

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.

It should be noted that although Program Year 2021 coincides with the calendar, the State did not receive and sign the grant agreement until mid-August. Therefore, DCEO could not offer programs and make awards until funding was available. Applications have been received for the competitive programs of Public Infrastructure and Housing Rehabilitation and merit review is ongoing. We anticipate announcement of awards in April, 2022. Economic Development grants are made upon request from local governments for the benefit of businesses. Consequently, some years we may receive a large number of requests while other years we may not receive any, as was the case in the last year due to COVID-19. However, we are seeing an upturn in interest and applications in the last 60 days.

The State did not sign all its Grant Agreements with HUD until the 3rd quarter of the year. Therefore the amount of time the State has actually had PY 2021 funds available to allocate prior to the time of this report was severely shortened. Since that time, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity has notified all grantees selected in the competitive Public Infrastructure have been recommended for funding. The numbers input in the Table 1 reflect the recommended awards.

ESG has serviced the following individuals per each activity: 893 in Street Outreach, 5,838 in Emergency Shelter, 12 in Homeless Prevention, and 757 in Rapid Rehousing.

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.

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Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
2020-2024 HOPWA Permanent Housing Placement	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Other	Other	20	14	70.00%			
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	871	52	5.97%	120	52	43.33%
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	21	2	9.52%	3	2	66.67%
HOPWA Housing Facilities Rehabilitation and Repair	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Other	Other	68	44	64.71%			
Housing For Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	200	125	62.50%	200	125	62.50%
Housing For Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Housing For Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	200	171	85.50%	200	171	85.50%

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Housing Trust Fund Goals	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	95	0	0.00%	46	0	0.00%
Housing Trust Fund Goals	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	60	0	0.00%	32	0	0.00%
Multifamily Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	145	135	93.10%	48	58	120.83%
Multifamily Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	82	82.00%	33	82	248.48%
Multifamily Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Prevent Homelessness	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	600	447	74.50%			
Provide Emergency Shelter to Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	88000	20589	23.40%	17500	5838	33.36%
Public Infrastructure Activities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	72500	21154	29.18%	16363	21154	129.28%

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Rapid Re-Housing of Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	6000	2391	39.85%	2000	757	37.85%
Singlefamily Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	640	94	14.69%			
Singlefamily Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		127	94	74.02%
Street Outreach to Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Other	Other	5000	1928	38.56%	1500	893	59.53%

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.

For both the HOME and the federal Housing Trust Fund Program, accomplishments are populated in IDIS only once information is entered at the activity level. While projects earmarked to receive funding have been entered via IDIS into the 2021 Action Plan and HOME funds have been committed, draw down of funds may be affected by the date HUD issues the Grant Agreements. HOME and HTF goal information only appears in IDIS as projects are completed.

For HOME, beneficiaries are only counted in IDIS upon Activity Completion. Some Multi-family accomplishments (Cary Senior Living, Chelsea Senior Commons, Evanston PSH, Lathrop Homes, Spring Village, and Wisdom Village), were projects completed in 2020 and included in the

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Strategic Plan accomplishments. In 2021 Fifth Avenue Apartments, Diamond Senior Apartments and Marison Mills Suites totaled 48 units of HOME new construction. Edward Brown and Turlington West, Lincolnwood Estates, Orton Keys and Parkwood Commons totaled 82 units of affordable HOME rental housing rehab.

Outcomes for programs funded with CDBG are only entered in IDIS upon Activity Completion, thus the numbers included as "actual" in Tables 1 and 2 are for grants funded in previous years that were completed and closed out in 2021.

The need for public infrastructure assistance is greater than the amount of funding available from a variety of sources. This is indicated by the number of applications received for the State funded infrastructure grant program available last year. More than 600 applications were received with funding requests of more than 24 times the amount of funds available. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought attention to the need for safe and healthy homes, which is prioritized by DCEO with our Housing Rehabilitation program. Businesses have suffered throughout the pandemic and our Economic Development program provides assistance as they work to rebound and put people back to work. Inevitably, natural disasters will affect communities but not rise to the level of a Presidentially-declared disaster. Our Disaster Response program assists in clean-up, easing the burdens on the local governments.

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	HOPWA	ESG	HTF
White	78	59	47	0	0
Black or African American	0	175	122	0	0
Asian	1	0	1	0	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	1	0	0
Total	79	234	171	0	0
Hispanic	0	12	11	0	0
Not Hispanic	79	222	160	0	0

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

Narrative

Racial and Ethnic composition of families served by HTF Development units is dependent upon completions. HTF Developments in process include Ogden Park, Mustacchi Manor, Madison Apartments, Pinewood Place, Prairie Trails, Maint Street, Homan Square, and Englewood Family Housinf, totalling 134 HTF units expected to serve 134 HTF eligilble households, upon completion.

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	public - federal	31,038,073	0
HOME	public - federal	30,103,445	19,302,650
HOPWA	public - federal	2,156,860	1,100,477
ESG	public - federal	5,282,194	
HTF	public - federal	30,702,615	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Under the HOME Program, IHDA expends HOME Program funding for rental housing through its rental housing development program. To some extent, the expenditure of HOME Program and other program funds on housing programs is driven by the market. The Authority’s impact in opportunity areas within the State is limited by applications for funding in these areas, but is interested in partnering with other community organizations. The State is also exploring opportunities to expend significant HOME funds in areas with identified concentrations of low-income and minority populations

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Statewide Distribution		100	Statewide distribution via a competitive process or on a continuous basis per program parameters

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The State has identified very and extremely low-income households as one of the priority populations under the Consolidated Plan. The State also puts a high value on quality location of projects and availability of resources and access to amenities.

Under the HOME Program, IHDA expends its HOME Program funding for rental housing through its rental housing development program. To some extent, the expenditure of HOME Program and other program funds on housing programs is driven by the market. The Authority's impact in opportunity areas within the State is limited by applications for funding in these areas, but is interested in partnering with other community organizations. The State is also exploring opportunities to expend significant HOME funds in areas with identified concentrations of low-income and minority populations

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IDPH HOPWA program is geographically dispersed across the entire State of Illinois per grant agreement. IDPH has integrated its Ryan White Part B Housing activities with HUD housing funding to effectively leverage both housing funds to serve the greatest number of Illinoisians.

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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.

Acceptable Sources of HOME Match

- Local or State general revenues
- Housing trust funds
- Foundations, donations
- Program income from HODAG, RRP or UDAG only after grant closeout
- Value of waived taxes, fees, or charges
- Appraisal value of land or real property not acquired with Federal Funds
- Difference between appraised value and acquisition cost, if property is acquired with Federal funds
- Grant equivalent of below market
- Interest rate loans to the project
- The cost of investments, not made with federal resources, in on and off-site infrastructure that is directly required for the affordable housing assisted with HOME funds
- Federal Home Loan Bank grants
- Value of donated material or labor
- Direct cost of supportive services that facilitate independent living or as part of a self-sufficiency program
- Direct cost of homebuyer counseling for families that complete a HOME assisted purchase

ESG: Each grant recipient must supplement its Emergency Solutions Grant funds with an equal or greater amount of funds from other sources. 50% of the match must be cash. The amount available for matching fund purposes must be injected during the grant period. Acceptable sources of ESGP match are the State of Illinois DHS Homeless Prevention and Emergency & Transitional Housing Programs, Community Services Block Grant, FEMA, and any other source including any Federal source other than the ESG program. If ESG funds are used to satisfy the matching requirements of another Federal program, then funding from that program may not be used to satisfy the ESG matching requirements. Matching contributions must meet all requirements that apply to ESG funds, the funds must be provided after the date that HUD signs the grant agreement, cash contributions must be expended with the expenditure deadline

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and noncash contributions must be made within the expenditure deadline. The matching requirement may be met by cash contributions and/or noncash contributions.

CDBG/Community Development Block Grant Program: The State must match all but \$100,000 of the funds received for program administration. Local Public Infrastructure and Housing Rehabilitation applicants receive points when grant requests are leveraged with other sources while Economic Development grants must be matched dollar for dollar.

National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF)

For the NHTF, Projects which are able to commit other non-federal funds as part of their project financing will be given additional consideration. There is a State match requirement of 10% for NHTF, but IHDA anticipates most NHTF-funded projects will be highly leveraged

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	205,486,934
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	14,584,931
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	220,071,865
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	1,821,454
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	218,250,410

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
11429	07/17/2018	0	24,000	0	0	0	0	24,000
11642	05/19/2020	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
11642-01	09/25/2020	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
NON.21.01-11656	10/09/2020	662,351	0	0	0	0	0	662,351
NON.21.02-11269	12/02/2020	790,231	0	0	0	0	0	790,231
NON.21.03-11822	04/30/2021	241,724	0	0	0	0	0	241,724
NON.21.04-11549	12/15/2020	418,887	0	0	0	0	0	418,887
NON.21.05-11789	02/08/2021	1,729,951	0	0	0	0	0	1,729,951
NON.21.06-11639	01/29/2021	1,129,163	0	0	0	0	0	1,129,163
NON.21.07-11780	12/18/2020	1,779,713	0	0	0	0	0	1,779,713
NON.21.08-11505	10/29/2020	1,076,401	0	0	0	0	0	1,076,401
NON.21.09-11870	12/15/2020	548,885	0	0	0	0	0	548,885
NON.21.10-11769	12/09/2020	837,740	0	0	0	0	0	837,740

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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
NON.21.11-11782	04/16/2021	1,610,187	0	0	0	0	0	1,610,187
NON.21.12-11339	04/29/2021	1,193,294	0	0	0	0	0	1,193,294
NON.21.13-11713	10/30/2020	161,282	0	0	0	0	0	161,282
NON.21.14-11896	04/23/2021	750,625	0	0	0	0	0	750,625
NON.21.15-11830	12/30/2020	531,564	0	0	0	0	0	531,564
NON.21.16-11712	10/30/2020	207,363	0	0	0	0	0	207,363
NON.21.17-11571	05/12/2021	391,571	0	0	0	0	0	391,571

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
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
13,360,766	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

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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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

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Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		0	0			
Businesses Displaced		0	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0	0			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native 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

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	2,000	769
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	286	237
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	262	204
Total	2,548	1,210

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	2,262	910
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	94	58
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	192	179
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	2,548	1,147

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

Goal information for HOME and HTF only appears as projects are completed. Actual goals include all HOME and HTF Multifamily units, and CDBG housing rehab completed in 2021.

Since COVID, the cost of housing materials has greatly increased and they often are not readily available. This impacts the amount of work that can be done on a home with grant funds, and the

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length of time to get the project completed. DCEO has had to modify and extend the grant end date for a number of housing grants in progress.

ESG has serviced the following individuals per each activity: 893 in Street Outreach, 5,838 in Emergency Shelter, 12 in Homeless Prevention, and 757 in Rapid Rehousing.

Rental assistance included the HOPWA goal of households assisted through short-term rent and mortgage assistance (STRMU), Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), and Permanent Housing Placement (PHP).

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Due to the increased costs of construction, DCEO is considering increasing the grant ceiling for public infrastructure and housing rehabilitation programs. DCEO Single-family rehab totaled 97 households

In 2021 HOME included 58 units of new construction. In 2021 HOME accomplishments included 82 units of rental housing rehab.

ESG has serviced the following individuals per each activity: 893 in Street Outreach, 5,838 in Emergency Shelter, 12 in Homeless Prevention, and 757 in Rapid Rehousing.

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	HTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	85	0
Low-income	0	45	
Moderate-income	0	0	
Total	0	130	

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Outcomes for the CDBG funded Housing Rehabilitation program are not entered into IDIS until the grant has closed, approximately 2 years from grant award to the local government.

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

Homeless outreach services include connecting individuals with emergency shelter, housing, onsite healthcare, and other critical services. These outreach services help to provide temporary shelter and access to services to transition to more permanent housing, based on individual needs

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Illinois helps 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.

DCEO plans to utilize \$20 million in CDBG-CV funding for shelter construction/reconstruction, to assist in increasing capacity of homeless shelters and/or safely restore capacity to pre-pandemic levels. This program is anticipated to launch in the second quarter of 2022.

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

Housing relocation and stabilization services are available and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance is provided as necessary, to prevent individuals or families from becoming homeless if annual income of the individual or family is below 30 percent of median family income and assistance is necessary to help program participants regain stability in their current permanent housing or move into other permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. These relocation and stabilization services are provided through rental subsidy programs (both housing choice vouchers and project-based vouchers) and services. DHS enhances Federal resources with the State's Homeless Prevention Program that provides assistance to prevent homelessness with rental and utility assistance.

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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

Services for special populations include emergency shelter, case management, childcare, education services, employment assistance and job training outpatient health services, legal services, life skills training, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and transportation. Services are provided by a myriad of State agencies.

Housing-related assistance is also provided through rental assistance and affordable housing development. Statewide Referral Network units on the Illinois Housing Search website are also available for people that are experiencing chronic homelessness or are at risk of homelessness.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

IHDA/SPAR certified the Consistency of PHA Agency Plans with the State Consolidated Plan in 2021 for twenty-seven non-Entitlement PHAs which were not covered by a local Consolidated Plan. To facilitate better communications, an August 7, 2019 memo was sent out to all PHAs within the State's jurisdiction. It will be updated in 2021. IHDA also keeps the Illinois Association of Housing Authorities (IAHA) and the Illinois Chapter of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) informed of these new procedures (as well as of new program and funding opportunities) by attending and speaking at their annual meetings and conferences.

IHDA also worked with a number of PHAs to encourage utilizing Project-Based Vouchers with developers of LIHTC projects, which allowed deeper income targeting to serve VLI and ELI households. IHDA also worked with a number of PHAs on the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program to convert public housing into Section 8 project-based housing units. These PHAs include Chicago, Elgin and Peoria; Cook, Champaign, Piatt, Scott and Winnebago Counties. IHDA also worked with PHAs interested in establishing a disabilities preference. It also worked with some PHAs to provide a local match of public housing units and/or Housing Choice Vouchers for IHDA's Section 811 Project Rental Assistance Program. These included Chicago, Cook County, Lake County, Rockford, and Decatur

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

The State of Illinois does not own or operate any public housing as a public housing authority. Accordingly, the State did not expect to play a management role in encouraging residents of public housing to become more involved in the management of public housing. All public housing authorities are required by HUD to have Resident Councils or Advisory Boards. They are also required to have a resident serving as a member on their Boards of Commissioners. The Councils/Advisory Boards must review and comment on the public housing authority's Annual Agency Plan prior to submittal to HUD

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

As of March 7, 2022, HUD informed IHDA that the PHAs that it had designated as "troubled" under the State of Illinois' Consolidated Plan were the Alexander County Housing Authority and the Housing Authority of the City of Freeport.

The State can, upon local request, provide outreach and technical assistance in an effort to better assess and evaluate options for improving operations, resolving non-compliance problems, and identifying other housing-related needs and issues.

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)

Refer to narrative contained in the Marketing Analysis and Strategic Plan sections of the Five-Year 2020 to 2024 Consolidated Plan detailing the State's approach to the following identified barriers:

1. Building Codes
2. Home Rule
3. Impact Fees
4. Property Taxes
5. Cost and Availability of Land
6. Availability of Affordable and Accessible Housing
7. Public Housing
8. Preservation
9. Homelessness
10. Other Special Needs

Reduction of Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing (2)

1. Housing Affordability Impact Notes (HAINs)-On request by a State legislator, IHDA reviews proposed State legislation regarding any effect the bill would have on the affordability of purchasing or owning a home. IHDA processed 18 HAINs in 2021. Illinoishousingsearch.org -IHDA coordinates this statewide housing locator system which provides a vehicle for landlords to advertise available and affordable rental properties throughout the state. IL Housing Search also has an account-only waiting list system called Pre-Screening, Assessment, Intake and Referral (PAIR) module that houses the Statewide Referral Network (SRN) and Section 811 unit waiting lists. SRN units are for persons living with disabilities and/or homeless/at-risk homeless with Supportive services and household incomes at/or below 30% AMI. Section 811 units are for Class members in the Williams, Colbert and Ligas consent decrees, persons from State-Operated Developmental Centers that are closing, Money-Follows-the-Person program participants, and persons at-risk of institutionalization. Over 2,000 units are available within the SRN. 3. The Affordable Housing Planning and Appeal Act (AHPAA) encourages affordable housing production in communities (municipalities with populations over 1,000) throughout the state by requiring communities with less than 10% affordable housing stock (non-exempt communities) to participate in activities that promote affordable housing. Non-exempt communities must produce and approve an affordable housing plan 18 months after the date of notification of their non-exempt status. This law codifies state intent in providing affordable housing. AHPAA established the Governor appointed State Housing Appeals Board (SHAB), responsible for hearing appeals from developers concerned that one of their development proposals had been unfairly denied, or unreasonable conditions placed upon the

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tentative approval of the development, making it economically infeasible to carry out, by a non-exempt local government. IHDA, the AHPPA administering agency, produced the most recent non-exempt local communities list in December 2018. Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau-American Community Survey (ACS), 46 communities were identified as non-exempt. Of those, only one community was not previously listed on the 2013 non-exempt list. In 2019 through 2021 IHDA continued working with non-exempt AHPAA communities to help meet their AHPAA obligations. In June of 2020, 14 of 46 non-exempt communities met the deadline for submitting an affordable housing plan to IHDA. Two additional also submitted approved plans to IHDA in the subsequent months. In 2022, IHDA will continue providing technical assistance to local governments needing creating and submitting their affordable housing plans. Accessibility-IHDA includes enhanced accessibility standards as a mandate under its LIHTC Program, requiring 10% physically accessible and 2% sensory-impaired units in all projects. IHDA incentivizes the use of universal Design Standards under its LIHTC Program by providing competitive scoring points in this area

Reduction of Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing (3)

5. HUD-Section 811 Project-Based Rental Assistance (PRA) Demonstration Program- This HFA-administered rental assistance program is targeted to class members of ADA-related court consent decrees and other de-institutionalization efforts coming out of institutional settings into community-based housing generally tied to IHDA-financed properties. IHDA's Board has approved 321 rental housing units in 39 development for this assistance.6. Rental Assistance- In July 2020 the IHDA Board announced conditional awards totaling more than \$26 million in federal 9% LIHTCs, to finance /preserve 1,188 units for low-to moderate income families, seniors, veterans, and persons with special needs. Besides the Section 811 program described above, IHDA also administers the State-funded Rental Housing Support Program (RHSP). In SFY 2021 the program renewed over \$11M in contracts ensuring 323 units will remain affordable

Reduction of Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing (4)

7. Homeownership Assistance programs-During SFY2021, the Authority, under its homeownership programs purchased and provided loans for first-time and non-first-time homebuyers. Under this program, the Authority purchased 7,361 loans in 85 of the State's 102 counties totaling \$1,137,492,413 in first mortgages. IHDA also provides down payment assistance itself through multiple outside sources, including USDA-Rural Development (Section 502 loan Guarantee) and FHLB (Down Payment plus Program).

Reduction of Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing (5)

8. Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) -This HUD program encourages public housing authorities (PHAs) to convert their public housing into Section 8 project-based or project-based vouchers by entering into a public-private partnership. Due to major deferred maintenance and adequate funding issues, most of these projects also require extensive rehabilitation or redevelopment work. Such PHA

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projects must first document whether the proposed RAD rehabilitation project can qualify for 4% non-competitive tax credits. IHDA approved 4 RAD projects involving over 445 public housing units in 2019. HUD Section 811 Programs the State's housing finance agency - IHDA has been awarded three separate Section 811 grants under this program totaling over \$25 million. Through this 811 Demonstration Program, IHDA works with affordable housing owners to set aside units for eligible 811 populations through a Rental Assistance Contract (RAC). 811 project-based rental assistance is provided to properties financed by several funding sources, including Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs), HUD HOME funds and bond financing. This allows the 811 subsidies to help state and local governments strategically and systematically create integrated supportive housing units in regulated, affordable rental housing developments. Service providers working with eligible applicants can then access the Section 811 units by placing Class Members onto the PAIR module's 811 Waiting List within the ILHousingSearch.org web-based housing locator (anyone eligible for Section 811 is also eligible for the SRN wait list). A Section 811 Interagency Panel that includes IHDA, DHS, and HFS, meets to review data and discuss interagency initiatives to improve access to 811 units. One of these initiatives involves determining what the communities of preference will be in each LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan (the document that guides LIHTC awards). Proposed developments with SRN units building in communities of preference are awarded additional points in the QAP to encourage affordable housing development in those areas where eligible 811 applicants have moved/wish to move. The group also discusses HUD compliance matters, new reports that may be useful for program evaluation, training opportunities to use PAIR, and possible pilots to improve PAIR module function. Since the start of the program, 321 units have been Board approved and 236 are available in the PAIR system

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

LIHTC: One way the State addresses obstacles to meeting its underserved needs is through its Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program. The LIHTC program assisted in developing affordable housing for underserved populations by using indirect Federal subsidies to finance the development/redevelopment of affordable rental housing for low-income households (at 60 percent area median income or below). The Internal Revenue Service allocates federal tax credits to State housing finance agencies which then award tax credits to eligible affordable housing developers who use the equity capital generated from the sale of these tax credits to lower the debt service on developing these tax credit properties, making it easier to offer lower, more affordable rents. Units must maintain affordable rents for at least 30 years.

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

The Lead Poisoning Prevention Act (Public Act 94-0879) sets pre-emptive measures to prevent childhood lead-poisoning, including increased inspections of buildings suspected of containing lead hazards. The LPPA includes provisions barring owners of residential buildings who willfully violated lead safety laws from doing business with the State of Illinois or any State agency until the violation is mitigated, along with increased fines and mandatory notice to tenants of possible lead hazards in their building.

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The Illinois Lead Poisoning Prevention Act (LPPA) classifies pregnant persons with elevated blood lead levels as subject to the same IDPH case management and environmental response as children, and requires the reporting of ALL blood-lead tests in Illinois, along with restrictions on data disclosure. IDPH is able to issue Emergency Stop Work Orders when public health is in jeopardy as the result of improper work activities disturbing lead bearing surfaces. Enforcement capabilities expanded in cases where violations of the LPPA and the Lead Poisoning Prevention Code (LPPC) have occurred, with penalty provisions bringing Illinois in compliance with U.S. EPA requirements for all authorized State programs. Language on lead reporting and lead work activities includes physicians/healthcare providers, laboratories, schools, daycare providers, owners of regulated facilities with an identified lead hazard and both licensed and unlicensed construction industry professionals.

The Illinois Lead Safe Housing Advisory Council (LSHAC) provides regulatory and legislative recommendations in the areas of screening and prevention, lead safe work practices, education, and funding for the remediation/ rehabilitation of housing containing lead poisoning hazards. In response to recommendations in the LSHAC's report, Public Act 95-0492 became law, establishing the window replacement (CLEAR-WIN) program to prevent future cases of lead poisoning by assisting residential property owners reduce lead-paint hazards through window replacement in two pilot areas. An evaluation of CLEAR-WIN pilot program activities in Peoria and the Englewood community in Chicago by the University of Illinois/Chicago (UIC) for HUD exhibited a successful lead dust reduction of over 90% in the homes serviced. IDPH is examining steps to extend the program

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development applied for and received a Lead Based Hazard Control program grant from HUD in 2019. This grant supplements approximately \$1 million of CDBG funds allocated for the (HELP) Help Eliminate Lead Pilot Project in Galesburg, IL. The goal is to identify through statistical monitoring by the University of Illinois at Chicago, the best way to eliminate lead to decrease elevated blood levels in children

Lead poisoning prevention advocacy efforts throughout 2020 focused on statewide lead service line replacement bills, with proposed legislation moving through the Illinois General Assembly

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

Illinois coordinated a variety of anti-poverty efforts with employment/training, housing assistance efforts, and other services. A brief summary follows:

(1)The HHS-funded Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Program is the major federal-funded anti-poverty program, using Community Action Agencies (CAAs) to coordinate anti-poverty efforts at the local level. In coordination with other subject-specific programs, efforts are geared to enabling low-income persons to become more self-sufficient. It is administered by DCEO at the State level, which funds the statewide network of CAAs and related organizations on an annual basis, contingent on federal funding. Uses of CSBG funds include the following: economic development; education; emergency assistance; health; housing; income management; linkages; nutrition; and self-sufficiency.

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IHDA funds a number of local CAAs for housing rehabilitation programs.

(2)IDHS administers most of the State's homeless assistance services programs. These have included the State-funded Homeless Prevention Program, and the Emergency & Transitional Housing Program, both of which have been partially, if not fully funded through the State's Affordable Housing Trust Fund as well as with General Revenue Funds. It also administers the HUD-funded Emergency Solutions Grants Program, assisting local homeless services agencies with rehabilitation, operation/maintenance costs, essential services, and homeless prevention/rapid rehousing programs.

(3)DCEO administers the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance program (LIHEAP) as well as the Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program (IHWAP). Both provide utility subsidy assistance and weatherization improvements to low-income homeowners and renters.

(4)DCEO administered the DOL-funded Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act funding, which provides federal funding to workforce development boards (WDBs) across the state for local employment and job training programs. The State coordinated its efforts in this area by establishing Illinois Employment & Training Centers, which include staffing from WDBs, IDES-unemployment assistance and employment data and projections, and IDHS, to provide a one-stop shop for human services. IHDA also provided this information for LIHTC applicants who were working in Community Revitalization Areas to encourage them to include an economic development/employment and training component in their local plans.

5)IHDA continued to administer approximately 30% of the State's Section 8 Project-Based Assistance properties, most of which has partially or wholly financed those developments. IHDA regularly works with owners of expiring properties to encourage renewal of these rental assistance contracts by providing refinance and rehabilitation assistance, often through tax-exempt bond financing and 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs) as well as HUDs/Treasurys Risk Sharing Program.

(6)IHDA administers the State-funded Rental Housing Support Program (RHSP), which targets rental assistance to households at 15-30% area median income.

The Section 811 Program is targeted to persons with disabilities coming out of institutional facilities and searching for community-based housing

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

The following actions occurred over 2021:

1. Regular meetings of the Illinois Housing Task Force, its Executive Committee, its Interagency Committee, and related Working Groups to develop and implement the State Annual Comprehensive Housing Plan.

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2. Combined meetings of the SPAR/CR Advisory Committee, Governor's Rural Affairs Council (twice a year)
3. Ongoing assessment of training and technical assistance needs, and the provision of follow-up assistance through program workshops and other identified methods (IHDA, IDHS, IDHR, other agencies).

Development of informational materials on existing and revised Federal and State housing and support services programs via: dissemination of materials at various workshops and conferences; and dissemination of information on new federal and state programs, as they are created in Congress and/or the Illinois General Assembly and/or established or administered by State and local governments

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

State activities enhancing coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and government health, mental health, services, and fair housing agencies has historically been the role of the Illinois Housing Task Force (IHTF).

Examples of coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies include:

1. IHDA has a strong working relationship with private for-profit and non-profit affordable housing developers and owners, especially on the multi-family side. They are the major applicants under IHDA loan, tax credit, and rental assistance programs, including HOME, LIHTC, federal HTF and Illinois Affordable housing Trust Fund programs.
2. IHDA works with DCEO to coordinate funding for both rehabilitation and new construction rental housing developments being otherwise assisted.
3. IHDA has had a longstanding working relationship with participating lending institutions, local governments, and non-profit organizations under its homebuyer mortgage financing and down payment assistance programs.
4. Both IHDA and DCEO work with local governments (and in IHDA's case also non-profit organizations) to administer local homeowner housing rehabilitation programs targeted to low/moderate-income households.
5. DCEO works with local governments on funding and implementing local public works/infrastructure projects to address major health and safety concerns, especially of LMI households. It works through local governments to fund needed economic development and related infrastructure projects for business expansions which create jobs for LMI persons.

IHDA has worked with homeless assistance agencies which frequently provide services to residents of permanent supportive housing projects which were funded in whole or in part with IHDA resources.

IHDA works with IDHS, IDoA, and IDHFS on various transformation initiatives as part of the the State's "Transforming Healthcare and Human Services" strategy, which includes accessing community-based

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housing and rental assistance for persons exiting institutional housing facilities, including the creation of permanent supportive housing, Statewide Referral Network (SRN) units, and administering both the HUD section 811 PBRA Program and the Rental Housing Support Program. In addition, IDHS-DMH administers the Bridge Rental Subsidy Program for qualifying persons with mental illness who are also leaving Institutional residential settings. Please see the Transforming Health Care and Human Services chart below for additional information on the consent decrees and implementation of them, as well as the State's Money Follows the Person Program. The 3 previously-referenced agencies generally provide the services funding to allow these persons to live in community-based housing

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

July 16, 2015, HUD published the final rule on affirmatively furthering fair housing. The rule encouraged a more engaged data-driven approach to assessing fair housing and planning actions that established a standardized fair housing assessment and planning process to give State and local government jurisdictions and PHAs a more effective way to affirmatively further fair housing in compliance with the Fair Housing Act, and ensuring a meaningful fair housing certification signed annually by HUD grantees, including PHAs.

Formerly known as the Analysis of Fair Housing Impediments (AFHI), the new plan was renamed the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). For CDBG and HOME grantees, it was tied to the Consolidated Plan timeline, to be due prior to the submission of the grantee's next Five-Year Plan. PHAs were to develop their own individual plans, or become part of their jurisdiction's AFH. PHA assessments were the first to be due to HUD prior to submission of each PHA's next Five-Year Agency Plan. The first AFH was initially due on February 15, 2019.

January 5, 2018, HUD extended the deadline for submission of an AFH by local government program participants until the next Five-Year Plan that due after October 31, 2020. However, on

May 23, 2018 HUD issued three related Notices:

The first notice withdrew HUD's January 5, 2018 Notice;

The second withdrew the Assessment Tool for Local Governments; and

The **third notice** advised that Consolidated Plan participants must legally fulfil the obligation to affirmatively further fair housing by way of the Analysis of Fair Housing impediments (AFHI). States and all HUD grantees were not required to submit an AFH, but must continue to comply with existing obligations to affirmatively further fair housing.

The State's first Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) was due nine months prior to the State's current five year Plan for 2020 - 2024, on February 15, 2019. However, HUD never issued the AFH Assessment Tool

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for states. States are not currently required to submit an AFH, but would continue to comply with existing obligations to affirmatively further fair housing.

January 14, 2020, HUD published a proposed rule to repeal and replace the 2015 AFFH rule.

August 7, 2020, HUD abandoned its January 14, 2020 proposed rulemaking and promulgated a Preserving Community and Neighborhood Choice “ PCNC” final rule, repealing the 2015 AFFH rule AND eliminating the regulatory framework that preexisted that rule, leaving program participants without a meaningful obligation to undertake any type of fair housing planning (whether an AFH, an AI, or any other).

Analysis of Fair Housing Impediments

1. Gaps in geographic coverage of non-profit fair housing agencies-Fourteen non-profit fair housing agencies were awarded grants for FFY 2021 under HUD's Fair Housing Private Initiative Program (FHIP). While most were located in the Chicago-metro area, one (Prairie State Legal Services) serves a large downstate geographic area. In addition, the Metropolitan St. Louis EHOE was funded, and also works in the Illinois part of that metro area. Previously, HUD issued FFY 2020 grants to 11 fair housing agencies-The Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR), through its Fair Housing Division, provided statewide coverage, including those areas not directly serviced by a HUD Fair Housing Initiatives program, and has offices/staff in Chicago, Springfield, and Marion. Besides processing fair housing complaints as a HUD-designated substantially equivalent agency, it also conducted presentations for government agencies and community-based groups regarding fair housing rights under the Illinois Human Rights Act.-IDHR and IHDA also shared fair housing information for wider circulation to other major membership organizations, including Housing Action Illinois (HAI) , Supportive Housing Providers Association (SHPA), Illinois Housing Council (IHC), Rural Partners, Chicago Area Fair Housing Alliance (CAFHA), and other organizations.2. Lack of fair housing knowledge-IDHR, through its Institute for Training and Development, regularly provides a schedule of related trainings, including Basic Fair Housing Training for Landlords & Property Managers, LGBTQ-Equal Access Requirements, and Reasonable Accommodations Policies.-Sessions on fair housing-related topics were included in statewide conferences, including the Illinois NAHRO annual conference, Illinois Association of Housing Authorities (IAHA), Housing Action Illinois, SHPA, Rural Partners/Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs, and others.-IDHR continued to coordinate working groups to identify areas of discrimination, including fair/affordable housing

Analysis of Fair Housing Impediments (2)

Fair Housing Choice (2) 3. Shortage of affordable, accessible, and suitable housing -IHDA has actively pursued or developed funding and assistance options for affordable housing that serve a wide variety of special needs populations, including: the HUD Section 811 Project-Based Rental Assistance Demonstration; expansion of the Rental Housing Support Program; IHDA has administered combined funding for its Permanent Supportive Housing Development Program, to better target special needs populations that also need services. This included the national Housing Trust Fund-IHDA continued to

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develop and improve its Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program to better serve lower-income households. Features included: enhanced accessibility (requiring twice the number of accessible housing units); Universal design; Opportunity Areas; Community Revitalization efforts; scoring for income targeting, rental assistance, and energy conservation/green building; providing preference points to projects proposed in AHPAA communities (a State law identifying localities with less than 10% affordable housing stock); prioritizing projects that served supportive housing populations via participation in the inter-agency Statewide Referral Network (SRN); and other areas.-IHDA continued to assist Supportive Living Facilities, the state's assisted living program for elderly and persons with disabilities (via a Medicaid-approved waiver).-IHDA continued coordination with IDHS and IDoA in coordinating assistance with its Bridge Rental Subsidy program, designed to assist class members of ADA-related court consent decrees.-IHDA continued to coordinate with IDHS and local participating housing authorities which provided matching public housing and HCV units to persons with disabilities (as part of its Section 811 program) -Continued to operate the Illinois housing search website through a third party vendor, which provides real-time information on available statewide affordable housing units, monitoring for fair housing violations, and enhanced matching capability for State Referral Network (SRN) and 811 units, including those with accessible features

Analysis of Fair Housing Impediments (3)

Fair Housing Choice (3) 4. Improving lending and real estate practices-The Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (IDFPR) continued to regulate and monitor State-chartered banks and financial institutions, concentrating on mortgage fraud and predatory lending.-The Illinois Attorney General's Office continued to engage in litigation regarding mortgage fraud and predatory lending, and continued to administer the DOJ Mortgage Foreclosure Settlement Program. IHDA continued to provide lender training to participating banks/financial institutions which participated in its homebuyer mortgage and down payment assistance programs, which continued to include a fair housing/non-discrimination component-IHDA continued to provide credit and foreclosure prevention counseling through local agencies under its Foreclosure Prevention Program (FFP) and the FFP Graduated Fund, both aimed at assisting homeowners in avoiding foreclosure. IHDA continued to have lender, real estate, and developer representatives on the Housing Task Force Committee. 5. Improving Enforcement-IHDA continued to include fair housing provisions in its loan and tax credit documents for approved multi-family rental housing projects. It has also held on-going trainings for property managers, including a fair housing compliance section. .-IHDA also provided fair housing training to participating lenders under its homebuyer assistance programs.-The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) provided similar fair housing training to its CDBG local government grantees at its annual grantee administrator training, and continued providing technical assistance as needed on fair housing issues, as requested or informed.-IHDA continued efforts to promote projects in opportunity areas as well as community revitalization areas. With the latter, this included reviews of existing affordable housing inventory to reduce geographic concentration, and promotion of more comprehensive economic/community development in these areas

Analysis of Fair Housing Impediments (4)

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IHDA has taken on related actions beyond current HUD Fair Housing Guidance. IHDA views these measures as representative of sound policy and plans to continue these activities: 1. Opportunity Areas- IHDA has determined Opportunity Areas based on poverty level and other indicators measuring access to jobs. Opportunity Areas are updated annually upon availability of census data and IHDA has maintained an open-door policy on incorporation of data sets that best represent the State of Illinois. IHDA continues to research the possibility of changing to an Opportunity Index that would incorporate additional factors into the Opportunity measurement (i.e. education, environmental health, etc.). 2. Community Revitalization Planning-IHDA will continue including scoring criteria in the QAP for community revitalization planning efforts in qualifying areas that demonstrate affordable housing development as part of a concerted effort to increase opportunity. 3. Concentration and Preservation Metrics IHDA has incorporated different market metrics into its review of Preliminary Project Assessments and LIHTC applications. IHDA uses the Affordable Rental Unit Survey (ARUS) which serves as an estimator of rental affordability (independent of rent restrictions) for each census tract throughout the state. Additionally, IHDA publishes and maintains an Affordability Risk Index (ARI), a tool designed to determine the need to preserve affordability by measuring change over time in key market metrics. 4. Additional QAP Changes- IHDA's 2020-2021 QAP generally maintains previous review and scoring criteria; however, IHDA is always exploring how to make the QAP more responsive to State actions that affirmatively further fair housing. 5. Rental Housing Support (RHS) program/Re-Entry Special Demonstration Program -IHDA administers this program with housing and services providers serving the re-entry population to assist those exiting the State prison system. This rental assistance program is targeted to extremely-low and severely-low income (15-30% AMI or below) individuals who are elderly and/or disabled who are being released from incarceration, as well as individuals enrolled in a graduated reintegration program with a post-release plan that includes employment

Coronavirus Relief Programs

The Emergency Rental Assistance and Emergency Mortgage Assistance programs were created with State of Illinois CARES Act funding in response to the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Renters impacted by COVID-19 and subsequently behind on their rent were awarded \$5,000 in rental assistance to cover past due rent and future rent from March 2020 through December 2020. Impacted mortgage holders received up to \$25,000 in assistance to pay past due mortgage debt and future mortgage payments through December 2020 to avoid foreclosure risk. The ERA and EMA programs launched in August 2020, at the beginning of the State FY 2021. The programs approved all applicants by December 31, 2020. ERA assisted over 46,000 renter households with \$225 million dollars and EMA assisted over 10,000 households with \$100 million dollars. Using federal Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, the Illinois Rental Payment Program (ILRPP) was launched in May 2021, to provide a lifeline for renters and landlords who continued to experience financial hardships related to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Per program rules, payments could cover missed rent payments as far back as June 2020 and prepay rent through August 2021, or until the \$25,000 was exhausted, whichever came first. By the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 2021, IHDA had already disbursed \$92,117,388.99 in funding to eligible applicants. The program continued accepting applications through August 2021, and funded all eligible applicants by December 2021.

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 projects were evaluated for funding approval based on the objectives identified in the 2020-2024 State of Illinois' Consolidated Plan - Action Plans, in compliance with the standards and procedures outlined in the Method of Distribution for each program, as specified in the Action Plan. The FFY 2020 Consolidated Plan identified eight housing priorities:

- Low-income Households (with particular emphasis on households earning below 30% of area median income);
- Low-income seniors;
- Low-income persons with disabilities;
- Homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness;
- Low and moderate- income persons unable to afford housing near work or transportation (Live Near Work);
- Low-income persons residing in existing affordable housing that is in danger of being lost or becoming unaffordable (Preservation)
- Low-income people residing in communities with ongoing community revitalization efforts
- Other special needs populations, including people with criminal records and veterans experiencing or at risk of homelessness

Strategies used to reach targeted populations include a variety of activities funded under the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA and HTF programs. The activities across the five programs include new construction and acquisition, the rehabilitation of multi-family projects, single-family rehabilitation, homeless and at-risk-homelessness, homeless prevention, and others. Such proposals usually involve several layers of funding, and it is not unusual for HOME projects to involve tax credit initiatives, State Trust Fund dollars, as well as other sources of funding. Proposals may target elderly, frail elderly, homeless and at-risk homeless populations, large and small households, other special needs, and re-entry populations, as well as the spectrum of income limits under 60% of AMI.

Minority Outreach: Assessment of the effectiveness of the PJ's HOME minority outreach program:

IHDA encourages the use of minority and women's business enterprises in connection with HOME and HTF-funded activities. All contracts and subcontracts for the procurement of property and services shall, to the maximum extent possible, be awarded to Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs) and Women Business Enterprises (WBEs).

Each grant recipient will continue to contact MBEs and WBEs in their service area as part of their procurement procedures. In addition, all advertisements will include a statement encouraging minority and women-owned businesses to submit a bid. All Recipient Organizations must maintain a list of MBE and WBE contractors and subcontractors who were contacted concerning the project, as well as how they were contacted.

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To help HOME grantees increase their MBE/WBE participation, they are strongly encouraged to use the State of Illinois Business Enterprise Program (BEP). BEP promotes the economic development of diverse businesses, those owned by minorities, women, and people with disabilities. BEP's website <https://www2.illinois.gov/cms/business/sell2/bep/Pages/default.aspx>

has a number of tools including:

Database of existing BEP-certified MBE/WBE contractors that can be queried by a number of factors

Calendar of events, including monthly workshops on how to become BEP-certified

Resources for small businesses

Help line

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.

The Public Notice on the availability of the draft 2021 APR was published prior to the distribution of the draft Annual Performance Report, to ensure citizen participation and inform the general public of the report's availability. Because of the COVID 19 pandemic, the format of the public comments/public hearing of the 2021 APR was changed to ensure public safety due to the COVID pandemic. The Public Notice was published in the official State Newspaper, the *News-Gazette and WebEx*. See above for the public notice.

The draft 2021 Annual Performance Report was distributed electronically to nearly 400 organizations, agencies, and individuals across the State. Hard copies of the State's Draft Plan were also made available upon request. A public hearing was held March 23, 2022, on the Annual Performance Report.

The public comments period for the APR began on March 11, 2022 The public comments period ended March 25, 2022. Comments were accepted until COB (5:00. p.m.) on March 25, 2022 The State generally receives few if any written public comments, emails or letters on the APR, other than corrections of typographical errors. This is largely due to the nature of the document being a reporting mechanism for activities already carried out. No public comments were received.

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.

The need for public infrastructure assistance is greater than the amount of funding available from a variety of sources. This is indicated by the number of applications received for the State funded infrastructure grant program available last year. More than 600 applications were received with funding requests of more than 24 times the amount of funds available. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought attention to the need for safe and healthy homes, which is prioritized by DCEO with our Housing Rehabilitation program. Businesses have suffered throughout the pandemic and our Economic Development program provides assistance as they work to rebound and put people back to work. Inevitably, natural disasters will affect communities but not rise to the level of a Presidentially-declared disaster. Our Disaster Response program assists in clean-up, easing the burdens on the local governments. The current needs for our standard program activities of Public Infrastructure, Housing Rehabilitation, Economic Development and Disaster Response have increased over previous years. However, with the vast amount and array of federal funds coming in response to COVID, we may see needs change in the future.

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

No

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

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.

HOME Inspections - Includes the results of reviews of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with applicable regulations. Asset Management (AM) staff reviews the administrative functions, physical condition and general operational performance of HOME funded developments when performing reviews and site inspections.

Listed in the table below are the projects that were inspected this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d).

AM Rental Compliance staff performed a total of 187 reviews. The review types are as follows:

- 2 Annual Management and Occupancy Reviews,
- 2 Annual/File Reviews,
- 127 Desk reviews,
- 55 Desk/Tenant File Reviews, and
- 1 File Review Only

Due to the restrictions on state traveling due to the pandemic and the waiver of physical inspections, AM Program Administration staff performed a total of 46 HOME physical inspections in 2021 remotely. (Originally 125 Physical Inspections were planned - **see Table 2**).

DUE TO ISSUES WITH THE IDIS SYSTEM, THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN THIS APR AS AN ATTACHMENT ENTITLED "HOME INSPECTIONS", LOCATED AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT

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

The Authority requires grantees of HOME projects consisting of five or more units to carry out an affirmative marketing program to attract prospective tenants of all minority and non-minority groups within their housing market area. The Authority's Rental Compliance Team in the Asset Management Department evaluates all affirmative marketing plans to determine whether each plan is appropriate. The grantee is required to describe the activities it proposes to carry out during the advance marketing stage and to develop special outreach efforts to assure that any group(s) of persons not likely to apply

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know about the housing and have the opportunity to rent and/or own. These special outreach efforts start with initial occupancy and are ongoing for the period of affordability. Affirmative marketing activities are to begin at least 30 days prior to the commencement of any general marketing. The Authority is to be notified in writing of the approximate dates when affirmative marketing and general marketing will commence. In addition, the Authority may at any time monitor the implementation of the plan and/or request modification in its format or contents.

During the reporting period from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021, the Authority's Rental Compliance Department approved affirmative marketing plans for 3 developments representing 668 rental units which includes 466 HOME units

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

Program Income totaled \$____,____.____ at the end of the program year (12/31/21). These and subsequent HOME Program Income funds will be applied to new projects, depending upon the order of closing. Since formal access to 2021 funding was not available in IDIS until HUD issued the State's fully executed grant agreements in August 2021, there has been an unavoidable material delay in the approval process. At the time of the publication of the 2021 Performance Evaluation Report, closing information on one HOME project (Kirwin Apartments) totaling \$7,212,015, was available.

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)

The LIHTC program assisted in developing affordable housing by using indirect Federal subsidies to finance the development or redevelopment of affordable rental housing for low-income households (at 60 percent area median income or below). The Internal Revenue Service allocates federal tax credits to state housing finance agencies which then award tax credits to eligible affordable housing developers who use the equity capital generated from the sale of these tax credits to lower the debt burden on developing these tax credit properties, making it easier to offer lower, more affordable rents. Units must maintain affordable rent for at least 30 years.

The Illinois Supportive Living Program (SLP) is an affordable assisted living model administered by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (IDHFS) that offers elderly (65 and older) or persons with physical disabilities (22-64) community-based services. The aim of the program is to preserve privacy and autonomy in community-based settings while emphasizing health and wellness for persons who would otherwise need nursing facility care. By providing personal care and other services, residents can still live independently and take part in decision-making. IDHFS currently operates the program through a Medicaid waiver, which allows payment for services that are not traditionally covered by Medicaid. These include personal care, homemaking, laundry, medication supervision, social activities, recreation and 24-hour staff to meet residents' scheduled and unscheduled needs. The resident is responsible for

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paying the cost of room and board at the SLP setting.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

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

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

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	32	31
Tenant-based rental assistance	230	125
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	14
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	1

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

Hud funds were integrated into the Ryan White Part B Program Lead Agent grants. Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) allowed for more stability housing services for PLWHA (People Living With HIV/AIDS) in Illinois.

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CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)

Describe the extent to which the grantee complied with its approved HTF allocation plan and the requirements of 24 CFR part 93.

The national Housing Trust Fund (HTF) was authorized under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, to increase and preserve rental housing and homeownership opportunities for extremely-low (30% AMI or below) and very-low income (50% AMI or below) households. HTF was established as a permanent federal program, with dedicated sources of funding coming from a percentage of after-tax profits from two Government-sponsored enterprises, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which are not subject to the appropriations process. In September 2008, contributions to the HTF were suspended while they were under federal receivership until 2015 and state housing agencies first received funding in 2016.

State housing agencies are the only direct grantees under the program. Under HUD rules, each State is required to prepare an annual Allocation Plan describing how it will distribute HTF resources based on its priority housing needs as identified in the State’s Consolidated Plan. States must use at least 80% of all funds (or 90% of program funds) for rental housing/renters. IHDA may use up to 10% of remaining program funds for homeownership assistance. IHDA has decided to use 90% of all funds (100% of all program funds) for rental housing. There is also an allowance to use up to 10% of all funds for general administration and planning costs. IHDA uses said funds for this purpose. In years when the national funding level falls below \$1 billion, 100% of program funds must be used to benefit extremely low-income households.

IHDA has been awarded \$72,987,913 since 2016 and has committed \$36,577,176 towards 162 units. The Authority funded 3 HTF projects under the 2020 Action Plan, Madison Apts. (19 units), Mustacchi Manor (13 units) and Ogden Parks (25 units) Under the 2021 Action Plan, Main Street Loft (12 units), Homan Square (16 units) and Englewood Family Housing (13 units) are funded.

The Pearl Street Apartments development (25 units) was completed in 2019

Tenure Type	0 – 30% AMI	0% of 30+ to poverty line (when poverty line is higher than 30% AMI)	% of the higher of 30+ AMI or poverty line to 50% AMI	Total Occupied Units	Units Completed, Not Occupied	Total Completed Units
Rental	25	0	0	25	0	25
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15 - CR-56 HTF Units in HTF activities completed during the period

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	ILLINOIS
Organizational DUNS Number	806811931
EIN/TIN Number	362708817
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	Lisa
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Robinson
Suffix	0
Title	Associate Director Office of Adult Services & Basic Support

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	Illinois Department of Human Services
Street Address 2	401 South Clinton
City	Chicago
State	IL
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	7085604684
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	lisa.robinson@illinois.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Josalyn
Last Name	Smith
Suffix	0

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Title	Program Administrator
Phone Number	2177255975
Extension	0
Email Address	josalyn.smith2@illinois.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	01/01/2021
Program Year End Date	12/31/2021

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

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	9,039
Total	9,039

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	2,657
Total	2,657

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	54,121
Total	54,121

Table 18 – Shelter Information

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4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	2,844
Total	2,844

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	68,661
Total	68,661

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	0
Female	0
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	68,661
Total	68,661

Table 21 – Gender Information

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6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	0
18-24	0
25 and over	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	68,661
Total	68,661

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	0	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Elderly	0	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	0	0	0	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	0	0	0	0
Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0
Other Disability	0	0	0	0
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	68,661	9,039	2,657	54,121

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	0
Total Number of bed-nights provided	54,121
Capacity Utilization	0.00%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

ESG didn't provide funding for Rehabilitation and/or Conversion during 1/20-12/20. Total number of beds available and beds provided is unknown due to providers having difficulty entering data into SAGE or activity wasn't recorded in SAGE. ESG has serviced 893 in Street Outreach, 5,838 in Emergency Shelter, 12 in Homeless Prevention, and 757 in Rapid Rehousing.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
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	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	0	0

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
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	257,435	753,253	860,140
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	257,435	753,253	860,140

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0

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Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	55,595	1,258,354	1,239,662
Subtotal	55,595	1,258,354	1,239,662

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Street Outreach	6,773	49,610	57,140
HMIS	34,784	90,738	58,857
Administration	3,275	54,860	58,159

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2019	2020	2021
	357,862	2,206,815	2,273,958

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2019	2020	2021
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0

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Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	357,862	2,206,815	2,273,958
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	357,862	2,206,815	2,273,958

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2019	2020	2021
	715,724	4,413,630	4,547,916

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

Attachment

HOME Inspections

Table 1 – Properties Reviewed in 2021 (Annual MOR/Desk/Tenant File Audit)

Development Name	PID	Inspection Type
Prairie Trail	11638	Annual
Vera Yates Homes	11423	Annual
Brown Shoe Factory Lofts	2281	Annual/File Audit
Evanston PSH	11432	Annual/File Audit
600 South Wabash SRO	40653	Desk Review
Alden Gardens of Bloomingdale SLF	2798	Desk Review
Arbor Place of Lisle	10963	Desk Review
Arboretum West	11434	Desk Review
Ashland Place	10529	Desk Review
Axley Place	11094	Desk Review
Benton Place Senior Apartments	40-209	Desk Review
Big Muddy River Apartments	40-210	Desk Review
Bloomingtondale Horizon Senior Living Comm.	2236	Desk Review
Blue Sky Meadows	10415	Desk Review
Brookshire Estates Apartments	40-2058	Desk Review
Calumet Park Senior Housing	2248	Desk Review
Canterbury House Apartments II	10205	Desk Review
Capitol Pointe Apartments	30-1579	Desk Review
Carlinville Heights Apartments	10180	Desk Review
Casa Heritage	10845	Desk Review
Central Park Apartments	40-078	Desk Review
Chaney Braggs	40-077	Desk Review
Conrad Apartments	10234	Desk Review
Cook Street Renaissance	10011	Desk Review
Coppin House	2317	Desk Review
Cortland Estates	11249	Desk Review
Country View Apartments	40-485	Desk Review
Country View Estates	40-239	Desk Review
Countryside Village	10430	Desk Review
Courts of Cicero II & III	10376	Desk Review
Crestview Village Apartments	10375	Desk Review
Crowne Hill Estates	40-725	Desk Review
East Park Apts.	40-075	Desk Review

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Emerald Ridge aka Defense Area Redevelopment	10718	Desk Review
Emerald Village	17-242	Desk Review
Evergreen Towers I	10703	Desk Review
Fairhaven Crossing aka Mundelein Apts.	11112	Desk Review
Florida House	2314	Desk Review
Fox River Horizon II Senior Living Comm.	40718	Desk Review
G&A Senior Residence at Eastgate Village	2706	Desk Review
Grand Apartments	30-1230	Desk Review
Grand Boulevard Renaissance Apartments	40-076	Desk Review
Hathaway Homes	10783	Desk Review
Heritage Woods of McLeansboro	2794	Desk Review
Holland Apartments	40-400	Desk Review
Hollow Tree Apartments	40-153	Desk Review
Hope Manor Apartments	10120	Desk Review
Hunt Club Village	30-1248	Desk Review
Hunter's Trace Subdivision	2869	Desk Review
Indian Trail Apartments of Lawrenceville Phase 2	11180	Desk Review
Kingsbury Campus Apartments	40-480	Desk Review
Laborers' Home Development I & II	2712	Desk Review
Laborers' Home Development IV	10875	Desk Review
Lakeview Senior Apartments	40-385	Desk Review
Lamplight Manor	10429	Desk Review
Lathrop Phase IA	11231	Desk Review
Lawson House	20-010	Desk Review
Liberty Arms Senior Apartments	2063	Desk Review
Little Egypt Estates	40-2046	Desk Review
Macoupin Homes	11106	Desk Review
Mae Suites Apts.	40-160	Desk Review
Maple Ridge Apartments - Paris	2627	Desk Review
Maple Ridge II Apartments	10874	Desk Review
Maplewood Estates	10428	Desk Review
May Apartments	11051	Desk Review
Mayors Manor	40-410	Desk Review
McKenzie Falls	10170	Desk Review
Meadow Green Apartments	40-215	Desk Review
Melmar Apartments	10222	Desk Review
Melrose Commons Apartments	11501	Desk Review
Mendota Senior Housing Phase I	10258	Desk Review
Mills Crossing Apartments	30-1515	Desk Review
Moline Enterprise Live-Work Lofts	10338	Desk Review
Monmouth Farms	10063	Desk Review

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New Boston Apartments	40-388	Desk Review
New Holland Apartments	40-2060	Desk Review
Northtown Apartments	11488	Desk Review
Old Chicago Family Housing	40-240	Desk Review
Orton Keyes	11218	Desk Review
Ottawa Place Senior Apartments	40-491	Desk Review
Ottawa Senior Housing	10530	Desk Review
Parkside Apartments	2239	Desk Review
Parkview Apartments of Metropolis	40-2242	Desk Review
Pearl Place Apartments	40-211	Desk Review
Pearl Street Apartments	11286	Desk Review
Peru Senior Housing Phase I	40-635	Desk Review
Peru Senior Housing Phase II	2355	Desk Review
Pine View Apartments	40-727	Desk Review
Prairie View Apartments	2285	Desk Review
Prestwick Senior Community	40-639	Desk Review
Princeton Senior Housing I	40-267	Desk Review
Princeton Senior Housing II	40-482	Desk Review
Rebecca Johnson	40-243	Desk Review
Rebecca Walker	10847	Desk Review
Sankofa House	2329	Desk Review
Senior Suites of Blue Island	2960	Desk Review
Senior Suites of Joliet	2249	Desk Review
Shelbyville Apartments	40-146	Desk Review
Shorewood Horizon Senior Living Community	10055	Desk Review
Sinai Village II	10909	Desk Review
Spring Hill Senior Residences	11182	Desk Review
Spring Valley Senior Housing I	2696	Desk Review
Spring Valley Senior Housing Phase II	10056	Desk Review
St. Andrew's Court	40-163	Desk Review
St. Elizabeth Residences	11183	Desk Review
Strawberry Meadows	40-638	Desk Review
Streator Senior Housing	40-2061	Desk Review
Streator Senior Housing Phase II	2611	Desk Review
Summertree Rental Residences	10349	Desk Review
The Homestead at Morton Grove	10359	Desk Review
The Landings at Belle Meadows	11099	Desk Review
The Residences of Lake in the Hills	10248	Desk Review
The Suites of Autumn Green at Wright Campus	10134	Desk Review
The Villas of Carbondale	2868	Desk Review
The Villas of Lake in the Hills	11007	Desk Review

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Thresholds RAD 2	11427	Desk Review
Towerview Apts.	40-016	Desk Review
Traditions Bloomington II	10-270	Desk Review
Tri-County Single Family Rental	40-196	Desk Review
Twenty First Homes	2887	Desk Review
Valley Ridge Senior Community	40-487	Desk Review
Victory Centre of Bartlett SLF	2071	Desk Review
Village Green Apartments - Flora	40-147	Desk Review
Viola Senior Apartments	40-174	Desk Review
Voss Brothers Loft	40-2044	Desk Review
Wilmington Senior Apartments	40-575	Desk Review
Wilmington Senior Housing Phase II	2860	Desk Review
Wingate Manor I	2937	Desk Review
Wisdom Village of Northlake	11160	Desk Review
Woodstock Senior Housing	40-650	Desk Review
Yellow Creek Glen Apartments	40-373	Desk Review
Bradley Place Apartments	40-104	Desk/File Audit
Bradley Place Senior Apartments Phase II	40-216	Desk/File Audit
Brown and Turlington	11366	Desk/File Audit
Buena Vista Tower	11070	Desk/File Audit
Carlinville Senior Housing	40-213	Desk/File Audit
Cary Senior Living	11272	Desk/File Audit
Chelsea Senior Commons	11494	Desk/File Audit
Cottage Apartments	10082	Desk/File Audit
Country Lane Apartments	10612	Desk/File Audit
Crystal View Townhomes	2884	Desk/File Audit
Diamond Senior Apartments of Breese	11547	Desk/File Audit
Diamond Senior Apartments of Princeton	11119	Desk/File Audit
Dixon Square Apartments	11157	Desk/File Audit
Douglass Square Apartments	40-2055	Desk/File Audit
Englewood Apartments	2856	Desk/File Audit
Fox River Horizon Senior Living Comm.	40-478	Desk/File Audit
Garden House of River Oaks II	11216	Desk/File Audit
Gilmore Estates	10635	Desk/File Audit
Green View Estates	40-2092	Desk/File Audit
Haven House	2806	Desk/File Audit
Herrin Pineview Apartments	2483	Desk/File Audit
Highland Place of Charleston	11016	Desk/File Audit
Hollow Tree II	40-484	Desk/File Audit
Huntley Horizon Senior Living Community	11188	Desk/File Audit
Indian Trails Apartments	10452	Desk/File Audit
Jarrell Washington Park	40-072	Desk/File Audit
Lincoln Village Apartments	11150	Desk/File Audit

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Lincolnwood Estates	11484	Desk/File Audit
Lockport Senior Housing	40-386	Desk/File Audit
Madison Avenue Apartments	2718	Desk/File Audit
Marison Mill Suites	11291	Desk/File Audit
Mount Prospect Horizon Senior Living	10742	Desk/File Audit
Near North SRO	2209	Desk/File Audit
North Avenue Apartments	40-589	Desk/File Audit
Northtown Apartments	10712	Desk/File Audit
Oglesby Senior Housing Phase I	10272	Desk/File Audit
Parkside Homes	10965	Desk/File Audit
Paul G. Stewart V	40-074	Desk/File Audit
Plowfield Square	10798	Desk/File Audit
Prairie Meadows Homes	10122	Desk/File Audit
Project Now/CHDO	40-111	Desk/File Audit
Sala Flats	40-715	Desk/File Audit
Senior Suites of Bellwood	10937	Desk/File Audit
Southwick Apartments	11066	Desk/File Audit
Sparta Rental Rehab	40-313	Desk/File Audit
St. James Senior Estates II	2866	Desk/File Audit
Ster-Lynn Estates	40-181	Desk/File Audit
The Glen	2246	Desk/File Audit
Tri-County Scattered Site	40-409	Desk/File Audit
Village Apartments of Effingham II	40-175	Desk/File Audit
Walnut Estates	10688	Desk/File Audit
Welch Woods	40-2034	Desk/File Audit
Wisdom Village of Northlake II	11347	Desk/File Audit
Woodlawn Apartments	10453	Desk/File Audit
Zurich Meadows	10334	Desk/File Audit
1212 Larkin	11472	File Audit Only

Table 2 – Properties Originally Scheduled for Physical Inspections in 2021

Development Name	PID
Arboretum West	11434
Ashland Place	10529
Axley Place	11094
Big Muddy River Apartments	40-210
Bloomngdale Horizon Senior Living Comm.	2236
Blue Sky Meadows	10415
Bradley Place Apartments	40-104
Bradley Place Senior Apartments Phase II	40-216
Brown Shoe Factory Lofts	2281
Brown and Turlington	11366

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Buena Vista Tower	11070
Canterbury House Apartments II	10205
Capitol Pointe Apartments	30-1579
Carlinville Senior Housing	40-213
Cary Senior Living	11272
Chaney Braggs	40-077
Chelsea Senior Commons	11494
Cook Street Renaissance	10011
Cortland Estates	11249
Cottage Apartments	10082
Country Lane Apartments	10612
Country View Apartments	40-485
Country View Estates	40-239
Countryside Village	10430
Diamond Senior Apartments of Breese	11547
Diamond Senior Apartments of Princeton	11119
Dixon Square Apartments	11157
Douglass Square Apartments	40-2055
Emerald Ridge aka Defense Area Redevelopment	10718
Emerald Village	17-242
Evanston PSH	11432
Fairhaven Crossing aka Mundelein Apts.	11112
Finley Place Apartments	40-572
Fox River Horizon Senior Living Comm.	40-478
G&A Senior Residence at Eastgate Village	2706
Garden House of River Oaks II	11216
Gilmore Estates	10635
Grand Apartments	30-1230
Grand Boulevard Renaissance Apartments	40-076
Green View Estates	40-2092
Hathaway Homes	10783
Heritage Woods of McLeansboro aka Fox Meadows SLF	2794
Heritage Woods of Sterling	2628
Herrin Pineview Apartments	2483
Hollow Tree Apartments	40-153
Hollow Tree II	40-484
Hunt Club Village	30-1248
Huntley Horizon Senior Living Community	11188
Indian Trail Apartments	11180
Laborers' Home Development I & II	2712
Lakeview Senior Apartments	40-385
Lathrop Phase IA	11231
Liberty Arms Senior Apartments	2063

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Lincoln Village Apartments	11150
Lincolnwood Estates	11484
Little Egypt Estates	40-2046
Maple Ridge II Apartments	10874
Maplewood Estates	10428
Marison Mill Suites	11291
Mayors Manor	40-410
Meadow Green Apartments	40-215
Melmar Apartments	10222
Melrose Commons Apartments	11501
Mendota Senior Housing Phase I	10258
Mills Crossing Apartments	30-1515
Monmouth Farms	10063
Mount Prospect Horizon Senior Living	10742
New Holland Apartments	40-2060
North Avenue Apts. aka Los Vecinos	40-589
Northtown Apartments	10712
Old Chicago Family Housing	40-240
Ottawa Place Senior Apartments	40-491
Ottawa Senior Housing	10530
Parkview Apartments of Metropolis	40-2242
Paul G. Stewart V	40-074
Pearl Place Apartments	40-211
Peru Senior Housing Phase II	2355
Pine View Apartments	40-727
Plowfield Square	10798
Prairie View Apartments	2285
Prestwick Senior Community	40-639
Princeton Senior Housing I	40-267
Princeton Senior Housing II	40-482
Project Now/CHDO	40-111
Rebecca Johnson	40-243
Sala Flats	40-715
Senior Suites of Bellwood	10937
Senior Suites of Joliet	2249
Shelbyville Apartments	40-146
Shorewood Horizon Senior Living Community	10055
Southwick Apartments	11066
Sparta Rental Rehab aka Pyramid Manor	40-313
Spring Hill Senior Residences	11182
Spring Valley Senior Housing	2696
Spring Valley Senior Housing II	10056
St. Edmund's Corners alias Jarrell Washington Park	40-072

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Ster-Lynn Estates	40-181
Strawberry Meadows	40-638
Streator Senior Housing	40-2061
Summertree Rental Residences	10349
The Glen	2246
The Homestead at Morton Grove	10359
The Landings at Belle Meadows	11099
The Residences of Lake In the Hills	10248
The Suites of Autumn Green at Wright	10134
The Villas of Carbondale	2868
The Villas of Lake in the Hills	11007
Tri-County Scattered Site	40-409
Tri-County Single Family Rental	40-196
Twenty First Homes	2887
Valley Ridge Senior Community	40-487
Vera Yates Homes	11423
Victory Centre of Bartlett SLF	2071
Village Apartments of Effingham II	40-175
Village Green Apartments - Flora	40-147
Viola Senior Apartments	40-174
Voss Brothers Lofts	40-2044
Welch Woods	40-2034
Wilmington Senior Apartments	40-575
Wilmington Senior Housing Phase II	2860
Wingate Manor I	2937
Wisdom Village of Northlake II	11347
Woodlawn Apartments	10453
Woodstock Senior Housing	40-650
Yellow Green Apartments	40-373