

City of Chicago

2023 Draft Action Plan

Office of Budget and Management

Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
AP-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	2
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies – 91.200(b).....	6
AP-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l).....	7
AP-12 Participation – 91.105, 91.200(c)	21
Expected Resources	24
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)	24
Annual Goals and Objectives	28
Projects	36
AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)	36
AP-38 Project Summary	38
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f).....	39
Affordable Housing	41
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)	41
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h).....	42
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i).....	45
AP-70 HOPWA Goals– 91.220 (l)(3)	53
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)	54
Program Specific Requirements.....	64
BUDGET	69

Executive Summary

AP-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The City of Chicago (City) receives an annual formula allocation of grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). To receive the funds, the City is required to develop a five-year Consolidated Plan that identifies community development priorities and multi-year goals through an assessment of affordable housing and economic development needs, an analysis of housing and economic market conditions, and available resources. The Consolidated Plan is carried out through Annual Action Plans which summarize the specific actions, activities, and financial resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and goals identified in the Consolidated Plan. The four grant programs guided by these regulations are:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): CDBG funds are used to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities primarily for low- and moderate-income persons.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME): HOME funds are used for a wide range of activities including acquiring, developing, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership.

HOME Investment Partnership (HOME-CV): HOME-CV funds provide housing, services, and shelter to individuals experiencing homeless and other vulnerable populations.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG): ESG funds are used to engage persons and families experiencing homelessness; improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for persons experiencing homelessness; help operate shelters; provide essential services to shelter residents; rapidly re-house persons and families experiencing homelessness; and prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA): HOPWA funds provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

The 2023 Action Plan represents the third year of the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, approved by HUD in 2020, and proposes programs and services anticipated to be funded during the City's 2023 fiscal year, January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023.

2. Summarize the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

The City of Chicago is required to use HUD's Performance Outcome Measurement System (POMS). The POMS was developed to enable HUD to collect and aggregate standardized performance data on entitlement-funded activities from all entitlement grantees nationwide for use in reporting to Congress on the effectiveness of formula entitlement programs in meeting HUD's strategic objectives.

The 2023 Action Plan outlines the various activities the City proposes to carry out to achieve the federal program objectives required by HUD: provide decent housing; establish and maintain a suitable living environment; and expand economic opportunities. These objectives are combined with three performance outcome categories: availability/accessibility; affordability; and sustainability. The City will undertake the following activities in 2023 to achieve these objectives and outcomes:

Provide Decent Housing

The City will promote affordable housing for low- and moderate-income residents through:

- Rehabilitation and construction of multi-family properties
- Stabilization and preservation of troubled single-family and multi-family properties
- Home modification programs for the elderly and people with disabilities
- Housing counseling services
- Homeownership programs

Establish and Maintain a Suitable Living Environment

The City will make living environments more available, accessible, affordable, and sustainable for low- and moderate-income residents through:

- Supportive services for the homeless
- Supportive services for populations with special needs, including the elderly, people with disabilities and individuals living with HIV/AIDS
- Mental health and crisis intervention services for adults and youth
- Domestic violence services
- Code enforcement

Expand Economic Opportunity

The City will promote economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents through:

- Industry-specific and general job training and placement programs

3. Evaluation of past performance

As required by HUD, the City submits a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) in April of each year. The report details funding expenditures for a given program year and compares actual performance outcomes to those proposed in the Action Plan. The 2021 CAPER can be found at www.cityofchicago.org/grants.

The City continues to demonstrate timeliness in expending grant funds as prescribed by 24 CFR 570.902(a)(1) which measures timeliness by requiring that entitlement grant funds available by the U.S. Treasury was less than 1.5 times the entitlement grant for the current year. The City has also demonstrated compliance with 24CFR 570.200(a) (3), the Overall Benefit Certification which requires that not less than seventy percent of the aggregate of CDBG expenditures be used for activities benefiting low-moderate income constituents.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The citizen participation and stakeholder consultation process are key components of the development of the Action Plan as set forth in Subpart B of 24 CFR Part 91. The City strives to ensure that the Action Plan planning process includes opportunities for public participation, such as public hearings and public comment periods; involvement of affected persons and other concerned citizens; transparency and freedom of access to the proposed Action Plan; and consultation with public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and fair housing services for children, veterans, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and their families, and due to new regulations, broadband internet providers. To solicit input on the proposed 2023 Action Plan, the City engaged in virtual and in-person public hearings.

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

City departments that administer entitlement grant programs regularly engage with citizen groups, external advocates, and community-based organizations to ensure programs meet the needs of the community. Department staff participates in taskforces, committees, and councils. City departments are in constant dialogue with their non-profit service providers across programs to ensure that programs respond to community needs and follow best practices. City departments engaged various advisory groups in the development of the 2023 Action Plan priorities through these discussions.

The Office of Budget and Management held public hearings to solicit input on the needs and priorities of communities. These meetings were held virtually and in-person and advertised in various languages. The City engaged stakeholders by conducting various activities to assess gaps in service and geographic priorities while also soliciting input on efficient use of funding to fill those needs.

5. Summary of public comments

A summary of the public comments received will be included in the appendix of the final Action Plan. It will incorporate the comments received from the three public hearings already conducted, stakeholders' input in various City meetings, and comments sent to the Office of Budget and Management. Comments received after this draft is released will also be included.

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

All comments received to date have been accepted and considered in the development of the Action Plan. The City of Chicago is committed to transparency and accountability to all residents. A final summary comments will be included in the appendix of the 2023 Action Plan submitted to HUD.

7. Summary

The City of Chicago’s proposed 2023 Action Plan identifies the housing and community development needs of predominantly low-income communities of Chicago. The objective is to target available resources to meet the identified needs to revitalize neighborhoods and improve the quality of life of Chicago residents.

The Action Plan provides a unified vision for community development and housing actions with the primary goals of providing affordable housing and public services, revitalizing neighborhoods, supporting homeless and special needs populations, eliminating slum and blight, and expanding economic development opportunities.

The 2023 Action Plan (“Plan”) that begins January 1, 2023, identifies funding for projects that address Chicago’s most critical needs. Funding levels identified in this Plan are estimates based on HUD allocations for the prior fiscal year. When Fiscal Year 2023 allocations become known, any discrepancies due to a change in funding or program income will be remedied using unspent funds from the previous year. Please note that any program income generated from the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) will be used for CDBG multi-Family projects. If “substantial amendments” to the Plan are needed, citizens will be provided with reasonable notice and the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes, per the City’s Citizen Participation Plan.

Table 1 – 2023 Action Plan Funding

2023 Anticipated Award*

CDBG	CDBG Anticipated Program Income	CDBG Unspent Prior Year(s)	HOME	HOME Program Income	ESG	HOPWA	TOTAL
\$76,233,776	\$1,200,000	\$72,799,224	\$21,593,700	\$12,20780,000	\$6,732,858	\$11,426,755	\$202,064,313

**Estimates are subject to changed based on final allocations from Congress.*

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

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

Describe the agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	CHICAGO	Office of Budget & Management
HOPWA Administrator	CHICAGO	Chicago Department of Public Health
HOME - Administrator	CHICAGO	Department of Housing
HOME – Coronavirus (CV) Administrator	CHICAGO	Department of Family and Support Services and the Department of Housing
ESG Administrator	CHICAGO	Department of Family and Support Services

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

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Latoya Vaughn

City of Chicago-Office of Budget and Management

121 North LaSalle Street, Room 604

Chicago, IL 60602

312-744-7755

grantsupport@cityofchicago.org

AP-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

The City recognizes that strong collaboration with key stakeholders is vital to ensuring community needs, and in particular, the needs of low-income communities are addressed. Planning for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan began with the development and review of several other plans including: 2019-2023 Affordable Housing Plan; Low Income Housing Tax Credits Plan, Chicago's Plan 2.0: A Home for Everyone; Chicago Housing Authority, Plan Forward: Communities that Work; A Plan for Economic Growth and Jobs; Go to 2040; Healthy Chicago 2.0; Healthy Chicago 2025; Chicago Area Unified HIV Plan; and Planning for Progress.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies (91.215(I))

The City coordinated between public and private housing providers, private and governmental health organizations, mental health service agencies and others to inform the Consolidated Plan needs assessment and strategic plan. To create other City plans, the City consulted a broad variety of stakeholders, outlined in the following:

City of Chicago 2019-2023 Affordable Housing Plan

The City's 2019-2023 Affordable Housing Plan, "One Chicago: Housing Strategies for a Thriving City", was created by DPD and approved by City Council on December 12, 2018. To implement this plan, the City of Chicago created the new Department of Housing. The One Chicago plan seeks to provide for a more equitable neighborhood landscape, including the support of more affordable housing in gentrifying neighborhoods, more tools to help property owners combat displacement, and more incentives for new housing construction in under-invested neighborhoods.

The plan was developed through a seven-month planning process with the assistance of an Advisory Committee of approximately 120 housing professionals and stakeholders, more than twice as many as for the previous five-year plan. Members of the public also added insight, participating in a public hearing and submitting more than 150 ideas through an online portal. Innovations incorporated into the plan include a three-tiered approach to the housing needs of different neighborhoods, including high-moderate- and lower-cost submarkets.

In 2019 DOH established a new, improved process for the preparation of the Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP), which guides the allocation of federal 9% and 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) to create equity for affordable housing projects. Chicago is one of only three municipalities that are authorized to issue these credits. The revised process ensures that creating affordable housing is more predictable and streamlined for both developers and advocates, and ultimately more impactful in addressing the needs of Chicago's families and neighborhoods.

In 2021 the City released a new QAP, which will allocate over \$61 million in tax credits for 2022 and 2023. The new QAP was informed by the findings of the nation's first-ever Racial Equity Impact Assessment (REIA) of a QAP process. Through this REIA, the City is now able to make better decisions on how, where and to whom we award these tax credits, and the Department of Housing can incorporate a racial equity lens in targeting opportunities for community wealth-building.

Coordinated COVID-19 Response

Since March 2020, DOH has played a key role on Mayor Lightfoot's COVID-19 Response Team, with Commissioner Novara heading up the Emergency Housing Committee that negotiated and secured temporary housing solutions for populations in need, utilizing hotels, YMCAs, and community centers. The Department has been proactive in creating and implementing new programming to aid Chicago renters and affordable housing providers experiencing temporary economic hardships due to the pandemic. In 2021 we launched a new round of Emergency Rental Assistance grants, supported by federal Coronavirus Relief Funds, which will enable 10,000 at-risk households to stay in their homes. In July the City Council allocated an additional \$102 million to extend this program into 2022.

Healthy Chicago 2.0 and Healthy Chicago 2025

The Chicago Department of Public Health (DPH) collaborates with the Partnership for Healthy Chicago (Partnership), a public-private partnership comprised of over 40 multi-sector members, to complete Healthy Chicago 2.0 and begin planning for Healthy Chicago 2025, two consecutive five-year community health improvement plans which overlap with the Consolidated Plan. DPH, the local public health authority for the City of Chicago, uses the findings from the assessment to guide its work with partners toward populations at most risk.

This process focuses on how the root causes of health can be addressed through collective action addressing policies, systems, and environmental changes needed to reduce racial disparities in health outcomes. Other city departments that administer entitlement grant programs are also involved in this community improvement planning process.

To engage the community, DPH and the Partnership use the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) tool, developed by the National Association for County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC). During this process, DPH and partners conducted 4 community health assessments, including a community themes and strength assessment during which 4,000 Chicagoans responded to a survey; 42 focus groups were held with special need populations such as those recently reentering the community from jail or prison; teen parents; homeless individuals, and others. Many existing community plans were consulted, and several racial equity agendas developed by advocacy groups also contributed to helping define the strategic priorities of the plan. Community members validate the strategic issues identified from the assessments, and then participate in work groups which define strategies and metrics for measuring progress. The four goals of Health Chicago 2025 are:

Goal 1: Transform policies and processes to foster anti-racist, multicultural systems

Goal 2: Strengthen community capacity and youth leadership

Goal 3: Improve systems of care for populations most affected by inequities

Goal 4: Further the health and vibrancy of neighborhoods most affected by inequities

- This goal includes work on affordable, safe, healthy, and accessible housing, food access, community safety, healthy environments, and neighborhood development.

The COVID-19 pandemic required quick action and working together across the city to save lives. The City of Chicago and CDPH put out public health orders and guidance, asking people to take critical measures to stay safe. CDPH uses data to track where outbreaks were occurring, then began to test and trace people who were potentially exposed. Recognizing the immediate life or death impact of COVID-19 on Black and Latinx Chicagoans, CDPH joined in with the City and community-based partners to engage in the Racial Equity Rapid Response teams to implement hyper-local strategies around education, communication, testing, treatment and resource support. CDPH also was a key partner to Office of Emergency Management and Communication's Emergency Command Center response to COVID-19 related needed.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The City is actively involved with the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC), All Chicago Making Homelessness History (All Chicago), which is the CoC's designated Collaborative Applicant, and the Chicago CoC Board of Directors. The CoC Board is a public-private planning body with representatives from local, state, and federal government agencies along with a broad base of constituency groups, including persons with lived experience of homelessness and service providers. The CoC Board is the CoC governing body and makes policy decisions on funding priorities for HUD McKinney-Vento funding and other resources needed to achieve the goals of Chicago's plan to prevent and end homelessness, *Plan 2.0*, and monitoring the progress of that plan. The Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), working with its partner agencies, completed *Plan 2.0*, and along with All Chicago, serves as a lead implementing agency under the direction of the CoC Board.

Plan 2.0 is Chicago's strategic plan to address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness, particularly persons and families with children experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, and unaccompanied youth, as well as those at risk of homelessness. In 2019, the Continuum of Care adopted the Implementation Structure (IS), formerly known as the Action Agenda, to enact the strategic vision of the CoC. The IS of the CoC refers to the organization of the community's work and goals. The IS aligns the work of the CoC with clearly established objectives and actions needed to prevent and end homelessness. It fosters collaboration and communication while allowing the Continuum to make targeted decisions and receive collective feedback. The work of the is currently led by All Chicago and includes efforts from Community Lead Agencies, Lines of Actions, Affinity Groups, and People with Lived Experience.

The work of the CoC is managed by two lead project managers from All Chicago. This includes the work of the community's Lead Agencies, the CoC's strategic initiatives reflected in the Lines of Action, and the stakeholder partnerships reflected in Affinity Groups. The entire CoC is guided by the leadership of People with Lived Experience.

To view Plan 2.0, please visit DFSS' website at:

https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/fss/supp_info/Homeless/Plan20/ChicagoPlan20FullVersion.pdf

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards for and evaluate outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the operation and administration of HMIS

Chicago's CoC also helps determine how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, develop funding, and establish policies and procedures for the administration of the Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS). DFSS, with the CoC, established standard performance measures for the program models consistent with Plan 2.0 (inclusive of ESG funded models). These performance standards are reviewed and approved by the CoC Board. Outcomes for City-funded programs are evaluated by DFSS through quarterly reports from each delegate agency. All Chicago, as the CoC's designated HMIS Lead Agency, reviews HMIS data quality performance of all CoC and DFSS programs. DFSS incorporates HMIS compliance into monitoring and funding application review criteria.

Each program model has performance measures that contribute to the broader system performance goals. DFSS has incorporated elements of these performance measures into its scopes of service for homeless programs contracts.

The development of funding, policies and procedures for the administration and operation of HMIS is a function of the CoC Board, which includes representatives from the City of Chicago, including DFSS. The HMIS Committee of the CoC Board develops and updates standard operating procedures for HMIS, the data quality review process, and training and implementation needs, which are reviewed and approved by the full CoC Board.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The CHA coordinates with the City to provide affordable housing opportunities for low-income residents.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	The Renaissance Collaborative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Bickerdike Redevelopment Corp
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Real Estate Development
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Related Midwest
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Access Living
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Metropolitan Planning Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Metropolitan Tenants Organization
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Corporation for Supportive Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Association of Realtors
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Alliance to End Homelessness
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Homeless Services

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan and the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Brinshore Development LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Real Estate Development
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	The Private Bank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Financial Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Enlace Chicago/Little Village Community
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	La Casa Norte
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.

15	Agency/Group/Organization	Enterprise Community Partners
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Mercy Housing Lakefront
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Golub and Company of Illinois LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Real Estate Development
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Community Land Trust
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Business & Professional People for Public Interest
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Public Policy/Advocacy
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	Loan Management Solutions
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Financial Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	The Resurrection Project
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Holsten Real Estate Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Housing/Real Estate Development
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Ascendance Partners
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	St. Edmunds Episcopal Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Community Trust
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
26	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicago Rehab Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawndale Christian Development Corp
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.

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

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization provided consultation on the 5-year Affordable Housing Plan.
34	Agency/Group/Organization	Digital Equity Advisory Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Broadband Access
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The group provided consultation on the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

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

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

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
One Chicago – Housing Strategies for a Thriving City Five Year Housing Plan 2019-2023	Chicago Department of Housing	The housing goals for this Consolidated Plan overlap with the City’s goals in the five-year housing plan.
Plan Forward – Communities that Work	Chicago Housing Authority	The City referred to the most recent CHA plan in the development of the goals for the public housing section of the Consolidated Plan.
ON TO 2050	Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)	The goals for affordable housing and community development in the consolidated plan overlap with CMAP's goal of achieving greater livability through land use and housing.
Chicago’s Plan 2.0 – A Home for Everyone/Continuum of Care	Chicago Department of Family and Support Services/All Chicago	All Chicago serves as the lead implementing agency for Chicago’s Homelessness Plan 2.0.
A Plan for Economic Growth and Jobs	World Business Chicago	Job training and placement services referenced in the consolidated plan further the future workforce development goals of this plan.
Healthy Chicago 2025	Chicago Department of Public Health	The goals for additional health care services in the consolidated plan overlap with Healthy Chicago's goal to improve systems of care for populations most affected by inequities, particularly behavioral health.

Narrative

The City of Chicago is engaged in constant consultation with stakeholders through not only the Consolidated Planning process but through all the City plans that make up the Consolidated Plan. Through this 5 Year cycle, the City will continue to engage all available resources in planning and executing project to better serve residents.

AP-12 Participation – 91.105, 91.200(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal setting

HUD requires entitlement jurisdictions to provide for citizen participation in developing the Annual Action Plan. The City's citizen participation plan largely centers on public hearings, public comment periods, and online surveys to assist in gathering input from the public.

The City of Chicago believes that citizen participation and planning are central to the success of community development efforts. The City is committed to involving its residents in making decisions about how to invest in the future of its neighborhoods. Within the planning process laid out below, citizens can make significant contributions to further enhance the ongoing collaboration between City government and key community-based partners.

It is the policy of the City of Chicago to provide equitable access and encourage meaningful participation from all residents in the city. This includes low-and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in blighted or high poverty neighborhoods, and areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used in the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, and Assessment for Fair Housing.

The City also actively encourages participation of minorities or people of color, non-English speaking persons, and persons with differing abilities. Actions to encourage participation shall include widespread outreach and public relations efforts, conducting hearings and meetings in target neighborhoods, translation of notices and other vital documents in languages other than English and language assistance as needed, and providing document in formats accessible to persons with disabilities upon request. The Mayor's Communication Office assesses needs for language translation, but assistance shall also be available upon request.

The City will actively encourage participation of local and regional institutions in the process of developing the Action Plan. Such organizations include but are not limited to the following: Chicago Continuum of Care; business and civic organizations; developers and service providers; philanthropic organizations; and community-based, faith-based, and other nonprofit organizations.

The citizen participation and stakeholder consultation process are key components of the development of the Action Plan. The City strives to ensure that the Action Plan planning process includes opportunities for public participation, such as:

- Public hearings.
- Public comment periods.
- Surveys
- Transparency and freedom of access to the proposed Annual Action Plan,
- Consultation with public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and fair housing services for children, veterans, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and their families.

In the event of an emergency, the City may be required to amend both the Consolidated Plan, and the Action Plan associated with the year of the emergency. The City will be in close contact with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and inform the public of any changes made to this Citizen Participation Plan, or other plans, as necessary. Emergencies can come in different forms, potentially disrupting normal business. The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) will work closely with all local and regional institutions, including broadband internet service providers to ensure a safe and thorough citizen participation process including alternative methods of participation, such as conducting a virtual public hearing, whenever a substantial amendment as defined above is needed.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Citizen Participation Outreach

	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Virtual Public Hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Minorities ●Non- English Speaking ●Persons with disabilities ●Residents of Public and Assisted Housing 	TBD	Relevant summary comments are included in the appendix of the Action Plan.	All comments will be accepted.	N/A

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The following table lists the anticipated resources the City of Chicago will receive in program year 2023 to support its Consolidated Planning goals and activities.

Anticipated Resources

Table 5 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 4				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Consolidated Plan:	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation:	Program Income:	Prior Year Resources:	Total:		
CDBG	Federal	Economic Development, Housing, Public Services Code Enforcement, Admin and Planning	\$76,610,000	\$1,200,000	\$35,380,000	\$113,190,000	\$113,190,000	CDBG funds will be used to support community development programming in low-and moderate-income neighborhoods.
HOME	Federal	Acquisition, Homeowner rehab, Multifamily rental new construction, Multifamily rental rehab, New	\$21,442,700	\$11,219,000	\$0	\$33,661,700	\$33,661,700	HOME funds will be used to develop affordable housing for low-income communities, including new construction & rehabilitation of single- and multi-family units.

		construction for ownership						
HOPWA	Federal	Permanent housing in facilities; Short term or transitional	\$10,133,000	\$-	\$-	\$10,133,000	\$10,133,000	HOPWA funds will be used to provide housing and supportive services to individuals living with HIV/AIDS.
ESG	Federal	Overnight shelter; Rapid re-housing; Rental Assistance Services; Transitional housing; HMIS	\$6,877,000	\$-	\$0	\$6,877,000	\$6,877,000	ESG funds will be used to assist persons experiencing homelessness with shelter services, transitional housing, and repaid re-housing services.

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state, and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Matching requirements for HOME were satisfied with local resources including Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds and write-downs on City-owned vacant land and/or real estate property. ESG matching requirements were satisfied through an Emergency and Transitional Housing Program grant provided by the Illinois Department of Human Services and with corporate funding.

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

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

DFSS Leveraging

In addition to CDBG funding, the City's human service programming depends on multiple funding sources. These include various federal, state of Illinois and local City funds. DFSS' Domestic Violence programming leverages Department of Justice funding, state, and city local funds to support its programs. Senior Services relies on multiple funding streams to support services to older adults including funding from the Older Americans Act and the State of Illinois General Revenue Funds. Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) services are supported solely by CDBG, while Home Delivered Meals leverages federal Older Americans Act funding, as well as state funding that is passed through the Illinois Department on Aging (IDOA). Workforce Services' program models including Employment Preparations and Placement, Industry Specific Training and Placement, Transitional Jobs, and Community Re-Entry Support Centers, all rely on CDBG funding. In addition, Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding from the Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity is used to support the Transitional Jobs programs. Several funding streams support the City's current plan to address homelessness, Plan 2.0, including but not limited to CDBG, HUD's Emergency Solutions Grant Program, CSBG, the Illinois Department of Human Services' Emergency and Transitional Housing Program, and local funding. CSBG also supports the Emergency Food program. Lastly, in 2022 all division at DFSS will be supported by various CARES ACT funding which includes CDBG-CARES, ESG-CARES, CSBG-CARES, and the Coronavirus Relief Fund.

CDPH Leveraging

CDPH has no matching requirements for CDBG or HOPWA funds. However, CDPH receives funding from federal and state sources that compliment CDBG and HOPWA programming. CDPH acts as the administrator for Ryan White Part A funds for the 9 awarded through HRSA (Health Resources and Services Administration) for the 9 county Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide funds that cover a wide variety of activities, including HIV prevention, lead poisoning surveillance, emergency preparedness and violence prevention. State Funds compliment

programs in lead poisoning prevention, women, and children's health.

MOPD Leveraging

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

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City owns more than 8,000 parcels of land zoned for low-density residential use. This inventory has grown in recent years because of foreclosures and abandonments, with holding costs exceeding \$800,000 per year. Past efforts to sell individual parcels were slow and met with limited success. To create a market for these properties and efficiently dispose of them, the City established two new programs recently.

The Large-Lot Residential Program allows building owners to procure multiple adjacent City-owned lots for use as gardens, side yards and other legal uses. This helps create unique housing districts with much larger lots than are available in the rest of the city. The City has hosted multiple rounds of Large Lot sales. The City Lots for Working Families program is a developer incentive which encourages developers to purchase City lots for \$1 each, allowing them to build a mix of market and affordable units.

In 2022 the City will initiate a pilot incentive program that requires the City environmental test, remediate and provide site prep and, utility connects to accommodate the development of an affordable home. In 2022, the pilot is expected to be replicated in as many as 10 community areas. The cost of developing an affordable home often exceeds the market value of the home requiring subsidy to reduce the cost. Completing environmental remediation, right of way work, site work and utility connections enables job creation and reduces these expenses in the development.

The City of Chicago will continue to pursue other available federal, state, and private sources to leverage entitlement grant funding for the proposed community development initiatives in the Consolidated Plan. The City will also contribute a number of local tools and incentives, including the Chicago Affordable Housing Density Bonus, which allows additional square footage to residential developments to exceed the guidelines set in the Chicago Zoning Ordinance in exchange for creating additional affordable housing units, or contributing to the City's Affordable Housing Density Fund (Density Fund). In addition, local funds will be allocated during the 5-year period to support the City's Consolidated Planning priorities.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Table 6 – Goals Summary

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence	2023	2023	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Affordable Housing; Elderly Services. Disability Services. Emergency Nutrition	\$8,559,066	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 600 Household Housing Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: TBD Persons Assisted
Provide Public Services to Enhance Quality of Life for Low to Moderate Income Persons	2023	2023	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Affordable Housing; Homeownership Assistance; Mental Health Services; Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children; Emergency Nutrition	\$11,287,885	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 135,430 Persons Assisted
Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS	2023	2023	HIV Support Services; Affordable Housing			\$10,488,837	Facility-based housing – 453; Tenant-based Rental Assistance/Rapid Rehousing – 460; Support Services – 606, Housing Information Services - 83
Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities	2023	2023	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Affordable Housing. Homeownership Assistance	\$9,958,321	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 20 Households Assisted

							Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated:40 Household Housing Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,500 Persons Assisted
Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing	2023	2023	Affordable Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Affordable Housing; Homeownership Assistance; Code Enforcement	\$70,003,710	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 517 Housing Units Rental Units Rehabilitated: 2,015 Rental Units Rental Units Rehabilitated/Rental Units Constructed: 165 Rental Units
Foster Community Economic Development	2023	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Workforce Services	\$6,221,933	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,260 Persons Assisted

Prevent and Reduce Homelessness	2023	2023	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Homelessness Prevention	\$17,522,961	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 4,226 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 11,529 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 16,000 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing: 259 Households Assisted
Provide community-based domestic violence services to ensure victims safety	2023	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused Children	\$2,635,270	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 16,000 Persons Assisted
Reduce Lead Poisoning Hazards	2023	2023	Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Lead Poisoning Mitigation	\$3,977,578	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2,000 Persons Assisted
Strengthen Community Capacity	2023	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Youth Services; Community Relations; Public Safety; Services for Victims of Domestic	\$500,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,700 Persons Assisted

					Violence and Abused Children		
Expand Fair Housing Outreach, Education and Enforcement Activities	2023	2023	Affordable Housing Fair Housing	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Fair Housing; Code Enforcement; Affordable Housing	\$1,282,831	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 18,000 Household Housing Units Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 215 Persons Assisted
Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastructure	2023	2023	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	Infrastructure	\$6,009,612	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1,000 Housing Units Rental Units Rehabilitated: 125 Rental Units Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 11,000 Persons Assisted

****14,240,210 supports administration***

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Enable Persons to live with Dignity/ Expand Fair Housing Outreach, Education and Enforcement
	Goal Description	Enable persons to live in dignity and independence by providing accessible home modifications, case management, assessments and referrals for independent living skills training program, personal assistance/homemaker services, home delivered meals, and assistive devices to people.
2	Goal Name	Provide public services to enhance quality of life
	Goal Description	Provide Traditional safety net programs to help low to moderate income residents become self-sufficient, avoid hunger and \or meet basic health care needs.
3	Goal Name	Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	Provide support for more households to become homeowners in markets across the city.
4	Goal Name	Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Create and preserve affordable housing across Chicago’s neighborhoods in order to provide a decent home and a suitable living environment for all persons, but principally those of low and moderate income.
5	Goal Name	Foster Community Economic Development
	Goal Description	Foster community economic development through activities that provide capacity building for nonprofit organizations that are focused on affordable housing development, and workforce development, as well as support for small business development.
6	Goal Name	Prevent and Reduce Homelessness
	Goal Description	Prevent homelessness whenever possible and to provide an integrated array of housing and services in an effective and cost-efficient manner for the greatest number of Chicagoans in need.

7	Goal Name	Provide community-based domestic violence services
	Goal Description	Provide community-based domestic violence services including crisis counseling, safety planning and legal advocacy and services to ensure victims safety that includes court resources, attorney services, multi-disciplinary team assistance and supervised visitation or safe exchange.
8	Goal Name	Reduce Lead Poisoning Hazards
	Goal Description	Through strategic inspections and abatement, as well as public education campaigns and testing, activities will focus on permanently eliminating lead exposure to children.
9	Goal Name	Strengthen Community Capacity
	Goal Description	Strengthen community capacity by providing and expanding educational and support group services to communities. Improve human relations among Chicagoans by educating residents about their civil rights and working to reduce bias, violence, and/or discrimination in Chicago.
10	Goal Name	Expand Fair Housing Outreach, Education and Enforce
	Goal Description	Reduce discrimination as a barrier to equal housing opportunity by enforcing the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance through the investigation of housing discrimination complaints, closing housing discrimination cases, and increasing knowledge of fair housing and responsibilities through education, outreach, and collaboration with government and community partners.
11	Goal Name	Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Support the development of vibrant, equitable, safe, and adaptable neighborhoods by investing in public facilities and critical infrastructure.
12	Goal Name	Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Provide housing assistance and supportive services to people living with HIV/AIDS and their families who are homeless, at risk of homelessness or unstably housed.

13	Goal Name	COVID-19 Response and Prevention
	Goal Description	Activities carried out to prevent, prepare for and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.
14	Goal Name	Address Disaster Related Needs
	Goal Description	CDBG-DR funds will be used for disaster relief, long term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure, housing, and economic revitalization.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following projects will be funded with entitlement grant funds in 2023.

#	Project
1	HOME: Administration
2	CHR-05J:Fair Housing
3	CHR-21D:Education Outreach & Intergroup Relations
4	Citywide CDBG Administration and Planning
5	Community Housing Development Organization
6	DFSS-03T:Operating Cost of Shelters/Homeless Services
7	DFSS-05A:Senior Services/Home Delivered Meals
8	DFSS-05A:Senior Services/Intensive Case Advocacy
9	DFSS-05H:Workforce Services
10	DFSS-05N:Abused and Neglected/Domestic Violence Services
11	DFSS-05W:Human Services/Emergency Food Assistance
12	DOB-15:Code Enforcement
13	DOB-15:Strategic Task Force
14	DOH-05U Homeownership Counseling Services
15	DOH-05X:Housing Services Technical Assistance Community Based
16	DOH-06:Multi Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
17	DOH-13B: Neighborhood Lending/ Home Purchase Assistance
18	DOH-14A:Emergency Heating Repair
19	DOH-14A:Neighborhood Lending/Rehab Assistance
20	DOH-14A:Roof and Porch Repair
21	DOH-14A:Single Unit/Small Accessibility Repairs for Seniors
22	DOH-14B:Heat Receivership
23	DOH-14B:Multi-Unit/Developer Services
24	DOH-14B:Multi-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative
25	DOH-14B:Multi-Unit/Troubled Buildings Initiative -Condominium
26	DOH-14H:Rehab Admin/Construction Monitoring and Compliance
27	DOL -15: Code Enforcement
28	DPH - HOPWA: Administration
29	DPH - HOPWA: Facility Based Housing Assistance
30	DPH - HOPWA: Housing Information Services
31	DPH - HOPWA: Supportive Services
32	DPH - HOPWA: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Rehousing

33	DPH-05M:Education, Screening, and Treatment of Adolescents with Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
34	DPH-05N:Violence Prevention Initiative: Restorative Practices
35	DPH-05O:Mental Health Services
36	DPH-05P:Screening for Lead Poisoning
37	DWM-14A:Water Service Line Replacement
38	ESG 2023 City of Chicago
39	MOPD-05B:Disability Resources
40	MOPD-05B:Independent Living
41	MOPD-14A:Single-Unit Residential/Home Mod Program
42	Multi-Unit/Multi-Family Loan Program

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

Entitlement funds are used to develop viable communities by providing safe and affordable housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities. Through consultation and citizen participation, the City was able to define priority needs in the community. Following this, goals were set to address those needs. City agencies created project priorities which were thoroughly vetted, and allocation amounts were set.

The greatest obstacle to addressing underserved needs is scarcity of resources. Understanding this obstacle, the City has found innovative ways to serve its citizens by collaborating with all stakeholders and using entitlement funding to meet gaps in public service and housing needs.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information (*Attachment 01*)

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Low- and moderate-income families and individuals reside in communities throughout Chicago. Grants and other resources are geographically distributed throughout the city for community development and housing programs. All proposed Action Plan activities are intended to primarily benefit populations that have special needs and citizens with low- and moderate-incomes. Assistance will be directed to areas of the city in which 51 percent or more of households are low- and moderate-income.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds	Percentage of 2023 Funds
Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts	70	87

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

To effectively target redevelopment activities, the City allocates investments geographically through the Micro-Markets Recovery Program (MMRP). Under this program, the City identifies community areas of greatest need and significant potential for positive intervention.

MMRP Target Areas

The Micro Market Recovery Program (MMRP) is an initiative of the City of Chicago’s Department of Housing that assists in rebuilding distressed communities by reducing the cost of homeownership, creating communities of choice, and attracting new owners to vacant buildings on targeted neighborhood blocks. The Program helps to stabilize and sustain local property values in targeted areas by strategically deploying public and private capital in well-defined micro-markets. MMRP operates in severely impacted neighborhoods where foreclosures have reached crisis proportions to re-create sustainable market forces and stabilize values in the target areas. These markets are where: 1) there are a significant number of vacancies but evidence of residual market interest; 2) little private market activity is experienced; 3) citywide with a track record of investments and local capacity exist to lead the community’s involvement in the program; 4) good data on property ownership is available; and 5) practical strategies for investment can be designed and implemented. Target neighborhoods include Auburn Gresham, Chatham, Chicago Lawn, Hermosa, New City (Back of the Yards), West Garfield Park, West Humboldt Park, Englewood, Austin, and West Pullman. In each target area, a community partner organization works to increase neighborhood stability through reinvestment in vacant buildings and supporting current homeowners, while increasing the opportunity for new home ownership. The City also offers forgivable loans to help current owner-occupants make home repairs. This program also supports special initiatives such as the Chicago Neighborhood Rebuild Program and the Community Receivership pilot, which are designed to

assist in the retention of neighborhood wealth through home and property ownership.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

This section specifies the goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs populations to be provided affordable housing and the number of affordable housing units supported by program type in the 2023 program year.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	438
Non-Homeless	2,817
Special-Needs	874
Total	4,129

Table 7 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	722
The Production of New Units	550
Rehab of Existing Units	2,857
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	4,129

Table 8 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Households by Population Type

The City projects it will support 438 housing units targeted for persons experiencing homelessness. An additional 874 units will be targeted to seniors, people with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS. Funding for affordable housing for non-homeless, low-income individuals will support 2,817 households

Households by Program Type

Tenant-based, facility-based, and rapid re-housing assistance funded by HOPWA and ESG will assist approximately 1240 homeless and special needs households. HOME and CDBG funds will support construction and/or rehabilitation of 3,407 housing units for non-homeless, low-income households.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

CHA is the primary municipal agency responsible for providing housing assistance to low-income families and individuals in Chicago and its mission is to leverage the power of affordable, decent, safe and stable housing to help communities thrive and low-income families increase their potential for long-term economic success and a sustained high quality of life. In 2000, CHA was designated as a Moving to Work (MTW) agency by HUD, which provides CHA with regulatory and financial flexibility to achieve its mission while also pursuing the statutory objectives of the MTW Program: (1) Increasing housing options for low-income families; (2) Giving incentives to families with children where the head of household is working, seeking to work, or is preparing for work by participating in job training, education programs, or programs that assist people to obtain employment and become self-sufficient; and (3) Reducing costs and achieving greater cost effectiveness in expenditures.

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

During fiscal year 2023, CHA plans to invest in housing development that will result in the creation of more than 900 housing units, including 284 for CHA residents. This includes 107 Project-Based Voucher units and 177 Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Project-Based Voucher units in communities across Chicago, including North Park, Lakeview, North Lawndale, Ravenswood, as well as mixed-income housing developments such as Oakwood Shores, Lathrop, Park Boulevard and Roosevelt Square. CHA's long-term unit delivery strategies include:

- *Mixed-Income Redevelopment:* CHA plans to continue with new on- and off-site phases in mixed-income developments which have replaced many former CHA high-rise properties.
- *Project-Based Voucher (PBV) Program:* CHA will continue to expand its use of project-based vouchers to create new units through long-term Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contracts with private owners and developers.
- *Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) PBV Program:* CHA continues to invest in new construction affordable housing developments using the RAD program as well as preserve existing housing stock.

In addition to providing approximately 21,000 affordable units through its public housing stock and PBV program, CHA also plans to provide more than 42,000 tenant-based vouchers, which enable low-income households to choose their place of residence in the private market, with a portion of the monthly rental obligation subsidized through the allocation of a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) made directly to the landlord. This number includes MTW vouchers, as well as Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH), Mainstream, Mod Rehab and Emergency Housing vouchers.

In total in 2023, CHA plans to serve more than 63,000 households and more than 131,000 individual residents in every community of Chicago through the public housing, project-based voucher and tenant-

based voucher programs.

In 2023, CHA will continue to participate in the following affordable housing programs to provide new and alternative housing options for low-income housing:

Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program

In October 2013, CHA submitted a portfolio application to HUD to utilize RAD to provide a more consistent budgeting platform to support long-term operation and affordability of CHA Public Housing units. CHA elected to transition the proposed Public Housing units to the Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program. In anticipation of a potential future RAD award, CHA proceeded with required revisions to the annual plan through an amendment to the FY2014 MTW Annual Plan. In FY2014, CHA updated the HCV Administrative Plan to reflect RAD-specific policies, as well as created a RAD lease/lease addendum and RAD grievance policy. These RAD policies were released for public comment in November 2014 and approved by CHA's Board in January 2015. As reflected in these policies, CHA will adhere to the requirements of the RAD program and PBV regulations, including the incorporation of key Public Housing provisions that protect residents' interests and encourage resident participation and self-sufficiency. In June 2015, CHA received a RAD award for its portfolio application. Since then, CHA has closed multiple transactions with 5,300 units converted to PBV under the RAD program. CHA continues to review and finalize RAD PBV conversion plans for its senior housing portfolio and invest in new construction housing development using RAD.

Local, Non-Traditional Programs

Through CHA's funding assistance, housing will continue to be made available to families in need through funding provided by CHA to the City of Chicago's flexible housing pool.

Support for People Experiencing Homelessness

CHA makes more than 5,300 project and tenant-based vouchers available to people experiencing homelessness or at-risk of becoming homeless. This includes more than 2,000 supportive housing project-based vouchers, 1,300 HUD Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, 1,165 Emergency Housing Vouchers and 850 Family Unification Program (FUP) and Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) vouchers.

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

Choose to Own (CTO)

CHA participates in HUD's homeownership voucher program with a program called Choose to Own (CTO), which gives qualified public housing and HCV families with the opportunity to own a home by providing a subsidy used toward the payment of the monthly mortgage, as well as pre- and post-purchase education and counseling. This program has helped more than 700 CHA families make the transition from renting to owning. In 2023, CHA plans to implement a down payment assistance option for the program. CHA projects that an additional 50 families will be able to purchase homes through CTO in 2023.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be

provided or other assistance

This section is not applicable to CHA.

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

Introduction

The City and its partners, through the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC) Board of Directors, have made significant progress in implementing Chicago’s original 2003 Plan to End Homelessness (“the Plan”). The three core tenets of the Plan are to:

- 1) Prevent homelessness whenever possible.
- 2) Rapidly re-house people when homelessness cannot be prevented; and
- 3) Provide wraparound services that promote housing stability and self-sufficiency.

The Plan called for a transition of the homeless services system from a shelter-based system, focused on temporary fixes, to a housing-based system emphasizing long-term living solutions for persons experiencing homelessness on the street and in overnight shelters. To that end, Chicago significantly increased interim/transitional and permanent housing resources and reduced the number of temporary shelter beds.

In 2012, stakeholders in Chicago’s Continuum of Care developed an updated set of strategies to prevent and end homelessness. Chicago’s “Plan 2.0” is a broad-ranging, seven-year action plan (2013-2019) that reaffirms and builds on the core strategies outlined in the first plan – prevention, housing first and wraparound services – and identifies seven new strategies for improving and coordinating access to housing and services:

- 1) **The Crisis Response System:** Create an effective crisis response system that prevents homelessness whenever possible and rapidly returns people who experience homelessness to stable housing.
- 2) **Access to Stable and Affordable Housing:** Create and maintain stable and affordable housing for households who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness.
- 3) **Youth Homelessness:** Create a comprehensive, developmentally appropriate menu of services for youth who experience homelessness in order to prevent homeless youth from becoming the next generation of homeless adults.
- 4) **Employment:** Increase meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities for people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness.
- 5) **Advocacy and Civic Engagement:** Engage all of Chicago in a robust plan that creates a path to securing a home for everyone in our community.
- 6) **Cross-Systems Integration:** Work across public and private systems of care to ensure ending homelessness is a shared priority.
- 7) **Capacity Building:** Ensure a strong homeless assistance system capable of implementing Plan 2.0 goals and HEARTH Act performance standards.

In 2018, the Chicago CoC launched the Action Agenda, a strategy and work plan for the CoC. All Chicago

and DFSS to be more action-oriented in our work to end homelessness. The Action Agenda encompasses four key strategies to strengthen and focus the work:

1. **Organize.** Create an infrastructure of working groups focused on actions that advance the goals of Plan 2.0 and include everyone's voice at the table.
2. **Empower.** Empower All Chicago as the backbone organization leading the CoC to achieve the goals of Plan 2.0.
3. **Elevate.** The CoC Board approves policies recommended by working groups and aligns the resources and activities to support policies.
4. **Amplify.** Build political will to align leadership, set concrete targets, and expand housing inventory.

Several funding streams support the Plan 2.0 at the City level (CDBG, ESG, Community Services Block Grant, Illinois Department of Human Services' Emergency and Transitional Housing Program, and Corporate funding). CDBG funds support the overnight and interim shelter, outreach and engagement, specialized services, and permanent supportive housing models.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

Chicago will provide an array of services to engage people experiencing homelessness and support them in moving toward stable and permanent housing. Engagement of unsheltered persons is coordinated through the In March 2016, the City announced the launch of a citywide task force dedicated to addressing and reducing homelessness in Chicago. The Interagency Task Force to Reduce Homelessness, a citywide task force dedicated to addressing and reducing homelessness in Chicago. The Task Force (Task Force) focuses on improved coordination between city departments and sister agencies, increased efficiencies in service delivery, and identifying additional resources to devote to these efforts.

In 2019, the Task Force launched an Encampment Strategy, building off a 2018 pilot. The multi-agency encampment response initiative is a mobile initiative that moves throughout the city, as needed. The continued goal for 2022 is to infuse encampments with social service and medical intervention to work toward stabilizing the lives of people experiencing homelessness, build trusting relationships, display a united front between city and delegate agencies in outreach efforts, and reduce the size of encampments for health and safety reasons. The strategy is staffed by City, sister, and community partner agencies offering services to persons affected by street homelessness throughout Chicago.

The Task Force consists of the following member departments and advocacy organizations:

- Office of the Mayor
- Department of Family and Support Services
- Department of Aviation
- Chicago Department of Transportation
- Chicago Department of Buildings
- Chicago Housing Authority
- Chicago Park District
- Chicago Police Department
- Chicago Public Schools
- Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities
- Chicago Public Libraries
- Chicago Transit Authority
- Department of Planning and Development
- Department of Housing
- Department of Law
- Department of Streets and Sanitation
- Department of Public Health
- Department of Transportation
- Office of Budget and Management

Centralized Shelter Intake, Transportation and Crisis Response

The City, through a delegate agency, provides targeted outreach and engagement that is delivered 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year through mobile outreach teams that are dispatched to respond to non-life-threatening requests for assistance through 311. These include requests for shelter placement and transportation, well-being checks, delivery of emergency food provisions, crisis assistance for victims of fire and other disasters, and extreme weather response, such as transportation of clients to City-operated Warming and Cooling Centers. The Mobile Outreach Services Team is responsible for participating in all mass care activities as directed by the City of Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) during citywide emergencies that may result in large scale evacuations requiring temporary emergency shelter.

Planned Outcomes 2023

Centralized Shelter Intake, Transportation and Crisis Response: 8,000 individuals to be served

Engagement Services

The City utilizes CDBG funds for targeted outreach and engagement services, including street outreach teams and drop-in centers. Street outreach provides a mobile connection to services and benefits for people experiencing unsheltered homeless, including during targeted interventions as part of the City's encampment strategy. Drop-in centers provide indoor spaces open during the day where

people experiencing homelessness can access case management, resources (e.g., food, showers, laundry), and connection to other services. Both outreach and drop-in providers assess client needs and support them in connecting to housing resources through the Coordinated Entry System, with the goal of increasing the number of individuals who are assessed, accept services, and successfully move to more stable housing.

Planned Outcomes 2023

Engagement Services: 8,100 individuals served

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Chicago will continue to sustain an array of shelter programs to meet the needs of a diverse group of households in need of shelter.

Shelter

In coordination with the Chicago CoC, DFSS is the primary funder of shelter for homeless individuals and families in Chicago. DFSS funds shelters that specialize in serving families with children, single men, single women, youth (age 18-24), and survivors of domestic violence. Shelters provide different services at different intensity levels depending on the population served, but all shelters provide a safe environment and meet basic needs (meals or kitchen access, showers and toiletries, limited storage), engage in diversion efforts, provide connection to housing options by supporting clients in completing the CES assessment and identifying and navigating other housing options, and provide access to case management to ensure clients are linked to services and community resources that will help clients obtain or maintain housing.

Planned Outcomes: 2023

Shelter Programs: 10,500 Individuals Served

Emergency Homeless Assessment and Response Center (EHAC)

Families experiencing homelessness are connected to the Emergency Homeless Assessment and Response Center (EHARC), operated by The Salvation Army, as the delegate agency, will, that provides 24-hour centralized intake, assessment, triage, and temporary shelter services to homeless families at a new facility which the Salvation Army will construct with its own funds – the EHARC. The EHARC serves as a hub and access point as we implement Chicago’s new coordinated entry system for homeless services. The coordinated entry system is part of the implementation of “Plan 2.0: A Home for Everyone”. where families receive an initial assessment, including eligibility for diversion and prevention services. The EHARC greatly expands the city’s ability to divert, triage, or place households in more stable shelter programs as quickly as possible.

Planned Outcomes: 2023

750 Individuals served

In coordination with the Chicago CoC, DFSS is the primary funder of emergency and interim housing for homeless individuals and families in Chicago. Both types of temporary housing options focus on assessing

the service needs of residents and either making appropriate referrals to other providers or offering supportive services at the residential program. Additionally, DFSS funds supportive services that move persons who are currently experiencing homelessness toward housing stability and self-sufficiency. Following are activities that address the shelter and transitional housing needs of persons experiencing homelessness:

Homeless Shelter Food Supply

As part of its emergency food program, DFSS provides fresh fruits and vegetables to shelters throughout the city to feed people who are experiencing homelessness. Approximately, 60 shelters located within the city participate.

Planned Outcomes 2023

Homeless Shelter Food Supply: (Fruits & Vegetables to Shelters) – Approximately 60 Shelters served; 492,800 pounds delivered; and 13,000 individuals served.

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

Chicago has a Coordinated Entry System (CES), fully implemented as of 2017, that features a strong collaborative effort from crisis response and housing providers to move people out of homelessness and into a variety of Continuum of Care housing interventions based on system-wide prioritization standards. Outreach, shelter, and drop-in center staff connect households to a CES Skilled Assessor either within their own organization or through an in-person or virtual access point to complete a standardized assessment tool.

The Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund has committed \$8 million annually in rental assistance for more than 1,300 families and individuals. Of that total, nearly 600 units are targeted toward individuals and families experiencing long-term homelessness. Plan 2.0 identifies strategies to create access to affordable housing units through development and subsidy options including: working within to increase the priority and access to housing for those in need of supportive housing and working with public and community partners to develop new affordable housing opportunities.

DFSS uses CDBG, ESG, and local funding sources to support several programs for individuals and families experiencing homelessness seeking a permanent and stable housing situation. Supported activities

include:

Rapid Re-Housing

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

Planned Outcomes 2023

200 individuals served

Permanent Supportive Housing Services/Safe Havens

These services are designed to help clients maintain residential stability in permanent supportive housing. Permanent supportive housing programs provide long-term subsidized housing for adult individuals, families, and youth (age 18-25) who are experiencing homelessness. Clients may have serious and persistent disabilities such as mental illness, substance use disorders, or HIV/AIDS, which often contribute to chronic homelessness. The Safe Haven program is an open-stay, on-demand, and service-enriched housing program for persons with mental illness or dual disorders (mental illness and substance use disorder) who are difficult to engage in services. This program offers a safe, non-intrusive living environment in which skilled staff members work to engage persons in housing and needed services. In Chicago, Safe Haven beds provide housing with no time limits.

Planned Outcomes 2023

1,500 individuals served

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

Chicago's CoC, in coordination with DFSS, emphasizes systems integration efforts that focus on appropriate discharge planning for special populations. DFSS addresses a range of human services needs for low-income individuals and families in Chicago communities through coordinated homeless prevention resources and six DFSS Community Services Centers. These services contribute to homelessness prevention for low-income households.

Homelessness Prevention

The City supports the Homeless Prevention Center (HPCC) to conduct initial evaluations and referrals to available prevention assistance and delegate agencies to provide homeless prevention supportive services. The HPCC is Chicago's prevention infrastructure to assess and refer for public and private resources, including the City of Chicago's Rental Assistance Program, which provides short-term financial assistance to low-income individuals at risk of eviction and homelessness. The HPCC is a primary point of entry for homelessness prevention resources and is also a way that people seeking eligibility and referral for rapid rehousing assistance can complete an initial evaluation. Each call receives a screening and evaluation for eligibility and all information is entered into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HPCC makes electronic referrals through HMIS for continuous case management. DFSS funds partner agencies to provide homeless prevention supportive services targeted to individuals or families that are at immediate risk of homelessness. Services may include, but are not limited to, provision of financial assistance, provision of legal representation for tenants facing evictions and provision of housing stabilization or relocation assistance.

Planned Outcomes 2023

800 individuals served with ESG rental assistance; 375 individuals served with homelessness prevention supportive services; 10,700 individuals served by the Homelessness Prevention Call Center

Community Service Centers

Direct services are offered through DFSS Community Service Centers where transportation, public benefit screening/enrollment, and emergency rental and utility assistance are provided. Referrals are also available for housing, employment, emergency food, education, childcare, and health services. At the Centers, DFSS staff work with clients to address their needs (immediate, short-term, and long-term) to achieve self-sufficiency. Direct services and programs are co-located at all six Community Service Centers. Domestic Violence advocates (funded by leveraging state dollars) are at four of the six Community Service Centers 4 days a week. The centers also have staff that are 40-hour trained that can provide services when necessary. Workforce services are co-located at the DFSS King Community Service Center with the Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership (also known as Mid-South). The DFSS Central West Regional Senior Center also houses a DFSS Veterans Services staff person that helps veterans access a variety of benefit programs.

Planned Outcomes 2023

30,000 individuals will be served

Emergency Food Assistance for At-Risk Populations

The City provides Emergency Food Assistance for At-Risk Populations to increase the availability

and accessibility of healthy and fresh food options to help at-risk residents meet their nutritional needs.

There are three four food distribution models:

- 1) Distribution to local food pantries.
- 2) Distribution of fruits and vegetables to homeless and domestic violence shelters
- 3) Distribution of holiday foods to Community Service Centers and/or other locations; and
- 4) Distribution of additional food upon demand due to an emergency, natural disaster, and/or special request. This includes the optional/additional Senior Food Box Program which prioritizes clients that serve as caregivers – adult family members.

Planned Outcomes 2023

A total of 170,000 individuals will be served through food pantries, homeless and domestic violence shelters, and Community Service Centers and other designated points of distribution. DFSS will provide 1.2 million pounds or 1.2 million meals of food to pantries and at approximately 60 Shelters will receive 492,800 pounds of fresh produce and holiday meals, serving 13,000 individuals. An additional, 7,200 pounds of holiday meals will be provided to 7,000 individuals at Community Service Centers. The City of Chicago is committed to preventing and ending homelessness. Through the strategies outlined in this plan, the City will partner with stakeholders leveraging federal, state and local dollars to provide services, guided by the emerging needs and trends of Chicago residents seeking homeless services.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals– 91.220 (I)(3)

One-year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	0
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	324
Units provided in Facility-Based permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	337
Units provided in Facility-Based transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	195
Supportive Services	200
Housing Information Services	243
Total	1,299

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

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

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

Often public policies created to revitalize communities and increase economic development have negative impacts on affordable housing. In response, the City has implemented a variety of affordable housing programs and incentives.

Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO)

The Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO) applies to residential developments of 10 or more units and is triggered whenever a development project receives a zoning change, City land or financial assistance, or is in a downtown Planned Development and includes a residential component containing ten or more units.

The ARO requires developers to either set aside a percentage of residential units as affordable housing or contribute a fixed fee (depending on the location and type of development) per required unit to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. Units built under the ARO are required to remain affordable over time. Some units have recapture mortgages to regulate their long-term affordability. Other units are targeted for the Chicago Community Land Trust (CCLT), which was created in 2006 to address the increasingly limited supply of funding for affordable housing. The goal of the Land Trust is to preserve the long-term affordability of homes created through City programs and maintain a permanent pool of homeownership opportunities for working families. The CCLT is a partner in the ownership process, giving homeowners access to many of the benefits of traditional ownership, along with a network of support to help ensure their ongoing success.

The ARO, originally adopted in 2007, requires residential developments that receive a zoning change, financial assistance or land from the City to provide a percentage of units at affordable prices. Previously revised in 2015, the ordinance applies to developments of ten or more units and requires that developers make available 10% of their units at affordable prices or pay in-lieu fees that DOH earmarks for affordable housing citywide. Rental units must be affordable to households earning up to 60 percent of AMI; for-sale units must be below 100% of AMI.

In 2017, the ARO established two special pilot areas in reaction to residents' concerns regarding increasing housing costs in traditionally lower-cost neighborhoods seeing increased attention and investment. These two pilot areas, the Near North/Near West and the Milwaukee Corridor, encompass large swaths of

neighborhoods in the City identified as in need of additional safeguards for low to moderate income residents.

The Near North/Near West Pilot area is divided into two sections. The Near North area increases the affordability percentage of the 2015 ARO from 10 to 20 percent, though the first 10 percent of for-sale units may be built as rental units. In the Near West area, the affordability percentage of the 2015 ARO is increased from 10 to 15 percent. Both zones require that the first 10 percent of units are located on-site or within two miles of the project location, and within the pilot area or within a higher income ARO zone for households at 60 percent AMI. The additional units required may be built anywhere within the Pilot area up to 100 percent AMI. There is no in-lieu fee option for either of the two pilot areas.

In the Milwaukee Corridor Pilot, the ARO's affordability percentage is increased from 10 to 15 percent, if units are on-site, and from 10 to 20 percent if they are off-site. Off-site units must be located within the pilot area. Prices for rental units are set at 60 percent AMI, but tenants can earn up to 80 percent AMI to lease.

In 2021 the City enacted another major update to the ARO, designed to encourage the production of greater numbers of affordable and family-sized units while confronting Chicago's longstanding, systemic patterns of segregation citywide. The revisions expand off-site options for Chicagoans at greatest need of affordable rental housing while also focusing on anti-displacement measures to allow long-time residents to remain in their homes and benefit from neighborhood revitalization.

The new ARO:

- Increases the set-aside to 20% downtown, in neighborhoods with low current levels of affordable housing, and in neighborhoods experiencing displacement of low-income residents
- Reduces the share of units that can be substituted with in-lieu fees from 75% to 50%
- Allows off-site units to be built in any part of the city lacking in affordable housing or threatened with displacement
- Requires that if the triggering development is in a transit-oriented development (TOD) zone the off-site units must also be in a TOD zone
- Establishes mandates and incentives for developers to create deeply affordable and family-sized affordable units
- Strengthens accessibility standards and adopt preferential leasing for tenants needing accessible units
- Requires income averaging at the 60% and 50% AMI levels to accommodate more low-income earners
- Adds a 100% AMI tier when matched with subsidies for the lowest-income earners

Homebuyer Assistance

The City offers several programs to help working families achieve the benefits of homeownership. These include:

- **Community Connections**, which provides forgivable \$30,000 grants to help police officers, firefighters, and EMTs to purchase homes in targeted neighborhoods.
- **City Lots for Working Families**, which provides vacant, City-owned lots for \$1 each to developers of affordable single-family homes and two-flats. Land sold under the program must be used for owner-occupied, single-family homes and two-flats, which are subject to affordability requirements for a minimum of five years.
- **Tax Smart**, a Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) program that provides a federal income tax credit to qualified homebuyers. Through **Tax Smart**, homebuyers receive an MCC that reduces their income tax by an amount equal to 25 percent of the interest paid on a mortgage. The tax credit may be claimed for each year that the buyer continues to live in a home financed under the program.

Chicago Blueprint for Fair Housing

In 2018, the City of Chicago signed on to collaborate with Cook County, several suburban municipalities, and several public housing agencies to create a Regional Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). The goal of the assessment is to understand the underlying causes behind the region's residential segregation and related fair housing issues, and specifically focuses on the communities most harmed by these issues. As part of the regional effort, the City of Chicago and the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) partnered to create the Chicago Blueprint for Fair Housing which specifies goals and strategies to affirmatively further fair housing and make Chicago a more equitable, prosperous place, with the most impacted residents at the center of the conversation. In 2022, the City of Chicago, in partnership with Enterprise Community Partners, the Chicago Area Fair Housing Alliance and other partners, created an implementation plan to ensure the completion of the goals over the next five years.

The goals identified in the Chicago Blueprint for Fair Housing are as follows:

Goal 1: Increase and preserve affordable, accessible housing options

Goal 2: Prevent involuntary displacement and stabilize neighborhoods

Goal 3: Increase opportunities and community integration for people with disabilities

Goal 4: Address the segregation of opportunity and related inequitable distribution of resources

Goal 5: Enhance housing policies and programs to increase fair housing choice

Goal 6: Expand fair housing outreach, education, and enforcement

Goal 7: Preserve existing and expand affordable homeownership

Goal 8: Ensure that internal policies and practices advance equity and address history of structural racism

To view the full report, go to: <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/blueprint-for-fair-housing/home.html>.

Coordination with the Chicago Area Fair Housing Alliance (CAFHA)

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

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

The CCHR continues its efforts to promote diversity through the educational workshops provided by the department's Inter-Group Relations Unit (IGR). Workshops are typically conducted for schools, youth agencies, community organizations, and other groups. Even with the ongoing restrictions at many schools and institutions, IGR was able to deliver 32 workshops, most conducted virtually. These workshops are important, not only to promote diversity, but to reduce racial and ethnic tensions, and resolve conflicts often in relation to housing issues.

Enforcement of Fair Housing Ordinance

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

In 2021, the Commission received 80 complaints alleging housing discrimination. As of July 22, 2022, there have been 46 housing discrimination complaints filed.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

This section describes the planned actions the City will carry out to meet the strategies identified below.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City has established a number of policy objectives and strategic goals in order to address obstacles in

meeting underserved housing needs:

- Supporting Single Room Occupancy (SRO) and family housing in Chicago by developing, rehabilitating, or arranging special financing for properties in target areas where shelter programs that also offer support services and job creation opportunities can be closely linked.
- Developing short- and medium-term subsidy assistance for individuals that enter the homeless system in order to transition them back as quickly as possible to permanent affordable housing.
- Supporting the coordination of outreach and housing location through the Coordinated Entry System for homeless resources.
- Focusing resources to support housing for households at or below 30 percent of AMI.
- Supporting the not-for-profit community, notably with the help of Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funding, in the provision of supportive services that aid in and help overcome obstacles to moving from homelessness or near homelessness to self-sufficiency.
- Continuing outreach with sister agencies and outside sources to fund ongoing needs for accessible housing modification within the city of Chicago.

The Department of Housing (DOH) continually reassesses its policies and makes adjustments in response to changing market conditions and community needs. To keep pace with the growing gap between median household incomes and the cost of single-family housing, the City since 2016 has expanded its homebuyer assistance efforts through new programs that provide purchase price assistance to prospective home buyers with corporate funds.

But in 2020 the pandemic brought growing uncertainty in housing markets, taking a toll on the production and preservation of units as well as our homebuyer initiatives that incentivize acquisition and rehab. At the same time, safety concerns forced our home improvement and repair programs to shut down. Multi-family closings were delayed, and programs such as the Troubled Buildings Initiative that work through the courts were brought nearly to a standstill. As a result of these conditions, we have redirected our focus on creating and implementing initiatives to protect affordable housing across the city and help stabilize the lives of struggling Chicagoans in the face of job cuts and the real possibility of losing their homes. Even as health concerns and market disruptions brought many of our established programs to a halt, the City has stepped up to provide millions of dollars in direct cash assistance to prevent thousands of families from losing their homes. In February the City Council approved the use of \$80 million in new federal COVID relief funds that will enable a third round of grants under our Emergency Rental Assistance Program.

While it does not directly provide housing or fund housing developments, the Mayor's Office of People with Disabilities (MOPD) advocates for the development of and access to affordable and accessible housing for people with disabilities. MOPD also continues to make efforts to correct policies that impede people with disabilities from receiving affordable housing. This is a multi-faceted approach that includes providing direct services, education, and recommendations for systematic and policy changes. MOPD discourages the use of nursing homes and institutions as housing alternatives for people with disabilities

and promotes integrated housing for people with disabilities.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

New Partnership between (DOH) and (MOPD)

New partnership between the Department of Housing (DOH) and the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities to service Ramp Up waiting list clients through the Home Modification program utilizing a portion of the Ramp Up funding previously allocated to UCP Seguin. The Department of Housing has historically partnered with UCP Seguin of Greater Chicago (UCP) to implement Ramp Up, a subset of the Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors (SARFS) program. Over the past three fiscal years (2019-2021), UCP has received almost \$1.5 million in funding via Ramp Up to provide wooden ramps for low-income mobility-impaired Chicago residents over the age of 60. The City is quickly working through the Ramp Up program wait list and increase the percentage of senior residents receiving services, the SARFS program proposes diverting a portion of the funding allocated for the Ramp Up program from UCP over to the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities. The funding will establish a partnership with the Home Modification Program (Home Mod) to take on building lifts for residents who have applied to the Ramp Up program but are not eligible for a ramp installation, starting with those who have been on the wait list.

The bulk of the City's housing resources, especially federal dollars, are specifically targeted to affordable rental housing. Some government-assisted buildings with expiring use restrictions and project-based Section 8 contracts are stable, while others may be at risk due to strengthening markets and other concerns. DPD will continue to work with owners, community groups, and The Preservation Compact which brings together leaders from the public, private, and non-profit sectors to develop strategies to increase the supply of affordable rental housing in Chicago and to monitor and coordinate preservation efforts for these properties. The City does not use CDBG to fund the new construction of affordable housing; however, HOME funds are critical to leveraging additional resources such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credits through the City and the State.

One of the most efficient ways to provide affordable housing is to improve and preserve existing buildings. The City will continue to support programs such as the Troubled Buildings Initiative, the Energy Savers Fund, the Multi-Unit Affordability through Upfront Investment (MAUI) program, the Tax Increment Financing-Neighborhood Improvement Program (TIF-NIP), and the TIF Purchase Rehab Program. The City supports proposed tax incentives to encourage owners to rehabilitate and retrofit rental buildings while keeping units affordable.

In March 2021, DOH completed a pioneering Racial Equity Impact Assessment (REIA) to inform the City's process for allocating Low Income Housing Tax Credits and enable us to incorporate a racial equity lens in targeting investments. This REIA will inform decisions on how, where and to whom the City awards these tax credits, and enable DOH to incorporate a racial equity lens in targeting opportunities for community

wealth-building. Following the REIA, DOH released the 2021 Qualified Allocation Plan, created through a revised process that featured unprecedented transparency to guide developers apply for credits based on priority locations, building types and uses, and affordability levels. Discussions with impacted groups spotlighted barriers to participation by minority developers in LIHTC projects and identified areas for improvement in project characteristics and management. The 2021 QAP, which will allocate over \$61 million in tax credits for 2022 and 2023, incorporates these and other recommendations from the REIA process.

The City will work to expand the number of affordable units available across different types of markets, with special attention to renter populations at the lowest income levels and those that require supportive services. The Keep Chicago Renting Ordinance, approved by the City Council in June 2013, protects renters housed in buildings whose owners are in foreclosure. The City will continue to work with the Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund, which provides homes for more than 2,800 of the city's most-at-risk individuals and families each year, to fund its efforts and aid it in securing a long-term funding source. The City also has expanded its rental assistance capacity through the creation of the Flexible Housing Pool, which utilizes the Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund dollars to provide rental subsidies and supportive services to stably house people with chronic health conditions who are experiencing homelessness. The City will continue to support construction of supportive housing units through its multi-family affordable housing program and will report on the number of units created for people with disabilities.

The State's mandate to provide housing to those with mental illness requires additional resources from the State and coordination between the City and the State. The City will advocate with the State and the Federal government for additional affordable housing resources with comprehensive supportive services to help the State meet this mandate.

The last few years have seen a shift away from homeownership in Chicago and across the country, fueled by lending restrictions, credit ratings damaged during the economic crisis, and consumer perceptions that housing is not a safe investment. To rebuild homeownership markets, the City will continue to partner with its housing delegate agencies and other community-based organizations to provide education and counseling for potential homebuyers.

The City will expand its post-purchase education efforts and will continue to fund programs that enable homeowners, including those who may be underwater on their mortgages, to stay in their homes.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

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

- Ensuring at-risk children are screened for lead poisoning

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

Screening Case Management

In 2021 there were 780 opened cases of children with blood lead levels $>5\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. These cases received follow-up care through case management. Due to COVID restrictions, face to face home visits were conducted to $<0.5\%$ of the caseload. Case management nursing staff conducted telephone interviews, follow-up phone calls and letters for the purpose of assessing, planning, implementing and evaluation services and resources needed by families of children and pregnant people with blood lead poisoning. Parents/guardians and pregnant people were provided with information about the causes of lead, preventative measures and reasons for lead screening and follow-up testing.

Environmental Inspection and Enforcement

In 2021, the CDPH Lead Poisoning Prevention Program continued to ensure the homes (or other locations where time was spent) of children with elevated blood lead level (EBL) were inspected for lead hazards, and these hazards were remediated. A total of 456 homes were inspected. Following an initial inspection and assessment for lead hazards, re-inspections occurred to ensure the home were properly maintained or the required remediation was being done. Data for this period indicates that some 4251 re-inspections took place. The final step is to ensure that the home is cleared of the hazard; in 2021, 229 homes were cleared. If property owners did not or were unable to remediate the hazard, they are referred to court and forced to come into compliance.

Inspection and Enforcement

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

Chicago's lead service lines are a legacy issue that need to start meaningfully being confronted by moving in the right direction in a responsible way. The new Lead Service Line Replacement Program stands as an equity-forward approach to providing residents the support they need, all while providing a foundation to continuously building on our commitment to addressing this important issue for the long term. Using CDBG funding, the (DWM) will replace lead service lines in low-income homes.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

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

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

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

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Community-based nonprofit organizations and community development corporations have made major contributions to neighborhood stability and growth, often by managing comprehensive, multi-strategy efforts that address not only housing development, but safety, education, health, job skills and retail development. These established partners help implement housing-related programs and strategies that reflect neighborhood needs and culture. The City will continue to encourage private support of these organizations and provide direct support by funding a wide-ranging network of citywide and community-based delegate agencies, as resources allow. Examples of the partnerships are highlighted below.

- **Chicago Advisory Council on Aging** - AAA is responsible for a wide range of functions related to assisting older persons in leading independent, meaningful and dignified lives in their own homes and communities as long as possible.
- **Continuum of Care Coordination** -The Board of Directors is a public- private planning body with representatives from local, state and federal government agencies and a broad base of constituency groups, including persons with lived homelessness experience.
- **Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership** - The Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership is an

independent 501(c)3 nonprofit organization led by board and business leaders.

- **Chicago Area HIV Integrated Services Council (CAHISC)** - The Council integrates the mandated HIV Prevention Planning Group and Ryan White Part A Planning Council and includes the HIV Housing Program.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

Many City departments have a hand in creating strong, healthy housing markets, and DPD will preserve and strengthen its relationships and coordinate activities with its sister agencies and other organizations that administer federal funds. This communication and coordination extend to private-sector partners, community-based organizations and agencies that connect residents to affordable and supportive housing. DPD will continue to participate on the Interagency Council of the Preservation Compact to collaborate on the preservation of individual properties, and to create more consistent and streamlined processes across city, state, and federal agencies. DPD also is working hand-in-hand with CHA to create additional units in support of CHA's Plan Forward, through the application of a variety of resources including HOME and CDBG funds, tax credits, bonds, and City land.

DFSS strengthens coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies through the Continuum of Care committee structure and under the direction of Chicago's Plan 2.0. DFSS partners with City sister agencies to support their plans and to operationalize strategies under Plan 2.0. DFSS leads an interagency task force which brings together City departments and sister agencies that touch the issue of homelessness. Through this task force, the City departments work together to ensure funding efficiencies and to expand permanent and affordable housing for vulnerable Chicagoans. DPD, through the Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund, supports Plan 2.0 by providing rental assistance for nearly 1,480 families or individuals previously experiencing homelessness, or those who have been in danger of becoming homeless. In addition, DPD's current multi-family rental housing pipeline combined with DFSS's Flexible Housing Pool has created 313 new or rehabbed units of supportive housing.

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

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

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

This section describes HUD-specific program requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) programs.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	70.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

as follows:

The City of Chicago invests HOME funds as interest bearing loans, non-interest bearing loans, interest subsidies, deferred payment loans, grants, or other forms of assistance consistent with the purposes of the HOME requirements. The City of Chicago establishes the terms of assistance for each project funded through a regulatory agreement subject to the HOME requirements.

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

For Resale of Affordable Units with a recapture agreement, the homeowner will execute a HOME Agreement and a separate HOME Recapture Mortgage in favor of the City to secure the HOME Funds Recapture Amount. Only the direct subsidy to the homebuyer will be subject to recapture, the amount of which will be determined by the DOH Finance Division in accordance with the recorded Mortgage, Security and Recapture Agreement (MSRA) and prorated accordingly. The type and value of capital improvements made to the affordable unit will be determined by the "Market Rate" appraisal. The City's recapture amount will be limited to the net proceeds available at the closing of the transferred unit.

For Resale of Affordable Units with a resale agreement, the homeowner is required to contact DOH to request resale pre-approval of their affordable unit before accepting a real estate contract for sale. The resale request should include all pertinent details and hardships the City should consider in making a determination. A copy of the recorded Jr. Mortgage, Security MSRA document(s) or the "Deed Restrictions" related to the City lien(s), recorded after the initial purchase, are reviewed in detail to determine the funding source of the subsidies and the specific remedies stated in the owner's agreement with the City.

The resale price of the property is calculated by DOH and provided to the owner for use in marketing the unit. The special sales conditions, and the requirement for the buyer to sign a MSRA agreement with the City, must also be stated in writing by the owner's realtor for sale listing. The buyer of the affordable resale unit is required to submit a complete application to DOH to determine affordability not to exceed 33 percent of housing ratios. DOH will consider a higher housing ratio depending on mitigating factors such as not having other debt or the leveraging of additional private or public grants. The household income eligibility of the affordable buyer will range between 60 percent and 80 percent of AMI. A MSRA would be issued to be signed by the new buyer and a release would be issued for the current owner after the new MSRA is signed at the time of transfer of the affordable unit. The type and value of capital improvements made to the affordable unit will be determined by an appraisal taking into consideration the affordable price of the unit.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired

with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Resale of Affordable units in the Chicago Community Land Trust (CCLT): Concurrent with the execution of the Restrictive Covenant, the Homeowner is executing a HOME Agreement and a separate HOME Recapture Mortgage in favor of the City to secure the HOME Funds Recapture Amount. The CCLT and the Homeowner acknowledge and agree that the Restrictive Covenant is subordinate to the HOME Agreement and HOME Recapture Mortgage and that, in the event of any conflict between the terms and conditions of the HOME Agreement or HOME Recapture Mortgage and the terms and conditions of this Restrictive Covenant, the terms and conditions of the HOME Agreement and HOME Recapture Mortgage shall govern and control.

Homeowners are required to contact DOH to request resale pre-approval of their affordable unit before accepting a real estate contract for sale. The resale request should include all pertinent details and hardships the City should consider in order to make a determination.

Regarding capital improvements to CCLT units, DOH does not assign value to specific capital improvements and will follow an appraisal-based formula because the value of the capital improvement will likely be reflected in the appraised value of the unit. In short, homeowners receive a percentage (typically 20%) of any market increase the property has seen since they purchased it.

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

DOH's Multi-Family Loan Policies and Procedures shall be utilized to refinance debt on multi-family rental projects, as appropriate. DOH underwriting policies and procedures are designed to guide applicants seeking multi-family loan funds to create or retain affordable housing. The City works to meet all federal and local subsidy standards and best practices through layering reviews. For example, DOH guidelines include acceptable debt coverage ratios, developer fee limits, contingency limits, general contractor's overhead, profit, and general conditions limits, as well as rent and income escalation rates.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

The City has included written standards for providing ESG assistance as an attachment to the 2019 Annual Action Plan.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that

meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

Chicago's Coordinated Entry System was fully implemented for individuals, families and youth in 2017. Mobile outreach teams engage and assess individuals and families on the street who may not have access to the system's entry points: community centers, Homeless Prevention Call Center, shelters and designated CES access points. Access points are accessible to anyone seeking assistance throughout Chicago and do not discriminate based on a person's race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, familial status, disability, or those who are least likely to complete a CES Housing Assessment in the absence of special outreach. Currently, Chicago has 5 designated youth (ages 18-24) access points. Chicago also has 3 access points for minors (under the age of 18) located at Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services (CCBYS) funded agencies, and 4 access points for households over 25 and older. Access points are always available by phone and are geographically located on the North, West, and South sides of the city.

The CES standardized housing assessment integrates non-housing resources and uses a progressive assessment to determine needs for diversion and prevention resources. For prioritization, the CES utilizes Vulnerability Index (VI) tools for individuals, families and youth. Households may be referred to homelessness prevention assistance through the Homeless Prevention Call Center or DFSS Community Service Centers if indicated in the diversion screening. The CoC follows system wide prioritization standards for housing matches and generally higher VI scores and chronic homelessness status are the indicators for PSH, while moderate to lower VI scores are indicators for rapid re-housing.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

DFSS issues a request for proposal at a minimum of every two years for all its homeless services, including those funded through ESG and CDBG. These services include emergency and interim shelter, outreach and engagement, permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing and rental assistance program coordination. Applications are evaluated by a committee of DFSS staff and external partners who are local experts in these program areas. DFSS utilizes standard selection criteria in its RFPs. Grants are awarded for a two-year period, with an option to extend for up to two years. The extension option is contingent upon successful performance of the program and services provided, and upon availability of funds. DFSS advertises funding opportunities through local newspapers, notices to CoC members through All Chicago, and by posting on the DFSS website.

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

The City of Chicago distributes the annual Action Plan and any substantial amendments to the Chicago CoC Board of Directors. As required by the CoC governance charter, four members of the CoC Board

are persons with lived experience of homelessness and DFSS, as the ESG grantee, has a seat on the Board. All Chicago also distributes the Action Plan and substantial amendments to its nearly 600 members and stakeholders, which includes a substantial number of persons with lived homelessness experience. Comments are solicited through the public comment process noted in this Action Plan.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

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

Outreach and Engagement (Basic and Specialized)

Basic:

- Percentage and number of encounters resulting in completed CES assessments.
- Percentage and number of enrolled participants engaged with case management services.
- Percentage and number of enrolled participants who exit to more stable housing (family, friends, longer-term shelter/housing programs, or permanent housing).
- For Housing System Navigator only: percentage of enrolled participants permanently housed.

In addition, a set of more specific indicators and associated targets for these measures that are appropriate to specific sub-populations and types of delivery (listed below) were established by the CoC for these types of programs. Within this framework, DFSS is focused on continuous improvement against these metrics in pursuit of meeting or exceeding those targets over time. We are committed to working with delegate agencies to monitor performance against these indicators, including establishing relevant baselines or benchmarks and sharing data with delegate agencies to assess and understand our progress.

Emergency Shelter (Adult/Youth)

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

Youth Shelter

- Percent participate in leadership development and community building activities

BUDGET