department's Inter-Group Relations Unit (IGR). Thus far in 2019, the IGR conducted 72 workshops for schools, youth agencies, community organizations, and other groups to not only promote diversity, but to reduce racial and ethnic tensions, and resolve conflicts often in relation to housing issues. Recently, the IGR has been called upon to provide conflict resolution training for two major housing complexes in the city. The unit also partners with CCHR's Fair Housing staff to conduct outreach at community festivals, and housing fairs.

Enforcement of Fair Housing Ordinance

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

Thus far in 2019, the Commission has received 44 complaints alleging housing discrimination, with approximately 90 complaints expected by year's end.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

This section describes the planned actions the City will carry out to meet the strategies identified below.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City has established several policy objectives and strategic goals to address obstacles in meeting underserved housing needs:

- Supporting Single Room Occupancy (SRO) and family housing in Chicago by developing, rehabilitating, or arranging special financing for properties in target areas where shelter programs that also offer support services and job creation opportunities can be closely linked.
- Developing short- and medium-term subsidy assistance for individuals that enter the homeless system to transition them back as quickly as possible to permanent affordable housing.
- Supporting the coordination of outreach and housing location through the Coordinated Entry System for homeless resources.
- Focusing resources to support housing for households at or below 30 percent of AMI.
- Supporting the not-for-profit community, notably with the help of Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funding, in the form of supportive services that aid in and help overcome obstacles to moving from homelessness or near homelessness to self-sufficiency.
- Continuing outreach with sister agencies and outside sources to fund ongoing needs for accessible housing modification within the city of Chicago.

The Department of Housing (DOH) continually reassesses its policies and adjusts in response to changing market conditions and service needs. To keep pace with the growing gap between median household incomes and the cost of single-family housing, the City, since 2016, has expanded its homebuyer assistance efforts through new programs that provide purchase price assistance to prospective home buyers with corporate funds. Recently, because of the current state of the national economy and regional housing markets, DOH has experienced historically low levels of participation in programs which leverage private loans for home repairs. Because of these conditions, the City has shifted greater resources towards programs that residents with homes falling into disrepair or presenting imminent hazards to residents.

The Mayor's Office of People with Disabilities (MOPD) does not directly provide housing or fund developments. However, it does advocate for the development of and access to affordable and accessible housing for people with disabilities. MOPD also continues to make efforts to correct policies that impede people with disabilities from receiving affordable housing. This is a multi-faceted approach that includes providing direct services, education, and recommendations for systematic and policy changes. MOPD discourages the use of nursing homes and institutions as housing alternatives for people with disabilities and promotes integrated housing for people with disabilities.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The bulk of the City’s housing resources, especially federal dollars, are specifically targeted to affordable rental housing. Some government-assisted buildings with expiring use restrictions and project-based Section 8 contracts are stable, while others may be at risk due to strengthening markets and other concerns. DOH will continue to work with owners, community groups, and The Preservation Compact which brings together leaders from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to develop strategies to increase the supply of affordable rental housing in Chicago and to monitor and coordinate preservation efforts for these properties. The City does not use CDBG to fund the construction and development of new, affordable housing; however, HOME funds are critical to leveraging additional resources such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credits through the City and the State.

One of the most efficient ways to provide affordable housing is to improve and preserve existing buildings. The City will continue to support programs such as the Troubled Buildings Initiative, the Energy Savers Fund, the Multi-Unit Affordability through Upfront Investment (MAUI) program, the Tax Increment Financing-Neighborhood Improvement Program (TIF-NIP), and the TIF Purchase Rehab Program. The City supports proposed tax incentives to encourage owners to rehabilitate and retrofit rental buildings while keeping units affordable. In 2017, the City held a funding round to allocate 9 percent tax credits for the first time since 2011. The application of these 2017 tax credits will be critical to achieving the City’s goals for creating and preserving affordable housing.

The City will work to expand the number of affordable units available across different types of markets, with special attention to renter populations at the lowest income levels and those that require supportive services. The Keep Chicago Renting Ordinance, approved by the City Council in June 2013, protects renters housed in buildings whose owners are in foreclosure. The City will continue to work with the Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund, which provides homes for approximately 2,700 of the city’s most-at-risk individuals and families each year, to fund its efforts and aid it in securing a long-term funding source. The City will support construction of supportive housing units through the City’s multi-family affordable housing program and will report on the number of units created for people with disabilities.

The State’s mandate to provide housing to those with mental illness requires additional resources from the State and coordination between the City and the State. The City will advocate with the State and the Federal government for additional affordable housing resources with comprehensive supportive services to help the State meet this mandate.

The last few years have seen a shift away from homeownership in Chicago and across the country, fueled by lending restrictions, credit ratings damaged during the economic crisis, and consumer perceptions that housing is not a safe investment. To rebuild homeownership markets, the City will continue to partner with its housing delegate agencies and other community-based organizations to provide education and counseling for potential homebuyers. The City will expand its post-purchase education efforts and will continue to fund programs that enable homeowners, including those who may be underwater on their mortgages, to stay in their homes.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will continue to fund the Department of Public Health’s (CDPH) Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.

The mission of the program is to prevent lead poisoning by maximizing the availability of affordable, lead-safe housing in the City. Project activities include:

- Ensuring at-risk children are screened for lead poisoning
- Providing case management services for lead-poisoned children
- Inspecting the homes of lead-poisoned children for lead-hazards
- Ensuring that property owners properly remediate lead hazards
- Referring non-compliant property owners to court
- Providing education and training on lead, lead-poisoning prevention, and lead-safe work practices
- Securing funding for lead abatement for those who otherwise could not afford to do so

Screening and Case Management

In 2019, Chicago lowered the threshold blood lead level triggering case management and inspection from 10 ug.dL or greater to 5 ug/dL or greater. In 2017, about 80,000 children under six years of age were screened for lead poisoning. Each child was screened by non-program staff (i.e., physicians in private practice); however, Lead program staff recently obtained LeadCare II machines which will allow program staff to begin performing blood screening in 2019. Of the total children screened in 2017, 1921 (2.4 percent) were found to have lead poisoning, defined as having a level of lead of 5 ug/dl or greater.

Inspection and Enforcement

The program continued to ensure the homes (or other locations where children may spend time) of children with lead poisoning were inspected for lead hazards, and that these hazards were remediated. Following initial inspection and assessment for lead hazards, re-inspections occurred to ensure the homes were properly maintained or the required remediation was done. In total, 852 homes had initial inspections and 7016 had re-inspections, 573 homes were cleared of lead hazards, 111 property owners were referred to court to force compliance. In addition to enforcement, the program conducted 24 lead-safe work practice training sessions, with 12 in Spanish, attended by 311 participants. These trainings provided property owners with the knowledge and skills to remediate lead hazards in their properties in a safe and effective manner.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

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

CDBG as well as Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) and other funding sources are used to support a Human Services System that addresses the critical and emergency human services needs of low- income persons and families. The goal of the human services system is to provide help to 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 prevention, violence prevention, HIV prevention and HIV housing, along with HOPWA, are all focused in community areas with high hardship index numbers, which generally indicates that they are low income communities. DPH's Healthy Chicago 2025 plan commits a broad array of partners to changing the policies and procedures that have resulted in long-term racial inequities. These efforts are focused on strengthening community capacity and youth leadership; improving systems of care for populations most affected by inequities; and furthering the health and vibrancy of the neighborhoods most affected by inequities.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Community-based nonprofit organizations and community development corporations have made major contributions to neighborhood stability and growth, often by managing comprehensive, multi-strategy efforts that address not only housing development, but safety, education, health, job skills and retail development. These established partners help implement housing-related programs and strategies that reflect neighborhood needs and culture. The City will continue to encourage private support of these organizations and provide direct support by funding a wide-ranging network of citywide and community-based delegate agencies, as resources allow.

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

Many City departments have a hand in creating strong, healthy housing markets, and DOH will preserve and strengthen its relationships and coordinate activities with its sister agencies and other organizations that administer federal funds. These communications and coordination extend to private-sector partners, community-based organizations and agencies that connect residents to affordable and supportive housing. DOH will continue to participate on the Interagency Council of the Preservation Compact to collaborate on the preservation of individual properties, and to create more consistent and streamlined processes across city, state, and federal agencies. DOH also is working together with CHA to create additional units in support of CHA's efforts, through the application of a variety of resources including HOME and CDBG funds, tax credits, bonds, and City land.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed
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
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements
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.
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	N/A
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%

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

A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:	The City of Chicago invests HOME funds as interest bearing loans, non-interest-bearing loans, interest subsidies, deferred payment loans, grants, or other forms of assistance consistent with the purposes of the HOME requirements. The City of Chicago establishes the terms of assistance for each project funded through a regulatory agreement subject to the HOME requirements.
A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:	<p>For Resale of Affordable Units with a recapture agreement, the homeowner will execute a HOME Agreement and a separate HOME Recapture Mortgage in favor of the City to secure the HOME Funds Recapture Amount. Only the direct subsidy to the homebuyer will be subject to recapture, the amount of which will be determined by the DOH Finance Division in accordance with 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.</p> <p>For Resale of Affordable Units with a resale agreement, the homeowner is required to contact DOH to request resale pre-approval of their affordable unit before accepting a real estate contract for sale. The resale request should include all pertinent details and hardships the City should consider in deciding. 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 the specific remedies stated in the owner's agreement with the City.</p> <p>The resale price of the property is calculated by DOH and provided to the owner for use in marketing 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 DOH to determine affordability not to exceed 33 percent of housing ratios. DOH 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 percent and 80 percent of AMI. A MSRA would be issued to be signed by the new buyer and a release would be issued for the current owner after the new MSRA is signed at the time of transfer of the affordable unit. The type and value of capital improvements made to the affordable unit will be determined by an appraisal taking into consideration the affordable price of the unit.</p>
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:	<p>Resale of Affordable units in the Chicago Community Land Trust (CCLT): Concurrent with the execution of the Restrictive Covenant, the Homeowner is executing a HOME Agreement and a 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 the 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.</p> <p>Homeowners are required to contact DOH to request resale pre-approval of their affordable unit before accepting a real estate contract for sale. The resale request should include all pertinent details and hardships the City should consider in deciding.</p> <p>Regarding capital improvements to CCLT units, DOH does not assign value to specific capital improvements and will 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 percent) of any market increase the property has seen since they purchased it.</p>

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:	DOH's Multi-Family Loan Policies and Procedures shall be utilized to refinance debt on multi-family rental projects, as appropriate. DOH 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, DOH 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.
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**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(I)(4)**

Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)	The City has included written standards for providing ESG assistance as an attachment to this Draft Action Plan.
If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.	Chicago's Coordinated Entry System was fully implemented for individuals, families and youth in 2017. Mobile outreach teams engage and assess individuals and families on the street who may not have access to the system's entry points community centers, Homeless Prevention Call Center, shelters and designated CES access points. Access points are accessible to anyone seeking assistance throughout Chicago and do not discriminate based on a person's race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, familial status, disability, or those who are least likely to complete a CES Housing Assessment in the absence of special outreach. Currently, Chicago has 5 designated youth (ages 18-24) access points. Chicago also has 3 access points for minors (under the age of 18) located at Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services (CCBYS) funded agencies, and 4 access points for households over 25 and older. Access points are always available by phone and are geographically located on the North, West, and South sides of the city. The CES standardized housing assessment integrates non-housing resources and uses a progressive assessment to determine needs for diversion and prevention resources. For prioritization, the CES utilizes Vulnerability Index (VI) tools for individuals, families and youth. Households may be referred to homelessness prevention assistance through the Homeless Prevention Call Center or DFSS Community Service Centers if indicated in the diversion screening. The CoC follows system wide prioritization standards for housing matches and generally higher VI scores and chronic homelessness status are the indicators for PSH, while moderate to lower VI scores are indicators for rapid re-housing.
Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).	DFSS issues a request for proposal at a minimum of every two years for all its homeless services, including those funded through ESG and CDBG. These services include emergency and interim shelter, outreach and engagement, permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing and rental assistance program coordination. Applications are evaluated by a committee of DFSS staff and external partners who are local experts in these program areas. DFSS utilizes standard selection criteria in its RFPs. Grants are awarded for a two-year period, with an 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. DFSS advertises funding opportunities through local newspapers, notices to CoC members through All Chicago, and by posting on the DFSS website.
If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting	The City of Chicago distributes the annual Action Plan and any substantial amendments to the Chicago CoC Board of Directors. As required by the CoC governance charter, four members of the CoC Board are persons with lived experience of homelessness and DFSS, as the ESG grantee, has a seat on the Board. All Chicago also distributes the Action Plan and substantial amendments to its nearly 600 members and stakeholders, which

with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.	includes a substantial number of persons with lived homelessness experience. Comments are solicited through the public comment process noted in this Action Plan.
Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.	<p>Performance measures for ESG activities by program model, specific sub-populations, and/or types of delivery are listed below:</p> <p>Outreach and Engagement and Housing Navigator Outreach and Engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %age and number of encounters resulting in completed CES assessments. • %age and number of enrolled participants engaged with case management services. • %age and number of enrolled participants who exit to more stable housing (family, friends, longer-term shelter/housing programs, or permanent housing). • For Housing System Navigator only: %age of enrolled participants permanently housed. <p>In addition, a set of more specific indicators and associated targets for these measures that are appropriate to specific sub-populations and types of delivery (listed below) were established by the CoC for these types of programs. Within this framework, DFSS is focused on continuous improvement against these metrics in pursuit of meeting or exceeding those targets over time. We are committed to working with delegate agencies to monitor performance against these indicators, including establishing relevant baselines or benchmarks and sharing data with delegate agencies to assess and understand our progress.</p> <p>Emergency Shelter (Adult/Youth)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % receiving needs assessment • % of assesses participants connect to supportive services at drop-in centers or other community • Youth Shelter • % participate in leadership development and community building activities • Interim Housing (Adult and Youth) <p>To track progress toward achieving our goals and assess success of the program, DFSS will monitor a set of performance indicators across all shelter programs that may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %age and number of participants who exit shelter to permanent (or more stable) housing. • %age and number of participants who exit shelter to permanent (or more stable) housing at each of these time intervals: within 120 days, 180 days, and 270 days of entry. • %age and number of households assessed for the Coordinated Entry System. • %age and number of households without source of non-cash benefits at entry that obtained non-cash benefits through mainstream resources. • %age and number of households that return to homelessness. <p>To monitor and recognize intermediate progress toward the above performance indicators, DFSS also intends to track output metrics across all shelter programs that may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average length of stay in shelter. • Utilization of shelter bed capacity. • Number of participants enrolled. • Number of participants diverted. <p>The metrics above are aligned with those established and measured by the Chicago CoC for these types of programs and for the CoC system. The DFSS Homeless Services Division is focused on continuous improvement</p>

	<p>against these metrics. We are committed to working with delegate agencies to monitor improvement in key performance indicators and sharing data with delegate agencies to assess and understand our progress.</p> <p>Homeless Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of participants will remain in permanent housing after crisis intervention • 85 % of participants households maintain permanent housing for 6 months reached at 6-12-month follow-up will remain permanently housed • 80 % of households maintain permanent housing for twelve months • 60% of participants entering referred through the Homeless Prevention Call Center (311) • Rapid Rehousing • 55 % of households will exit to permanent destinations • 80 % of households exiting to permanent destinations will remain in permanent housing after 3 and 6-month follow-ups • 70 % of households will not return to homelessness in the following 12 months • 75% of households will maintain or increase incomes • 50% of household served will move into housing within 30 days of RRH referral to agency • The remaining 50 % of households served will move into housing within 60 days of RRH referral to the agency
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ALBANY PARK * ARCHER HEIGHTS * ARMOUR SQUARE * ASHBURN * AUBURN GRESHAM * AUSTIN *
AVALON PARK * AVONDALE * BELMONT CRAGIN * BEVERLY * BRIDGEPORT * BRIGHTON PARK * BURNSIDE
* CALUMET HEIGHTS * CHATHAM * CHICAGO LAWN * CLEARING * DOUGLAS * DUNNING * EAST GARFIELD
PARK * EAST SIDE * EDGEWATER * EDISON PARK * ENGLEWOOD * FOREST GLEN * FULLER PARK * GAGE
PARK * GARFIELD RIDGE * GRAND BOULEVARD * GREATER GRAND CROSSING * HEGEWISCH * HERMOSA
* HUMBOLDT PARK * HYDE PARK * IRVING PARK * JEFFERSON PARK * KENWOOD * LAKE VIEW * LINCOLN
PARK * LINCOLN SQUARE * LOGAN SQUARE * LOOP * LOWER WEST SIDE * MCKINLEY PARK * MONTCLARE
* MORGAN PARK * MOUNT GREENWOOD * NEAR NORTH SIDE * NEAR SOUTH SIDE * NEAR WEST SIDE *
NEW CITY * NORTH CENTER * NORTH LAWDALE * NORTH PARK * NORWOOD PARK * OAKLAND * OHARE
* PORTAGE PARK * PULLMAN * RIVERDALE * ROGERS PARK * ROSELAND * SOUTH CHICAGO * SOUTH
DEERING * SOUTH LAWDALE * SOUTH SHORE * UPTOWN * WASHINGTON HEIGHTS * WASHINGTON
PARK * WEST ELSDON * WEST ENGLEWOOD * WEST GARFIELD PARK * WEST LAWN * WEST PULLMAN *
WEST RIDGE * WEST TOWN * WOODLAWN * ALBANY PARK * ARCHER HEIGHTS * ARMOUR SQUARE *
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