

CITY OF CHICAGO

2019 Comprehensive Annual Performance and
Evaluation Report (CAPER) Period of January 1st, 2019 to
December 31st, 2019

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) HOME
Investment Partnerships (HOME) Housing Opportunities
for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Emergency Solutions
Grant (ESG) Community Development Block Grant-
Disaster Recovery



Susie Park
Budget Director

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

As a recipient of federal entitlement grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Chicago is required to submit a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The 2019 CAPER reports on the City's progress in achieving priorities and goals set forth in the fifth year of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is a five-year strategic planning guide that identifies the City's affordable housing and community development needs, and each annual Action Plan describes planned activities and how funds will be used for a given year of the Consolidated Plan.

As required by HUD, the City has developed the 2019 CAPER using EconPlanning Suite template. The CAPER is submitted each year to HUD for review and approval.

In its 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the City identified the following priorities:

- Developing, rehabilitating, and preserving affordable housing.
- Providing public services, including mental health services; HIV/AIDS and STI prevention; workforce development; domestic violence resources; disability resources; senior and homeless services, to low- and moderate-income residents.
- Expanding economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents; and
- Demolishing or clearing homes or buildings that are hazardous and uninhabitable.

The City was successful in meeting many of the goals of the 2019 Action Plan and made gains in addressing the housing and community development needs of individuals in low- and moderate-income community areas of Chicago. Below are programmatic highlights by priority area:

Developing, rehabilitating, and preserving affordable housing

In 2019, the Department of Housing's (DOH) Emergency Heating Repairs Program enabled emergency repairs to 98 units. Also, through the Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors program (SARFS), DOH furnished enabling devices and other improvements to senior-owned residences. DOH, in partnership with the Neighborhood Housing Services Redevelopment Corporation and Community Investment Initiatives, administers a housing preservation program known as the Troubled Buildings

Initiative (TBI) that works to preserve at-risk households through the designation of receivers to take over and cure troubled or deteriorating multi- or single-family properties. Under this program, 1,633 units were repaired and stabilized, rehabilitated, or placed in receivership.

Providing public services for at-risk populations

Chicago Department of Public Health: Violence Prevention and Behavioral Health

The Chicago Department of Public Health (DPH) Office of Violence Prevention and Behavioral Health (OVPBH) funded three areas under the CDBG Violence Prevention Initiative: (1) Mental Health Childhood Sexual Assault, which provided community focused prevention education and mental health services for child and adolescent victims of sexual assault and their families. OVPBH works with one delegate who has expanded their prevention education sessions to families and (other content) providers in high need communities and provided mental health services for children (and their families) where sexual assault investigation has been initiated. The program served children ages 17 and under, and adults/caregivers from their families; (2) Restorative Practice program, provided opportunities and leveraged capacity building to 2 agencies operating community facing restorative practice/justice programs. The program requires a robust outreach model to engage and impact residents (youth and adults), providers, and businesses in within the Chatham and Austin community areas in Chicago. Both delegates have increased their Restorative Practices awareness campaigns with the goal preventing incidences of violence and victimization by exposing community members to a dialogue strategy that offers a peaceful and constructive remedy to violations, offenses, and conflicts. The program also encourages peacekeeping and community engagement through collective problem-solving and building supports for families that are or have been affected by violence community(s) and building community capacity to host similar dialogues independently; (3) The Bullying and Suicide Prevention program funds 2 delegates to provide prevention education, convene prevention and intervention experts to collaborate to expand resources, and demonstrate effective interventions for youth and adults in high need communities. This program has identified and convened thought leaders from over 30 organizations and has developed community facing education programs that share emerging practices and highlight local resources and support strategies in school and community settings.

Mental Health Program

CDPH's Mental Health Program is a safety net mental health provider for Chicago residents who have few or no resources to pay for outpatient mental health services. The CDBG-funded mental health centers are

Englewood, North River, Greater Lawn, Lawndale, and Greater Grand. In 2019, the Mental Health Clinics saw 1,685 patients. None of the clinics turned patients or potential patients away; neither were there waitlists for services. Additionally, we have maintained our presence in the community – our clinics host annual open houses for the community, we advertise our clinics on the CDPH website as well as the website Chicago Connects, and our clinic locations and hours of operation are publicly available in many other places.

CDPH implemented an electronic medical record (Cerner) in the beginning of Q2 of 2019. One of the capabilities of this new system is that it can produce a system-wide unduplicated patient which assures patients who receive services across multiple sites/providers are not counted more than once. Because previously projected targets were based on past reporting systems, CDPH has adjusted projected total clients served for 2020-2025 based on our new reporting system. CDPH has plans to grow the number of patients served in 2020 through new investments in marketing, clinic staff, facility upgrades, and improved coordination with other primary care, mental health, and social service providers.

AIDS and STI Prevention and Education

The Department of Public Health (DPH) CDBG-funded HIV/AIDS and STI Prevention and Education Program provides funding for an agency operating community and school-based sexual health education, optional and confidential STI testing, private meetings with a health educator, and linkage to health care services for teens and young adults. In partnership with this delegate agency, DPH provided sexual health education to 12,431 adolescents and STI screening to 6,008 adolescents in 2018. Through this partnership, CDPH exceeded its goal of educating 10,000 teens and young adults.

Homeless Programs:

The Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) funds a shelter system that consists of Emergency Shelter and Interim Shelter programs. Emergency shelters are low threshold and have the primary goal of meeting the immediate needs of clients experiencing homelessness. These include emergency shelter for adults and youth low-threshold overnight shelter (ages 18-24). Interim Shelter is a short-term program focused on re-housing with 24/7 access. It includes interim shelter for adults/families and youth interim shelter (ages 14-24). In 2019, the Emergency Shelter and Interim Shelter Programs funded by DFSS served 11,412 persons.

Workforce Programs:

DFSS Workforce Services Division utilizes CDBG funding to provide employment services to underserved Chicago residents. Priority populations included homeless individuals, returning citizens, individuals with limited English proficiency, CHA residents, immigrants, veterans, domestic violence survivors, and people with disabilities. Workforce Services funded four program models in 2019: 1) Employment Preparation and Placement Services (Job Readiness Training); 2) Industry Specific Training and Placement Services; 3) Transitional Jobs Program (Subsidized Employment); and 4) Community Reentry Support Centers. Services included comprehensive assessment, case management, job readiness training, customized skills training, supportive services, placement assistance, and retention services. In 2019, Workforce Services provided Job Readiness Training, Transitional Jobs, and Industry-Specific Training to 2,517 individuals.

Human Service Programs:

DFSS funds the Human Services Mobile Outreach program (formerly the Emergency Services Division) that provides residents with round-the-clock emergency assistance. Calls to the City's non-emergency 311 system are referred electronically 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to the Human Services Mobile Outreach Center managed by a delegate agency. As crisis calls are received, the Human Services Mobile Outreach teams are dispatched to provide crisis intervention, transport clients to shelters, relocate clients among various shelters or locate alternative locations for hard-to-place clients, conduct wellness checks, and provide food and clothing. Human Services Mobile Outreach workers also refer clients to DFSS Community Service Centers when those individuals need longer-term assistance. Through cooperative agreements, homeless persons can report to any police station or hospital emergency room to request shelter and wait for Human Services Mobile Outreach teams to provide shelter transport. In 2018, thousands of people received services through Human Services Mobile Outreach.

Heat Receiver Program:

DOH's Heat Receiver Program, which restores heat and utility services to renter households at less than 80% of Area Median Income (AMI), served 872 household, well above projected service levels.

Roof and Porch Repairs Program:

DPD's Roof and Porch Repairs Program provided funds for roof and porch repairs that helped preserve 316 units of low-income and owner-occupied housing. Production under this program has

been affected by requirement for environmental clearances before repairs can move forward. In response DOH has now moved up the application date to allow more time to complete repair work before the construction season ends.

HomeMod Program:

The HomeMod program, administered by the Mayor’s Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD), allows people with disabilities who are of low- to moderate-income to receive home modifications that make their living environment more accessible. In 2019, 56 home modifications were completed with CDBG funding. This was a reduction from the number of modifications completed in 2018 due to the increase in funding received in that year as compared to 2019.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee’s program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Address Disaster Related Needs	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	757	56	7.40%	0	0	N/A
Address Disaster Related Needs	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Other – Linear feet of Sewer Line	Other	17610	13460	76.43%	0	1827	N/A
Administration	administration		Other	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Assist the Homeless	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	109,831		13,018	20,156	154.83%
Assist the Homeless	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1282	4,787	373.40%	438	571	130.37%
Assist the Homeless	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	6691	36,170	540.58%	5569	9274	166.53%
Assist the Homeless	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	

Assist the Homeless	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1683	120,986	7188.71%	11529	11,031	95.68%
Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Affordable Housing Elimination of Detrimental Conditions		Buildings Demolished	Buildings	6000	420	7.00%	400	0	0.00%
Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Affordable Housing Elimination of Detrimental Conditions		Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	3378	0	0.00%			
Enable Persons to Live in Dignity & Independence	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	147,173	91,717	62.32%	30,556	34,809	113.92%
Enable Persons to Live in Dignity & Independence	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	4086	2,500	61.18%	590	287	48.64%
Enable Persons to Live in Dignity & Independence	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Other	Other						
Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	22	0	0.00%			
Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	12	0	0.00%	7	0	0.00%

Expand Opportunities for Homeownership	Affordable Housing		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		4500	0	0.00%
Expand Opportunities for Homeownership	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	292	292.00%	30	0	0.00%
Expand Opportunities for Homeownership	Affordable Housing		Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	1190	0	0.00%			
Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		10000	0	0.00%
Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	42099	112,826	268.00%	9350	19,927	213.12%
Increase Access to Quality Public Services	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	993,496	1,109,199	111.64%	196,250	238,378	121.47%
Increase Access to Quality Public Services	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	121556	0	0.00%			
Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing		Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	783	1,811	231.29%	550	108	19.64%

Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing		Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	436		278	72	25.90%
Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS	Persons With HIV/AIDS		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	65820	4,159	6.32%	600	737	122.83%
Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS	Persons With HIV/AIDS		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	256	1,572	614.06%	284	337	118.66%
Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS	Persons With HIV/AIDS		HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	366	2,353	642.90%	525	479	91.23%
Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	1145		2000	1145	57.25%
Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions		Other	Other	2000	7,567	378.35%			
Neighborhood Revitalization	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	190000	0	0.00%			
Promote Diversity	Affordable Housing		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	190	769	404.74%	9143	420	4.59%
Provide Public Services Concerned with Employment	Non-Housing Community Development		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	52,805		2402	3240	133.7%
Retain Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing		Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	2700	5283	195.67%	905	1326	146.52%
Retain Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	908	5,363	590.64%	1054	1,308	124.10%

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

Affordable Housing Development

In 2019, the City completed the first year of our new Five-Year Affordable Housing Plan, One Chicago: Housing Strategies for a Thriving City. This plan, which was adopted by the City Council in December 12, 2018, establishes priorities and goals focused on the housing needs of Chicago’s neighborhoods for the years 2019 through 2023.

One Chicago is the City’s sixth five-year plan since 1994. Collectively, these blueprints have led to the investment of \$8 billion in public resources that enabled the creation or preservation of more than 220,000 units across Chicago.

The 2019-23 plan recognizes that a revitalized housing market now presents a new set of opportunities and challenges, including displacement and gentrification in some neighborhoods, while Chicago still must address low property values, depopulation and the legacy of segregation in many other communities. It proposes a \$1.4 billion framework for City housing initiatives over five years, coordinating support for approximately 40,000 residential units citywide. The plan’s core goals are to:

- **Invest** in affordable rental housing stock across all markets
- **Support** housing options for Chicago’s most vulnerable residents
- **Employ** neighborhood-based housing investment strategies to address diverse community needs that range from markets facing gentrification to those struggling with disinvestment
- **Expand** affordable homeownership opportunities
- **Promote** housing innovation, partnership and collaboration

On January 1, 2019 a new freestanding City department was launched with responsibility for implementing the new Five-Year Plan and administering the wide array of tools created by the City to support affordable housing citywide. Under Mayor Lori E. Lightfoot, the Department of Housing is committed to a multifaceted strategy that builds on and strengthens community-level planning, increases the availability and flexibility of revenue, and pursues systemic change that breaks down unnecessary barriers. Such a strategy can equally serve the most vulnerable, those newly displaced as some neighborhoods gentrify, and those communities that have suffered disinvestment for so long.

Through the new Department of Housing, the City in 2019 committed a total of \$272 million to support the creation, preservation, improvement or affordability of 8,539 units of housing. The funding sources included: federal and state grants; tax credits; tax increment financing (TIF) revenues; mortgage revenue bond proceeds; and other local funds.

Table 2 - Affordable Housing

Housing Type	Income Level (% of AMI)						TOTAL, 0-80%	TOTAL, All Income Levels
	Less than 15%	Less than 30%	Less than 50%	Less than 60%	Less than 80%			
Multi-Family	1,331	1,823	768	713	884	5,519	5,928	
Single-Family	138	329	522	516	696	2,201	2,396	
ALL UNITS	1,469	2,152	1,290	1,229	1,580	7,720	8,324	

Please Note: Unit counts provided in this section are based on funding commitments and project approvals during the year 2019 and may differ from the numbers recorded in HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) or the Summary of Specific Annual Objectives at the time of this report.

Public Services for the Homeless

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

In coordination with Human Services Mobile Outreach, DFSS's Homeless Outreach and Prevention (HOP) team reaches the homeless living on the street and individuals who might not actively seek out services on their own. The HOP team conducts patrols around the city and in areas of known homeless encampments. The HOP Team shares the goals of DFSS' Homeless Outreach and Engagement Program, which is overseen by the Homeless Division and delivered through not-for-profit delegate agencies. The Outreach Program focuses on engaging and building relationships with homeless persons, with the goal of placing them into services including shelter and supportive housing.

DFSS, along with its delegate agencies, has developed an integrated homeless service system. This consists of prevention services, outreach and assessment, emergency shelter and interim shelter, permanent housing for formerly homeless persons, and supportive services. DFSS utilizes CDBG funding to support this system and combines CDBG dollars with a variety of other funding sources.

DFSS also operates a mobile outreach health unit in a collaborative effort with CDPH. The mobile unit is a customized van that is used to provide health and social services to the city's homeless population. Services include outreach, intake, mental health and substance abuse screenings, physical examinations, health referrals, and shelter placement. A DFSS staff member, a public health nurse, and a driver staff the mobile unit.

Public Services for Special Needs Populations

In 2019, DFSS's Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) Program provided services through delegate agencies to at-risk and isolated seniors, aged 60 and over, who exhibited signs of isolation, declining capacity and difficulty managing daily life activities and their environment. The Home Delivered Meals Program provided nutritious meals to adults (60 years and older) who were frail and/or homebound because of illness, incapacitating disability, and/or are otherwise isolated.

The Mental Health Services for Children and Adolescent Victims of Sexual Assault program funded by the Chicago Public Health Department (CDPH) is designed to increase the availability of mental health services for children and adolescents (ages 17 and under) who are victims of sexual assault and their families. The program sought to extend mental health treatment to reduce resulting trauma and help the families understand the emerging needs for the young victim and the whole family. In addition to helping all the youth reached by the program, the effort specifically decreased the wait time for therapy services to children, adolescents and families that require Spanish language fluency. The program also expanded to increase the level of prevention education being made available in communities at higher risk of child sexual abuse.

The Chicago Children's Advocacy Center (CCAC) serves as the city's hub for co-located forensic investigation for suspected child sexual assault. This CDBG-funded program has a goal of serving 90 children, which allows CCAC's mental health program to leverage funding to expand services to child sexual assault victims and their families (combined). Child victims of sexual assault face known risk factors including school disruption, family/community destabilization, mental health and substance use involvement resulting in increased risk of further involvement within violence in adulthood. The mental health services include multi-modal (individual, family, and group) talk therapy; play therapy for children; case management support; and other supportive services that promote engagement in care, such as transportation support and waiting room monitoring for other children in the family who are unable to be left at home but are not involved in clinical services. All mental health services are evidence based and trauma-informed and use validated instruments to track client and family progress overtime.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted). 91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG
White	58,605	3	101	2293
Black or African American	128,446	101	620	17,155
Asian	8,685	0	7	87
American Indian or American Native	810	0	5	451
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	248	0	4	64
Other Multi-Racial	20,704	4	43	287
Total	217,498	108	780	20,876
Hispanic	40,978	1	81	2179
Not Hispanic	189,258	104	780	18,246

Table 3 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	80,538,109	66,189,978
HOME	public - federal	22,916,096	21,123,197
HOPWA	public - federal	10,038,656	8,467,893
ESG	public - federal	6,695,179	6,695,179
Housing Trust Fund	public - state	5,700,000	5,700,000

Table 1 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	70	77	Citywide

Table 2 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Matching requirements for HOME were 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 were satisfied through an Emergency and Transitional Housing Program grant provided by the Illinois Department of Human Services and with corporate funding.

ESG matching requirements were satisfied with corporate funding and the Illinois Department of Human Services Emergency and Transitional Housing Program grant.

While there are no matching requirements for HOPWA, subrecipients leveraged other federal, state, local, and private sources that are used to support program delivery. The majority of HOPWA subrecipients use their leveraged funds to provide supportive services to HOPWA clients and their households.

DFSS Leveraging

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

Publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan. The City owns more than 8,000 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 in 2014 created the Large Lot Program to allow 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, Austin, Roseland Pullman and Auburn Gresham. Through the end of 2018, over 1,200 lots have been sold. In response to this success, the City expanded the program in the summer of 2018 to make an additional 4,000 lots available for purchase throughout Chicago.

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.

In most multi-family development projects, 30 to 60% of the development costs are covered through private debt equity. Greater public investment is generally needed when the rent levels in a

development are targeted to serve a very low-income population. Higher per-unit HOME investment levels are also related to heightened demand for Low-Income Housing Tax Credits. Fewer tax credits available to each project decrease the amount of private equity that can be raised to fund the development, thus increasing the level of HOME subsidy required.

The City, in partnership with Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago (NHS), funds a joint public/private home ownership initiative designed to leverage private lending to homebuyers and homeowners through a consortium of approximately 20 local financial institutions. The Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP) in 2018 provided \$1.6 million in public funding for interim financing, including approximately \$1.5 million in CDBG funds, directly leveraging almost \$15 million in private loan dollars.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	76,454,526
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	10,545,862
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	87,000,388
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	1,633,017
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	85,367,371

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
19.01.NON	11/2/2018	168,402.17	0	0	0	0	0	168,402.17
IDIS#4416	8/21/2019	38,138.23	0	0	0	0	0	38,138.23
19.02.NON	09/17/2019	48,088.90	0	0	0	0	0	48,088.90
IDIS#5681	06/26/2019	85,594.39	0	0	0	0	0	85,594.39
IDIS#8081	06/07/2019	102,089.34	0	0	0	0	0	102,089.34
IDIS#13514	12/20/2018	94,818.06	0	0	0	0	0	94,818.06
IDIS#13514	03/20/2019	32,178.63	0	0	0	0	0	32,178.63
IDIS#93	10/29/2018	4,439.03	0	0	0	0	0	4,439.03
IDIS#93	4/2/2019	29,846.30	0	0	0	0	0	29,846.30
IDIS#93	05/21/2019	202,709.00	0	0	0	0	0	202,709.00
IDIS#93	05/29/2019	3,184,252.73	0	0	0	0	0	3,184,252.73
19.03.NON	10/03/2018	219,510.51	0	0	0	0	0	219,510.51

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foreign Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
19.04.NON	10/15/2018	18,487.21	0	0	0	0	0	18,487.21
19.05.NON	01/07/2019	116,253.96	0	0	0	0	0	116,253.96
19.06.NON	01/03/2019	477,375.75	0	0	0	0	0	477,375.75
19.07.NON	03/14/2019	477,211.62	0	0	0	0	0	477,211.62
19.08.NON	7/16/2019	291,180.52	0	0	0	0	0	291,180.52
19.09.NON	11/02/2018	426,278.99	0	0	0	0	0	426,278.99
19.10.NON	12/06/2018	408,881.74	0	0	0	0	0	408,881.74
19.11.NON	1/28/2019	852,664.25	0	0	0	0	0	852,664.25
19.12.NON	2/11/2019	466,445.54	0	0	0	0	0	466,445.54
19.13.NON	3/7/2019	332,485.91	0	0	0	0	0	332,485.91
19.14.NON	3/26/2019	5,616.87	0	0	0	0	0	5,616.87
19.15.NON	8/20/2019	74,769.27	0	0	0	0	0	74,769.27
IDIS#14183	9/12/2019	1,420,651.67	0	0	0	0	0	1,420,651.67
IDIS#14289	8/16/2019	146,699.03	0	0	0	0	0	146,699.03
IDIS#14289	9/5/2019	330,607.00	0	0	0	0	0	330,607.00
IDIS#14289	9/30/2019	521,670.00	0	0	0	0	0	521,670.00
IDIS#14182	6/18/2019	28,515.22	0	0	0	0	0	28,515.22
Total		10,545,861.84						10,545,861.84

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
\$8,135,520.00	\$6,689,257.40	0	0	\$14,824,777.40

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Number	1	0	0	0	1	0
Dollar Amount	\$13,415,256	0	0	0	\$13,415,256	
Sub-Contracts						
Number	6	0	0	4	2	0
Dollar Amount	\$3,639,433	0		\$1,871,750	\$2,065,383	

	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male
Contracts			
Number	1	0	1
Dollar Amount	\$13,415,256	0	\$13,415,256
Sub-Contracts			
Number	5	5	
Dollar Amount	\$2,706,176	\$2,706,176	

Table 3 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number						
Dollar Amount						

Table 4 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition		
Parcels Acquired		
Businesses Displaced		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		

Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number						
Cost						

Table 5 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	438	571
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	2,817	2993
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	874	861
Total	5,718	

Table 12 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	2,800	2,704
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	628	347
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	1,878	2,087
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	5,306	5,138

Table 13 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

N/A

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The City's construction rehab and home improvement programs continued to experience cost pressures in 2019 as rehab costs increased. The Department of Housing has worked to make up the difference through alternative sources of funding when available, such as tax credits, TIF funds and in-lieu payments under the Affordable Requirements Ordinance, however, this issue is expected to continue to depress unit production levels in the near term. In addition, the City has added \$5M in Corporate Funds to the Low-Income Housing Trust Fund, supporting rental subsidies for those under 30% AMI. Furthermore, the

Flexible Housing pool has been successful in its mission to establish a rental subsidy sources that allows the City and its partners to quickly house and provide supportive services to some of Chicago’s most challenging and costly homeless populations, including individuals who are high utilizers of emergency rooms, the criminal justice system, etc. in 2020, the City of Chicago invested an additional \$5M in Corporate funds to assist in this effort.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	261	59
Low-income	299	49
Moderate-income	141	0
Total	799	108
Table 14 – Number of Households Served		

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

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

Outreach and Engagement Mobile Outreach

DFSS provides targeted outreach and engagement that is delivered 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year through mobile outreach teams that are dispatched to respond to non-life-threatening requests for assistance through 311. These include requests for shelter placement and transportation, well-being checks, delivery of emergency food provisions, crisis assistance for victims of fire and other disasters, and extreme weather response, such as transportation of clients to City-operated Warming and Cooling Centers. In 2019, 12,130 individuals were served.

Outreach and Engagement Programs

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

The program has three subcategories: Daytime Supportive Service Centers which are drop-in centers where services include physical, psychological and housing needs assessments; Mobile Outreach Engagement which focuses on street-based outreach; and Airport Outreach Engagement which is targeted outreach with homeless individuals identified at Chicago's airports and on mass transit systems. In 2019, 8,129 individuals were served.

Addressing the emergency shelter and interim shelter needs of homeless persons

In coordination with the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC), DFSS is the primary funder of emergency and interim shelter 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

support services that move persons who are currently homeless toward housing stability and self-sufficiency. Following are activities that address the shelter needs of persons experiencing homelessness:

Emergency Shelter

This program model provides low-demand shelter designed to provide refuge, typically overnight and a few operate 24/7. This includes emergency shelter for adults and youth low-threshold overnight shelter (ages 18-24) In 2019, 3,191 individuals were served.

Interim Shelter

Adopting the “housing first” model, Interim Shelter 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. In 2019, 8,211 individuals were 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. In 2019, DFSS-funded agencies provided 1,707,427 pounds of emergency food to 125,397 at-risk individuals. These included shelters, emergency food pantries and DFSS’ Community Service Centers. Out of the 125,397 at-risk individuals served, 109,005 persons were served at pantries (with fresh meat, poultry, fruits and vegetables); 3,200 persons were served at community service centers (holiday food for thanksgiving and winter holidays); and 13,192 persons were served at shelters (fruits and vegetables).

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after 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); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Building on successful coordination of homeless prevention resources with its Homeless Prevention Call Center (HPCC), Chicago has taken steps towards expanding coordinated access and improving access to permanent housing and independent living. DFSS-funded outreach, engagement and shelter

providers to complete applications for permanent supportive housing through the Coordinated Entry System (CES).

Tenant-based rental assistance is used to help households who have already fallen into homelessness be re-housed as quickly as possible by providing a security deposit and/or short-term rental assistance until enough income or a permanent tenant-based subsidy is in place. In 2019, 198 households were served.

The Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund has committed \$7.6 million annually in rental assistance to prevent homelessness for 1,435 families and individuals. 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 CoC Plan 2.0. Supported activities include:

Permanent Supportive Housing Services

These services are designed to help clients maintain residential stability in permanent supportive housing. Permanent Supportive Housing programs provide long-term subsidized housing and support services 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. In 2019, 1,443 individuals were 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. In 2019, 187 individuals were served.

Safe Havens

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

work to engage persons in housing and needed services. In Chicago, Safe Haven beds are considered permanent housing. In 2019, 40 individuals were 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. In 2019, 361 individuals were served.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

See discussion above.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

In 2019, CHA served more than 63,000 low-income families comprising more than 133,000 individuals through the Public Housing, Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and Project-Based Voucher (PBV) programs. CHA provided housing to approximately 13,600 families through its Public Housing program, which includes the senior-designated, traditional family, scattered site and mixed-income housing portfolios. CHA also provided housing subsidies to more than 49,000 families through the voucher program, including 41,000 families through the HCV program, which enables low-income households to choose their place of residence in the private market by subsidizing a portion of the monthly rental obligation through the allocation of a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) made directly to the landlord; and more than 8,800 families through the PBV program, through which CHA subsidizes a certain number of units in privately-owned rental housing, including supportive housing units for vulnerable populations.

CHA also continues to pursue a variety of unit delivery strategies to expand its portfolio, including mixed-income redevelopment; the Property Rental Assistance (PRA) PBV program, the Real Estate Acquisition Program (REAP), and other initiatives to respond to local housing preferences and market opportunities. In 2019, CHA added 635 housing units, including 37 Public Housing units through mixed-income housing redevelopment and 598 new PBV units in communities across Chicago. CHA is also engaged in redevelopment activity at a variety of sites that will deliver units in the future including but not limited to Harold Ickes Homes, Lathrop, Lakefront Properties, LeClaire Courts, Oakwood Shores, Park Boulevard, Parkside of Old Town, Robert Taylor Homes and Washington Park.

In 2019, CHA pursued the following affordable housing program 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 to utilize RAD to provide a more consistent budgeting platform to support the long-term operation and affordability of CHA public housing units by electing to transition certain public housing units to the PBV program. In June 2015, CHA received a RAD award for its portfolio application. Since then, CHA has closed multiple transactions, with more than 4,800 units converted to RAD through FY2019 and more than 200 RAD transfer of assistance units delivered. CHA will continue to move forward with RAD PBV conversions for the entire portfolio application in 2020 and 2021.

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

CHA participates in HUD's homeownership voucher program with a program called Choose to Own (CTO). CTO provides qualified public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) families with the opportunity to own a home. Participants of this program receive a subsidy to be used toward the payment of their monthly mortgage obligation. 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 successfully becoming homeowners. To date, 632 CHA families have purchased a home through the CTO program, with 232 assuming their own mortgage. Most CTO families utilize the voucher to pay a portion of their mortgage for up to 15 years.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

This section is not applicable to CHA.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken 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. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

Often public policies created to revitalize communities and increase economic development have a negative impact on affordable housing. In response, the City has implemented many affordable housing programs and incentives. The Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO) applies to residential developments of 10 or more units and is triggered whenever a development project receives a zoning change, City land or financial assistance, or is in a downtown Planned Development and includes a residential component containing ten or more units.

The ARO requires developers to either set aside a percentage of residential units as affordable housing or contribute a fixed fee (depending on the location and type of development) per required unit to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. Units built under the ARO are required to remain affordable over time. Some units have recapture mortgages to regulate their long-term affordability. Other units are targeted for the Chicago Community Land Trust (CCLT).

The ARO was originally enacted in 2003. It was amended in 2007 and then 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 revised ordinance, which went into effect on October 12, 2015, will now:

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% affordable units (20% 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% of AMI.

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

On October 14, 2019 DOH announced the creation of a new public/private task force that will work with City housing officials to evaluate the ARO and recommend improvements to this critical tool for the creation and equitable distribution of affordable housing throughout Chicago. The Inclusionary Housing Task Force is charged with answering questions such as what percentages and levels of affordability are appropriate to require; whether these requirements and associated in-lieu fees, if applicable, should apply evenly across the city; how to treat off-site units; and other key issues.

The Task Force members and three co-chairs were named by Mayor Lightfoot and Commissioner Novara on November 20. The twenty members include experts on public health, homelessness, affordable housing finance, disability rights, labor and affordable and market-rate development. The Task Force held their first meeting on December 12. They will reconvene once a month for up to six months, as the City seeks to develop new policies to address a citywide affordable housing shortage and Chicago's legacy of racial and economic segregation.

The City has already launched two pilot programs under the ARO with the goal of strengthening our affordable housing policies in redeveloping areas on the Near North, Near West and Northwest Sides. In these neighborhoods the ARO's in-lieu fee option for developers has been eliminated, incentivizing the production of greater numbers of affordable units. These targeted initiatives, which were authorized by the City Council in October 2017, are expected to spur the creation of as many as 1,000 new affordable units in neighborhoods that now face growing gentrification pressures.

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

- Supporting Single Room Occupancy (SRO) and family housing in Chicago by developing, rehabilitating, or arranging special financing for properties in target areas where shelter programs that also offer support services and job creation opportunities can be closely linked.
- Developing short- and medium-term subsidy assistance for individuals that enter the homeless system in order to transition them back as quickly as possible to permanent affordable housing.
- 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.

One of the City's key housing priorities is leveraging public resources to maximize private investments. For most projects that receive HOME dollars, significant portions of the development costs are funded by private mortgages from financial institutions, equity investments from owners, and tax credit syndications and participation from other private entities.

The Department of Housing 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. As a result 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 Mayors 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 taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

N/A

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City will continue to fund the Department of Public Health's (CDPH) Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. The mission of the program is to prevent lead poisoning by maximizing the availability of affordable, lead-safe housing in the City. Project activities include:

- Ensuring at-risk children are screened for lead poisoning

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

In 2019, the CDPH Lead Poisoning Prevention Program continued to ensure the homes (or other locations where time was spent) of children with elevated blood lead level (EBL) were inspected for lead hazards, and these hazards were remediated. A total of 1017 homes were inspected. Following an initial inspection and assessment for lead hazards, re-inspections occurred to ensure the home were properly maintained or the required remediation was being done. Data for this time period indicates that some 6939 re-inspections took place. The final step is to ensure that the home is cleared of the hazard; in 2019, 522 homes were cleared. If property owners did not or were unable to remediate the hazard, they are referred to court and forced to come into compliance.

In 2019, 282 property owners were referred to court. In addition to enforcement, the program conducted 22 lead-safe work practices training sessions in which 251 participants attended, 10 in Spanish (71 participants) and 12 in English (180 participants). These trainings provided property owners with the knowledge and skills to remediate lead hazards in their properties in a safe and effective manner.

Approximately 858 cases were opened for case management in this time period while a total of 1145 cases are open and receiving follow-up case management as of December 31, 2019. 727 home visits were performed.

Out of all 1145 open cases, 57 (5%) are White non-Hispanic, 58 (5%) are Asian, 686 (60%) are black, and 343 (30%) are Hispanic White. We estimate that 802 (70%) of the children that we serve are very low income, 286 (25%) are low income, and 57 (5%) are moderate income.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

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-to-moderate income residents with the objective of providing basic needs and improving their quality of life and the quality of life for all citizens in the city.

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

CDBG programs managed by the DPH: mental health, lead poisoning abatement, violence prevention, and HIV 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 DPH function to reduce poverty in those communities through a variety of means.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

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. Examples of the partnerships are highlighted below.

Chicago Advisory Council on Aging

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

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

Continuum of Care Coordination

DFSS is actively involved with the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC), All Chicago, which is the CoC's designated Collaborative Applicant, and CoC Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is a public-private planning body with representatives from local, state and federal government agencies and a broad base of constituency groups, including persons with lived homelessness experience. CoC Board of Directors is the CoC's 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. DFSS and All Chicago serve as lead implementing agencies for Plan 2.0 under the direction of the CoC Board of Directors.

Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership

In 2012, Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel and Cook County Board President Toni Preckwinkle worked together to create the Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership for providing citizens the skills needed to compete in the workforce, find and keep jobs, and ensure that local businesses can access the skilled labor they need. The Partnership serves as the new home for the work previously initiated through the Chicago Workforce Investment Council, Cook County Works, the Workforce Board of Northern Cook County, and the workforce development division of DFSS.

The Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership is an independent 501(c)3 nonprofit organization led by board and business leaders. The Partnership's mission is to improve services, reduce costs and support job

creation and economic development across the Cook County workforce system. In addition, the Partnership will create and support innovative programs that allow for region-wide implementation of best practices and coordinated engagement with the region's business community in order to meet the workforce needs of employers.

The Partnership provides staffing to the Workforce Investment Board, the federally mandated body that oversees Cook County's Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) allocation and other federal grants and is a leading partner on strategic workforce initiatives.

Chicago Area HIV Integrated Services Council (CAHISC)

CDPH's STI/HIV Division has ongoing experience with collaboration, planning, and decision-making around multiple HIV/AIDS-related services and prevention projects across different organizations and service providers. The STI/HIV Division is an active participant of CAHISC. The Council integrates the mandated HIV Prevention Planning Group and Ryan White Part A Planning Council and includes the HIV Housing Program. The STI/HIV Division was an active partner with CAHISC on the work of CDPH's HIV Services Portfolio and supports the HIV Housing Task Force which consists of consumers of HOPWA programs.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

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 extend to private-sector partners, community-based organizations and agencies that connect residents to affordable and supportive housing. DOH will continue to participate on the Interagency Council of the Preservation Compact to collaborate on the preservation of individual properties, and to create more consistent and streamlined processes across city, state, and federal agencies. DOH also is working hand-in-hand with CHA to create additional units in support of CHA's Plan Forward, through the application of a variety of resources including HOME and CDBG funds, tax credits, bonds, and City land.

DFSS launched the Intergovernmental Task Force and Chronic Homeless Pilot. DFSS Chairs the Mayor's citywide task force dedicated to addressing and reducing homelessness in Chicago. It focuses on improved coordination between city and sister departments, increased efficiencies in service delivery, and identifying additional resources to devote to these efforts. In 2019, the Task Force continued to

focus on creating and testing an encampment response strategy. The multi-agency encampment response initiative is a mobile initiative that moves throughout the city, as needed. It is staffed by City, sister and community partner agencies offering services to persons affected by street homelessness throughout Chicago. Led by the DFSS's Homeless Outreach and Prevention (HOP) team, the effort addressed four large encampments and engaged 476 people in 2019.

In 2018, DFSS launched a new family response center in partnership with Salvation Army, utilizing both the City and Salvation Army's funding and resources. The Emergency Homeless Assessment and Response Center (EHARC), operated by Salvation Army, aims to triage, divert, or place households in more stable shelter programs as quickly as possible. EHARC continues to provide families awaiting shelter placement with low-demand services (including meals, showers, and play space for children) and short-term stays; serves as a hub access point for the Coordinated Entry System; and provides diversion assessment and diversion services, if appropriate. Regular capacity at EHARC is 90 beds; however occasionally it may expand up to 125 beds in cases when the City needs expanded capacity such as in severe weather situations. In 2019, 4,066 clients were served.

Beyond partnerships with individual partners, DFSS strengthens coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies through the Continuum of Care implementation work group structure and under the direction of Chicago's Plan 2.0. DFSS partners with City sister agencies to support their plans and to operationalize strategies under Plan 2.0. For example, DFSS, DOH and CHA continue to work together on efforts to expand permanent and affordable housing for vulnerable Chicagoan's with DFSS funding services to pair with housing subsidies provided by DOH and/or potentially CHA.

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.

CDPH works with other City departments and sister agencies to apply a Health in All Policies lens to policies presented to City Council throughout the year. 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.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdiction's analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH)

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

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

Testing and Training Project with Roosevelt University

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR) contracted with Roosevelt University to conduct fair housing testing in four Chicago communities: Logan Square, Rogers Park, Chatham and Grand Boulevard. The testing project is focused on source of income discrimination, specifically as it relates to

Housing Choice Vouchers. Roosevelt also utilized paired testing to test for race discrimination. The testing phase will be completed by September 2019, to be followed by the education and training phase.

Early Intervention Program

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

Fair Housing Webpage

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

Coordination with the Chicago Area Fair Housing Alliance (CAFHA)

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

Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) Trainings

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

Training on Fair Housing for City Delegate Agencies

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

Connecting with Agencies Involved with Housing Policy Development

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

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

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

Enforcement of Fair Housing Ordinance

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

Thus far in 2019, the Commission has received 44 complaints alleging housing discrimination, with approximately 80 complaints expected by year's end.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

The City has established standards and procedures to monitor the use of federal grant funds. Overall resource management for the City is the responsibility of the Office of Budget and Management (OBM). OBM oversees the administration of all grant funds received by the City. Annually, the Mayor presents to the City Council for approval the anticipated allocation of grant resources to individual City departments. Once resources are awarded for specific purposes, the designated department is responsible for implementing and monitoring the program and/or services and approving the disbursement of funds to subrecipients.

Each department allocates grant resources received in accordance with preapproved uses of the funds. Contracts, agreements, and loan documents with program participants incorporate the services and activities to be completed, the compliance requirements, and the specific conditions under which funds may be released.

A. Audits

The City's Department of Finance Grants and Projects Accounting Division (GPAD) is responsible for ensuring timely grants disbursements and monitoring actual expenditures. In addition, the City's Internal Audit Division (Internal Audit) has developed and implemented independent audit processes and controls for 2 CFR 200 Single Audit Report Reviews, 2 CFR 200 Voucher Documentation Audits, and Agreed-Upon Monitoring Procedures. Within each department, designated staff are responsible for monitoring compliance with applicable federal, state, and city regulations for programs directly administered by City staff and for those delivered by third parties, such as delegate agencies. Each department conducts monitoring activities regularly or as required by HUD regulations to ensure compliance.

B. Minority Business Enterprise and Women Business Enterprise Compliance

The City of Chicago assures compliance through the inclusion and enforcement of Section 2-92-420 through 2-92-570 of the Municipal Code, which authorizes a minority-owned procurement

program. Quarterly, the City publishes a directory of certified contractors or vendors that have applied for and been determined to be legitimate Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) or Women Business Enterprises (WBE).

The application process is very thorough, including a review of operations, financial documentation, and work references. Certification is for one year and must be renewed annually through a re-certification application. MBE/WBE participation is sought, as well as encouraged, on all projects financed with City and federal funds. Each project is measured for the percentages of MBE/WBE participation with each phase being accountable - reconstruction activities, construction, and post construction activities.

C. Section 3 Compliance

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 requires that employment, training, and contracting opportunities generated by financial assistance from HUD shall, to the greatest extent feasible, be given to low- and very low-income persons and businesses that provide economic opportunity for these individuals. There are both hiring and contracting goals for recipients, contractors, and subcontractors that when met, satisfactorily demonstrate efforts to comply with Section 3.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

The citizen participation and stakeholder consultation process are key components of the development of the Consolidated Plan as set forth in Subpart B of 24 CFR Part 91. The City strives to ensure that the Consolidated Plan planning process includes opportunities for public participation, such as public hearings and public comment periods; involvement of affected persons and other concerned citizens; transparency and freedom of access to the proposed Consolidated Plan and Action Plan; and consultation with public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and fair housing services for children, veterans, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and their families, and due to new regulations, broadband internet providers. To solicit input on the proposed 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City engaged in various activities, including public hearings, online surveys and community meetings.

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

City departments that administer entitlement grant programs regularly engage with citizen groups, external advocates and community-based organizations to ensure programs meet the needs of the community. Department staff participates in taskforces, committees, and councils. City departments are in constant dialogue with their non-profit service providers across programs to ensure that programs respond to community needs and follow best practices. City departments engaged various advisory groups in the development of the Consolidated Plan and 2020 Action Plan priorities through these discussions.

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

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

N/A

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

No

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

In 2019, 61 HOME projects were inspected. These 61 HOME funded projects contain a total of 4,557 dwelling units. In general, the HOME portfolio is in good physical condition despite the various ages of the buildings dating back to 1997. However, the following are the top physical inspection issues found and the corrections that are routinely requested:

Arc Fault Circuits

Absence of ARC fault circuit breakers in resident bedrooms

GFI Outlets

Absence of ground fault interrupt outlets and/ or improperly located devices in common areas and in residential units

Smoke Detectors

Absence of smoke detectors and/or improperly located devices in common areas and residential units

Carbon Monoxide Detectors

Absence of carbon monoxide detectors and/or improperly located devices in common areas and residential units

Moisture Infiltration

Moisture infiltration at roofs, slabs, windows, doors and exterior walls

Excessive Clutter

Excessive clutter in residential units and storage areas

Fire Protection Systems

Absent fire extinguishers in common areas and residential units and expired inspection tags for existing fire extinguishers and fire protection systems

Elevator Certificates

Absent elevator certificates indicating elevators are in good standing with the City Department of Buildings

**Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units.
92.351(b)**

DOH has developed an assessment tool that is incorporated into all project applications for HOME funds. The objectives of the affirmative marketing efforts are to ensure that individuals not likely to apply, whether minority or non-minority, know about the vacancies, feel welcome to apply and have the opportunity to rent.

Developers or borrowers must comply with the affirmative marketing requirements established by DOH, which include a written affirmative marketing plan that identifies client-addressed contacts with community groups and churches, media outreach and other outward efforts; maintaining on-site records indicating steps or procedures undertaken to fill vacant units; and maintaining documentation as to program eligibility for all tenants and prospective tenants.

During each monitoring visit the affirmative marketing plan was reviewed and on-site records were inspected for compliance with the plan. Advertisements were reviewed for adherence with all regulations. Tenant files were examined to determine eligibility and waiting lists reviewed to assess fairness in placement.

DOH compliance staff continues to review and reevaluate the standard operating procedures and processes in order to enhance and update assessment tools. Copies of the Annual Owner's Certification, Tenant File Review, and Physical Inspection forms are kept on file at DOH.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

In 2019, DOH received \$6,792,000 in HOME program income. This will be used in 2020 and is allocated in the 2020 Action Plan. In 2018, the City received \$3,980,644.46 in program income. This was allocated in the 2019 Action Plan. Per IDIS report PR 23 "HOME Summary of Accomplishments", 108 HOME units were completed in 2019.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

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

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

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

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

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

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

This table reports the one-year achievements with the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	0	44
Tenant-based rental assistance	240	337
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	484	284
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	790	195

Table 15 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

The CDPH STI/HIV Division administers the City's HOPWA program. It coordinates and oversees a broad range of HIV/AIDS programs including direct services, public policy advocacy and prevention, and service provider education and training. HOPWA funding supports community-based programs that provide housing to eligible low-income persons living with HIV throughout the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA), which includes Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kendall, McHenry, and Will counties. In partnership with the Chicago Area HIV Integrated Planning Council (CAHISC), and other related community planning bodies, the STI/HIV Division regularly undertakes thorough needs assessment processes and develops comprehensive plans to prioritize HIV needs and allocate resources, allowing the Chicago area to maximize resources and leverage additional ones.

A. Housing Information Services: In addition to the households served by the activities in the above table, CDPH uses HOPWA funds for its Housing Information Services program, which assists persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate and obtain affordable housing. The project sponsor assists by identifying local housing resources, developing a comprehensive inventory of

available housing units, and building relationships with landlords in the private market for referral of persons seeking housing. In 2019, 737 households were served by this program.

B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance: Funds in this service category are for community residential facilities including community residences, Single Room Occupancy (SRO) dwellings, short-term facilities, project-based rental units, and master leased units, serving low-income individuals with HIV/AIDS and low-income families with at least one HIV/AIDS positive member, that are homeless or in imminent danger of becoming homeless. Facility-Based Housing may also be multiple apartments within the same building, building complex, or building proximity housing individuals with HIV/AIDS and their families.

C. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA): The TBRA program provides subsidies to low-income and extremely low-income individuals disabled by HIV/AIDS to avoid homelessness during periods of illness or financial difficulties. The subsidy amount is determined in part based on household income and rental costs associated with the tenant's lease.

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	CHICAGO
Organizational DUNS Number	942439068
EIN/TIN Number	366005820
Identify the Field Office	CHICAGO
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Chicago CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Latoya
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Vaughn
Suffix	0
Title	Deputy Budget Director

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	121 N. LaSalle, Room 604
Street Address 2	0
City	Chicago
State	IL
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	3127446558
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	latoya.vaughn@cityofchicago.org

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Tami
Last Name	Cole
Suffix	0
Title	Director of Human Services
Phone Number	3127468380
Extension	0
Email Address	Tami.Cole@cityofchicago.org

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 01/01/2018
Program Year End Date 12/31/2018

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: A Safe Haven Foundation
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60608, 1094
DUNS Number: 603161139
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$516,767

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The InnerVoice
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60607, 3994
DUNS Number: 183595552
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$76,723

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Connections Abused Women & Children
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60651, 4152
DUNS Number: 193731114
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$73,596

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Good News Partners
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60626, 1018
DUNS Number: 797874419
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$176,675

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Boulevard
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60624, 1308
DUNS Number: 054230573
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$219,524

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Neopolitan Lighthouse
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60651, 4110
DUNS Number: 879083087
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$43,249

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Olive Branch Mission
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60636, 2439
DUNS Number: 604541755
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$751,745

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Primo Center for Women and Children
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60624, 2219
DUNS Number: 964958511
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$713,349

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Night Ministry
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60640, 4407
DUNS Number: 186823373
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$184,047

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Salvation Army
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60630, 2740
DUNS Number: 110435323
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$781,284

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Catholic Charities
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60654, 3503
DUNS Number: 069958528
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$209,737

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Single Room Housing Assistance Corporation
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60644, 1509
DUNS Number: 363904296
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$264,199

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Margaret's Village
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60617, 5051
DUNS Number: 120380931
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$202,844

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: All Chicago Making Homelessness History
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60661, 2122,
DUNS Number: 999999999
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$1,793,357

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	11,031

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	571

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	9274

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	3,576

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	15,488
Children	5,357
Don't Know/Refused/Other	14
Missing Information	306
Total	20,876

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	6,627
Female	14,173
Transgender	46
Don't Know/Refused/Other	11
Missing Information	6
Total	20,863

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	5,063
18-24	1,895
25 and over	13,320
Don't Know/Refused/Other	14
Missing Information	306
Total	20,876

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	309			
Victims of Domestic Violence	1134			
Elderly	1240			
HIV/AIDS	67			
Chronically Homeless	706			
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	843			
Chronic Substance Abuse	601			
Other Disability	663			
Total (unduplicated if possible)	5,563			

Table 23 – Special Population Served

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	0
Total Number of bed-nights provided	0
Capacity Utilization	0%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

The average performance measures for ESG activities by program model are listed below:

Prevention

- **85% of participants remained in permanent housing after crisis intervention**
66% of clients who remained permanently housed for 12 months

Rapid Rehousing

- 82% of participants exited to permanent housing
- 72% of participants moved to more stable housing (family, friends, longer term shelter, housing programs)

Emergency Shelter

- 8% of participants exited to permanent housing
- 9% of participants moved to more stable housing (family, friends, longer term shelter/housing programs or permanent housing)

Interim Shelter

- 43% of participants moved to more stable housing (family, friends, lo/housing programs or permanent housing)
- 44% of participants exited to permanent housing