

DRAFT 2023 State of Illinois Annual Performance Report – For Public Comment

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 2023 coincides with the calendar, the State did not receive and sign the CDBG grant agreements until September 28th. Therefore, DCEO could not offer programs and make awards until funding was available. Applications were due January 18, 2023 for the competitive programs of Public Infrastructure and Housing Rehabilitation. DCEO anticipates announcement of awards in August, 2024. Therefore we cannot make entries into Table 1, as no grants have been awarded. 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. In addition, accomplishments are not entered into IDIS until the grant has been completed and monitored.

ESG has serviced the following individuals per each activity: 1,121 in Street Outreach, 11,573 in Emergency Shelter, 58 in Homeless Prevention, and 1,301 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.

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	45	0	0.00%			

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Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	871	0	0.00%	79	0	0.00%
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	21	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
HOPWA Housing Facilities Rehabilitation and Repair	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Other	Other	68	0	0.00%			
Housing For Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	810	0	0.00%	200	0	0.00%
Housing For Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	150	0	0.00%			
Housing For Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	0	0		50	0	0.00%
Housing Trust Fund Goals	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	95	35	36.84%	17	35	205.88%
Housing Trust Fund Goals	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	60	0	0.00%	11	0	0.00%
Housing Trust Fund Goals	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	

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Multifamily Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	145	84	57.93%	35	84	240.00%
Multifamily Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	16	16.00%	23	16	69.57%
Multifamily Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	1		0	1	
Prevent Homelessness	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	600	0	0.00%			
Provide Emergency Shelter to Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	88000	0	0.00%	15000	0	0.00%
Public Infrastructure Activities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	72500	0	0.00%	6500	0	0.00%
Rapid Re-Housing of Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	6000	0	0.00%	2000	0	0.00%
Singlefamily Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	640	0	0.00%	110	0	0.00%

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Singlefamily Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	105		110	105	95.45%
Street Outreach to Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Other	Other	5000	0	0.00%	1500	0	0.00%

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

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

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 2023 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 accomplishment information only appears in IDIS as projects are completed and units placed in service.

For HOME, beneficiaries are only counted in IDIS upon Activity Completion. Some Multi-family accomplishments (1212 Larkin), were projects completed in 2023 and included in the Strategic Plan accomplishments.

Outcomes for programs funded with CDBG are only entered in IDIS upon Activity Completion, thus though projects may be in progress, they are not indicated on the tables above.

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 recent State funded infrastructure grant program. 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 and upcoming CDBG-CV Healthy Houses 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

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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	HTF	HOPWA
White	0	39	0	22
Black or African American	0	115	0	4
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Total	0	154	0	27
Hispanic	0	28	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	126	0	27

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

	HESG
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0
Asian or Asian American	0
Black, African American, or African	0
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0
Middle Eastern or North African	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0
White	0
Multiracial	0
Client doesn't know	0
Client prefers not to answer	0
Data not collected	0
Total	0

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

Narrative

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 2022 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 accomplishment

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information only appears in IDIS as projects are completed and units placed in service. CDBG enters accomplishments in IDIS once the project is completed and grant monitored.

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	29,464,578	
HOME	public - federal	33,857,781	
HOPWA	public - federal	2,522,411	
ESG	public - federal	5,427,961	
HTF	public - federal	14,528,244	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

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

As previously indicated, no CDBG grants have been awarded for 2023 at this time.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Statewide Distribution			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 and HTF Programs, IHDA expends its Program funding for rental housing through its rental housing development programs. To some extent, the expenditure of HOME and HTF Programs and other program funds on housing programs is driven by the market. The Authority's impact in

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opportunity areas within the State. Though the State is limited by applications for funding in these areas, it remains interested in partnering with other community organizations. The State is continuously exploring opportunities to expend significant HOME and HTF funds in areas with identified concentrations of low-income and minority populations, and in areas where housing for low-income and minority populations is needed.

The 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.

Once awarded, 100% of the CDBG grants will be dispersed throughout the non-entitlement areas of Illinois.

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 a 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

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

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.

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Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	0
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	0
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	0
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	0

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
0	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	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	199	135
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	250	0
Total	2,449	135

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	2,250	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	55	119
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	144	16
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	2,449	135

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

The cost of housing/construction materials and availability of contractors greatly impacted our Housing Rehabilitation grants during COVID and the subsequent years. We are finally starting to see more consistency.

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DCEO had to modify and extend the grant end date for a number of housing grants in progress. For 2022, we increased the amount per home to \$60,000 and the grant ceiling to \$650,000 for Housing Rehabilitation.

Goal/Accomplishment 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 2023. In response to COVID, the state has increasingly had to develop options and strategies to address the problems higher costs for materials and labor, as well as delays, has caused. Such issues may impact the State in meeting its annual goals in the remainder of the current five-year Consolidated Plan.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

In 2022, DCEO increased the amount per home to \$60,000 and the grant ceiling to \$650,000 for CDBG Housing Rehabilitation. That amount remains the same in 2023.

In 2023, HOME completed 84 units of multifamily new construction, and completed 16 rehabilitated units to further and sustain affordable housing in Illinois.

Also, in 2023 HTF completed 35 units of multifamily new construction and completed 0 rehab units to further and sustain affordable housing in Illinois. In response to COVID, the state has increasingly had to develop options and strategies to address the problems higher costs for materials and labor, as well as subsequent delays, has caused. Such issues may impact the State in meeting its annual goals in the remainder of the current five-year Consolidated Plan

ESG has serviced the following individuals per each activity: 5,319 in Street Outreach, 12,152 in Emergency Shelter, 434 in Homeless Prevention, and 1,833 in Rapid Rehousing. (NOTE: not all data in the ESG-SAGE system has been completed by time of publication)

Rental assistance included the HOPWA accomplishment of 297 households assisted through short-term rent and mortgage assistance (STRMU), Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and units provided in permanent housing facilities.

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

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.

ESG has serviced the following individuals per each activity: 1,225 in Street Outreach, 14,521 in Emergency Shelter, 881 in Homeless Prevention, and 1,274 in Rapid Rehousing.

DCEO has created two Shelter Construction opportunities, one in urban areas and one in rural areas. These will be CDBG-CV funded, and will assist in increasing capacity of homeless shelters and/or safely restore capacity to pre-pandemic levels. The Urban Shelter Construction program NOFO opened in February, 2024 and the Rural Shelter Construction program will open early summer, 2024.

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

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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.

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.

ESG has serviced the following individuals per each activity: 1,225 in Street Outreach, 14,521 in Emergency Shelter, 881 in Homeless Prevention, and 1,274 in Rapid Rehousing.

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

OPEN

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, IHDA 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 28, 2023, HUD informed IHDA that the PHA that it had designated as “troubled” under the State of Illinois’ Consolidated Plan was 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)

Reduction of Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing (3)

Reduction of Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing (4)

Reduction of Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing (5)

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 8 HAINs in 2022. 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

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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 the state's 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 tentative approval of the development, making it economically infeasible to carry out, by a non-exempt local government. IHDA, the AHPAA 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 2022 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 2023, 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 developments for this assistance.6. Rental Assistance- In May 2022 the IHDA Board announced conditional awards totaling more than \$33 million in federal 9% LIHTCs, to finance /preserve 1,343 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 2022 the program renewed 13 contracts, funding totaled \$11,655,130, representing an estimated 356 units assisted throughout the State.

Reduction of Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing (4)

7. Homeownership Assistance programs-During SFY2022, the Authority, under its homeownership programs purchased and provided loans for first-time and non-first-time homebuyers. Under this program, the Authority purchased 6,619 loans in 90 of the States 102 counties totaling \$1,032,673,639 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 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)

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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.

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.

In response to recommendations by the former Lead Safe Housing Advisory Council's (LSHAC) 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

To increase collaboration and coordination among stakeholders, IDPH has established a new statewide Lead Advisory Committee, to meet quarterly. The new committee include issues related to lead and water quality.

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. This grant ends in 2023.

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-

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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. 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 202_:

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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.
2. Combined meetings of the SPAR/CR Advisory Committee, Governor's Rural Affairs Council
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.

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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 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)

Analysis of Fair Housing Impediments

1. Gaps in geographic coverage of non-profit fair housing agencies-Nine non-profit fair housing agencies were awarded grants for FFY 2022 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 EHOA was funded, and also works in the Illinois part of that metro area. Previously, HUD issued FFY 2021 grants to 14 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)

Analysis of Fair Housing Impediments (3)

Analysis of Fair Housing Impediments (4)

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Coronavirus Relief Programs

COVID-Related Emergency FundingThe Illinois Rental Payment Program Round 2 (ILRPP2) and the Illinois Mortgage Assistance Fund (ILHAF) programs were created with the American Rescue Plan of 2021 funding in response to the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Renters who were impacted by COVID-19 and subsequently behind on their rent were awarded \$15,000 in rental assistance to cover past due rent and future rent from June 2020 through April 2022. Impacted mortgage holders received up to \$30,000 in assistance to pay past due mortgage debt and future mortgage payments to avoid foreclosure risk. The ILRPP2 and ILHAF programs launched State FY 2022. ILRPP2 received 52,651 unique applications, and fully funded all 27,325 eligible and complete applicants after a review process in which IHDA worked with applicants to help correct or complete their applications. Over 63% of approved applicants were from households who identified.

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

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 2023 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. The format of the public comments/public hearing of the 2023 APR was a hybrid in-person/call-in meeting. The Public Notice was published in the Belleville News Democrat; the Champaign News-Gazette; the Daily Southtown,,the Dispatch Argus; the Edwardsville Intelligencer; the Peoria Journal-Star; the Rockford Register Star; the Southern/Southern Illinoisan; and the State Journal-Register

The draft 2023 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 __, 2024, on the Annual Performance Report.

The public comments period for the APR began on March __, 2024 The public comments period ended March __, 2024. Comments were accepted until COB (5:00. p.m.) on March __, 2024. 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. __ 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.

Due to the number of public infrastructure applications received and the need to address balances in old funding years, we increased the grant ceiling to \$1.5 million for the competitive Public Infrastructure program in 2022. We offered \$1.5 million again in 2023. If funding balances are spent down in 2023, we will probably move to a \$1 million ceiling, however, the proposed CDBG rules indicating a 6 year closeout instead of seven, may encourage us to keep the grant ceiling high. Housing Rehabilitation limits will remain the same. For the first time in many years we had a need to utilize Disaster Response funds in 2023. Grants were funded by old 2017 grant year balances.

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 24 CFR 91.520(d)

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

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

HOME Inspections - Includes the results of reviews of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with applicable regulations. 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 tables below are the projects that were inspected this program year based upon the schedule in Â§92.504(d).

AM Project Operations Compliance staff performed a total of 182 reviews - **see Table 1**. A summary of the review types are as follows:

- __ Annual Management and Occupancy Reviews,
- __ Annual/File Reviews,
- __ Desk reviews,
- __ Desk/Tenant File Reviews, and
- __ Limited Desk
- __ Limited Desk/File Audit

Due to the restrictions on state traveling due to the pandemic and the waiver of physical inspections, during the reporting period from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022, the Authority's Rental Assistance Department approved affirmative marketing plans for 177 developments representing rental 8403 HOME units which 41 developments representing 1609 HOME units were inspected remotely in 2022. - **see Table 2**.

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

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 Strategic Solutions 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

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advance marketing stage and to develop special outreach efforts to assure that any group(s) of persons not likely to apply 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, 2023, through December 31, 2023, the Authority's Strategic Solutions team approved affirmative marketing plans for ___ developments representing ___ rental units which includes ___ 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 (12/31/23). These and subsequent HOME Program Income funds will be applied to new projects, depending upon the order of closing. Since formal access to 2023 funding was not available in IDIS until HUD issued the State's fully executed grant agreements in _____ 2023, there has been an unavoidable material delay in the approval process. At the time of the publication of the 2023 Performance Evaluation Report, commitment information on ___ HOME projects totaling \$ __, __, __ was available.

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

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

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and 24-hour staff to meet residents' scheduled and unscheduled needs. The resident is responsible for 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	50	0
Tenant-based rental assistance	200	0
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	10	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

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.

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

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

CR-58 – Section 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	2	3	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	0	114,615			
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0	2,150			
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0			

Table 15 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers		1			
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.					
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).					
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).					
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.		1			
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.					
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.		1			
Held one or more job fairs.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.		1			
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.		1			
Assisted residents with finding child care.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.		1			
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.		1			
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.		1			
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.		1			
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.		1			
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.					
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					

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Other.		2			
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Table 16 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative