

Will County CDBG/HOME Advisory Board
Meeting Date: Thursday, February 2, 2023 at 2:00p.m.

302 N Chicago St, Joliet, IL 60432
Will County Board Room

AGENDA

Introduction

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Call meeting to order | Jennifer Bertino-Tarrant, County Executive |
| 2. Pledge of Allegiance | Jennifer Bertino-Tarrant, County Executive |
| 3. Advisory Board Roll Call
Dept. | Brooke Hanus, Administrative Assistant, Land Use |

Old Business

1. Approval of Minutes from June 2, 2022 meeting

New Business

1. Public Hearing – HOME ARP Plan
 - A. Motion to open Public Hearing
 - B. Place Public Hearing Notice on File
 - C. Staff presentation of HOME ARP Plan
 - D. Public Comment
 - E. Motion to close Public Hearing

2. HOME-ARP Allocation Plan Action Item
 - A. Motion to recommend for approval to the County Board the substantial amendment to the PY2020 (FY2021) Action Plan for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

3. PY21 Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report (CAPER)

4. Announcements
 - A. Next Meeting is in May, date TBA
 - B. Grant Management Software update

5. Motion to Adjourn

Public Access meeting link:

<https://willcountyllinois.webex.com/willcountyllinois/onstage/g.php?MTID=e590f12afcea4788ffa92327e578bb36e>



MEMO

WILL COUNTY ILLINOIS

LAND USE DEPARTMENT

JENNIFER BERTINO-TARRANT
WILL COUNTY EXECUTIVE

MARTHA SOJKA
DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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Land Use Department Building
58 E. Clinton Street, Suite 100
Joliet, IL 60432

TO: CBDG/HOME Advisory Board
FROM: Martha Sojka
DATE: January 26, 2023
RE: CDBG/HOME Advisory Board Meeting

Included in the packet are the following:

Minutes from June 2, 2022 Meeting.

HOME-ARP Draft Allocation Plan. Will County received a \$4,581,154 allocation of HOME-ARP funds and received access to 5% of the funds for administration and plan development. To receive the remainder of the funds, the County must submit an Allocation Plan to HUD by **March 30, 2023**. The development of the Plan required consultation and a needs assessment which is detailed in the attached Allocation Plan. The funds can only be used to assist HOME-ARP qualifying populations and for HOME-ARP eligible uses which are identified below.

Qualifying populations include:

- (1) Homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 11302(a)) ("McKinney-Vento");
- (2) At risk of homelessness, as defined in section 401 of McKinney-Vento;
- (3) Fleeing, or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking;
- (4) Part of other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent a family's homelessness or would serve those with the greatest risk of housing instability; or
- (5) Veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet the criteria in one of (1)-(4) above.

Eligible uses include:

- (1) Tenant Based Rental Assistance;
- (2) Development and support of affordable housing;
- (3) Nonprofit Operating and Capacity Building Assistance
- (4) Provision of supportive services; and
- (5) Acquisition and development of non-congregate shelter (NCS) units.



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The budget period for HOME-ARP grants ends on **September 30, 2030**. Based on information received from consultations, public outreach, housing data analysis and needs assessment, the Allocation Plan identifies the following:

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 893,981		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$600,000		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$ #		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ 2,400,000		
Non-Profit Operating	\$ #	# %	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$	# %	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ \$687,173	15 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 4,581,154		

Administration: utilize \$687,173 for admin and planning funds to support, manage, monitor, and evaluate HOME-ARP projects and activities.

Supportive Services: utilize \$893,981 million to support community partners providing supportive services including medical care for the qualifying populations so they can self-sustain and become self-sufficient.

Non-congregate shelter: utilize \$600,000 towards development/acquisition of an estimated 10 non-congregate shelter units to increase shelter options for those needing non-congregate settings.

Affordable rental housing: utilize \$2.4 million over the next 7 years creating estimated 26 new affordable units, geographically dispersed, in partnership with NFP sponsors and rental assistance providers (TBRA, ESG, PHA/CoC Vouchers). Partnership with rental assistance providers will be necessary to meet the HUD requirement of not less than 70 percent of affordable rental housing units acquired, rehabilitated, or constructed with HOME-ARP funds being occupied by households in the qualifying populations.

The public display period for the Plan concludes on February 6th. The Allocation Plan must be submitted to HUD by March 30, 2023 and will be on the County Board agenda in March for approval.



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Program Year 2021 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report. The County HUD Program Year is October 1-September 30. Performance reports are due to HUD December 30 for each Program Year. Attached is the reports to HUD for review in December 2022 and below is a graphic summary of the accomplishments.

Documents are also available online at:

<https://www.willcountyillinois.com/County-Offices/Economic-Development/Will-County-Land-Use-Department/Community-Development-Division/Grant-Administration/Planning-and-Reporting>

Advisory Board information is available at:

<https://www.willcountyillinois.com/County-Offices/Economic-Development/Will-County-Land-Use-Department/Community-Development-Division/Grant-Administration/Advisory-Board>



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Provide decent affordable housing
\$775,540

11 senior households assisted with housing rehab

3 group homes rehabilitated

22 homes made affordable

225 households provided housing counseling



Create suitable living environments
\$1,819,928

18 neglected properties assisted

2,021 persons assisted with water/sewer infrastructure improvement projects

733 homeless assisted

124 children in the justice system assisted



Expand economic opportunities
\$30,000

36 gardens provided with growing supplies

14 gardens supplied fresh foods to food pantries

3 gardens created /expanded

185,000 lbs fresh food harvested



Prevent, prepare, respond to COVID 19
\$2,853,123

7,962 emergency shelter nights provided

114 homeless received medical care & shelter

1,209 seniors received well being services

338,721 food assistance

682 residents received housing assistance

858 received health screenings



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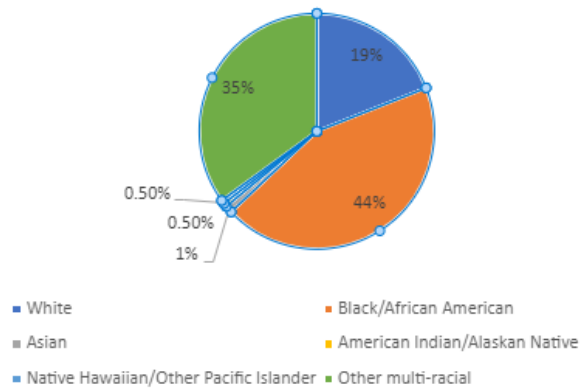
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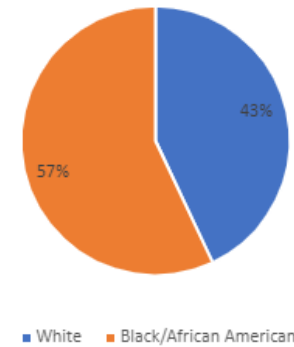
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Race/Ethnicity of CDBG Beneficiaries



Race/Ethnicity of HOME Beneficiaries



FOOD PANTRY GARDENS (14)

1. Planted first orchard at the National Hook-Up of Black Women Joliet Chapter, Joliet Township
2. Expanded garden at Brown Chapel AME Church in Joliet Township
3. Installed compacted pea gravel and handicapped walkways and new education greenhouse at All Nations Church, Joliet
4. Manhattan Friendship Farm- free donations to Will County pantries throughout growing season

WILL COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY GARDENS (3)

Funded soil, plants, irrigation for gardens at SOA Drug Court Men's and Women's homes, and the garden located at Problem Solving Court office at 10 S. Chicago St. Joliet

TRINITY SERVICES MENS GROUP HOME GARDEN (1)

Provided plants and seeds for the group home for developmentally disabled adults in New Lenox.

WE WILL GROW COMMUNITY GARDEN PROGRAM

2022 Program Accomplishments

36 GARDENS

185,000 LBS. OF FRESH
FRUITS/VEGIS GROWN

HEALTHY FOOD FOR A HEALTHIER LIFE

WeWILL
Grow



COMMUNITY GARDEN PROGRAM

BACKYARD RAISED BED GARDENS (16)

Seniors WILL Grow-

1. Provided soil, plants and needed irrigation to the existing 10 raised beds
2. Constructed and installed six new beds in Fairmont and Forest Park Community of Joliet
3. Constructed and installed two community beautification boxes in Fairmont Community
4. Hired staff: Provided funding for Lockport Township High School students to maintain the Fairmont Community Garden during the summer months, bringing harvest to the Lockport Township Food Pantry, Fairmont School Garden and to assist 14 seniors with maintaining their gardens throughout summer until final harvest.

SCHOOL GARDENS (2)

1. Fairmont School District 89
2. New garden funded at Forest School in Monee

Will County Advisory Board Meeting

MINUTES

June 2nd, 2022---1:00pm

CALL MEETING TO ORDER

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant called meeting to order @1:02pm.

ADVISORY BOARD ROLL CALL

Roll Call was taken by Brooke Sims.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant led the Pledge of Allegiance.

ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant

Speaker Cowan

Board Member Mueller

Board Member Fricilone

Township Supervisory Alberico

Township Supervisor Dettbarn

Township Supervisor Crowner

Designee Jeannine Smith on behalf of Mayor Dietz

Designee Amiee Ingalls on behalf of Mayor March (...later arrived)

Designee Kristi McNichol on behalf of Mayor O'Dekirk

Executive Director White

Chief Executive Officer Simelton

QUARUM SATISFIED.

Brooke Sims said, okay that's 11 members.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, we have a quorum at this time. I need a motion to get an approval of minutes from the May 11th, 2022 meeting.

Board Member Mueller said, motion by Meta.

Township Supervisor Dettbarn said, seconded by Dettbarn.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, all in favor?

Everyone said, aye.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, any opposed? Motion carries. Do I need a Motion on this one too?

Martha Sojka said, no.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, okay. Do you have anything to add on the HOME ARP status?

Martha Sojka said, the memo that was included in the agenda packet, we had identified a status update on the HOME ARP allocation plan. May 18, 2022 HUD issued new guidance regarding the allocation plan and a new template. So we don't have that prepared for this meeting but we should have that by our December meeting. So that's all, that was the only update we had intended on doing it today, but there's new guidance.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, thank you. So I'm just gonna make a suggestion then, if it's just old business and information, I'm gonna say we should probably move...when you're creating the agenda move the approval of minutes up to number four. So it's not old business because we do have to approve those. So at this time we're gonna move on to new business and we're gonna have an open public hearing for Fiscal Year Planning Year.

Martha Sojka said, Program Year.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, what is it?

Martha Sojka said, Program Year.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, yeah. I was trying to remember the P.. Program Year 2022 Action plan. So I need a motion to go into public hearing.

Board Member Fricilone said, Motion by Fricilone.

Speaker Cowan said, seconded by Cowan.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, Brooke, can you please call the roll?

Brooke Sims said, yes. County Executive Bertino Tarrant?

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Speaker Cowan?

Speaker Cowan said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Board Member Mueller?

Board Member Mueller said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Board Member Fricilone?

Board Member Fricilone said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Township Supervisor Alberico?

Township Supervisor Alberico said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Township Supervisor Dettbarn?

Township Supervisor Dettbarn said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Township Supervisor Crowner?

Township Supervisor Crowner said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, on behalf of Mayor Dietz, Jeannine Smith?

Jeannine Smith said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, on behalf of Mayor O'Dekirk, Kristi McNichol?

Kristi McNichol said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Executive Director White?

Executive Director White said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Chief Executive Officer Simelton?

Chief Executive Officer Simelton said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, that's all in favor.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, okay. We are now in public hearing and I usually have a nice little statement that says the rules for public hearing, but basically if we're gonna have anyone talk, you can't provide any new information at these public hearings. So you can come up and address at this time, if you have any comments regarding our Program year 2022 Action Plan. If you have something, you can just come right on up... Going once... going twice? Wonderful. This time, I need a Motion to close the public hearing.

Board Member Mueller said, Motion Mueller.

Speaker Cowan said, seconded.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, seconded by Cowan. Ms. Sims I need you to call the roll, it's the last one for you.

Brooke Sims said, County Executive Bertino-Tarrant?

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Speaker Cowan?

Speaker Cowan said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Board Member Mueller?

Board Member Mueller said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Board Member Fricilone?

Board Member Fricilone said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Township Supervisor Alberico?

Township Supervisor Alberico said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Township Supervisor Dettbarn?

Township Supervisor Dettbarn said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Township Supervisor Crowner?

Township Supervisor Crowner said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, on behalf of Mayor Dietz, Jeannine Smith?

Jeannine Smith said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, on behalf of Mayor O'Dekirk, Kristi McNichol?

Kristi McNichol said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Executive Director White?

Executive Director White said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Chief Executive Officer Simelton?

Chief Executive Officer Simelton said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, that's all in favor.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, and at this time we're gonna add to the role we have the Designee for Mayor March.

Brooke Sims said, oh. Designee Amiee Ingalls?

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, you don't have to put her on this vote but I'm just letting you know that we will add her to the roll call moving forward.

Brooke Sims said, yes, ma'am.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, alright. At this time we need a motion to place public hearing notice on file.

Speaker Cowan said, moved.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, moved by Cowan.

Board Member Mueller said, seconded.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, seconded by Mueller. All in favor?

Everyone said, aye.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, would you like to be added as an aye to that Ms. White (Meant to say Ms. Ingalls)? We're just placing the notice of public hearing on file.

Amiee Ingalls said, sorry? You called me Ms. White and I was confused.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, I'm so sorry, I'm reading Ms. White name and I meant you. Anyways would you like to be added as a yes for that?

Amiee Ingalls said, its okay and yes.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, okay. Thank you. Any opposed?... Okay. Motion carries.
Statement from the staff?

Martha Sojka said, so the first thing that we'll cover is the HUD funding allocations. The last time we met in May, the allocations from HUD were not released yet. So they were released on May 16th and the County's Community Development Block Grant allocation actually went down this year by \$122,354. And the HOME allocation went up by \$128,917. The County did not receive Emergency Solution Grant allocation this upcoming year, we did take applications for that source of funds. So those projects will not be funded.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, okay so Martha, I have to hold on here because I open and close the public hearing, but is this part of a public hearing or is this part of our meeting? I'm a little confused because usually a public hearing is for comments.

Martha Sojka said, so HUD requires that we do a public hearing twice a year and we do the public hearing on the day that we indicate what our staff recommendations are. So I thought I would go through the recommendations first.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, okay. I ran the public hearing like we do at the County. So we open it for public hearing, for people to have any comments, and then we close the public hearing and then we present. So what I've already done is opened and closed the public hearing. So I don't know if this is a technical...I don't know if it has to be a public hearing or can we do it in open format for in the meeting.

Speaker Cowan said, so basically she's saying she didn't follow the agenda.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, I didn't. I just...

Martha Sojka said, from HUD's perspective, we just want public comment. So there's another spot on the agenda.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, oh okay, we have another. So we we've allowed public comment originally, but okay. So, all right, got it.

Martha Sojka said, so the next item on the agenda is actually to go through what staff is recommending in terms of the funding recommendations. So our last meeting, we presented all of the applications that we received. And since that time we've reviewed them, scored them, compared them to previous applications. And this is what we're recommending. We have to align what we recommend with our consolidated plan. So after this slide there's another one that shows how the recommendations align with the consolidated plan.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, so we have a question here from a Board Member before going on any further. Member Dettbarn.

Township Supervisor Dettbarn said, yes. I guess my question is back to the ESG that we got no funding from HUD. Did they give any explanation?

Martha Sojka said, so HUD annually has a process, an algorithm of sorts which includes census data, it includes low income population, and it includes a number of metrics. And every year they run that algorithm. From my understanding, there's been a lot of population shifts in the nation, so we just didn't make the cut for getting ESG dollars this year. In previous years, we were pretty low on the list to get them. I think we were sixth from the bottom nationally which is why we had such a small amount, but this year we did not make the cut.

Township Supervisor Dettbarn said, wow. With all the homelessness in America, the problems. I just, it's not understandable to me, but I guess HUD should know what they're doing right.

Marth Sojka said, it was a disappointment, I will say that, because we definitely could use the dollars.

Township Supervisor Dettbarn said, thank-you.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, okay. Martha go ahead.

Marth Sojka said, so last time we met, we had indicated we had some set asides. One of which, was our Fairmont water and sewer project, in reviewing the entire project and the dollar commitments that have already been spent and what's coming forward. We actually don't need the \$700k that we were setting aside. We had Land Use dollars in previous years that were also used to cover costs that weren't eligible with CDBG. So the dollars that we are anticipating from DECO in the amount of \$500,000 and then some additional Land Use dollars will cover that \$700k. So we removed that from the request. And then the set aside for the IEPA loan repayment that stays at \$115k. The Microenterprise Program recommended funding that at the amount of \$75,000. We have Housing Counseling and Housing Services, both tied to HOME programs that we are recommending funding for. One's a tenant based rental assistance program. One's a down payment assistance program. CDBG could be used to assist the administration of those programs. So we're recommending funding there. And then Bolingbrook has their set aside, their infrastructure request based on the new allocation amount is the \$219,368. So that is included in there. Bolingbrook and Will County jointly fund the Senior Services Rehab and Repair Program and their recommended funding from the Bolingbrook was \$35,000 and then ours at \$135,000. And those dollars are actually from a program that didn't take off two years ago. So those are reallocated dollars. Then moving down to the Homer Township request. If you remember, their request was just over \$2 million for a multitude of repairs that they were requesting at a 30 unit subsidized senior housing facility in Homer. Obviously 2 million was more than our allocation. So they went back to looking at what they can phase or what they can do in groups and resubmitted a request for \$508,104 to cover. I think it was

roofing and skylights and one other item. So that was recommended for funding, it's an eligible project. And then we have two projects, Plainfield Township and Forest Park. Community Centers that serve a public service like programs or provide programming are an eligible expense under CDBG. We put these two requests as conditional, because we still need some more information from the applicants when it comes to the beneficiaries or who they're serving. For instance, Plainfield Township is not located in a low-mod area. So we would definitely have to identify their beneficiaries and qualify their beneficiaries that way. And then Forest Park, the same thing, they were funded by City of Joliet recently for facility improvements. So we just need to make sure there's no duplication of benefits between what they were funded from the City and what we funded. So for the ShareFest request...ShareFest does a lot in Will County. What they were asking for was a long term lease commitment. And that's difficult to do at this stage because they're beginning. So we weren't able to identify as an opportunity to fund it this time, but we'll continue to work with ShareFest as they do their business development plan. And then Lockport Heights. The request was for the balance of their project that was partially funded last year. So at the last meeting, we did a substantial amendment to reallocate the \$280,000. We have some unspent funds from previous years. So that request will be fully funded with those dollars. So that was removed from consideration this time around. So those cover, like the public facility bucket or the public facilities improvements. So I'll pause there. If there's any questions. Yep.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, just hit your button if there's any questions.

Board Member Fricilone said, so on the Fairmont project, you got money in other places. Is that project gonna be completed with the money that they now have?

Martha Sojka said, correct.

Board Member Fricilone said, or is there still something left on that? Because I thought that was five years.

Martha Sojka said, it was five years and the agreement was for 3.5 million. So that'll complete our commitment for the 3.5 million.

Board Member Fricilone said, already?

Martha Sojka said, yep.

Board Member Fricilone said, wow time flies when having fun. And then what about the Lockport Heights project? Is that completed now? Or?

Martha Sojka said, that will be after that project.

Board Member Fricilone said, after this one. So they won't be coming back anymore for that project.

Marth Sojka said, unless they find new things.

Board Member Fricilone said, well I'm sure they'll find some new ones, but not this particular one.

Martha Sojka said, right.

Board Member Fricilone said, great. Thanks.

Township Supervisor Dettbarn said, I was just looking at the paperwork under the HOME area where you're saying the housing authority of Joliet administers housing vouchers. And my question is; is this only with the HOME program?

Martha Sojka said, we haven't covered that just yet, but no, that's not just for Joliet. So we will cover that in the next couple slides.

Township Supervisor Dettbarn said, okay. Thank you.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, you're an advanced student. All right, Martha there doesn't look like there's any more questions.

Martha Sojka said, okay. So then we'll move on to the public service applications. If you remember CDBG caps public service projects at 15% of our allocation. So that amount was \$301,000 or roughly. And this is typically our most competitive portion of the funds that we have and there's never enough money to fund all of the requests. And all of the applications when you score them, they score very close. Tight applications. But again trying to align these requests with our consolidated plan and some of the goals that are identified there, this is what staff is recommending. So Bolingbrook does include housing counseling as a set aside with Community Service Council, which is located in Bolingbrook. So that amount is the \$36,000 that they've requested. Catholic Charities Homeless Prevention Services, this particular program is one of the few that reaches out to the East side of the County, University Park and I think they also do Bolingbrook. So that's a priority in terms of the consolidated plan to get services out in all parts of the County, so that we're recommending funding for that project. Northern Illinois Food Bank, what they're requesting is funds to assist their Will County Partner Pantries to ensure that they have the basics or like the staples. We view that as a definite need, we've seen food insecurity increase quite a bit, and it's a way to reduce a households costs at the end of the day, which helps self-sufficiency. Illinois partners in hope- a similar story, they're also what's considered a hybrid food bank. They are sourcing food from multiple locations and then are able to provide what they're able to get to the pantries that we work with for free, without a cost. So that helps keeps the shelves stocked at all the pantries that we work with. So we recommended funding for that, not at the full amount, but again like the dollars are limited. So given that, Northern Illinois food Bank requested \$50k, Illinois Partners in Hope requested \$300k. We just funded both for \$45,000 a recommended funding for both. Will County Center for Community Concerns Homeless Services, that's a critical program in the Community because it provides those like ancillary needs when it comes to addressing homelessness or a bus or a train ticket you know, like the things that aren't part of clothing. Something to just assist when it comes to addressing homeless needs. And then Will Grundy Medical Clinic, this was a project that was started when we had additional COVID dollars come through CDBG. They've been able to assist homeless with Medical Case Management, and that's been able to fill quite a void in the Community in terms of providing stable medical commitment to the homeless. Which keeps them able to get to their doctor's appointments, able to get their medicines and stay more stable and possibly housed. So those are the funding recommendations that we are proposing for the Public Service Dollars. It's not to say any of the other projects are not needed... they are. It's just the amount of dollars available and what can be handled administratively in terms of a grant agreement and what it takes to run a program or administer a program. Any questions on that?

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, any questions?...

Martha Sojka said, okay next slide. So this slide just aligns all of these projects with the various goals in the Con Plan, color coded based on the 10 goals that are identified. So two of them this year are not being met; eliminate blighting conditions. That's usually when we fund a demolition program. But we actually secured funding from the State that provides a similar service. So we don't have to spend CDBG dollars on that. And then Advance Fair Housing, we haven't quite figured out a partner or a program that would allow us to meet that goal. So that's something that we'll work on this year.

So now we'll move on to the HOME consortium staff recommendations. So that amount did go up a little bit from what we were anticipating or from what we received last year. So now we're at 1.3 million and some change, and we're part of a consortium with the City of Joliet. So we administer their portion of dollars. It's about a 60/40 split. So that's why there's the two columns; with City of Joliet's recommendations and then Will County's. What you'll see on this slide here is, there is a reallocation of funds from previous years. So Stepping Stones, if you remember the last three years, they've come asking for dollars to fund their eight unit women's recovery facility. They haven't made progress on that development for a number of reasons. COVID definitely put a rent in things, but more importantly, they also received a \$2 million award from Congressman Foster. So with HOME dollars, it's critical that we're the last dollars in. So we need to reevaluate that project to ensure that there's still a gap. And we also have spending thresholds, so we need to spend HOME dollars, we can't really sit on them. So we did meet with Stepping Stones and identified that we would be relocating these dollars. And once they get further along in their process, in terms of getting their zoning entitlements, and actually getting a developer and their numbers squared away. If there is still a gap, encouraged them to reapply for dollars next year. So I think it turned out to be \$900,000 over the course of the three years. So those are considered back in the pot for this round. And then the other program that we had I think it was from 2019, was a Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program with the State's Attorney's Office. We were only able to house three individuals with that program for a number of reasons, but the case management that they provide is more for the problem solving or the drug court type of issues, it's not for the housing side of things. And I think there was just a little bit of a disconnect in how that program was designed. So we do intend on doing another tenant based rental assistance program just with a different partner. So those dollars would be used for the same use but different partner. So that's where the reallocation is. So then we'll go through the funding recommendations. So the Down Payment Assistance Program, we just launched that earlier this year, there is a lot of excitement about that program. I think we've had one person get to a closing. So there is a lot of excitement about the program given the market right now. So we are recommending putting additional dollars into that. We also are requesting a set aside for a Security Deposit Assistance Program. This came to our attention through our HUD consultant, indicating that housing choice voucher holders, which are run through the Housing Authority, are having difficulty securing units more often than not, because they don't have the security deposit that landlords are requesting. Which is usually first and second or first and last month's rent, which makes them non-competitive in a market that doesn't have a lot of supply. The Housing Authority with their funds is not able to provide security deposit assistance, but our HOME dollars are able to. So this program would be in partnership with the Housing Authority and the entire allocation would go directly to the tenants. So there wouldn't be an administrative function, they would just incorporate that as a resource within their application process. So that is another set aside request. And then we had the applications from Habitat for Humanity. We had a number of them. One was a Duplex in Elwood. So last year we funded, I think five duplexes, and this is an additional one in Elwood.

So we are recommending funding for that one, and that would complete that subdivision on our side of things. We are not recommending funding for the other single-family home. I think they're just starting on what they were allocated last year and I think there's enough work there and we wanted to provide Security Deposit Programs. So it was kind of a give and take. And then the City of Joliet is recommending funding for the three units that they are looking to construct in the City of Joliet. And then Habitat for Humanity, one of the other expenses, projects or programs that are eligible with HOME is CHDO Operating Expenses. So CHDO'S a special designation that HOME has, where 15% of our have to be used by a CHDO. And we only have two eligible ones in the County and to remain a CHDO there's certain qualifications, you have to have low income representation on your board. You have to have affordable housing as your mission. So they meet the qualifications for a CHDO. So Operating Expenses helps them just maintain their development side of their operations. So whether it's marketing, communications or construction management, that kind of helps them navigate. Especially with federal dollars, there's a lot of paperwork that is required. So it kind of helps them with their Operating Expenses in that regard. It is capped from a HUD perspective. I think it's either \$50,000 or a certain percentage of their operating budget. So what the recommended amount is \$60k, which is within what is eligible. Tenant Based Rental Assistance. So Trinity Services didn't apply for HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance, but they did apply for ESG. And since ESG is no longer an option or funding source, we are recommending funding Trinity Service through HOME dollars. It's a Rental Program basically to help people meet their rental obligation, the gap that they can't meet from their income to what the market rent is. Similar program with Will County Center. We've done that for a number of years when it comes to serving the COC population, which is the Continuum of Care. So anyone that's on the list to get housing services from the Continuum of Care would be referred to either of those two programs. And then we'd like to establish another Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program for the general population. So let's say the problem solving Courts did have someone that they wanted to refer. They could refer them to the Will County Center Program for the general population. Yep?

Board Member Fricilone said, so you're saying that like in the case of Trinity there, because we don't have ESG funds, you're giving them these funds, but then are they going to use them for ESG?

Martha Sojka said, ESG allows for what they call Rapid Rehousing. Which is the same function as Tenant Based Rental Assistance. So it's just a different name because it's a different funding source, but the intent is the same.

Board Member Fricilone said, okay. So they're using them for the same purpose.

Marth Sojka said, yep.

Board Member Fricilone said, thanks.

Martha Sojka said, so that would conclude the staff recommendations for the HOME program. Are there any questions about that?

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, it doesn't look like it.

Martha Sojka said, okay. So next slide. So then we do the same thing in our consolidated plan to kind of align what we're recommending to the goals that are identified for the HOME program funds. Okay. So

then next on the agenda would be the public comment or if there's any comments and then closing of the public hearing. Does anyone have anything to say from our public there?...

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, All right. All right now I need a Motion to close our public hearing.

Board Member Mueller said, Motion.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, Motion by Mueller.

Speaker Cowan said, second.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, seconded by Cowan. Ms. Sims, can you take the role?

Brooke Sims said, yes. County Executive Bertino-Tarrant?

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Speaker Cowan?

Speaker Cowan said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Board Member Mueller?

Board Member Mueller said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Board Member Fricilone?

Board Member Fricilone said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Township Supervisor Alberico?

Township Supervisor Alberico said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Township Supervisor Dettbarn?

Township Supervisor Dettbarn said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Township Supervisor Crowner?

Township Supervisor Crowner said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, on behalf of Mayor Dietz, designee Jeannine Smith?

Jeannine Smith said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, on behalf of Mayor March, designee Amiee Ingalls?

Amiee Ingalls said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, on behalf of Mayor O'Dekirk, designee Kristi McNichol?

Kristi McNichol said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Executive Director White?

Executive Director White said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, Chief Executive Officer Simelton?

Chief Executive Officer Simelton said, yes.

Brooke Sims said, all yes's.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, thank you. The public hearing is now closed. We're going to move on to the action plan, project selection.

Martha Sojka said, so this is where we would ask the Advisory Board to make a recommendation so that we can go before the County Board saying that these were recommended by the Advisory Board. So we need a Motion to recommend the project selections and the action plan.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, okay. Motion by Fricilone and seconded by Mueller. All in favor?

All of the Board Member said, aye.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, any opposed?...The Motion carries. So that'll be forwarded to the full County Board?

Martha Sojka said, yes for the July meeting. And then the action plan, we have a 30 day public comment period on the action plan so that'll take us to July 6th. And then the next thing...Linden. So this project has some history. If you had a chance to look at the, the memo that was included back in 2015. Property owner at 525 Linden came asking about getting access to water and sewer, because the well on her property was dry. It's in pocket of unincorporated homes in that area. In order to get water and sewer to that area the City of Joliet would require annexation. They went through that process to figure out how much it would cost to get the lines close to her home, it amounted to be almost \$130,000 to bring the water and sewer lines to that property so that there can be access, which isn't really cost reasonable for one home and cost prohibitive for that home owner. So the City of Joliet did propose an alternate, which would include creating a water main loop and a sewer service loop that would provide potential access to an additional 22 residents in that area. They did send out letters at the time to those additional property owners to see if there was interest from those property owners. I think at the time they only got one other property owner expressing interest in connecting. The property owner has come back since that time asking for assistance, because her house is essentially uninhabitable. The price tag that the City of Joliet is estimating to do that loop, which would allow access for additional homes is about \$500,000. So we did include this project as a request on the ARPA list of fund of requests, but in looking at our future kind of pipeline for CDBG, knowing that we won't have a set asides with Lockport or with Fairmont, this is a project that we could undertake. It would require reaching out to the homeowners, doing that community outreach to see if there was additional interest. And if there was, it would be a set aside request next year. But before going down that path we just wanted to get some input on whether or not the Board views that as something we should pursue. I will say if we don't do it, I don't know what other solution there would be for this homeowner or any of those other properties? There are a number of rentals there. And from what we've understand, a lot of the water and sewer, the septic systems are failing. It's all private well and private septic's. So there is no sanitary district. There is no Township oversight. There're literally 22 property owners and potentially more that would be out of services. So we view it as it could be a potential public health and safety concern. And there isn't an

entity that currently is coordinating anything like this. If we went this route and paid for the main lines to go through, the thought process would be that the homeowners would then be eligible to connect to that City water and sewer. But in order to do that the City would require annexation as well. So that's something to consider if we want that to happen. And then knowing that this area is 83% low mod, it definitely puts it on our target area in terms of trying to assist, we would couple that request with additional dollars where specific homeowners could apply for dollars to pay for the connections, if they're income eligible. So that would reduce their costs to actually access the water. Should they choose to annex at that point. So any questions on that and then just getting some feedback?

Board Member Fricilone said, so what does a connection cost?

Martha Sojka said, I think is about \$20,000 to connect a homeowner to the line, about \$20,000. I don't know what the cost for annexing is, but the City of Joliet has worked with us previously on part or either waving the costs. So we would work through that still in terms of determining if there's any ability to waive some of those costs. But to connect a homeowner to the main line, if the main line existed, it's about \$20,000.

Board Member Fricilone said, and I know you don't have a crystal ball, but we're completing two big projects. What do you see down the line coming of those kinds of projects?

Martha Sojka said, yeah, we haven't gotten any other, I mean, there's occasionally we'll get another township to come and say, "oh we've got this project." And we funded one in Wilmington, we funded one in Lockport. So in terms of our pipeline, we haven't received any other any at this point. So at this point, looking at our pipeline, not seeing any additional requests coming through, not having the set asides, this is something that we could take on. And especially since there isn't anyone else that would. There's no Township to lean on. There's no sanitary district. Where all of these other projects that we funded, there has been someone advocating for that area. In this case, we have property owners and in some cases they know they're rental properties and the tenants have intermittent water and just afraid to come say anything about it, cause they might lose their housing. So it's kind of a somewhat... there needs to be someone working with that area.

Board Member Fricilone said, do you think it's a possibility of doing a share cost with our CDBG funds to do this project?

Martha Sojka said, I think if the cost was much larger than what it is. It, I would probably look to find additional funds, but \$500,000 is what they're estimating. So that is within projects that CDBG can handle and knowing that we have spending deadlines as well, I would rather almost do it with one set of regulations to get it done.

Board Member Fricilone said, I agree with you all right. So I'm good with that project. If that's the way we wanted to go.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, so I think there's a big component. So you are already in discussions with Joliet on this, on this piece of property.

Martha Sojka said, somewhat. Yeah. So this homeowner has gone back and forth, like being volleyed between governments and layers trying to get assistance. So she has gone to the City, the City's tried to come up with options with her. And so we have talked to the City now just to get the memos that were

sent out at their council to get the background and the history on it. So we have had conversations about this area.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, so we have to get these homeowner to agree to this?

Martha Sojka said, we have to agree whether or not we want to provide the funding for the main lines. Because that is unincorporated. And that would just give the homeowners the ability to connect.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, okay. So we're providing the opportunity, whether or not they actually...they'll still have that individual conversation.

Martha Sojka said, part of the outreach we would do is to see if whether... like "hey if we provided the funding, would you do it?" It would require annexing and there's a lot of people that don't want that. Right. So we would do all of that outreach so that we can understand whether or not the \$500,000 price tag is worth it. Right. Cause there's a cost benefit analysis that kind of has to happen with how many homes you're gonna serve versus how many dollars you're going to spend. But before going down that route and reaching out to residents, we just wanted to bring it here to see if there was interest in doing that. But again, like if we don't do this, there really isn't... options for those homeowners to get assistance. It's too cost prohibitive for them to do it on their own.

Speaker Cowan said, so let's say we provide the opportunity and they still need to annex. Would there be additional costs to annexation for them?

Martha Sojka said, there are costs to annexation. I don't know what the dollar amounts are, but we would work with the City of Joliet to see if there are ways that they would either waive costs if we're funding the infrastructure improvements. Cause currently it's unincorporated, there may be some ability to ask for waivers on their end. So we would have those conversations with the City as well.

Speaker Cowan said, and then once they annexed, I'm assuming they would have a municipal property tax, plus they would have a water bill that they haven't had before. Right?

Martha said, correct.

Speaker Cowan said, so costs would increase for the homeowner?

Martha Sojka said, yes.

Speaker Cowan said, and do we know that they're capable of..? That would be up to the homeowner?

Martha Sojka said, yes that is up to the individual homeowner. And then we know a couple of those are homes that are being rented. So at that point we we're dealing with landlords. So in those cases, what we've done, I think in a different project is, not that we lean the property but do an agreement with the property owner. Or maybe it is a recapture agreement. If someone sells the home that we recapture what we invested for the connection. So there's ways to protect that investment. And then the homeowner they'd have to decide whether or not it was worth it for them. I mean clean water and continual water, I would think is.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, so you're asking us today the Board to vote on whether or not you just begin these discussions with the City of Joliet as well as homeowners. That's what all we're doing. Right?

Martha Sojka said, yes.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, you're just having a conversation.

Martha Sojka said, yes.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, you're setting up a plan for us.

Martha Sojka said, yeah. And I didn't put it as an action item. Just before we start doing this outreach...just so that everyone's aware of what it would take to do that. But knowing that our pipeline we don't have a project like this coming up, it's a good opportunity to take care of something that's been on...since 2015 you know? So like this has been circulating and hasn't been addressed. So it's an opportunity its worth I think at least asking the questions.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, all right.

Martha Sojka said, so that's it. Okay. So we're good?

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, so I didn't know if you wanted to vote or not? We could vote on it.

Martha Sojka said, I mean yeah let's do that.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, okay. So I need a Motion to move ahead with finding information regarding the Linden/Lehman project. Motion by Cowan. Seconded by Dettbarn. All in favor?

All Board Members said, aye.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, any opposed?... The Motion carries. And we have another public comment. Any public comment?... All right, okay no public comment. Martha, you have a couple more announcements?

Martha Sojka said, yep. Just that the action plan/ the public comment period, it will be June 6th through July 6th. It's just another opportunity for public comment. And then our next meeting will be in December, according to our Bylaws. Oh, I did. I did ask our state's attorney and Maren about the special meetings or having special meetings for the Advisory Board and the answer was yes. We are a public Board. If we do a meeting, no electronic voting. It has to be a special meeting in person. So we'll try to align all of our agenda items with the four meetings that are in our by Bylaws, but just know that sometimes a HUD requirement comes up or something that needs attention, we might have to call a special meeting.

County Executive Bertino-Tarrant said, I appreciate it. And I see that you have added the public access meeting link. So if anybody wants to share it with people, then they can have that opportunity to respond. So I need a Motion to adjourn. Motion by Cowan. Second by Mueller. All in favor?.. Any opposed?...Thank you very much for being here. We appreciate it.

HOME-ARP Allocation Plan Template with Guidance

Instructions: All guidance in this template, including questions and tables, reflect requirements for the HOME-ARP allocation plan, as described in Notice CPD-21-10: *Requirements of the Use of Funds in the HOME-American Rescue Plan Program*, unless noted as optional. As the requirements highlighted in this template are not exhaustive, please refer to the Notice for a full description of the allocation plan requirements as well as instructions for submitting the plan, the SF-424, SF-424B, SF-424D, and the certifications.

References to "the ARP" mean the HOME-ARP statute at section 3205 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2).

Introduction

On April 8, 2021, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced the allocation of \$4,581,154 in a new grant called the Home Investment Partnerships Grant American Relief Plan (HOME-ARP) to the Will County HOME Consortium (Consortium). Through a resolution of the Executive Committee in November 2021, Consortium publicly announced the HOME-ARP amount allocated. By receiving the HOME-ARP allocation, the Consortium must develop a HOME-ARP Allocation Plan that will become part of the PY2021 HUD Annual Action Plan by substantial amendment.

HUD's CPD Notice 21-10 Requirements for the Use of Funds in the HOME-American Rescue Plan Program establishes requirements for funds appropriated under section 3205 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) to provide homelessness assistance and supportive services. HOME-ARP established four "qualifying populations" (Q.P.) based on the Q.P.'s status.

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARP) defines qualifying individuals or families, including Veterans, that is:

1. Homeless: (24 CFR 91.5 (1),(2)(3)) as defined in McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act;
2. At Risk of Homelessness: (24 CFR 91.5) as defined in McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act;
3. Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault /Trafficking: as defined as Fleeing, or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as defined by HUD in 24 CFR 5.2003) or human trafficking (as outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000; and
4. Other Populations: Other families requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness or at greatest risk of housing instability.

To receive funding, the Consortium must develop and submit to HUD a HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, which describes the distribution of HOME-ARP funds and identifies any preference or referral methods that will address unmet needs or gaps through eligible activities. Preferences and referrals to a specific eligible activity do not prevent all four QPs from applying and qualifying for other activities within the HOME-ARP program.

HOME-ARP funds may be used to benefit qualifying populations through:

1. Tenant-based Rental Assistance (TBRA);
2. HOME-ARP Rental Housing;
3. Supportive Services;
4. Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelter;
5. Nonprofit Operating and Capacity building Assistance; and
6. Program planning and administration.

Consultation

In accordance with Section V.A of the Notice (page 13), before developing its HOME-ARP allocation plan, at a minimum, a PJ must consult with:

- CoC(s) serving the jurisdiction's geographic area,
- homeless service providers,
- domestic violence service providers,
- veterans' groups,
- public housing agencies (PHAs),
- public agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations, and
- public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities.

State PJs are not required to consult with every PHA or CoC within the state's boundaries; however, local PJs must consult with all PHAs (including statewide or regional PHAs) and CoCs serving the jurisdiction.

Template:

Describe the consultation process including methods used and dates of consultation:

The HOME-ARP allocation plan requires each Participating Jurisdiction to consult with agencies and service providers whose geographic area's clientele includes the HOME-ARP qualifying populations. On March 25, 2022, Will County sent out surveys and received feedback in April 2022 from 34 agencies serving qualifying populations. The agencies consulted included the servicing Continuum of Care, domestic violence service providers, veterans' groups, special

needs, homelessness, and public housing (PHAs) for input on the most significant barriers and challenges in getting services to housing stability for the qualifying populations. In addition, between April 2022 through June 2022, virtual one-on-one consultations were conducted with 5 of the participating organization to obtain in-depth feedback on specific items listed on the survey.

On April 8, 2022, the Community Development staff hosted a focus group at the Daybreak Shelter with 10 QP homeless clients. In the public consultation session with these McKinney-Vento participants, they completed surveys that included the response to 1) what is needed to help keep them housed, 2) the most needed eligible activity to help end homelessness, and 3) ranking of what is most needed in the community.

Will County plans to work in conjunction with the Plan to End Homelessness Committee on goals that were also set by the IL Plan to Prevent & End Homelessness. The four main goals of this community are to build affordable housing, strengthen the safety net, secure financial stability and close the mortality gap by working to provide needed supports, bringing programs together by encompassing the full need of one capacity in order to self-sustain living on their own and affordable housing. We would be working with homeless programs, medical-driven programs, and developers for affordable housing and shelters to get the homeless off the streets and start their journey of sustainability.

List of 1-1 consultations:

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Catholic Charities, Daybreak Shelter	Emergency Shelter	Survey, Focus Group, and One on One Discussion	With the capacity changes at the shelters, Non-congregate shelter is needed, however, affordable housing with supportive services is a higher need in order to sustain someone’s living environment. NCS in hotels in also challenging for staff to manage as it is off site. NIMBYISM for shelters of any kind is an issue. Landlord acceptance of vouchers is a challenge. FMR rent is still expensive and not affordable and program time limits are often not long enough for families to really stabilize and self-sustain after the program.

<p>Chicago Area Fair Housing Alliance</p> <p>Hope Fair Housing Center</p>	<p>Fair Housing</p>	<p>Group Consultation</p>	<p>Collectively expressed concern about the rate of evictions, the lack of affordable housing, and the need for outreach and education for tenants and landlords.</p> <p>Willingness to provide education in the new source of income laws, classism, racism, discrimination dealing with familial status, sexual harassment, and persons with disabilities. Need for education and guidance on seasonal wages, cash income, the Crime-Free ordinances, and lack of acceptance of emergency rental funding.</p> <p>Suggested contingency funds for assurance for rental damage and building codes for accessibility by variances or universal codes.</p>
<p>Continuum of Care</p> <p>Continuum of Care Meeting Presentation</p>	<p>Housing for Homeless</p>	<p>Survey and One on One Discussion</p> <p>Presentation to Coc Board</p>	<p>Lack and accessibility of affordable housing is driving homelessness as rent rates spike amongst the Covid pandemic.</p> <p>Non-congregate shelter is also a need as the congregate shelter spaces are limited now as there are at least 130 homeless not connected to a housing service provider at this time and there are only 76 spaces for congregate shelter.</p> <p>Presented power point to the CoC Board and opened for comments and questions. No comments or feedback was provided on the Plan itself but some questions about match applicability and application process were answered.</p>
<p>Cornerstone</p>	<p>Housing and Outpatient for disabled clients</p>	<p>Survey</p>	<p>Identified permanent supportive housing's most important need, a gap in available housing support for individuals impaired by their disability. The need for more affordable housing rental units. The development of permanent</p>

			supportive housing or single-room occupancy units is a way to increase the number of units. In addition, supportive services are needed to help retain/maintain housing in behavior/mental health services. With the housing service system gap, people cannot access emergency shelters when needed because of eligibility or lack of documentation.
Guardian Angel, Groundwork	Domestic Violence Shelter	Survey and one-on-one discussion	Identified domestic violence doesn't always qualify for emergency shelters. Fear of shelters, try to bypass to get into housing. A disconnect between transitional housing and receiving financial assistance is where the unwillingness to connect to services. Supportive services in case management is needed to help in self-sufficiency. Affordable/subsidized rentals is important. Development of permanent supportive housing, single room occupancy units, by rehabilitating existing housing to affordable rental housing. The inability to identify available, affordable housing and landlord unwillingness to engage in a program
Housing Authority of Joliet	Housing with Vouchers	Survey and One on One Discussion	Non-congregate emergency shelter is a need in Will County as HAJ gets quite a few clients coming in looking for emergency shelter needs. The increase in rents, reduces the number of households that HCV program can support and it takes an avg 60 days to find a unit. HCV don't include supportive services but many of the families would benefit from if it was available
Prairie State Legal	Legal Services Fair Housing	Group Consultation	Collectively expressed concern about the rate of evictions, the lack

			of affordable housing, and the need for outreach and education for tenants and landlords. PSL does provide legal services for eviction cases and always more need especially for court room representation.
Trinity Services	Housing and Outpatient for disabled clients	Survey and One on One Discussion	With the majority of clients being at 0-30% income, affordable housing rental units is the most needed in the community. Support services are critical but not all people want and this is where peer support and peer coaches would be beneficial. Most recent 25 unit PSH development has a 30 person waitlist. Landlord engagement is needed.
Veterans Assistance Commission	Veterans Assistance	Survey and One on One Discussion	Affordable housing rental units seems to be the most need in the community in conjunction with supportive services. Vets receive housing VASH vouchers and services out of Hines VA.

Summarize feedback received and results of upfront consultation with these entities:

Consultation feedback identified revealed strong support for:

1. Affordable rental housing units
2. Supportive services with specific emphasis on:
 - a. Behavioral and mental health
 - b. Case management in Life skills for self-sustainability
 - c. Landlord relation
3. Non-congregate shelter development

Survey respondents collectively agreed that the community does not have sufficient affordable rental housing inventory, non-Congregate shelters, and the capacity for supportive services to prevent and end homelessness.

During the pandemic, health vulnerability of some homeless and at risk made congregate shelter a challenge. Congregate shelters are vulnerable to public health outbreaks and at first indication of a COVID+ case, some shelters were forced to relocate clients to hotels even after reopening. During the height of COVID, shelters including Daybreak, Guardian Angel and Crisis Center reduced their shelter space capacity to meet social distancing requirements reducing the community's capacity to house existing clients and this reduction in bed space has become

permanent. Local PADS including Grundy PADS and Kendall Area PADS also did not open in the winter due to lack of capacity and lack of volunteers, reducing shelter capacity during high use winter months. During the pandemic, the Division drafted an assessment of need for alternate housing and identified a need for 110 NCS units. This was to account for 70 shelter beds lost due to social distancing requirements in the CoC service area and that an additional 40 beds were needed to manage the COVID+ homeless cases being referred by hospitals, PADS, shelters, and the health department. The availability of 110 permanent non-congregate shelter units in the community as alternate emergency housing would create resiliency in the housing system and ensure that the County was prepared for any future public health or climate related emergency that may require emergency housing interventions.

Having some non-congregate shelter units available in the community also would help house medically vulnerable homeless and at risk persons. Housing medically vulnerable persons in NCS settings and providing medical case management has proven to reduce other public system costs including emergency room and jail costs.

Survey respondents identified the least available servicing area in housing need is affordable housing rental units. Qualifying populations are also unable to meet the FMR rates and the market rates went up so high due to limited supply. The need for affordable housing, where the qualifying population could afford to live based on income level, is needed to prevent homelessness. They ranked the two most important housing needs as subsidized units (voucher based) score of 4.67 and affordable housing rental units (FMR) score of 4.55, a close second for housing needs. Respondents suggested that conversion of existing property to affordable housing may be a more efficient way to increase the number of units to assist qualifying populations given construction costs, limited land, and developer capacity.

Survey respondents ranked the importance of the need for supportive services to help qualifying populations retain and maintain housing to self-sufficiency through case management. Responses in the survey identified case management (ranking score at 6.53) and behavioral/mental health services (ranked at 5.88) as top priorities. Because of the challenges with landlords, suggestions also included having NFP own the units so as to increase the number of available units through agencies rather than relying on private market and landlords.

Public Participation

In accordance with Section V.B of the Notice (page 13), PJs must provide for and encourage citizen participation in the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan. Before submission of the plan, PJs must provide residents with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed HOME-ARP allocation plan of **no less than 15 calendar days**. The PJ must follow its adopted requirements for "reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment" for plan amendments in its current citizen participation plan. In addition, PJs must hold **at least one public hearing** during the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan and prior to submission.

PJs are required to make the following information available to the public:

- The amount of HOME-ARP the PJ will receive, and
- The range of activities the PJ may undertake.

Throughout the HOME-ARP allocation plan public participation process, the PJ must follow its applicable fair housing and civil rights requirements and procedures for effective communication, accessibility, and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities and providing meaningful access to participation by limited English proficient (LEP) residents that are in its current citizen participation plan as required by 24 CFR 91.105 and 91.115.

Template:

Describe the public participation process, including information about and the dates of the public comment period and public hearing(s) held during the development of the plan:

- *Date(s) of public notice:* Click or tap to enter a date.
- *Public comment period:* start date – end date
- *Date(s) of public hearing:* Click or tap to enter a date.

Describe the public participation process:

In accordance with Section V.B. of the Notice, the Consortium has provided and encouraged citizen participation in developing the HOME-ARP allocation plan. Public participation is an important part of the plan development process as it assists in assessing the needs and gathering input from all Will County residents.

The Consortium submitted the HOME-ARP Allocation plan to the Advisory Board, allowing for discussion of the plan, the community needs, and eligible activities related to HOME-ARP, along with the chance to provide public comment on the proposed budget and activities. The Will County Advisory Board, which represents the community with particular emphasis on the needs of low and moderate households or communities, held a public hearing on xxx 2023. At the meetings, the Advisory Board will have the opportunity to discuss the HOME-ARP budget and activities with Consortium staff and give their input on how the Consortium should plan activities using HOME-ARP funding.

On xxxxx, The public notice for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan was published in The Herald News. The public comment period on the Draft HOME-ARP Allocation Plan was made available for 15 days, beginning on xxxx and ending on xxxx. The allocation plan was also available for review online at willcountylanduse.com. A copy of the draft plan will also be made available to the Will County Board, the governing board, and the legislative body of the Consortium. At this time, the Advisory Board has submitted its recommendations to the County Board for approval.

Summary of comments received through the public participation process:

A total of **__comments** were received on the draft HOME-ARP allocation plan. **__person** spoke at the public hearing before the Will County Advisory Board, and **_____ written** comments were received. Below is a summary of the comments received.

Public Hearing Comment:

Written Comment:

Describe efforts to broaden public participation:

Will County engaged in listening sessions in conjunction with IHDA on February 15, 2022 including residents and on February 17, 2022 including stakeholders in order to get the public's feedback on the needs of the community.

After all consultations were complete, staff presented the draft plan at the November 27, 2022 Continuum of Care Board meeting and to the Community Builders Network steering committee on December 16, 2022

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process either in writing, or orally at a public hearing:

Listening session feedback:

Residents:

- More diversity in housing needed
- Difficult to find housing that is affordable
- “White washing” exists and discrimination add to the problem of trying to find housing
Application fees for apartment rentals are expensive
- There are major housing gaps especially in senior housing, transitional housing and emergency shelter
- Affordable housing is a dire need in the County as rents get higher and higher and harder to find for the under the 30% AMI population
- We need to engage more developers and non-for-profits to build more affordable housing in the communities
- We need more developments for challenged individuals with special needs
- More transportation and job opportunities in deficit areas that makes it harder for people to maintain their housing where they are when rent is rising

Stakeholders:

- Communities still try to prevent affordable housing development
- Discrimination in housing is real and a real problem
- There are many ways to discriminate in housing including in the appraisal process
- Smaller developers that what to do good in the community and develop housing don't have the capacity or access to start up / predevelopment funds

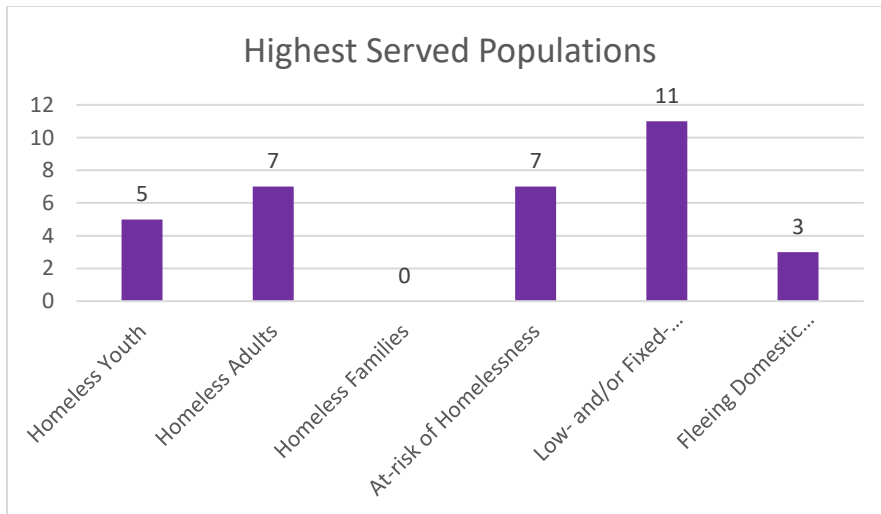
Continuum of Care feedback:

- The bulk of homeless are single or small households size and there are very few efficiency or 1 bedroom units available and or affordable to meet the needs
- Non congregate shelter units can help provide options for those that are medically vulnerable
- Shelter space is available only in Joliet, leaving other high needs areas of the county underserved

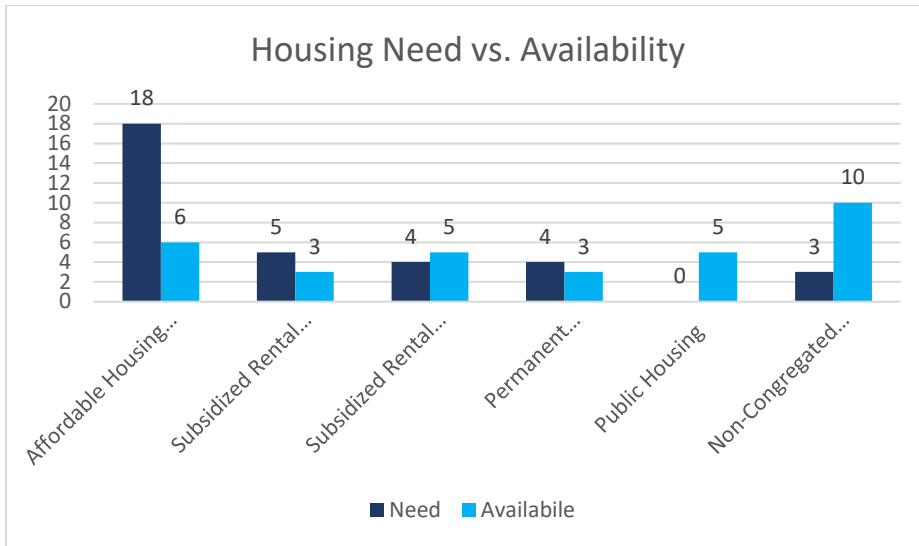
Community Builders Network feedback:

- Land and communities willing to include affordable housing in their communities is a barrier to getting development done
- Disinvested areas have aging housing stock but new market rate development does not pencil out and affordable housing development doesn't meet the "opportunity area" criteria, leaving long time residents of the community lacking options when they want to remain in the community

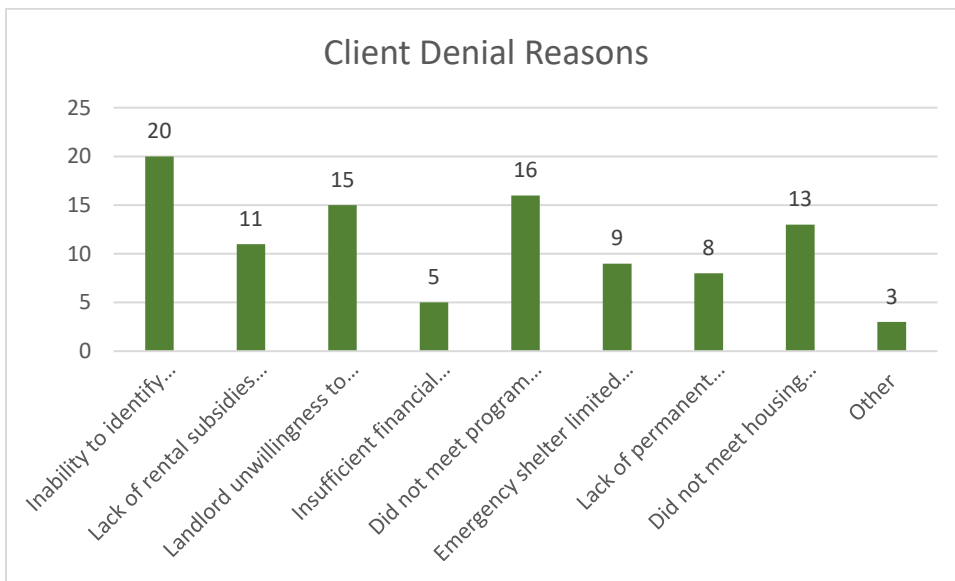
Survey Monkey Housing Service Providers Survey results:



The chart above shows the who survey respondents primarily serve. Eleven (11) respondents serve low-and/or fixed-income individuals (at or below 30% AMI). These same participants also identified that at-risk of homelessness, homeless adults, and homeless families are among the commonly served populations in Will County, with 18-61 year olds among the dominant population. Within this population, 44% of participants identified the importance of assisting people with disabilities, the elderly, and returning citizens.



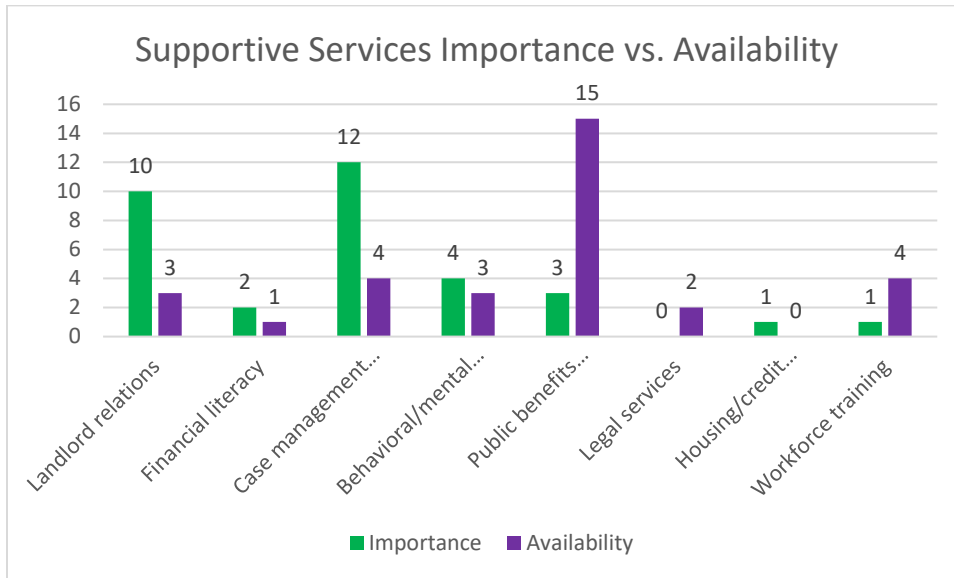
The chart above summarizes the housing needs vs. the availability within the area from survey respondent’s vantage point. Affordable housing rental units (fair market rent) are identified as the most needed compared to what is available. Non-congregate shelters appear to be an available housing option, however, non-congregate shelters are more prevalent currently due to the use of hotel units during the Covid-19 pandemic. Using 2-1-1 data, we know that there is an 13% unmet need for shelter space for those that called, or 21 unserved.



The lack of available affordable housing units has caused 74% of respondents to deny client housing services within the community which indicates that even with rent assistance vouchers, housing services cannot be provided because there are no units to utilize them with. Additionally, when asked what the most feasible way to increase the number of housing units for populations served, 61% of participants identified that the conversion of existing property to affordable housing would be the best available option.

Within the service area of respondents, 56% have concerns regarding development of affordable housing. These participants note long waitlists, lack of landlord cooperation, lack of units, and lack of community involvement as issues. 79% of respondents identified that their community would not like to see the development of affordable housing within their area indicating that NIMBYISM is still prevalent and affordable housing education is needed.

Respondents also noted the need for wrap-around services that would combine housing with other needed services, such as health care, food access, transportation, etc.



Supportive services were identified based upon importance and availability within the community. The most important supportive service was identified as case management, whereas the most available service is public benefits. This data highlights the previously mentioned need for wrap around services that may be addressed via case management.

In addition to the above data, participants highlighted a need for a long-term strategy to end homelessness, an increase in information of community resources that are available, and more funding for emergency situations.

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reasons why:
TBD

Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

In accordance with Section V.C.1 of the Notice (page 14), a PJ must evaluate the size and demographic composition of **all four** of the qualifying populations within its boundaries and

assess the unmet needs of each of those populations. If the PJ does not evaluate the needs of one of the qualifying populations, then the PJ has not completed their Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis. In addition, a PJ must identify any gaps within its current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system. A PJ should use current data, including point in time count, housing inventory count, or other data available through CoCs, and consultations with service providers to quantify the individuals and families in the qualifying populations and their need for additional housing, shelter, or services.

Template:

OPTIONAL Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Homeless													
	Current Inventory					Homeless Population				Gap Analysis			
	Family		Adults Only		Vets	Family HH (at least 1 child)	Adult HH (w/o child)	Vets	Victims of DV	Family		Adults Only	
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds					# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units
Emergency Shelter	72	30	122	71	20								
Transitional Housing	90	25	40	30	0								
Permanent Supportive Housing	216	81	343	397	47								
Other Permanent Housing	144	66	100	105	4								
Sheltered Homeless						32	99	16	19				
Unsheltered Homeless						2	13	2	19				
Current Gap										34	13	112	112

Suggested Data Sources: 1. Point in Time Count (PIT); 2. Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count (HIC); 3. Consultation

OPTIONAL Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Non-Homeless			
	Current Inventory	Level of Need	Gap Analysis
	# of Units	# of Households	# of Households
Total Rental Units	42,970		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 30% AMI (At-Risk of Homelessness)	3,271		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 50% AMI (Other Populations)	5,010		
0%-30% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (At-Risk of Homelessness)		7,665	
30%-50% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (Other Populations)		6,805	
Current Gaps			6,189

Suggested Data Sources: 1. American Community Survey (ACS); 2. Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Describe the size and demographic composition of qualifying populations within the PJ's boundaries:

HOME-ARP funds must be used to primarily assist the "qualifying populations" which are based on a household's status rather than income. The four categories included in the definition of qualifying population are: 1. Homeless 2. At-risk of homelessness 3. Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking 4. Other populations where assistance would prevent the family's homelessness or serve those with the greatest risk of housing instability. Funds must primarily assist households that meet the status of "qualifying populations" but 30% of rental units funded with HOME-ARP may be occupied by low-income households, which are households whose annual incomes are at or below 80% of the area median income. Further, HUD calls out veterans as a population of interest. Any veteran household that also meets one of the above qualifying population categories is considered a qualifying household.

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

From 10/1/21-9/19/22, there were 1829 persons that experienced homelessness documented by the Homeless Information Management Information System, including 1424 were adults and 405 were children. Fifteen percent (208 people) of homeless experienced chronic homelessness. Reporting genders included 802 males, 603 females, 6 transgender, and 2 no single gender. The racial breakdown was 48% who identified as white and 45% who identified as black or African American. Although the CoC covers a geographic area of Will, Grundy and Kendall Counties, over 80% of those experiencing homelessness reside within Will County boundaries.

At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

Since Covid of 2019 many persons and families have been impacted by being evicted from their homes. Will County Community Development developed a Housing Stabilization program where staff act as housing navigators in Eviction Court to help divert evictions by connecting clients to mediation, legal services, rental assistance, and counseling to maintain housing. Since inception of the program, October 14, 2021, 502 households have been assisted in the program to keep the at-risk population housed. The County also partnered with IHDA in the distribution of ERA funds and referred Court clients to the state program. On average 75% of those assisted through those programs were households earning under 30% AMI.

Prior to COVID, according to the Eviction Lab report from 2019, Will County had the highest eviction rate in the state (3,151 eviction filings and 1,708 evictions) and the City of Joliet had the highest among large cities.

COUNTIES		LARGE CITIES (>100K)	
County	Eviction Rate	City	Eviction Rate
Will	3.97%	Rockford	4.55%
Winnebago	3.81%	Joliet	4.23%
Stephenson	3.66%	Peoria	3.45%
Kankakee	3.62%	Springfield	2.31%
Macon	3.30%	Aurora	1.69%
Peoria	3.12%	Elgin	1.6%
St. Clair	2.99%	Naperville	1.38%
Vermilion	2.97%	Chicago	1.1%

Eviction Rate: Evictions per 100 renter households in 2016

At risk homeless is a high need in the County and was a high need during the COVID response. The number of households served below is County level estimates for various Covid related eviction diversion programs. Demographic data was extrapolated using state level data.

Program	Households served	% <30AMI	% Black	%Hispanic
Emergency Rental Assistance	3,689	78%	63%	11%
Court Based Rental Assistance	401	66%	58%	10%
Eviction Diversion	502		62%	11%

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking, as defined by HUD in the Notice

In Will County, Guardian Angel is a dedicated victim service provider. They provide shelter, case management, counseling services, and housing opportunities to clients that present as fleeing domestic violence. They serve all ages, races and genders and focus on the safety of the households. According to the FY2022 annual report, the agency served a total of 12,775 people across seven programs and 3,659 were direct service clients (primary person the program serves) impacted by domestic violence. Programs include those such as Adult Protection Service (APS), Partner Abuse Intervention Program (PAIP), Groundwork Domestic Violent Program, Sexual Assault Services Center (SASC), Suzy’s Caring Place.

DISABILITY/HANDICAP

In FY 2022 GACS served **284** individuals identified as having a disability or handicap, which was 6% of the total number of individuals for which there was demographic information provided. APS served the greatest number of individuals at 199, followed by 36 individuals in Groundwork, 47 in SASC, and 2 in Suzy's Caring Place.

GENDER IDENTITY

Detailed gender identity data was provided by **4387** clients. Of those, **3193** self-identified as female, **1182** self-identified as male, **0** self-identified as Transgender Female (Male to Female), **4** self-identified as Transgender Male (Female to Male), **8** self-identified as Genderqueer/Gender Non-conforming. Individuals who self-identify as female accounted for 71% of the clients served at GACS.

AGE

3,793 individuals provided information related to age. There were 714 individuals for whom data was unable to be collected. GACS served the largest number clients in the 65 and older range with 1,131 clients, followed by the 19 and younger range with 887, 576 in the age range of 30-39, and 529 in the 20-29 age range. The individuals in the 65 and older range were served in APS, Groundwork, and SASC. The remaining numbers of individuals served were 316 in the 40-49 range, 214 in the 50-59 range, and 140 in the 60-64 range.

RACE/ETHNICITY

3,772 individuals provided information related to race/ethnicity. Of the known data for race, across all programs, the largest number of individuals served self-identified as Caucasian and accounted for 53% of clients served. Whereas 26% of clients served identified as African American, 15% as Hispanic, 5% as Bi-racial, and the remaining 1% as Asian, Native American, Middle Eastern, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. Of all individuals served 38% self-identified as being Caucasian and female followed by 19% self-identified as African-American and Female, and 11% as Hispanic and Female.

INCOME

Income data was available for 1,296 (29%) clients who participated in services. 43% of GACS clients identified as having incomes as \$5,000 or less. 46% of clients indicated that they have income range of \$5,000 - \$34,999 while 11% of clients indicated an income of \$35,000 or more. GACS does not currently track how many dependents an individual is trying to support with their income, however for a family of four, the Federal Poverty level in 2022 is \$27,750.

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability, as defined by HUD in the Notice

Between 2018 and 2021, the Housing Authority of Joliet (HAJ), in partnership with the Will County Continuum of Care, Cornerstone Services, and Will County Disability Resource Center, was awarded \$2,079,045 to fund housing for 227 households with disabilities in Will County under the Mainstream voucher program. In 2021, \$782,052 was awarded the HAJ to fund 65 Emergency Housing vouchers for the homeless, in partnership with the Will County Continuum of Care. Also in 2021, the HAJ was awarded \$236,589 to fund 25 HUD VASH vouchers for veterans in Will County. The Housing Authority of Joliet administers 3,056 housing choice vouchers used to lease rental homes in the private market throughout Will County; manages 687 apartments for senior/disabled and 12 family units in Joliet; and has developed and/or co-developed 415 mixed income housing units, adding additional affordable housing options in the County. While vouchers and affordable housing is much

needed in the community, supportive services for those with rent assistance vouchers is also needed to help families become stabilized and more self-sufficient and able to move-one to market rate for homeownership options.

Identify and consider the current resources available to assist qualifying populations, including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive services, TBRA, and affordable and permanent supportive rental housing (Optional):

The current resources and programs in Will County are Daybreak Shelter, Catholic Charities (RRH, PSH, Supportive Services) Morning Star Mission (shelter), Will County Center for Community of Concerns (TBRA, ESG RRH, Supportive Services), Cornerstone (PSH, Supportive Services), Trinity Services (PSH, RRH, Supportive Services), Respond Now (RRH, Supportive Services), Guardian Angel Community Services (Victim Service Provider shelter, RRH, Supportive Services), Aunt Martha's (RRH, Supportive Services), Hines VA (PSH, Supportive Services), Habitat for Humanity (Affordable Housing), Will County Eviction Mediation Program.

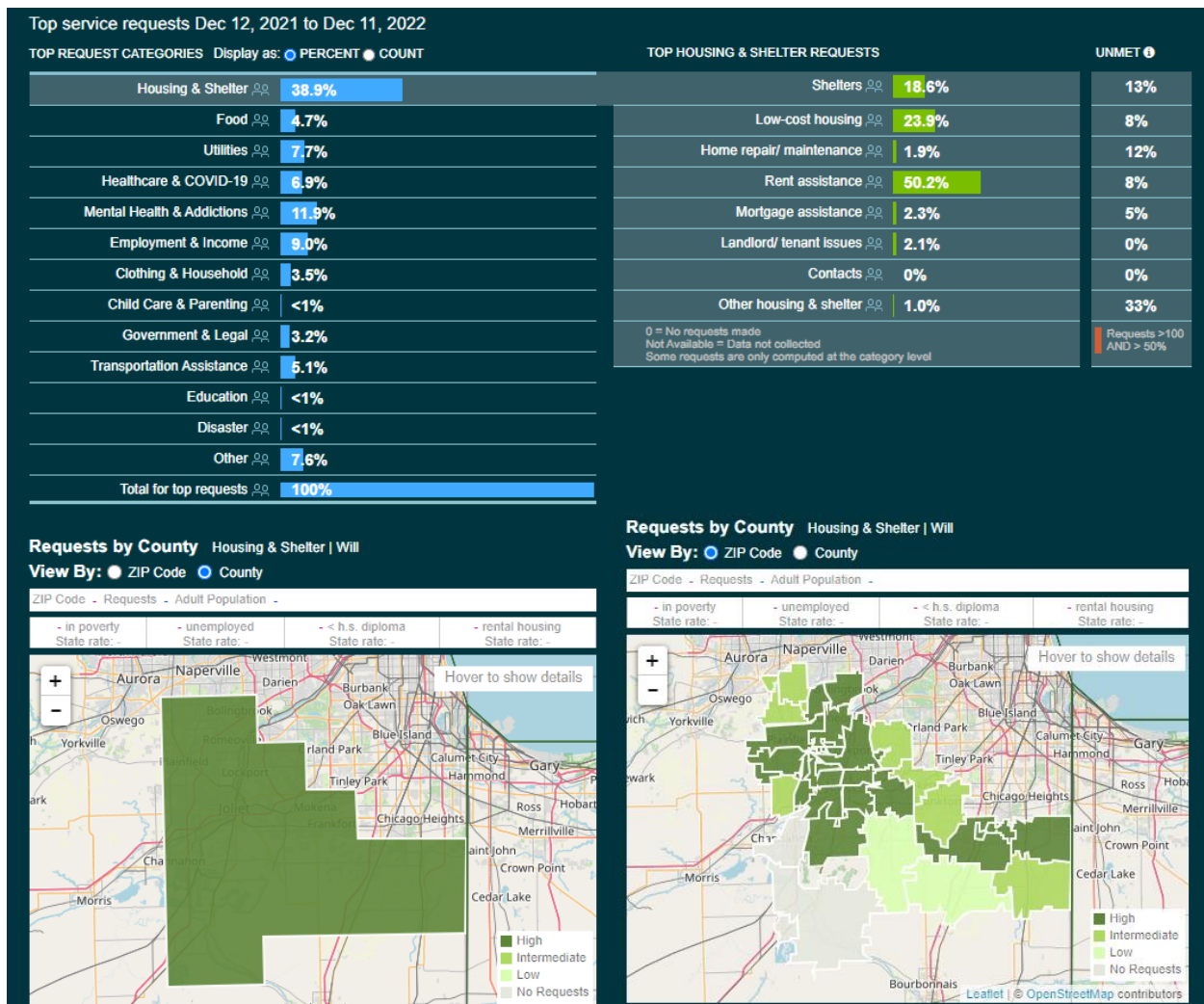
Describe the unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations:

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

Non-congregate shelter is a need in Will County as the capacity of Daybreak Shelter and Morning Star Mission has decreased almost 50%. The need for more shelter has grown as our unsheltered population has rose over the past year. Currently, 132 people are identified as unsheltered homeless by the Coc. During the FY22 PIT Count, 257 persons was counted as experiencing homelessness.

Since the launching of 2-1-1 in Will County, data indicates that the highest number of call requests are for housing. Within the housing and shelter category, data shows there is as 13% unmet need for shelter specifically, the highest of all unmet needs categories.

50.2% of the housing and shelter calls were for rent assistance and 23.9% were for low cost housing for which there was an 8% unmet need.



Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system:

Since Covid, March of 2020, the emergency shelters in the Will County area lost capacity in order to stay within the CDC guidelines of 6 feet apart. Daybreak went from having a capacity of 120 nightly beds (20 individuals from households with children and 100 individuals) to 56, reducing the number of individuals without children served by 65 beds. The CoC documents that the homeless population is 87% individuals without children. This has caused a significant increase in unsheltered experiences.

Housing inventory has changed significantly during the pandemic because of the increases in rent throughout the County and landlords unwilling to work with programs because they could get higher market rents. It is also harder to find units because of low rental housing stock. In Will County, many of our rental units are single family homes and during the pandemic and increase in home values, landlords opted to sell their units resulting in a loss of rental units. Supportive

services have been impacted with lack of employees for the long-lasting pandemic with employees not returning to their perspective jobs and/or finding new jobs. The need for affordable housing grows everyday as the rental cost rises. In Will County, more than half of renter households, are cost burdened, paying more than 30% of their income eon housing.



HOMEOWNERS

Owner-Occupied Housing Units

182,341

Percent Moderately-Burdened Owners	18.0%
Percent Severely-Burdened Owners +	10.7%
Total Percent Cost-Burdened Owners =	28.7%

RENTERS

Renter-Occupied Housing Units

42,618

Percent Moderately-Burdened Renters	26.8%
Percent Severely-Burdened Renters +	25.8%
Total Percent Cost-Burdened Renters =	52.6%

Affordable housing is relative to income, but those with low incomes are the most impacted by housing shortages. According to the 2019 Out of Reach study, to afford a 2-bedroom fair market rent in Will County, a household needs to earn \$48,480 or \$23.31/hr. The study also indicates that wages are far lower. For example:

- Teacher assistants earn \$12.82/hr
- Laborers and material movers earn \$13.26/hr
- Secretaries and admin assistants earn \$17.64/hr
- Bookkeeping and accounting clerks earn \$19.86/hr
- General maintenance and repair workers earn \$20.19/hr
- Truck drivers earn \$23.32/hr

The existing inventory of multifamily housing in Will County is also very low and creates increased rental prices which price-out lower income households. Our share of new multifamily housing units is lower than the region.

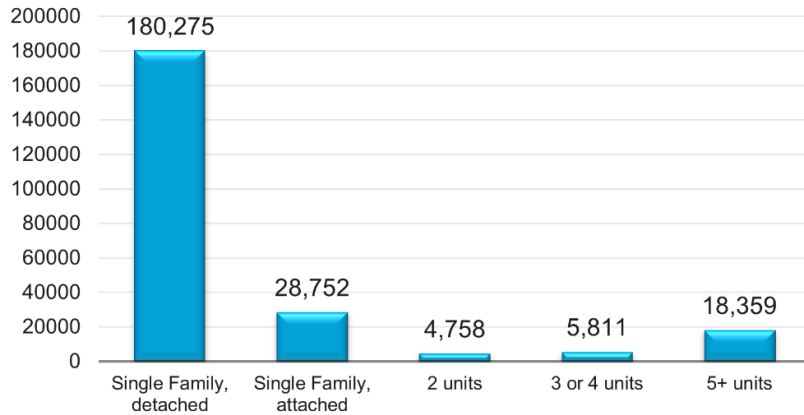
CMAP Area Multifamily share of total new units 2014 - 2018	
Cook	82%
Illinois (statewide)	53%
Lake	34%
Kane	33%
McHenry	32%
DuPage	31%
Will	16%
Kendall	13%

We are not keeping pace with our neighbors for producing multifamily housing



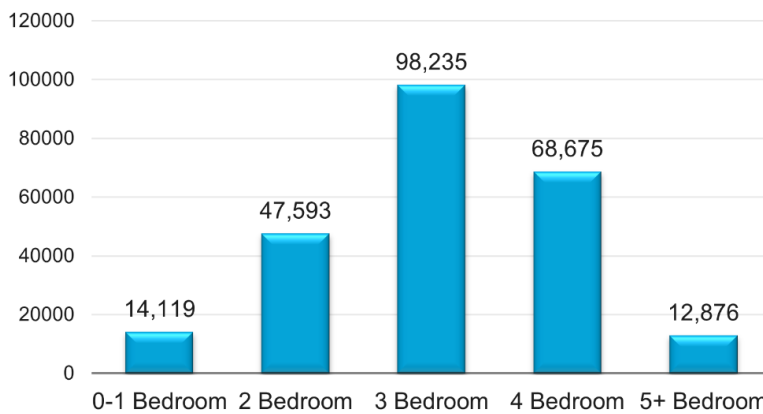
Source: HUD State of the Cities Data System

Units by Housing Type



The bulk of our housing stock single family

Units by Bedroom Size



The bulk of our housing stock is 3+ bedroom

Under Section IV.4.2.ii.G of the HOME-ARP Notice, a PJ may provide additional characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness in their HOME-ARP allocation plan. These characteristics will further refine the definition of "other populations" that are "At Greatest Risk of Housing Instability," as established in the HOME-ARP Notice. If including these characteristics, identify them here:

Will County started an Eviction Mediation program in October of 2021 through our ESG-CV and CRF funding. Since then, the housing situation for 502 households was stabilized and homelessness was prevented.

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:

The priority needs for qualifying populations include a more expanded menu of housing options for emergency shelter, non-congregate shelter for those deemed medically vulnerable, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, supportive services for the tenants including medical care and landlord engagement including training on source of income discrimination. The homeless population experiencing unsheltered homelessness has grown significantly over the past 2 years. Shelter stays have increased in duration and beds decreased significantly and permanently, now less people can access the shelter.

Explain how the PJ determined the level of need and gaps in the PJ's shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan:

The level of need and gaps was determined using best available data and taking into consideration information received through consultations and survey work.

HOME-ARP Activities

Template:

Describe the method(s) that will be used for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors:

The Will County Consortium will encourage HOME-ARP Program funds to be leveraged with private and public funding sources and programs to support the development of affordable housing and the provision of supportive services.

Affordable Housing Development: Funding will be allocated through a rolling application process open to eligible entities, including nonprofit housing organizations. The program will be available to all communities in the Will County area. To be considered eligible for program funds, Will County will require that recipients, at a minimum meet the following criteria:

- a) Make acceptable assurances to Will County that it will comply with the requirements of the HOME-ARP Program during the entire period that begins upon selection of the recipient to receive HOME-ARP funds and ending upon the conclusion of all HOME-ARP Program funded activities.

- b) Demonstrate the ability and financial capacity to undertake, comply, and manage the eligible activity.
- c) Demonstrate its familiarity with the requirements of other Federal, State, or local housing programs that may be used in conjunction with HOME-ARP Program funds to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements and regulations of such programs.
- d) Have demonstrated experience and capacity to conduct HOME-ARP Program eligible activities as evidenced by its ability to own, construct, or rehabilitate, and manage and operate an affordable multifamily rental housing development.

Describe whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly:

Will County is planning on creating an application process in order to find subrecipients to administer the HOME-ARP funds appropriately and effectively.

If any portion of the PJ's HOME-ARP administrative funds are provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP allocation plan because the subrecipient or contractor is responsible for the administration of the PJ's entire HOME-ARP grant, identify the subrecipient or contractor and describe its role and responsibilities in administering all of the PJ's HOME-ARP program:

No portion of the Consortium HOME-ARP administrative funds have been provided to a subrecipient or a contractor before HUD accepted the HOME-ARP allocation plan and no administration funds are expected to be contracted out for administration.

In accordance with Section V.C.2. of the Notice (page 4), PJs must indicate the amount of HOME-ARP funding that is planned for each eligible HOME-ARP activity type and demonstrate that any planned funding for nonprofit organization operating assistance, nonprofit capacity building, and administrative costs is within HOME-ARP limits.

Template:

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 893,981		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$600,000		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$ #		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ 2,400,000		
Non-Profit Operating	\$ #	# %	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$	# %	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ \$687,173	15 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 4,581,154		

Describe how the PJ will distribute HOME-ARP funds in accordance with its priority needs identified in its needs assessment and gap analysis:

Supportive Services: utilize \$893,981 million in order to support community partners in hiring and maintaining case managers in order to continue supportive services including medical care for the qualifying populations so they can self-sustain and become self-sufficient.

Non-congregate shelter: utilize \$600,000 towards development/acquisition of an estimated 10 non-congregate shelter units to increase shelter options for those needing non-congregate settings

Affordable rental housing: utilize \$2.4 million over the next 7 years creating estimated 26 new affordable units, geographically dispersed, in partnership with NFP sponsors and rental assistance providers (TBRA, ESG, PHA/CoC Vouchers)

Describe how the characteristics of the shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the gap analysis provided a rationale for the plan to fund eligible activities:

The gaps analysis provided rationale to fund supportive services, non-congregate shelter, and affordable housing by providing information that proves Will County's needs of all supports for qualifying populations because of the deficits created by Covid. Will County has more homeless on the streets because of the capacity of the shelters falling, the limited supply of rental units, the prices of rental units going up where low-income households making under 30% AMI cannot make rent or find a unit even with a rent assistance voucher.

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

Template

Estimate the number of affordable rental housing units for qualifying populations that the PJ will produce or support with its HOME-ARP allocation:

An estimated 26 affordable units will be developed throughout the county.

Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how the production goal will address the PJ's priority needs:

The county anticipates working with NFP housing sponsors to acquire / develop rental units that can be utilized by qualifying populations. Units will be made available to qualifying population households seeking housing through the use of various rent assistance programs including TBRA, ESG, PHA/CoC Vouchers

Preferences

A preference provides a priority for the selection of applicants who fall into a specific QP or category (e.g., elderly or persons with disabilities) within a QP (i.e., subpopulation) to receive assistance. A *preference* permits an eligible applicant that qualifies for a PJ-adopted preference to be selected for HOME-ARP assistance before another eligible applicant that does not qualify for a preference. A *method of prioritization* is the process by which a PJ determines how two or more eligible applicants qualifying for the same or different preferences are selected for HOME-ARP assistance. For example, in a project with a preference for chronically homeless, all eligible QP applicants are selected in chronological order for a HOME-ARP rental project except that eligible QP applicants that qualify for the preference of chronically homeless are selected for occupancy based on length of time they have been homeless before eligible QP applicants who do not qualify for the preference of chronically homeless.

Please note that HUD has also described a method of prioritization in other HUD guidance. Section I.C.4 of Notice CPD-17-01 describes Prioritization in CoC CE as follows:

"Prioritization. In the context of the coordinated entry process, HUD uses the term "Prioritization" to refer to the coordinated entry-specific process by which all persons in need of assistance who use coordinated entry are ranked in order of priority. The coordinated entry prioritization policies are established by the CoC with input from all community stakeholders and must ensure that ESG projects are able to serve clients in accordance with written standards that are established under 24 CFR 576.400(e). In addition, the coordinated entry process must, to the maximum extent feasible, ensure that people with more severe service needs and levels of vulnerability are prioritized for housing and homeless assistance before those with less severe service needs and lower levels of vulnerability. Regardless of how prioritization decisions are implemented, the prioritization process must follow the requirements in Section II.B.3. and Section I.D. of this Notice."

If a PJ is using a CE that has a method of prioritization described in CPD-17-01, then a PJ has preferences and a method of prioritizing those preferences. These must be described in the HOME-ARP allocation plan in order to comply with the requirements of Section IV.C.2 (page 10) of the HOME-ARP Notice.

In accordance with Section V.C.4 of the Notice (page 15), the HOME-ARP allocation plan must identify whether the PJ intends to give a preference to one or more qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project.

- Preferences cannot violate any applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a).
- The PJ must comply with all applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity laws and requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a) and any other applicable fair housing and civil rights laws and requirements when establishing preferences or methods of prioritization.

While PJs are not required to describe specific projects in its HOME-ARP allocation plan to which the preferences will apply, the PJ must describe the planned use of any preferences in its HOME-ARP allocation plan. This requirement also applies if the PJ intends to commit HOME-ARP funds to projects that will utilize preferences or limitations to comply with restrictive eligibility requirements of another project funding source. **If a PJ fails to describe preferences or limitations in its plan, it cannot commit HOME-ARP funds to a project that will implement a preference or limitation until the PJ amends its HOME-ARP allocation plan. For HOME-ARP rental housing projects, Section VI.B.20.a.iii of the HOME-ARP Notice (page 36) states that owners may only limit eligibility or give a preference to a particular qualifying population or segment of the qualifying population if the limitation or preference is described in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation plan.** Adding a preference or limitation not previously described in the plan requires a substantial amendment and a public comment period in accordance with Section V.C.6 of the Notice (page 16).

Template:

Identify whether the PJ intends to give preference to one or more qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project:

Will County did not identify a specific preference, although we will be working indirectly with the Continuum of Care receiving clients off the Coordinated Entry list from HMIS and the County Eviction Diversion Program for those identified as at risk homeless.

If a preference was identified, explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

Will County did not identify a specific preference, although we will be working indirectly with the Continuum of Care receiving clients off the Coordinated Entry list from HMIS and the County Eviction Diversion Program for those identified as at risk homeless.

Referral Methods

PJs are not required to describe referral methods in the plan. However, if a PJ intends to use a coordinated entry (CE) process for referrals to a HOME-ARP project or activity, the PJ must ensure compliance with Section IV.C.2 of the Notice (page10).

A PJ may use only the CE for direct referrals to HOME-ARP projects and activities (as opposed to CE and other referral agencies or a waitlist) if the CE expands to accept all HOME-ARP qualifying populations and implements the preferences and prioritization established by the PJ in its HOME-ARP allocation plan. A direct referral is where the CE provides the eligible applicant directly to the PJ, subrecipient, or owner to receive HOME-ARP TBRA, supportive services, admittance to a HOME-ARP rental unit, or occupancy of a NCS unit. In comparison, an indirect referral is where a CE (or other referral source) refers an eligible applicant for placement to a

project or activity waitlist. Eligible applicants are then selected for a HOME-ARP project or activity from the waitlist.

The PJ must require a project or activity to use CE along with other referral methods (as provided in Section IV.C.2.ii) or to use only a project/activity waiting list (as provided in Section IV.C.2.iii) if:

1. the CE does not have a sufficient number of qualifying individuals and families to refer to the PJ for the project or activity,
2. the CE does not include all HOME-ARP qualifying populations; or,
3. the CE fails to provide access and implement uniform referral processes in situations where a project's geographic area(s) is broader than the geographic area(s) covered by the CE

If a PJ uses a CE that prioritizes one or more qualifying populations or segments of qualifying populations (e.g., prioritizing assistance or units for chronically homeless individuals first, then prioritizing homeless youth second, followed by any other individuals qualifying as homeless, etc.) then this constitutes the use of preferences and a method of prioritization. To implement a CE with these preferences and priorities, the PJ **must** include the preferences and method of prioritization that the CE will use in the preferences section of their HOME-ARP allocation plan. Use of a CE with embedded preferences or methods of prioritization that are not contained in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation does not comply with Section IV.C.2 of the Notice (page10).

Template:

Identify the referral methods that the PJ intends to use for its HOME-ARP projects and activities. PJ's may use multiple referral methods in its HOME-ARP program. (Optional):

Will County will work with the Continuum of Care, the Eviction Diversion and other housing service providers to receive referrals for HOME-ARP housing

If the PJ intends to use the coordinated entry (CE) process established by the CoC, describe whether all qualifying populations eligible for a project or activity will be included in the CE process, or the method by which all qualifying populations eligible for the project or activity will be covered. (Optional):

If the PJ intends to use the CE process established by the CoC, describe the method of prioritization to be used by the CE. (Optional):

Enter narrative response here.

If the PJ intends to use both a CE process established by the CoC and another referral method for a project or activity, describe any method of prioritization between the two referral

Limitations in a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project

Limiting eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project is only permitted under certain circumstances.

- PJs must follow all applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a). This includes, but is not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, section 504 of Rehabilitation Act, HUD's Equal Access Rule, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.
- A PJ may not exclude otherwise eligible qualifying populations from its overall HOME-ARP program.
- Within the qualifying populations, participation in a project or activity may be limited to persons with a specific disability only, if necessary, to provide effective housing, aid, benefit, or services that would be as effective as those provided to others in accordance with 24 CFR 8.4(b)(1)(iv). A PJ must describe why such a limitation for a project or activity is necessary in its HOME-ARP allocation plan (based on the needs and gap identified by the PJ in its plan) to meet some greater need and to provide a specific benefit that cannot be provided through the provision of a preference.
- For HOME-ARP rental housing, section VI.B.20.a.iii of the Notice (page 36) states that owners may only limit eligibility to a particular qualifying population or segment of the qualifying population if the limitation is described in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation plan.
- PJs may limit admission to HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS to households who need the specialized supportive services that are provided in such housing or NCS. However, no otherwise eligible individuals with disabilities or families including an individual with a disability who may benefit from the services provided may be excluded on the grounds that they do not have a particular disability.

Template

Describe whether the PJ intends to limit eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project to a particular qualifying population or specific subpopulation of a qualifying population identified in section IV.A of the Notice:

Will County does not intend to limit eligibility for rental housing or NCS to a particular qualifying population

If a PJ intends to implement a limitation, explain why the use of a limitation is necessary to address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

Enter narrative response here.

If a limitation was identified, describe how the PJ will address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services of the other qualifying populations that are not included in the limitation through the use of HOME-ARP funds (i.e., through another of the PJ's HOME-ARP projects or activities):

No Limitation was identified.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

If the PJ intends to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds, the PJ must state its HOME-ARP refinancing guidelines in accordance with [24 CFR 92.206\(b\)](#). The guidelines must describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt for a HOME-ARP rental project, including:

- ***Establish a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing to demonstrate that rehabilitation of HOME-ARP rental housing is the primary eligible activity***

N/A

- ***Require a review of management practices to demonstrate that disinvestment in the property has not occurred; that the long-term needs of the project can be met; and that the feasibility of serving qualified populations for the minimum compliance period can be demonstrated.***

N/A

- ***State whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both.***

N/A

- ***Specify the required compliance period, whether it is the minimum 15 years or longer.***

N/A

- ***State that HOME-ARP funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.***

N/A

- ***Other requirements in the PJ's guidelines, if applicable:***

N/A

Will County Illinois
Consolidated Annual Performance and
Evaluation Report (CAPER)
For Program Year 2021
For the Will County CDBG Urban County
and the Joliet/Will County HOME
Consortium
-Draft-

Executive Summary..... 3

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes 4

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted..... 8

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a) 9

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b) 15

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c) 17

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j) 20

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230..... 25

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)..... 27

CR-58 – Section 3 29

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only) 30

CR-65 - Persons Assisted..... 32

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes..... 35

CR-75 – Expenditures..... 36

PY2021 CAPER Attachments 39

Executive Summary

The 2021 Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) covers the Program Year October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022, referred to in this report as PY 2021. Prepared annually by the Will County Illinois, Community Development Division (CDD), the CAPER provides an update on CDD's efforts to achieve the goals established in this second year under the 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan. Preparation and distribution of the CAPER is a requirement for communities that receive grant funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

CDD received grant funding from three HUD programs:

CDBG - Community Development Block Grant

HOME - HOME Investment Partnership Program

ESG – Emergency Solutions Grant

The total funds made available to the Community Development Division (CDD) from HUD for Program Year 2021 included \$2,108,642 in CDBG funds, \$1,264,010 in HOME funds, and \$146,094 in ESG for a total of \$3,515,304 and prior year balances. Total expenditures of all grant funds this program year amounted to \$1,699,412.07 of CDBG and \$775,540.08 of HOME funds and \$87,053.96 of ESG funds.

In 2020 the County received \$3,553,187 million in additional funds through the CDBG CARES Act to prepare, prevent and respond to COVID-19 and mitigate impacts of the coronavirus pandemic and \$1,477,087 in ESG CARES Act funds. This CAPER report includes financial accounting in the amount of \$2,549,478.51 of CDBG CARES Act CV funds while impact outcomes and beneficiaries served will be reported separately in a forthcoming report as will be for the ESG Program.

Most of the PY2021 CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds are fully programmed, but the balances have not been fully expended. Some contracts have extended into Program Year 2022 and accomplishments will be reported in the 2022 CAPER.

The 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan identified 10 goals for the use of HUD funds in the community. In the 2021 Action Plan year, activities to meet 7 of the 10 goals were funded. Of the 15 activities approved for CDBG funds, 13 have been set up, 3 have been completed (Casa, Homeless HMIS and Fairmont Water/Sewer) and 10 are underway. Of the 2 remaining, both have yet to be programmed (Village of Bolingbrook infrastructure and Emergency assistance). Thirteen (13) prior year funded and CV-funded projects were completed in PY2021.

Of the 7 HOME activities that were approved for funding in PY2021, 4 have been programmed and are underway. The three remaining include 3 group home rehabs. During the Program year, 3 prior year funded rehabs were completed and 2 new affordable homes were developed.

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.

Projects that were lagging in prior years due to COVID picked up during Program Year 2021 which began October 1, 2021 and concluded September 30th, 2022. These include housing development, rehab and Tenant Based Rental assistance programs. Public infrastructure projects, including Bolingbrook, are slowly starting to resume. One PY21 project that was funded and implemented and has been successful is a downpayment assistance program. The program provided much needed funds to low income households that were having difficulty competing in the market when homes sales were high.

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.

Will County Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) PY2021

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Advance Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity	Affordable Housing Fair Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	0	0	0.00
Create Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	30	4	13%	8	0	0.00%
Create Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	10	4	40%	10	2	20%
Create Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	50	3	.06%	0	0	0
Eliminate Blighted Conditions	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	15	38	0.00%	0	0	0
Improve Condition of Housing Stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$272500	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	3	30%	3	3	100.00%
Improve Condition of Housing Stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$272500	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	315	37	12%	25	11	44%

Will County Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) PY2021

Improve Neighborhood Infrastructure and Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	24000	4951	21%	6400	2021	31.58%
Improve Public Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1500	273	18%	340	124	36.47%
Increase Economic Opportunities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	20	0	0.00%	0	0	0
Increase Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$437180	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2000	248	11.25%	600	225	37.5%
Increase Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$437180	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	30	9	30%	15	9	60%
Planning, Administration, and Capacity Building	Planning and Capacity Building	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%

Will County Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) PY2021

Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1500	591	26.47%	375	397	105.87%
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	5	0	0	5	0	0.00%
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	35	52	148%	7	11	157%
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	375	376	100.27%	75	70	93.3%
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	521	104%	105	266	253%

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.

All funded activities are priority projects under the affordable housing and suitable living objectives. Funded projects were to meet affordable preservation goals (housing rehab) affordable housing and suitable living environments through public infrastructure (water, sewer and drainage improvements) in low income areas. CDBG public service and homeless service projects continued to be in high demand due to the needs and most exceeded goals. All those programs continued during COVID unlike other capital projects.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	5,007	25	0
Black or African American	13,529	36	0
Asian	112	0	0
American Indian or American Native	24	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Total	18,692	61	0
Hispanic	951	14	0
Not Hispanic	17,741	47	0

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

Narrative

The above table includes accomplishment data for the reporting program year. Program reports indicate that the 26.7% for CDBG funds served White families, 76.2% served Black families, and 0.05% served Asian families.

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	2,384,924	1,699,412.07
HOME	public - federal	2,074,927	775,540.08
ESG	public - federal	145,937	87,053.96

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Entire Urban County	53		several projects did not complete by 9/30 and are carried over to the new program year
Fairmont Community	29		Project completed
Village of Bolingbrook	18		Bolingbrook did not initiate their project in the program year

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Because the County’s program year begins late in the year after the construction season has ended, the internal planning and environmental review process takes up most of the beginning year. Once grant clearance is given, the County is allowed to obligate funds for engineering design work and project implementation takes place in mid-summer. Consequently, many of the larger expenditure items, such as Community Development/Creating improved living conditions through improvements to infrastructure and public facilities are delayed and expenditures lag behind but improving. CDBG infrastructure projects picked back up in the 2021 Program year including the Fairmont water and sewer transfer project and CDBG rehab with senior services and Homer Township is nearing start and Bolingbrook is in agreement stages. CDBG Public Service programs continued as COVID related impacts increased the need for homeless services, emergency housing and food assistance. HOME program SF construction and rehab picked back up resulting in 2 completed SF units, 3 group home rehabs and 2 acquisition rehabs from prior year funds being completed. The reallocated funds that were added to PY21 were put into a downpayment assistance program which was launched mid program year. The

program is well received because the housing market was hot and limited low income buyers. DPA funds made buyers marketable and competitive and assisted 6 households this program year.

Narrative

The VOB did not undertake an infrastructure improvement project in 2021 but is working with staff on identifying an eligible project. Housing counseling and CDBG rehab funded with VoB CDBG funds did continue through the program year.

City of Joliet reports its own CDBG distribution but for HOME funds, the City of Joliet and the County jointly support SF new construction. Work continued on previously funded projects and new projects including down payment assistance.

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.

Public infrastructure improvements are costly, therefore, the Division seek additional funds from other sources and was successful at securing \$500,000 for the Fairmont Water/Sewer project.

Investing in Habitat for Humanity home construction/rehab leverages private funds in the form of donations and donated labor. Each home constructed generates approximately 40% in donated materials and labor. Two newly constructed homes and 2 rehabs were completed during the program year.

The Division researched the ability to establish a Reclaimed Property Program which would provide CHDO’s a right to property that will be up for auction at the County Surplus Property Sale. This would provide CHDO’s land for housing redevelopment at the minimal cost of the administrative fee. The County was able to work with the Will County Trustee and Habitat was able to secure 5 lots for future redevelopment.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	7,385,579.55
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	20,809.32
3 .Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	7,406,388.87
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	168,610.62
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	7,237,788.25

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
1090	5/1/22					580.00		580.00
1055	12/7/21					20,229.32		20,229.32

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 \$
	67,174.47	67,174.47		

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period

	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	

Contracts						
Number						
Dollar Amount						

Sub-Contracts						
Number						
Dollar Amount						

	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male
--	-------	----------------------------	------

Contracts			
Number			
Dollar Amount			

Sub-Contracts			
Number			
Dollar Amount			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted

	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number						
Dollar Amount						

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition

Parcels Acquired		
Businesses Displaced		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		

Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number						
Cost						

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

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	7	11
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	25	12
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	27	14
Total	59	36

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	7	11
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	17	2
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	28	15
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	15	9
Total	67	37

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

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

The goal to provide affordable housing units for non-homeless through rental assistance was not met due to the eviction moratorium which froze the rental housing market and limited the unit turnover and availability of suitable units.

The goal to create new housing units was also not met, particularly for special needs, was not met due to the project sponsor seeking additional funds to make up an increased gap due to construction cost increases. Those funds were reallocated to rehab of group homes

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Not meeting the rental assistance goals is a concern because of the underlying cause. The lack of rental units in the County is a concern. While the need for affordable rental units is great, the inventory of multifamily units is small which increases the rent in many areas. The lack of rental units also makes it difficult to house households with limited resources because they are unable to compete for the units without dedicated housing advocates assisting them in the process. This is also impacting our ESG RRH funds and the strategies of the CoC. The CoC a housing navigator to assist agencies in placing clients. The County will also have to explore options for more robust landlord engagement and for the development of units and addressing zoning reforms.

Not being able to create new units for special needs populations is a concern because of the underlying cause which is increased construction costs and inability to ensure staffing at units that require 24 staffing. This, and labor challenges, will likely impact future projects and will require more private partnerships.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	445	14
Low-income	1,108	6
Moderate-income	117	3
Total	1,670	23

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The CDBG program assisted 1,670 low-income households. The HOME program assisted 23 low income families during the program year

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

Emergency shelters are provided by Catholic Charities, Diocese of Joliet, and Morning Star Mission. Kendall County PADS and Grundy Area PADS are not in operation due to COVID and are utilizing non congregate emergency shelter at hotels but funds are depleting faster than anticipated due to increasing needs. The Crisis Line of Will and Grundy Counties' hotline and website which was a 24 hour hotline to help provide support to those in crisis, closed in Dec 2020 and staff worked with United Way on plans for implementing a 211 system for the County. That plan was successful and 211 was launched in June of this Program year. Data from launch until November 26, 2022 shows that of all the calls that came in, the highest percentage were from those seeking housing and shelter. Of the 742 calls, 132 were specifically for shelter, 182 for low cost housing and 374 for rent assistance. The 211 Dashboard also indicated that there is an unmet need of 14% for shelters, meaning there was no resource available to the caller.

Guardian Angel Community Services helps those experiencing domestic violence. The Will County Continuum of Care's Coordinated Entry System(CES) is open to all households who meet the HUD definition of homeless, as outlined in the HEARTH Act regulations, within Will, Kendall and Grundy Counties. There are many access points. CES is designed to connect people experiencing homelessness to the intervention to resolve their housing crisis and ensure permanent housing resources are targeted to those who have been homeless the longest and/or are most vulnerable. Crisis interventions (Emergency Shelter, Prevention, Diversion) are encouraged to operate with as few barriers to entry as possible.

Street outreach during COVID has been done through an ESG funded partner, Will Grundy Medical Clinic and by the Veterans Assistance Commission. Outreach teams serve as a system entry point. Unsheltered Persons are prioritized in the same manner as any other person who accesses CES.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency shelter and transitional housing continues to be a great need in the County. During

COVID, shelters had to reduce capacity to meet social distancing guidelines and one closed during the height of the pandemic. That shelter space reduction has become a permanent reduction and that has impacted cold shelter options. Last year staff requested a special use permit for cold shelter overflow utilizing a conference center near Joliet. Residents came out in opposition of the special use but it was approved as a temporary use from January-March. Staffing the facility became an issue and ultimately resulted in the facility no being used. The County continues to collaborate with other partners on an emergency housing utilizing a local hotel for overflow shelter and homeless prevention. With a demonstrated need for hotel units to serve non congregate shelter, the Division continues to explore potential sites and partners and is planning on allocating HOME-ARP resources.

The County continues to work with the CoC on homelessness and with the County MAPP Collaborative whose mission is to decrease disparities in access to health. The MAPP Collaborative worked with the County Board Public Health Committee on establishing a resolution to recognize homelessness as a public health crisis and that passed. The MAPP collaborative coordinator assisted during the PIT count and with vaccinations for unsheltered population and work with the Wil Grundy Medical Clinic on providing health resources to the unsheltered.

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

The Division continues to work with a newly funded partner, Will Grundy Medical Clinic, to help address the medical needs of homeless people with chronic health conditions or frequent users of the ER to help increase the likelihood of these individuals getting and staying housed.

The Division worked with the 12th Circuit Court to establish a housing stability program for those families in Eviction Court post the eviction moratorium. Staff are present in court daily and offer housing navigation services to help tenants apply for IDHS court based rental assistance for rent arrearages, get eviction mediations services through the Court, legal services through Prairie State Legal or McKinney Vento Services through the Regional Office of Education. If no housing resolution is possible, families are connected to emergency shelter,

rental assistance, or security deposit assistance through other funded partners. Since October 2021, the Eviction Diversion Program has assisted

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

Housing is the intervention that resolves homelessness. According to the CoC, our street outreach component has a 70% success rate of housing people who are unsheltered. Our CoC permanent housing projects intake 46% of households directly from an unsheltered situation, with an average 91% housing success rate.

From 10/1/21-9/19/22, 1829 people experienced homelessness documented by the Homelessness Management Information System, including 1424 were adults and 405 were children. Fifteen percent (208 people) of homeless experiences experienced chronic homelessness. Reporting genders included 802 males, 603 females, 6 transgender, and 2 no single gender. The racial breakdown was 48% who identified as white and 45% who identified as black or African American. Although the CoC covers a geographic area of Will, Grundy and Kendall Counties, over 80% of those experiencing homelessness reside within Will County boundaries.

Non-congregate shelter is a need in Will County as the compacity of Daybreak Shelter and Morning Star Mission has decreased almost 50%. The need for more shelter has grown as our unsheltered population has rose over the past year. Currently, 132 people are identified as unsheltered by the CoC.

During the FY22 PIT Count, 257 persons was counted as experiencing homelessness.

Our community's strategies to reduce the length of time people experiencing homelessness include prioritizing CoC/ESG Permanent Housing Interventions to chronic households and those with the longest length of time homeless through the Will County Continuum of Care Coordinated Entry System (CES), shifting resources to diversify our community's housing portfolio and improve system performance, formalizing partnerships to increase housing inventory and referral availabilities, and decreasing barriers to emergency shelter entrance. Referrals for housing interventions are prioritized by length of time homelessness. PSH may only place chronic households. The CES has implemented a standard assessment and referral at multi-site point of entry.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The County works with the Housing Authority of Joliet (HAJ) in efforts to link Consolidated Planning goals and resources with the needs of the HAJ including partnering with the HAJ to provide gap financing and or funding for appropriate rebuilding efforts within the community. The housing authorities located within the County have limited housing choice vouchers available to allocate to reduce the affordable housing gap and have partnered on special allocations including the Moving On Vouchers.

The County supports the Housing Authority of Joliet in their efforts to rehabilitate their aging public housing stock. They were recently awarded Tax Credits to renovate the Stevenson building which is home to seniors and disabled. The rehab is substantial and will convert PH units to TC units.

Between 2018 and 2021, the Housing Authority of Joliet (HAJ), in partnership with the Will County Continuum of Care, Cornerstone Services, and Will County Disability Resource Center, was awarded \$2,079,045 to fund housing for 227 households with disabilities in Will County under the Mainstream voucher program. In 2021, \$782,052 was awarded the HAJ to fund 65 Emergency Housing vouchers for the homeless, in partnership with the Will County Continuum of Care. Also in 2021, the HAJ was awarded \$236,589 to fund 25 HUD VASH vouchers for veterans in Will County. The Housing Authority of Joliet administers 3,056 housing choice vouchers used to lease rental homes in the private market throughout Will County; manages 687 apartments for senior/disabled and 12 family units in Joliet; and has developed and/or co-developed 415 mixed income housing units, adding additional affordable housing options in the County.

During this program year, the County learned that HCV clients were having difficulty securing units due to insufficient security deposits and funded a program with the HAJ to help provide security deposit assistance to HCV clients. The program design is underway for that program.

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

The County is not involved in public housing management but has in previous years supported a rental housing development that has homeownership opportunities.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Not applicable

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)

Staff participate in regional housing conversations to share information on the need for more diverse housing options in the County. We continue to be an active participant in the Will County Housing Development Thought Leadership Group which identified the lack of housing policies as a barrier to development in addition to zoning and building codes. The group has grown and changed its name to Community Builders Network and works on collaboratively to address identified barriers. Three main objectives of the group are 1) **Educate:** Advocate, educate and promote awareness of best practices, collaboration and strategies to guide the creation of an inclusive economic and vibrant eco-system with resources, services and solutions in Will County 2) **Connect:** Create a culture of open opportunities and with increased access to housing throughout Will County 3) **Build:** Build capacity and development opportunities so Will County is a place with thriving communities that invest in existing housing and invite new housing options to meet the needs of the future

During the program year, the network co-hosted listening sessions with the state on the state housing blueprint and staff has been working on developing a “housing ready” checklist for municipalities to use to help assess readiness.

Just prior to COVID, County created an ad-hoc committee called the Modern Housing Solutions Committee to address housing issues in Will County and staff has regularly attended these meetings advocating for housing that meets the needs of the entire Will County income spectrum. The Continuum of Care presented on the housing needs of the vulnerable and housing insecure, the Three Rivers Association of Realtors presented on trends and changing demographics and how that is impacting the housing market, and the Center of Economic Development presented on how the lack of housing diversity is impacting economic development. The MHS drafted housing policies but progress stalled last year due to COVID and meetings have not resumed to date.

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

COVID exposed several obstacles to meeting underserved needs. Many community based organizations working in disinvested areas are under funded, have limited liquid assets and rely on volunteer labor. They also often have limited capacity to apply for and compete for federal

grants they desperately need. Recognizing this, the County implemented the use of an equity lens for granting HUD CARES. The process provided an opportunity to assess grant making decisions from an equity standpoint and in doing so, impacted the funding decisions made. The County intends on building upon this and incorporating into the funding process.

Many of the areas we serve with CDBG for infrastructure improvements are also areas that have high health disparities according to data provided by the Will County MAPP Collaborative. These areas are also racially concentrated areas of poverty. Staff is actively working with the Collaborative for cross-sector alignment to help reduce health disparities and help reduce disparities in access to healthy food options.

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

The subrecipients funded by the County for rehab programs are made aware of Lead Safe rules. Owners of pre-1978 built houses that are eligible for Rehab, such as the CDBG rehab program with Senior Services of Will County with the lead paint pamphlet, “Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home.” The County has a lead applicability checklist and requires subrecipients administering applicable programs to be certified in visual inspections to ensure HUD’s lead-based paint regulations for construction and rehabilitation projects funded through the CDBG and HOME programs are adhered to. Work write-ups for projects include a section on lead-based paint testing and abatement when necessary under the current regulations.

With high numbers of pre-1978 homes located in the greater Joliet area, the Division intends on looking at the possibility of applying for healthy homes grants to help address lead paint in homes and water lines.

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

The County funds housing programs that assist families struggling to make ends meet in an effort to reduce their housing costs in the form of tenant based rental assistance. The County also supports the development of new affordable housing and hosts affordable housing development workshops throughout the year to encourage new partners and to build local capacity. The county also funds housing stability programs, homeless services programs in an effort to reduce housing costs for families.

In October of 2021, the County implemented an Eviction Diversion Program in partnership with the 12th Circuit Court to be a safety net for households when the eviction moratorium lifted.

We have 2 staff present in eviction court available to residents facing eviction to connect them to local resources including the state court based rental program. To date we have assisted 464 households with rent assistance, mediation, legal services, and/or emergency shelter. The program also leveraged the state program and connected households to rent assistance amount to the state program. As of Mid-October 355, households received state court based rental assistance and received \$3,599,576 in funds.

In addition to subsidizing housing costs, reducing the number of poverty level families, could also include strategies to increase wages. The County has not funded any projects specifically to reduce the number of poverty level families using this strategy but plans on collaborating with the United Way on their economic mobility plan which includes addressing the needs of ALICE families. ALICE is an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed — households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold). While conditions have improved for some households, many continue to struggle, especially as wages fail to keep pace with the cost of household essentials (housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, and a basic smartphone plan). ALICE workers educate our children, keep us healthy, and make our quality of life possible, yet do not earn enough to support their own families. ALICE households are forced to make tough choices, such as deciding between quality child care or paying the rent, which have long-term consequences not only for ALICE, but for all. In Will County 7% of households live below the poverty line and 23% of ALICE families.

The County We Will Grow program is working with community garden partners to increase access to health food options in identified food desert areas. The initiative is in partnership with the MAPP Collaborative and includes growing, processing and training to grow the local food system to address food insecurity. The goal of the initiative is to increase self sufficiency and economic development opportunities to food entrepreneurs by providing an opportunity for training in growing food, food preparation and commercial kitchen standards.

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

Staff is working on cross sector alignment building upon on 2020-2024 con plan. This includes strategies to align funds with goals in the health department plan, our neighborhood plans and the continuum of care plans to increase collective impact in these areas.

Recognizing the needs in racially concentrated areas of poverty, the County and the City of Joliet jointly submitted a grant proposal to the State for planning and assessment in R3 zones (DCEO designated areas of disinvestment) and were awarded funds. The grant will assess the 5

areas, Civil Legal Aid, Economic Development, Reentry, Violence Prevention and Youth Development. The County anticipates aligning resources to the implementation of that plan as well to increase collective impact, once completed.

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

COVID also exposed a need to coordinate efforts among the various social service agencies. The County lacks a centralized community referral system and Crisis Line of Will County served in that capacity but closed in December of 2020. Staff worked with the United Way on taking the steps to implement a 2-1-1 system for Will County and it launched in June of 2022. Since launching, the system has taken 2,216 calls and 38.6% were requests for assistance with housing and shelter.

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

- Staff continued to work on a collaborative Fair Housing Assessment with the City of Joliet and the Housing Authority of Joliet and completed the Study.
- Staff continues to use "We WILL Build" as an education and outreach tool including the use of social media to raise awareness on housing issues in Will County. Staff added a webpage to the Community Development site specifically for this effort. At the end of the program year, the facebook page had 356 followers and we are working on increasing the following.
- The County Board proclaimed April as Fair Housing Month
- Staff is working with the CoC and the Community Builders Network on hosting a landlords conference which will include a community partner showcase (for those that offer rent assistance), training on fair housing and source of income discrimination, and resources for landlords)

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

Program monitoring takes place (desk monitoring) each time a voucher is submitted for payment of an activity and prior to the draw down from IDIS. Additionally in order to keep all activities on pace with the original sub recipient agreement, progress reports (monthly or quarterly) are submitted by each sub recipient. This progress report is required to provide a status of any progress made during the prior monthly period. On site monitoring for construction projects occurs each time a milestone is achieved. Such milestones are tied to 25%, 50% and 100% completion status. Payrolls and invoices are also monitored for adherence to programmatic requirements. *See monitoring in appendix attachment*

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 County publishes PUBLIC NOTICES for each milestone report during the program year, including this CAPER, THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND CONSOLIDATED PLANS.

The public notice for the availability of this CAPER was published in the Herald News and the County Land Use website. Citizens have the required 15 days to comment prior to the submission of the report to HUD. The County also made the report available to view in person at the Will County Land Use Department in Joliet, Illinois. The CAPER report is also shared with the CDBG/HOME Advisory Board.

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 County did not change its program objectives but continued to address COVID related needs in PY2021. Many of the CDBG projects including public infrastructure and rehab that were stalled due to COVID related safety protocols and social distancing are picking up but slowing now due to supply chain issues and employee deficits. Other needs including the need for food and emergency housing options continues to be a need. These services are more public service-related projects and the highest hit areas were those areas with high minority concentrations and high poverty.

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.

See the monitoring list in the appendix.

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

The County funds single family new construction, rental new construction, group home rehab, tenant based rental assistance and downpayment assistance program with HOME funds. all recipients are required to submit and adhere to an affirmative marketing plan with their program. For example, income disparities for women and minorities exists as do disparities in homeownership. Knowing this population is underserved, we hosted workshop for lenders and realtors to explain the downpayment assistance program. While the program is open to all, to date, it has served majority female and minority households.

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

\$67,174.47 was received in program income and was used for general administrative services.

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 Division participates in the Community Builders Network and advocates for more diverse housing options to help meet the needs of residents. Staff is working with the zoning staff to identify and address potential barriers to affordable housing development in the zoning code including definitions, restrictions on accessory dwelling units, and setbacks. The Division was recently expanded to include planning staff so we will include a housing component into the upcoming update to the County Land Resource Management Plan. Staff worked with the building department to get MBE/WBE/Sec 3 status included on the 2021 contractor registration forms to increase opportunities. Of the 1672

registered contractors, 15 identified and MBE, 7 as WBE, 1 and Sec 3, and 7 and none but interested. Staff is reaching out to all.

The City of Lockport was a recipient of CMAP Technical assistance grant and staff was on the expert panel to provide information on affordable housing development and community development opportunities. The County also actively engages with social service agencies that have clients with specific housing needs including recovery homes, housing for veterans and housing options for the homeless and people with disabilities.

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	3	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	847				
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	91				
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0				

Table 8 – Total Labor Hours

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

Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					
Other.	1				

Table 9 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

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 WILL COUNTY
Organizational DUNS Number 102539843
UEI
EIN/TIN Number 366006672
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 Martha
Middle Name M
Last Name Sojka
Suffix
Title Director, Community Development Division

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1 58 E. Clinton Street
Street Address 2 Suite 100
City Joliet
State IL
ZIP Code -
Phone Number 8157743364
Extension
Fax Number 8157747895

Email Address

msojka@willcountyillinois.com

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix

First Name

Last Name

Suffix

Title

Phone Number

Extension

Email Address

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date

10/01/2021

Program Year End Date

09/30/2022

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name

City

State

Zip Code

DUNS Number

UEI

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	0
Total	0

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	26
Children	6
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	
Total	32

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	315
Children	61
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	
Total	376

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	341
Children	67
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	408

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	271
Female	134
Transgender	3
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	408

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	67
18-24	26
25 and over	315
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	408

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	6		0	6
Victims of Domestic Violence	62		7	55
Elderly	26		0	26
HIV/AIDS	2		0	2
Chronically Homeless	55		9	46

Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	121		13	
Chronic Substance Abuse	56		2	
Other Disability	51		9	
Total (unduplicated if possible)	228		24	

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

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

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	56,441	64,762	
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention			

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			80,471
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	49,898	46,100	
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing			

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Essential Services			34,400
Operations			
Renovation			
Major Rehab			
Conversion			
Subtotal			

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Street Outreach			
HMIS		26,693	0
Administration	3,648	4,375	4,996

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2018	2019	2020
	109,598	141,930	117,268

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2018	2019	2020
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	113,640	waived	waived
Other Federal Funds			
State Government			
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
Total Match Amount			

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2018	2019	2020
	214,238		

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

PY2021 CAPER Attachments