

City of Chicago

2023 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) HOME
Investment Partnerships (HOME) Housing Opportunities for
Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Period of January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023

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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

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

In 2023, the Department of Housing (DOH) in Chicago encountered challenges related to vacancy and abandonment in low to moderate income communities, impacting residents' quality of life significantly. Recognizing the need for more comprehensive strategies, DOH began layering programs and implementing localized strategies for acquisition, supporting previous and planned capital investments, particularly in revitalizing blighted 1-to-4-unit buildings in close proximity areas. For instance, leveraging CDBG funding for Condos and Cooperatives enabled the initiation of counseling and financial literacy services, alongside other funds supporting common space repairs, showcasing the impact of strategic investment.

Throughout the year, DOH maintained a dual focus on ensuring housing stability through additional direct assistance to renters and landlords and advancing its long-term mission of expanding housing access and choice for all Chicagoans. Key programmatic highlights in 2023 by priority areas include:

1. **Troubled Building Initiative:** Rehabilitation of 929 multi-family units, 75 single-family units, and 10 condo units, stabilizing vacant properties for affordable housing purposes.
2. **Emergency Heating Repairs Program:** Facilitating repairs for 145 units to address heating-related issues.
3. **Small Accessible Repairs for Seniors (SARFS) Program:** Providing enabling devices and improvements to 235 senior-occupied residences.
4. **Multi-family Construction and Rehab Program:** Construction of 663 units utilizing HOME funds.

In FY23, DOH noted challenges impacting Delegate Agencies due to the COVID-19 pandemic and staff turnover. Despite constraints, Delegate Agencies managed to complete safety and accessibility repairs, benefiting 235 low-to-moderate income senior households. DOH revamped the SARFS program for 2023, including vertical lift platforms installed through a partnership with the Mayor's Office of People with Disabilities (MOPD).

The Chicago Department of Public Health's "Mental Health Equity" initiatives aimed to bolster the city's mental health safety net system. This included operating 5 city-run mental health centers and funding behavioral health expansion through the Trauma-Informed Centers of Care project, involving a network of mental health providers. In 2023, CDPH served 2,532 individuals through city clinics and 7 providers funded by the Trauma-Informed Centers of Care project.

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

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

| Goal | Category | Source / Amount | Indicator | Unit of Measure | Expected – Strategic Plan | Actual – Strategic Plan | Percent Complete | Expected – Program Year | Actual – Program Year | Percent Complete |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Address Disaster Related Needs | Non-Housing Community Development | CDBG - DR: \$ | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 10000 | 0 | 0.00% | | | |
| COVID-19 Response and Prevention | COVID-19 | CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 289669 | 2778564 | 959.22% | | | |
| COVID-19 Response and Prevention | COVID-19 | CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$ | Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing | Households Assisted | 2309 | 0 | 0.00% | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|------------------------|--------|-------|--------|------|------|---------|
| COVID-19 Response and Prevention | COVID-19 | CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$ | Homeless Person Overnight Shelter | Persons Assisted | 5726 | 529 | 9.24% | | | |
| COVID-19 Response and Prevention | COVID-19 | CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$ | Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added | Beds | 1456 | 0 | 0.00% | | | |
| COVID-19 Response and Prevention | COVID-19 | CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$ | Homelessness Prevention | Persons Assisted | 500 | 0 | 0.00% | | | |
| COVID-19 Response and Prevention | COVID-19 | CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$ / HOPWA-CV: \$ | Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added | Household Housing Unit | 615 | 489 | 79.51% | | | |
| Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence | Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 177125 | 57067 | 32.22% | 2745 | 3345 | 121.86% |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|--|------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|------|------|---------|
| Enable Persons to Live with Dignity & Independence | Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$ | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated | Household Housing Unit | 11500 | 859 | 7.47% | 283 | 83 | 29.33% |
| Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities | Affordable Housing | CDBG: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 22500 | 24533 | 109.04% | 4500 | 7924 | 176.09% |
| Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities | Affordable Housing | CDBG: \$ | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated | Household Housing Unit | 310 | 50 | 16.13% | 40 | | 12.90% |
| Expand Affordable Homeownership Opportunities | Affordable Housing | CDBG: \$ | Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers | Households Assisted | 100 | 5 | 5.00% | 20 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Expand Fair Housing Outreach, Education and Enforcement | Affordable Housing | CDBG: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 1075 | 94135 | 8,756.74% | 3021 | 1914 | 63.36% |
| Expand Fair Housing Outreach, Education and Enforcement | Affordable Housing | CDBG: \$ | Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care | Household Housing Unit | 90000 | 25531 | 28.37% | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|------------------------|-------|------|---------|------|------|---------|
| Foster Community Economic Development | Non-Housing Community Development | CDBG: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 6300 | 8043 | 127.67% | 2000 | 1297 | 64.85% |
| Invest in Public Facilities and Critical Infrastructure | Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development | CDBG: \$ | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 55000 | 937 | 1.70% | 1200 | 937 | 78.08% |
| Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS | Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$355837 / HOPWA: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 3850 | 2685 | 69.74% | 3000 | 1220 | 40.67% |
| Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS | Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$355837 / HOPWA: \$ | Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing | Households Assisted | 1500 | 1507 | 100.47% | 300 | 414 | 138.00% |
| Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS | Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$355837 / HOPWA: \$ | Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added | Household Housing Unit | 200 | 0 | 0.00% | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Meet the Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS | Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$355837 / HOPWA: \$ | HIV/AIDS Housing Operations | Household Housing Unit | 2350 | 926 | 39.40% | | | |
| Prevent and Reduce Homelessness | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 80000 | 45092 | 56.37% | 15000 | 10079 | 67.19% |
| Prevent and Reduce Homelessness | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ | Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing | Households Assisted | 1295 | 262 | 20.23% | 259 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Prevent and Reduce Homelessness | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ | Homeless Person Overnight Shelter | Persons Assisted | 21130 | 19807 | 93.74% | 4226 | 4720 | 111.69% |
| Prevent and Reduce Homelessness | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ | Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added | Beds | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|--|------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Prevent and Reduce Homelessness | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ | Homelessness Prevention | Persons Assisted | 57645 | 0 | 0.00% | 11529 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Provide community-based domestic violence services | Non-Housing Community Development | CDBG: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 80000 | 34379 | 42.97% | 16000 | 11093 | 69.33% |
| Provide Public Services to Enhance Quality of Life | Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development | CDBG: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 677150 | 34379 | 5.08% | 176897 | 4382 | 2.48% |
| Reduce Lead Poisoning Hazards | Elimination of Detrimental Conditions | CDBG: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 10000 | 2372 | 23.72% | 1000 | 788 | 78.80% |
| Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing | Affordable Housing | CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ | Rental units constructed | Household Housing Unit | 825 | 188 | 22.79% | 719 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing | Affordable Housing | CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ | Rental units rehabilitated | Household Housing Unit | 10075 | 35 | 0.35% | 126 | 0 | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|------|------|---------|------|------|---------|
| Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing | Affordable Housing | CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated | Household Housing Unit | 2585 | 3064 | 118.53% | 371 | 493 | 132.88% |
| Retain and Preserve Affordable Housing | Affordable Housing | CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ | Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care | Household Housing Unit | 0 | 2230 | | 1517 | 2230 | 147.00% |
| Strengthen Community Capacity | Non-Housing Community Development | CDBG: \$ | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit | Persons Assisted | 8500 | 7709 | 90.69% | 1080 | 2482 | 229.81% |

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

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

The 2020-2024 plan acknowledges the emergence of a revitalized housing market, which brings both opportunities and challenges, such as displacement and gentrification in certain neighborhoods. In response, the plan outlines a \$1.4 billion framework for City housing initiatives spanning five years. This coordinated effort aims to provide support for approximately 40,000 residential units across the city. A The plans' score goals are to:

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

In 2023, the Department of Housing committed a total of \$466 million from various sources, including federal tax credits, TIF funds, municipal bonds, and other funds, to support the creation, preservation, or improvement of 4,117 housing units. Additionally, \$16.7 million in federal COVID Relief funds were allocated to provide emergency rental assistance for 1,682 households.

The Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) strategically utilizes Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to bolster crucial facets of the City of Chicago's Human Services framework, catering to the pressing and emergency needs of low-income individuals and families. This encompasses vital areas such as Homeless and Senior Services. The DFSS Homeless Services Division assumes a pivotal role in orchestrating comprehensive homeless prevention, outreach, shelter, and supportive housing services across the city. Collaborating with over 50 delegate agencies, the Division extends funding to ensure seamless service delivery. Additionally, through the DFSS's Homeless Outreach and Prevention (HOP) team, direct services are provided to reach individuals experiencing homelessness on the streets. HOP conducts targeted outreach efforts throughout the city, including areas with known homeless encampments. The primary aim of the outreach program is to foster meaningful connections and relationships with individuals experiencing homelessness, facilitating their engagement with services and guiding them towards achieving stability through more permanent housing solutions.

Additionally, DFSS collaborates with the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) in operating a mobile outreach health unit, a custom-designed van dedicated to delivering essential health and social services to the city's homeless population. This collaborative effort ensures that vital support reaches those in need, directly addressing the unique challenges faced by this vulnerable demographic.

Moreover, DFSS's Senior Services Division utilizes CDBG funding to bolster programs aimed at addressing the critical needs of vulnerable older adults, facilitating their ability to remain within their communities and homes. These programs include the Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) for Vulnerable Older

Adults, Case Advocacy and Support for Vulnerable Older Adults (CAS), and Home Delivered Meals (HDM). Through strategic allocation of resources, DFSS remains committed to enhancing the well-being and quality of life for older adults, ensuring they receive the support necessary to thrive within their familiar environments.

Continue- Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities an

The Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) for Vulnerable Older Adults program is dedicated to assisting highly vulnerable older adults in maintaining independence within their homes and communities for as long as possible. This initiative was developed in response to the inclusion of Self-Neglect in the Elder Abuse Act, aiming to provide enhanced support to older adults exhibiting symptoms of self-neglect, home safety issues, and other challenges hindering aging-in-place. The program seeks to mitigate future risks and delay residential placement when appropriate. Under the Mental Health CDBG COVID Cares initiative known as Building Outpatient Services (4M), \$2,030,000 in funding was allocated to eight mental health organizations in 2021. This initiative addresses the increased demand for mental health services stemming from the Covid-19 pandemic. It focuses on expanding essential mental health services within communities highly affected by Covid-19, prioritizing trauma-informed, integrated outpatient care accessible to individuals regardless of financial means, insurance coverage, or immigration status. These organizations will expand mental health services to encompass holistic care, including connections to primary healthcare, behavioral health services, substance use disorder treatment, and social services. Specifically, service expansion efforts are concentrated in 34 Chicago communities exhibiting high demand for mental health services and facing disproportionate impacts from the Covid-19 pandemic.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted.

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

Describe the clients assisted (including the racial and/or ethnicity of clients assisted with ESG)

| | HESG |
|---|---------------|
| American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous | 94 |
| Asian or Asian American | 70 |
| Black, African American, or African | 12,258 |
| Hispanic/Latina/e/o | 673 |
| Middle Eastern or North African | 7 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 30 |
| White | 876 |
| Multiracial | 2,186 |
| Client doesn't know | 51 |
| Client prefers not to answer | 0 |
| Data not collected | 1,009 |
| Total | 17,254 |

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

Narrative

Chicago, as a city, strives to make intelligent and strategic decisions when it comes to investing in neighborhoods. The city actively takes part in directing the ongoing transformations, with a focus on celebrating and promoting diversity and fair development in housing markets throughout the city. However, Chicago's longstanding issue of racial and income segregation cannot be resolved overnight. Certain areas of the city with high levels of poverty, ongoing disinvestment, and declining population still bear the brunt of this segregation. To combat this, the City of Chicago, along with its partners, acknowledges and addresses problems such as poverty and disparities in access to opportunities. As part of this effort, Chicago utilizes Entitlement funding to serve individuals with low to moderate incomes. The provided chart emphasizes that these funding sources primarily benefit minority communities.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available.

| Source of Funds | Source | Resources Available | Made | Amount Expended During Program Year |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| CDBG | public - federal | 111,636,158 | | 91,071,648 |
| HOME | public - federal | 31,972,590 | | 6,597,740 |
| HOPWA | public - federal | 12,530,525 | | 3,320,393 |
| ESG | public - federal | 6,700,146 | | 4,658,687 |
| Other | public - federal | 0 | | |

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The City of Chicago is committed to efficiently using federal funds each year to address the needs of low to moderate-income communities, ensuring timely expenditure of every dollar. In 2023, the city successfully allocated federal resources alongside local dollars to fulfill these community needs.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments.

| Target Area | Planned Percentage of Allocation | Actual Percentage of Allocation | Narrative Description |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Citywide | 100 | | Low- and Moderate-Income Community Areas of Chicago |
| Low- and Moderate-Income Census Tracts | | 91.55 | Low- and Moderate-Income Community Areas of Chicago |

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments.

Narrative

The City of Chicago exceeded the planned percentage of 70% spent in low to moderate income census tracts Citywide by spending 91.55% of allocated dollars in these communities.

Leveraging

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

CDPH receives funding from federal and state sources that complement its CDBG and HOPWA programming. CDPH acts as the administrator for Ryan White Part A funds for the 9 county Eligible Metropolitan Area. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds a wide variety of activities, while the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration agency supports violence prevention, treatment access, and trauma reduction efforts, expanding the department's reach into high-need and underserved communities. State funds further enhance programs in lead poisoning prevention, women and children's health, environmental health, and violence prevention. DFSS programming is bolstered by a diverse portfolio of funding sources beyond CDBG funding, drawing from federal, state, and local funds. This multifaceted funding approach enables specialized support across various programs:

- **Domestic Violence Programs** benefit from the Department of Justice, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois Department of Human Services, and local city funds, ensuring comprehensive support for those affected by domestic violence.
- **Senior Services** are supported by a mix of funding streams, including Older Americans Act/Area Plan funding and various State of Illinois Department on Aging funding sources, to cater to the needs of the elderly.
- The **Intensive Case Advocacy and Support (ICAS) Services** program is uniquely funded entirely by CDBG funding, focusing on targeted support services.
- **Home Delivered Meals**, a critical component of MOPD's Independent Living Program, is supported by federal Older Americans Act funding passed through the state, providing nutritious meals to individuals under 60 with disabilities who face barriers to accessing food.
- **Workforce Services** programs, such as Employment Preparation and Placement, Industry Specific Training and Placement, Transitional Jobs, and Community-Entry Support Centers, primarily rely on CDBG funding. Additionally, CSBG funding and City corporate funds further support Employment Preparation and Placement and Transitional Jobs programs, enhancing workforce development efforts.
- The city's strategy to combat homelessness, **Plan 2.0**, is underpinned by a variety of funding sources, including CDBG, HUD Emergency Solutions Grant, CSBG, the Illinois Department of Human Services' Emergency and Transitional Housing Program, and local funding, providing a comprehensive approach to homelessness.
- Through collaboration with Meals on Wheels of Chicago, the **MOPD's Independent Living** program ensures home delivered meals to eligible individuals, (under the age of 60 with disability). Vendors for the Personal Assistant/Homemaker programs contribute by matching 10 percent of their contracted amount, enhancing the program's sustainability. The HDM program provides available services without increasing cost.
- The **HomeMod program** encourages vendor contributions, with a 10 percent match of their

contracted amount, and partners with CHA and DOH to secure additional funding for accessible home modifications for clients. Strategic partnerships with Pace, CPS, EHI, DFSS, and DSCC amplify marketing and outreach efforts, broadening the program's visibility and impact.

These funding mechanisms and partnerships are vital in supporting DFSS's mission to provide essential services to Chicago's residents, addressing specific needs across different demographics and ensuring that programs are both effective and sustainable.

Furthermore, the lands and properties owned by the city were assigned to develop affordable homes too low to moderate income individuals and communities within the city. The City met its HOME and ESG match requirements for 2023, through its others housing programs.

| Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year | 85,251,765 |
| 2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year | 90,388,954 |
| 3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2) | 175,640,719 |
| 4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year | 94,210 |
| 5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4) | 175,546,509 |

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

| Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| Project No. or Other ID | Date of Contribution | Cash (non-Federal sources) | Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges | Appraised Land/Real Property | Required Infrastructure | Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor | Bond Financing | Total Match |
| 15925 | 06/09/2023 | 10,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,000,000 |
| 15950 | 07/14/2023 | 18,716,884 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,716,884 |
| 15951 | 06/30/2023 | 9,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,000,000 |
| 15952 | 05/30/2023 | 11,623,509 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,623,509 |
| 16245 | 03/31/2023 | 11,848,736 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,848,736 |
| 16246 | 05/31/2023 | 12,500,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,500,000 |
| 16247 | 12/14/2023 | 8,050,757 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,050,757 |
| 16248 | 10/01/2023 | 8,649,068 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,649,068 |

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

| Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$ | Amount received during reporting period. \$ | Total amount expended during reporting period. \$ | Amount expended for TBRA. \$ | Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$ |
| 11,219,000 | 6,798,000 | 11,219,000 | 0 | 6,798,000 |

Table 7 – Program Income

| Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | Total | Minority Business Enterprises | | | | White Non-Hispanic |
| | | Alaskan Native or American Indian | Asian or Pacific Islander | Black Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | |
| Contracts | | | | | | |
| Dollar Amount | 38,805,038 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,321,763 | 30,483,275 |
| Number | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Contracts | | | | | | |
| Number | 21 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| Dollar Amount | 6,665,260 | 0 | 474,280 | 290,777 | 5,900,204 | 0 |
| | Total | Women Business Enterprises | Male | | | |
| Contracts | | | | | | |
| Dollar Amount | 38,805,038 | 0 | 38,805,038 | | | |
| Number | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| Sub-Contracts | | | | | | |
| Number | 12 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Dollar Amount | 3,018,735 | 3,018,735 | 0 | | | |

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

| Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| | Total | Minority Property Owners | | | | White Non-Hispanic |
| | | Alaskan Native or American Indian | Asian or Pacific Islander | Black Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | |
| Number | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dollar Amount | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

| Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Parcels Acquired | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Businesses Displaced | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Nonprofit Organizations Displaced | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Households Displaced | Total | Minority Property Enterprises | | | | White Non-Hispanic |
| | | Alaskan Native American Indian | Asian or Pacific Islander | Black Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | |
| Number | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cost | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

| | One-Year Goal | Actual |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units | 438 | 0 |
| Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units | 2,817 | 3,815 |
| Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units | 874 | 103 |
| Total | 4,129 | 3,918 |

Table 11 – Number of Households

| | One-Year Goal | Actual |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Number of households supported through Rental Assistance | 722 | 5,200 |
| Number of households supported through The Production of New Units | 550 | 423 |
| Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units | 2,857 | 3,660 |
| Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 4,129 | 9,285 |

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

The predominant challenge faced by the Department of Housing (DOH) throughout 2023 was the enduring impact of the pandemic. Our efforts were primarily directed towards developing and executing strategies to safeguard affordable housing citywide and provide support to struggling residents amidst job losses, heightened inflation, and the looming threat of homelessness.

The ongoing uncertainty in housing markets significantly impeded the production and preservation of housing units, as well as our initiatives aimed at facilitating home purchases and renovations. Safety

concerns compelled us to suspend our home improvement and repair programs. Delays in multi-family property closures were experienced, and initiatives like the Troubled Buildings Initiative, which operates through the judicial system, were almost brought to a standstill.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

In 2023, the City's construction rehabilitation and home improvement programs faced increased costs, creating budgetary challenges. To mitigate this, the Department of Housing proactively sought alternative funding sources, including tax credits, Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds, and in-lieu payments under the Affordable Requirements Ordinance. However, these efforts are anticipated to have a short-term impact on unit production.

In a concerted effort to address housing affordability, the City allocated an additional \$5 million in Corporate Funds to the Low-Income Housing Trust Fund, supporting rental subsidies for individuals below 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI). Furthermore, the Flexible Housing pool played a crucial role in providing rental subsidies, facilitating swift housing and supportive services for Chicago's most vulnerable homeless populations, including frequent users of emergency services and the criminal justice system. To reinforce these initiatives, the City invested an extra \$5 million in Corporate funds in 2023.

The Department of Housing has unveiled the final draft of the 2023 Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) and initiated its funding round in July 2023. With a heightened focus on Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), the DOH has expanded its efforts to assist the homeless and individuals with the greatest need for affordable housing.

In 2023, the Department of Housing (DOH) introduced a Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) track to its Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP), aiming to provide housing for the city's most vulnerable populations. Additionally, DOH will collaborate more closely with the Flexible Housing Pool (FHP), Continuum of Care (COC), Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund (CLIHTF), and other funding sources to secure voucher resources for residents earning 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI) or below. To incentivize developers focusing on PSH construction, DOH allows for increased fees, provided these increases are allocated toward the development's long-term operation, services, and stabilization.

Among DOH's priorities are tenant-based transit subsidies and internet services in each affordable unit, mandated for all new or preservation affordable housing proposals selected through the funding round. Furthermore, DOH now mandates that at least 5% of units in all new proposals target homelessness, and developers must collaborate with the coordinated entry system (CES) to assist homeless or at-risk-of-homelessness tenants.

DOH continues to prioritize the preservation of affordable housing through the Preservation Tract of its QAP, initially established in the 2021 QAP and sustained in the 2023 QAP. Significant investments have been made in developments across the city, particularly in areas historically deprived of investment. As these developments near the end of their loan terms and extended use tax credit periods (usually 30 years), recapitalization and refinancing are necessary to stabilize these properties, maintain affordability

for the communities, and prevent them from being acquired by market rate developers. However, challenges such as increasing construction costs, supply constraints, and rising interest rates continue to inflate the expenses of CDBG and multifamily rental projects, making it more difficult to keep units and rents affordable.

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

| Number of Households Served | CDBG Actual | HOME Actual |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Extremely Low-income | 272 | 32 |
| Low-income | 277 | 243 |
| Moderate-income | 120 | 0 |
| Total | 669 | 275 |

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities has continued to implement the HomeMod Program. The HomeMod Program allows people with disabilities to receive home modifications that make their living environment accessible. Through the HomeMod program the homes of people with disabilities may be modified with accessible features such as ramps, lifts, accessible kitchens, bathrooms and with technology devices. 100% of clients receiving HomeMod support in 2023-24 are either extremely low or low income and one hundred percent of HomeMod clients were at less than 80% of AMI. The HomeMod Program is continuing to face cost fluctuations in an upward trend in 2023 and into 2024. We continue to leverage funds and create partnerships with outer agencies to provide accessible Modifications and professional services to those in need. In preparation for 2024, MOPD revamped the HomeMod program, including formulating a partnership with the Department of Housing (DOH) and the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) to increase the amount of ramp installations for seniors through the HomeMod Program. Many HomeMod clients live in substandard housing and as part of our accessible modifications program homes of the disabled are repaired in part and as a whole. We have also streamlined required programmatic processes and leveraged technology to help expedite the program as a whole. HomeMod is a virtually paper free program. With the revisions in place, we are projecting to complete Modifications of 185 households in 2024. HomeMod has recognized that many of our clients have aging wheelchair lifts and as such we have implemented a repair program that makes repairs to all lifts in the city of Chicago. This initiative has saved the City of Chicago over \$300k in cost in 2023 alone.

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

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

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

Outreach and Engagement Mobile Outreach

DFSS, in collaboration with its delegate agency, offers dedicated outreach and engagement services that operate around the clock, every day of the year. Through mobile outreach teams deployed in response to non-life-threatening requests for assistance via 311, DFSS ensures timely support for individuals in need. These services encompass a wide range of vital interventions, including shelter placement and transportation, well-being checks, emergency food provision delivery, crisis assistance for victims of fire and other disasters, as well as response measures during extreme weather events, such as facilitating transportation to City-operated Warming and Cooling Centers. This comprehensive approach underscores DFSS's unwavering commitment to providing immediate aid and support to individuals facing various challenges, ensuring their well-being and safety at all times.

Outreach and Engagement Programs

The Outreach and Engagement Programs play a crucial role in reaching individuals, encompassing youth, chronically homeless individuals, and veterans, who are living on the streets and may not typically access traditional shelter or homeless services. These programs are designed to actively engage with such individuals, assessing their unique needs and providing or referring them to appropriate services. An integral aspect of this approach is the participation in Chicago's Coordinated Entry System (CES), serving as the centralized referral source for housing providers.

Providers within the Outreach and Engagement programs undertake CES assessments to comprehensively evaluate individual circumstances and ensure alignment with suitable housing solutions. This proactive engagement facilitates the application process for vulnerable households, guiding them through interviews and assisting in collecting necessary documentation, with the ultimate goal of expediting permanent housing placement.

The program model includes the establishment of drop-in centers, offering services such as laundry facilities, showers, and assessments for various needs. Additionally, outreach teams are deployed to conduct targeted interventions on the streets, at Chicago's airports, and within mass transit systems. In the year 2023, these concerted efforts resulted in serving 5,430 individuals, underscoring the effectiveness and impact of the Outreach and Engagement Programs in addressing the diverse needs of the homeless population and facilitating their transition to stable living conditions.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

DFSS stands as the primary funding source for shelters catering to individuals and families grappling with homelessness in Chicago. These shelters serve as vital sanctuaries, offering a secure and accessible environment while actively supporting households in their journey towards securing appropriate and affordable housing solutions.

With a steadfast commitment to facilitating transitions to stable living arrangements, these shelters play a pivotal role in connecting households with suitable housing options. Furthermore, they serve as conduits to a wide array of services and community resources aimed at bolstering individuals and families in their pursuit of housing stability. These services encompass assistance in income generation, as well as addressing diverse needs spanning physical, mental, and emotional well-being, among others.

Through collaborative efforts and strategic partnerships, DFSS ensures that shelters not only provide immediate relief but also serve as steppingstones towards sustainable housing solutions. By nurturing a supportive ecosystem that empowers individuals and families, DFSS remains dedicated to alleviating homelessness and fostering resilience within Chicago's communities.

Emergency Homeless Assessment and Response Center (EHARC)

The Emergency Homeless Assessment and Response Center (EHARC), operated by the Salvation Army, serves as a pivotal resource in swiftly triaging, diverting, or placing households into more stable shelter programs. EHARC's primary objective is to expedite the process of connecting individuals and families with suitable shelter arrangements, ensuring their safety and well-being.

EHARC offers a range of low-demand services to families awaiting shelter placement, including meals, showers, and designated play areas for children, thus providing essential support during their transition period. Additionally, EHARC serves as a central access point for the Coordinated Entry System, facilitating streamlined access to housing resources and support services.

Furthermore, EHARC conducts diversion assessments and provides diversion services as deemed appropriate, aiming to address the unique needs of individuals and families and explore alternative housing solutions whenever feasible.

In the year 2023, EHARC made a significant impact by serving 1,603 individuals, exemplifying its critical role in providing immediate assistance and facilitating pathways to stable housing for those in need.

Homeless Shelter Food Supply

As part of its emergency food program, DFSS distributes fresh fruits and vegetables to shelters across the city to support individuals experiencing homelessness. In 2023, DFSS-funded agencies delivered a total of 492,662 pounds of emergency food to 387,614 at-risk individuals. Additionally, 636,852 pounds of food were supplied to pantries, and 492,662 pounds of food were allocated to shelters, including those

operated by DFSS' Community Service Centers.

During the holiday season, DFSS Community Service Centers provided Thanksgiving and winter holiday food to 2,967 individuals, while shelters served 10,891 individuals with fruits and vegetables.

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

The Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund allocates \$7.6 million annually in rental assistance to prevent homelessness, benefiting around 1,400 families and individuals. Plan 2.0 outlines strategies aimed at expanding access to affordable housing units through various development and subsidy options. These strategies include prioritizing and enhancing access to housing for individuals in need of supportive housing and collaborating with public and community partners to establish new affordable housing opportunities.

DFSS plays a pivotal role in preventing homelessness through its support of the Homeless Prevention Call Center (HPCC), a centralized hub connecting Chicago residents at risk of homelessness to appropriate prevention programs and resources. In the year 2023, the HPCC fielded 18,563 calls, highlighting its significance as a lifeline for those in need. The top five reasons households sought assistance included job loss, benefit loss/reduction, COVID-related crises, inability to afford bills, and medical emergencies. On average, clients require around \$1,700 in assistance to remain in their homes.

One notable resource facilitated by DFSS is the City of Chicago's Rental Assistance Program (RAP). In 2023, this program served 448 households, providing short-term financial assistance to low-income individuals on the brink of eviction and homelessness. The move to an online platform in 2020 streamlined application processes, allowing residents to apply without visiting a Community Service Center, leading to more efficient application processing.

DFSS extends its impact through partner agencies, funding supportive services tailored to individuals or families at immediate risk of homelessness. These services encompass financial assistance, legal representation for tenants facing evictions, and housing stabilization or relocation aid. In 2023, 292 clients benefited from such programs. For instance, the Lawyers' Committee for Better Housing (LCBH), supported by DFSS, not only provides legal representation to defend against eviction but also offers supportive services, addressing the root causes of rental payment challenges. LCBH conducts comprehensive assessments and develops tenant service plans to achieve and maintain housing stability.

Within DFSS's shelter portfolio, support is extended to a program specifically designed for reentering citizens. Operated by St. Leonard's Ministries, this program assists individuals referred directly from the

Illinois Department of Corrections. Residents work with case managers to address immediate needs like IDs, clothing, and transportation, develop skills for successful reintegration, and secure housing.

DFSS's multifaceted approach underscores its commitment to comprehensive and proactive strategies, aiming not only to address immediate needs but also to empower individuals and families for long-term stability and success.

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

DFSS plays a crucial role in supporting the Chicago Coordinated Entry System (CES), which serves as a cornerstone for equitably and efficiently matching households in need with permanent housing solutions. Through standardized assessment tools and prioritization standards, outreach, engagement, and shelter providers collaborate to ensure that individuals and families experiencing homelessness receive appropriate and timely housing support.

DFSS offers a range of programs tailored to meet the diverse needs of individuals and families seeking permanent and stable housing situations. These programs, funded by local sources including CDBG, as well as those endorsed by the CoC Plan 2.0, include:

1. **Permanent Supportive Housing Support Services:** Designed to assist clients in maintaining residential stability within permanent supportive housing, these services offer long-term subsidized housing coupled with support services. Targeted towards individuals and families experiencing chronic homelessness, clients may have serious and persistent disabilities such as mental illness, substance use disorders, or HIV/AIDS. In 2023, 1,292 individuals benefited from these services.
2. **Safe Havens:** Providing open-stay, on-demand, and service-enriched housing for individuals with mental illness or dual disorders, Safe Havens offer a safe and non-intrusive living environment. Skilled staff members engage residents in housing and essential services, with Safe Haven beds in Chicago considered permanent housing solutions.
3. **Youth Transitional Housing:** Catering to youth aged 18 through 24 experiencing homelessness and not wards of the state, this program model offers shared living arrangements or clustered apartments with on-site supportive services. These services include 24-hour access to staff, age-appropriate support, and crisis intervention. In 2023, 276 individuals benefited from this program.

Through these comprehensive programs, DFSS remains steadfast in its commitment to addressing homelessness and empowering individuals and families with the stability and support needed to thrive in permanent housing situations.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing.

- In 2023, CHA served more than 135,000 individuals in more than 65,000 households through the public housing, tenant-based and project-based voucher (PBV) programs, approximately 1 in 20 Chicagoans. Based on the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Area Median Income (AMI) standards for Chicago, 95% of CHA households are extremely or very low income (at or below 50% AMI)—82% are extremely low-income (0-30% AMI) and 13% are very low-income (31-50% AMI). CHA's public housing portfolio includes senior, family and mixed-income properties ranging in size from small apartment buildings to large campus properties and serves approximately 13,000 families. Through the tenant-based voucher program, CHA's largest housing program, CHA subsidizes a portion of participants' monthly rental obligation through the allocation of a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) made directly to the landlord, enabling more than 42,000 families to find the housing of their choice in the private market. CHA also supports approximately 10,000 families by using the PBV program to subsidize rental units for families, seniors and vulnerable populations in need of supportive housing in developments across Chicago. Approximately 5,500 PBV units are former public housing units converted to project-based vouchers using HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration program or developed on CHA land through the Rental Assistance Demonstration program. The RAD program has also been used to develop and subsidize housing on sites now owned by CHA (see below). CHA continues to expand its housing portfolio using a variety of tools, including mixed-income housing development, project-based vouchers and RAD project-based vouchers, that allow CHA to respond to local housing needs and bring affordable housing to diverse communities throughout Chicago. In 2023, CHA supported the development of 1,016 new housing units, including 365 CHA-supported units, 470 affordable units and 181 market rate units. At the end of 2023, thirteen additional CHA-supported developments with more than 1,100 units were under construction and are expected to deliver housing in 2024 and 2025. Planning for future development is also underway at sites including but not limited to Cabrini, Lathrop and LeClaire.
- In 2023, CHA administered the following programs to provide new and innovative affordable housing options: **Local, Non-Traditional Housing Programs:** In partnership with the City of Chicago, CHA has implemented program-based assistance to help individuals access housing and remain stably housed, with social services linked to the housing assistance to ensure that they achieve stability. Through CHA's funding assistance, 135 units of housing were made available to individuals in need through funding provided by CHA to the City of Chicago's flexible housing pool.

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing - Continued

- **Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program:** In October 2023, CHA submitted a portfolio application to HUD to utilize RAD to provide a more consistent budgeting platform to support the long-term operation and affordability of CHA public housing units by electing to transition certain public housing units to the PBV program. In June 2015, CHA received a RAD award for its portfolio application. Since then, CHA has closed multiple RAD transactions with more than 7,100 units converted to RAD PBV as of Q4 2023 through RAD1 conversions, RAD1 transfer of assistance units and RAD2 conversions of Mod Rehab units to long-term HAP contracts. In addition, CHA is using the new Faircloth to RAD innovation to expand its portfolio, starting construction on five Faircloth to RAD transactions in FY2023 that will be completed in 2024/2025. CHA continues to identify opportunities to use the RAD Program to expand housing opportunities across the city.
- **Support for People Experiencing Homelessness:** In addition to the local, non-traditional program noted above, CHA provides more than 5,300 project- and tenant-based vouchers to people experiencing homelessness or at-risk of becoming homeless, including more than 2,000 supportive housing PBVs, 1,300 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, 1,165 emergency housing vouchers and 905 Foster Youth to Independence and Family Unification Program (FUP) vouchers, including 55 additional FUP vouchers that CHA received in FY2023.

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

CHA's homeownership program, now known as Home Ownership Made Easy (HOME), comprises two key components: Choose to Own (CTO) and Down Payment Assistance (DPA). Under the CTO initiative, participants receive a subsidy to assist with their monthly mortgage payments. This financial support is complemented by comprehensive pre- and post-purchase homebuyer education, credit counseling, and other essential services aimed at guiding families through the home-buying process and enhancing their prospects of successful homeownership.

Meanwhile, participants in the Down Payment Assistance (DPA) program receive a one-time payment intended to cover their down payment, rather than receiving ongoing subsidies. This assistance is designed to alleviate the initial financial burden associated with purchasing a home.

Since the inception of the homeownership program, a total of 806 participants have realized their dream of homeownership, including 58 families in FY2023 alone. Additionally, 302 CTO participants have transitioned out of subsidy and assumed full responsibility for their mortgages, signifying successful transitions to self-sufficiency in homeownership.

Through the HOME program, CHA is empowering individuals and families to achieve the stability and pride that comes with owning their own homes, while providing the necessary support and resources to facilitate their journey towards successful homeownership.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs.

Not Applicable as CHA is not identified as troubled.

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

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

Public policies designed to revitalize communities and boost economic development can sometimes have adverse effects on affordable housing. To address this challenge, the City has introduced several affordable housing programs and incentives. The Affordable Housing Ordinance (ARO) mandates that developers either designate a percentage of residential units as affordable housing or make a predetermined contribution per mandated unit to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund. Residences developed under the ARO must maintain their affordability over an extended period.

The Affordable Housing Ordinance (ARO) encompasses several key provisions aimed at promoting affordable housing and equitable development in Chicago:

1. **Zoning Classification:** The ARO classifies development zones into three categories: downtown, higher-income areas, and low/moderate-income areas.
2. **In-Lieu Fees:** Developers who do not provide affordable housing units on-site are required to pay in-lieu fees. These fees vary based on the development zone, with higher fees of \$175,000 in downtown areas, \$125,000 in higher-income areas, and \$50,000 in low/moderate-income areas.
3. **Density Bonus Fees:** Downtown developers must pay the higher of their ARO or density bonus fees as determined by ordinance.
4. **On-Site Affordable Units:** A portion of the mandated affordable units must be provided on-site, with exceptions for downtown and higher-income area projects. Off-site units may be acceptable in certain cases, with a buyout option available for downtown owner-occupant projects.
5. **Transit Proximity Bonus:** The ARO authorizes a density bonus for affordable units located near transit hubs.
6. **CHA Incentives:** Developers are incentivized to make units available to the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA).
7. **Expanded Homebuyer Pool:** The maximum income for homebuyers is increased to 120% of the Area Median Income (AMI), expanding the pool of eligible purchasers.
8. **Increased Funding Allocation:** The ARO increases the allocation of funds to the Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund from 40% to 50%.

Furthermore, the Department of Housing (DOH) is collaborating with developers to finance an additional 10% of units as affordable housing in the Fulton Market Innovation District (FMID) west of the Loop. Although projects with this allocation have not yet closed, DOH staff are actively exploring various financial models and engaging developers and local officials to support this objective.

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

The city of Chicago is committed to addressing the needs of underserved populations through a variety of initiatives and programs designed to promote equity and opportunity. Here are some examples of how Chicago addresses the needs of these communities:

1. **Affordable Housing:** Chicago has implemented affordable housing programs, including the Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund, to ensure that low-income individuals and families have access to safe and affordable housing. These initiatives provide financial resources to create and preserve affordable housing units across the city.
2. **Workforce Development:** Chicago offers workforce development programs to help underserved populations gain the skills and training necessary to secure employment. These programs offer job training, placement services, and career counseling to individuals facing barriers to employment, empowering them to achieve economic self-sufficiency.
3. **Education:** The Chicago Public Schools system has implemented various initiatives to support underserved students. This includes programs aimed at reducing the achievement gap, providing resources for low-income students, and promoting equity in education to ensure that all students have access to quality educational opportunities.
4. **Health Services:** Chicago operates health clinics and community health centers in underserved neighborhoods to ensure access to healthcare services. These clinics offer a range of services, including primary care, mental health support, and preventive care, addressing disparities in healthcare access and outcomes.
5. **Violence Prevention:** Chicago has implemented violence prevention programs in communities with high rates of crime and violence. These initiatives aim to address the root causes of violence, provide support to at-risk individuals, and engage community members in prevention efforts to create safer neighborhoods.
6. **Economic Development:** The city promotes economic development in underserved areas through initiatives such as tax incentives, small business support, and neighborhood revitalization programs. These efforts aim to create jobs, attract investments, and improve economic opportunities for residents, fostering vibrant and sustainable communities.
7. **Community Engagement:** Chicago actively engages with underserved communities through community outreach, partnerships with local organizations, and neighborhood-based initiatives. This ensures that the needs and voices of underserved populations are heard and considered in decision-making processes, promoting inclusivity and empowerment.

Through these concerted efforts, Chicago continues to strive towards building a more equitable and inclusive city where all residents have the opportunity to thrive and succeed.

Continued - Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards.

In addition to enforcement efforts in the program year 2023, the Lead Poisoning Prevention Program conducted 22 training sessions on lead-safe work practices. Twelve sessions were conducted in English, with 200 participants, and ten sessions were conducted in Spanish, with 108 participants, totaling 308 participants. These training sessions aimed to equip property owners with the necessary knowledge and skills to safely and effectively remediate lead hazards in their properties. Furthermore, in the realm of case management, the program opened and managed 788 cases, providing follow-up care to each. The dedicated nursing staff engaged in various activities including home visits, telephone interviews, follow-up phone calls, and correspondence to comprehensively assess, plan, implement, and evaluate the services and resources needed by families of children and pregnant individuals affected by blood lead poisoning. These efforts reflect the program's commitment to providing holistic support and intervention to those impacted by lead exposure, ensuring their well-being and safety. Out of the total 788 opened cases, the distribution among racial and ethnic groups is as follows: 23 (3%) are White non-Hispanic, 95 (12%) are Asian, 378 (48%) are Black, and 292 (37%) are Hispanic White. Regarding the income levels of the children served: - 299 (38%) are classified as very low income. - 284 (36%) are classified as low income. - 205 (26%) are classified as moderate income.

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

Continuing its commitment to safeguarding public health, the City will provide ongoing funding for the Department of Public Health's (CDPH) Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. The program's mission is dedicated to preventing lead poisoning by optimizing the availability of affordable, lead-safe housing in the city. Key project activities encompass:

- Ensuring that children at risk are screened for lead poisoning.
- Providing case management services for children affected by lead poisoning.
- Conducting inspections of homes where lead-poisoned children reside to identify lead hazards.
- Ensuring property owners take appropriate measures to remediate lead hazards.
- Referring non-compliant property owners to court for necessary legal actions.
- Delivering education and training on lead, lead-poisoning prevention, and lead-safe work practices.
- Securing funding for lead abatement to assist those unable to afford it otherwise.

These efforts underscore the city's proactive approach to address lead-related concerns and protect the well-being of its residents, particularly children, by creating safer living environments.

In 2023, the Chicago Department of Public Health's Lead Poisoning Prevention Program diligently worked to address the issue of lead exposure in environments frequented by children. This involved conducting inspections in 1,058 homes (or other relevant locations) where children diagnosed with lead poisoning had spent time identifying and addressing any lead hazards present.

Following the initial inspections and assessments for lead hazards, the program implemented a rigorous

follow-up process, which included 6,435 re-inspections. These re-inspections were crucial for verifying that homes were being properly maintained to prevent lead exposure and that the necessary lead hazard remediation efforts were performed with the goal to ensure that homes were completely free of lead hazards. By the end of PY2023, 334 homes received clearance, marking them safe from lead-based risks.

In instances where property owners failed to take action or were unable to remediate identified lead hazards, the program took legal steps to enforce compliance. In PY2023, 104 property owners were referred to court for failing to address the lead hazards on their properties, underscoring the program's commitment to protecting public health and ensuring safe living environments for all children.

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

The City of Chicago is committed to supporting a continuum of coordinated services aimed at enhancing the lives of its residents, particularly those facing significant challenges, across all stages of life from birth through the senior years. Through direct assistance and resource administration, the City endeavors to promote independence, well-being, and strong neighborhoods by collaborating with community-based organizations, social service providers, and institutions.

Utilizing funding from sources such as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), and others, the City sustains a robust Human Services Delivery System. This system addresses critical, and emergency human services needs among low to moderate income individuals and families. The overarching goal is to facilitate access to services that foster positive outcomes, promoting self-sufficiency and enhancing quality of life for all citizens.

Under the purview of the Department of Public Health (DPH), various CDBG programs focus on areas with high hardship index numbers, typically indicative of low-income communities. These programs, including those dedicated to mental health, lead poisoning abatement, violence prevention, HIV prevention, and HOPWA, are strategically deployed to address the specific needs of these communities and reduce poverty through targeted interventions.

Through a comprehensive approach tailored to meet immediate, short-term, and long-term needs, the City's Human Services Delivery System endeavors to uplift individuals and households, ultimately contributing to the resilience and vitality of Chicago's communities.

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

The City of Chicago engages in various initiatives and partnerships to address the needs of its residents, particularly in areas such as aging, homelessness, and workforce development. Here are key aspects of these efforts:

1. Chicago Advisory Council on Aging:
 - a. The Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) Senior Services Division (DFSS-SS) serves as the local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) for Planning and Service Area (PSA) 12.
 - b. DFSS-SS, under the direction of the Illinois Department on Aging, operates as the lead agency for aging issues, undertaking functions such as advocacy, planning, coordination, and evaluation.
 - c. The Chicago Advisory Council on Aging, appointed by the Mayor, acts as the advisory board to DFSS-SS, providing insights on a range of issues related to older persons.
2. Continuum of Care Coordination:
 - a. DFSS actively collaborates with the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC) through All Chicago, the CoC's designated Collaborative Applicant, and CoC Board of Directors.
 - b. The CoC Board of Directors, representing various stakeholders, makes policy decisions on funding priorities for addressing homelessness, particularly through resources like HUD McKinney-Vento funding.
 - c. DFSS and All Chicago lead the implementation of DFSS 2023 Program portfolio and Strategies, the city's plan to prevent and end homelessness, under the guidance of the CoC Board of Directors.
3. Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership:
 - a. The Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership operates as an independent 501(c)3 nonprofit organization with a mission to improve services, reduce costs, and support job creation and economic development across the Cook County workforce system.
 - b. Led by board and business leaders, the Partnership focuses on creating and supporting innovative programs for region-wide implementation of best practices.
 - c. The Partnership provides staffing to the Workforce Investment Board, overseeing federal grants like the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) allocation, and collaborates on strategic workforce initiatives.

These initiatives reflect the city's commitment to addressing the diverse needs of its residents, fostering collaboration between public and private entities to enhance the overall well-being of the community.

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

Many City departments play vital roles in cultivating robust and healthy housing markets, and the Department of Housing (DOH) is committed to nurturing and enhancing its partnerships while coordinating efforts with sister agencies and other organizations overseeing federal funds. This collaborative approach extends to private-sector collaborators, community-based entities, and agencies facilitating residents' access to affordable and supportive housing. DOH will persist in its involvement with

the Interagency Council of the Preservation Compact, aiming to collaborate on property preservation initiatives and establish more cohesive processes spanning city, state, and federal jurisdictions. Additionally, DOH is closely collaborating with the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) to bolster CHA's Plan Forward by leveraging various resources, including HOME and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, tax credits, bonds, and City-owned land, to create additional housing units.

The Department of Housing (DOH), Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund, and other key city departments actively contribute to the implementation of the DFSS 2023 Program portfolio and Strategies and collaborate on various initiatives aimed at addressing housing and homelessness challenges:

1. **DOH and Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund:** DOH, through the Chicago Low Income Housing Trust Fund, plays a crucial role in supporting DFSS 2023 Program portfolio and Strategies by providing rental assistance to approximately 1,400 families or individuals who were previously experiencing homelessness or were at risk of becoming homeless. This initiative aligns with the broader objective of DFSS 2023 Program portfolio and Strategies to enhance housing stability for vulnerable populations.
2. **CDPH's Health in All Policies Lens:** The Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) collaborates with other City departments and sister agencies, applying a Health in All Policies lens to policies presented to City Council. By coordinating activities and resources across various agencies involved in the public health system, CDPH aims to improve community conditions, create better job opportunities, and address health problems more efficiently.
3. **DFSS's Interagency Task Force on Homelessness:** The Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) chairs the Interagency Task Force dedicated to addressing and reducing homelessness in Chicago. The focus includes enhancing coordination between City and sister departments, improving service delivery efficiency, and identifying additional resources to address homelessness effectively.
4. **Pandemic Response and Coordination:** DFSS worked closely with City and sister departments during the COVID-19 pandemic, coordinating federal funding to meet the evolving needs in shelter, outreach, and permanent housing resources. This collaborative effort aimed to address the unique challenges posed by the pandemic and ensure a comprehensive response to support those affected.
5. **Continuum of Care Implementation:** DFSS strengthens coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies through the Continuum of Care implementation structure, aligning with Chicago's DFSS 2023 Program portfolio and Strategies. DFSS partners with City sister agencies, such as the Department of Housing and the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA), to expand permanent and affordable housing for vulnerable residents in line with the goals of DFSS 2023 Program portfolio and Strategies.

Through these collaborative efforts, the City of Chicago is actively working to address homelessness, enhance housing stability, and improve overall community well-being, demonstrating a commitment to comprehensive and coordinated solutions.

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

The City of Chicago remains steadfast in its commitment to realizing fair housing opportunities for all residents. From 2019 through the conclusion of 2023, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR) engaged in close collaboration with key city entities including the Mayor's Office, the Department of Housing, the Chicago Housing Authority, the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Family & Support Services, the Department of Buildings, and the Department of Planning & Development.

This concerted effort aimed to develop comprehensive goals and strategies tailored to address fair housing challenges specific to Chicago. The culmination of this collaborative endeavor resulted in the formulation of the Chicago Blueprint for Fair Housing; a strategic framework designed to guide the City's initiatives in promoting equitable housing practices.

Throughout 2023, these City departments remained committed to the ongoing implementation of the Chicago Blueprint, working diligently to translate its objectives into tangible actions. By continuing to collaborate and innovate, the City of Chicago endeavors to create an environment where every resident has access to fair and inclusive housing opportunities, fostering a community where diversity is celebrated, and discrimination is eliminated.

Enforcement of the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR) plays a crucial role in addressing housing discrimination and promoting fair housing practices. In 2023, the following key activities were undertaken:

Housing Discrimination Complaint Handling:

- The CCHR received and processed complaints filed under the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, conducting thorough investigations.
- Electronic filing systems were enhanced for easier online complaint submission, and in-person assistance was provided to complainants.
- In 2023, the CCHR saw a significant increase in complaints, with 144 filed compared to 95 in 2022.

Education and Outreach:

- Educational efforts raised awareness of fair housing laws through training for community-based providers, resource tables at events, and partnerships with organizations like the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities.
- Collaborative webinars, such as "Know Your Rights and Responsibilities," involved partnerships with the Illinois Department of Human Rights and the Cook County Commission on Human Rights.

Addressing Hate Crimes and Community Tensions:

- Hate crime advocacy and victim assistance remained priorities, with services including court accompaniment, resource identification, and community support. Unfortunately, hate crimes increased from 204 in 2022 to 304 in 2023.
- CCHR responded to various community tensions, mediating over 100 conflicts between neighbors, residents, and businesses.

Mediation and Peace Circles:

- Trained mediators facilitated conversations to address conflicts in a safe and confidential manner. The CCHR mediated tensions at city shelters for new arrivals, working with the Mayor's Office of Immigrant, Migrant, and Refugee Rights.
- Restorative justice-based Peace Circles were utilized as effective tools for conflict resolution and education in schools, community organizations, and government agencies.

Continued - Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the juri.

Community Engagement and Workshops: - CCHR staff actively engaged with aldermanic offices, schools, community organizations, and other groups to reduce tensions and promote healing. - Workshops on bullying were conducted at city shelters, addressing the increasing problem among residents. Comprehensive Education and Outreach: - Presentations, community meetings, information tables, neighborhood canvassing, and workshops on topics like bullying contributed to comprehensive education and outreach efforts. Through these multifaceted initiatives, the CCHR demonstrated a commitment to addressing housing discrimination, promoting fair housing, and fostering inclusive communities while actively responding to hate crimes and community tensions.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

The City has established protocols and mechanisms to oversee the utilization of federal grant funds. The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) is responsible for overall resource management and supervises the allocation of grant funds to individual City departments, a process subject to annual approval by the Mayor and the City Council. Once funds are allocated, the designated departments are tasked with program implementation, monitoring, and the authorization of fund disbursements to subrecipients.

Each department adheres to preapproved guidelines for the allocation of grant resources, ensuring that contracts, agreements, and loan documents with program participants outline the services, compliance requirements, and conditions for fund release.

A. Audits: The Department of Finance Grants and Projects Accounting Division (GPAD) ensures timely grants disbursements and monitors actual expenditures. Additionally, the Internal Audit Division has implemented audit processes and controls for Single Audit Report Reviews, Voucher Documentation Audits, and Monitoring Procedures. Each department has designated staff responsible for monitoring compliance with applicable regulations, both for programs directly administered and those delivered by third parties.

B. Minority Business Enterprise and Women Business Enterprise Compliance: The City ensures compliance through the implementation and enforcement of the Municipal Code sections authorizing minority-owned procurement programs. Quarterly, the City publishes a directory of certified contractors or vendors identified as Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) or Women Business Enterprises (WBE). The application process involves a comprehensive review, including operations, financial documentation, and work references. MBE/WBE participation is encouraged on all projects financed with City and federal funds, with each project measured for MBE/WBE participation percentages across different phases.

C. Section 3 Compliance: Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act mandates employment, training, and contracting opportunities be prioritized for low-income individuals and businesses benefiting these individuals. All Recipients, contractors, and subcontractors are expected to meet hiring and contracting goals to demonstrate compliance with Section 3. **Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)**

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

Citizen participation and stakeholder consultation are integral aspects of the development of the Consolidated Plan, as outlined in Subpart B of 24 CFR Part 91. The City is committed to ensuring that the planning process for the Consolidated Plan incorporates opportunities for public engagement, including public hearings, comment periods, and involvement of affected individuals and concerned citizens.

Transparency and accessibility to the proposed Consolidated Plan and Action Plan are prioritized, along with consultation with both public and private agencies providing various services.

To gather input on the proposed 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City conducted a range of activities such as public hearings, online surveys, and community meetings. Annually, the City prepares an inclusive budget accounting for all revenue sources, including those referenced in the Consolidated Plan, outlining plans for resource utilization in the following year. The Mayor's Office and OBM present a balanced budget to the City Council in the fall, followed by committee and public hearings where the public can provide comments on the proposed use of funds from programs like CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA. Once approved by the City Council, the proposed budget becomes the Annual Appropriation Ordinance.

City departments administering entitlement grant programs actively engage with citizen groups, external advocates, and community-based organizations to ensure programs align with community needs. Department staff participate in task forces, committees, and councils, maintaining ongoing dialogue with nonprofit service providers to ensure programs are responsive and adhere to best practices. Various advisory groups were involved in developing the Consolidated Plan and 2023 Action Plan priorities through discussions facilitated by the City.

The Office of Budget and Management conducted numerous public hearings across the city, advertised in multiple languages, to solicit input on community needs and priorities. Stakeholders from various organizations were engaged in roundtable and one-on-one discussions in late 2018 and early 2019, during which data collected for the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning was presented. The City conducted various activities to assess service gaps, geographic priorities, and efficient use of funding while engaging stakeholders to gather input.

During the annual Action Plan process, the City of Chicago actively promotes stakeholder and citizen engagement. In November 2023, the city hosted an in-person public hearing to introduce the 2023 Action Plan and invite feedback from community members. Additionally, the 2023 Consolidated Action Performance Evaluation Report was published on the city of Chicago website, providing an opportunity for citizens to review and contribute comments on the accomplishments of the 2023 program year. The City further organized a public hearing in June 2024 to gain the community feedback of the accomplishment and deliverables from the prior year programs.

Interested delegate agencies, citizens, and various stakeholders are encouraged to regularly visit the city's website for updated information on Community Development programs and reports regarding these programs. This proactive approach aims to foster transparency, encourage participation, and ensure that community input is considered in the planning and evaluation of development initiatives.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

Not Applicable

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

No

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

Not Applicable

CR-50 - HOME 24 CFR 91.520(d)

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

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in 24 CFR §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

In 2023, a total of 56 HOME-funded projects underwent inspection, encompassing 4,457 dwelling units. Despite the varying ages of the buildings, which date back to 1997, the overall physical condition of the HOME portfolio is satisfactory. However, several recurring physical inspection issues were identified, along with routine corrective actions:

1. Rodent Infestation:
 - a. Some properties required extensive extermination to address rodent infestations.
2. GFI Outlets:
 - a. Issues included the absence of ground fault interrupt outlets and/or improperly located devices in common areas and residential units.
3. Smoke Detectors:
 - a. Instances of missing smoke detectors and/or improperly located devices were observed in both common areas and residential units.
4. Carbon Monoxide Detectors:
 - a. Similar to smoke detectors, the absence or improper placement of carbon monoxide detectors was noted in common areas and residential units.
5. Bed Bug Infestation:
 - a. Treatment for bed bug infestations was necessary in certain properties to mitigate the issue.
6. Fire Protection Systems:
 - a. Concerns included the absence of fire extinguishers in common areas and residential units, as well as expired inspection tags for existing fire extinguishers and fire protection systems.
7. Elevator Certificates:
 - a. Some properties lacked elevator certificates indicating compliance with city regulations, particularly concerning the status of elevators as verified by the City Department of Buildings.

Addressing these inspection findings and ensuring compliance with safety standards are critical steps in maintaining the habitability and safety of the residential properties funded by the HOME program.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 24 CFR 91.520(e) and 24 CFR 92.351(a)

DOH has implemented an assessment tool integrated into all project applications for HOME funds. The primary objectives of these affirmative marketing efforts are to broaden awareness of vacancies among individuals who may not typically apply, irrespective of minority or non-minority status, and to create an environment where all potential applicants feel encouraged to apply and have equal access to rental opportunities.

Developers and borrowers are required to adhere to DOH's affirmative marketing requirements, which include:

- Drafting a written affirmative marketing plan detailing targeted outreach to community groups, churches, media channels, and other outreach strategies.
- Maintaining on-site records documenting efforts to fill vacant units.
- Ensuring documentation of program eligibility for all tenants and prospective tenants.

During regular monitoring visits, DOH conducts reviews of affirmative marketing plans, inspects on-site records for compliance, and evaluates advertisements to ensure adherence to regulations. Additionally, tenant files are scrutinized to verify eligibility, and waiting lists are assessed to ensure fairness in placement.

DOH's compliance staff continuously reviews and refines standard operating procedures and processes to improve and update assessment tools. Copies of the Annual Owner's Certification, Tenant File Review, and Physical Inspection forms are meticulously maintained on file at DOH to facilitate ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

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

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 24 CFR 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 24 CFR 91.320(j)

Frequently, public policies aimed at community revitalization and economic growth inadvertently have negative effects on affordable housing. In response, the City has implemented several affordable housing programs and incentives. One such policy is the Affordable Requirements Ordinance (ARO), which applies to residential developments consisting of 10 or more units. Under the ARO, developers are required to allocate between 10% and 20% of residential units as affordable housing or contribute an in-lieu fee per required unit to the City's Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund.

Projects typically come under the purview of ARO if they involve 10 or more residential units and meet

the following criteria:

- Receive a zoning change allowing a higher floor area ratio (FAR) or change from non-residential to residential use, permitting residential uses on the ground floor, where previously disallowed.
- Include land purchased from the City (even if purchased at the appraised value), receive financial assistance from the City, or are part of a Planned Development (PD) in a downtown zoning district.
- For-sale units developed under the ARO must be affordable to households at or below 80% or 100% of the Area Median Income (AMI), depending on the proportion of units designated as affordable. Rental units must be affordable to households earning between 30% and 80% of AMI.

Units built under the ARO are mandated to remain affordable over time, with owner-occupied units managed by the Chicago Housing Trust (CHT). These units are subject to a 30-year restrictive covenant, with the term renewing upon each property sale. The maximum resale price is determined based on the original purchase price plus a percentage of market appreciation, often resulting in a below-market price. Rental units, on the other hand, have a restrictive covenant recorded on the property and are monitored by DOH compliance staff for a period of 30 years.

Unfortunately, investment often bypasses certain sections of the city, leaving many residents unable to benefit from increased housing values. While some markets experience rising demand for housing, others face stagnant or declining real estate prices, increasing unemployment rates, an abundance of vacant lots, and limited local opportunities. These challenges are compounded by a loss of residents. Although Chicago's overall population experienced a slight increase from 2000 to 2016, lower-cost communities lost over 45,000 residents, constituting a 7% decline during this period.

To address these issues, Chicago must adopt a smart and strategic approach to neighborhood investment. The city plays an active role in directing ongoing transformations, emphasizing diversity and equitable development across housing markets. Chicago's history of racial and income segregation cannot be reversed overnight. Sections of the city grappling with concentrated poverty, ongoing disinvestment, and declining population continue to feel the impact of this segregation. By comprehensively addressing issues such as poverty and disparities in access to opportunity, the City of Chicago and its partners can work to change this trajectory and foster more inclusive and vibrant communities.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

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

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

| Number of Households Served Through: | One-year Goal | Actual |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family | 25 | 48 |
| Tenant-based rental assistance | 300 | 414 |
| Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds | 300 | 351 |
| Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds | 200 | 175 |

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

The Syndemic Infectious Diseases Bureau (SID) within the Community Health Services Division (CHS) of the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) oversees the administration of the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program in the city. Here are the key components of the program:

1. Supportive Services and Housing Information Services:
 - a. This program assists persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families in finding affordable housing and connecting with available public benefits and supportive services.
 - b. Activities include identifying local housing resources, compiling an inventory of available housing units, and building relationships with landlords for housing referrals.
 - c. In 2022, this program provided housing information services for 314 units and supportive services for 335 units, serving a total of 349 households.
2. Facility-Based Housing Assistance:
 - a. Funds in this category support various community residential facilities, including community residences, Single Room Occupancy (SRO) dwellings, short-term facilities, project-based rental units, and master leased units.
 - b. These facilities serve low-income individuals with HIV/AIDS and low-income families with at least one HIV/AIDS positive member who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.
3. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA):
 - a. The TBRA program provides subsidies to low-income and extremely low-income individuals disabled by HIV/AIDS to prevent homelessness during periods of illness or

financial difficulties.

- b. The subsidy amount is determined based on household income and rental costs associated with the tenant's lease.

Overall, the HOPWA program, administered by CDPH's SID Bureau, aims to provide housing support and services to eligible low-income individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS in the Chicago Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). Through partnerships with community organizations, HIV stakeholders, and housing stakeholders, the program conducts thorough needs assessments and develops comprehensive plans to allocate resources effectively and maximize their impact.

CR-58 – Section 3

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

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

Table 15 – Total Labor Hours

| Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program | CDBG | HOME | ESG | HOPWA | HTF |
|--|------|------|-----|-------|-----|
| Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers | | | | | |
| Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers. | | | | | |
| Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships). | | | | | |
| Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training. | | | | | |
| Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching). | | | | | |
| Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns. | | | | | |
| Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts. | | | | | |
| Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns. | | | | | |
| Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services. | | | | | |
| Held one or more job fairs. | | | | | |
| Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals. | | | | | |
| Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation. | | | | | |
| Assisted residents with finding childcare. | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Assisted residents to apply for or attend community college or a four-year educational institution. | | | | | |
| Assisted residents to apply for or attend vocational/technical training. | | | | | |
| Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching. | | | | | |
| Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns. | | | | | |
| Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies. | | | | | |
| Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses. | | | | | |
| Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. | | | | | |
| Other. | | | | | |

Table 16 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program