

CITY OF CHICAGO

2015 Comprehensive Annual Performance and
Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Period of January 1st 2015 to December 31st 2015

Community Development Block Grant
HOME Investment Partnerships
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
Emergency Solutions Grant
Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery



Alexandra Holt
Budget Director

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Introduction

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

In May 2012, HUD introduced an Econ-Planning Suite, a new electronic template for producing the ConPlan, Action Plan and CAPER, directly within HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). As mandated by HUD, the City has developed the 2015 CAPER using HUD's template. The CAPER is submitted to HUD for review and approval.

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

91.520(a)

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

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

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

The City was successful in meeting many of the goals of the 2015 Action Plan and made gains in addressing the housing and community development needs of individuals in low- and moderate-income community areas of Chicago. Below are programmatic highlights by priority area:

Developing, rehabilitating, and preserving affordable housing

The Department of Planning and Development's (DPD) Roof and Porch Repairs Program (previously known as the Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHAP)) provided funds for needed emergency roof and porch repairs that helped preserve 497 units of low-income, owner-occupied housing. In addition, the Emergency Heating Repairs Program enabled emergency repairs to 171 units. The total number served in 2015 under the two new programs, 668 units, exceeded the projected 540 units.

Through the Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors program (SARFS), DPD furnished enabling devices and other improvements to 529 senior-owned residences, higher than the projected number of 277 households.

DPD, in partnership with the Neighborhood Housing Services Redevelopment Corporation, administers a housing preservation program known as the Single-Family Troubled Buildings Initiative (TBI) that works to preserve at-risk households through the designation of receivers to take over deteriorating properties. Under this program, 177 units were repaired and stabilized, rehabilitated, or placed in receivership. This total exceeded the 2015 program goal of 150 units.

Providing public services for at-risk populations

The Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) CDBG-funded HIV/AIDS Housing program provides funding for agencies operating community-based programs that provide residential care, supportive services, and advocacy to individuals and families impacted by HIV/AIDS who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. In partnership with four community-based organizations, CDPH provided housing assistance to 59 households, exceeding its goal of 45 households. In addition to the housing assistance, program recipients also received access to supportive services such as case management, psychological counseling, substance abuse recovery support, and recreational activities.

For those who find themselves homeless, the Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) funds a shelter system that consists of emergency Overnight Shelter programs and Transitional Housing (Interim Housing) programs. Overnight Shelter programs provide shelter to single males and females age 18 and over on a nightly basis for up to 12 consecutive hours. Interim Housing is the living space and services offered to single individuals and families with children as they move from homelessness to permanent housing, delivered within a client-centered, individualized, and community-based approach. In 2015, the Interim Housing Programs funded by DFSS served 12,234 persons and 6,288 households. Of the households served, 1,872 exited interim housing and went on to reside in more stable housing placements (either permanent housing or placement with family or friends). The total number served exceeded the projected number of 7,200 persons.

DFSS funded delegate agencies to provide various services to survivors of domestic violence, including case management, counseling, court legal advocacy, legal services, economic support and stability, supervised child visitation and safe exchange. During 2015, CDBG-funded domestic violence programs served 14,362 individuals, exceeding the projected number of 13,500 individuals.

Expanding economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents

The Workforce Services Division of DFSS utilized CDBG funding to provide employment services to underserved Chicago residents. The target populations included the homeless, ex-offenders, CHA residents, immigrants, veterans, victims of domestic violence, and people with disabilities. Workforce Services funded four program designs in 2015: 1) Employment Preparation and Placement Services for Underserved Populations (Job Readiness Training); 2) Industry Specific Training and Placement Services; 3) Transitional Jobs Program (Subsidized Employment); and 4) Community Reentry Support Centers. Services included comprehensive assessment, case management, job readiness training, customized skills training, supportive services, placement

assistance, and retention services. In 2015, Workforce Services provided Job Readiness Training to 2,154 individuals and Industry-Specific Training to 468 individuals, exceeding the projected number of 1,506 individuals.

Several programs did not reach the projected targets. DPD's Heat Receiver Program, which restores heat and utility services to renter households living under 80% of Area Median Income (AMI), served 465 households, less than the targeted 800 households. DPD attributes the lower number to the mildness of the winter season.

The HomeMod program, administered by the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD), allows people with disabilities who are of low- to moderate-income to receive home modifications that make their living environment more accessible. In 2015, the number of home modifications fell short of the targeted 75 households. Due to an increase in the average cost of the construction jobs and lead remediation efforts, MOPD was able to complete modifications for 63 households.

MOPD's Disability Resources program projected that 29,000 individuals would receive Information and Referral Services in 2015 based on prior year service trends and 23,277 people were actually served. The number served is below projections the target for 2015 was projected prior to the end of 2014 and MOPD learned in 2015 that there would not be a mass renewal year for RTA "Free Ride" cards, a popular service provided by the program. Once you have qualified for and received a Ride Free card, it is good for 2 years. Prior to 2014, the Ride Free cards were renewed on an annual basis.

The City's CDBG-funded mental health centers include Englewood, North River, Greater Lawn, Lawndale, Greater Grand, and Roseland. In 2015, these centers served 1,934 residents, less than the projected 6,800. In May 2015, CDPH updated its electronic medical record (EMR) system and, as a result, could only provide total number of unique patients seen from May through December. As is common in mental health practices, there are likely some patients who were only seen during the first five months of 2015 who are not reflected in the June to December 2015 count.

City of Chicago, 2015 Program Year CAPER

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
Assist the Homeless	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$4,814,312 ESG: \$2,246,195	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	38500	21958	57.03%	12977	21958	57.03%
Assist the Homeless	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$250,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1282	466	36.03%	256	466	182.20%
Assist the Homeless	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$5,066,993 ESG: \$3,994,290	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	6691	7340	109.70%	7200	7018	97.47%
Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Affordable Housing Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	CDBG: \$3,703,838	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	3000	753	25.10%	750	753	100.40%

City of Chicago, 2015 Program Year CAPER

Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Affordable Housing Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	CDBG: \$3,703,838	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	16890	2748	16.26%	3378	2748	81.35%
Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$7,749,528	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	147173	25169	17.10%	33215	25169	75.78%
Enable Persons To Live in Dignity & Independence	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$3,133,012	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	375	63	16.80%	75	68	90.67%
Expand Nonprofits Capacity to Develop and Manage	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2,580,271	Other	Other	60	12	20.00%	12	12	100%
Expand Opportunities for Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$200,000	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	70	6	8.57%	14	6	42.85%

City of Chicago, 2015 Program Year CAPER

Expand Opportunities for Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$600,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	200	10	5.0%	40	10	25.0%
Expand Opportunities for Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$3,657,600	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	1250	123	9.8%	250	123	49.20%
Improve Safety and Livability of Neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$2,936,792	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	42099	6414	15.23%	9351	6414	68.59%
Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$6,322,284 HOME: \$15,000,000	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	1323	TBD	TBD	282	TBD	TBD
Increase Units of Permanent Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$5,605,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	9684	TBD	TBD	2151	TBD	TBD
Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS	Persons With HIV/AIDS	HOPWA: \$951,285	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5000	934	18.68%	1000	934	93.40%
Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS	Persons With HIV/AIDS	HOPWA: \$2,495,965	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1000	282	28.20%	200	282	141.0%

City of Chicago, 2015 Program Year CAPER

Meet the Needs of Persons With HIV/AIDS	Persons With HIV/AIDS	HOPWA: \$4,060,659	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	2625	484	18.44%	519	484	93.25%
Mitigate Lead Based Paint Hazards	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	CDBG: \$3,056,093	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10000	1610	16.10%	2000	1610	80.50%
Neighborhood Revitalization	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$7,600,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500000	100000	20.00%	100000	150000	150.0%
Promote Diversity	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$364,663	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	190	104	54.7%	90	104	126.67%
Provide Public Services Concerned With Employment	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$6,473,879	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	33900	4069	12.0%	1506	4069	270.19%
Address Disaster Related Needs	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: 10,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	757	0	0%	0	0	0%
Address Disaster Related Needs	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$46,000,000	Other	Other	17610	0	0%	0	0	0%

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.

Affordable Housing Development

In 2015, the City completed the second year of the City's current Five-Year Affordable Housing Plan, *Bouncing Back*, covering the years 2014-2018. This plan explicitly links Chicago's housing submarkets to economic development, jobs, neighborhood amenities, land use patterns and other non-housing factors. Nine guiding principles drive the City's affordable housing initiatives in the plan:

- People of all income levels, in all neighborhoods, should have a range of housing options. All residents should have access to quality affordable housing, including the homeless, the elderly, people with disabilities, and those with other special needs. A commitment to diverse communities and affirmatively furthering fair housing is essential to a healthy, vibrant Chicago.
- Chicago's population must grow to drive sustained demand for housing across different types of neighborhoods. Public and private resources will be needed to encourage current residents to stay and invest, previous residents to return, and new residents to move here.
- Rebuilding vitality across Chicago's housing markets will require creative and flexible approaches advanced by a diverse set of partners.
- One size does not fit all. City neighborhoods have vastly different market conditions. Strategies will be tailored to each community.
- Private-sector investment and involvement is a critical component of building the market and providing affordable housing in all types of neighborhoods.
- Public investments in housing should be strategically focused to achieve particular goals and to attract the maximum amount of private investment.
- The growth of housing in strong markets is of critical importance to the entire city's long-term prospects and to the supply of affordable housing.
- Housing strategies should be coordinated with broader efforts to create safe neighborhoods, good schools, thriving businesses, employment opportunities, transportation choices and a sustainable environment.
- Communication and coordination among City departments, private-sector partners, community-based organizations and agencies that connect residents to affordable and supportive housing is essential to a successful housing strategy.

In 2015, DPD committed a total of \$344,000,000 to support the creation, preservation or improvement of 6,943 units of affordable housing. The funding sources included federal grants, tax credits, tax increment financing (TIF) revenues, mortgage revenue bond proceeds and other local funds.

Housing Unit Commitments Under City of Chicago Programs, 2015

Income Level (% of AMI)	0-15%	16-30%	31-50%	51-60%	61-80%	TOTAL, 0-80%	TOTAL, All Income Levels
Multi-Family	1,582	1,353	326	1,420	358	5,039	5,209
Single-Family	140	455	497	444	368	1,904	2,054
ALL UNITS	1,722	1,808	823	1,864	726	6,943	7,263

***Please Note:** Unit counts provided in this narrative are based on funding commitments and project approvals during the year 2015 and may differ from the numbers recorded in HUD’s Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) or the Summary of Specific Annual Objectives at the time of this report.*

Public Services for the Homeless

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

DFSS funds the Human Services Mobile Outreach program (formerly the Emergency Services Division) that provides residents with round-the-clock emergency assistance. Calls to the City’s non-emergency 311 system are referred electronically 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to the Human Services Mobile Outreach Center managed by a delegate agency. As crisis calls are received, the Human Services Mobile Outreach teams are dispatched to provide crisis intervention, transport clients to shelters, relocate clients among various shelters or locate alternative locations for hard-to-place clients, conduct wellness checks, and provide food and clothing. Human Services Mobile Outreach workers also refer clients to DFSS Community Service Centers when those individuals need longer-term assistance. Through cooperative agreements, homeless persons are able to report to any police station or hospital emergency room to request shelter and wait for Human Services Mobile Outreach teams to provide shelter transport. In 2015, 10,013 people received services through Human Services Mobile Outreach.

In coordination with Human Services Mobile Outreach, DFSS’s Homeless Outreach and Prevention (HOP) team reaches the homeless living on the street and individuals who might not actively seek out services on their own. The HOP team conducts patrols around the city and in

areas of known homeless encampments. The HOP Team shares the goals of DFSS's Homeless Outreach and Engagement Program, which is overseen by the Homeless Division and delivered through delegate agency contacts. The Outreach Program focuses on engaging and building relationships with homeless persons, with the goal of placing them into services including shelter and supportive housing. In 2015, the HOP Division served 4,684 clients.

DFSS, along with its delegate agencies, has developed an integrated homeless service system. This consists of prevention services, outreach and assessment, emergency shelter and transitional housing, permanent housing for formerly homeless persons, and supportive services. DFSS utilizes CDBG funding to support this system, and combines CDBG dollars with a variety of other funding sources. In 2015, the projects that received CDBG Homeless Services funding served 20,332 persons.

DFSS also operates a mobile outreach health unit in a collaborative effort with CDPH. The mobile unit is a customized van that is used to provide health and social services to the city's homeless population. Services include outreach, intake, mental health and substance abuse screenings, physical examinations, health referrals, and shelter placement. A DFSS staff member, a public health nurse, and a driver staff the mobile unit. In 2015, the mobile unit provided medical and social service assistance to 561 homeless individuals. The number is less than 2014 where we served 703 individuals because we only have one health unit in 2015.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG
White	25,788	67	361	3,737
Black or African American	131,079	360	1,417	23,583
Asian	1,992	50	74	116
American Indian or American Native	275	1	10	682
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	106	0	0	9
Total	159,240	478	1,862	28,127
Hispanic	8,668	1	56	2,924
Not Hispanic	150,572	477	1,806	25,203

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

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
Federal	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	94,500,000	77,941,000
Federal	Home Investment Partnerships (HOME)	25,963,993	17,905,844
Federal	Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)	10,350,006	7,954,435
Federal	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)	6,490,485	6,270,955
Federal	Community Development Block Grant –Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)	58,779,300	767,124
State	Emergency and Transitional Housing	4,714,000	4,656,000
Federal	Health Services Program Income	10,367,000	8,408,000
Federal	HIV/AIDS Prevention	1,699,996	1,141,000
Federal	HIV/AIDS Surveillance and Seroprevalence	486,000	486,000
Other	HOPWA Housing and Health Study Program	3,128,000	881,000
Public	IHDA Foreclosure Prevention Program	360,000	351,000
State	Lead Based Paint Hazard Control	2,541,000	2,100,000
Federal	Local Health Protection	15,280,000	15,059,000
Local	Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)	663,000	663,000
State	Older American Act Nutrition Program	2,200,000	2,200,000
Federal	Resident Services Coordination and Case Management	368,000	368,000
State	Safe Havens Supervised Visitation	302,000	302,000
Federal	Senior Health Assistance Program	238,000	238,000
Federal	Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	1,341,472	1,298,000
State	Summer Food Service	4,714,000	4,656,000
Federal	Title XX Donated Fund	10,367,000	8,408,000

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

Narrative

In addition to the entitlement grants listed in the table, the City also received three allocations of Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding totaling \$63,075,000. Of this amount, \$757,124 was spent in 2015.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts	70%	96%	Citywide

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Leveraging

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

Matching requirements for HOME were satisfied with local resources including Tax Increment Financing (TIF) revenue funds and write-downs on City-owned vacant land and/or real estate property.

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

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

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

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

In most multi-family development projects, 30 to 60% of the development costs are covered through private debt equity. Greater public investment is generally needed when the rent levels in a development are targeted to serve a very low-income population. Higher per-unit

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

DPD has increased the leveraging of private investment through the Micro Market Recovery Program (MMRP), a new initiative that coordinates multiple public and private funding streams in targeted neighborhood areas across the city. The goal of MMRP is to stabilize and improve both neighborhoods and local housing markets. The initiative utilizes CDBG funding to provide home improvement grants to income-qualified (80% AMI or below), owner-occupied households in MMRP target areas. In 2015, this program assisted 32 households through forgivable, CDBG-funded home-improvement loans and provided grants to enable six income-eligible households to purchase homes.

The City, in partnership with Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago (NHS), funds a joint public/private home ownership initiative designed to leverage private lending to homebuyers and homeowners through a consortium of approximately 20 local financial institutions. The Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP) in 2015 provided nearly \$1.6 million in public funding for interim financing, including about \$1.4 million in CDBG funds, directly leveraging more than \$6 million in private loan dollars.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$ 60,403,391
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$ 2,512,017
3 .Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$ 62,915,408
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$ 1,672,214
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$ 61,243,194

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

City of Chicago, 2015 Program Year CAPER

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
12460	03/26/2015	\$ 364,237						\$ 364,237
8081	11/25/2015	\$ 180,386						\$ 180,386
4416	02/24/2015	\$ 41,420						\$ 41,420
3818	04/23/2015	\$ 67,343						\$ 67,343
3997	01/28/2015	\$ 86,317						\$ 86,317
2483	07/29/2015	\$ 77,469						\$ 77,469
12465	04/23/2015	\$1,694,847						\$1,694,847

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
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
\$1,813,855	\$402,654	\$1,698,466	-	\$518,043

Table 7 – Program Income

City of Chicago, 2015 Program Year CAPER

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
Sub-Contracts						
Number	550	4	6	60	45	435
Dollar Amount	\$162,316,652	\$338,851	\$2,159,266	\$23,307,942	\$19,457,257	\$117,053,336
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
Sub-Contracts						
Number	550	45	505			
Dollar Amount	\$162,316,652	\$12,123,236	\$150,193,416			

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	10				1	9
Dollar Amount	\$38,125,327				\$3,956,753	\$34,168,574

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

City of Chicago, 2015 Program Year CAPER

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired						
Businesses Displaced						
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced						
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced						
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number						
Cost						

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

There were no relocations in 2015.

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		
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	7,470	6,939
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units		
Total	7,470	6,939

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance	2,960	2,839*
Number of households supported through the production of new units	660	655
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units	3,850	3,445
Number of households supported through the acquisition of existing units	--	--
Total	7,470	6,939

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

The number of assisted units fluctuates over the course of the year as individual landlords enter or exit the Rental Subsidy Program. The total unit count is reported at the end of the year; for 2015 this figure was actually lower than counts at other points during the year. This should not be considered indicative of any long-term trends in the program.

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 2015 as rehab costs increased. The Department of Planning and Development 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.

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 Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	1,269	303
Low-income	951	157
Moderate-income	713	22
Total	2,933	482

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

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

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

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

Outreach and Engagement Mobile Outreach

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

Outreach and Engagement Programs

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

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In coordination with the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC), DFSS is the primary funder of emergency and interim housing for homeless individuals and families in Chicago. Both types of temporary housing options focus on assessing the service needs of residents and either making appropriate referrals to other providers or offering supportive services at the residential program. Additionally, DFSS funds supportive services that move persons who are currently homeless toward housing stability and self-sufficiency. Following are activities that address the shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless households:

Overnight Shelter

Adult: This program model provides shelter to single men and women aged 18 and over on a nightly basis for up to twelve consecutive hours. Adult Overnight Shelter may be appropriate

for persons who do not want to participate in case management or the more intensive services and goals associated with interim housing. However, Adult Overnight Shelter programs are expected to engage clients in accessing supportive services and to assess clients for rapid re-housing options.

Youth: This program model provides age-appropriate shelter to single male and female youth ages 18 to 24, on a nightly basis for up to twelve consecutive hours. Youth Overnight Shelter programs are also expected to engage clients in accessing supportive services and to assess clients for rapid re-housing options.

Interim Housing

Adopting the “housing first” model, Interim Housing focuses on rapidly re-housing those who are homeless while working to progressively reduce the amount of time people spend homeless. Permanent housing placements are emphasized and must be supplemented with services that focus on client stabilization, assessment, and referrals to community resources. In 2015, the Interim Housing Programs funded by DFSS served 12,234 persons and 6,288 households. Of the households served, 1,872 exited interim housing and went on to reside in more stable housing placements (either permanent housing or placement with family or friends).

Specialized Services

Specialized Services are designed to address a client’s specific barriers to achieving housing stability that are not immediately addressed by existing community supports and are provided by experts in a particular field of knowledge. The program can be specialized to focus on a particular homeless population (e.g., those with a substance use disorder, and those who with mental illness, etc.). Specialized Services funded by DFSS include Mental and Substance Use Disorder.

Rapid Re-Housing Assistance

In 2013, Chicago implemented a rapid re-housing with ESG funds for tenant-based rental assistance, and housing relocation and stabilization services. Tenant-based rental assistance will be used to help households who have already fallen into homelessness be re-housed as quickly as possible by providing a security deposit and/or short-term rent assistance until sufficient income or a permanent tenant-based subsidy is in place.

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

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

Permanent Supportive Housing Support Services

These services are designed to help clients maintain residential stability in permanent supportive housing. Permanent Supportive Housing programs provide long-term subsidized housing for individuals and families who are homeless. Clients may have serious and persistent disabilities such as mental illness, substance use disorders, or HIV/AIDS, which often contribute to chronic homelessness.

Long-Term Rental Assistance (formerly Shelter Plus Care)

DFSS also offers rental subsidies paired with a range of supportive services to disabled homeless individuals or families, including chronically homeless. Services include case management, employment assistance, and counseling and substance use services.

Permanent Housing with Short-Term Supports

This program model targets households that need short to medium term assistance (up to 24 months) with housing and supportive services to move them towards a goal of assuming. Homeless individuals and families are housed in scattered housing, provided rental assistance and supportive services with the goal of assuming the lease at market rate after services transition out.

Age-Appropriate Stable Housing for Unaccompanied Youth

In 2015, the program models were updated by the CoC. This program model was changed into 3 different program models. They are Project Based Transitional Housing, Scattered Site Transitional Housing and Youth Intentional Permanent Supportive Housing. These program models serve homeless youth ages 18 through 25 that are not wards of the state. Services may be delivered in a shared living arrangement or in clustered apartments with on-site supportive services and community-based linkages and include 24-hour access to staff, age-appropriate services and crisis intervention.

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

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

Chicago's COC, in coordination with DFSS, emphasizes systems integration efforts that focus on appropriate discharge planning for special populations. The Discharge Planning Sub-committee of the Chicago Alliance to End Homeless is charged with addressing coordination between child-welfare, corrections, homeless providers and other relevant entities. Additionally, the Chicago Department of Public Health convenes a task group on mental health, homelessness and criminal justice issues to improve systems coordination in these areas. DFSS addresses a range of human services needs for low-income individuals and families in Chicago communities through coordinated homeless prevention resources and six DFSS Community Services Centers. These services contribute to homelessness prevention for low-income households.

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.

Homeless Prevention

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

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

Community Service Centers

Direct services are offered through DFSS Community Service Centers where case management, counseling for victims of domestic violence, emergency food, transportation, and emergency rental and utility assistance are provided. Referrals are also available for housing, employment, education, child care, and health services. At the Centers, DFSS staff works with clients to address their needs (immediate, short-term, and long-term) to achieve self-sufficiency. Direct

services and programs are co-located at all six centers. Workforce services are co-located at the Garfield, King and North Area Community Service Centers. The North Area center also houses a Veterans Employment Assistance Center that helps veterans access a variety of benefits programs.

Emergency Food Assistance for At-Risk Populations

The City provides Emergency Food Assistance for At-Risk Populations to increase the availability and accessibility of healthy and fresh food options to help at-risk residents meet their nutritional needs. There are three food distribution models: 1) distribution to local food pantries, 2) distribution of fruits and vegetables to homeless shelters, and 3) distribution to homebound individuals through Mobile Outreach Team.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

In 2015, CHA completed 379 housing units, including 79 public housing units in mixed-income sites, 299 project-based vouchers in several PRA sites, and 1 unit through the Real Estate Acquisition Program (REAP). In 2015, CHA continued to pursue unit delivery strategies including mixed-income redevelopment, the Property Rental Assistance (PRA) Program, the Real Estate Acquisition Program (REAP), working with a pool of prequalified development teams, and other initiatives to respond to local housing preferences and market opportunities. CHA continues to provide affordable units through its public housing stock and project-based voucher units. In addition, CHA's Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program enables low-income households to choose their place of residence in the private market, further increasing housing opportunities for program participants by subsidizing a portion of the monthly rental obligation through the allocation of a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) made directly to the landlord. In 2015, CHA served a total of approximately 62,000 households through public housing and HCV programs. This includes approximately 18,000 families in public housing and more than 44,000 through the HCV program.

In 2015, CHA pursued the following affordable housing programs in order to provide new and alternative housing options for low-income housing:

- **Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program:** In October 2013, CHA submitted a portfolio application to HUD to convert nearly 11,000 public housing units to project-based voucher units through RAD. CHA is utilizing RAD to refinance some properties and to support new initiatives that will expand affordable housing opportunities. In June 2015, CHA received a RAD award for its portfolio application. CHA closed its first RAD financial transaction for Fannie Emanuel Senior Apartments in December 2015. CHA is moving forward to convert approximately 50 percent of its portfolio application during 2016 with the rest to follow in 2017 (with multi-phase developments extending into 2018) in accordance with HUD's RAD requirements.
- **Sponsor Based Voucher:** In August 2015, CHA's Board of Commissioners approved the Sponsor-Based Voucher Program, which will utilize project-based vouchers through the Property Rental Assistance program. This program will enable CHA to contribute to HUD's goal to end chronic homelessness and the City of Chicago's Plan to End Homelessness 2.0. Through this program, sponsoring agencies will apply for Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) subsidies from CHA to "master lease" units from private property owners for a term of 2-7 years. Each agency will be required to provide social services for participants. CHA will begin leasing sponsor-based vouchers in 2016.

CHA continues to promote activities such as the Choose to Own Home Ownership Program, Family Self-sufficiency Program, as well as the Public Housing Work Requirement to increase self-sufficiency and expand housing options and to keep residents engaged in employment, education, job training, and community services.

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 HCV families with the opportunity to own a home. It has helped more than 400 CHA families make the transition from renting to owning. Most CTO families utilize the voucher to pay a portion of their mortgage for up to 15-years. In addition to financial assistance toward the mortgage payment, the program provides pre- and post-purchase homebuyer education, credit counseling and other services to help families navigate the home-buying process and increase their chances of success. In 2015, 36 households purchased a home through Choose to Own.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

This section is not applicable to CHA.

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

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

The City of Chicago has implemented a number of programs, policies, and procedures that remove barriers to affordable housing and support the goals of the City's Five-Year Affordable Housing Plan and the Consolidated Plan. The following programs all encourage the creation of new affordable housing units.

- **The Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO)** – Under ARO, residential developments using City land or requesting zoning changes to increase density in planned developments of 10 or more units must ensure that at least 10 percent of units be affordable. In 2015 Chicago enacted a strengthened ordinance that is expected to generate 1,200 units and \$90 million in additional resources for affordable housing over the next five years.
- **City Lots for City Living** – Under this program the City sells vacant, City-owned property for \$1 per lot to be used for the creation of affordable housing .
- **DPD's Downtown Affordable Housing Density Bonus** – This program offers additional square footage for residential development projects in downtown zoning districts in exchange for affordable housing created on-site or a financial contribution to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund.
- **The City's Redevelopment Project Area Properties Program** – City-owned properties located in designated redevelopment project areas can be conveyed to developers at a significantly reduced price from appraised value if they provide tangible public benefits such as affordable housing units.
- **DPD's Multi-Family Rehab and New Construction Program** – This program provides HOME and CDBG funded loans and allocates a broad range of public resources to enable developers to produce affordable multi-family housing in both new construction and rehab projects. In 2015, DPD allocated \$266 million in resources to create or rehabilitate 1,147 rental units in affordable housing developments. Of these units, 94% (1,071 units) were earmarked for residents whose incomes do not exceed 60% of AMI.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City has established several policy objectives and strategic goals designed to better meet underserved housing needs:

- Supporting Single Room Occupancy (SRO) and family housing in Chicago by developing, rehabilitating, or arranging special financing for properties in target areas where successful 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.
- Focusing resources to increase the availability of housing units for households under 30 percent of AMI.
- Supporting the not-for-profit community, notably with the help of Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funding, in the provision of supportive services that aid in and help overcome obstacles to moving from homelessness or near homelessness to self-sufficiency.

DPD's Housing Bureau continually reassesses its policies and makes adjustments in response to changing market conditions and service needs. Recently, because of the current state of the national economy and regional housing markets, DPD has seen lower levels of participation in programs that leverage private loans for home repairs. Additionally, the Purchase Price Assistance Program, which offers down payment assistance to homebuyers, has underperformed due to the nationwide slowdown in home lending. The allocation of federal dollars is influenced by the availability of leveraged resources. As a result of these conditions, the City has shifted greater resources towards programs that assist the existing housing stock, with particular attention to those programs serving homes falling into disrepair or presenting imminent hazards to residents.

CDPH's Violence Prevention Restorative Practices program encourages all program partners to develop memorandums of agreement with other agencies and community partners to support successful engagement in the school and community setting.

CDPH's Mental Health Services for Children and Adolescent Victims of Sexual Assault program delegate agency, the Chicago Children's Advocacy Center, was careful to ensure that the Spanish speaking therapists had a level of both language and clinical proficiency. All program partners are encouraged to develop memoranda of agreement with other agencies and community partners to support successful engagement across the provider network. The delegate currently hosts a provider network meeting once a quarter to ensure that service needs are being considering across the Chicago region.

CDPH's Crisis Intervention Pilot Project was able to add an outreach component to the program and build new partnerships with community-serving agencies who provide non-duplicative services.

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

In 2015, the CDPH Lead Poisoning Prevention Program continued to ensure the homes (or other locations where children may have spent time) of children with lead poisoning were inspected for lead hazards, and that these hazards were remediated. A total of 839 homes were inspected. Following an initial inspection and assessment for lead hazards, re-inspections occurred to ensure the home were properly maintained or the required remediation was being

done. Data for 2015 indicates that some 3,172 re-inspections took place. The final step is to ensure that the home is cleared of the hazard; in 2015, 610 homes were cleared. If property owners did not or were unable to remediate the hazard they are referred to court and forced to come into compliance. In 2015, 339 property owners were referred to court. In addition to enforcement, the program conducted 24 lead-safe work practices training sessions, 12 in Spanish, attended by 378 participants. These trainings provided property owners with the knowledge and skills to remediate lead hazards in their properties in a safe and effective manner.

Actions 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 use CDBG funding to provide services for low-income residents with the objective of providing basic needs and improving their quality of life and the quality of life for all citizens in the city.

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

CDBG programs managed by the CDPH: mental health, lead poisoning abatement, violence prevention, HIV prevention and HIV housing, along with HOPWA, are all focused in community areas with high hardship index numbers, which generally indicates that they are low income communities. Additional programs managed by CDPH function to reduce poverty in those communities through a variety of means.

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

Providing the full range of needed services for the City's target low-income populations requires active cooperation among public, private and non-profit organizations. The City participates in numerous partnerships examples of which are highlighted below.

Chicago Advisory Council on Aging

The DFSS Senior Services Division (DFSS-SS) is the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) and receives federal and state funding to serve as the lead on all aging issues on behalf of older persons in Planning and Service Area (PSA) 12. Under the direction of the state agency on

Aging, Illinois Department on Aging, the AAA is responsible for a wide range of functions related to advocacy, planning, coordination, inter-agency linkages, information sharing, brokering, monitoring, and evaluation designed to lead to the development, or enhancement, of comprehensive and coordinated systems in the service area. These systems assist older persons in leading independent, meaningful and dignified lives in their own homes and communities as long as possible.

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

Continuum of Care Coordination

DFSS is actively involved with the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC), the Chicago Alliance to End Homelessness (CAEH), which is the CoC's designated Collaborative Applicant, and the Chicago Planning Council on Homelessness (Planning Council). The Planning Council is a public-private planning body with representatives from local, state and federal government agencies and a broad base of constituency groups, including persons with lived homelessness experience. The Planning Council is the CoC governing body and makes policy decisions on funding priorities for HUD McKinney-Vento funding and other resources needed to achieve the goals of Chicago's plan to prevent and end homelessness, Plan 2.0, and monitoring the progress of that plan. The DFSS and CAEH serve as lead implementing agencies for Plan 2.0 under the direction of the Planning Council.

Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership

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

The Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership is an independent 501(c)3 nonprofit organization led by board and business leaders. The Partnership's mission is to improve services, reduce costs and support job creation and economic development across the Cook County workforce system. In addition, the Partnership will create and support innovative programs that allow for region-wide implementation of best practices and coordinated engagement with the region's business community in order to meet the workforce needs of employers.

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

Chicago Area HIV Integrated Planning Council (CAHISC)

CDPH's STI/HIV Division has ongoing experience with collaboration, planning, and decision-making around multiple HIV/AIDS-related services and prevention projects across different organizations and service providers. The STI/HIV Division is an active participant of CAHISC. The Council integrates the mandated HIV Prevention Planning Group and Ryan White Part A Planning Council, and includes the HIV Housing Program. The STI/HIV Division was an active partner with AIDS Foundation of Chicago in the development of the 2013-2017 Five-Year Chicago Area AIDS Housing Plan and supports the AIDS Housing Advisory Council which consists of consumers of HOPWA programs.

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

In late 2015, the CDPH Lead Poisoning Prevention Program began working with two community-based organizations to identify pregnant women and young children at high risk of lead exposure to offer services including lead-based paint risk assessments and grant-funded abatement. The goal is to reduce lead-based paint hazards prior to exposure.

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

As part of the 2015-2019 Consolidating Planning process, the City selected a contractor to update the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. In developing the report, the contractor convened focus groups with fair housing and community organizations and the real estate industry. The contractor also met with key city departments and sister agencies to learn more about their efforts to affirmatively further fair housing. Working with these departments and sister agencies, the contractor developed a series of recommendations for action items which will serve as the Fair Housing Plan for the city. The City estimates the Analysis of Impediments will be completed by April 2016 at which time a public hearing will be held and the completed report will be posted on the City's website.

In 2015, the City took the following actions to foster fair housing:

Efforts to Further Strengthen the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance (CFHO)

In 2015, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR), in conjunction with the Office of the Mayor, initiated steps to prepare an amendment to the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance to add retaliation as a violation of the ordinance. Currently under the CFHO, if a tenant believes he or she is being subjected to discrimination by the landlord and files a discrimination complaint and the landlord subsequently moves to terminate the tenant's lease because of the existing complaint, the tenant does not have the right to file a retaliation claim.

While the protection against retaliation in housing exists at the state and federal levels, among

the applicable local authorities, only the CFHO prohibits discrimination in all dwellings as opposed to other authorities which limit their applicability to properties with four or more units and/or properties not occupied by the owner. Thus, Chicago's housing ordinance already casts a wider net than other fair housing laws. Expanding the Ordinance to include a ban on retaliatory conduct will further advance the City of Chicago's commitment to protect people from housing discrimination in Chicago. The goal is to have the amendment introduced and passed by City Council in 2016.

A second proposed change to the CFHO would add "Military Status" as a protected class. Currently, the CFHO only prohibits discrimination based on an individual's "military discharge status." Consequently, veterans and current military personnel, including reservists and members of the National Guard facing discrimination in the City of Chicago are unable to obtain any relief through the complaint filing and hearing process available at the Commission, unless the discriminatory conduct was based on the fact of discharge from their military service.

Adding Military Status to the CFHO would protect current and former military personnel from discrimination in housing. The proposed definition of military status would incorporate the current "military discharge status" category and extend protections to current and former members of any branch of the armed forces, irrespective of discharge status. The Commission's Advisory Council on Veterans identified four major areas where it has become aware of discriminatory practices faced by veterans in obtaining housing. First, in working with Chicago's veterans' community, the council has learned that veterans seeking financing to buy homes are sometimes steered by lenders toward obtaining FHA loans as compared to Veterans Administration Loans which typically have more favorable terms for veterans. Secondly, the council identified the refusal of landlords to rent to veterans and members of the military based on their own socio/political objections to the military. The third issue identified was the reluctance of landlords to rent to reservists and members of the National Guard who may be deployed for indefinite periods of time. Lastly, the council is aware of the practice of some landlords to reject veteran applicants for apartments who seek to use their GI Bill housing funds to pay rent. Some of these issues can be addressed by other laws, but all would be covered through the proposed amendment. The goal is to have the amendment introduced and approved in 2016.

Bringing Fair Housing Information to the Community

The CCHR's housing discrimination investigators and the Director of Fair Housing Compliance answer numerous telephone inquiries from the public. They furnish basic information on the CFHO, assistance on how to file a complaint, and provide referrals for additional or alternative resources to address callers' needs. Information and complaint intake is provided by staff in English and Spanish. Interpreting services are available to assist speakers in Polish, Arabic, Hindi, and Chinese (Mandarin).

Adjudication staff also participate in outreach to inform the public about the CFHO, which

includes City-sponsored programs such as aldermanic community meetings and resource fairs for seniors, people with disabilities, and other groups. In addition, the CCHR also staffs information tables at a broad range of community events and festivals. Outreach activities including presentations, workshops, and media interviews can be conducted in both English and Spanish. The CCHR also posts information on social media in English and Spanish.

Similarly, CCHR staff attorneys provide trainings to bar associations to help attorneys become familiar with the CFHO and the CCHR's procedures. To assist complainants in obtaining legal representation, the CCHR partners with and makes referrals to Chicago-area organizations that may provide free legal counsel in housing discrimination cases. These include the John Marshall Law School Fair Housing Legal Clinic, the Lawyers Committee for Better Housing, the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless, Access Living (serving persons with disabilities), and the Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago. These organizations also handle discrimination cases in other forums that enforce county, state, and federal laws prohibiting housing discrimination.

Furthering Fair Housing through Intervention and Education

A key component of the CCHR's fair housing efforts is its Inter-Group Relations (IGR) unit. IGR mediates conflicts; advocates on behalf of victims of hate crimes; and proactively works to prevent discrimination through educational programs in schools and communities most at risk for violence based on bias and stereotypes. IGR services are provided in both English and Spanish. Through its work, IGR promotes stable communities and addresses issues that impact the City's fair housing efforts. IGR staff are often called to assist families in crisis due to racial, ethnic, religious, and other types of tensions in their communities. In 2015, IGR responded to 47 requests for intervention in the community. Some of these families are CHA clients who have been relocated to neighborhoods where they are confronted with racial harassment, which may even escalate into property damage and violence.

IGR has also been called on to intervene in several incidents where there have been racial tensions between seniors at CHA senior housing facilities. This trend suggests that as the city's population ages and people who have lived in segregated communities for most of their lives are now forced to live together for economic reasons, their lifelong prejudices and biases may emerge which can lead to intergroup conflicts. IGR staff work closely with CHA to assist these families in crisis to provide the support and resources they need to stabilize their living environment.

Additionally, in 2015, IGR staff trained in mediation techniques conducted 241 mediation-related meetings and reached out to assist hate crime victims in 57 reported hate incidents. Staff also conducted 62 workshops, 386 presentations, and distributed nearly 38,000 brochures in English, Spanish, Polish, Arabic, Hindi, Russian, and Chinese to government offices, libraries, and community-based organizations throughout the city to educate Chicagoans about the Chicago Human Rights and Fair Housing Ordinances.

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 A-133 Single Audit Report Reviews, A-122 Voucher Documentation Audits, and Agreed-Upon Monitoring Procedures.

- **A-133 Single Audit Report Reviews:** Internal Audit assesses the annual Single Audit Reports of approximately 500 of the City's delegate agencies that spend Federal funds annually, including reviewing their financial statements, reported internal controls, major programs. In accordance with the 2014 OMB Super Circular changes, the single audit threshold for audits increased from \$500,000 to \$750,000. Effective December 26, 2014, Internal Audit will review the annual Single Audit reports of delegate agencies that spend \$750,000 or more in Federal funds. Internal Audit will communicate deficiencies and findings to delegate agencies and follow-up with these agencies or finance departments as necessary.
- **A-122 Voucher Documentation Audits:** In accordance with OMB Circular A-122, Internal Audit performs independent annual onsite audits of reimbursement vouchers and supporting documentation for approximately 500 of the City's delegate agencies. Vouchers and invoices are reviewed for compliance with the delegate agency contract budget and with Federal cost regulations. Internal Audit will communicate deficiencies and findings to delegate agencies and follow-up with these agencies or finance departments as necessary.
- **Agreed-Upon Audit Procedures (AUPs):** Internal Audit may perform additional AUPs on

select agencies, based upon recent financial or operational deficiencies or instances of non-compliance, to assess an agency's internal controls and fiscal operations. AUPs can also be performed on agencies that expend less than \$750,000 in Federal funds.

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. Some examples of monitoring activities for funded programs include:

- Unscheduled program site visits to evaluate program compliance and client participation
- Standard evaluation of programs to determine scope of work compliance, verify participant eligibility, and confirm deliverables reported
- Regular review of participant level data via the City's web-based tracking system
- Fiscal and programmatic audits of delegate agencies to determine compliance with regulations
- Review of program deliverable reports submitted monthly and quarterly; performance-based contracts must be supported with appropriate documentation.
- Internal monitoring to ensure standards of care and documentation requirements are met according to Illinois Department of Human Services' Division of Mental Health Admin Rule 132
- Annual survey by the Illinois Department of Human Services Bureau of Accreditation, Licensure, and Certification
- Survey every three years by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities
- On-site construction inspections
- Loan underwriting to determine eligible and reasonable costs
- Verification and certification of initial occupancy (income, assets, rent levels)
- Environmental reviews
- Review of Davis Bacon wage requirements compliance
- Review of owner's certifications (general compliance requirements for affordable housing) as required under certain programs

B. Minority Business Enterprise and Women Business Enterprise Compliance

The City of Chicago assures compliance through the inclusion and enforcement of Section 2-92-420 through 2-92-570 of the Municipal Code, which authorizes a minority-owned procurement program. Quarterly, the City publishes a directory of certified contractors or vendors that have applied for and been determined to be legitimate Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) or Women Business Enterprises (WBE).

The application process is very thorough, including a review of operations, financial documentation, and work references. Certification is for one year and must be renewed annually through a re-certification application. MBE/WBE participation is sought, as well as

encouraged, on all projects financed with City and federal funds. Each project is measured for the percentages of MBE/WBE participation with each phase being accountable - reconstruction activities, construction, and post construction activities.

Based on past experiences, the largest percentage of MBE/WBE participation occurs during construction, as this phase generates a greater dollar value and a greater number of skilled jobs. The certified directory enables prospective grantees to contact, request bids, and contract with certified MBEs and WBEs. Construction monitoring meetings are held with all developers and general contractors. City staff discuss all compliance requirements during these meetings, including the requirement of participation by certified MBE and certified WBE firms. The City, with the Department of Procurement Services as lead agency, regularly reviews the MBE/WBE certification processes and the impact of this program. City staff uses the directory of certified contractors or vendors to determine the MBE/WBE project participation percentages. Additionally, the City monitors participation of minority and women contractors and submits this information to HUD via a semi-annual report.

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.

The City requires that each affected department submit an annual Section 3 Compliance Plan that includes the identification of departmental Section 3 covered programs and departmental monitoring and compliance strategies. The City encourages all recipients of City funds, their contractors and subcontractors, to surpass the minimum requirements described above, and to undertake additional efforts to provide low- and very low-income persons with economic opportunities. The City also facilitates the referral process for Section 3 to assist both the entities that do business with the City in their compliance and the individuals and businesses that Section 3 seeks to benefit.

The City distributes the Section 3 Compliance Plan Booklet to developers and contractors at applicable preconstruction and monitoring meetings. The Booklet explains the intent of Section 3 and provides forms on which the developers and contractors can document their efforts. These forms are then used by the City to maintain its records and provide reports as necessary.

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

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

To ensure that citizen's priorities and needs are addressed in the Action Plan, the City holds two public hearings each year. The public hearings provide an opportunity for community groups, non-profit organizations, and citizens to explore entitlement grant programming ideas and to communicate their views and comments to the City.

In 2015, the first public hearing was held at 5:30 p.m. on March 12th at the Chicago Cultural Center, 78 E. Washington Street, to solicit comments on the City's 2014 draft CAPER and to provide input on funding priorities for the 2016 Action Plan. A public notice was published in three local newspapers, the Chicago Sun-Times, the Chicago Defender, and Hoy, to announce the hearing and to solicit comments for the 2014 draft CAPER and the 2016 Action Plan. A 15-day comment period was provided for the CAPER and a 30-day comment period was provided for the 2016 Action Plan process. The 2014 draft CAPER was posted on the City's website and written comments were accepted through March 27th. One public comment was made which was summarized and included with the CAPER submitted to HUD on April 1, 2014.

A second public hearing was held on September 29th at the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities. This hearing coincided with the draft release of the City's annual budget appropriation and was held to solicit citizens' comments on the proposed 2016 Action Plan. Public notices were published in the three local newspapers referenced above. Five individuals attended and a summary of public comments received from the public hearing will be included in the final 2016 Action Plan that will be submitted to HUD on April 16, 2016.

The Mayoral appointed, Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) helps promote neighborhood participation by identifying needs and priorities for funding and advise the City on the citizen participation process. CDAC members are chosen from among Chicago residents that are nominated by various communities and citywide organizations. CDAC members act as representatives of the entire city and provide decision-makers with the advantage of their first-hand knowledge of community and program facts, experiences, perceptions, and opinions.

In 2015, CDAC held three public community meetings between May and November. Lead City departments responsible for the administration of entitlement funded held presentations to provide an overview of programs funded in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Action Plan and to discuss if the activities address the priority needs of the community areas CDAC members represent.

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.

In 2015, there were no significant changes to the City's CDBG program objectives.

[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 2015 on-site monitoring visits were made to 154 HOME-funded rental projects containing 3,282 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

Emergency Power Systems

Confirmation of working emergency power systems including emergency back-Power Systemsup systems, emergency generators and emergency generator transfer switches

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

DPD 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 DPD, 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.

In 2015 on-site monitoring visits were made to 154 HOME-funded rental projects containing 3,282 units. 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.

DPD 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 DPD.

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 2015, DPD received \$402,654 in HOME program income. Per IDIS report PR 23 "HOME Summary of Accomplishments", 482 HOME units were completed in 2015. Please refer to Table 13 in section CR-20 – Affordable Housing for tenant characteristics.

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)

In 2014, DPD took a key step in advancing long-range housing policy initiatives at the local, state, and federal levels by adopting a new housing plan, *Bouncing Back: Chicago Five-Year Housing Plan 2014-2018*. The fifth five-year housing plan issued by the City since 1994, *Bouncing Back* was developed with the help of more than 120 housing experts, activists, developers and other stakeholders. The plan explicitly links Chicago's housing submarkets to economic development, jobs, neighborhood amenities, land use patterns, and other non-housing factors. *Bouncing Back* projects commitments of more than \$1.3 billion from federal, state, city and private sources to create or preserve 41,000 housing units over the years 2014-

18. 2015 represented the second year of the plan, which DPD is implementing in cooperation with public, private, philanthropic and non-profit partners who are working together to leverage effective resources for affordable housing.

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 payments	100	100
Tenant-based rental assistance	200	182
Units provided in transitional housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	492	484
Total	792	766

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

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

A. Housing Information Services: In addition to the households served by the activities in the above table, CDPH uses HOPWA funds for its Housing Information Services program, which assists persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate and obtain affordable housing. The project sponsor assists by identifying local housing resources, developing a comprehensive inventory of available housing units, and building relationships with landlords in the private market for referral of persons seeking housing. In 2015, 934 households were served by this program.

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

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

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

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

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

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	ALESSANDRA
Middle Name	0
Last Name	BUDNIK
Suffix	0
Title	Entitlement Grant Manager

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	121 N. LaSalle Street
Street Address 2	Room 604
City	Chicago
State	IL
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	3127446670
Extension	0
Fax Number	3127446599
Email Address	ABUDNIK@CITYOFCHICAGO.ORG

ESG Secondary Contact

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

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 01/01/2015
Program Year End Date 12/31/2015

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: A Safe Haven Foundation
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60608, 1094
DUNS Number: 603161139
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 386785

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Polish American Association
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60641, 3622
DUNS Number: 067011239
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 23000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Casa Central
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip Code: 60622, 2803
DUNS Number: 040883282
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 110749

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Connections Abused Women & Children

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60651, 4152

DUNS Number: 193731114

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 73696

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Good News Partners

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60626, 1018

DUNS Number: 797874419

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 176675

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Interfaith House

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60624, 1308

DUNS Number: 054230573

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 218288

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Neopolitan Lighthouse

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60651, 4110

DUNS Number: 879083087

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 56818

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Olive Branch Mission

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60636, 2439

DUNS Number: 604541755

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 572394

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Primo Center for Women and Children

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60624, 2219

DUNS Number: 964958511

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 699320

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: San Jose Obrero Mission

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60608, 3019

DUNS Number: 097591213

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 88508

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Night Ministry

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60640, 4407

DUNS Number: 186823373

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 184047

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Salvation Army

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60630, 2740

DUNS Number: 110435323

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 355608

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60610, 3316

DUNS Number: 006933295

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 6417

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: You Can Make It

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60609, 4939

DUNS Number: 362764800

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 475033

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Options for Housing

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60654, 3503

DUNS Number: 795774012

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 188237

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Emergency Fund

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60661, 2122

DUNS Number: 999999999

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 250000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CATHOLIC CHARITIES

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60654, 3503

DUNS Number: 069958528

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 63743

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Single Room Housing Assistance Corporation

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60644, 1509

DUNS Number: 363904296

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 200456

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Institute of Women Today

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60617, 5051

DUNS Number: 120380931

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 202844

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: All Chicago

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip Code: 60641, 4616

DUNS Number: 999999999

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 100000

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 15 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 16 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 17 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 18 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 19 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	0
Female	0
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 20 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	0
18-24	0
25 and over	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 21 – 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	0	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Elderly	0	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	0	0	0	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	0	0	0	0
Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0
Other Disability	0	0	0	0
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	0	0	0	0

Table 22 – Special Population Served

eCart

The information provided in eCart has replaced the data collected in screen CR-65. The completed eCart can be found in the appendix within the online IDIS CAPER template.

Programs exceeding the 25% error rate

All but one program uploaded into the eCart worksheet had less than the required 25% error rate. The exception was the Homeless Prevention Call Center (HPCC) program which is administered by Catholic Charities. Catholic Charities was unable to lower their error rate for HPCC because they currently use a different workflow in HMIS which does not capture the same data points as the HUD assessment/workflow. Chicago's HMIS lead agency (All Chicago) was able to generate a CSV file for the Homeless Prevention Call Center (HPCC) to upload into the eCart even though HPCC does not currently use HUD's assessment/workflow. All Chicago is working with Catholic Charities to determine how to adjust the HPCC data entry workflow for the future. The following is a list of programs that are not captured in the attached 2015 eCart and the reason why they are not included: Domestic Violence Programs: Neapolitan Lighthouse and Connections for Abused Women & Children Both agencies enter client data into the IL Criminal Justice Information Authority database (INFO NET) which is not compatible with HMIS nor can it generate a CSV file. Catholic Charities Mobile Outreach Program: This agency enters client data through the City's Enterprise Case Management (ECM) database which also does not generate CSV files.

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

8. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	548,960
Total Number of bed-nights provided	438,720
Capacity Utilization	79.92%

Table 23 – Shelter Capacity

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

-50% of households served will move into housing within 30 days of referral. The remaining 50% of households served will move into housing within 60 days of referral.

-55% of households will exit to permanent housing.

-80% of households exiting to permanent destinations will remain in the same housing or other permanent housing at 3 and 6 month follow-up.

-70% of households will not return to homelessness in the following 12 months.

-75% of households will maintain or increase incomes

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	507,645	582,753	958,387
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	507,645	582,753	958,387

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	1,015,875	1,771,776	1,994,576
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	1,015,875	1,771,776	1,994,576

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services	4,690,889	4,172,400	3,933,971
Operations	0	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0

City of Chicago, 2015 Program Year CAPER

Subtotal	4,690,889	4,172,400	3,933,971
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Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
HMIS	0	0	178,772
Administration	563,822	337,801	340,119
Street Outreach	0	0	154,132

Table 27 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015
21,048,786	6,778,231	6,864,730	7,405,825

Table 28 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	6,778,232	5,600,724	3,706,372
Local Government	0	1,264,006	1,478,145
Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	6,778,232	6,864,730	5,184,517

Table 29 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015
39,876,265	13,556,463	13,729,460	12,590,342

Table 30 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

APPENDIX 1 - PR26 Report



Office of Community Planning and Development
 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Integrated Disbursement and Information System
 PR26 - CDBG Financial Summary Report
 Program Year 2015
 CHICAGO , IL

DATE: 03-31-16
 TIME: 20:01
 PAGE: 1

PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG RESOURCES

01 UNEXPENDED CDBG FUNDS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	40,418,275.66
02 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	72,477,673.00
03 SURPLUS URBAN RENEWAL	0.00
04 SECTION 108 GUARANTEED LOAN FUNDS	0.00
05 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	2,466,965.48
05a CURRENT YEAR SECTION 108 PROGRAM INCOME (FOR SI TYPE)	0.00
06 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LINE-OF-CREDIT	0.00
06a FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LOCAL CDBG ACCOUNT	1,355,341.61
07 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AVAILABLE	145,195.39
08 TOTAL AVAILABLE (SUM, LINES 01-07)	116,863,451.14

PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG EXPENDITURES

09 DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS AND PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	80,666,223.69
10 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT	141,492.43
11 AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 09 + LINE 10)	80,807,716.12
12 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	10,007,942.38
13 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS	2,334,005.50
14 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL EXPENDITURES	0.00
15 TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM, LINES 11-14)	93,149,664.00
16 UNEXPENDED BALANCE (LINE 08 - LINE 15)	23,713,787.14

PART III: LOWMOD BENEFIT THIS REPORTING PERIOD

17 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD HOUSING IN SPECIAL AREAS	0.00
18 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	7,067,846.83
19 DISBURSED FOR OTHER LOW/MOD ACTIVITIES	70,864,137.42
20 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT	141,492.43
21 TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM, LINES 17-20)	78,073,476.68
22 PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 21/LINE 11)	96.62%

LOW/MOD BENEFIT FOR MULTI-YEAR CERTIFICATIONS

23 PROGRAM YEARS(PY) COVERED IN CERTIFICATION	PY: PY: PY:
24 CUMULATIVE NET EXPENDITURES SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT CALCULATION	0.00
25 CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES BENEFITING LOW/MOD PERSONS	0.00
26 PERCENT BENEFIT TO LOW/MOD PERSONS (LINE 25/LINE 24)	0.00%

PART IV: PUBLIC SERVICE (PS) CAP CALCULATIONS

27 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES	36,837,005.11
28 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	353,547.22
29 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	593,763.74
30 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS	0.00
31 TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS (LINE 27 + LINE 28 - LINE 29 + LINE 30)	36,596,788.59
32 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	72,477,673.00
33 PRIOR YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	3,321,700.88
34 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP	0.00
35 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP (SUM, LINES 32-34)	75,799,373.88
36 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PS ACTIVITIES (LINE 31/LINE 35)	48.28%

PART V: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (PA) CAP

37 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	10,007,942.38
38 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
39 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
40 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS	0.00
41 TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS (LINE 37 + LINE 38 - LINE 39 +LINE 40)	10,007,942.38
42 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	72,477,673.00
43 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	2,466,965.48
44 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP	0.00
45 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP (SUM, LINES 42-44)	74,944,638.48
46 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PA ACTIVITIES (LINE 41/LINE 45)	13.35%

2015 EXPLANATION OF PR26 ADJUSTMENTS

Attached is the City of Chicago's 2014 PR26 along with explanations of Funds Returned to Local CDBG Account and adjustments to lines 7, 10, 20, 28, and 29.

Fund Returned and Adjustments to Line 06a, 7

In 2015, the City's Department of Planning and Development (DPD) reviewed their sub-recipient, Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) and determined that through the end of the 2013 program year, NHS was unable to utilize \$1,500,537 of funding for three of their programs; Neighborhood Lending Program (NLP), the Home Purchase Assistance Program and the Home Rehabilitation Assistance program. This was due in large part to a decline in demand for NHS's traditional loan products, which focused on current and prospective homeowners in the low- and moderate-income categories. The unused funds were retained by NHS in the NLP capital account and have since been returned to the City. The NLP capital account was financed by the City utilizing § 570.513 Lump sum drawdown for financing of property rehabilitation activities. NLP utilizes CDBG funds to leverage additional loan capital from a pool financed by a consortium of approximately 20 participating lending institutions. The combined funding from DPD and private lending institutions enables the program to serve participants who would otherwise not qualify for home rehab loans. Since then the City has changed how DPD's rehab programs are financed to a reimbursement method.

In IDIS the repayment reflects \$1,355,341.61 the difference of \$145,195.39 which has been reflected on line 7. The \$145,195.39 represents an outstanding invoice that was due to the Home Purchase Assistance Program that was drawn from the local account thereby reducing the amount of the repayment.

Line 10 and 20

As the City reconciled its final expenses for 2015 IDIS reflects \$3,702.96 in expense for 2013 that should have been marked prior flagged which resulted in the adjustment to line 10 and 20. The adjustment further reduces the \$145,195.39 that's reflected on line 7 to account for the prior year expenses to \$141,492.43. (See attachment)

Line 28 and 29

At the end of program FY2015 the City has a remaining unliquidated obligation balance of \$353,547.22 to be paid to sub-recipients on Line 28. (See attachment).

Line 29 reflects the reported unliquidated obligation for FY2014 of \$593,763.74

Prior Year Flagged Activities
 2013 Expenses in 2015

Year	PID	Project Name	IDIS Activity #	Activity Name	NatObj	PctLM	MTX	Fund Dt	Funded	Draw Thru Amount	Draw In Amount	Balance
2013	0023	DFSS:05D:Youth Services	11730	FORWARD P.C.	LMC	0	05D	10/22/2013	\$ 45,914.53	\$ 45,914.53	\$ 2,392.44	\$ -
2013	0023	DFSS:05D:Youth Services	11744	LIFE DIRECTIONS	LMC	0	05D	10/22/2013	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 562.40	\$ -
2013	0023	DFSS:05D:Youth Services	11794	WESTSIDE YOUTH TECH ENTRP. CENTER	LMC	0	05D	10/22/2013	\$ 31,507.07	\$ 31,507.07	\$ 748.12	\$ -
									\$ 101,421.60	\$ 101,421.60	\$ 3,702.96	\$ -

FUND NO.	COST	APPR	RPTG CATG	ACTIVITY NAME	PO	IDIS #	Activity to Draw
OJ41	P412565	0135	152565	ASIAN HUMAN SERVICES, INC.	31032-1	12619	4,119.89
OJ41	P412565	0135	152565	THE JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHO	31845-1	12623	9,649.34
OJ41	P412566	0135	152566	BONAVENTURE HOUSE INC	31055-1	12627	3,496.44
OJ41	P412598	0135	152598	CHICAGO CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY	31063-1	12625	40,002.90
OJ41	P482510	0135	152510	ASI, INC.	31069-1	12777	12,084.00
OJ41	P502515	0135	152515	LA CASA NORTE	31152-1	12689	1,859.96
OJ41	P502515	0135	152515	CASA CENTRAL SOCIAL SERVICES C	31179-1	12676	26,243.43
OJ41	P502515	0135	152515	CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH	31188-1	12678	2,049.67
OJ41	P502515	0135	152515	CORNERSTONE COMMUNITY OUT	31190-2	12679	562.68
OJ41	P502515	0135	152515	CENTER FOR CHANGING LIVES	31374-1	12690	3,084.83
OJ41	P502515	0135	152515	LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR BETTE	31378-1	12692	700.02
OJ41	P502520	0135	152520	EMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYER SERV	31149-1	12750	4,454.51
OJ41	P502520	0135	152520	HOWARD AREA COMMUNITY CEN	31163-1	12731	5,340.31
OJ41	P502520	0135	152520	WESTSIDE HEALTH AUTHORITY	31174-1	12734	8,178.00
OJ41	P502520	0135	152520	EMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYER SERV	31342-1	12710	8,750.00
OJ41	P502520	0135	152520	NATIONAL LATINO EDUCATION IN	31358-1	12722	7,101.48
OJ41	P502520	0135	152520	POLISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	31364-1	12725	3,023.55
OJ41	P502520	0135	152520	UNIVERSAL FAMILY CONNECTION	31372-1	12729	2,187.50
OJ41	P502525	0135	152525	CHICAGO MEZUZAH & MITZVAH C	31099-1	12765	3,917.00
OJ41	P502525	0140	152525	ALLIANCE REHAB, INC.	31865-1		61,000.00
OJ41	P502525	0140	152525	LORETTO HOSPITAL	32343-1		3,555.00
OJ41	P502525	0140	152525	RUSH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENT	32348-1		8,494.05
OJ41	P502530	0135	152530	CENTRO ROMERO	31293-1	12634	14,467.11
OJ41	P502530	0135	152530	METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICE	31408-2	12640	3,250.00
OJ41	P502530	0135	152530	NEAR NORTH HEALTH SERVICE CO	31427-1	12643	9,975.00
OJ41	P502530	0135	152530	METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICE	31464-1	12658	13,008.83
OJ41	P542520	0135	152520	NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVI	31832-1	12518	3,659.10
OJ41	P542536	0135	152536	CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE DEV CO	30821-1	12587	2,149.99
OJ41	P542536	0135	152536	CLARETIAN ASSOCIATES	30825-1	12589	1,125.00
OJ41	P542536	0135	152536	FIRST COMMUNITY LAND TRUST C	30828-1	12594	828.00
OJ41	P542536	0135	152536	ENLACE CHICAGO	30836-1	12592	1,439.50
OJ41	P542536	0135	152536	METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICES	30837-1	12602	2,030.51
OJ41	P542536	0135	152536	ROGERS PARK COMMUNITY COUN	30839-1	12605	3,562.12
OJ41	P542536	0135	152536	POLISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	30840-1	12604	1,801.51
OJ41	P542551	0135	152551	GREATER AUBURN GRESHAM DEV	30882-1	12524	3,361.89
OJ41	P542551	0135	152551	GREATER SOUTHWEST DEV CORP	30883-1	12525	4,279.22
OJ41	P542551	0135	152551	LOCAL ECON&EMPLYM DEV COUN	30887-1	12528	347.35
OJ41	P542551	0135	152551	NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVI	30891-1	12530	8,524.14
OJ41	P542551	0135	152551	ROGERS PARK COMMUNITY COUN	30905-1	12532	7,517.64
OJ41	P542560	0135	152560	NEIGHBORHOOD LENDING SERVIC	31642-1	12788	9,530.64
OJ41	P542560	0135	152560	NEIGHBORHOOD LENDING SERVIC	31642-2	12788	6,706.35
OJ41	P542560	0135	152560	NEIGHBORHOOD LENDING SERVIC	31642-3	12788	36,128.76

353,547.22

APPENDIX 2 – Public Hearing Comments

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

The Public Hearing was held on March 10, 2016 at the Chicago Cultural Center. The Hearing gave citizens the opportunity to comment on the 2015 Draft Comprehensive Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), the 2017 Annual Action Plan, and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The 15-day public comment period for the CAPER began March 10, 2016 and ended March 25, 2016. A summary of Public and written comments received during the comment period follows.

	Date	Individual	Organization	Summary of Comments and Responses
1.	3/10/16	Trevor Peterson	Chicago Children's Advocacy Center	<p>I just want to very quickly -- Chicago Children's Advocacy Center, we're the first responder to all reports of child sexual abuse in the City of Chicago. ·Most of our services are sort of crisis intervention oriented and victim advocacy. But we have a mental health program as well that we started several years ago. This grant funded -- beginning last year funded four new full-time clinicians in our mental health program, which increased -- has since increased the capacity of our program by a little over 50 percent. Prior to that, we'd been working in the Chicago community recognizing that there is a shortage of mental health services specifically for children who are victims of abuse or victims of trauma.· Many of our children that we see in our mental health program have experienced multiple traumatic events, sexual abuse just being one of them.</p> <p>City Response from the Office of Budget and Management: Thank you for your testimony.</p>
2.	3/10/16	Barbara Lomax	Chicago Resident	<p>"I live in a building where the owner died. He did a reverse mortgage. I didn't know until he died that he did the reverse mortgage. I just been in this building a year. Now I have to move. But I don't want to move in another apartment. I want to see how can I get a house at the age of 66 and afford it."</p> <p>City Response from the Department of Planning and Development: So we do have, like I mentioned before, housing counseling services. We have certified agencies who can provide you one-to-one to determine whether you're ready to purchase a home. Your age is not an issue. They should not discriminate because of your age. So as long as you can afford a mortgage and you qualify for it, you can apply for it with a lender. The City is getting ready to launch a down payment assistance program with participating lenders.</p>