

# **CITY OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



## **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT DISASTER RECOVERY (CDBG-DR) ACTION PLAN**

**Proposed Uses of the Fourth Allocation of CDBG-GR Funds Under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2) through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**

**City of Chicago, Office of Budget and Management**

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	1
(A) Overview .....	1
(B) Administering Agency.....	2
(C) Proposed Activities.....	2
Section I: Plan Narrative .....	4
(A) Needs Assessment .....	4
1. Housing.....	5
2. Economic Development.....	8
3. Infrastructure.....	9
(B) Allocation of Funds .....	12
(C) Planning and Coordination .....	18
(D) Leveraging Funds .....	18
(E) Protection of People and Property .....	18
(F) Impact on Public Housing, HUD-Assisted Housing, and Housing for the Homeless .....	20
(G) Disaster Resistant Housing and Displacement .....	21
(H) Management of Program Income .....	21
(I) Monitoring Standards and Procedures .....	21
(J) Procedures to Detect and Prevent Fraud, Abuse, and Mismanagement .....	25
(K) Prevention of Duplication of Benefits.....	25
(L) Capacity .....	25
Section II: Location, Mitigation Measures, and Use of Urgent Need.....	26
(A) Presidentially-declared County .....	26
(B) Mitigation Measures .....	26
(C) Use of Urgent Need .....	26
Section III: Citizen Participation, Accessibility, and Amendments.....	27
(A) Public Comment.....	27
(B) Accessibility .....	27
(C) Substantial Amendment.....	27
Section IV: Deadlines and Project Tracking.....	28
Appendices.....	a

1. FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Report..... a  
2. Demographic Information of Affected Community Areas ..... b  
3. SBA Approved Damage Claims (Business and Home)..... c  
4. Map of community areas most impacted by April floods..... d  
5. HUD CDBG-DR Certifications ..... e  
6. Application for Federal Assistance Form SF424.....f  
7. Map of Planned CDBG-DR Funded Projects ..... g  
8. Individual/Homeowner Unmet Needs ..... h

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **(A) Overview**

In recent years, Chicago has witnessed numerous intense rainfall events that have caused citywide flooding of basements and required the opening of the locks at Lake Michigan. The recent storms on April 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> in 2013 brought extensive damage to the certain areas of the city, which are highly vulnerable to flooding. The storm system that swept through Chicago and surrounding suburbs produced approximately 5.5 inches of rain, or the equivalent of a “10-year storm”<sup>1</sup>. Under dry conditions Chicago’s combined stormwater conveyance system is large enough to easily handle the city and suburban generated wastewater. The heavy rains experienced during the 2013 flood resulted in sewer overflows, basement floods, and backflow of water from the Chicago River into Lake Michigan.

The excessive rainfall that entered the sewer system could not flow fast enough to a wastewater treatment plant or a combined sewer outfall. By early morning of April 18, before the largest rainfall, the Tunnel and Reservoir Plan (TARP) tunnels, also known as the “deep tunnels”, were filled, which resulted in combined sewer overflows at 132 separate outfall locations. To prevent overland flooding the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD) and the Army Corp of Engineers opened the Chicago River controlling locks for nearly 23 hours, leading to a discharge of over 10.7 billion gallons into Lake Michigan. However, the April storms produced such heavy rains that the combined sewers overflowed and released untreated waste and stormwater. As sewer water rose above drain openings that were below street grade, water backed up into homes and other buildings. Basement flooding occurred citywide, with the City receiving over 2,500 “water in basement” calls from residents in 49 of the 50 wards.

On April 18, 2013, Illinois Governor Pat Quinn declared a state of emergency, and 38 counties, including Cook County, were declared state disaster areas. By May 10, 2013, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) issued a Presidential Disaster Area declaration. As a result, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has allocated \$4.3 million of Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to the City of Chicago to help in recovery efforts of community areas that were most impacted by the storms.

HUD requires an action plan to guide the distribution of Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds toward necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure, housing, and economic revitalization. The

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<sup>1</sup> The term “10 year storm” means that a storm of this magnitude (i.e., amount of rainfall within a limited period of time) is expected to occur once every ten years based on historical storm frequency tables of expected rainfall published by the Illinois State Climatologist.

City's CDBG-DR Action Plan commits \$4.3 million towards a long term strategy of infrastructure restoration, specifically to the water, sewer and drainage systems in Chicago's south side community areas most distressed by the April floods. The use of CDBG-DR funds will be consistent with HUD requirements to satisfy "unmet needs" that have not been satisfied by other public or private funding sources like FEMA Individual Assistance funds, Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster loans or private insurance. In addition, per HUD requirements, the plan also ensures that CDBG-DR funds are spent fully on the City areas most impacted by the April storms and only on community areas located within the city's jurisdiction. These requirements are published in the Federal Register/Volume 78, No. 241, Docket No. FR-5696-N-07.

### **(B) Administering Agency**

The government of the City of Chicago is divided into executive and legislative branches. The Mayor of Chicago is the chief executive, elected by general election for a term of four years. The Mayor appoints officials who oversee the various departments. The City Council is the legislative branch and is made up of 50 aldermen, one elected from each ward in the city.

The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) has been charged with the responsibility of overseeing the administration of these funds and the Department of Water Management will carry out the activities as identified in the plan.

The mission of the Department of Water Management (DWM) is to protect the public health in the most environmentally and fiscally responsible manner by delivering a sufficient supply of exceptional quality water and efficiently managing waste and storm-water. In an effort to reduce the detrimental impacts of flooding from storms and protect the local environment, DWM initiated the Green Stormwater Infrastructure Strategy, which provides a framework and initial implementation plan to meet the goals of using green stormwater infrastructure<sup>2</sup> to enhance stormwater management and protect water quality.

### **(C) Proposed Activities**

In Chicago, certain north and south side community areas were hit hardest by the storms. The City received over 2,500 calls of basements flooding, 36 percent of the calls were from North side residents and 35 percent from South side residents. Immediately after the April storm, City departments in partnership with Federal, State, County, and other local partners removed debris, addressed health and safety issues, and restored essential infrastructure, including roads, viaducts, and utilities. Residents impacted by the storm were assisted by FEMA, in collaboration with multiple Federal, State, County, and local government agencies and other partners. The

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<sup>2</sup> "Green stormwater infrastructure" is a term used to refer to strategies for handling storm precipitation where it falls rather than after it has run off into a sewer system. The goal is to keep water out of overtaxed sewer systems and better mimic conditions that existed before the occurrence of urban development.

emergency response provided individual assistance for relocation, home repair, debris removal, and mold remediation. The City will continue to work with these partners to assist those identified as having an unmet need. As a result, the City has not identified direct assistance to owners as a proposed activity under this CDBG-DR Action Plan and will target funds to restore and update infrastructure that will reduce the likelihood of future flooding and damage to these community areas.

Flooding has a devastating effect on families and their homes, and green stormwater infrastructure serves as a key piece of reducing risk to Chicago homeowners. As the City repairs and rebuilds streets and sewers in the neighborhoods that are flood prone, one storm water management technology being used will incorporate permeable pavement to absorb water that would otherwise wind up in the sewer system, and ultimately in the river. This type of storm water management strategy is closely engineered as it will only work in sandy soil areas.

Investment in infrastructure will reduce flooding during future storms and protect the environment. The areas targeted with CDBG-DR funds are located in the southeast region of the City, specifically census tracts 510100, 530500, and 490900, and will primarily benefit low- and moderate-income people. Per HUD regulations, a proposed summary table is provided below, which identifies the location, scope, and cost of the proposed projects.

<b>Proposed Activity Summary Table</b>						
<b>Address</b>	<b>HUD National Objective</b>	<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>CDBG-DR Funds*</b>	<b>City Funds*</b>	<b>Total Cost*</b>
<b>Escanaba Avenue Sewer Improvement Project</b>						
Escanaba – 99 <sup>th</sup> St to 98 <sup>th</sup> St	LMA	510100	Install 2,510 feet of new sewer mains	\$1.43	\$1.75	\$3.18
<b>125<sup>th</sup> Street Sewer Improvement Project</b>						
125 <sup>th</sup> St. – Wentworth Ave to Parnell Ave.	LMA	530500	Install 4,280 feet of new sewer mains	\$1.43	\$3.94	\$5.37
Eggleston Ave – 124 <sup>th</sup> St. to 126 <sup>th</sup> St.						
124 <sup>th</sup> St. – Eggleston to Parnell						
<b>108<sup>th</sup> Street Sewer Improvement Project</b>						
108 <sup>th</sup> St. – Eberhart to Rhodes	LMA	490900	Install 3,230 feet of new sewer mains	\$1.44	\$0.67	\$2.11
Vernon Ave. – 107 <sup>th</sup> St. to 106 <sup>th</sup> St.						
106 <sup>th</sup> St. – Vernon to Rhodes						
Eberhart Ave – 106 <sup>th</sup> St. to 330' North						
Eberhart Ave – 107 <sup>th</sup> St. to 108 <sup>th</sup> St.						
<b>SUM</b>				<b>\$4.30</b>	<b>\$6.36</b>	<b>\$10.66</b>
<i>*Expressed in Millions</i>						

## **SECTION I: PLAN NARRATIVE**

### **(A) Needs Assessment**

This section provides an impact and unmet needs assessment in the areas of housing, economic development, and infrastructure. OBM consulted with and analyzed data developed by City departments and local, state and federal agencies working in disaster management to identify and evaluate the needs of the citizens affected by the flood. Participants included the City Departments of Transportation, Public Health, Planning and Development, Fleet and Facilities Management, Chicago Police, OEMC, and DWM as well as the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA), the regional American Red Cross and Catholic Charities, SBA, and FEMA. The unmet needs assessment is based on currently available data and likely will change.

The City's Office of Emergency Management & Communications (OEMC) manages incidents, coordinates events, operates communications systems, and provides technology, among other forms of support during a disaster. Following the flood, OEMC received 2,500 calls regarding flooded basements, 571 calls for water in the streets, and 32 calls for flooded viaducts as a result of the April floods. Commonwealth Edison estimated that approximately 24,000 residents lost power due to the flooding. The 311 data gathered by OEMC on impacted individuals was referred to FEMA for applications for Individual Assistance (IA). Following the initial administration and evaluation of IA, FEMA referred the individuals with unmet needs to the Community Organizations Active in Disaster of Northeast Illinois (COAD), a humanitarian association composed of voluntary and community organizations that foster coordination of service delivery to people affected by disaster. COAD formed a long term recovery committee (LTRC) to assist with recovery efforts. Specifically, the Northeast Illinois LTRC is comprised of non-governmental and faith-based organizations<sup>3</sup> working in collaboration and coordination to identify and prioritize the needs and capacities to respond and assist people with disaster recovery unmet needs in the COAD region. COAD and the LTRC are assisting with providing a coordinated recovery effort for persons affected by the April 2013 floods; long term assistance to individuals who do not have adequate personal resources for basic needs as a result of the flood; and spiritual, emotional, physical and financial resources to those affected by the disaster without discrimination.

The City will undertake an additional needs assessment beyond this research to gain a more complete understanding of the impacts and unmet needs related to this flooding. Specifically, as addressed below, the City is following up with LTRC and other organizations involved in

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<sup>3</sup> Participants in the LTRC include the American Red Cross, Asian Human Services, Broadview, Missionary Baptist Church, Catholic Charities, Chicago Cares, Church World Service, Good Will Chicago, Hands On Suburban Chicago, Illinois Baptist State Association (Southern Baptists), Lutheran Disaster Response Illinois, Presbyterian Disaster Assistance, St. John Lutheran Lombard, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Trinity Lutheran Church Lisle, United Methodist Church, Northern Illinois Conference, and UMCOR, United Church of Christ, Illinois Conference, United Faith MB Church, and World Renew (Christian Reformed)

assisting individual homeowners affected by the flood and seeking assistance to address the damage caused to their homes by the April 2013 flooding. The City currently anticipates procuring a third party consultant to gather the information and provide the necessary analysis to determine the full extent of the damage and needs regarding housing, economic development, and infrastructure. OEMC will continue to represent the City on recovery efforts and participate in the gathering of additional data.

Cook County, which includes the City of Chicago, was not designated for Public Assistance Program funding under the FEMA-4116-DR-IL declaration for this incident. However, the City will undertake an extensive assessment to assess additional damage and cost information for this incident.

**1. Housing**

A breakdown of City of Chicago FEMA IA application information is provided below. (The full report is attached as *Appendix 1*.) The tables identify the types of housing impacted by the flood and the number of seniors, individuals with mobility impairments and individuals with developmental or intellectual disabilities or behavior health needs that were affected by the floods. Of the 40,000 plus individuals who applied for assistance from FEMA,

- 22,901 had an income of less than \$30,000;
- 8,554 were over the age of 62;
- 1,571 individuals had a hearing, visual, mental, or other disability;
- 38,445 of the applicants had no flood insurance; and
- 18,248 lacked home owner’s insurance.

In addition, the table identifies the various forms of assistance available to affected community and individuals. As of September 26, 2013, 1,143 had FEMA verified losses (FVL) between \$5,000 and \$10,000 and 159 had FVLs over \$10,000. Demographic information of impacted community areas is available by census tract in *Appendix 2*.

*Table 1- FEMA Applicants– Ownership and Insurance Status*

Residence Type	Total-Regs	Owners	Renters	Flood Insurance	No Flood Insurance	Home Owners Insurance	No Home Owners Insurance
<b>Apartment</b>	5824	141	5666	10	5814	122	5702
<b>Assisted Living</b>	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
<b>Condo</b>	255	216	35	11	244	185	70
<b>Correctional Facility</b>	8	1	7	0	8	1	7
<b>House/Duplex</b>	31991	22466	9388	749	31242	20315	11676



Residence Type	Total-Regs	Owners	Renters	Flood Insurance	No Flood Insurance	Home Owners Insurance	No Home Owners Insurance
Mobile Home	2	1	1	0	2	1	1
Other	26	6	11	0	26	7	19
Townhouse	1134	425	704	19	1115	365	769
<b>SUM</b>	<b>39244</b>	<b>23256</b>	<b>15816</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>38455</b>	<b>20996</b>	<b>18248</b>

Table 2- FEMA Applicants– Income and Age Breakdown

Residence Type	Income less than \$30K	Income between \$30K-\$50K	Age less than 18	Age 18-21	Age 22-61	Age 62-74	Age 75+
Apartment	4894	443	14	156	5335	267	52
Assisted Living	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
Condo	92	65	0	1	214	30	10
Correctional Facility	6	0	0	0	7	1	0
House/Duplex	17221	6741	88	192	23699	5404	2608
Mobile Home	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other	12	3	0	0	22	3	1
Townhouse	672	259	2	5	949	136	42
<b>SUM</b>	<b>22901</b>	<b>7512</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>30232</b>	<b>5841</b>	<b>2713</b>

Table 3 - FEMA Applicants – Disability and SBA Breakdown

Residence Type	Disabled					Small Business Administration (SBA)				
	Hearing	Visual	Mental	Mobility	Other	FIT	DECFA	DECFDA	DECS	REV
Apartment	14	57	42	127	101	4038	279	1	208	9
Assisted Living	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Condo	1	4	2	4	2	63	19	0	14	0

Residence Type	Disabled					Small Business Administration (SBA)				
	Hearing	Visual	Mental	Mobility	Other	FIT	DECFA	DECFDA	DECS	REV
<b>Correctional Facility</b>	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
<b>House/Duplex</b>	52	183	135	521	272	14303	1681	182	1084	63
<b>Mobile Home</b>	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	2	0
<b>Townhouse</b>	2	6	7	20	18	580	87	3	51	3
<b>SUM</b>	69	250	186	673	393	19000	2068	186	1359	75

Table 4 - FEMA Applicants – FEMA Verified Losses, Unmet Needs, and Grant Requests

Residence Type	FVL 10K	FVL* 5K-10K	Unmet > 10K	Unmet 5K - 10K	Max Grants	Grants > 10K	Grant 5K - 10K	Owners Received Rental
<b>Apartment</b>	16	154	0	9	0	76	375	106
<b>Assisted Living</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Condo</b>	11	11	1	1	0	10	18	129
<b>Correctional Facility</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>House/Duplex</b>	127	956	3	34	0	291	1519	18080
<b>Mobile Home</b>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Townhouse</b>	4	22	1	3	0	9	33	324
<b>SUM</b>	159	1143	5	47	0	387	1945	18642

City of Chicago residents received a total of \$56.7 million in IA from FEMA and residents in Cook County (including Chicago) received a total of \$120.1 million. The LTRC’s Disaster Case Management Program received \$660,000 from FEMA to identify individuals with unmet needs and create case files on each of these individuals to track their progress toward recovery. This program operated until November of 2013 and was unable to address all the housing needs. As

of November 11, 2013, the LTRC found the following cases of individuals or households with unmet needs in Chicago who applied for IA from FEMA:

- 75 households that require repair and rebuild assistance
- 71 households that require mold remediation assistance
- 62 households that require appliance repair or replacement
- 23 households that require assistance with utilities.

Also, *Appendix 8* also contains information about unmet needs data for individuals and household in Chicago that need to be further investigated.

Given the continuing need for assistance, on November 13, Catholic Charities USA awarded Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago a grant to hire two long term recovery case managers and some funds to provide for unmet needs. Catholic Charities and Red Cross formed an unmet needs committee (Unmet Needs Committee) that hears cases of those individuals and homeowners seeking financial assistance for the damage caused by the storm. Because funding for assistance is limited, the Unmet Needs Committee determines whose claims are valid and priority.

Currently LTRC has identified approximately 52 households that are in need of assistance from building and repair of homes to mold remediation to replacing furniture and appliances. Nearly all of the individuals or households seeking assistance are either at or below poverty level and located in the South Side Chicago communities affected heavily by the storm. The City is following up with LTRC and the Unmet Needs Committee to determine the exact amount of resources needed to assist these individuals and households and anticipates using additional CDBG-DR funds awarded to the City to address these housing needs.

## ***2. Economic Development***

The flood caused commercial property damage and resulted in short-and long-term profit losses. Based on data provided by SBA, business owners in the South Side of Chicago received the largest monetary claims for damage to their businesses' real and personal property. In total, SBA approved \$744,900 in damage claims as of April 1, 2014. The areas of the City that received the largest award of monetary damage claims from SBA were located in the far south side of the City in zip codes 60628, which had \$453,281 in approved claims, and 60617, with \$205,232 in approved claims. Below is a breakdown of business in areas most affected by the floods that were approved for SBA loans and the funding amount. In addition, a breakdown by individual award amounts is located in *Appendix 3*. The City will continue to engage businesses in the community areas most affected by the April floods to determine if any additional unmet or unreported damage occurred to local businesses or to economic development projects in the affected community areas. The HUD Regional Office will work with the HUD Office of Policy, Development and Research (PD&R) division to obtain business data that was not made available to the City by the SBA at the time this Action Plan was developed.

*Table 6 – SBA Disaster Loan Statistics*

### **SBA DISASTER LOAN STATISTICS**

<b>(Business Only)</b>	
<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Dollars Approved</b>
60617	\$205,232
60623	\$19,725
60628	\$453,281
60644	\$66,662
<b>SUM</b>	<b>\$744,900</b>

### **3. Infrastructure**

The storms extensively impacted Chicago utility services, roads, and water, sewer, and drainage. In response to the storms, the Chicago Department of Transportation (CDOT) and DWM had to deploy multiple resources to immediately respond to the aftermath.

CDOT oversees and ensures the proper working conditions and environmental suitability of the City’s surface transportations network and public way. CDOT maintains and rehabilitates more than 4,000 miles of streets, 300 bridges and viaducts, 200 miles of in-street bikeways, and 2,900 signalized intersections citywide. Each year, CDOT invests millions of dollars in the City’s infrastructure.

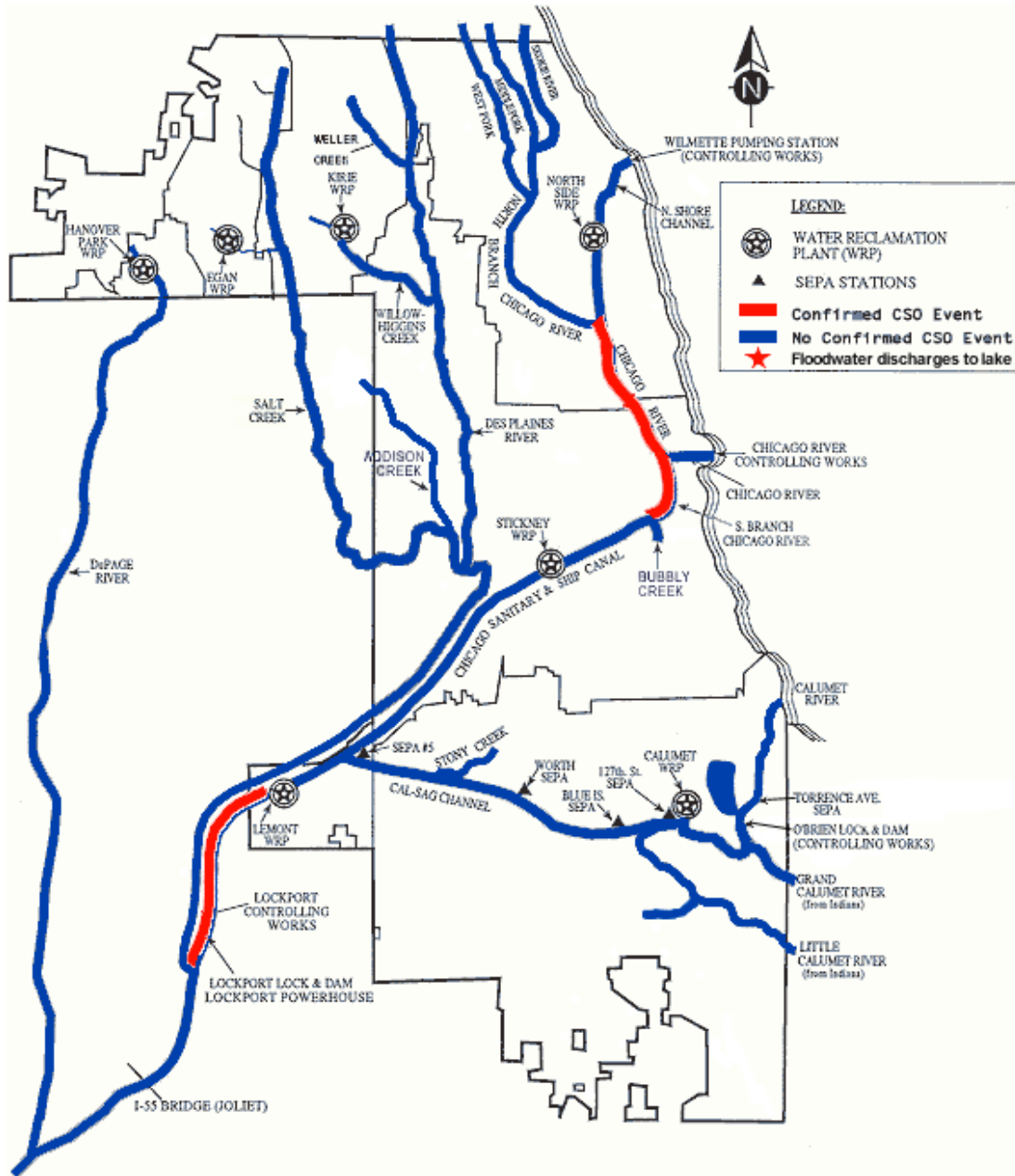
The April floods significantly impacted Chicago’s infrastructure and resulted in the City receiving 571 calls of flooded streets and 32 calls of flooded viaducts. The Department of Streets and Sanitation relocated 105 vehicles to remove them from flooded areas. The rain and related flooding caused major road closures, including the following interstate highways and major city thoroughfares:

- I-94 northbound at the Kennedy Junction
- I-94 southbound at Dempster Avenue
- I-94 northbound between Foster and Touhy
- I-94 northbound at 130<sup>th</sup> Street
- Bishop Ford Expressway experienced major backups with lanes closures
- 96<sup>th</sup> and Dorchester due to a sinkhole
- Midway Plaisance eastbound
- Belmont Avenue ramp to northbound Lake Shore Drive
- Viaducts on Stoney Island, 95<sup>th</sup> Street and Cottage Grove Avenue

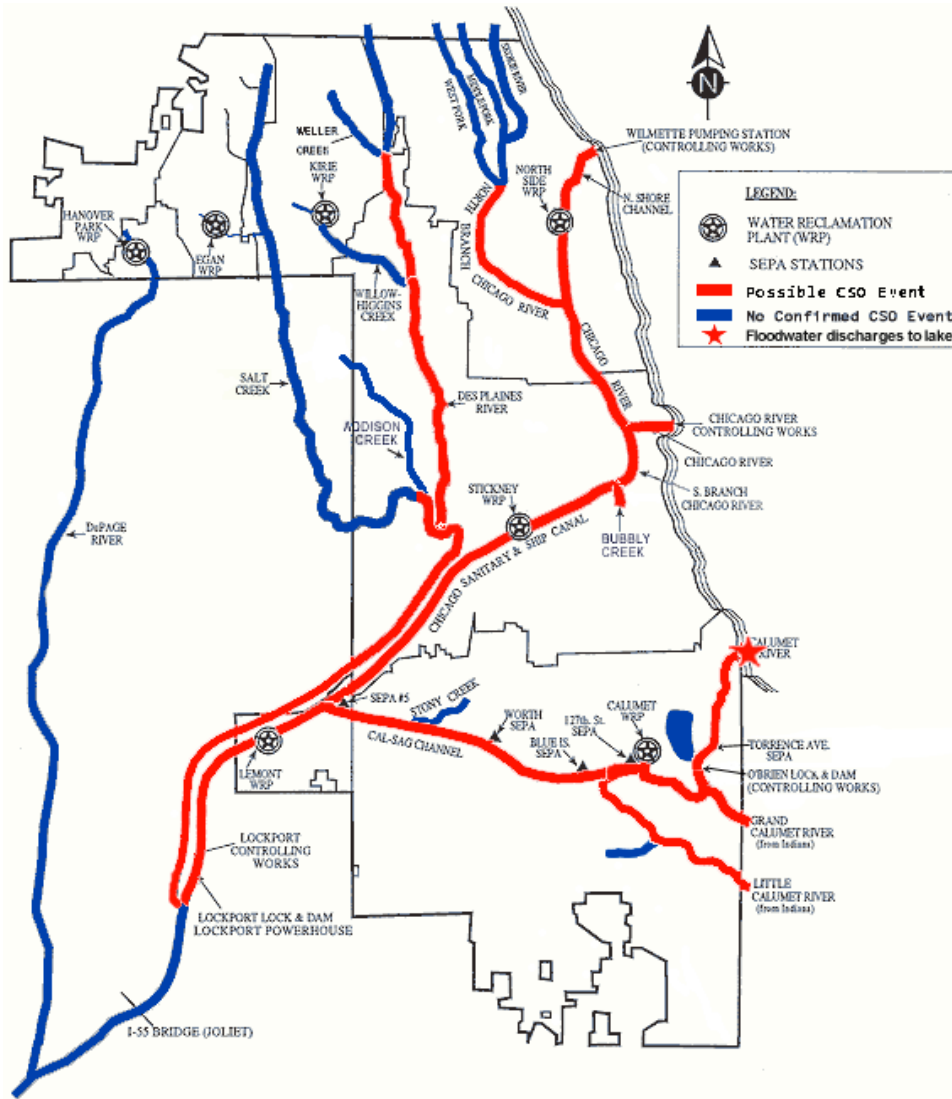
Overseen by DWM, Chicago’s current sewer and drainage infrastructure is made up of an extensive network of approximately 5,000 miles of sewers, over 4,500 miles maintained by DWM and over 500 miles maintained by MWRD. This network is one of the city’s most significant assets. Approximately 99.5 percent of the city’s sewers collect stormwater and sanitary sewage in the same pipes and then direct the combined flow to one of MWRD’s water reclamation plants for treatment before discharge. The April 2013 storm was so severe that the city’s deep tunnel flood control system was filled to capacity with 2.3 billion gallons of water, forcing officials to open flood gates, sending storm water into Lake Michigan.

The maps on the following pages depict the City's combined overflow the day before and day of the flood.

### COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW APRIL 17, 2013



## COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW APRIL 18, 2013



The intense storms impacted neighborhoods citywide, several flood-prone community areas experienced the heaviest damage. The Albany Park neighborhood has been particularly prone to flooding due to its proximity to the Chicago River and its geographic location within the Chicago River watershed. Twice in the last five years, including the Spring 2013 floods, the neighborhood has seen extensive flooding, affecting residents, business, and community organizations.

MWRD's deep tunnel system works to detain storm water runoff during a storm. MWRD adopted the Tunnel and Reservoir Plan (TARP) to provide an outlet for floodwaters to reduce street and basement sewage flooding. The City and MWRD have begun the first phase in addressing the flood concerns in the Albany Park area. The proposed plan is to build a deep tunnel that would be about 100 feet below ground and run the length of Foster Avenue. Heavy

rainwater would be diverted from the river to the tunnel, emptying into the North Shore channel of the river, which can handle the extra water. The first phase will include a full analysis, moving forward into design. Execution will involve a multi-million dollar commitment of funds from various sources. CDOT is running initial tests on the area; subsequent to the completion of the tests the project will enter the design phase.

DWM has an aggressive sewer capital construction program to address areas of the southeast region of the City that are prone to flooding. In addition to the Albany Park community, this region was one of the hardest hit during the April 2013 flood. The City is already installing new sewer mains this year in certain areas affected by the April 2013 flood. The new sewer mains are replacing old, undersized sewer mains that were damaged by the 2013 flood and will decrease the risk of basements flooding in the areas where they are being installed. Cook County, which includes the City of Chicago was not designated for Public Assistance Program funding under the FEMA-4116-DR-IL declaration for this incident. However, the City will undertake an extensive assessment to assess additional damage and cost information for this incident.

#### **(B) Allocation of Funds**

The availability of FEMA funding and long-term commitment from LTRC will address some housing and economic development needs. The City will continue to further assess the unmet needs in these areas and direct future resources and other CDBG-DR recourses allocated to the City to address these areas as needed. The City plans to allocate this round of CDBG-DR funding to address storm water infrastructure needs on the City's south side through sewer main improvement and restoration projects. The stormwater infrastructure activities proposed in this CDBG-DR Action Plan will be carried out by DWM. Through these investments, DR, the City will create a platform for economic growth, reduce flooding risk, strengthen neighborhoods, and expand opportunities for residents to live healthier.

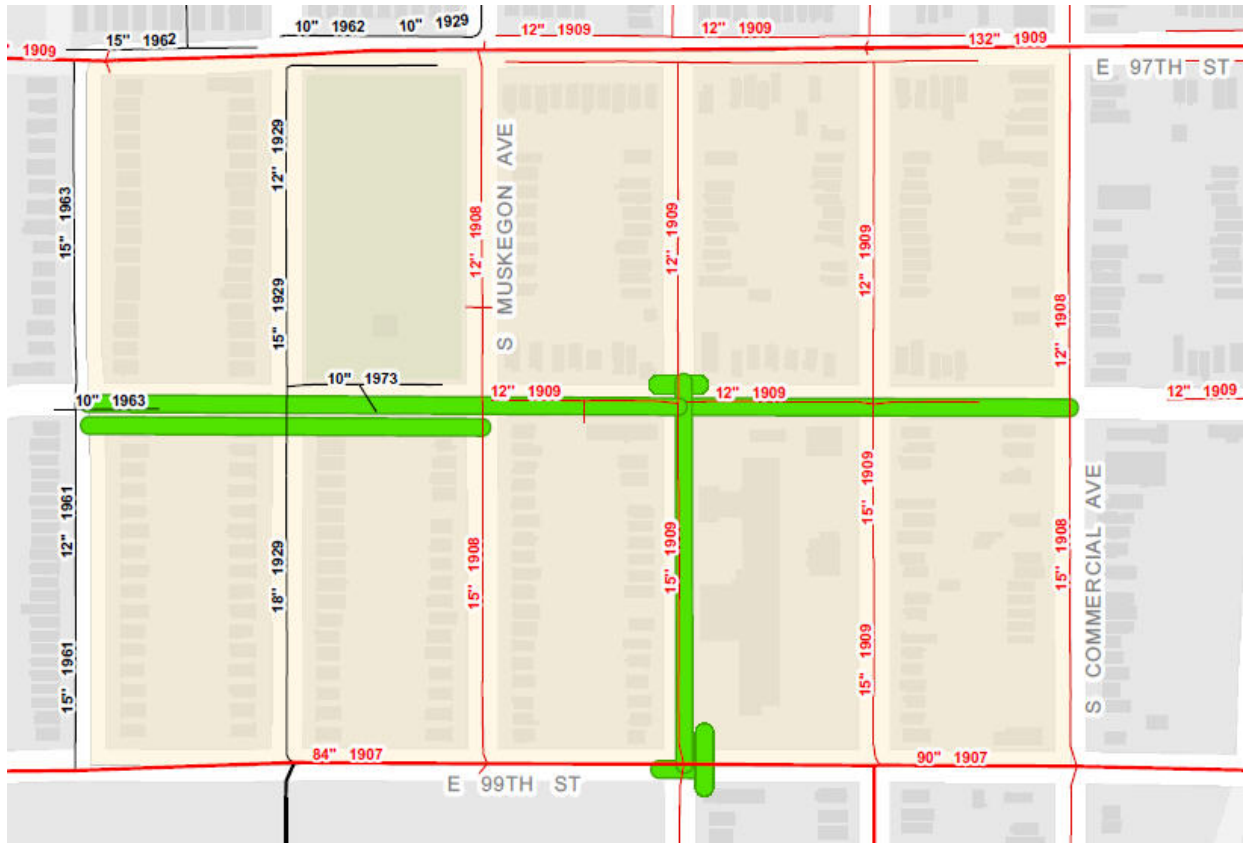
Outdated and undersized sewer mains, originally installed in the early 1900s, are inadequate to contain the volume of rainfall experienced during the flood and contributed to the overall flood damage. An aggressive program to modernize and rebuild much of the City's water and sewer infrastructure was initiated in 2012 to address the deteriorated state of the City's water and sewer systems, which was costing taxpayers tens of millions of dollars each year. Over the next decade, the City will replace 900 miles of water main, replace or reline 760 miles of sewer pipes, line 160,000 catch basins and renew 12 pumping stations and 2 purification plants. These efforts include updating water infrastructure, conserving water, greening water operations, and sustainably managing stormwater. The proposed projects for this Action Plan were not on DWM's priority list of sewers mains to replace and update as they are not as old as other mains. However, as discussed further below, because of the flooding and the availability of CDBG-DR funding, these three projects have been escalated to a higher priority.

Each year, DWM refines its 5-year Capital Improvement Plan to develop a detailed list of projects to be constructed in the current year. To achieve the goal of 21 miles of new sewer to be constructed in 2014, over 70 projects were selected for possible construction in 2014. These projects total over 26 miles of new sewers. As the year progresses and final coordination is done with other projects, other agencies, and utilities as well as coordination around community and city events, projects are finalized for construction. The remaining projects that are not considered primary projects for construction are held in reserve but still indicated as 2014 in the Plan. These projects can be designated as primary to replace any other projects that have been delayed or need to be rescheduled.

In connection with the general capital improvement of sewer mains, DWM has also been working with MWRD to identify sewer replacement and improvement projects to address areas of the City that are prone to flooding due to outdated infrastructure. In planning such projects, DWM and MWRD share computer modeling data on their respective sewer collection and conveyance systems to ensure operational consistency throughout Chicago. As a result, DWM has identified the following city streets on which to install new sewer mains: Escanaba Avenue, 125<sup>th</sup> Street, and 108<sup>th</sup> Street. These projects are located in the southeast region of the City, specifically census tracts 510100, 530500 and 490900 and will primarily benefit residents of low- and moderate-incomes. The three projects that will be undertaken using CDBG-DR funds are examples of projects that were not primary for 2014 but were upgraded to primary and scheduled for construction in 2014. These three projects were planned for a future date but were accelerated by the flooding and availability of CDBG-DR funds.

Provided on the following pages (and attached as Appendix 7) are maps illustrating the sewer mains to be replaced under this Action Plan. (Each map indicates the year the original sewer main was installed and the size in inches of the main.) In reviewing these maps, you will see these projects are replacing relatively new sewer mains because of the need to address recurring flooding issues that are harming residents in these neighborhoods. For example, the Escanaba project is replacing mains from 1963 and 1973 and the 125<sup>th</sup> Street project is replacing mains installed during the 1950s.





*Fig. 3 Escanaba Avenue Sewer Improvement Project*

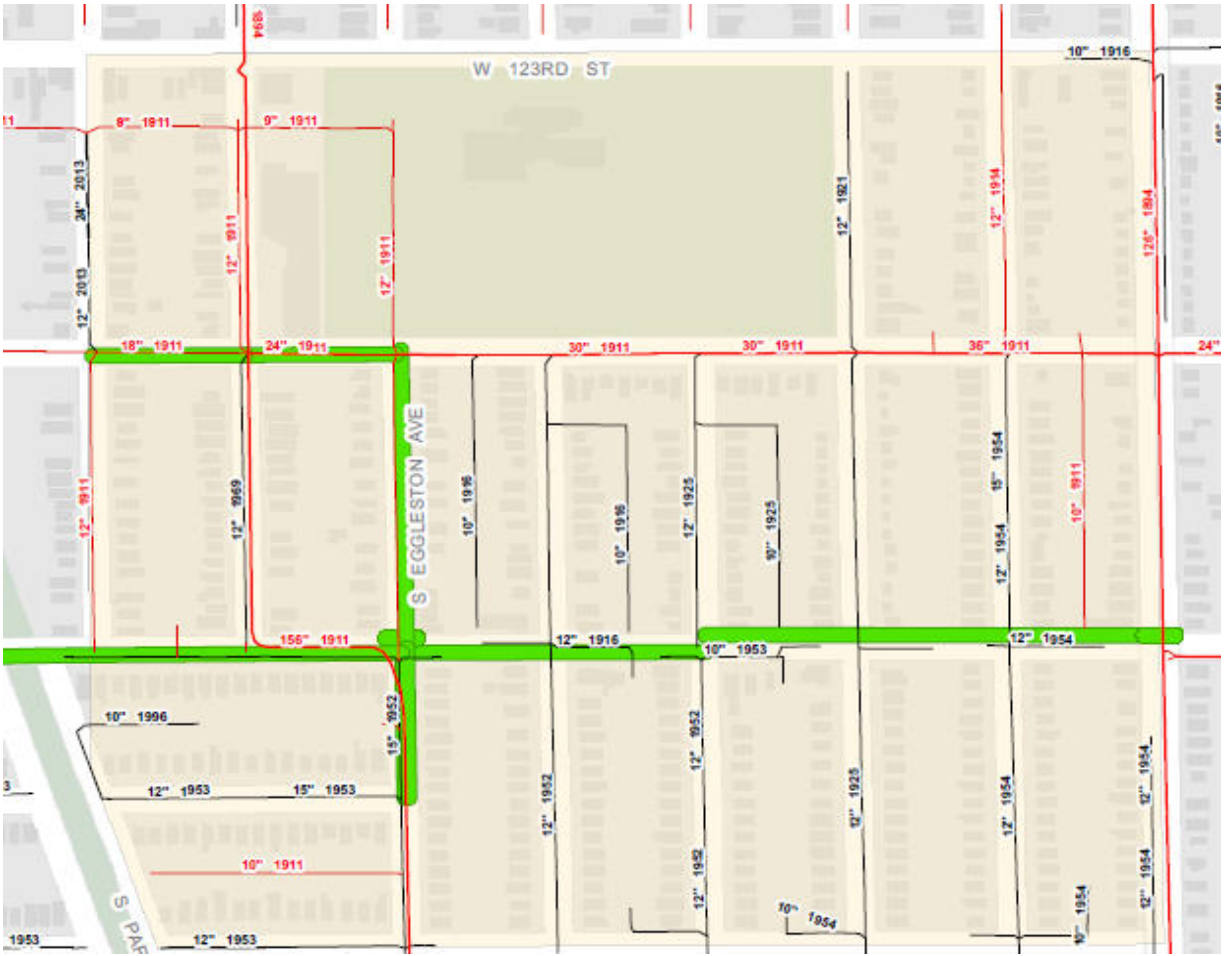


Fig. 4 125<sup>th</sup> Street Sewer Improvement Project

**Fig. 5 108 Street Sewer Improvement Project**



The sewer main improvement projects to be funded by this grant will reduce the chances of future basement flooding by increasing the size of the sewer mains. The current sewer mains have a risk of basement flooding from a 6 month to 2 year storm event<sup>4</sup>. The proposed projects will increase the capacity of the sewer system to handle a 5 year storm event, thereby reducing the chance of basement flooding from future storms.

Green restoration elements may incorporate the use of permeable pavement following the construction of the new sewer mains to promote sustainability, direct stormwater from the sewer, and further minimizing flooding. Permeable pavement will allow stormwater from the City of Chicago right-of-way to infiltrate into the ground instead of going into the sewer system. With less water going into the sewer system, there is less chance of the sewer backing up into a homeowner’s basements. Additionally, stormwater that is not conveyed to the MWRD for treatment reduces costs and greenhouse gases produced during the treatment of the effluent.

The three projects that will be undertaken with the aid of CDBG-DR funds are listed below with a breakdown of the total project cost.

- ❖ Escanaba Sewer Improvement Project (Total ~\$3.18M)
  - Construction cost is ~\$2.8M
  - Design cost is ~\$185,000
  - Construction management cost is ~\$190,000
- ❖ 125<sup>th</sup> Street Sewer Improvement Project (Total ~\$5.37M)
  - Construction cost is ~\$4.7M
  - Design Cost is ~\$322,000
  - Construction management cost is ~\$350,000

<sup>4</sup> A “storm event” means that a storm of this magnitude (i.e., amount of rainfall within a limited period of time) is expected to occur once every period of time denoted (e.g., 2 year storm event means that a storm event will occur once every two years).

❖ 108<sup>th</sup> Street Sewer Improvement Project (Total ~\$2.11M)

- Construction cost is ~\$1.8M
- Design cost is ~\$139,940
- Construction management cost is ~\$170,000

The table below summarizes the amount of work that will be done and how the City will leverage CDBG-DR funds along with funds from the issuance of wastewater transmission bonds to complete the project. There is insufficient revenue in DWM’s operating budget to both operate the wastewater system and to make “pay-as-you-go” capital improvements. (The City has over 4400 miles of sewer mains with an average age of 86 years and must rely on borrowed funds to make improvements to its aging infrastructure.) DWM’s sewer replacement and repair projects are funded through wastewater transmission bonds that are typically issued every other year based on the amount of planned sewer projects for the upcoming years. Part of the funding that comes from wastewater transmission bonds must also be used to pay the debt service on the bonds thus the City can only invest in a limited number of replacements and repairs each year. CDBG-DR funds will allow the City to undertake projects that otherwise would not have been funded and enhances the impact of the City’s wastewater repair and replacement program to benefit residents in the flood zones.

Table 6 – Sewer Improvement Projects

CDBG-DR FUNDED SEWER IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS						
Address	HUD National Objective	Census Tract	Description	CDBG-DR Funds*	City Funds*	Total Cost*
<b>Escanaba Avenue Sewer Improvement Project</b>						
Escanaba – 99 <sup>th</sup> St to 98 <sup>th</sup> St	LMA	510100	Install 2,510 feet of new sewer mains	\$1.43	\$1.75	\$3.18
<b>125<sup>th</sup> Street Sewer Improvement Project</b>						
125 <sup>th</sup> St. – Wentworth Ave to Parnell Ave.	LMA	530500	Install 4,280 feet of new sewer mains	\$1.43	\$3.94	\$5.37
Eggleston Ave – 124 <sup>th</sup> St. to 126 <sup>th</sup> St.						
124 <sup>th</sup> St. – Eggleston to Parnell						
<b>108<sup>th</sup> Street Sewer Improvement Project</b>						
108 <sup>th</sup> St. – Eberhart to Rhodes	LMA	490900	Install 3,230 feet of new sewer mains	\$1.44	\$0.67	\$2.11
Vernon Ave. – 107 <sup>th</sup> St. to 106 <sup>th</sup> St.						
106 <sup>th</sup> St. – Vernon to Rhodes						
Eberhart Ave – 106 <sup>th</sup> St. to 330’ North						
Eberhart Ave – 107 <sup>th</sup> St. to 108 <sup>th</sup> St.						
<b>SUM</b>				<b>\$4.30</b>	<b>\$6.36</b>	<b>\$10.66</b>

\*Expressed in Millions

### **(C) Planning and Coordination**

As part of the development of this CDBG-DR Action Plan, OBM has worked with multiple partners to gather information regarding unmet needs, including but not limited to OEMC, Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), the City's Continuum of Care, CHA, Cook County, the State of Illinois Office of Emergency Management and Communications, FEMA, and SBA.

Moving forward, the City's OEMC will continue to have an active role in the coordination efforts of COAD's LTRC, the City will continue to promote sound, sustainable long-term recovery planning and ensure consistency. OBM and DWM will provide regular progress reports and continue to collaborate with OEMC and other key Federal, State, County and local partners throughout this process.

The community areas affected by the April floods were not related to issues surrounding flood plain management or possible sea level rise. Therefore, this issue is not applicable.

### **(D) Leveraging Funds**

As the City rebuilds streets in neighborhoods that are most likely to flood, we will leverage millions from the Sewer Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budget. The CDBG-DR funds will be used to leverage \$6 million in Sewer Bond funds to support the three projects identified in this CDBG-DR Action Plan, for a total cost of \$10.66 million. (Total CDBG-DR project cost will be recorded in HUD's Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting (DRGR) System as appropriate.) The City will continue to work with Federal, State, County, and local partners to leverage funds to support other unmet needs and prevent duplication of benefits. With continued investment and sustainable stewardship, Chicago is poised to strengthen its competitive advantage as a leader in water quality, management, and access. The City is making major strides to improve the long-term sustainability of the water system and water ways, which include renewing water infrastructure, conserving water, greening water operations, and sustainably managing stormwater.

### **(E) Protection of People and Property**

Managing stormwater in a large city like Chicago is a monumental task. One inch of rain citywide generates approximately 4 billion gallons of stormwater. Some of the stormwater that falls in our neighborhoods soaks into the ground, while most flows into the city's sewer system. Stormwater runoff from developed land in Chicago causes a number of problems when it is not effectively managed. During heavy rains, stormwater can overwhelm the sewer system. Two of the main effects of excess stormwater can be combined sewer overflows and basement flooding.

On a dry day, Chicago's wastewater treatment plants have enough capacity to handle the City's sewage. But during larger storms, the combined flow is often more than the wastewater treatment plants and TARP can accommodate and treat. The combined sewer system was designed to divert excess flow to local waterways instead of flooding the treatment plants or

sending a mix of sewage and stormwater back up into streets and buildings. This mixture of sewage and stormwater is discharged, untreated, through outfalls into the river and canal system. This is commonly referred to as a combined sewer overflow (CSO). CSOs result in the discharge of coliform bacteria, organic matter, floatables, and other hazardous substances from runoff, industrial processes, or cleaning and household products. In Chicago, a rain event of as little as 0.67 inches in a 24-hour period can trigger a CSO in the Chicago River.

Basement flooding can be caused by many different issues, including storms that exceed sewer system capacity, clogged drains, failed sump pumps, cracked foundations, damaged private sewer service lines, improper protections on below grade fixtures, or localized blockages from grease, tree roots, or other debris that restrict flow in the system. It affects thousands of properties throughout Chicago during severe rain storms. Basement flooding can lead to the growth of mold and other harmful substances, impacting the indoor environment in affected homes and businesses. This flooding arises from the inability of underground sewer infrastructure to manage stormwater runoff from the aboveground city surfaces.

By increasing the sewer capacity and investing in sustainable infrastructure in this area, the risks associated with overflowing sewers as a result of a severe storm will be reduced. This will not only mitigate hazard risks but will also improve the indoor environment in affected communities. Further the City will use sustainable storm water management techniques as part of this capital investment such as permeable pavement that will allow stormwater from the road to infiltrate into the ground instead of going in the sewer system. Additionally as part of DWM's green infrastructure program, the project area impacted by flooding will have catch basin cleaning and catch basin restrictor replacements along with community education concerning down spout disconnection.

As the funds will not be used for construction or rehabilitation of residential buildings, compliance with the Green Building Standard and the HUD CPD Green Building Retrofit requirements will not apply.

In addition, in recent years, Chicago has witnessed numerous intense rainfall events that have caused citywide basement flooding occurrences and the opening of the locks at Lake Michigan. Unfortunately, these storms have exceeded expectations and point the way to a new normal. The Chicago region has experienced 4 storms in the last 6 years that have exceeded the rainfall amount of a "10-year storm" as measured over a 2-day period at the rain gauge at O'Hare International Airport. While it is not possible to attribute a single storm event to climate change, the numerous strong storms that have impacted Chicago in recent years are consistent with the climate change projections that are supported by the overwhelming majority of the world's scientists. Climate change will bring additional precipitation changes during the coming century. Annual precipitation could increase by about 10 percent by mid-century and 20-30 percent by the end of the century.

These changes to our climate have had and will continue to have serious consequences for stormwater management in Chicago. The City will continue to invest in green stormwater

infrastructure because it provides meaningful stormwater management benefits now, and it offers long-term potential to serve as a cost-effective supplement or alternative to traditional grey stormwater infrastructure investments.

One of the key infrastructure needs is increasing the TARP tunnels, also known as the “deep tunnels. Over 109 miles of TARP tunnels already exist, and work is currently underway to finish reservoir projects that will provide an additional 17 billion gallons of capacity when finished. However, even if TARP is completed, and absent other significant stormwater infrastructure investments, Chicagoans would still face sizable risks from basement flooding since the City does not have the capacity to convey stormwater fast enough from many neighborhoods through local sewers to the TARP reservoirs. The City has implemented a wide range of plans, ordinances, policies and programs will assist with reducing and alleviating flooding damage. The City is allocating approximately \$50 million over the next five years to build green stormwater infrastructure. This funding will go to projects that will deliver immediate benefits and improve our knowledge and understanding of green stormwater infrastructure.

DWM will target these investments in communities that have the biggest challenges with basement flooding and stormwater management. We will evaluate these projects to determine how these initiatives may be scaled up in the future. This significant investment in green stormwater infrastructure will result in important reductions in the volume of stormwater that flows into our sewer system. DWM will select eligible projects and provide green stormwater infrastructure funding to pay for the incremental costs for adding the green components. Agencies will work together to develop uniform design standards for common green infrastructure stormwater installations such as sidewalk tree pits that capture street runoff, parkway bioswales, rain gardens, green roofs, and permeable pavement parking lanes. This process will leverage existing and planned capital projects to maximize value to the city. It is more costeffective to pay the incremental cost to add green stormwater infrastructure into an already-planned capital project than to create a comparable green stormwater infrastructure installation independently. By partnering across City agencies, we will leverage resources that otherwise would not be available for water infrastructure. The \$50 million commitment has the potential to provide 10 million gallons of stormwater storage, which could reduce runoff in Chicago by 250 million gallons each year.

#### **(F) Impact on Public Housing, HUD-Assisted Housing, and Housing for the Homeless**

OBM consulted the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) to determine if public housing residences were impacted by the storm. CHA reported that housing units within Altgeld Gardens, located at 976 E. 132<sup>nd</sup> Place on the city’s south side, experienced basement flooding. Electrical services were impacted after electrical and security camera equipment was damaged. CHA estimates that approximately 150 households were affected and confirms that insurance claims were filed for reimbursement for this damage. According to data provided by CHA, this is the only public housing unit in the Chicago area that was affected by the storms on April 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>. The City

will continue to work with CHA to determine if any privately owned properties where housing choice voucher holders may reside have been impacted by the storm and have unmet needs.

The Chicago Alliance to End Homelessness, the administrator for Chicago's Continuum of Care, and DFSS have not identified unmet need for emergency shelter or related services as a result of the floods.

#### **(G) Disaster Resistant Housing and Displacement**

Since these are infrastructure sewage activities, disaster resistant housing will not be an issue. The activities proposed in this CDBG-DR Action Plan will not require displacement or relocation of residents. In the event that other activities are funded as a result of a substantial amendment to this CDBG-DR Action Plan, given the nature of the funding, relocations will be funded in accordance with the regulations and limitations set out under the Uniform Relocation Act (URA) and encourage provision of disaster resistant housing.

#### **(H) Management of Program Income**

The activities proposed in the CDBG-DR Action Plan will not result in program income. The City will comply with HUD requirements found in 24 CFR 570.489.

#### **(I) Monitoring Standards and Procedures**

##### ***1. Project Oversight***

DWM will oversee the proposed sewer projects in accordance with the standard operating procedures detailed in the following paragraphs. Sewer projects are planned, designed, and constructed by the Bureau of Engineering Services, Sewer Section, under the supervision of the Assistant Chief Engineer of Sewers. Once a project is selected, a preliminary planning checklist is created to identify possible major conflicts that would affect the project, and an estimated construction year is assigned to the project, and the project is moved to the design group.

The proposed project is then given to the coordinating engineer who is in charge of the sewer design group. Each project is assigned to a project manager, who begins the design process. A preliminary profile of the sewer is done and utility information is requested. The preliminary profile, utility information, and other data are then given to a DWM consulting firm to complete the detailed design of the project. As part of the detailed design, construction plans are created along with specifications and an engineer's estimate of cost. Once the design is complete, the project is advertised for competitive bids.

Once a bidder has been selected and awarded the contract, the supervision of the construction is done by the coordinating engineer who manages the sewer construction group. A resident engineer (RE) is selected from a consultant firm that will be responsible for the day-to-day activities of the contractor. The RE will be assisted by inspectors depending on the size of the project. The inspectors track all work on the project to ensure that it is done per DWM specifications. All work is measured and a pay estimate for completed work is prepared from the



inspector's daily shift reports. The pay estimate is reviewed by a civil engineer in the construction management group before being given to the contracts administrator for processing. The contracts administrator oversees the contract management group which handles payments to vendors.

A civil engineer reviews the estimate and processes further. Any changes to the contract are first generated by the RE and processed through the sewer section and to the Department of Procurement Services for final approval. Once a project is complete, a final inspection is held. Any deficiencies are notes and issued to the contractor to correct. A final as-built drawing is created of the project by the RE and given to the managing engineer. The managing engineer records the as-built drawing into the permanent records that are maintained by DWM.

## ***2. City's Fiscal and Programmatic Monitoring***

Overall resource management for the City is the responsibility of OBM. OBM oversees the administration of all grant funds received by the City. Annually, the Mayor presents, and the City Council approves, the allocation of these resources to departments and programs. Once resources are appropriated for a specific purpose, the designated department is responsible for approving the disbursement of funds and for project monitoring. OBM provides continuing assistance and guidance to City departments in various aspects of grants management and program compliance.

Each department allocates grant resources received in accordance with the approved uses of the funds. Within each department, designated staff is responsible for monitoring compliance with applicable Federal, State, and City regulations. Lead departments are responsible for programmatic reports and must file a copy of these reports in the City's grants library. Department monitoring activities include but are not limited to the following tasks: 1) review of a recipient's capacity to complete the activities identified; 2) loan underwriting to determine eligible and reasonable costs; 3) preconstruction conferences with developers and contractors; 4) on-site construction inspections; 5) verification and certification of initial occupancy (income, assets, rent levels); 6) ongoing review of services provided; 7) financial management; 8) environmental review; 9) compliance with the Davis Bacon Act, Section 3 (review of certified payrolls and on-site visits), and the City's Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women Business Enterprises (WBE) ordinance; and 10) ensuring projects and activities are accessible for all residents.

In the event of contracting with sub-recipient or delegate agencies, 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.

The Department of Finance (Finance) is the City's fiscal agent. Finance's Grant and Project Accounting division (GPAD) provides fiscal and other technical services necessary to support Federal and State grant programs. GPAD prepares all financial reports (i.e., financial statements,

fiscal reports, final and close-out reports) and whenever possible and practical, departments will be given an opportunity to review these reports before they are submitted to the grantor. GPAD prepares fiscal reports based on the fiscal data recorded in the City's financial system. GPAD accountants run reports that detail program expenditures and program revenues for the time period covered by the subject report. GPAD will give lead departments to sufficient notice of any required information and documentation. It will track all requests, review them, and follow-up as necessary with the department to assure timely and complete support.

### ***3. City's Audit Procedures***

Finance's Internal Audit division has developed and implemented a system of preventive and detective internal controls to assist in ensuring that sub-recipients, or delegate agencies, of City funding are in compliance with Federal regulations and contract terms and to assist City departments in determining whether the delegate agencies are fiscally sound. Internal Audit assists operating or funding departments by performing monitoring of delegate agencies in several ways: A-122 voucher audits; A-133 Single Audit Report reviews; and training.

To monitor the delegate agency voucher process, Internal Audit conducts A-122 voucher audits. For selected delegate agency vouchers, Internal Audit requests complete supporting documentation, including invoices, canceled checks (front and back), payroll records, leases, etc. This documentation is audited for compliance with applicable federal, state and city regulations and for compliance with the budget and terms of the delegate agency contract with the City. Should any noncompliant expenditures be found, the agency is required to reimburse the City for these costs. If the delegate agency does not respond to the City's requests, as a last resort, a hold is placed on the future reimbursements of the delegate agency from the City.

As part of the City's subrecipient monitoring policy, Internal Audit reviews all delegate agency OMB Circular A-133 reports pursuant to the requirements of the Circular. If any problems are noted with the audit report, Internal Audit will request the agency have its audit firm correct the problems. Internal Audit may request management decisions from the departments regarding findings identified in the A-133 reports. In addition, if any problems or concerns are noted as a result of performing agreed-upon procedures, Internal Audit requests of the delegate agency a plan for resolving the issues.

In addition to the Finance, OBM, and departments' project oversight, the following citywide monitoring standards and procedures will apply to the projects proposed by the City.

### ***4. Other City Monitoring Practices***

#### **Minority Business Enterprise and Women Business Enterprise**

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. To be certified, a potential applicant will undergo a thorough review of operations, financial documentation, and work references. Certification is for one year and must be renewed annually through a re-certification application. 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 certified directory enables prospective grantees to contact, request bids, and contract with certified MBEs and WBEs.

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. Construction monitoring meetings are held with all developers and general contractors. City staff discusses 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 contracts and/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.

### Section 3

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 persons. 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.

## **(J) Procedures to Detect and Prevent Fraud, Abuse, and Mismanagement**

The City's monitoring standards and procedures described above ensure that the proposed activities will be conducted in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations. Further oversight is provided by the City's Board of Ethics (Ethics) and Office of the Inspector General (OIG). These bodies separately and independently monitor the activities of City employees and departments to ensure that employees act in accordance with established and codified ethical standards and do not engage in corruption, fraud, or misconduct.

Ethics administers and enforces the Governmental Ethics Ordinance (Chapters 2-156 of the Municipal Code of Chicago; a copy can be found on the [city's website](#)). This Ordinance provides guidance and regulates the conduct of city employees, elected and appointed officials, and all those who interact with City agencies and personnel, including vendors and lobbyists. The Ordinance includes requirements of financial disclosure and campaign financing limitations. City of Chicago staff must undergo an annual training on the Ethics Ordinance and are required to report any suspected fraud, waste, or abuse to OIG.

OIG is an independent, nonpartisan oversight agency whose mission is to promote economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity in the administration of programs and operations of City government. OIG conducts administrative and criminal investigations; audits of City programs and operations; and reviews of City programs, operations, and policies. From these activities, OIG issues reports of findings and recommendations that ensure City officials, employees, and vendors are held accountable for the provision of efficient, cost effective, government operations. OIG further seeks to prevent, detect, identify, expose, and eliminate waste, inefficiency, misconduct, fraud, corruption, and abuse of public authority and resources.

## **(K) Prevention of Duplication of Benefits**

As provided by the Stafford Act, duplication of benefits is prohibited in accordance with HUD Federal Register 5696-N-01/5696-N-07. OBM will continuously monitor to ensure compliance with this requirement. FEMA, National Flood Insurance Program, private insurers, the Army Corp of Engineers, SBA, and other agencies will be contacted and data sharing agreements put into place to ensure that there is no duplication of benefits occurring with the various programs.

## **(L) Capacity**

The City receives over \$1.4 billion in Federal, State, and private grant funds and has been substantially in compliance with its funding, expenditure, project completion, and reporting obligations. OBM has been charged with the responsibility of overseeing the administration of these funds and DWM will carry out the activities as identified in the plan. OBM currently administers other HUD entitlement funds awarded to the City and oversees, in partnership with OEMC, the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI). UASI program funds address the unique planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density

urban areas, and assists them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism.

## **SECTION II: LOCATION, MITIGATION MEASURES, AND USE OF URGENT NEED**

### **(A) Presidentially-declared County**

All activities will be located in the city of Chicago, including the portions of Cook and DuPage counties located within this jurisdiction. On May 10, 2013, Cook County, which includes the City of Chicago, was one of eleven Illinois counties declared a disaster area by President Barack Obama.

### **(B) Mitigation Measures**

To best manage large volumes of rain, the City realizes the importance of integrating mitigating green measures into local infrastructure designs and overall stormwater management. One inch of rain citywide generates approximately 4 billion gallons of stormwater. Some of the stormwater that falls in neighborhoods soaks into the ground, while most flows into the city's sewer system. Today, approximately 60% of Chicago's land area is either paved or covered with buildings. These surfaces do not allow rainwater to infiltrate into the ground as most are designed to drain stormwater away as fast as possible. Using a green stormwater infrastructure approach means designing the built environment to capture rainfall and storing it for use or letting it filter back into the ground, replenishing vegetation and groundwater supplies. The goal is to keep water out of Chicago's overtaxed sewer system.

Green stormwater infrastructure strategies provide benefits beyond just managing rainfall and runoff. These benefits include environmental, economic, and social improvements, such as cooling and cleansing the air, reducing asthma and heat-related illnesses, decreasing water loss in the region, lowering heating and cooling energy costs, and creating jobs. Conventional grey stormwater infrastructure, such as sewers, wastewater treatment plants, and underground storage systems, addresses the symptoms of stormwater runoff. Instead, green stormwater infrastructure focuses on the root problem, which is the imperviousness caused by land development. This approach views stormwater as a resource in that it is better to prevent pollution than to treat it.

### **(C) Use of Urgent Need**

The City will not be using the Urgent Need national objective in carrying out the proposed activities. The proposed activities will target low- and moderate-income beneficiaries.

## **SECTION III: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, ACCESSIBILITY, AND AMENDMENTS**

### **(A) Public Comment**

The draft CDGB-DR Action Plan included sufficient information to allow for the public to comment on the proposed use of funds. The City's Citizen Participation Plan adopted by the City for the 2009-2014 Consolidated Plan is the public process utilized to ensure public participation. The City modified the public comment period from 30 days to 7 days based federal guidance and regulations. The OBM solicited feedback from key stakeholders during the development of this CDGB-DR Action Plan. In addition, OBM engaged City Council during the annual budget process which included reference to the anticipated funding allocation of \$4.3 million in the 2014 Action Plan, the fifth and final year of the 2009-2014 Consolidated Plan.

This CDGB-DR Action Plan was available for review and public comment for seven days, as required by HUD, on OBM's City webpage at [www.cityofchicago.org/budget](http://www.cityofchicago.org/budget) from March 14 – March 21, 2014. Email comments were to be directed to [Budget604@cityofchicago.org](mailto:Budget604@cityofchicago.org) and written correspondence to the attention of Alessandra Budnik at the Office of Budget and Management, City Hall, 121 N. LaSalle Street, Room 604, Chicago, IL 60602.

No public comments were received during the public comment period.

Residents will have ongoing access to OBM's website to review amendments to the CDBG-DR Action Plan, if applicable, and other information regarding the City's CDBG-DR grant, and to provide citizen comments.

### **(B) Accessibility**

The City provided resources to individuals with disabilities and non-English speaking persons to access the CDBG-DR Action Plan. The Talking Book Center of the Harold Washington Library Center provides free library services to Chicago residents of all ages who cannot read standard print comfortably due to visual or physical limitations. Private computer workstations with special equipment and software designed for low or no vision are available to use the Internet, read printed material and more. Also, each Chicago Public Library location has two ADA computer workstations and adaptive technologies including JAWS screen readers, magnifiers and videophone to meet the needs of individuals requiring special assistance. Similar adaptive technologies are available at the Mayor's Office of People with Disabilities (MOPD) and the Chicago Senior Centers. Requests for special assistance for non-English speaking persons are directed to the attention of Alessandra Budnik at 312-744-6670 in OBM's office.

All these resources are and will continue to be made available to assist residents any substantial amendments or revisions, if needed, to the CDBG-DR Action Plan in the future.

### **(C) Substantial Amendment**

Amendments to the CDBG-DR Action Plan will be required if proposed activities are added or deleted from the original CDBG-DR Action Plan, if there is a change to the targeted beneficiary,

if funding allocations between project categories increase 20% or more, or if HUD determines that a change is significant and requires public comment. All substantial amendments will be posted for public review and comment in accordance with the timeline referenced above.

#### **SECTION IV: DEADLINES AND PROJECT TRACKING**

Each project is scheduled to start in 2014, and all funds will be expended within two years of obligation, as required by HUD. The City will expend 100 % of funds in areas most impacted and distressed by the 2013 storms.

The City will follow provisions of 24 CFR 570.489(b) that permits the City to reimburse itself for otherwise allowable costs incurred by itself or its recipients, sub-grantees, or sub-recipients (including public housing authorities) on or after the incident date of the covered disaster. Section 24 CFR 570.200 (h)(2)(i) will not apply to the extent that it requires pre-agreement activities to be included in a consolidated plan. All the pre-agreement costs such as engineering, planning, administration, and program delivery are exempt from the environmental process in accordance with 24 CFR 58.34.

The City will track project activity using the DRGR System. The DRGR system was developed by HUD and is used as a reporting tool to review activities of CDBG-DR recipients. As required by HUD, the City will create activities for each proposed project to monitor the timeliness of the activities and to ensure that performance outcomes and expenditures are consistent with those reported in the CDBG-DR Action Plan.

As the City continues its needs assessment and disaster recovery efforts progress, the City will request further obligation of funds or changes to proposed activities through substantial amendment(s) to this CDBG-DR Action Plan, per HUD requirements.

## **APPENDICES**

### **1. FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Report**

*See Attachment*



## II. Preliminary Damage Assessment Report

### **Illinois - Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding FEMA-4116-DR**

#### ***Declared May 10, 2013***

On May 8, 2013, Governor Pat Quinn requested a major disaster declaration due to severe storms, straight-line winds, and flooding during the period of April 16 to May 5, 2013. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance for 11 counties and Hazard Mitigation statewide. Beginning on April 29, 2013, and continuing, joint federal, state, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested counties and are summarized below. PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.<sup>1</sup>

On May 10, 2013, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Illinois. This declaration made Individual Assistance requested by the Governor available to affected individuals and households in Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Fulton, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle, McHenry, and Will Counties. This declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures statewide.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster**

##### **Individual Assistance**

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:<sup>3</sup> 3,517
  - Destroyed - 41
  - Major Damage - 761
  - Minor Damage - 1,528
  - Affected - 1,187
  
- Percentage of insured residences:<sup>4</sup> 29%
- Percentage of low income households:<sup>5</sup> 10.7%
- Percentage of elderly households:<sup>6</sup> 12.7%
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: \$23,756,760

##### **Public Assistance - (*Not requested*)**

- Primary Impact: -

- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: -
- Statewide per capita impact:<sup>7</sup> -
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:<sup>8</sup> \$1.37
- Countywide per capita impact: -
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:<sup>9</sup> \$3.45

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<sup>1</sup> The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and resulting needs of individuals, businesses, public sector, and community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor’s request for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and by the President in determining a response to the Governor’s request (44 CFR § 206.33).

<sup>2</sup> When a Governor’s request for major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act) is under review, a number of primary factors are considered to determine whether assistance is warranted. These factors are outlined in FEMA’s regulations (44 CFR § 206.48). The President has ultimate discretion and decision making authority to declare major disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5170 and § 5191).

<sup>3</sup> Degree of damage to impacted residences:

- Destroyed – total loss of structure, structure is not economically feasible to repair, or complete failure to major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls/foundation, walls or roof);
- Major Damage – substantial failure to structural elements of residence (e.g., walls, floors, foundation), or damage that will take more than 30 days to repair;
- Minor Damage – home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
- Affected – some damage to the structure and contents, but still habitable.

<sup>4</sup> By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

<sup>5</sup> Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

<sup>7</sup> Based on State population in the 2010 Census.

<sup>8</sup> Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY13, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2012.

<sup>9</sup> Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY13, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2012.

## **2. Demographic Information of Affected Community Areas**

*See Attachment*

## Appendix 2: Demographic Information of Affected Community Areas (by Census Tract)

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)

<b>Census Tract: 490900</b>									
Community Areas	Total Population	Average Income	Black	Hispanic	Asian	White	Age 65+	Labor Force	Employed
Riverdale	6,820	\$14,000	97.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	53.9%	65.4%
Pullman	7,262	\$42,000	84.4%	7.6%	0.5%	7.2%	15.1%	64.7%	77.2%
Roseland	45,285	\$41,000	96.2%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	17.0%	49.8%	79.6%
West Pullman	30,771	\$39,000	93.5%	4.5%	0.0%	1.3%	13.0%	54.0%	80.8%
Total	90,138	\$34,000							

<b>Census Tract: 510100</b>									
Community Areas	Total Population	Average Income	Black	Hispanic	Asian	White	Age 65+	Labor Force	Employed
Hegewisch	10,202	\$49,000	9.1%	50.9%	0.2%	39.1%	14.0%	57.5%	90.4%
South Deering	16,445	\$36,000	60.9%	31.6%	0.3%	5.4%	12.3%	54.8%	83.7%
East Side	23,483	\$42,000	2.7%	79.1%	0.4%	17.4%	10.6%	61.1%	87.8%
South Chicago	29,458	\$28,000	72.0%	23.6%	0.3%	3.1%	13.0%	54.2%	80.1%
Calumet Heights	14,382	\$55,000	93.8%	4.2%	0.1%	1.4%	23.1%	54.9%	80.0%
Pullman	7,262	\$42,000	84.4%	7.6%	0.5%	7.2%	15.1%	64.7%	77.2%
Total	74,585	\$42,000							

## Appendix 2 (cont'd): Demographic Information of Affected Community Areas (by Census Tract)

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)

<b>Census Tract: 530500</b>									
Community Areas	Total Population	Average Income	Black	Hispanic	Asian	White	Age 65+	Labor Force	Employed
West Pullman	30,771	\$39,000	93.5%	4.5%	0.0%	1.3%	13.0%	54.0%	80.8%
Morgan Park	22,701	\$59,000	63.9%	2.3%	0.5%	31.7%	16.4%	62.5%	84.9%
Beverly	21,226	\$90,000	34.7%	5.1%	0.3%	58.2%	13.1%	68.0%	92.0%
Washington Heights	26,021	\$43,000	97.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	20.8%	55.9%	79.2%
Roseland	45,285	\$41,000	96.2%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	17.0%	49.8%	79.6%
Total	115,233	\$54,400							

Community	Total Population	Median Income	Black	Hispanic	Asian	White	Age 65+	Labor Force	Employed
Albany Park	53,897	\$47,865	4.1%	53.1%	12.6%	29.8%	7.2%	72.4%	90.0%

### **3. SBA Approved Damage Claims (Business and Home)**

*See Attachment*

**Appendix 3****SBA Approved Damage Claims (Business and Home)**

60617	# of Applications	Total \$ Inspected	Total \$ Approved
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**Business***Real Property and Contents Inspected*

< \$12,000	9	\$12,363.00	\$12,363.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	2	\$34,479.00	\$34,479.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	4	\$151,382.00	\$31,020.00
\$65,000 to \$150,000	1	\$127,370.00	\$127,370.00
> \$150,000	0		

		SUM	\$205,232.00
--	--	-----	--------------

**Home***Real Property Inspected*

< \$12,000	166	\$290,773.00	\$209,431.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	73	\$1,382,043.00	\$762,667.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	8	\$331,398.00	\$223,241.00
\$65,000 to \$150,000	1	\$65,561.00	\$65,561.00
> \$150,000	0		

		SUM	\$1,260,900.00
--	--	-----	----------------

**60623**

# of Applications

Total \$ Inspected

Total \$ Approved

**Business***Real Property and Contents Inspected*

< \$12,000	4	\$9,288.00	\$4,225.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	2	\$42,125.00	\$15,500.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	0		
\$65,000 to \$150,000	1	\$120,517.00	\$0.00
> \$150,000	1	\$216,416.00	\$0.00

		SUM	\$19,725.00
--	--	-----	-------------

**Home***Real Property Inspected*

< \$12,000	47	\$42,870.00	\$40,753.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	9	\$174,826.00	\$71,636.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	2	\$65,412.00	\$31,341.00
\$65,000 to \$150,000	0		
> \$150,000	0		

		SUM	\$143,730.00
--	--	-----	--------------

**60624**

# of Applications

Total \$ Inspected

Total \$ Approved

**Business***Real Property and Contents Inspected*

< \$12,000	8	\$0.00	\$0.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	1	\$21,856.00	\$0.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	0		
\$65,000 to \$150,000	0		
> \$150,000	0		

		SUM	\$0.00
--	--	-----	--------

**Home***Real Property Inspected*

< \$12,000	82	\$54,203.00	\$15,780.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	4	\$76,785.00	\$57,377.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	4	\$211,737.00	\$56,875.00
\$65,000 to \$150,000	0		
> \$150,000	0		

		SUM	\$130,032.00
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**60628**

# of Applications

Total \$ Inspected

Total \$ Approved

<b>Business</b>			
<i>Real Property and Contents Inspected</i>			
< \$12,000	28	\$60,134.00	\$32,711.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	8	\$159,283.00	\$98,877.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	1	\$57,616.00	\$0.00
\$65,000 to \$150,000	0		
> \$150,000	2	\$477,598.00	\$321,693.00
SUM			\$453,281.00

<b>Home</b>			
<i>Real Property Inspected</i>			
< \$12,000	338	\$398,708.00	\$240,575.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	104	\$1,986,361.00	\$1,105,848.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	21	\$761,146.00	\$284,755.00
\$65,000 to \$150,000	0		
> \$150,000	0		
SUM			\$1,631,178.00

<b>60633</b>	<b># of Applications</b>	<b>Total \$ Inspected</b>	<b>Total \$ Approved</b>
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<b>Home</b>			
<i>Real Property Inspected</i>			
< \$12,000	17	\$41,619.00	\$20,183.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	8	\$151,960.00	\$73,999.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	1	\$35,883.00	\$35,883.00
\$65,000 to \$150,000	0		
> \$150,000	0		
SUM			\$130,065.00

<b>60644</b>	<b># of Applications</b>	<b>Total \$ Inspected</b>	<b>Total \$ Approved</b>
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<b>Business</b>			
<i>Real Property and Contents Inspected</i>			
< \$12,000	8	\$11,245.00	\$6,570.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	3	\$56,252.00	\$0.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	1	\$60,092.00	\$60,092.00
\$65,000 to \$150,000	0		
> \$150,000	0		
SUM			\$66,662.00

<b>Home</b>			
<i>Real Property Inspected</i>			
< \$12,000	114	\$84,310.00	\$53,509.00
\$12,000 to \$29,999	16	\$344,027.00	\$137,987.00
\$30,000 to \$64,999	3	\$132,159.00	\$97,559.00
\$65,000 to \$150,000	1	\$68,445.00	\$68,445.00
> \$150,000	0		
SUM			\$357,500.00

<b>Total Business</b>	<b>\$744,900.00</b>
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<b>Total Home</b>	<b>\$3,653,405.00</b>
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United States Small Business Administration (SBA) RPT-13015 Last modified: 04/01/2014

Database: Reporting

NOTE: This Information is for use by SBA and its disaster assistance partners only.

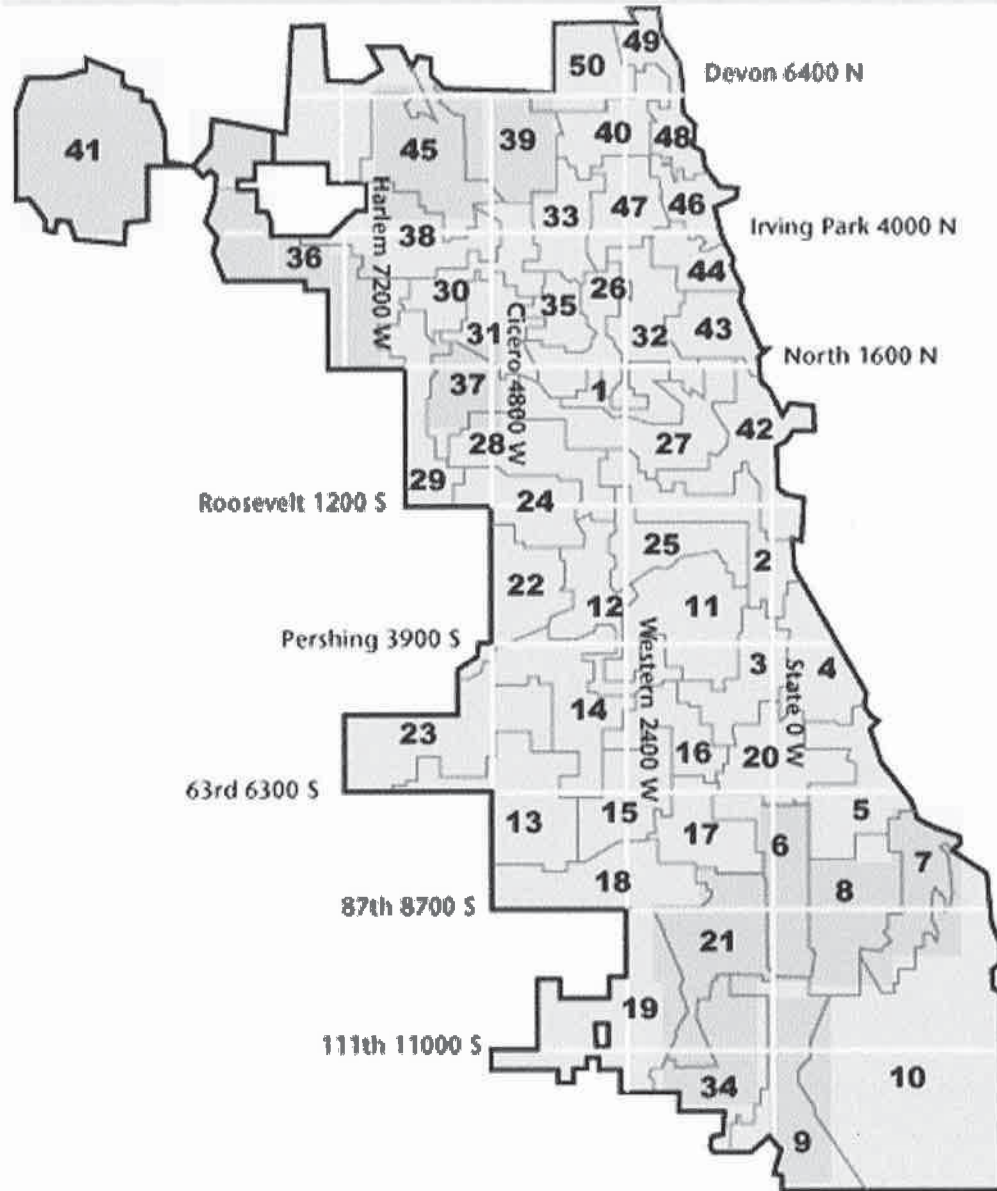
It is not to be distributed by any party other than SBA.



**4. Map of community areas most impacted by April floods**

*See Attachment*

Top Wards – Water in Basement Reports – Flood Event, April, 2013



## **5. HUD CDBG-DR Certifications**

*See Attachment*

## Certifications

### Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)

Each State or Unit of General Local Government (UGLG) receiving a direct allocation under CDBG-DR must make the following certifications with its Action Plan:

A. The grantee certifies that it will affirmatively further fair housing, which means that it will conduct an analysis to identify impediments to fair housing choice within its jurisdiction and take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions in this regard (see 24 CFR 570.487(b)(2) and 570.601(a)(2)). In addition, the grantee certifies that agreements with subrecipients will meet all civil rights related requirements pursuant to 24 CFR 570.503(b)(5).

B. The grantee certifies that it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG program.

C. The grantee certifies its compliance with restrictions on lobbying required by 24 CFR part 87, together with disclosure forms, if required by part 87.

D. The grantee certifies that the Action Plan for Disaster Recovery is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and that the grantee, and any entity or entities designated by the grantee, possess(es) the legal authority to carry out the program for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations and this Notice.

E. The grantee certifies that activities to be administered with funds under this Notice are consistent with its Action Plan.

F. The grantee certifies that it will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the URA, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24, except where waivers or alternative requirements are provided for in this Notice.

G. The grantee certifies that it will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 135.

H. The grantee certifies that it is following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105 or 91.115, as applicable (except as provided for in notices providing waivers and alternative requirements for this grant). Also, each UGLG receiving assistance from a State grantee must follow a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 570.486 (except as provided for in notices providing waivers and alternative requirements for this grant).

I. The grantee certifies that it is complying with each of the following criteria:

(1) Funds will be used solely for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization in the most impacted and

distressed areas for which the President declared a major disaster in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, pursuant to the Stafford Act.

(2) With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG-DR funds, the Action Plan has been developed so as to give the maximum feasible priority to activities that will benefit low- and moderate-income families.

(3) The aggregate use of CDBG-DR funds shall principally benefit low- and moderate-income families in a manner that ensures that at least 50 percent of the grant amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons.

(4) The grantee will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG-DR grant funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low- and moderate-income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements, unless: (a) disaster recovery grant funds are used to pay the proportion of such fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of such public improvements that are financed from revenue sources other than under this title; or (b) for purposes of assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of moderate income, the grantee certifies to the Secretary that it lacks sufficient CDBG funds (in any form) to comply with the requirements of clause (a).

J. The grantee certifies that it (and any subrecipient or recipient)) will conduct and carry out the grant in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601–3619) and implementing regulations.

K. The grantee certifies that it has adopted and is enforcing the following policies. In addition, States receiving a direct award must certify that they will require UGLGs that receive grant funds to certify that they have adopted and are enforcing:

(1) A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in nonviolent civil rights demonstrations; and

(2) A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location that is the subject of such nonviolent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

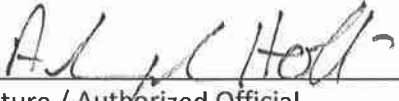
L. Each State or UGLG receiving a direct award under this Notice certifies that it (and any subrecipient or recipient ) has the capacity to carry out disaster recovery activities in a timely manner; or the State or UGLG will develop a plan to increase capacity where such capacity is lacking.

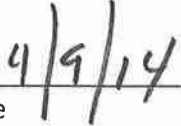
M. The grantee will not use grant funds for any activity in an area delineated as a special flood hazard area or equivalent in FEMA's most recent and current data source unless it also ensures that the action is designed or modified to minimize harm to or within the floodplain in accordance with Executive Order 11988 and 24 CFR part 55. The relevant data source for this provision is the latest issued FEMA data or guidance, which includes advisory data (such as Advisory Base Flood Elevations) or preliminary and final Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

N. The grantee certifies that its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, J, K, and R.

O. The grantee certifies that it will comply with applicable laws.

P. The grantee certifies that it has reviewed the requirements of this Notice and requirements of Public Law 113-2 applicable to funds allocated by this Notice, and that it has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Stafford Act, to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature / Authorized Official

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Budget Director  
Title

**6. Application for Federal Assistance Form SF424**

*See Attachment*



# SF 424

## SF 424

Date Submitted 3/ 23/ 14	Applicant Identifier <b>B13MS170001</b>	<b>Type of Submission</b>	
Date Received by state N/A	State Identifier N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Application</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Pre-application N/A</b>
Date Received by HUD 3/23/14	Federal Identifier N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Construction</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Construction</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Non Construction</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Non Construction</b>
<b>Applicant Information</b>			
Jurisdiction <b>City of Chicago</b>		UOG Code <b>171296-00001</b>	
<b>121 North LaSalle Street</b>		Organizational DUNS <b>942439068</b>	
<b>Room 604</b>		Organizational Unit <b>N/A</b>	
<b>Chicago</b>	<b>Illinois</b>	Department <b>Office of Budget and Management</b>	
<b>60602</b>	<b>U.S.A.</b>	Division <b>N/A</b>	
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		County <b>Cook</b>	
<b>36-6005820</b>		Program Start Date <b>January 1, 2014</b>	
Applicant Type:		Specify Other Type if necessary:	
Local Government: <b>City</b>		Specify Other Type <b>N/A</b>	
<b>Program Funding</b>		<b>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>	
<b>Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)</b>		<b>14.218 Entitlement Grant</b>	
CDBG-DR Project Titles:		Description of Areas Affected by CDBG-DR Project(s):	
<b>Infrastructure Recovery</b>		<b>Low/Moderate Income Census Tracts</b>	
CDBG-DR Grant Amount	Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
<b>\$4,300,000</b>	<b>N/A</b>		
Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		Additional State Funds Leveraged	
<b>N/A</b>		<b>N/A</b>	
Locally Leveraged Funds		Grantee Funds Leveraged	
<b>\$25,000,000 est.</b>		<b>N/A</b>	
Anticipated Program Income <b>N/A</b>		(Reallocation) <b>N/A</b>	
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-DR based Project(s) <b>\$25,000,000 est.</b>			
Person to be contacted regarding this application			
First Name <b>Alexandra</b>	Middle Initial	Last Name <b>Holt</b>	
Title <b>Budget Director</b>	Phone <b>(312) 744-6670</b>	Fax <b>(312) 744-6599</b>	
Email <b>Alexandra.Holt@ex.cityofchicago.org</b>	Grantee Website <b>www.cityofchicago.org</b>	Other Contact <b>Arlene Ortiz-Cruz</b>	
Signature of Authorized Representative		Date Signed	
		<b>3/24/14</b>	



## **7. Map of Planned CDBG-DR Funded Projects**

*See Attachment*

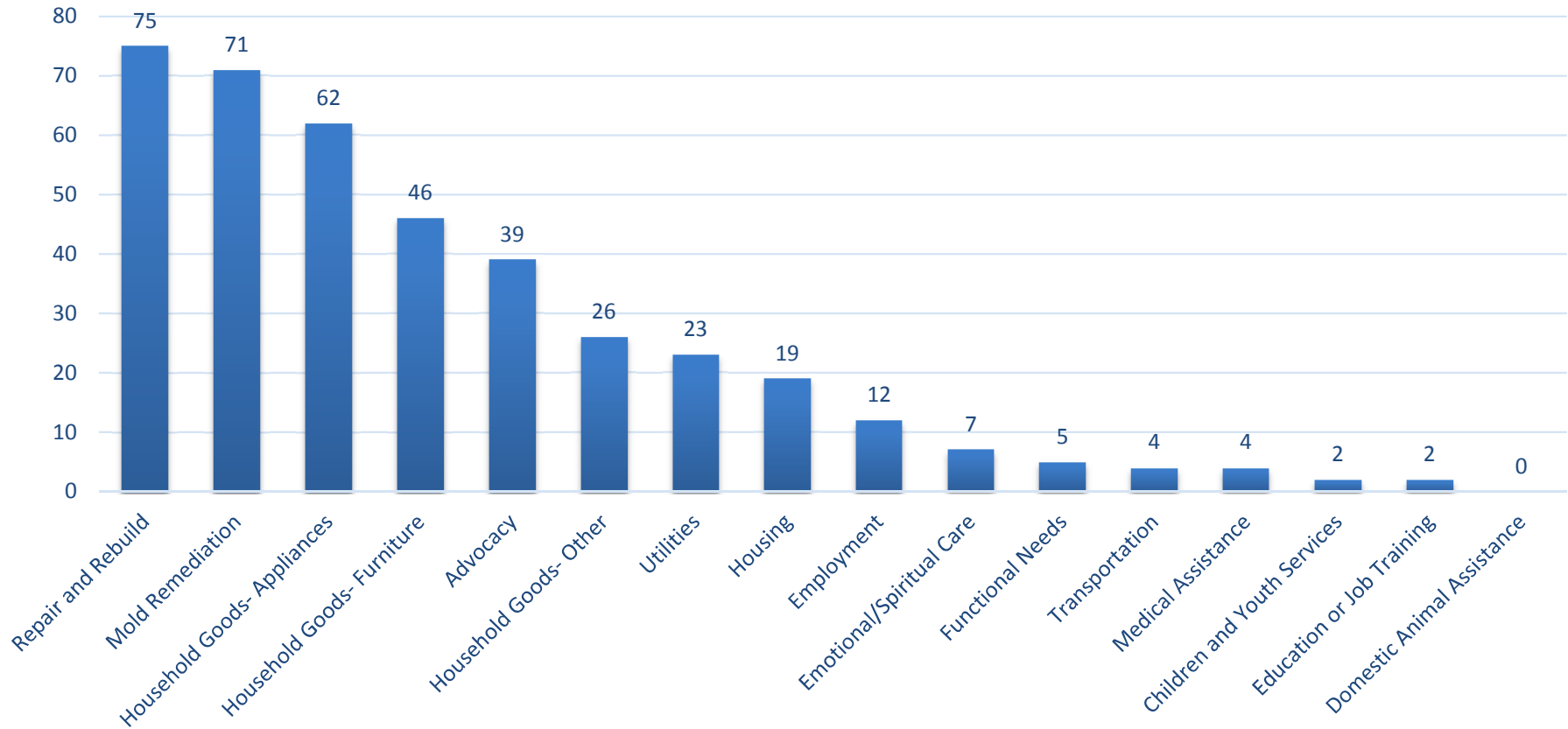
## **8. Individual/Homeowner Unmet Needs**

*See Attachment*

# Current Identified Unmet Needs

As of 11/11/13 - Data pulled from CAN

\*This list excludes clothing and food



## Identified Households with Mold Remediation Assistance Need

As of 11/11/13 - Data pulled from CAN

Number of households in zip code with vulnerability factors

	Total Mold Cases	Household at or Below Poverty Guidelines	Member of Household Has a Disability	Head of Household is 65 or Over	Single Parent Household	Household Includes Children Under Age 3	At Least One Identified Vulnerability	No Identified Vulnerabilities
<b>American Red Cross Greater Chicago Region</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>COOK</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8</b>
CHICAGO	71	42	30	14	19	11	63	8
60609	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
60612	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
60617	5	3	2	1	0	0	4	1
60619	12	8	4	4	3	2	12	0
60620	6	6	3	0	2	2	6	0
60623	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
60624	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
60628	13	6	5	4	6	2	11	2
60629	4	4	1	0	1	0	4	0
60632	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
60633	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
60636	5	4	3	0	2	2	5	0
60637	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
60643	11	4	5	4	3	0	9	2
60644	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	0
60649	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
60652	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8</b>

## Top 3 Identified Needs

As of 11/11/13 - Data pulled from CAN

\*This list excludes mold remediation

Number of households in each zip code				
	Total Open Cases	Repair and Rebuild	Household Goods- Appliances	Household Goods- Furniture
American Red Cross Greater Chicago Region	101	75	62	46
<b>COOK</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>46</b>
CHICAGO	101	75	62	46
60609	3	3	2	2
60612	1	1	0	0
60617	5	5	4	1
60619	14	11	8	6
60620	9	6	5	7
60623	1	1	0	1
60624	4	1	1	3
60628	17	12	13	9
60629	5	3	2	2
60632	1	1	1	1
60633	2	0	1	2
60636	8	7	6	1
60637	2	2	2	0
60639	1	0	1	1
60643	12	11	9	5
60644	3	3	2	1
60649	2	1	0	1
60651	3	1	0	0
60652	7	5	5	3
60656	1	1	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>46</b>

# Verified Households Requiring Mold Remediation Assistance in Chicago

As of 11/11/13 - Data pulled from CAN

	Total Mold Cases	Number of households in each zip code			
		VERIFIED: Professional Assistance	VERIFIED: Tear Out Needed	VERIFIED: No Tear Out Needed	NOT YET VERIFIED
<b>American Red Cross Greater Chicago Region</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>COOK</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>
CHICAGO	71	12	36	7	16
60609	1	0	0	0	1
60612	1	0	0	0	1
60617	5	0	3	0	2
60619	12	2	4	2	4
60620	6	1	4	0	1
60623	1	0	0	0	1
60624	2	0	0	1	1
60628	13	2	7	2	2
60629	4	0	4	0	0
60632	1	0	0	1	0
60633	1	0	0	0	1
60636	5	1	2	0	2
60637	1	1	0	0	0
60643	11	3	8	0	0
60644	2	0	1	1	0
60649	1	1	0	0	0
60652	4	1	3	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>

## Households Requiring Mold Remediation Assistance in Chicago with Vulnerabilities Verified: Professional Assistance

As of 11/11/13 - Data pulled from CAN

Number of households in each zip code

	Total Mold Cases	Household at or Below Poverty Guidelines	Household Member has a Disability	Head of Household is 65 or Over	Single Parent Household	Household Includes Children Under Age 3	At Least One Identified Vulnerability	No Identified Vulnerabilities
American Red Cross Greater Chicago Region	12	5	5	4	3	2	9	3
COOK	12	5	5	4	3	2	9	3
CHICAGO	12	5	5	4	3	2	9	3
60619	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
60620	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
60628	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	0
60636	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
60637	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
60643	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
60649	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
60652	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	12	5	5	4	3	2	9	3

## Households Requiring Mold Remediation Assistance in Chicago with Vulnerabilities Verified: Tear Out Needed

As of 11/11/13 - Data pulled from CAN

	Total Mold Cases	Number of households in each zip code						At Least One Identified Vulnerability	No Identified Vulnerabilities
		Household at or Below Poverty Guidelines	Household Member has a Disability	Head of Household is 65 or Over	Single Parent Household	Household Includes Children Under Age 3			
<b>American Red Cross Greater Chicago Region</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>COOK</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	
CHICAGO	36	24	16	4	11	4	34	2	
60617	3	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	
60619	4	3	2	1	1	2	4	0	
60620	4	4	2	0	0	1	4	0	
60628	7	4	2	0	5	0	6	1	
60629	4	4	1	0	1	0	4	0	
60636	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	
60643	8	4	4	3	3	0	8	0	
60644	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
60652	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	



## Households Requiring Mold Remediation Assistance in Chicago with Vulnerabilites Verified: No Tear Out Needed

As of 11/11/13 - Data pulled from CAN

Number of households in each zip code

	Total Mold Cases	Household at or Below Poverty Guidelines	Household Member has a Disability	Head of Household is 65 or Over	Single Parent Household	Household Includes Children Under Age 3	At Least One Identified Vulnerability	No Identified Vulnerabilities
American Red Cross Greater Chicago Region	7	5	4	2	1	2	7	0
COOK	7	5	4	2	1	2	7	0
CHICAGO	7	5	4	2	1	2	7	0
60619	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
60624	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
60628	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0
60632	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
60644	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Grand Total	7	5	4	2	1	2	7	0

# Households with Identified Repair Need in Chicago

As of 11/11/13 - Data pulled from CAN

	Total Repair Need Cases	Number of households in each zip code									
		Chimney	Doors/ Windows	Electrical	Exterior	Floors/ Flooring	Foundation	Roof	Sewage/ Water Line	Walls/ Ceilings	Other
American Red Cross											
Greater Chicago Region	75		6	6		24	11	20	1	45	11
<b>COOK</b>	<b>75</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>
CHICAGO	75		6	6		24	11	20	1	45	11
60609	3		1	1		2		2			
60612	1							1			
60617	5		1	1		2	1	1		3	
60619	11			1		2		1		5	1
60620	6			1		2	2	2		4	
60623	1									1	
60624	1										
60628	12					1	3	3	1	8	2
60629	3					1	1			3	1
60632	1										
60636	7			1		2	1	2		3	2
60637	2		1			1	1	2		1	
60643	11		1	1		5	2	3		10	3
60644	3							1		1	1
60649	1		1			1		1		1	
60651	1					1				1	
60652	5					3				3	1
60656	1		1			1		1		1	
Grand Total	75		6	6		24	11	20	1	45	11

## Households in Greater Chicago with Furnace Needs by Vulnerability

As of 11/11/13 - Data pulled from CAN

	Total Furnace Cases	Number of households in zip code with vulnerability factors						
		Household at or Below Poverty Guidelines	Household Member has a Disability	Head of Household is 65 or Over	Single Parent Household	Household Includes Children Under Age 3	At Least One Identified Vulnerability	No Identified Vulnerabilities
<b>American Red Cross Greater Chicago Region</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>COOK</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>
CHICAGO	31	19	12	4	10	3	25	6
60609	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
60617	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
60619	4	3	3	0	1	1	4	0
60620	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	0
60628	4	2	2	1	1	0	3	1
60629	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
60632	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
60636	5	4	3	0	4	1	5	0
60637	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
60643	5	2	2	2	1	0	4	1
60652	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>

# Households in Greater Chicago with Water Heater Needs by Vulnerability

As of 11/11/13 - Data pulled from CAN

Number of households in zip code with vulnerability factors

	Total Water Heater Cases	Household at or Below Poverty Guidelines	Household Member has a Disability	Head of Household is 65 or Over	Single Parent Household	Household Includes Children Under Age 3	At Least One Identified Vulnerability	No Identified Vulnerabilities
<b>American Red Cross Greater Chicago Region</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>COOK</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>
CHICAGO	17	9	8	2	7	2	16	1
60617	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
60619	3	2	1	0	1	1	3	0
60628	4	1	3	2	2	1	4	0
60636	3	1	2	0	1	0	3	0
60643	4	2	2	0	2	0	3	1
60652	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>