

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

In 2022 DOH observed that challenges associated with vacancy and abandonment in low/moderate income communities greatly affected the quality of life of residents. Change in conditions required more comprehensive strategies for redevelopment as the problems were too vast and varied to be addressed by individual programs focused on individual outcomes. As a result DOH began to layer programs, utilize localized strategies for acquisition and support previous and planned capital investments by revitalizing blighted 1 to 4 unit buildings in areas of close proximity. We have been able to leverage CDBG funding for Condos and Cooperatives to initiate counseling and financial literacy services while using other funds to support common space repairs. While this is just one example, leveraging strategic investment in key areas of need allows our funding dollars to both go farther and be more impactful. , COVID-19—and the resulting lockdown and public safety measures have greatly impacted all DOH programs. Most of our home improvement and repair initiatives were forced to shut down early in the pandemic; multi-family development was held back by court delays and depressed market conditions. But as housing markets rebounded during 2021 and the wide availability of vaccines enabled the resumption of direct services to residents, we saw a gradual recovery in our production output from the depressed levels of 2020. DOH staff focused throughout the year both on ensuring housing stability through additional direct assistance to renters and landlords and on our long-term mission of expanding housing access and choice for every Chicagoan. Below are 2022 programmatic highlights by priority area: Under the Troubled Building Initiative, which works to restore vacant residential properties for use as affordable housing, 498 multi-family and 240 single-family units were repaired and stabilized, rehabilitated, or placed under responsible ownership. Among our single-family programs, the Emergency Heating Repairs Program enabled repairs to 166 units, while the SARFS Program (Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors) furnished enabling devices and other improvements to 214 senior-occupied residences. Our Multi-family Construction and Rehab Program produced 663 units utilizing HOME funds.

In FY22, DOH observed several challenges impacting Delegate Agencies due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the loss of expert staff at Delegate Agencies. Overall, the turnover at Delegate Agencies has created capacity constraints. Moreover, the higher cost of materials and labor has directly impacted the number of jobs completed. Despite the challenges in completing repairs, Delegate Agencies were still able to complete safety and accessibility repairs and installations benefiting 214 low-to-moderate income senior households. In preparation for 2022, DOH revamped the SARFS program, including vertical lift platforms installed through our partnership with the Mayor’s Office of People with Disabilities (MOPD)

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. In 2022, the Mental Health Clinics have seen approx. 1,516 clients and served nearly 10,754 clients through the Trauma Informed Centers of Care project and the ACT/CST project, these include 29 organizations that expanded behavioral health services in communities with high need.

The STI Prevention and Education Program, now known as the CHAT 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. There have been significant disruptions to this work in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, but services to youth, namely health education in schools, referrals for sexual health services, and STI screening in health centers, have continued. CDPH provided sexual health education to 5,516 adolescents and STI screening to 0 adolescents in 2022.

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	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG - DR: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10000	0	0.00%			
COVID-19 Response and Prevention	COVID-19	CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	289669	2743317	947.05%	0	702	

COVID-19 Response and Prevention	COVID-19	CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	2309	0	0.00%			
COVID-19 Response and Prevention	COVID-19	CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	5726	529	9.24%			
COVID-19 Response and Prevention	COVID-19	CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	1456	0	0.00%			
COVID-19 Response and Prevention	COVID-19	CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	0	0.00%			
COVID-19 Response and Prevention	COVID-19	CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	615	0	0.00%			

Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	177125	49829	28.13%	41753	8407	20.14%
Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	11500	776	6.75%	560	268	47.86%
Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	22500	16549	73.55%	5000	7004	140.08%
Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	3				
Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	310	50	16.13%	50	0	0.00%
Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	100	5	5.00%	20	0	0.00%

Expand Fair Housing Outreach, Education and Enforc	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1075	92110	8,568.37%	215	0	0.00%
Expand Fair Housing Outreach, Education and Enforc	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	90000	25531	28.37%	2500	0	0.00%
Foster Community Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	6300	6642	105.43%	4000	765	19.13%
Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastru	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	55000	0	0.00%			
Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastru	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		600	0	0.00%

Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$355837 / HOPWA: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3850	1465	38.05%	443	0	0.00%
Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$355837 / HOPWA: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1500	1093	72.87%	324	0	0.00%
Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$355837 / HOPWA: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	200	0	0.00%			
Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$355837 / HOPWA: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	2350	926	39.40%	532	0	0.00%

Prevent and Reduce Homelessness	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	80000	35013	43.77%	15000	10221	68.14%
Prevent and Reduce Homelessness	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1295	0	0.00%	259	0	0.00%
Prevent and Reduce Homelessness	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	21130	15333	72.57%	4226	5109	120.89%
Prevent and Reduce Homelessness	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	
Prevent and Reduce Homelessness	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	57645	0	0.00%	11529	0	0.00%
Provide community-based domestic violence services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				

Provide community-based domestic violence services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	80000	11981	14.98%	16000	0	0.00%
Provide Public Services to Enhance Quality of Life	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	677150	111653	16.49%	283500	5158	1.82%
Reduce Lead Poisoning Hazards	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2000	497	24.85%			
Reduce Lead Poisoning Hazards	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10000	780	7.80%	1000	0	0.00%
Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	825	188	22.79%	167	0	0.00%
Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10075	35	0.35%	1478	0	0.00%

Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	2585	2545	98.45%	500	96	19.20%
Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	0	0		15500	0	0.00%
Strengthen Community Capacity	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	8500	5227	61.49%	0	1229	

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

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.

The 2020-23 plan recognizes that a revitalized housing market now presents a new set of opportunities and challenges, including displacement and gentrification in some neighborhoods. 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

Through the Department of Housing, the City in 2022 committed a total of \$750 million in federal tax credits, TIF funds, municipal bonds and other sources to support the creation, preservation or improvement of 6,095 units of housing. In addition, DOH allocated \$99 million, including \$968 million in federal COVID Relief funds, to provide emergency rental assistance for 10,3361 households.

The Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) uses CDBG to support key components of the City of Chicago's Human Services infrastructure to meet the critical and emergency human services needs of low-income persons and families. This includes the following Homeless and Senior services. DFSS's Homeless Outreach and Prevention (HOP) team reaches the homeless living on the street. HOP conducts patrols around the city and in areas of known homeless encampments. The outreach program focuses on engaging and building relationships with homeless persons, with the goal of placing them into services. 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 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.

DFSS's Senior Services Division uses CDBG funding to support programs that address the critical needs of vulnerable older adults while helping them to continue to reside within their communities and their homes: the Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) for Vulnerable Older Adults, Case Advocacy and Support for Vulnerable Older Adults (CAS), and Home Delivered Meals (HDM).

Progress Continued:

CDBG-CV funds drawn during the 2021 program year were used to address two negative impacts created by the pandemic. The first is addressing immediate food needs, as DFSS and its existing delegate agency provided 3,667,904 pounds of food to families affected by the economic impacts of COVID19. Additionally, CDBG-CV funds were used to leverage other HUD CARES resources to support the City's shelter network for people experiencing homelessness. Funds were used to support alternate shelter sites, provide PPE and other medical support, and support various operational expenses to prevent the shelter system from being overwhelmed by the impact of COVID19.

Jurisdiction's Use of Funds Continued:

The Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) for Vulnerable Older Adults program supports highly vulnerable older adults to live independently in their homes and communities for as long as possible. The ICAS model was created when Self-Neglect was added to the Elder Abuse Act to provide greater supports to older adults who are exhibiting symptoms of behaviors such as self-neglect, home safety issues, and other barriers that make aging-in-community difficult, to mitigate future risks, and defer residential placement as appropriate.

COVID Services

CARES ACT Funding services include the following: ACT / CST for Serious Mental Illness (1M)- The Mental Health CDBG COVID Cares funded initiative, Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)/Community Support Team (CST) Services for Serious Mental Illness, awarded \$300,000 in funding to one mental health organization in 2021. The need for mental health services has significantly increased since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, especially for adult individuals struggling with serious mental illness (SMI). The initiative focuses on expansion of team-based care services outside brick-and-mortar settings for persons struggling with serious mental illness, substance use disorders, and homelessness. Specifically, service expansion was prioritized in west and southside Chicago communities that demonstrate high need for mental health services and have been disproportionately impacted by the Covid-19 Pandemic. In addition, this intervention was prioritized for individuals with serious forms of mental illness such as schizophrenia which research has demonstrated to be a risk factor for increased mortality due to Covid-19. Behavioral Health for Homeless Populations (500k)- The Mental Health CDBG COVID Cares funded initiative, Behavioral Health Services for Homeless Shelters, awarded \$500,000 in funding to two Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) to deliver services beginning in October of 2020. The need for mental health services has significantly increased since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, especially for unhoused adults. The initiative focuses on funding two Lead Coordinating Organizations (LCOs) to develop behavioral health teams (BHTs) to provide behavioral healthcare services across Chicago's homeless shelter system. Specifically, service expansion was prioritized in west and southside Chicago communities that demonstrated a high need for mental health services and have been disproportionately impacted by the Covid-19 Pandemic. In addition, this intervention was prioritized for individuals in shelters who are struggling with serious mental health

issue, co-occurring disorders, and complex medical conditions as these have been demonstrated to increase risk for COVID morbidity and mortality. Building Outpatient Services (4M)- The Mental Health CDBG COVID Cares funded initiative, Building Outpatient Mental Health Services in Communities Highly Impacted by Covid-19, awarded \$2,030,000 in funding to 8 mental health organizations in 2021. The need for mental health services has significantly increased since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020. This initiative focuses on expansion of needed mental health services on the continuum of care that prioritize delivery of trauma-informed, integrated outpatient care that serves individuals regardless of ability to pay, insurance, or immigration status. Organizations will expand mental health services to treat the whole person, including linkage to primary care, behavioral healthcare, substance use disorder treatment, and social services. Specifically, service expansion was prioritized in 34 Chicago communities that demonstrate high need for mental health services and have been disproportionately impacted by the Covid-19 Pandemic.

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)

Chicago as a city strives to 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 are continuing to change this trajectory. In doing so, Chicago uses Entitlement funding to address low to moderate income persons. The above chart shows that these funding sources are primarily used to benefit minority communities.

	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA
Race:				
White	74753	23		
Black or African American	76671	144		
Asian	14541	0		
American Indian or American Native	923	0		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	207	0		
Total	166328	167	0	
Ethnicity:				
Hispanic	52654	5		
Not Hispanic	113674	162		

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

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	150,233,000	
HOME	public - federal	33,671,700	
HOPWA	public - federal	11,426,755	
ESG	public - federal	6,732,858	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

The City of Chicago strives to meet timeliness and expend every dollar each year using Federal Sources to meet the needs of low to moderate income communities. In 2022, the City expended Federal sources in conjunction with local dollars to meet those needs.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Citywide	0		Low and Moderate Income Community Areas of Chicago
Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	100		

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

The City of Chicago exceeded the planned percentage of 70% spent in low to moderate income census tracts Citywide by spending 87% of allocated dollars in these communities.

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.

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. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds a wide variety of activities while the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration agency supports violence prevention, treatment access and trauma reduction efforts that broaden the department's reach into high need and underserved communities. State funds complement programs in lead poisoning prevention, women and children's health, environmental health, and violence prevention.

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

Through a partnership with Meals on Wheels of Chicago, MOPD's Independent Living Program can provide meals to a group of people with disabilities that are under 60 which increases available services without increasing cost. Vendors of the Personal Assistant/Homemaker programs are asked to match 10 percent of their contracted amount.

HomeMod programs are asked to match 10 percent of their contracted amount. The HomeMod program has a partnership with the CHA to leverage more funding and provide

services to all CHA clients for accessible modifications. In addition, we are partnering with Pace, CPS, EHI, DFSS and DSCC for marketing and outreach efforts.

Publicly owned property played a part in delivery targeted housing services. The City conveyed One parcel of land for Park Station Lofts. The development includes the new construction of a five-story elevator, mixed-income, mixed-use rental building that will house 58 one-, two- and three-bedroom units, tenant amenity spaces, small commercial and 40 off-street parking spots. This development is located in the 20th Ward’s Woodlawn Community and is just steps away from the 63rd and Cottage Greenline CTA Station. T Additionally, the city conveyed 7 city owned parcels to Auburn Gresham ISW for the new construction of two multifamily buildings, including one mixed-use and one residential only, for a total of 58 affordable units in the 17th Ward’s Auburn Gresham Community area. Matching requirements for HOME were suspended for PY 2021.

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

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$85,479,881
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$1,006,679
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$86,175,450
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$1,234,795
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$84,940,655

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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
22.01.NON	3/1/22	\$36,788.39						\$36,788.39
22.02.NON	6/1/22	35,535.90						35,535.90 \$37,344.40
22.03.NON	10/22/21	167,389.73						167,389.73
22.04.NON	11/08/21	292,879.74						292,879.74
22.05.NON	3/01/22	241,156.00						241,156.00

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

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 \$
\$15,830,801.91	12,250,554.39	\$3,650,584.46	0	\$24,430,771.84

Table 7 – Program Income

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						
Dollar Amount	\$13,766,467	0	0	0	0	13,766,467
Number	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	35	0	3	19	13	0
Dollar Amount	\$5,256,954	0	\$2,048,931	\$331,960	\$1,703,239	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	\$5,256,954	1,172,824	4,084,130			
Number	4	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	21	21	0			
Dollar Amount	\$4,746,279	\$4,746,279	0			

Table 8 - 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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – 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		0	0			
Businesses Displaced		0	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0	0			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – 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	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	2,817	3972
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	874	153
Total	4,129	1,252

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	722	16,549 (includes 13,353 using COVID funding)
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	550	760
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	2,857	2815
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	4,129	1,252

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

COVID-19 and its effect on the market was the single most important factor affecting the work of DOH during 2022. Much of our work was focused on creating and implementing initiatives to protect affordable housing across the city and help stabilize the lives of struggling Chicagoans in the face of job cuts and the real possibility of losing their homes. Continued uncertainty in housing markets took a toll on the production and preservation of units, as well as our homebuyer initiatives that incentivize acquisition and rehab. Safety concerns forced our home improvement and repair programs to shut down. Multi-family closings were delayed, and programs such as the Troubled Buildings Initiative that work through the courts were brought nearly to a standstill.

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 2022 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 2021, the City of Chicago invested an additional \$5M in Corporate funds to assist in this effort. In January 2023 The Department of Housing released its initial draft of its 2023 Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP). The QAP will be finalized and published in April 2023 and DOH will officially open its Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) funding round in June 2023. DOH has expanded its focus to include Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) with a lens towards homelessness and those residents most in need of affordable housing.

In 2021 DOH added a preservation tract to its QAP to expand its goal of preserving affordable housing and its investments across the city. Similar to 2021 DOH has added a permanent supportive housing tract, with the goal of creating housing for our most vulnerable populations. In addition, DOH will increasingly work with the FHP, COC, CLIHTF and other sources of funding to identify voucher resources for 30% AMI and below. As an incentive, developers whose focus is on the construction of PSH can also increase their fee by up to 8%, if those increases are used to provide for the long-term operation, services, and stabilization of the development. Other DOH priorities include tenant-based transit subsidy, and internet services in each affordable unit, for all new or preservation affordable housing proposals that are selected through the funding round. Finally, DOH is proposing at least 5% of the units in all new proposals be targeted towards homelessness and that developers work with the coordinated entry system (CES) to assist with tenants that are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Increasing construction costs, supply challenges and increased interest rates has continued to make CDBG funded homeownership at 80% AMI without dramatically increasing the per unit amounts to be loaned or granted.

DOH anticipates providing \$60-100K per unit for homeownership programs using CDBG. DOH released a request for proposals during 2023Q1 to seek Not for Profit Housing Agencies and for-profit General Contractors to participate in the Home Repair Program, this two-prong approach will increase construction capacity and result on an increased of owner occupied units assisted under the program. Due to inflationary increases in material and labor cost which resulted in an average increase of 25% per household, the city of Chicago had to scale back the number of households we were scheduled to serve in FY: 2022 under the Emergency Heat Repair (EHRP) program. DOH transitioned from the JOC program utilizing a non-profit delegate agency to implement the EHRP program. This resulted in a steep learning curve which subsequently led to a delay in implementing the program. The delegate also had some difficulties in identifying and securing contactors to complete the work. We've developed a strategic plan to address the backlog of approved applications by putting polices in place that would allow our DA to scope and prepare our projects more effectively in the up-front stages of the project and instituting a direct outreach campaign to increase the pool of qualified contractors and plan to have a year-round implementation where boilers and furnaces would be installed year-round instead of just the winter months.

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	133,334	98

Low-income	39,486	86
Moderate-income	3,375	25
Total	176,195	209

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Worst case needs

The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities has continued to implement the HomeMod Program. The HomeMod Program allows people with disabilities to receive home modifications that make their living environment accessible. Through the HomeMod program the homes of people with disabilities may be modified with accessible features such as ramps, lifts, accessible kitchens, bathrooms and with technology devices. 100% of clients receiving HomeMod support in 2022 are either extremely low or low income and one hundred percent of HomeMod clients were at less than 80% of AMI. The HomeMod Program is continuing to face cost fluctuations in an upward trend in 2022 and into 2023. We continue to leverage funds and create partnerships with outer agencies to provide enhances and professional services to those in need. In preparation for 2023, MOPD revamped the HomeMod program, including formulating a partnership with the Department of Housing (DOH) to increase the amount of ramp installations for seniors through the HomeMod Program. Many HomeMod clients live in substandard housing and as part of our accessible modifications program homes of the disabled are repaired in part and as a whole. We have also streamlined required programmatic processes and leveraged technology to help expedite the program as a whole. HomeMod is a virtually paper free program. With the revisions in place, we are projecting to complete Modifications of 180 households, which is a 95% increase from 2021 to 2023.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through the HomeMod Program	97	132

Thirty-nine percent of clients receiving housing support in 2022 were either extremely low or low income and one hundred percent of HOME clients were at less than 60% of AMI.

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

Outreach and Engagement Programs

Outreach and engagement programs serve 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 engage with individuals to assess individual needs and provide or refer to appropriate services. In response to COVID-19, providers also conducted COVID symptom screeners and connecting clients with resources like PPE, testing, and vaccines. Providers also conduct Chicago's Coordinated Entry System (CES) assessment. CES uses the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) as a data platform to track highly vulnerable individuals and families coming from the streets or shelters and serves as a central client referral source for housing providers. Outreach and Engagement programs assist vulnerable households in applying for resources through CES by helping them respond to interviews and collect documentation needed to achieve permanent housing placement as fast as possible.

Programs include drop-in centers where services include laundry, showers, and assessment for other needs and outreach teams who provide targeted outreach on the street, at Chicago's airports, and on mass transit systems. In 2022, over 5,300 individuals were served.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

DFSS is the primary funder of shelter for individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Chicago. Shelters provide a safe and accessible place to stay while supporting households in moving to appropriate and affordable housing. Shelters achieve this ultimate goal by connecting households with appropriate housing options as well as other services and community resources that will help them obtain or maintain housing, including building income and addressing a variety of physical, mental, emotional, and other needs.

Shelter

Shelters provide a safe environment to sleep free of charge; basic needs including meals, showers, and limited storage; and connection to case management to ensure clients are linked to community resources and housing options. In 2022, over 11,000 persons were served.

Interim Shelter

Interim shelters provide basic services as well as housing-focused case management to support households in quickly returning to stable and permanent housing. Permanent housing placements are emphasized and supplemented with services that focus on client stabilization, assessment, and referrals to community resources. In 2022 over 2,000 individuals were served.

Emergency Homeless Assessment and Response Center (EHARC)

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.

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 2022, DFSS' funded agencies provided 506,246 pounds of emergency food to 207,452 at-risk individuals. These included shelters, emergency food pantries and DFSS' Community Service Centers. Out of the 207,452 at-risk individuals served, 198,082 persons were served at pantries (with fresh meat, poultry, fruits and vegetables); 4,280 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

The Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund has committed \$7.6 million annually in rental assistance to prevent homelessness for approximately 1,400 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.

DFSS funds the Homeless Prevention Call Center (HPCC), a centralized call center through which Chicago residents at risk of homelessness are connected to appropriate homeless prevention programs and resources. In 2022, the HPCC received 38,478 calls. The top five reasons that households request assistance are currently job loss, benefit loss/reduction, COVID-related crisis, cannot afford bills, and medical emergency. On average, client need is around \$1,700 in assistance to stay in their home.

One of these resources is the City of Chicago's Rental Assistance Program, which provides short-term financial assistance to low-income individuals at risk of eviction and homelessness. In 2022, 800 clients were served. In 2020, RAP moved to an online platform to accommodate an increase in the volume of applications, allowing residents to submit applications online without visiting a Community Service Center and facilitating more efficient processing of applications.

DFSS also funds partner agencies to provide homeless prevention supportive services targeted to individuals or families that are at immediate risk of homelessness. Services may include, but are not limited to, provision of financial assistance, provision of legal representation for tenants facing evictions and provision of housing stabilization or relocation assistance. In 2022, 211 clients were served. For example, DFSS funds the Lawyers' Committee for Better Housing (LCBH) which provides both legal representation to defend against eviction and supportive services to address underlying causes of a client falling behind on rent. LCBH conducts an assessment with each client, including information on income, non-cash benefits, disabilities, experience of family violence, and criminal history and develops a tenant service plan for how the client will achieve and maintain housing stability.

Lastly, as part of DFSS's shelter portfolio, DFSS supports a program dedicated to serving reentering citizens, including referrals directly from the Illinois Department of Corrections, operated by St. Leonard's Ministries. Residents are connected to St. Leonard's programs upon exit from corrections programs and institutions and work with a case manager to meet immediate needs, including IDs, clothing, transportation; develop skills to successfully reintegrate back into society; and secure housing.

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

DFSS supports the Chicago Coordinated Entry System (CES) to equitably and efficiently match households in need to permanent housing. Outreach, engagement, and shelter providers utilize a standardized assessment tool and households are matched to housing providers based on system wide prioritization standards. 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 Support Services

These services are designed to help clients maintain residential stability in permanent supportive housing. Permanent Supportive Housing programs provide long-term subsidized housing 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 2022, over 1,500 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.

Youth Transitional Housing

This program model serves youth experiencing homelessness ages 18 through 24 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.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

In 2022, CHA served more than 132,000 individuals in 64,000 households through the Public Housing, Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and Project-Based Voucher (PBV) programs. CHA provided housing to nearly 13,000 families through its Public Housing program, which includes the senior, family and mixed-income housing portfolios, as an additional 5,000 families in Public Housing units converted to project-based voucher units through the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program that continue to be owned and operated by CHA. CHA also provided housing subsidies to more than 45,500 families through voucher programs, 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 4,500 families through the PBV program through which CHA enters into long-term contracts to subsidize units in privately-owned rental housing for families, seniors and vulnerable populations in need of supportive housing.

CHA continues to expand its housing portfolio using a variety of tools, including mixed-income housing development, project-based vouchers and RAD project-based vouchers that allow CHA to respond to local housing needs and bring affordable housing to diverse communities throughout Chicago. In 2022, CHA added 229 family, senior and supportive housing units through the PBV program and 20 Public Housing units through mixed-income housing development. CHA also engaged in redevelopment activity at a variety of sites that will deliver housing in the future including but not limited to Southbridge (fka Harold Ickes Homes), Lathrop Homes, Oakwood Shores (fka Madden Wells) and Edith Spurlock Sampson Apartments.

In 2022, CHA administered the following programs to provide new and innovative affordable housing options:

- **Local, Non-Traditional Housing Programs:** In partnership with the City of Chicago, CHA implemented program-based assistance to help families access housing and remain stably housed, with social services that are linked to the housing assistance to ensure that participants achieve stability. Specifically, because of its status as a HUD-designated Moving to Work agency, CHA was able to provide funding to the City of Chicago's flexible housing pool and this investment was leveraged to provide housing assistance and services to families in need, including 175 who received 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 and currently administers more than 5,500 RAD units, including Public Housing units converted to RAD, as well as RAD-

subsidized new construction units for both seniors and families. An additional 269 Mod-Rehab units were converted to RAD, ensuring their long-term affordability. Support for People Experiencing Homelessness: In addition to the local, non-traditional program noted above, CHA provides more than 5,300 project- and tenant-based vouchers to people experiencing homelessness or at-risk of becoming homeless, including more than 2,000 supportive housing PBVs, 1,300 Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, 1,165 emergency housing vouchers and 850 Foster Youth to Independence and Family Unification Program vouchers.

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. Through CHA's Choose to Own (CTO) Homeownership Program, 806 participants, including 64 new participants in FY2022, have purchased a new home. Since its inception, 302 participants have left subsidy and assumed their own mortgage. CHA continues to work on plans to implement a down payment assistance option for the CTO Program.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

N/A

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 ARO requires developers to either set aside a percentage of residential units as affordable housing or contribute a fixed fee per required unit to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. Units built under the ARO are required to remain affordable over time. The ARO:

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%.

In December 2019 DOH created a public/private task force to work with City housing officials in evaluating the ARO and recommending improvements for the creation and equitable distribution of affordable housing. The Inclusionary Housing Task Force's twenty members included experts on public health, homelessness, affordable housing finance, disability rights, labor, and affordable and market-rate development. In September 2020 the City released the Task Force staff report, which highlighted the need for revised and expanded City tools to create affordable housing in neighborhoods that lack it. Based on these recommendations and the input received during a 45-day public comment period, the City is preparing a new ARO ordinance that will be submitted to the City Council in 2021.

The City has established several policy objectives and strategic goals to address obstacles in meeting underserved housing needs,+ including but not limited to:

- Supporting Single Room Occupancy 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.

To keep pace with the growing gap between median household incomes and the cost of single-family housing, the City expanded its homebuyer assistance efforts. Because of the current state of the national economy and regional housing markets, DOH has experienced low levels of participation in programs which leverage private loans for home repairs. As a result, the City has shifted greater resources towards assisting the existing housing stock.

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

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 598 homes were inspected in 2022. 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 4407 re-inspections took place. The final step is to ensure that the home is cleared of the hazard. If property owners did not or were unable to remediate the hazard, they are referred to court and forced to come into compliance.

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)

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.

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.

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

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. 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.

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.

DOH, through the Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund, supports Plan 2.0 by providing rental assistance for approximately 1,400 families or individuals previously experiencing homelessness, or those who have been in danger of becoming homeless. CDPH works with other City departments and sister agencies to apply a Health in All Policies lens to policies presented to City Council. CDPH 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.

DFSS chairs the Interagency 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 identification of additional resources to devote to these efforts.

During the pandemic, DFSS worked closely with City and sister departments to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including coordination of federal funding to best meet needs in shelter, outreach, and

permanent housing resources.

DFSS strengthens coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies through the Continuum of Care implementation 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, Department of Housing and the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) continue to work together on efforts to expand permanent and affordable housing for vulnerable Chicagoan's.

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

The goal of the City is to make fair housing a reality for all its residents. Throughout 2019 through the end of 2021, the CCHR worked closely with the Mayor's Office, the Department of Housing, the Chicago Housing Authority, the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Family & Support Services, the Department of Buildings, and the Department of Planning & Development to develop goals and strategies that will specifically address fair housing in the City of Chicago. The result of this collaboration was the Chicago Blueprint for Fair Housing. During 2022, these City departments continued their work to implement the Chicago Blueprint.

Complaint Filing

Following the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, the CCHR was fully operational during all of 2022. Members of the public resumed visiting the office to receive assistance with complaint-filing; however, most complainants continue to file cases on their own. The CCHR accepts complaints by e-mail, fax, mail, and in 2022, electronic filing through the CCHR website.

Enforcement of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance

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. In 2022, the Commission received 95 complaints alleging housing discrimination, compared with 80 complaints filed in 2021, a nearly 20% increase.

Actions Identified:

CCHR's education and outreach efforts were instrumental in addressing community tensions and hate crimes in 2022. One development that required extensive intervention by our staff began on August 31, 2022, when the first busload of migrants arrived from Texas as part of that state's initiative to bus migrants to sanctuary cities. By the end of the year, approximately 4,000 migrants had arrived in Chicago.

To ensure Chicago as a Welcoming City provided emergency services for the migrants with dignity and respect, the City put out a call for volunteers to assist in the relief efforts. Many of the migrants did not speak English, so the need for Spanish speaking volunteers was urgent. CCHR's bilingual staff involved in education and outreach were present at the welcoming facilities to provide translation services and conducted "Know Your Rights" presentations in Spanish.

In addition to the work with the migrants, CCHR conducted 60 workshops and 1,200 presentations citywide in 2022.

Unfortunately, 2022 also saw a dramatic rise in hate crimes. In fact, reported hate crimes rose from 53 in 2021 to 180 in 2022. CCHR works directly with hate crime victims and the community to provide assistance when these acts occur. As part of this work, the CCHR developed a new committee to address hate crimes made up of over twenty-five leaders representing government, community agencies, and law enforcement. The hate crime committee meets regularly, collaborating on ways to effectively address hate, providing updates on information and challenges, and participating in educational presentations.

In addition to our hate crime work, the CCHR continues to respond to community conflicts. With referrals from aldermen, community organizations, and 311 service requests, CCHR responded to 51 community tensions in 2022. We strive to bring together parties in conflict to mediate their disputes before these situations become violent. CCHR's staff of trained mediators work to reduce tensions and prevent violence.

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 (MBW) 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)

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.

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

Throughout the Consolidated Planning process, the City of Chicago encourages stakeholder and citizen participation. As such, March 14, 2023 the City hosted a virtual public hearing and comment period about the accomplishments of the 2022 program year. Interested delegate agencies, citizens and various stakeholders have been encouraged to frequently review the website for more information on Community Development programs and reports on those programs.

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.

N/A

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 2022, 85 HOME projects were inspected. These 85 HOME funded projects contain a total of 6,550 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 2021, DOH collected \$16,225,480 in total program income, of which \$4,147,679 in CDBG program income was used under the 2021 Action Plan, and \$12,077,801 of HOME program income will be used under the 2022 Action Plan.

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 between 10% and 20% of residential units as affordable housing, or contribute an in-lieu fee per required unit to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. 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. Owner-occupied units are managed by the Chicago Housing Trust (CHT). 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. Rental units will have a restrictive covenant recorded on the property and will be monitored by DOH compliance staff for a period of 30 years.

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

Table for report on the one-year goals for 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	25	48
Tenant-based rental assistance	300	290
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	319	355
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	204	130

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

The CDPH Syndemic Infectious Diseases Bureau (SID) Community Health Services Division (CHS) administers the City's HOPWA program. The SID Bureau 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 multiple community organizations, HIV stakeholders, and Housing stakeholders, the SID Bureau regularly undertakes thorough needs assessment processes and develops comprehensive plans to prioritize HIV needs and allocate resources, allowing the Chicago EMSA to maximize resources and leverage additional ones.

- 1. Supportive Services and Housing Information Services:** In addition to the households served by the activities in the above table, CDPH uses HOPWA funds for its Supportive Services and Housing Information Services program, which assists persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate and obtain affordable housing, and connect to available public

benefits and supportive services. 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 2022, this program served 349 households.

2. **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.
3. **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-58 – Section 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	2	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	0				
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0				
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0				

Table 15 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers					
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.					
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).					
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).					
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.					
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.					
Held one or more job fairs.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.					
Assisted residents with finding child care.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.					
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.					
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.					
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.					

Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					
Other.					

Table 16 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

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
UEI
EIN/TIN Number 366005820
Identify the Field Office CHICAGO
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance

ESG Contact Name

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

ESG Contact Address

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

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Raymond
Last Name	Barrett
Suffix	
Title	Director of Planning and Research
Phone Number	3127449601
Extension	
Email Address	raymond.barrett@cityofchicago.org

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	01/01/2022
Program Year End Date	12/31/2022

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name
City
State
Zip Code
DUNS Number
UEI
Is subrecipient a victim services provider
Subrecipient Organization Type
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount

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	

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	

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	

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

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

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	
Female	
Transgender	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	
18-24	
25 and over	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

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				
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS				
Chronically Homeless				
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill				
Chronic Substance Abuse				
Other Disability				
Total (unduplicated if possible)				

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	
Number of New Units – Conversion	
Total Number of bed - nighths available	
Total Number of bed - nights provided	
Capacity Utilization	

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention			

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing			

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Essential Services			
Operations			
Renovation			
Major Rehab			
Conversion			
Subtotal			

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Street Outreach			
HMIS			
Administration			

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2020	2021	2022

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2020	2021	2022
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds			
Other Federal Funds			
State Government			
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
Total Match Amount			

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2020	2021	2022


Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

E-Tear Flyer Action Plan 3-3.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Pro

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CITY OF CHICAGO
Comprehensive Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)
and Draft 2023 Action Plan
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND COMMENT

The City of Chicago wishes to inform residents that a virtual public hearing will be held:

Tuesday at 5:30pm, March 14, 2023
 Join on your computer, mobile app or room device
[Click here to join the meeting.](#)
 Meeting ID: 264 735 871 628
 Or call in (audio only)
 +1 872-222-6918, 148269941#
 Phone Conference ID: 148 269 941#

The public is invited to attend to provide comments on the 2022 Draft Comprehensive Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) and input on funding priorities for the 2023 Annual Action Plan.

The 2022 CAPER and 2023 Draft Action Plan cover the following U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Entitlement Programs:

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): \$75,056,158
HOME Investment Partnerships Grant (HOME): \$20,753,590
Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG): \$6,700,146
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA): \$12,530,525


The 2022 Draft CAPER and the Draft 2023 Action Plan is available for review at www.cityofchicago.org/grants.

Comments will be accepted through March 29, 2023 and can be sent to grantsupport@cityofchicago.org or to the Office of Budget and Management, City Hall, Room 604, 121 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602
 Attention: Latoya Vaughn

If you have any further questions or would like to request reasonable accommodation, please contact the Office of Budget and Management at (312) 744-7755.

Friday, March 3, 2023 Chicago Sun-Times 29

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