

County of Cook, Illinois



2016 Program Year Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) (Submittal- December 2017)

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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.

This CAPER covers the second year of the current 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, Planning for Progress, and corresponds with the Annual Action Plan that covers Program Year (PY) 2016 that spans October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017.

This CAPER covers HUD entitlement funding for the following programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)

Table 1 below summarizes the Cook County's Department of Planning and Development (DPD) accomplishments by the goals and objectives outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Some of the highlights of the program year include:

HOME: Cook County HOME dollars support the development or preservation of affordable housing for low-income households. In PY 2016, the HOME program has supported 811 affordable housing units for veterans, seniors, and low-income families.

CDBG: Cook County CDBG dollars support various community and economic development activities including but not limited to infrastructure improvements, public facilities, public services, and demolition. In PY 2016, CDBG provided direct benefits to approximately 175,000 residents.

ESG: Cook County ESG dollars subsidize the operations of essential homeless shelters and support the provision of services that serve as a safety net for those most in need. In PY 2016, ESG benefited over 6,000 persons who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

Nearly all the County's HOME and CDBG-funded programs are progressing and effectively addressing their stated goals. The table below summarizes the County's proposed versus actual goals and lists the percent accomplished to date.

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
Administration	Administration	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Other	Other	5	2	40.0%	1	1	100.0%
Business Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	200	421	210.5%	40	205	512.5%

Housing Development	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	600	146	24%	120	130	108%
Housing Development	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	600	1,027	171%	120	681	568%
Housing Development	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	25	13	52%	5	13	260%

Housing Development	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	25	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
Housing Development	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	25	5	20.0%	5	0	0.0%
Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	

Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	22725	9416	41.4%	4545	4756	104.6%
Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%

Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	25	13	52.0%	5	0	0.00%
Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	150	795	530.0%	30	462	1540.0%
Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	1000	6662	666.2%	200	5530	2765.0%

Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	50	42	84.0%	10	0	0.00%
Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1000	421	42.1%	200	62	31.1%
Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	50	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%

Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$/ ESG: \$/ Section 108: \$ / CDBG- DR: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50000	49165	98.3%	10000	47130	471.30%
Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$/ ESG: \$/ Section 108: \$ / CDBG- DR: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	15	0	0.00%	3	0	0.00%
Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$/ ESG: \$/ Section 108: \$ / CDBG- DR: \$	Other	Other	150	52	34.7%	30	24	80.0%

Non-Housing Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Non-Housing Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	125000	84737	67.8%	25000	45846	183.4%
Non-Housing Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	

Non-Housing Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	
Planning	Planning	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Other	Other	5	2	40.0%	1	1	100.0%
Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	6000	79257	1,321.0%	1200	78664	6,555.33%

Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Other	Other	60	20	33.3%	12	7	58.3%
Workforce Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	250	31	12.4%	50	31	62.0%
Workforce Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	50	11	22.0%	10	11	110.0%

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

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

2016 was the second year of the County's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, Planning for Progress. The County's efforts to address its priority needs and strategies, as described in Planning for Progress, and implemented in PY 2016, are summarized below:

Infrastructure and Public Facilities: Foster public infrastructure improvements that primarily serve as a support for other major priorities, including linking residents with jobs, encouraging economic development, and creating a County that is less auto-dependent.

Housing Development and Services: Efforts to address the jobs-housing mismatch include actions that increase the number of affordable housing opportunities in locations with good job access while maintaining the existing housing stock and providing related services in areas of the County where efforts will focus on increasing job opportunities.

Non Housing Services: Public services will support the County's goals in other areas, particularly increased coordination among funders and providers, the provision of much needed safety net programs, and improved employment opportunities for all people.

Business and Workforce Development: Pursue policies and programs that create an environment for economic growth, particularly in Areas of Need.

Planning and Administration: Develop the institutional framework both within and around Cook County that allows the department to support multi-jurisdictional collaboration and improved local capacity and transparency.



CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	58,682	305	0
Black or African American	49,997	226	0
Asian	3,494	0	0
American Indian or American Native	181	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	146	0	0
Total	112,500	531	0
Hispanic	15,942	281	0
Not Hispanic	96,558	530	0

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

Narrative

While the County is a diverse place in terms of ages, races, and incomes in aggregate, geographic variation highlights important differences. Long-standing racial, ethnic, and economic divides persist, with high concentrations of minorities living in predominantly low-income areas in western and southern Cook County.

Much like the region and the nation, suburban Cook has become more diverse since 2000, as the number of Latinos, African Americans, and Asians have increased. In particular, it is projected that more than 30 percent of the region's residents will be Hispanic by 2040. Moreover, growth among all racial and ethnic groups is projected to shift toward suburban areas. According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, households with limited English proficiency (LEP) in Suburban Cook most frequently speak Spanish (16%), Polish (1.8%), Korean (0.5%), and Arabic (0.4%). Compared to those who are English proficient, LEP populations are more likely to live in poverty.

In PY 2016, more than half of the families assisted with CDBG funds identified as White (53%), 44% identified as Black, and 15% identified as Hispanic. The diversity of housing participants under the HOME program continued theme with 38% of the families identified as White, 38% as Black and 35% as Hispanic. Housing opportunities also had a diversity of location, with 43% (351 units) located in opportunity areas with limited affordable housing supply but either within close proximity or highly accessible transportation to regional employment centers. Table 2 summarizes the racial and ethnic composition of families assisted by source of federal funds.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	CDBG	9,901,929	2,907,554
HOME	HOME	4,784,047	3,090,151
ESG	ESG	1,336,110	488,498
Section 108	Section 108	5,000,000	
Other	Other	13,000,000	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

An important component of Planning for Progress is strategically targeting County investments to specific geographies. While the plan's goals are designed to stimulate economic growth and equity throughout Cook County, particular types of investment are preferred for certain geographies given the underlying market conditions.

Throughout the development of Planning for Progress, two different types of areas were identified: those that have good access to jobs or residents with higher incomes (predominantly in north and southwest Cook County) and those with lower incomes, higher levels of unemployment, and higher levels of poverty (mostly in south and west Cook County). While the County considered the individual merits of each application in making funding decisions, it generally prioritize economic development, housing rehabilitation, and public service activities in south and west Cook (Areas of Need) and affordable housing development and preservation efforts in north and southwest Cook (Areas of Opportunity). Infrastructure funding knitted these priorities together regardless of geography, with a particular focus on transit access and low-mod areas, yet the majority of capital improvement funding did flow to the southern and western suburbs.

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.

A match of no less than 25 cents for each dollar of HOME funds spent on affordable housing was contributed for each project in PY2016. Please refer to the following tables for more information.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	28,273,966
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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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

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 begin-ning 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 \$

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						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
Sub-Contracts						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
Sub-Contracts						
Number						
Dollar Amount						

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						
Dollar Amount						

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

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

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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	20	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	100	798
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	165	13
Total	0	811

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	30	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	125	130
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	125	681
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	5	0
Total	20	811

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

Cook County exceeded the overall production goals and the segmented goals within production of both rehabilitation and new construction. The productions goals were exceeded in part to participation within large scale rental development averaging 116 units per development transaction, including HACC developments with 246 units in Arlington Heights and Skokie and 201 Units in Evanston. The rehabilitation projects generally were of a lower cost and an efficient use of Cook county HOME funds to extend the life of long term, affordable housing assets.

Cook County fell short of goal in the creation of both homeless transition units and special needs units under the HOME goals projected in the five year plan. Simply, the County was unable to plan any projects of size (20 units plus) to reach the goals under HOME. Alternatively, Cook County did create over 100 units of special needs housing under the CDBG DR program to meet the overall goal of continuing to provide this asset in diverse locations throughout the County. Additionally, the pipeline being produced during FY 17 includes both subsidized transitional housing and special needs housing for residents of the County under the HOME program and other available resources, including the sister CDBG program, CDBG Disaster Recovery to supply a long term resilient and efficient product.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

In PY 2017, Cook County DPD will continue to:

- Preserve/create affordable housing in more affluent job- and transit-rich areas of Cook County;
- Prioritize projects/programs that link housing, employment, and healthcare;
- Offer housing counseling as part of an integrated support system for residents;
- Prioritize projects/programs that link with supportive services; and
- Decrease housing barriers for ex-offenders.

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	0	0
Low-income	0	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Low income families increasingly live in the suburbs rather than central cities. From 2000-12, the share of the population in poverty in the City remained the same (around 20 percent) and increased in the suburbs (from six percent to 10 percent). The changing geography of poverty must be met with new funding patterns in the private, non-profit, and governmental spheres, where many resources are still structured to fight only urban poverty.

Suburban Cook County contains wide disparities in income. While there is variation in income within sub-regions, much of northern and portions of southwestern suburban Cook are far more affluent than the region while households in southern and western suburban Cook are less affluent. These income patterns are also aligned with racial and ethnic segregation. While a lower percentage of suburban Cook County households earned less than the federal poverty level in 2010 (\$22,050 for a family of four) than in the region (8.5 percent vs. 11.1 percent), the County contains areas with high concentrations of households in poverty in southern Cook.

While Cook County's capacity to mitigate or eliminate poverty is limited by geography and available resources, the County is committed to supporting programs and projects which will improve the quality of life for low- and moderate- income families.

DPD has also recognized that expanding employment opportunities is a critical strategy in addressing the needs of low-income households and is tackling this issue on multiple fronts. In PY 2016, Cook County awarded \$170,000 to three organizations that support small and microenterprise businesses in underserved communities: Apparel Industry Board (Countywide), the Business Enterprise Law Clinic at John Marshall Law School (South and West), and the Women's Business Development Center (South), which in turn provided assistance to over 200 businesses over the program year which created economic development, commercial revitalization and job creation in the designated program area.

In addition, as a recipient of HUD funding, Cook County complies with Federal Section 3 rules. Section 3 is a provision of the HUD Act of 1968 that helps foster local economic development, neighborhood economic improvement, and individual self- sufficiency. Section 3 requires that HUD recipients, to the greatest extent feasible, provide job training, employment, and contracting opportunities for low- or very-low- income residents in connection with projects in their neighborhoods. Towards this end, CDBG and HOME construction funding application materials highlight Federal labor standards including Section 3 compliance. CDBG funding applicants can attend a pre-application workshop and are required to attend a post-award workshop, which provide an overview of funding requirements including Section 3. Funding recipients receive written agreements, which outline compliance requirements based upon the funding source inclusive of Section 3 provisions. Funding recipient compliance with Section 3 is assessed via desk and on-site monitoring as applicable.

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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

All homeless strategies are conducted in coordination with the local Continuum of Care (CoC), for which the Alliance to End Homelessness in Suburban Cook County is the lead agency. The CoC is an umbrella organization that coordinates homeless services provided in all of Cook County except for Chicago. Membership of the Alliance to End Homelessness in Suburban Cook County includes providers of homeless services, county government and local towns and villages, not-for-profit organizations, community groups, faith communities, concerned residents, homeless or formerly homeless persons (referred to as persons with lived experiences), and private businesses and foundations, resulting in a collaborative system that shares information, referrals, shelter, and service delivery within their local communities.

Cook County was actively involved with assisting the Alliance and its' members in developing the Suburban Cook Coordinated Entry(CE) which is a community-wide system that standardizes and expedites the process by which people experiencing homelessness or who are at imminent risk of homelessness access shelter, housing, and homeless resources CE will help suburban Cook County better target the limited resources provided by the homeless assistance system to people who are experiencing homelessness and need them the most. By standardizing the intake process across the region, sharing information in real-time, and by adopting uniform prioritization policies, homeless service agencies will be able to refer people to the right program based on their preferences and level of need.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In PY 2016 Cook County addressed the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons through the deployment of ESG resources to agencies that provide shelter to homeless persons and families. Additionally, Cook County remains committed to helping homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living as well as to shorten the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness. Towards this end, DPD will continue to make linkages between persons in need of housing or housing assistance and available resources through the HOME and ESG programs. For example, information on available affordable housing units supported by the HOME program is made available to ESG staff that coordinates with the Alliance to disseminate related information. Cook County also will continue to provide funding for the development of affordable housing development including but not limited to permanent supportive housing to ensure there is sufficient housing stock to meet related needs. In order to shorten the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, Cook County will continue to support rapid-re-housing assistance that helps participants quickly obtain and

sustain stable housing through the ESG program.

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

DPD will continue to partner with the Alliance to prioritize low-income persons and families so they are referred to and provided the most critical and effective housing and supportive services including those funded by CDBG, ESG, and HOME resources. In an attempt to reduce gaps in service and ensure that persons being discharged from institutions, systems of care, or with terminating assistance from agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs, Cook County and the Alliance are heavily focused on facilitating coordinated entry.

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

The County funded five (5) projects totaling \$90,510 for ESG Rapid Rehousing in its 2016 Program Year.

In addition, the Alliance has a seat on the Planning and Development Subcommittee of the County Economic Development Advisory Council (EDAC), which recommended all grant funding proposals to the Cook County Board of Commissioners in PY 2016. This provides a vital connection for the Alliance with County government, and advances the issue of suburban homelessness on the County's agenda.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Housing Authority of Cook County (HACC) is the second largest provider of affordable housing in the State of Illinois. HACC's mission is "To promote adequate and affordable housing, economic opportunity, and a suitable living environment free from discrimination."

DPD and HACC are strong partners and collaborate around programming and funding opportunities. Respective leadership meets to discuss needs, available resources, and coordination opportunities. HACC is informed of County-funded affordable housing developments as they come online for client referral purposes and the County is able to refer individuals in need of housing assistance to HACC.

Cook County also continued to explore opportunities for linkages between HACC programs and County affordable housing and community development dollars during PY 2016. While HOME funds are restricted as it relates to the modernization of public housing, under the new Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) initiative, the buildings can be sold to an LLC and the County can provide some redevelopment support. HOME staff maintains an open line of communication with HACC and advises regarding affordable housing opportunities – ownership or rental – which may be of interest to public housing residents or assistance recipients. In turn, HACC advertises said opportunities to current/prospective program participants. A fuller strategy for HACC and Cook County coordination was outlined in the PY 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

The Cook County DPD also serves as the responsible entity (RE) for HACC HUD funded environmental reviews. In PY 2016, Cook County completed several environmental assessments on behalf of HACC. This relationship will continue in PY2017, especially since ERs are now required for projects when there only federal source is project based vouchers.

PY 2015 saw the completion of two HACC developments with Cook County Participation. HACC Arlington Heights-Skokie development completed the substantial rehabilitation of 246 units of quality, high-demand Senior units and Evanston Senior undertook a similar rehabilitation of 201 units. Both development were transitioned to the HUD RAD Program and included collaborative funding with the local municipalities in which they were located, either as independent HOME funder or collaborative efforts, where the County reduces the administrative and compliance burden of the municipalities through agreement under the HOME program,

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

Cook County continues to coordinate with HACC and the other local PHAs to encourage resident involvement in PHA operations and public housing property management. During PY 2016, Cook County and HACC shared information regularly to link persons seeking housing or housing assistance with respective available resources including the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program which offers a path to homeownership.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

This item is not applicable as none of the PHAs located within Cook County boundaries are designated as troubled to DPD's knowledge.

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)

As noted in Planning for Progress, Cook County faces several barriers to affordable housing including but not limited to heavy regulation of zoning, land use, and development which varies widely by Municipality; lack of awareness, understanding, and/or enforcement of fair housing requirements; increasingly high and disproportionate commercial and residential property tax burdens; rising costs of affordable housing development; and community opposition or general lack of community support for affordable housing. Identifying barriers and developing related solutions is particularly challenging given that Cook County is home to 130+ municipalities, various townships, and other jurisdictional structures.

Additionally, the majority of municipalities are home-rule jurisdictions which limit the County's influence over related policies. DPD is pursuing several strategies to mitigate barriers to affordable housing. Given its role as a taxing body, the County has formed a task force to reexamine the use and availability of commercial and residential tax incentives to help mitigate related costs while promoting economic growth. Additionally, Cook County updated and simplified its building code which covers unincorporated areas and is hopeful that municipal jurisdictions will also adopt it for application to their communities. Under Planning for Progress, the County expressed interest in considering an inclusionary housing ordinance. It is expected that during the five-year implementation process, Cook County will convene relevant stakeholders including public officials along with the real estate and development industries to explore this issue further.

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

Cook County has formally established the Cook County Land Bank Authority, which is the largest in the nation. The CCLBA grew out of a committee that was tasked with studying and advising County leadership regarding a responsible, legal, and effective model for the land bank, as well as the potential budget, target areas, and scope of services. The Committee was also charged with evaluating methods and recommending initiatives to market existing tax incentives in conjunction with strategies for community revitalization, economic growth, and the development of affordable housing and open space.

In PY 2016, Cook County also continued the work of the Economic Development Advisory Committee for Cook County, a group of more than twenty distinguished business and civic leaders from across the region who will advise the County on how to promote long-term economic growth within Cook County as well as throughout the broader region.

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

The Department of Planning and Development is working with the Department of Public Health to implement a competitively-won \$2 million HUD grant to reduce lead-based paint hazards in targeted areas of suburban Cook County. The program will work in conjunction with current DPPH lead abatement programs allowing the Department to reach additional families with lower lead levels than current funding. The program will be targeted to nine defined communities with high concentrations of lead incidents in families with young children.

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

Cook County is no exception to the national trend of the increasing suburbanization of poverty as noted by Brookings and as highlighted in Planning for Progress. The County continues to partner with the Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership to connect employers and job seekers as gainful employment can play a significant role in poverty reduction. Additionally, all of DPD's programs and projects supported by CDBG, ESG, or HOME funds are intended to improve the economic, social, and housing outcomes for low and moderate-income beneficiaries which can help alleviate poverty. Strategic geographic spending in the South and West Cook has been prioritized to reduce the number of poverty-level families. In PY 2016, almost 3/4th of all CDBG and ESG funding supported South and West Cook.

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

In PY 2016, DPD leadership worked with the Alliance to implement a coordinated entry system for the homeless population in Suburban Cook County. Coordinated entry is a community-wide system that standardizes and expedites the process by which people experiencing homelessness or who are at imminent risk of homelessness access shelter, housing, and homeless resources. Specifically, coordinated entry will help suburban Cook County better target the limited resources provided by the homeless assistance system to people who are experiencing homelessness and need them the most. By standardizing the intake process across the region, by sharing information in real-time, and by adopting uniform prioritization policies, homeless service agencies will be able to refer people to the right program based on their preferences and level of need. Cook County DPD committed \$200,000 of ESG funds to coordinated entry in PY 2016.

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

Cook County has collaborated in concert with United Way and other stakeholders on the possibility of bringing a 211 social service referral system to the Chicago metropolitan region. Chicago-metro is the last major city not offering 211 service to its residents, and while there are many successful blue prints for existing state-wide 211 programs, one of the primary obstacles to establishing a Chicago-metro 211 is securing sustainable funding for both implementation costs and operational costs. Chicago is working on a modernization of its 311 system, which may include the addition of 211 functionality. In PY 2016, Cook County has stayed informed about Chicago's discussions and the potential impact on development of a 211 system serving suburban Cook County.

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

As the County continues to implement its 2012 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AIFH), it is working with the Chicago Area Fair Housing Alliance (CAFHA) to assess continuing fair housing needs, gauge current County and municipal compliance levels, and provide informational resources and technical assistance to municipalities, organizations, and service providers seeking assistance.

In PY 2016, funding recipients received written agreements, which outline pertinent Federal rules and regulations as well as related compliance requirements based upon the funding source.

Funding recipients of HOME affordable housing development provide progress updates on affirmative marketing and tenant selection initiatives as well as occupancy status during the required monitoring process. CDBG funding recipients are also required to attend a post-award workshop whereby contractual agreements are distributed and an overview of major requirements including fair housing compliance is presented. Cook County staff continues to monitor municipal fair housing compliance via desk and on-site reviews of documentation, policies, and processes.

The Cook County Department of Planning and Development continues to consult with fair housing stakeholders including Cook County Human Rights Commission, HUD Community Planning and Development and Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, and CAFHA as it strives to enhance fair housing compliance both internally and Countywide. In PY 2016, Cook County continued to provide financial support for fair housing activities via the provision of CDBG funding to regional agencies for support of fair housing education, outreach, testing, and enforcement activities. This included funding CAFHA to provide fair housing technical assistance to suburban municipalities.

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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

All actively funded entities must report to the County at least annually as it relates to progress and challenges; CDBG-funded public service projects currently report quarterly and capital improvement (public facility/infrastructure projects) report annually through project completion. Construction inspections occur regularly and disbursement of related funds is contingent upon County assessment of sufficient and appropriate progress. All ESG projects have gone through an annual field monitoring visit. The Department has developed monitoring spreadsheets for use with the new ESG program regulations. Field visits are also conducted by County staff to assess project status as appropriate. Basic spreadsheet-based tracking tools for monitoring active projects have also been implemented across the programs.

HOME long-term rental compliance monitoring during PY 2016 was robust. All properties in the current affordable portfolio were monitored via a desk review, on-site file review, and on-site physical inspection in accordance with HUD requirements. This expanded monitoring helped to establish a baseline for project status that will continue to inform monitoring going forward. The County also continued to make advances as it related to development and refinement of a portfolio database.

Cook County continues to actively participate in an Interagency Housing Council (consisting of HUD, Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA), City of Chicago, and Cook County senior and program management) to explore options for consolidation of HOME funding processes and documentation including those related to monitoring. Additional options for consolidation and coordination is currently under discussion to include construction management operations and property management training.

Cook County encourages funding recipients to reach out to minority and women-owned businesses (MBE/WBE) in the selection of contractors for both bid and performance awards. All subrecipients are required to submit a copy of the bid documents for each construction project to the Department of Planning and Development. The County will not authorize an advertisement for bids until the above-cited action has been completed.

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.

This CAPER was developed in accordance with Cook County's current Citizen Participation Plan, which facilitates public input and comment for all HUD- funded programming. The public consultation process for PY 2016 included public hearings on the proposed funding allocations, Annual Action Plan, and CAPER conducted by the Economic Development Advisory Committee (EDAC) and/or Cook County Board as appropriate. The Draft CAPER was made available to the public via the Cook County website as well as on-site at Cook County offices. All related public meetings as well as availability of the draft report for public review and comment were advertised via local newspaper as well as the Cook County website, blog, and listservs.

The Economic Development Advisory Committee (EDAC) Planning and Development Subcommittee and the Full EDAC will approve the 2016 CAPER in November 2017.

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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.

This item is not applicable as the County did not change its program objectives during PY 2016.

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

No

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

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CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

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

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

The Department of Planning and Development is only required to inspect 1/3 of the total portfolio during the program year.

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

It is the policy of the Department of Planning and Development that developments of five or more housing units must adhere to the Department's Affirmative Marketing Plan. The County's plan identifies the methods that HOME Program recipients are to use in developing their affirmative marketing plans for submission and approval by the Department.

Cook County Department of Planning and Development will inform the public, owners and potential tenants about Federal fair housing laws and the County affirmative marketing policy through the distribution of fair housing information at each of the public hearings that are held throughout the year. In addition, the Department will make fair housing information available in its office, on its website and in application materials distributed to all potential HOME Program applicants. The information that will be made available will list the County policy and a prescribed method for achieving compliance with the requirements.

Each owner that has received County HOME funding must conduct its business operations in a manner that promotes fair and equal access to all those who apply and are eligible for tenancy. This includes the selection of a management agent or the employment of internal staff that are familiar with the fair housing laws as well as what constitutes prohibited acts under the fair housing laws and the use of the Fair Housing Logo and Slogan on all marketing materials, with the inclusion of information on where discrimination complaints can be filed by rejected applicants.

All Cook County HOME applicants must submit an affirmative marketing plan that indicates the racial composition of the housing primary market area in which the housing will be located. The plan also requires applicants to submit a list of the targeted groups the HOME applicant believes are least likely to apply for housing in the project. In arriving at this list, the HOME applicant should consider factors such as price or rental of housing, sponsorship of housing, racial/ethnic characteristics of housing market area in which housing will be located, disability or familial status of eligible population and public transportation routes.

The HOME applicant must describe the marketing program that it will use to attract members of the eligible population, with special emphasis on those groups designated least likely to apply. The applicant shall indicate the type of media identified in the plan and the size or duration of newspaper advertising or length and frequency of broadcast advertising. Community contacts include individuals or organizations that are well known in the housing market area or the locality that can influence persons within groups considered least likely to apply. Such contacts may include neighborhood, minority and women's organizations, labor unions, employers, public and private agencies, disability advocates, schools and individuals who are connected with these organizations and/or well known in the community.

In addition, the HOME applicant must indicate whether the sales/rental staff has had previous experience in marketing housing to groups identified as least likely to apply for the housing. The applicant must describe the instructions and training provided, or to be provided, to sales/rental staff. This information must include detailed explanations of Federal, State and local fair housing laws and the affirmative plan.

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

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

DPD maintains a robust pipeline of eligible HOME projects which is continually evolving. HOME funds are often provided as gap financing and most projects are contingent upon other public and private funding resources (the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit allocations constitute a significant portion of financing for projects that receive County funding). As the HOME funding application cycle is rolling with applications accepted throughout the year, DPD brings projects to the Economic Development Advisory Committee (EDAC) and/or Cook County Board for individual review and consideration for approval after eligibility review and underwriting have been completed. These meetings also function as public hearings and offer an opportunity for public comment on proposed projects. DPD also requires that proposed projects have local community and municipal support before providing formal approval. While each municipal HOME Consortium member receives their own direct allocation of CDBG and/or ESG funding from HUD and develops their own Consolidated Plan and corresponding Annual Action Plan for that purpose, DPD continues to coordinate with them regarding the proposed deployment of HOME funding to address affordable housing needs throughout suburban Cook County. If the proposed project is located within the jurisdiction of a current HOME Consortium member, additional consultation occurs to ensure the proposal is aligned with local needs and priorities.

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

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	COOK COUNTY
Organizational DUNS Number	007884302
EIN/TIN Number	366006541
Identify the Field Office	CHICAGO
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	SUSAN
Middle Name	M
Last Name	CAMPBELL
Suffix	0
Title	PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	69 West Washington
Street Address 2	Suite 2900
City	CHICAGO
State	IL
ZIP Code	60602-
Phone Number	3126031000
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	Susan.Campbell@cookcountyl.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	
First Name	
Last Name	
Suffix	
Title	
Phone Number	
Extension	
Email Address	

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	10/01/2016
Program Year End Date	09/30/2017

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

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

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CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	62

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	462

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	5530

Table 18 – Shelter Information

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4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	6054

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

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

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

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

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans				
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS				
Chronically Homeless				
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill				
Chronic Substance Abuse				
Other Disability				
Total (unduplicated if possible)				

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

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

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

Cook County works closely with the suburban Cook Continuum of Care (CoC) and its lead agency, the Alliance to End Homelessness in Suburban Cook County (the Alliance), to align our use of ESG with the CoC's efforts. Cook County collaborates with the Alliance to set targets for the use of ESG funding by ESG component. Cook County also emphasizes the outcome-focused performance standards that have been developed in consultation with the CoC during our annual ESG application process and as we monitor subrecipients throughout each program year.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention			92,042

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing			78,341

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Essential Services			
Operations			
Renovation			
Major Rehab			
Conversion			
Subtotal			201,118

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Street Outreach			40,424
HMIS			45,000
Administration			31,573

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2014	2015	2016
			488,498

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2014	2015	2016
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds			
Other Federal Funds			
State Government			
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
Total Match Amount			488,498

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2014	2015	2016
			976,996

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities