

County of Cook, Illinois



2015 Program Year Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) (Submittal- December 2016)

Toni Preckwinkle, President
Cook County Board of Commissioners

Prepared by: The Department of Planning and Development of the Bureau of Economic Development

Goals and Outcomes

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

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 2015, the HOME program has supported over 400 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 2015, CDBG provided direct benefits to approximately 35,000 residents, more than 70% of whom are low-and moderate-income.

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 2015, ESG benefited over 1,500 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.

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	1	20.00%	1	1	100.00%
Business Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	200	216	108.00%	40	216	540.00%
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	16	2.67%	120	16	13.33%
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	346	57.67%	120	346	288.33%
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	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: \$	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	20.00%	5	5	100.00%

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	12725	4660	36.62%	2545	4660	183.10%
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	10000	0	0.00%	2000	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	52.00%	5	13	260.00%
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	333	222.00%	30	333	1,110.00%
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	1132	113.20%	200	1132	566.00%
Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Overnight/Emerge ncy Shelter/Transitiona l Housing Beds added	Beds	50	42	84.00%	10	42	420.00%
Housing Services	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1000	359	35.90%	200	359	179.50%
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	2035	4.07%	10000	2035	20.35%
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	28	18.67%	30	28	93.33%
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	38891	31.11%	25000	38891	155.56%
Non-Housing Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	608		0	608	
Planning	Planning	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Other	Other	5	1	20.00%	1	1	100.00%
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	593	9.88%	1200	593	49.42%
Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Other	Other	60	13	21.67%	12	13	108.33%

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	0	0.00%	50	0	0.00%
Workforce Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Section 108: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	50	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%

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.

2015 was the first 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 2015, 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.

Many of the CDBG-funded programs effectively addressed their stated goals and either met or surpassed expected goals. Actual 1 year outcomes fell short in persons assisted for infrastructure and public facilities since many of these capital projects have not fully reached completion. It is not atypical for capital projects to extend beyond the program year due to the scope of the project and weather conditions. It is expected that the persons assisted goals will be met once the remaining capital projects reach completion for both infrastructure and public facilities goals. Increasing the number of businesses assisted, particularly through services that support microenterprises, is a focus of Planning for Progress. Several subrecipients in this area were very successful this year and have far exceeded the one year target for businesses assisted. As this focus continues, the yearly targets for this category will need to be revisited. Similarly, revisiting the targets for several homeless goals will be needed, as those goals (including homeless prevention, rapid rehousing, and shelter services) all far exceeded this program year.

Workforce Development did not start in PY 2015 but will be implemented in the 2016 program year.

Racial and Ethnic Composition of Families Assisted

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	27,443	94	690
Black or African American	33,362	263	924
Asian	702	4	25
American Indian or American Native	161	0	12
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	33	1	0
Total	61,701	362	1,651
Hispanic	10,319	14	1,555
Not Hispanic	51,382	348	168

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

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 2015, more than half of the families assisted with CDBG funds identified as Black (54%), 44% identified as White, and 16% identified as Hispanic. The assistance provided to racial and ethnic populations was proportional with the racial breakdown documented in the Suburban Cook 2015 Homeless Point-In-Time Count. There were 895 sheltered and unsheltered individuals counted, including 455 individuals that identified as Black (51%), 395 that identified as White (44%), 13 Asians, 6 American Indians, and 24 that identified with more than one race. Table 2 summarizes the racial and ethnic composition of families assisted by source of federal funds.

Resources and Investments

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG		38,400,000	2,122,479
HOME		16,240,000	488,016
ESG		2,600,000	477,968
Other	CDBG-DR	70,616,000	8,871,410

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

22% of the CDBG funds have been expended during the program year. Since the largest contribution of CDBG funds was allocated to capital projects (over 60% of total funds), many capital projects are nearing their completion but are still in the process of drawing down their funds. Similarly, HOME funded projects are capped at reimbursing 25% of their total project cost per their developer agreement. The remaining 75% of the funds will be reimbursed only at project completion which accounts for the lower HOME amount expended during the program year.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
County-wide	100%	100%	See below.

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

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.

In PY2015, of the 43 public service projects that were awarded in 2015, 28 of these projects were serving the south and west (65%), 11 projects were serving north Cook (26%), and the remaining 4 projects served County-wide. Similarly, of the 41 CDBG capital improvement projects that were awarded, 31 of these projects were located in south and west Cook (76%). The remaining projects were located in north and southwest.

In total, 50% of all CDGB and ESG funds supported South Cook, 22% supported West Cook, 20% supported North, and 8% supported the County as a whole.

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 PY2015. 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	688,030
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	28,961,997
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	688,030
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	28,273,966

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
3991	01/07/2016	250	0	0	0	0	0	250
4272	07/16/2016	0	224,460	0	0	0	0	0
4273	05/19/2016	63,320	0	0	0	0	0	63,320
4543	09/06/2016	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	400,000

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 \$
0	1,391,138	1,154,376	0	236,761

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	9,799,494	0	0	3,049,608	0	6,749,886
Number	7	0	0	1	0	6
Sub-Contracts						
Number	107	1	4	9	17	76
Dollar Amount	23,646,355	228,000	1,730,458	1,713,331	5,049,552	14,925,014
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	9,799,494	0	9,799,494			
Number	7	0	7			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	107	13	94			
Dollar Amount	23,646,355	3,656,340	19,990,015			

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	5	0	0	1	0	4
Dollar Amount	14,701,824	0	0	4,335,256	0	10,366,568

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		199	598,941			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or 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

Affordable Housing

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	242
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	165	120
Total	285	362

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	16
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	125	346
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	5	0
Total	285	362

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

Cook County fell short of their 2015 goal for the production of new units and exceeded their goal of rehab of existing units, including HACC Evanston, a two building rehabilitation occupied by 199 seniors or disable adults. While Cook County fell short of thier new units goals, in PY 15, The County supported Kimball Courts, a new construction of 16 units of supportive housing for families and has new construction projects in the PY 2016 pipeline. Of the affordable housing units supported, approximately 1/3rd were provided to special need populations and 2/3rd were provided to veterans and seniors.

The PR23 Report does not incorporate all units listed in the table above and when complete information is received, all units will be reflected in IDIS.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

In PY 2016, Cook County DPD will prioritize homeless households to meet the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan goal and 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 Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	192	265
Low-income	97	24
Moderate-income	52	73
Total	341	362

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

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. In PY 2015, CDBG funds provided direct benefits (through a funded service or facility) to over 45,000 persons. The CDBG number of persons served table only reflects a small portion of the low and moderate income individuals served by CDBG activities in PY 2015.

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 2015, Cook County awarded \$180,000 to three organizations that support small and microenterprise businesses in underserved communities: Apparel Industry Board (South), the Business Enterprise Law Clinic at John Marshall Law School (Community wide), and the Women’s Business Development Center (South), which in turn provided assistance to 216 business 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.

Homeless and Other Special Needs

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. According to the annual homeless Point-in-Time count on January 28th, 2015, there were 785 sheltered (emergency, transitional, and safe haven) and 110 unsheltered in Suburban Cook County. Of the 895 sheltered and unsheltered individuals, 233 were children under age 18. In PY 2015, the Cook County Continuum of Care was awarded over \$10 million in HUD funding to support homeless needs in suburban Cook County in PY 2015.

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. In PY2015, Cook County staff attended the CE Committee led by the Alliance which established the CE protocols, financially supported the expansion of the Homelessness Prevention Call Center, and is on the selection committee that has selected the lead agency (ies) to oversee the CE process when it launches in PY 2016. The County will continue to support the CE process and will provide appropriate oversight as needed.

In PY2015, Cook County DPD was also involved with Better Health through Housing Steering Committee, a new initiative supported by Cook County Health and Hospitals System (CCHHS) to help identify recommendations to improve the health outcomes of justice-involved Cook County residents through housing, health, and employment solutions. It has been established that there is a strong connection between high cost systems users and housing instability and homelessness. Therefore homeless, health, and criminal justices systems have a common goal of reducing the cycling in and out of emergency, short-term care, into long-term resources such as supportive housing. The steering committee included CCHHS, CountyCare, Cook County Planning and Development, Cook County Justice Advisory Council, Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership, and the Housing Authority of Cook County (HACC). Corporation for Supportive Housing and Chicago Jobs Council (CJC) provided content and project management support to the steering committee through this process. This initiative will continue into PY2016 with finalized recommendations and the implementation of pilot interventions.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons.

In PY 2015 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. While a formal coordinated entry system does not currently exist, DPD dedicated ESG resources to support the Alliance's efforts to develop and implement a pilot coordinated entry system in PY 2015. This past year, the County funded the coordination for the Virtual Call Center for the Continuum of Care as a part of its centralized and coordinated intake efforts. The Virtual Call Center is a centralized, single toll-free number for anyone seeking help with housing or related needs. Rotating agencies in the three different regions of Cook County answer and assist the program participant to make an appointment with an appropriate agency dependent on their region in suburban Cook County.

The CE system, once fully operational in PY2016, will help persons who are currently homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness access housing, services, and other resources.

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 nine (9) projects totaling \$129,285 for ESG Rapid Rehousing in its 2015 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 2015. This provides a vital connection for the Alliance with County government, and advances the issue of suburban homelessness on the County's agenda.

Public Housing

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. In PY 2015, Cook County continued to pursue opportunities for inter-jurisdictional collaboration with HACC as well as related funding to supplement existing dollars to serve vulnerable communities. County DPD funds supported the completion of HACC Evanston, a renovation of 199 units in two buildings in Evanston for seniors and adults living with disabilities.

Cook County also continued to explore opportunities for linkages between HACC programs and County affordable housing and community development dollars during PY 2015. 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 2015, Cook County completed over five environmental assessments on behalf of HACC. This relationship will continue in PY2016, especially since ERs are now required for projects when there only federal source is project based vouchers.

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 2015, 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

Other Actions

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.

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.

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. An Executive Director has been hired along with additional staff. Initial property acquisitions have also been completed.

In PY 2015, 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.

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. An Executive Director has been hired along with additional staff. Initial property acquisitions have also been completed.

In PY 2015, 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 the number of poverty-level families.

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 2015, almost 3/4th of all CDBG and ESG funding supported South and West Cook.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure.

In PY 2015, DPD leadership worked with the Alliance to develop and 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 has committed \$200,000 to coordinated entry in PY 2016.

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

PY 2015, Cook County 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 in establish a Chicago-metro 211 is securing sustainable funding for both implementation costs and operational costs. In PY 2016, advanced discussions on identifying funding sources and lead agencies to carry out the 211 referral system will continue.

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

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 2015, 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. It is anticipated that these compliance efforts will intensify in PY 2016.

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 2015, 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 lead informational trainings for DPD staff as well as 3 sub-regional fair housing trainings for municipal staff and service providers in the North, West, and South Cook County. The trainings focused on the Tiered Compliance Model, the new Affirmative Furthering Fair Housing Rule (AFFH) and its' implications, as well as the Affordable Housing Planning and Appeals

Act. The average number of attendees was 25 for each session and a representative from HUD's Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) was available at each training to provide an overview of the new AFFH rule.

Monitoring

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 2015 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 Cook County Office of Contract Compliance and to the Bureau of Economic Development. The County will not authorize an advertisement for bids until the above-cited action has been completed.

Citizen Participation

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, w h i c h facilitates public input and comment for all HUD- funded programming. The public consultation process for PY 2015 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 unanimously approved the Draft 2015 CAPER in November and December 2016, respectively.

CDBG

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 2015.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?	No
--	----

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

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. During PY 2015, the following projects resulted in on-site inspections:

Senior Suites of Blue Island – Property passed inspection

Victory Center of Riverwoods – Property passed inspection

Victor Goodell Place – Property passed inspection

Countryside Senior – Property passed inspection

Victory Center of Park Forest – Property passed inspection

Poplar Creek Village – Property passed inspection

Victory Center of Country Club Hills SLF – Property passed inspection

Steger Senior Housing – Property passed inspection

Lemont Senior Housing – Property passed inspection

Lyons Senior Housing – Property passed inspection

Summit Senior Villas – Property passed inspection

Thomas Place – Property passed inspection

Bethlehem Village – Property passed inspection, major improvement has been made since prior inspection

Squire Village – Technical assistance has been provided due to turnover in property managers within the last 2 years.

Sequin Services – Property passed inspection

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units.

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

In total, \$1,391,138.25 was received in program income in PY 2015 from HOME projects. All HOME program income for PY 15 was derived from repayments of previously awarded owner occupied single-family loans. Payments are due upon sale or transfer and are currently tracked via a portfolio management system, Amerinat. Review of previously awarded loans as well as eligibility for release is ongoing. Individual project and tenant characteristics will be furnished upon request.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing.

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.

ESG

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	COOK COUNTY
Identify the Field Office	CHICAGO
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Cook County CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms.
First Name	SUSAN
Middle Name	M.
Last Name	CAMPBELL
Suffix	
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	312-603-1000
Email Address	Susan.Campbell@cookcountyil.gov

Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	10/01/2015
Program Year End Date	09/30/2016

Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PARTNERS IN COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

City: Chicago

State: IL

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$25,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: FORD HEIGHTS COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATION

City: Ford Heights

State: IL

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$31,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WEST SUBURBAN PADS

City: Oak Park

State: IL

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$33,500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CONNECTIONS FOR THE HOMELESS

City: Evanston

State: IL

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$21,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Options for Housing

City: Chicago

State: IL

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$120,115

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Alliance to End Homelessness in Suburban Cook County

City: Hillside

State: IL

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$37,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SOUTH SUBURBAN PADS
City: Chicago Heights
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$95,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: AUNT MARTHA'S YOUTH SERVICE CENTER
City: Riverdale
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$12,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: BEDS PLUS CARE, INC.
City: La Grange
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$46,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: BETHEL FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER
City: Chicago Heights
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$19,500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CRISIS CENTER FOR SOUTH SUBURBIA
City: Tinley Park
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$54,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PADS TO HOPE, INC.
City: Palatine
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$21,500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PILLARS
City: La Grange Park
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$20,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SOUTH SUBURBAN FAMILY SHELTER
City: Homewood
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$34,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: THE HARBOUR, INC.
City: Park Ridge
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$23,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CATHOLIC CHARITIES
City: Chicago
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$16,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: RESPOND NOW
City: Chicago Heights
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$43,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: THE CENTER FOR CONCERN
City: Park Ridge
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$19,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: TOGETHER WE COPE, INC.
City: Tinley Park
State: IL
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$13,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Housing Forward

City: Maywood

State: IL

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$100,000

Assistance Provided and Outcomes

Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	112,116
Total Number of bed-nights provided	75,372
Capacity Utilization	67.23%

Table 14 – Shelter Capacity

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.

Expenditures

ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	58,064
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	0	58,064

Table 15 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	75,240
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	0	75,240

Table 16 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services	0	0	191,431
Operations	0	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	191,431

Table 17 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
HMIS	0	0	37,000
Administration	0	0	68,444
Street Outreach	0	0	47,787

Table 18 - Other Grant Expenditures

Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015
430,179	0	0	430,179

Table 19 - Total ESG Funds Expended

Match Source

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	477,966
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	0	0	477,966

Table 20 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015
908,145	0	0	908,145

Table 21 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities