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2019 Draft Annual Action Plan

AP-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 2019 Action Plan represents the fifth and final year of the City's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, approved by HUD in July 2015, and proposes programs and services anticipated to be funded during the City's 2019 fiscal year, January 1, 2019-December 31, 2019.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

The 2019 Draft Action 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 will undertake the following activities in 2019 to achieve these objectives and outcomes:

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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

3. Evaluation of past performance

As required by HUD, the City submits a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) in April of each year. The report details funding expenditures for a given program year and compares actual performance outcomes to those proposed in the Action Plan. The 2018 CAPER can be found at www.cityofchicago.org/grants.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City strives to ensure that the Action 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 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. To solicit input on the 2019 Plan, the City engaged in various activities, including public hearings 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 2019 Draft Action 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 the Office of Budget and Management 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 the budget. These hearings include opportunities for the public to provide comments on the proposed use of CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA funds. For the development of this action plan, the City Council committee and public hearings will be held over a two-week period beginning October 15, 2018. Once HUD announces award allocations to grantees, a final action plan is submitted for approval.

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The City the first public hearing on March 12, 2018 at the Chicago Children’s Advocacy Center located at 1240 S. Damen Street, to allow the public to provide input on funding priorities for the 2019 Draft Action Plan and to review and comment on the 2017 CAPER. A public comment period for the CAPER was held from March 12th – March 21st, 2018 and for the 2019 Action Plan from March 12th - April 11th, 2018. Following publication of the Draft Action Plan and approval from City Council, the City held a second Public Hearing on October 18, 2018 at 6:00 pm at the Children’s Advocacy Center. A final Public Hearing was held with the publication of the 2018 draft CAPER on March 7, 2019 at the Chicago Cultural Center. Public notices were printed in three local newspapers, including one Spanish language newspaper, and email notifications were sent to the City’s network of over 300 nonprofit service providers. The City solicited public comment on the 2019 Draft Action Plan beginning October 18, 2018 through November 14, 2018. To ensure continuation of public participation in the process, the 2019 Draft Action Plan was posted on the City’s website.

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

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. These discussions helped to develop the funding priorities listed in the 2019 Action Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

A summary of the public comments received will be included in the appendix of the Final 2019 Annual Action Plan submitted to HUD and will incorporate comments received from the public hearings and CDAC meetings held.

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

All comments received will be included in the 2019 Final Action Plan that will be submitted to HUD. The Final Action Plan will be submitted after HUD awards the annual formula allocations during its fiscal year 2019 appropriations cycle.

7. Summary

The City’s 2019 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 to revitalize neighborhoods and improve the quality of life for Chicago residents.

The Action Plan provides a 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. T

he Action Plan also identifies funding for projects that address Chicago’s most critical needs. The table below lists the amount of entitlement grant funding awarded by HUD for fiscal year 2019.

Table 1 – 2019 Action Plan *Base Funding*

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Appendix 2 provides the Funding Recommendation for the CDBG program, which includes carryover funds from prior year and anticipated program income.

	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	TOTAL
2019 Anticipated Award	\$78,262,773	\$18,935,452	\$6,695,179	\$10,038,656	\$113,932,060

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PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies – 91.200(b)

1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan

The City's Office of Budget and Management (OBM) is the lead department responsible for coordinating and developing the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. Other agencies involved in the development of the Consolidated plan are outlined in table 2 of this document. OBM is also responsible for providing guidance and policy direction on implementation of eligible programs supporting an overarching strategy of community revitalization.

Table 2 – Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	City of Chicago	Office of Budget and Management, Chicago Department of Public Health, Department of Family and Support Services, Department of Planning and Development, Department of Housing, Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities, Commission on Human Relations, Department of Buildings, Department of Finance, Department of Law, Department of Transportation, and Department of Fleet and Facility Management
HOPWA Administrator	City of Chicago	Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH)
HOME Administrator	City of Chicago	Department of Housing (DOH)
ESG Administrator	City of Chicago	Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS)

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AP-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, the needs of low-income communities are addressed. Planning for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan began with the development and review of several other plans including: 2014-2018 Affordable Housing Plan; Chicago's Plan 2.0: A Home for Everyone; Chicago Housing Authority: Communities that Work; A Plan for Economic Growth and Jobs; Go to 2040; Healthy Chicago 2.0; Chicago Area Unified HIV Plan; and Planning for Progress.

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 Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) operates within the larger public health system in the Chicago area, which consists of agencies in the city that work on programs addressing the social determinants of health, including housing access and quality, economic development and opportunity, and a variety of supportive services. CDPH is guided by the public health system plan for 2016 to 2020, *Healthy Chicago 2.0*, which was developed with the assistance of many other City departments, dozens of community-based agencies, research universities, and individual community members. The plan focuses on several strategic areas: Expanding Partnerships & Community Engagement, Addressing the Root Causes of Health (including the built environment, economic development, housing, and education), Increasing Access to Health Care and Human Services, Promoting Behavioral Health, Strengthening Child & Adolescent Health, Preventing & Controlling Chronic Disease, Reducing the Burden of Infectious Disease, Reducing Violence, and Utilizing and Maximizing Data and Research.

The plan's vision of a city with strong communities and collaborative stakeholders, where all residents enjoy equitable access to resources, opportunities, and environments that maximize their health and well-being will be carried out by action teams consisting of city staff, partner agencies, and community members. All contributors strive to continually better coordinate the rich resources available to improve conditions in the neighborhoods most in need and improve the lives of the most vulnerable populations. A strong focus on becoming trauma-informed and achieving health equity aims for long term, lasting change.

The City's 2014-2018 Affordable Housing Plan, *Bouncing Back*, was created by the Department of Planning and Development (DPD) and approved by City Council in February 2014. The *Bouncing Back* plan outlined new policy initiatives and provided production estimates for spending to create, improve, and preserve more than 41,000 units of housing over a five-year period. In developing the plan, DPD assembled an advisory committee consisting of over 130 representatives of the city's housing community, including representatives of the housing advocacy, not-for-profit, real estate development, and lending communities.

The citizen involvement process for the new five-year plan has been especially inclusive, with the active involvement of an advisory committee twice the size as for previous plans. The plan will be implemented by a new Department of Housing dedicated to the affordability and availability of housing as a core element of all neighborhoods. This department will advance the ideas and priorities set out in the plan and create a long-term institutional structure to address Chicago's unique and ever-changing housing needs. The 2019-23 plan will be submitted to City Council for review and approval later this year.

In addition, DOH participates in an Interagency Task Force facilitated by "The Preservation Compact" to work with the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA), the Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA), and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to help preserve affordable housing developments throughout Chicago. The group meets monthly to addresses obstacles impeding the preservation of affordable housing in Chicago and the surrounding suburbs.

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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 (Coca), 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.

Consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards for and evaluate outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the operation and 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 and All Chicago release quarterly system performance dashboards to the CoC so that the programs can track trends on an ongoing basis rather than annually. DFSS has incorporated elements of these performance measures into its scopes of service for homeless programs contracts.

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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.

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

Please refer to Table 3 on the following page for a list of organizations.

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Table 3 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Related Midwest
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	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

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Metropolitan Tenants Organization
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Corporation for Supportive Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Association of Realtors
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	All Chicago Making Homelessness History (All 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?	Provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan and the 2015-2019 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

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	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.

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17	Agency/Group/Organization	Golub and Company of Illinois LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – 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	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Community Loan Fund
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	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

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

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

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

The City did not exclude any agency types from the consultation process.

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

Table 4 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	All Chicago Making Homelessness History (All Chicago)	The City and All Chicago serve as lead implementing agencies for Plan 2.0 under the direction of the Continuum of Care Board of Directors. Plan 2.0 is Chicago's plan to prevent and end homelessness.
Plan for Transformation	Chicago Housing Authority	The City referenced CHA's plan in the development of the goals for the public housing section of the Consolidated Plan.
State of Illinois 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Action Plan	Illinois Housing Development Authority	The City referenced to the most recent State plan in the development of the goals related to suitable living environments, economic opportunities and decent and affordable housing.
Planning for Progress PY 2015-2019 Strategic Plan	Cook County Department of Planning and Development	The County's strategic plan to facilitate partnerships to meet future housing, community and economic development needs overlap with the City's goals for future development.
A Plan for Economic Growth and Jobs	World Business Chicago	Job training and placement services referenced in the Consolidated Plan further the future workforce development goals of this plan.
Go to 2040	Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)	The goals for affordable housing and community development in the consolidated plan overlap with CMAP's goal of achieving greater livability through land use and housing.
Healthy Chicago 2.0	Chicago Department of Public Health	The goals for additional health care services in the consolidated plan overlap with the goal of Healthy Chicago 2.0 to improve the local health care delivery system.
Chicago Area Unified HIV Plan	Chicago Department of Public Health	The goals of this strategic plan overlap with the City's goal of implementing an integrated continuum of HIV services.

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AP-12 Participation – 91.105, 91.200(c)

Citizen Participation Outreach

Table 5 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Minorities; Non-English Speaking - Spanish; Persons with disabilities; Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	A public hearing was held on March 12, 2018 to solicit public input on the City of Chicago 2017 CAPER; 2019 Draft Plan	Summary comments will be included in the appendix of the Final Action Plan.	N/A	N/A
2	Public Hearing	Minorities; Non-English Speaking - Spanish; Persons with disabilities; Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	A public hearing is scheduled for Oct. 18, 2018 to solicit public input on the 2019 Draft Action Plan.	Summary comments we be included in the appendix of the Final Action Plan.	N/A	N/A
3	Public Outreach for Comment/ Input	Minorities; Non-English Speaking: Spanish; Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	2019 Draft Action Plan was on the city's internet site to solicit public comment from October 18, 2018 through November 14, 2018, ; notice will be posted in the local newspapers to solicit public input on the 2019 Draft Action Plan.	Summary comments will be included in the appendix of the Final Action Plan.	N/A	www.cityofchicago.org/grants
4	Newspaper Ad	Minorities; Non-English Speaking: Spanish; Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Hoy	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Newspaper Ad	Minorities; Persons with disabilities; Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Chicago Defender	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Chicago Sun-Times	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Public Meeting	Minorities; Persons with disabilities; Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Quarterly CDAC meetings were held on June 19, 2018, August 20, 2018, and September 18, 2018 and November 15, 2018.	Summary of comments will be included in the appendix of the final action plan	N/A	N/A
8	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	OBM's grant site to inform residents of public meetings, public hearings, and notify of public comments.	N/A	N/A	www.cityofchicago.org/grants

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

2019 Program Year Anticipated Resources Table

Table 6 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 4				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	2,704,300	11,019,927	91,987,000	91,987,000	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	0	0	8,291,000	8,291,000	8,291,000	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	18,935,452	3,697,000	46,558,000	69,190,452	69,190,452	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 housing facilities; Supportive services	10,038,656	0	4,505,000	14,543,656	14,543,656	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	0	3,250,000	9,945,179	9,945,179	ESG funds will be used to assist persons experiencing homelessness with shelter services, transitional housing, and repaid re-housing services.
Housing Trust Fund	State	Rental Assistance	5,700,000	0	0	5,700,000	5,700,000	The Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF) will provide rental subsidies to landlords in support of

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								affordable housing for low-income families and individuals.
Lead Based Paint Hazard Control	Private	Other	0	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	The City will provide lead hazard abatement.
Older American Act Nutrition	Private	Public Services	663,000	0	663,000	1,326,000	1,326,000	Provides advocacy and support for Seniors through Congregate and Home Delivered Meals.
HOPWA Housing and Health Study Program	Federal	Housing Public Services Supportive services	1,488,000	0	0	1,488,000	1,488,000	Provides tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services to allow a stable, healthy living environment.
Title XX Donated Fund	Federal	Other	1,257,000	0	767,000	2,024,000	2,024,000	Job readiness, training, and placement services for ex-offenders.
Integrated HIV Surveillance and Prevention	Federal	Public Services Supportive services	9,204,000	0	799,000	10,003,000	10,003,000	Funds will build capacity; strengthen organizations; increase condom distribution; enhance testing, screening. Conduct surveillance activities regarding HIV/AIDS in Chicago.
Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA) Foreclosure Prevention Program	State	Financial Assistance Homeowner rehab Other	580,000	0	0	580,000	580,000	IHDA provides funding through the State's general revenue for foreclosure prevention activities such as counseling and post-purchase education.
Local Health Protection	State	Public Services, Supportive Services	5,564,000	0	2,782,000	8,346,000	8,346,000	To support infectious disease surveillance and outbreak control, including tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases, food protection activities, and potable water activities.
Illinois Dept. of Human Services (IDHS) Emergency and Transitional Housing	State	Public Services, Supportive Services, Transitional Housing	4,814,000	0	2,357,000	7,171,000	7,171,000	IDHS supports services to clients that are either homeless or living in poverty through direct and delegate agency service provisions.

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Chicago Domestic Violence Hotline	Federal	Public Services	455,000	0	456,000	911,000	911,000	Funds will be used to support the Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network.
Senior Health Assistance Program	State	Supportive Services	345,000	0	171,000	516,000	516,000	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	Senior Services	21,000,000	0	15,843,000	36,843,000	36,843,000	Provides operating funds for six regional and 10 satellite senior centers and supportive service programs for the elderly.
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	Federal	Supportive services	11,170,000	0	4,312,000	15,482,000	15,482,000	Funds supportive services to individuals and families that are either homeless or living in poverty.
Other	Local Funds	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	\$342,495,080	0	270,726,000	\$613,221,080	\$613,221,080	To provide support for Public Service and Economic Development consisting of Disability Resources, Independent Living, Education and Outreach, Code Enforcement, Home Mod, Social Services, Rehab, HIV Prevention, Mental Health, Domestic Violence, Economic. To provide support for homeless families and individuals.

Leverage funding and matching requirements

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. ESG matching requirements will be satisfied through an Emergency and Transitional Housing Program grant provided by the Illinois Department of Human Services and with local corporate funds. While there are no matching requirements for HOPWA or CDBG, sub-recipients of these funds leverage other federal, state, local, and private sources that are used to support overall program delivery.

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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.

CDPH Leveraging

CDPH has no matching requirements for CDBG or HOPWA funds. However, CDPH receives funding from federal and state sources that complement CDBG and HOPWA programming. CDPH acts as the administrator for Ryan White Part A funds for the 9 county Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide funds that cover a wide variety of activities, including HIV prevention, lead poisoning surveillance, emergency preparedness and violence prevention in schools. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) agency supports violence prevention, treatment access and trauma reduction efforts that broaden the department's reach into high need and underserved communities and audiences. State funds complement programs in lead poisoning prevention, women and children's health, environmental health, and violence prevention.

MOPD Leveraging

Through a continued partnership with Meals on Wheels of Chicago, MOPD's Independent Living Program (ILP) can provide meals to a group of people with disabilities that are under 60 which increases available services without increasing cost. ILP seeks to partner with vendors who can and are willing to provide additional services to ILP clients that are beyond the scope of their contract with the City. Vendors of the Personal Assistant/Homemaker programs are asked to match 10 percent of their contracted amount. This match is usually in the form of administration costs.

Vendors of the Home MoD program are also asked to match 10 percent of their contracted amount, which similarly can be in the form of services provided or administration costs. The HomeMod program has teamed up with other agencies including the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and the Division of Specialized Care for Children of the University of Illinois to leverage funds.

Publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

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The City owns more than 8,000 residential parcels of land zoned for low-density use. This inventory has grown in recent years because of foreclosures and abandonments, with holding costs exceeding \$800,000 per year. Previous efforts to sell individual parcels have been slow and met with limited success.

To create a market for and efficiently dispose of these properties, the City created the Large Lot Program in 2014, a new initiative that allows neighboring property owners to acquire City-owned lots to use as gardens and side yards or for new construction as allowed by zoning. The program was first offered on a limited basis in the communities of Englewood, Woodlawn, East Garfield Park, and Austin, Roseland Pullman and Auburn Gresham. To date, over 500 lots have been sold. In response to this success, the City expanded the program in the fall of 2016 to make over 4,000 lots available for purchase throughout Chicago.

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 several 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 Opportunity Fund. The Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO) applies to residential developments of ten 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. The ARO requires developers to either set aside a percentage of units as affordable housing or contribute a fixed fee to the Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. The ARO was originally enacted in 2003 and amended in 2007 and 2015. In addition, local funds will be allocated to support the Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF), one of the City's Action Plan priorities.

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AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3) & (e)

2019 Goals Summary Information

Table 7 – Goals Summary

Goal Name	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Code Enforcement And Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$6,535,243	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 9350 Household Housing Units Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: xxx Persons Assisted
Elimination of Detrimental Conditions & Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Code Enforcement Demolition of Blighted Properties	CDBG: \$5,749,977	Buildings Demolished: 400 Households
Expand Opportunities for Homeownership	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Homeownership Assistance; Rehabilitation of Existing Units	CDBG: \$3,191,790	Homeowner Housing Added, Rehabilitated, or Assisted: 30 Housing Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,500 Persons Assisted
Enable Persons to Live in Dignity & Independence	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Rehabilitation of Existing Units - Special Needs Populations	CDBG: \$4,752,861	Special Needs Persons Assisted: 30,556 Homeowner Household Rehabilitated: 590 Household Housing Units
Promote Diversity	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Fair Housing Activities	CDBG: \$968,505	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 90 Persons Assisted
Promote Diversity	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Intergroup Relations	CDBG: \$345,711	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 8928 Persons Assisted

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Goal Name	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Assist the Homeless	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Homeless Services Homeless Prevention Homeless Shelters	CDBG: \$9,996,695 ESG: \$6,695,179	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 480 Households Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/ 3,588 Persons Assisted Homelessness prevention: 11,059 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing: 13,018 Persons Assisted
Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Rehabilitation of Existing Units	HOME: \$350,500	Number of nonprofits served: 8
Increase Access to Quality Public Services	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Homeownership Assistance Services for Abused and Neglected Children Emergency Nutrition Mental Health Services and Senior Services	CDBG: \$16,343,116	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 196,250
Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Production of New Units Rehabilitation of Existing Units	CDBG: \$9,801,748 HOME: \$15,019,683	Rental units rehabilitated: 228 Household housing units Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 80 Household housing units
Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS	Persons With HIV/AIDS	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	HIV/AIDS Supportive Services Operating Costs of HIV/AIDS Facilities TBRA For Persons With HIV/AIDS	HOPWA: \$10,038,656	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 799 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 315 Households Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 503 Household Housing Units
Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Screening for Lead Poisoning	CDBG: \$4,082,400	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2,000 Persons Assisted
Provide Public Services Concerned with Employment	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Employment Training; Job Creation	CDBG: \$5,888,710	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2,402 Persons Assisted
Retain Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Rehabilitation of Existing Units	CDBG: \$13,508,130	Rental units rehabilitated: 905 Household Housing Units Homeowner housing rehabilitated: 1054 Household Housing Units
Job Creation	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Economic Development	CDBG: \$979,743	Section 108 Loan Repayment
Administration	Administration	N/A	Administration	CDBG: \$9,842,371 HOME: \$2,080,317 ESG: \$482,907 HOPWA: \$270,289	N/A

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Goal Descriptions

Table 8 – Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	Inspect vacant and abandoned buildings to identify extent of deterioration and issue building code violations to property owners or pursue demolition authority to prevent public safety hazards. Provide targeted code enforcement in low-and moderate-income areas to complement strategic efforts to arrest neighborhood decline and preserve stock of affordable housing.
2	Goal Name	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions
	Goal Description	Pursue demolition authority through circuit court and code enforcement violations through administrative hearings.
3	Goal Name	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership
	Goal Description	Increase the availability of permanent housing in standard condition and affordable cost to low-and moderate-income families.
4	Goal Name	Enable Persons to Live in Dignity & Independence
	Goal Description	Increase the supply of supportive housing, which combines structural features and services needed to enable persons with special needs, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, to live with dignity and independence.
5	Goal Name	Promote Diversity
	Goal Description	Reduce the isolation of income groups within communities and geographical areas and promote diverse neighborhoods. Enforce local fair housing ordinance and investigate fair housing complaints.
6	Goal Name	Assist the Homeless
	Goal Description	Provide funds for programs to assist persons experiencing homelessness and to reduce overall homelessness.
7	Goal Name	Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage Housing
	Goal Description	Expand the capacity of nonprofit community housing development organizations to develop and manage decent, safe, and affordable housing.
8	Goal Name	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Goal Description	Expand and improve the quantity and quality of community services, primarily for persons of low- and moderate-income, to develop viable urban communities.
9	Goal Name	Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Expand the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing; provide financing to developers for new construction and rehabilitation of affordable housing.
10	Goal Name	Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Develop long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.

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11	Goal Name	Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards
	Goal Description	Eliminate conditions which are detrimental to health and safety and preserve housing.
12	Goal Name	Retain Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Rehabilitate the existing housing stock to provide affordable housing and a suitable living environment for low-income individuals.
13	Goal Name	Provide Public Services Concerned with Employment
	Goal 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.
14	Administration	
	Administration for overall entitlement programs.	

Estimate of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.215(b):

Affordable Homeownership units to be created or preserved during the 2019 program year is estimated to be 1,929 units; for families at 0-30 percent of income – 343 units; for families at 31-50 percent of income – 571 units; and for families at 51-80 percent of income – 1,015 units.

Affordable Rental Units to be created or preserved during the 2019 program year is estimated to be 5,438; for families at 0-30 percent of income – 3,389 units; for families at 31-50 percent of income – 858 units; and for families at 51-80 percent of income – 1,206 units.

In addition to entitlement grant funds, the City of Chicago will also use other funding sources to assist persons experiencing homelessness. Although most units will be funded from other sources, CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds will be used to leverage a percentage of these units.

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AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following projects will be funded with entitlement grant funds in 2019.

Table 9 – Project Information

#	Project Name
1	DOH-14A: Single-Unit Residential/SARFS
2	DOH-14A: Heat Receivership Program
3	DOH-14B: Multi-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
4	DOH-14A: Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
5	DOH-14A: Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative-Condominium
6	DOH-14H: Rehab Admin/Construction Monitoring and Compliance
7	DOH-14A: Single-Unit Rehab/Emergency Heating Repair
8	DOH-14A: Single-Unit Rehab/Roof and Porch Repair
9	DOH-14B: Multi-Unit/Developer Services
10	DOH-05: Housing Services Technical Assistance
11	DOH-05R: Homeownership Assistance/Neighborhood Lending
12	DOH-14A: Homeownership Assistance/Home Rehabilitation Assistance
13	DOH-14B: Multi-Unit/Multi-Family Loan Program
14	DOH-Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)
15	DOH-HOME Program Administration
16	CHR-05J: Fair Housing
17	CHR-21D: Education Outreach & Intergroup Relations
18	DOB-15: Code Enforcement
19	DOB-15: Code Enforcement/Troubled Buildings
20	LAW-15: Code Enforcement
21	DFSS-03T: Operating Cost of Shelters/Homeless Services
22	DFSS-05N: Abused and Neglected/Domestic Violence Services
23	DFSS-05W: Human Services/Emergency Food Assistance
24	DFSS-05A: Senior Services/Intensive Case Advocacy and Support
25	DFSS-05A: Senior Services/Home Delivered Meals
26	DFSS-05H: Workforce Services
27	CDPH-05M: Education, Screening, and Treatment of Adolescents with Sexually Transmitted Infections
28	CDPH-05N: Violence Prevention Initiative: Restorative Practices
29	CDPH-05O: Mental Health Services
30	CDPH-05O: Bullying and Suicide Prevention
31	CDPH-05O: Mental Health Services and Prevention Education for Childhood Sexual Assault
32	CDPH-05P: Screening for Lead Poisoning
33	MOPD-05B: Handicapped Services/Disability Resources
34	MOPD-14A: Single-Unit Residential/Home Mod Program
35	MOPD-05B: Handicapped Services/Independent Living
36	OBM-19F: Planned Section 108 Repayments
37	DFSS-ESG: Emergency Shelter-Street Outreach
38	DFSS-ESG: Homeless Prevention

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#	Project Name
39	DFSS-ESG: Rapid Re-Housing
40	DFSS-ESG: Administration
41	CDPH-HOPWA: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
42	CDPH-HOPWA: Facility-Based Housing Assistance
43	CDPH-HOPWA: Housing Information Services
44	CDPH-HOPWA: Administration
45	Citywide CDBG Administration and Planning
46	DOH-05U: Homeownership Counseling Services
47	CDOT – 03 Public Facilities and Improvements

Reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

In addition to the projects listed above, the City will allocate CDBG-DR funding for housing rehabilitation and mitigation assistance to households that were significantly impacted by the April 2013 rain storm in Illinois. On April 17-18, 2013, a storm system swept through Chicago that dropped approximately 5.5 inches of rain on the city, or the equivalent of a “10-year storm,” the type of storm that occurs once every ten years based on historical storm frequency tables. The storm brought extensive damage to certain areas of the city which are highly vulnerable to flooding.

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

Sewer replacements and improvements will also be funded with disaster funding to mitigate future damage in community areas vulnerable to flooding. To read the complete needs assessment detailing the damage sustained and the analysis conducted to determine funding priorities, please refer to the City’s CDBG-DR Action Plan and Substantial Amendments at www.cityofchicago.org/grants.

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AP-38 Projects Summary

Table 10 – Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	DOH-14A: Single-Unit Residential/SARFS
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons to Live in Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership Assistance Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,371,769
	Description	Provide minor rehabilitation and install enabling devices such as grab bars and ramps to low- and moderate-income seniors to preserve accessible housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 500 elderly homeowners will be served.
2	Project Name	DOH -14A: Heat Receivership Program
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,200,000
	Description	Provide emergency payment for repair of heating units through court receiver to avoid displacement and prevent homelessness.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 530 households will receive heating assistance.
3	Project Name	DOH -14B: Multi-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,515,700
	Description	Operate and/or repair multi-family properties through court-ordered receiver.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 750 multi-family rental units will be rehabbed.
4	Project Name	DOH -14A: Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts

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	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,743,000
	Description	Preserve through acquisition and rehabilitation of single-family properties and designating receivers to oversee troubled properties.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 125 single-family housing units will be rehabbed.
5	Project Name	DOH -14A: Single-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative-Condominium
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$601,000
	Description	Preserve affordable housing through acquisition and de-conversion of condo properties into multi-family rental units.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 30 housing units will be acquired and/or de-converted as affordable rental units.
6	Project Name	DOH -14H: Rehab Admin/Construction Monitoring and Compliance
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,732,707
	Description	Oversee construction activities for programmatic compliance and inspect rehabilitation work performed through the Emergency Heating, Roof and Porch Repair and SARFS programs.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1,025 household units will be inspected and monitored for compliance with grant and local regulations. Outcomes will be reported in various programs.
7	Project Name	DOH -14A: Single-Unit Rehab Emergency Heating Repair
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units

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	Funding	CDBG: \$900,000
	Description	Provide forgivable loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners to make emergency heating repairs.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 124 homeowners will be assisted.
8	Project Name	DOH -14A: Single-Unit Rehab Roof and Porch Repair
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,548,430
	Description	Provide forgivable loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners to correct hazardous porch and roof damage.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 400 households will benefit.	
9	Project Name	DOH -14B: Multi-Unit/Developer Services
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Production of New Units Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,587,682
	Description	Allocate funds to developers for rehabilitation of multi-family units to increase the number of affordable rental housing units
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 228 households will benefit from this activity.
10	Project Name	DOH -05: Housing Services Technical Assistance
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Housing Counseling
	Funding	CDBG: \$713,087
	Description	Provide technical assistance to landlords, homeowners and renters through specialized programs tailored to the specific needs of community areas.

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	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 7,000 low to moderate income families will benefit from proposed activities.
11	Project Name	DOH-05R: Homeownership Assistance/Neighborhood Lending
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Production of New Units Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,214,066
	Description	Provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income residents for home purchase assistance, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 80 households will benefit.
12	Project Name	DOH-14A: Homeownership Assistance/Home Rehabilitation Assistance
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units Homeownership Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$631,829
	Description	Provide grants to low- and moderate-income homeowners to improve their homes including exterior facades. Exterior improvement repairs include front porches, windows or doors, fences, and energy efficiency measures.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 30 low to moderate income households will benefit.
13	Project Name	DOH-14B: Multi-Unit/Multi-Family Loan Program
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Production of New Units Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	HOME: \$13,851,089
	Description	Provide low interest loans to developers for multi-family rehab, new construction, and related site improvements to increase the stock of affordable rental housing.

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	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 600 new and rehabilitated rental units will be served, of which 550 will be new construction and 50 will be rehabilitated.
14	Project Name	DOH-Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage
	Needs Addressed	Production of New Units Rehabilitation of Existing Units Provide Financial Assistance to Non-Profits
	Funding	HOME: \$3,190,818
	Description	Funds for development of affordable housing by local non-profit community organizations and funds for operating support.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 8 non-profit organizations will receive operating assistance and develop or rehabilitate affordable housing units.
15	Project Name	DOH-HOME Program Administration
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	HOME: \$1,893,545
	Description	Administration for the HOME program.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
16	Project Name	CHR-05]: Fair Housing
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Promote Diversity
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing Activities
	Funding	CDBG: \$968,505
	Description	Investigate, mediate and adjudicate fair housing complaints and assist victims of hate crimes.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 215 families will be assisted through the investigation and adjudication of fair housing complaints and follow up training on Fair Housing practices.

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17	Project Name	CHR-21D: Education Outreach & Intergroup Relations
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Promote Diversity
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing Activities
	Funding	CDBG: \$345,711
	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	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 100 workshops and 350 presentations on human relations topics will be conducted.
18	Project Name	DOB-15: Code Enforcement
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,215,144
	Description	Provide targeted code enforcement in low- and moderate-income areas to complement strategic efforts to arrest neighborhood decline and preserve stock of affordable housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 9,350 housing units will be served.
19	Project Name	DOB-15: Code Enforcement/Troubled Buildings
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions
	Needs Addressed	Demolition of Blighted Properties
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,904,085
	Description	Inspect vacant and abandoned buildings to identify extent of deterioration and issue building code violations to property owners or pursue demolition authority to prevent public safety hazards.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 850 vacant and abandoned buildings will be inspected and 400 will be pursued for demolition authority.
20	Project Name	LAW-15: Code Enforcement
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts

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	Goals Supported	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods Elimination of Detrimental Conditions
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement Demolition of Blighted Properties
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,845,892
	Description	Pursue demolition authority through circuit court and code enforcement violations through administrative hearings.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Legal services support Troubled Buildings and Code Enforcement programs.
21	Project Name	DFSS-03T: Operating Cost of Shelters/Homeless Services
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Assist the Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Operating Costs of Homeless Homeless Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$9,996,695
	Description	Costs associated with the operation of programs for persons experiencing homelessness.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 13,018 homeless persons will be assisted through homeless services programming.
22	Project Name	DFSS-05N: Abused and Neglected/Domestic Violence Services
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Domestic Violence Services Services for Abused and Neglected Children
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,693,377
	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	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 16,000 individuals will receive domestic violence services.
23	Project Name	DFSS-05W: Human Services/Emergency Food Assistance
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts

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	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Emergency Nutrition
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,116,785
	Description	Provide emergency food supplies to at-risk populations.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 150,000 persons will receive emergency food assistance.
24	Project Name	DFSS-05A: Senior Services/Intensive Case Advocacy and Support
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Senior Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,487,648
	Description	Services for at risk seniors include in-home assessment, case advocacy and support, on-going monitoring, direct assistance and home-delivered meals.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 900 seniors will receive intensive case advocacy services.
25	Project Name	DFSS-05A: Senior Services/Home Delivered Meals
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Senior Services Emergency Nutrition
	Funding	CDBG: \$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	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1,700 seniors will receive home delivered meals.
26	Project Name	DFSS-05H: Workforce Services
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Provide Public Services Concerned with Employment
	Needs Addressed	Employment Training
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,888,710

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	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	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 2,402 persons will receive employment services.
27	Project Name	CDPH-05M: Education, Screening, and Treatment of Adolescents with Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Health Services Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$355,837
	Description	Provide sexual health education, STI screening and linkage to care services to adolescents.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 10,000 adolescents will receive sexual health education and 6,500 adolescents will be screened for STIs.
28	Project Name	CDPH-05N: Violence Prevention Initiative: Restorative Practices
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Services for Abused and Neglected Children
	Funding	CDBG: \$400,000
	Description	Administer community-based programs for youth and adults to prevent family and community violence using restorative practices.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 800 persons will receive violence prevention-oriented restorative practices services.
29	Project Name	CDPH-05O: Mental Health Services
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Mental Health Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,455,382
	Description	Provide core mental health services to adult residents including crisis intervention, counseling, case management, and hospital linkages.

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	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 2,800 persons will receive mental health services.
30	Project Name	CDPH-05O: Bullying and Suicide Prevention
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Mental Health Services Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	This program will identify and strengthen connections between partners and providers who address bullying and suicide prevention and response. It will improve services, increase youth and family access to related services, and reduce unaddressed victimization and exposure to violence.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 310 persons will receive bullying and suicide prevention services.
31	Project Name	CDPH-05O: Mental Health Services and Prevention Education for Childhood Sexual Assault Victims
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Quality Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Mental Health Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$221,000
	Description	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. Prevention Education services will be delivered to providers, community leaders and families to reduce the transmission of child sexual assault and increase responsiveness and prevention actions.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 90 children and their families will receive mental health services. Another 150 persons will be trained on prevention strategies.
32	Project Name	CDPH-05P: Screening for Lead Poisoning
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards
	Needs Addressed	Screening for Lead Poisoning
	Funding	CDBG: \$4,082,400

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	Description	Detect lead poisoning through screening, medical case management and treatment. Also includes education and information sharing.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 2,000 children and homes will be tested for lead poisoning.
33	Project Name	MOPD-05B: Handicapped Services/Disability Resources
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons to Live in Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs Populations Rehabilitation of Existing Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$791,040
	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	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 30,000 persons with special needs will benefit from these activities.
34	Project Name	MOPD-14A: Single-Unit Residential/HomeMod Program
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons to Live in Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Units Special Needs Populations
	Funding	CDBG: \$940,052
	Description	Provide accessibility modifications to low-income non-seniors with disabilities.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 90 homes with people with disabilities will receive modifications.
35	Project Name	MOPD-05B: Handicapped Services/Independent Living
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Enable Persons to Live in Dignity & Independence
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs Populations
	Funding	CDBG: \$650,000

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	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	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 556 persons with disabilities will be served.
36	Project Name	OBM-19F: Planned Section 108 Repayments
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Job Creation
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$979,743
	Description	Repayments of principal for Section 108 loan guarantees.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
37	Project Name	DFSS-ESG: Emergency Shelter-Street Outreach
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Assist the Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Services Operating Costs for Emergency Shelters
	Funding	ESG: \$3,894,002
	Description	Funds will provide operating costs of emergency shelters and homeless outreach services.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 5,569 individuals will be served.
38	Project Name	DFSS-ESG: Homeless Prevention
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Assist the Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG: \$690,188
	Description	Funds for the Emergency Solutions Grant will provide Homeless Prevention services.
	Target Date	12/31/2019

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 11,529 individuals will be served.
39	Project Name	DFSS-ESG: Rapid Re-Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Assist the Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG: \$1,628,082
	Description	Provide short- to medium-term rental assistance and housing stability services to help households who are experiencing homelessness transition to permanent housing and remain stably housed.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 259 households will be served.
40	Project Name	DFSS-ESG: Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Assist the Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Services and Prevention
	Funding	ESG: \$482,907
	Description	Funds will be used for administrative oversight of the ESG program.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
41	Project Name	CDPH-HOPWA: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	Chicago EMSA
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Identify Resources for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Funding	HOPWA: \$3,394,057
	Description	Provide long-term rental subsidies to low-income individuals with HIV/AIDS to maintain permanent quality housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 284 households with persons with HIV/AIDS will benefit.
	Project Name	CDPH-HOPWA: Facility-Based Housing Assistance

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42	Target Area	Chicago EMSA
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Identify Resources for Persons with HIV/AIDS by Supporting Operating Costs of HIV/AIDS Housing Facilities
	Funding	HOPWA: \$5,099,226
	Description	Provide housing assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 525 persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families will receiving housing assistance.
43	Project Name	CDPH-HOPWA: Housing Information Services
	Target Area	Chicago EMSA
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Identify Housing Resources for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Funding	HOPWA: \$1,244,213
	Description	Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate and obtain safe, decent and affordable housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 600 individuals will be served.	
44	Project Name	CDPH-HOPWA: Administration
	Target Area	Chicago EMSA
	Goals Supported	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Identify Resources for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Funding	HOPWA: \$301,160
	Description	Funds will be used for administrative oversight of the HOPWA program.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
45	Project Name	Citywide CDBG Administration and Planning
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Economic and Community Development
	Needs Addressed	Economic and Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$9,681,059
	Description	Provide administrative oversight of CDBG grant funds.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Project Name	DOH-05U: Homeownership Counseling Services

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46	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Expand Opportunities for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$827,254
	Description	HUD-Certified housing counseling agencies will provide pre- and post-purchase homeownership education.
	Target Date	12/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 4,500 individuals will receive homeownership counseling.
47	Project Name	CDOT – 03 Public Facilities and Improvements
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Infrastructure Replacement
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,320,099
	Description	Various infrastructure and arterial street lighting improvements
	Target Date	12/31/2019

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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.

Table II - Geographic Distribution

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

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

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

NSP Areas of Greatest Need and Target Blocks

NSP funds are invested in communities where foreclosures are threatening investments that have been made over

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

MMRP Target Markets

The City's Micro-Markets Recovery Program (MMRP) helps to stabilize and sustain local property values in targeted areas by strategically deploying public and private capital in well-defined micro-markets. MMRP operates in severely impacted neighborhoods where foreclosures have reached crisis proportions 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.

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 2019 program year.

Table 12 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

Homeless	438
Non-Homeless	2,817
Special Needs	874
Total	4,129

Table 13 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Rental Assistance	722
Production of New Units	550
Rehab of Existing Units	2857
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	4,129

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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 1,24 homeless and special needs households. HOME and CDBG funds will support construction and/or rehabilitation of 3,407 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 and HUD signed the original Moving to Work (MTW) Agreement on February 6, 2000 which allowed CHA to implement the original Plan for Transformation. CHA's Amended and Restated MTW Agreement with HUD was fully executed on June 25, 2008. All MTW Agreements were subsequently extended until 2028 pursuant to Congressional action.

CHA continues to pursue the goals of the Plan for Transformation as well as 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.

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

During fiscal year 2019, CHA plans to meet and exceed the 25,000-unit delivery goal of the original Plan for Transformation by delivering an additional 1,000 housing 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.
- Property Rental Assistance (PRA) Program: CHA will continue to expand the existing PRA program to provide new project-based voucher units through multi-year contracts with private owners and developers.
- Choose to Own Homeownership Program: CHA will continue to facilitate homeownership opportunities for CHA families through long-term subsidy commitments. CHA will request HUD approval to count these units toward the 25,000 goal.
- 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 the PRA Program through RAD conversion or the standard project-based voucher selection

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process.

CHA continues to explore new unit delivery strategies to respond to local housing preferences and market opportunities.

In addition to providing affordable units through its public housing stock and Property Rental Assistance program, CHA also 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 2019, CHA plans to serve a total of 61,327 MTW households through the public housing and HCV programs, including 15,449 households in public housing and 45,878 through the HCV program (which includes both tenant-based and project-based vouchers). CHA also serves families with non-MTW vouchers and projects that 2,695 households will be served through non-MTW HCV programs in 2019.

In 2019, CHA will continue to participate in the following affordable housing programs to provide new and alternative housing options for low-income housing:

Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program

In October 2013, CHA submitted a portfolio application to HUD seeking to utilize RAD to provide a more consistent budgeting platform to support long-term affordability of CHA units by transitioning certain public housing units to RAD project-based vouchers units. CHA subsequently updated its FY2014 MTW Annual Plan and the HCV Administrative Plan to reflect RAD-specific policies and created a RAD lease/lease addendum and RAD grievance policy. As reflected in these policies, CHA is committed to complying with the requirements of the RAD program and PBV regulations, while also continuing to adhere to key public housing policies that protect residents' interests and encourage resident participation and self-sufficiency.

In June 2015, CHA received a RAD award for its portfolio application—the largest award in the country at nearly 11,000 units. Since then, CHA has closed multiple transactions, with more than 4,000 units converted to RAD project-based vouchers. In 2019, CHA will continue to move forward with RAD implementation for the entire portfolio application.

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 way financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

This section is not applicable to CHA.

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

Introduction

The City and its partners, through the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC) Board of Directors, have made significant

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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.

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:

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

In March 2016, Mayor Rahm Emanuel 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 2016, DFSS and the Task Force launched a Chronic Homelessness Pilot with a goal to house and provide services to 75 chronically homeless individuals by 2017. The pilot ended and resulted in 54 clients successfully moving from the viaducts into housing. The additional 21 clients became inactive due to various reasons ranging from

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incarceration to moving out of the city. Unfortunately, 4 participants in the total number housed passed away over the past year. After the success of the Chronic Homeless Pilot, nineteen additional units were made available to the most vulnerable viaduct residents according to the City's Coordinated Entry System and its Standardized Housing Assessment Vulnerability Index. As of today, of the twenty-three people slated for the units, all of them have been housed. The clients continue to work closely with the case managers to retain their permanent housing placements. DFSS and the CoC used lessons learned from this Pilot to scale up a similar model of assessment, engagement, outreach coordination, and housing via the Coordinated Entry System for all youth, singles, and families experiencing homelessness regardless of geographic location.

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 2019

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

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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.

Planned Outcomes 2019

Outreach and Engagement Services: 4,744 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 Mayor Emanuel's "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 2019

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 2019

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Emergency Shelter Programs: 2,030 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 2019

Interim Housing Programs: 12,668 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 ground work 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:

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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 2019

1,495 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 2019

166 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 2019

319 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. Additionally, the Chicago Department of Public Health convenes a task group on mental health, homelessness and criminal justice issues to improve systems coordination in these areas. DFSS addresses a range of human services needs for low-income individuals and families in Chicago communities through coordinated homeless prevention resources and six DFSS Community Services Centers. These services contribute to homelessness prevention for low-income households.

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

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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 2019

480 individuals served with ESG rental assistance; 350 individuals served with homelessness prevention supportive services; 11,059 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, child care, and health services. At the Centers, DFSS staff works with clients to address their needs (immediate, short-term, and long-term) to achieve self-sufficiency. Direct services and programs are co-located at all six centers. 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 2019

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 2019

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.

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AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.220 (l)(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	240
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	484
Units provided housing information services to help persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families identify, locate, and acquire housing.	790
Total	1,514

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AP-75 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction

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

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

Often public policies created to revitalize communities and increase economic development have a negative impact on affordable housing. In response, the City has implemented 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 located 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

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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.
- **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 TaxSmart**, 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.

Analysis of Impediments to Housing (AI)

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 Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing. Every five years, the City, as a recipient of federal funding by HUD, is required to conduct an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, along with a series of action items designed to address these impediments and provide specific details to demonstrate

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what the City is doing to affirmatively further fair housing.

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

In preparing for the study, the contractor selected by the City convened focus groups with fair housing and community organizations and the real estate industry. The contractor also met with key city departments and sister agencies to learn more about their efforts to affirmatively further fair housing. Working with these departments and sister agencies, the contractor finalized the AI in July 2016 and identified eleven impediments to fair housing. The AI identified a lack of awareness of city, state and federal fair housing laws as the primary impediment to fair housing in Chicago. A prevalent "fear of others" among residents and discrimination were also identified as impediments as well as an insufficient supply of affordable housing throughout Chicago. The contractor developed a series of recommendations for action items which will serve as the Fair Housing Plan for the City and assist in reducing the impediments. The full AI is posted on the City's website at www.cityofchicago.org/grants.

The AI identified eleven impediments to fair housing in Chicago and provided a series of recommendations the city could implement to address them. The CCHR has taken the lead on looking closely at these recommendations and making efforts to weave them into the agency's work where possible to further its efforts to promote fair housing. A general theme throughout several of the recommendations was the suggestion that the CCHR provide more training about fair housing laws and work closer with fair housing agencies to address housing discrimination. Here are several initiatives the CCHR was involved in during 2017 to that end.

Testing and Training Project with the Chicago Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (LCCR)

The CCHR contracted with the LCCR to conduct fair housing testing in six Chicago communities: Jefferson Park, Mount Greenwood, Hyde Park, Near North Side, Clearing and Bridgeport. The testing project was focused on source of income discrimination, specifically as it relates to Housing Choice Vouchers. The LCCR also utilized paired testing to test for race discrimination. The LCCR finalized the fair housing testing report in August 2018. The testing revealed that there is discrimination against Housing Choice Voucher holders, and particularly African-American Housing Choice Voucher holders in the neighborhoods where the tests were conducted. Most often the discrimination took the form of refusal to rent a housing unit. However, the tests also revealed that Housing Choice Voucher holders, African-American HCV holders, are often subjected to differential treatment when seeking housing opportunities. One example of this differential treatment is that a housing provider who had no available units offered to assist a white tester with a Voucher in finding suitable housing while the provider did not make the same offer to an African-American with a Voucher. Following the testing component of the program, fair housing training was provided in these communities for landlords, property managers and real estate professionals. The full report will be available on the CCHR website in fall 2018. Further testing and training will be conducted in other neighborhoods in 2019.

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. At this point it is too early to tell how

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successful the program will be as there have been a limited number of complainants thus far who have taken advantage of this opportunity.

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 partners with it to address policies which will negatively impact fair housing in Chicago.

Chicago Housing Authority Trainings (CHA)

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 before attendees of the fair which includes 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 CAFHA, the CCHR also developed ongoing relationships with the Metropolitan Planning Council, 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 2018, 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 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,

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and award compensatory and punitive damages.

This far, in 2018, the Commission has received 64 complaints alleging housing discrimination, with approximately 95 complaints expected by year's end.

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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 provision 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 assist the existing housing stock, with attention to those programs serving homes falling into disrepair or presenting imminent hazards to residents.

While it does not directly provide housing or fund housing developments, the Mayor's Office of People with Disabilities (MOPD) advocates 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 non-profit sectors to develop strategies to increase the supply of affordable rental housing in

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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 more than 2,800 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-

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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 Case Management

In 2017, approximately 83,175 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), indicating a continued commitment by physicians to identify children with lead poisoning. Of the total children screened, 496 (0.6 percent) were found to have lead poisoning, defined as having a level of lead of 10 ug/dl or greater. An additional 1,530 (1.8 percent) children under six years of age had levels ranging from 5 and 9 ug/dl. The program continued to ensure that children with lead poisoning receive case management services. Preliminary data for 2017 indicates that a total of 353 children with lead-poisoning were provided case management services.

Inspection and Enforcement

The program continued to ensure the homes (or other locations where children may spend time) of children with lead poisoning were inspected for lead hazards, and that these hazards were remediated. Following an initial inspection and assessment for lead hazards, re-inspections occurred to ensure the homes were properly maintained or the required remediation was done.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

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

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 help individuals and households access services that support positive outcomes that promote and help maintain self-sufficiency. Service programs are tailored to meet immediate, short-term or long-term needs.

CDBG programs managed by CDPH, including mental health, lead poisoning abatement, violence prevention and STI prevention, along with HOPWA, are all focused in community areas with high hardship index numbers, which generally indicates that they are low-income communities. Additional programs managed by CDPH function to reduce poverty in those communities through a variety of means, including; providing; low or no cost health care; offering support services such as transportation and housing assistance; and improving neighborhood environmental

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conditions.

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. This communication and coordination extends 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.

DFSS 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. DOH, through the Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund, supports Plan 2.0 by providing rental assistance for nearly 1,480 families or individuals previously experiencing homelessness, or those who have been in danger of becoming homeless. In addition, DOH's current multi-family rental housing pipeline, which allocates project funding through 2020, is scheduled to fund almost 700 new or rehabbed units of supportive housing.

The City Council approved Mayor Emanuel's Health in All Policies (HiAP) resolution in March of 2016. Since that time, CDPH has convened all other City departments and sister agencies as the HiAP Task Force to consider and make recommendations to address the health impacts of how the City deploys resources, operates programs and services, and makes policy. The Task Force's final report was issued in 2017, and CDPH will continue working with City partners to operationalize these recommendations in the coming years. Through Healthy Chicago 2.0, CDPH also coordinates the activities of dozens of other agencies involved in the public health system, ensuring more efficient use of resources to improve community conditions, create better jobs, and mitigate health problems.

MOPD works with other City departments and agencies to implement policy and programmatic changes that will help ensure the availability of accessible and affordable housing for people with disabilities.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction

This section describes HUD-specific program requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG),

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HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) programs.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

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

Total Program Income: \$0

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. During the 2015-2019 Consolidated Planning period, the City commits to using a minimum overall benefit of 70 percent to benefit persons of low- and moderate- income.

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

The City of 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.

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

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

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available at the closing of the transferred unit.

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 making a determination. A copy of the recorded Jr. Mortgage, Security MSRA document(s) or the “Deed Restrictions” related to the City lien(s), recorded after the initial purchase, are reviewed in detail to determine the funding source of the subsidies and the specific remedies stated in the owner’s agreement with the City.

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.

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

Resale of Affordable units in the Chicago Community Land Trust (CCLT): 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.

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 making a determination.

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.

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

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

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conditions limits, as well as rent and income escalation rates.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. **Written standards for providing ESG assistance**

The City has included written standards for providing ESG assistance as an attachment to this Draft Action Plan.

2. **Centralized and/or Coordinated Assessment System of the Continuum of Care**

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.

3. **Sub-awards for the ESG allocation to private nonprofit 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.

4. **If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG**

The City of Chicago distributes the annual Action Plan and any substantial amendments to the Chicago 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

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distributes the Action Plan and substantial amendments to its nearly 600 members and stakeholders, which includes a substantial number of persons with lived homelessness experience. Comments are solicited through the public comment process noted in this Action Plan.

5. Performance standards for evaluating ESG

Performance measures for ESG activities by program model, specific sub-populations, and/or types of delivery are listed below:

Outreach and Engagement and Housing Navigator Outreach and Engagement:

- ◆ Percentage and number of encounters resulting in completed CES assessments.
- ◆ Percentage and number of enrolled participants engaged with case management services.
- ◆ Percentage 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: percentage of enrolled participants permanently housed.

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.

Emergency Shelter (Adult/Youth)

- Percent receiving needs assessment
- Percent of assesses participants connect to supportive services at drop-in centers or other community

Youth Shelter

- Percent participate in leadership development and community building activities

Interim Housing (Adult and Youth)

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:

- ◆ Percentage and number of participants who exit shelter to permanent (or more stable) housing.
- ◆ Percentage 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.
- ◆ Percentage and number of households assessed for the Coordinated Entry System.
- ◆ Percentage and number of households without source of non-cash benefits at entry that obtained non-cash benefits through mainstream resources.
- ◆ Percentage and number of households that return to homelessness.

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:

- ◆ Average length of stay in shelter.
- ◆ Utilization of shelter bed capacity.

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- ◆ Number of participants enrolled.
- ◆ Number of participants diverted.

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 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.

Homeless Prevention

- 100 percent of participants will remain in permanent housing after crisis intervention
- 85 percent of participants households maintain permanent housing for 6 months reached at 6-12-month follow-up will remain permanently housed
- 80 percent of households maintain permanent housing for twelve 60percent of participants entering referred through the Homeless Prevention Call Center (311)

Rapid Rehousing

- 55 percent of households will exit to permanent destinations
- 80 percent of households exiting to permanent destinations will remain in permanent housing after 3 and 6-month follow-ups
- 70 percent of households will not return to homelessness in the following 12 months
- 75percent of households will maintain or increase incomes
- 50percent of household served will move into housing within 30 days of RRH referral to agency
- The remaining 50 percent of households served will move into housing within 60 days of RRH referral to the agency

HOPWA: Method for Selecting Project Sponsors

The Department of Public Health (CDPH) makes HOPWA funds available to non-profit community-based organizations utilizing the Request for Proposals (RFP) process for projects and services that benefit low-income people living with HIV/AIDS and their families. The respondents to the RFP must be located within the Chicago Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). The EMSA consists of the following counties: Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kendall, McHenry, and Will.

The CDPH publicizes the HOPWA RFP via the City's website, in local and neighborhood newspapers, and through mailing list notices to all CDPH program providers. Announcements are made at planning body meetings such as the Continuum of Care and the Chicago Area HIV Integrated Service Council (CAHISC). Internal email notifications are also sent to CDPH employees to share with their communities and faith-based organizations.

The CDPH convenes panels of community members, HIV service providers, CDPH staff and consumers to collectively review proposals and make recommendations for potential project sponsors. Each panel is racially, ethnically, and geographically diverse. All recommendations of the independent review panels are reviewed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Division of STD/HIV/AIDS and receive final approval from the CDPH Commissioner.

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APPENDIX 1 – Written Standards for Providing ESG Assistance

Written standards for providing ESG assistance

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

1. DFSS utilizes ESG guidelines for program eligibility policies. Households must meet homeless definition requirements for the program type (literal homelessness for shelter, outreach and rapid re-housing and imminent risk of homelessness for prevention), income requirements (for rapid re-housing and prevention) and ability to identify subsequent housing options without assistance (for all ESG programs).
2. DFSS requires matches for ESG RRH assistance are pulled from the Coordinated Entry System (CES). RRH providers confirm ESG eligibility at the time of referral. This assessment will determine income eligibility based on area median income, current living situation, and ability to obtain subsequent housing options without assistance.
3. All assessed households will affirm the information provided and authorize the sharing of information between agencies for coordination of referrals.

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

DFSS supports street outreach through the operation of a city-staffed homeless outreach team and with funding for delegate agency street outreach contracts. DFSS and street outreach providers have worked to establish targeting procedures and will continue to develop this area in 2016. Street outreach and essential services are targeted in the following way:

1. Response to 311, police, aldermanic, or other community concerns about well-being of individuals in specific geographic locations. Through coordination with Chicago's Coordinated Entry System (CES), the Center for Housing and Health serves as the Outreach Coordinator for CES and ensures that individuals not currently engaged with outreach providers and prioritized for housing are assigned to specific outreach teams.
2. Delegate agencies conduct street outreach in geographic areas specified in scopes of service and provide ongoing essential services to those that they engage through that process.

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

1. Entry into Chicago's emergency shelter system is a coordinated process that involves going to the nearest hospital, police station or DFSS service center and calling 311 for transportation assistance to a shelter with available beds. Shelters with available beds must admit individuals or families that request shelter.
2. Scopes of service with shelters include the provision that prohibits 'turnaways' related to the age or gender of children. Shelters must also have standard voluntary and involuntary discharge procedures, which are reported on in the RFP process and reviewed by DFSS in monitoring reviews. DFSS, through its RFP contracting process, also issues standard shelter procedures that require sub-recipients to establish written policies and procedures and governs areas including administration, operations, facility requirements, personnel, health and safety, food service, coordination with DFSS.
3. Length of stay standards are established by the Program Models Chart of the Plan to End Homelessness. Emergency shelters have no length of stay requirements and interim shelters have a target of 120 days though DFSS and the CoC are evaluating new ways to measuring length of stay (e.g. identifying system baseline and working to reduce length of stay by target percent).
4. Chicago has four domestic violence shelters which are secure and unidentified locations. Assessment and services include safety planning and trauma-informed care, as well as legal advocacy, and children's services.

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5. In 2017, as part of the CES, Chicago implemented standardized housing assessment, Chicago's Coordinated Entry System, which utilizes a Vulnerability Index to prioritize the most vulnerable individuals and families for housing. The tool incorporates barriers and length of homelessness as factors of vulnerability. DFSS scopes of services require shelters and outreach and engagement programs to ensure that individuals and families they serve are assessed and connected to a housing provider if indicated by the CES.

6. Chicago's Coordinated Entry System includes diversion. DFSS has implemented diversion for families presenting for shelter at the Emergency Homeless Assessment and Response Center (EHARC) Catholic Charities implements diversion for Youth. The CoC is committed to expanding diversion to all populations in the implementation of CES.

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

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

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

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

1. DFSS and the CoC promote coordination among service providers in many ways. The scopes of services for emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing and homeless assistance providers all require delegate agencies to perform the following activities:

- Perform benefits screenings and provide linkages to mainstream resources
- Perform employment assessment and provide linkages to services
- Provide and/or link to physical health assessments, psycho-social assessments, and mental health and/or substance abuse services as appropriate for all household members, including children

2. DFSS coordinates the outreach and engagement activities of its delegate agencies and funds one delegate agency to coordinate the outreach to homeless individuals and families through the Coordinated Entry System (CES). Outreach providers are required to help homeless individuals and families complete the CES standardized housing assessment, assist with securing the required documentation for the application process and provide follow-up after move-in. Outreach scopes of service also require eligibility screenings for mainstream benefits, including SSI/SSDI through the SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery program.

3. DFSS promotes participation in CoC commissions and committee work groups through the CoC Action Agenda, which is another area of coordination among providers.

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

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

1. The Homelessness Prevention Call Center (HPCC) is the primary point of entry for ESG homelessness prevention resources and is also a way that people seeking eligibility and referral for rapid rehousing assistance can complete initial evaluation. HPCC fields a high volume of calls each year, nearly 50,000. Each call receives a screening and evaluation for eligibility and all information is entered into HMIS. HPCC makes electronic referrals through HMIS for continued case management.
2. The HPCC conducts initial evaluations and referrals to available prevention assistance. HPCC is Chicago's prevention infrastructure to assess and refer for public and private resources, including the City of Chicago's Rental Assistance Program, which provides short-term financial assistance to low-income individuals at risk of eviction and homelessness and is funded through ESG. This assistance is administered by DFSS's six Community Service Centers.
3. The established eligibility criteria for ESG prevention assistance administered by DFSS include includes imminent risk of homelessness, income below 30 percent AMI and ability maintain rent payment after assistance ends. The program offers short-term rental assistance up to 4 months.

Rapid re-housing policies and procedures include the following:

1. Households seeking homeless housing assistance will be offered a CES standardized housing assessment.
2. The Chicago CoC has written prioritization standards for all housing models. Referrals to ESG funded rapid rehousing are made through the Coordinated Entry System based on ESG eligibility criteria and the CES prioritization standards. In general, the CES prioritizes chronic youth, chronic families with low vulnerability score, non-chronic families and individuals with low vulnerability scores for ESG rapid re-housing assistance and individuals who are "bridging" to subsidized housing for which an application has been approved. CES Prioritization standards can be found at: <https://www.csh.org/chicagoces>. DFSS will continue to align referral prioritization for RRH with the CES prioritization standards including any changes that are approved by the CoC Board.

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

The RRH program will determine the tenant rent contribution as a percentage of the household's income (i.e. the household would pay a proportion of their income towards rent, and the program would pay the balance.

1. In month 1, the ESG program will pay up to the full cost of rent (100 percent).
2. For months 2 - 3, households will be expected to contribute between 30 percent – 100 percent of their gross income towards rent with the ESG program will paying the remaining balance of the cost of rent.
3. For months 4 and beyond of assistance, households will be expected to contribute between 50 percent - 100 percent of their gross income towards rent with the ESG program paying the remaining balance of rent.

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

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

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

1. This ESG allocation will be targeted to twelve months of tenant-based rental assistance, plus security deposit, and utility deposit. Payment of utility arrearages will be paid on a case-by-case basis if no other resources are available. Households may be extended beyond twelve months on a case by case basis, supported by evidence of continued need for financial and/or service assistance through the recertification process.
2. The RRH program will determine the tenant rent contribution as a percentage of the household's income (i.e. the household would pay a proportion of their income towards rent, and the program would pay the balance. In month 1, the ESG program will pay up to the full cost of rent (100 percent).
3. For months 2 - 3, households will be expected to contribute between 30 percent - 100 percent of their gross income towards rent with the ESG program will paying the remaining balance of the cost of rent.
4. For months 4 and beyond of assistance, households will be expected to contribute between 50 percent - 100 percent of their gross income towards rent with the ESG program paying the remaining balance of rent.
5. It will be a standard policy that the assisted household saves funds while receiving ESG rental assistance to prepare for future assumption of full rental responsibility upon exit from the program.
6. Housing relocation and stabilization services will begin in the month prior to exit of homelessness and continue through the duration of the tenant-based rental assistance.
7. Housing relocation and stabilization services will also be offered, as needed, during the 3-month follow up after tenant-based rental assistance ends. Services will only be offered if the household is in crisis precipitating a loss of housing

Chicago's ESG Rapid Re-housing program uses a progressive engagement approach and will offer the least amount of assistance a household needs to gain housing stability. Although the Service Assignment Assessment projects the length of time a household is likely to need, households will only be approved for an initial three-month period. Continued need for financial and service assistance beyond three months will be evaluated with a recertification assessment one month prior to the end of the three-month period. Households will not qualify for extended assistance if they meet any of the following criteria at the time of recertification:

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

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

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APPENDIX 2 - Community Development Block Grant Budget

TBD