



CITY OF AURORA, ILLINOIS

RESOLUTION NO. R14-315
DATE OF PASSAGE December 9, 2014

A Resolution Authorizing Approval of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for Federal Funding and the 2015 Annual Action Plan Funding Recommendations - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Act Programs (HOME).

WHEREAS, the City of Aurora has a population of more than 25,000 persons and is, therefore, a home rule unit under subsection (a) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution of 1970; and

WHEREAS, subject to said Section, a home rule unit may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs for the protection of the public health, safety, morals, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the City of Aurora has made preservation of older neighborhoods, production of decent housing, and the support of human service programs, a priority;

WHEREAS, the City of Aurora has initiated numerous community development activities through participation in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's CDBG and HOME programs, and

WHEREAS, the City of Aurora's Block Grant Working Committee recommended adoption of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for Federal Funding of the CDBG and HOME Programs and 2015 Annual Action Plan at its October 22nd and October 31st special meetings; and)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Aurora, Illinois, finds as facts all of the preamble recitals of this Resolution and hereby that the Block Grant Working Committee's funding allocations by adopted for the 2015 CDBG and HOME program year, that authorization be given for submission of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for Federal Funding and the 2015 Annual Action Plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), that the Mayor be authorized to sign execute any contracts or other overall program documents with HUD that authorizes the use of federal funds, and that the Neighborhood Redevelopment

RESOLUTION NO. RI4-315
DATE OF PASSAGE December 9, 2014

Manager be authorized to execute any CDBG subrecipient agreements/amendments for the 2015 program year.

PASSED AND APPROVED on December 9, 2014

AYES 12 NAYS 0 NOT VOTING 0 ABSENT 0

Kristina Bohman
Alderman Bohman, Ward 1

[Signature]
Alderman Mesiacos, Ward 3

[Signature]
Alderman Peters, Ward 5

[Signature]
Alderman Hart-Burns, Ward 7

[Signature]
Alderman Bugg, Ward 9

[Signature]
Alderman Irvin, At Large

[Signature]
Alderman Garza, Ward 2

[Signature]
Alderman Donnell, Ward 4

[Signature]
Alderman Saville, Ward 6

[Signature]
Alderman Mervine, Ward 8

[Signature]
Alderman Johnson, Ward 10

[Signature]
Alderman O'Connor, At Large

ATTEST: [Signature]
City Clerk

[Signature]
Mayor

A. List of 2015 Recommendations for CDBG Funding; B. 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for Federal Funding and 2015 Annual Action Plan.

14-00936

RECOMMENDATION

TO: THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

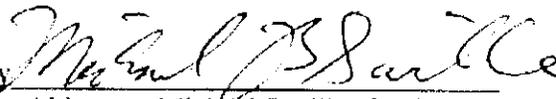
FROM: THE PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Planning & Development Committee at Their Meeting on Thursday, November 13, 2014

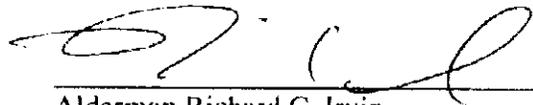
Recommended **APPROVAL** A Resolution Authorizing Approval of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for Federal Funding and the 2015 Annual Action Plan Funding Recommendations - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Act Programs (HOME).

VOTE 3-0

Submitted By



Alderman Michael Saville, Chairman



Alderman Richard C. Irvin



Alderman William "Bill" Donnell

Alderman Scheketa Hart-Burns, Alternate

Dated This 13th Day of November 2014



AURORA

City of Lights



Mayor Thomas J. Weisner

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The following Consolidated Plan (Plan) outlines the current and future housing needs for the City of Aurora, IL, including physical, economic, demographic, and social conditions throughout the city. The Plan is specifically required for receipt of Federal Community Development Block funds (CDBG) and HOME funds and follows the format intended for review by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Consolidated Plan is effective from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2019 and promotes decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing, as well as neighborhood stability. Oversight of the Con Plan lies within the city's Neighborhood Redevelopment Division (NRD).

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

Based on the data included in the HUD tables and available to the City of Aurora, as well as the preferences and observations expressed during the community-wide and stakeholder surveys, the focus groups and the special information interviews, the City has identified these higher priority housing needs for the upcoming 20-15-2019 period:

- Existing housing in need of repairs or renovations in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards, and owned and occupied by income-eligible households whose housing costs exceed 30% of income.
- Households between 40% and 80% of median income who are trying to purchase their own homes and contribute to the stabilization of neighborhoods within the city.
- Income-eligible renter households with housing cost burdens greater than 30% of their income, living in housing in need of repairs or renovation in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards.
- Very low-income households at risk of becoming homeless or households who are currently homeless and very mobile within Aurora, and who are proportionately larger users of human services, health care, or emergency services.

Based on the City's evaluation of the needs within the community and on the preferences and observations expressed during the community-wide and stakeholder surveys, the focus groups and the

special information interviews, the City has identified these higher priority non-housing needs for the upcoming 20-15-2019 period:

- Increase youth services, especially those proposals/projects which complement overall City goals of violence prevention and youth education.
- Provide supportive services for elderly/disabled persons.
- Provide employment training to unemployed persons
- Mitigate or prevent homelessness.
- Increase/improve the quality of facilities (including public service facilities).
- Help smaller businesses create or retain full time jobs at a living wage.
- Improve rate of survival of micro-enterprise businesses.
- Provide micro-business expansion within locally selected neighborhoods, including the NRSA.
- Initiate improvement efforts in locally selected geographical areas that complement City Neighborhood Plans.

The City will continue to work within the HUD-approved Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) encompassing the City's near-east side and its downtown, covering portions of census tracts 8533.02; 8534.03; 8534.04;8536.03; 8536.04; 8537.01; 8537.02; 8541.02. The NRSA has concentrations of low-income residents, substandard housing and overcrowded housing. The NRSA was first approved by HUD in 1999 and amended and approved in 2011. The City intends to continue to use the amended 2011 Strategy through the 5 years of the Consolidated Plan period. We will re-evaluate the conditions and strategies for the NRSA on a yearly basis and submit an amended Strategy when the conditions warrant a change in strategies or amended service areas.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The Stakeholder Focus Groups held to meet the Consultation requirements for the development of the Consolidated Plan resulted in the following list of Strengths and Accomplishments of community development programs administered by the City over the past 5 Years:

- Focused on infrastructure (bridge, sewer)/ street repairs, historic preservation, tree replacements
- Money was well spent for homeless/ domestic violence programs
- Money for special needs
- Good programs for housing repairs/ energy efficient
- Rebuilding: River Edge, new library, Paramount Building

- Support for projects that provide access to healthcare to underserved populations

Goals and Objectives for 2010-2014 (Accomplishments for Years 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 (Year 2014 submitted in March 2015))

- H1: Repair/rehab existing housing units occupied by LMI owners (215 Units)
- H2: Assisted 1st time homebuyers into ownership (23 Units)
- H3: Promote adaptation of multi-units into lower density and ownership units in target areas (0 Units)
- H4: Assist rental owners improve LMI rental units for special needs/homeless persons (135 Units)
- CD-1: Increase child care/youth services (children served)
- CD-2: Provide support services to elderly/disabled households (869 HH)
- CD-3: Provide employment services to unemployed persons (2359 P)
- CD-4: Reduce homelessness; persons provided prevention and supportive services
- CD-5: Improve child care facilities benefitting LMI families (2 Facilities)
- CD-6: Create/retain permanent FTE jobs at living wages (372 Jobs)
- CD-7: Improve rate of survival for micro-enterprises (5 Businesses)
- CD-8: Promote expansion/start-up of businesses within NRSA (0)
- CD-9: Improve appearances of selected NRSA neighborhoods (34 Street Projects, Ash Tree replacement)
- CD-10: Improve planning and administrative capacity
- CD-11: Improve CHDO capacity to qualify, initiate housing projects

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, Community Planning and Development Advisors, LLC (consultants) conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. The Focus Group participants provided input on the strengths and weaknesses of the community development programs in Aurora over the past five years (2010-2014) and what the community development needs will be in Aurora over the next five years (2015-2019). They were asked what programs, policies or efforts by the City would most help their organization to be more effective and what criteria or measures of success would they use to judge the success of Aurora's overall community development programs five years from now in 2019.

A Consolidated Plan Community Needs Survey was conducted during the months of July and August 2014 and was accessible to residents through the City's website. The Mayor of Aurora and the City

Council invited residents of the City of Aurora to participate in the online Community-Wide Needs Survey in a press release issued by the Mayor. The press release was submitted to the Aurora Beacon News. The results of the needs survey were to help the City determine the use of public funds, including their yearly allocations of Community Development Block Grant funds and HOME funds.

Two hundred and seventy-six (276) residents of the City of Aurora accessed the survey. A large majority of the respondents were homeowners (91%) with 30% living in the city for more than 10 years and 38% more than 20 years.

The survey asked community residents to rate the importance of spending public dollars on various activities relating to housing, economic development, public improvements, revitalization efforts, homeless programs and public services. The activities listed in the survey were selected for inclusion based on a review of funding decisions made by the City in allocating Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds over the last 5 years.

In addition, a Stakeholder Survey was sent to a group of key community development stakeholders for their input into the effectiveness of previously funded housing, public infrastructure/improvement, public services and economic development activities over the past five years, the needs of low- and moderate-income community residents over the next 5 years and the priority for funding activities with CDBG/HOME to meet those needs over the next five years.

A complete summary of the responses from Focus Groups participants and Survey respondents are provided as an attachment to this Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

A summary of comments received through surveys, focus groups and public hearings is provided as an attachment to this Plan.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments were accepted.

7. Summary

These funds will be used to meet goals and objectives established and approved by the City of Aurora. The Plan's goals and objectives were developed in consultation with citizens, nonprofit organizations, developers, businesses, funding partners, schools and other governmental bodies. Their overarching purpose is to support the development of viable communities with decent housing, suitable living environments and economic opportunities for the City's low to moderate income households.

The City will pursue these goals and objectives by working with the nonprofit community, housing developers, neighborhood groups, associated businesses, stakeholders, labor union representatives, other local government entities, residents and partners. The Neighborhood Redevelopment Division will also work closely with several other City agencies to jointly plan, implement and evaluate the Plan's core activities.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	AURORA	
CDBG Administrator	AURORA	Neighborhood Redevelopment Division
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator	AURORA	Neighborhood Redevelopment Division
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Aurora Neighborhood Redevelopment Division, as the entitlement grantee for the CDBG program and a participating jurisdiction for the HOME program, is the lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Plans. The City of Aurora will also act as one of the agencies that will administer programs and activities under the Plan. The list below identifies the organizations and entities that work in conjunction with the City of Aurora to address objectives outlined in the Consolidated Plan.

Community Partners:

- Association for Individual Development
- Aurora Area Interfaith Food Pantry
- Breaking Free, Inc.
- CASA Kane County
- City of Elgin
- City-Wide Tax Assistance Program
- Community Housing Advocacy & Development
- Consumer Credit Counseling Service/Family Counseling Service
- Day One Network
- Family Focus Aurora
- Fox Valley Habitat for Humanity

- Fox Valley United Way (Aurora Homelessness Initiative, SPARK)
- Hope for Tomorrow, Inc.
- Jennings Terrace, Inc.
- Joseph Corporation
- Kane County Continuum of Care
- Kane County Health Department
- Kane County Office of Community Reinvestment
- Marie Wilkinson Child Development Center
- Mutual Ground
- Northern Illinois Food Bank
- Prairie State Legal Services
- Private lenders
- Public Action to Deliver Shelter dba Hesed House
- Quad County Urban League
- Rachel's Place, A Program of FVOAS
- Rebuilding Together Aurora
- Senior Services Associates, Inc.
- Sunnymere of Aurora, Inc.
- VNA Healthcare
- Waubensee Community College
- YWCA Patterson and McDaniel Family Center

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Jeff McLaughlin, Manager

Neighborhood Redevelopment Division

City of Aurora, Illinois

630-256-3320

<http://www.aurora-il.org/nrd/index.php>

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

The City of Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. The Focus Group participants provided input on the strengths and weaknesses of the community development programs in Aurora over the past five years (2010-2014) and what the community development needs will be in Aurora over the next five years (2015-2019). They were asked what programs, policies or efforts by the City would most help their organization to be more effective and what criteria or measures of success would they use to judge the success of Aurora's overall community development programs five years from now in 2019.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The City makes an effort to communicate and carry on a dialogue with service providers and the community-at-large about the Consolidated Plan goals, objectives, and activities to support the current Plan. The City has implemented a periodic Neighborhood Redevelopment newsletter which is emailed to public and private housing, health, and social service agencies and posted on the City's website. In addition, staff from the Mayor's office participates in a variety of non-profit roundtables and coordinating meetings to identify needs for service and investment within the community.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The City of Aurora is an active participant in the Kane County Continuum of Care (CoC) system and is one of three local governments that provide non-federal funding on an annual basis to administratively support the maintain CoC funding. Historically, the City has always been a strong supporter of homeless services, having located Hesed House in a former municipal building and also having financially supported conversion of building into its current full service homeless facility. As an active part of the CoC, the City has been an active force in promoting better outreach, case management, and planning as part of a plan to address homeless issues in the City. Hesed House has become the second largest homeless shelter in the State of Illinois, and has established a "comprehensive resource center" to help transition individuals out of homelessness. The City has actively sought to expand this resource facility

and other homeless services over the last three years through the completion of large infrastructure projects funded via the CDBG program and local funds.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

The City of Aurora is an active participant in the Kane County Continuum of Care (CoC) system and is one of three local governments that provide non-federal funding on an annual basis to administratively support the maintain CoC funding. The Continuum of Care was contacted for input on the documentation necessary for the completion of this Plan.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Aurora/Aldermen
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Aurora/Office of the Mayor
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local

	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.</p>
3	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>City of Aurora Neighborhood Redevelopment Division</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Other government - Local</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

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4	Agency/Group/Organization	Aurora Police Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
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5	Agency/Group/Organization	Aurora Human Relations Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
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6	Agency/Group/Organization	Aurora Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

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7	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Indian Prairie School District 204</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Services-Education Other government - Local</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy</p>
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8	Agency/Group/Organization	West Aurora School District 129
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
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9	Agency/Group/Organization	East Aurora School District 131
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

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10	Agency/Group/Organization	School District 308
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
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11	Agency/Group/Organization	Batavia Public School District 101
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
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12	Agency/Group/Organization	Waubonsee Community College
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

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13	Agency/Group/Organization	Aurora University
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
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14	Agency/Group/Organization	FAMILY FOCUS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
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15	Agency/Group/Organization	Joseph Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Public Action to Deliver Shelter, Inc. DBA Hesed House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Fox Valley Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Quad County Urban League
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Rebuilding Together Aurora
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	Emmanuel House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Taking Back Our Community
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Revitalization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Fox Valley United Way
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Association for Individual Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN OF UNITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Public Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	Communities in Schools
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
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26	Agency/Group/Organization	PRAIRIE STATE LEGAL SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Legal Assistance

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
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27	Agency/Group/Organization	VNA Health Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	SPARK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Public Service
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
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29	Agency/Group/Organization	CITIZENS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENTS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Revitalization

<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy</p>
<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Aurora invited more than 100 stakeholders and practitioners to participate in the consultation process for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. On July 30, 2014 and July 31, 2014, CPDA conducted two focus groups for stakeholders and practitioners in Aurora to provide an opportunity for advice and input to the City for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In addition, stakeholders were invited to respond to a questionnaire or participate in a phone interview to get their thoughts and opinions on the development of goals and objectives for the Con Plan.</p>

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

All agency types relevant to the Consolidated Plan were contacted for input into the process and development of the Plan.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care		

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The City has fostered relationships/partnerships with other local CDBG jurisdictions including DuPage County, Kane County and the City of Elgin. The City of Aurora is also an active member of the Kane County Continuum of Care, the Kane County Healthy Places Coalition, and SPARK. SPARK (Strong, Prepared and Ready for Kindergarten) is an Aurora Early Childhood Collaborative Initiative seeking to improve the chances of success for Aurora children by strengthening their school readiness skills – early literacy, math and vocabulary skills; social skills; and self-control. It is funded by a grant from the Dunham Fund in the amount of \$250,000, intended to match funds contributed by the City of Aurora, Fox Valley United Way and the four school districts that educate most Aurora children (SD 129, 131, 204 and 308). Funds have also been pledged through Building Blocks, a project of Illinois Action for Children.

Community Partners:

Association for Individual Development

Aurora Area Interfaith Food Pantry

Breaking Free, Inc

CASA Kane County

City of Elgin

City-Wide Tax Assistance Program

Community Housing Advocacy & Development

Consumer Credit Counseling Service/Family Counseling Service

DayOne Network

Family Focus Aurora

Fox Valley Habitat for Humanity

Fox Valley United Way (Aurora Homelessness Initiative, SPARK)

Hope for Tomorrow, Inc.

Jennings Terrace, Inc.

Joseph Corporation

Kane County Continuum of Care

Kane County Health Department
Kane County Office of Community Reinvestment
Marie Wilkinson Child Development Center
Mutual Ground
Northern Illinois Food Bank
Prairie State Legal Services
Private lenders
Public Action to Deliver Shelter dba Hesed House
Quad County Urban League
Rachel's Place, A Program of FVOAS
Rebuilding Together Aurora
Senior Services Associates, Inc.
Sunnymere of Aurora, Inc
VNA Healthcare
Waubonsee Community College
YWCA Patterson and McDaniel Family Center

Narrative (optional):

Aurora's Mayor and City Council invited stakeholders who represented a variety of groups involved in the City's community development program: elected officials, agency staff, and administrators, and community representatives, to participate in a focus group to discuss topics regarding the City's next five year plan.

Facilitators used a nominal group technique developed by Andre Delbecq to help the groups generate a series of responses to a topic question, clarify and consolidate the ideas, and then rank them. This was repeated for each of five topic questions to provide City staff and the consultants with enriched observations about the strengths, weaknesses, needs, effective measures and success criteria for the community development program. These observations will be used by the consultants and the City's policy committees as they shape the City's next Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

Summary Results of Focus Groups:

Q1. Strengths of Aurora community development programs, process, policies over the last 5 years:

Infrastructure, bridges, sewers, streets, trees; vacant properties, parks and recreation improvements, Green Initiative, rebuilding (River Edge, library, Paramount); Good housing repairs, energy efficient; money spent on homeless and domestic violence programs, money spent for special needs programs, support for healthcare access; Collaborative efforts (AHA), pulling stakeholders together for this process.

Q2. Shortcomings of Aurora community development programs, process, policies over the last 5 years:

Lack of vibrant downtown, viability of downtown, ineffective transportation, lack of expenditures on job creation activities; administrative red tape of programs, too much money spent on streets and not enough for non-profits, not using money to fullest potential; costs of using parks to area groups; transportation and parking

Q3. Aurora's greatest needs over the next 5 years:

Job creation, vision, transportation, need for more funding to provide access to human services, downtown development, rental assistance, better quality housing for LMI persons and those with special needs

Q4. Criteria for evaluating success in 5 years (2019):

A vibrant downtown, decreased homelessness, better education test scores, higher public perception of Aurora

Q5. Programs that would help you or your organization's effectiveness:

Form a non-profit advisory board, get social services together more often, job training, financial literacy and counseling, on-site dissemination of information, do more to involve diverse populations, remove language barriers

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The Consolidated Plan Community Needs Survey was conducted during the months of July and August 2014 and was accessible to residents through the City's website. The Mayor of Aurora and the City Council invited residents of the City of Aurora to participate in the online Community-Wide Needs Survey in a press release issued by the Mayor. The press release was submitted to the Aurora Beacon News. The results of the needs survey were to help the City determine the use of public funds, including their yearly allocations of Community Development Block Grant funds and HOME funds.

Two hundred and seventy-six (276) residents of the City of Aurora accessed the survey. A large majority of the respondents were homeowners (91%) with 30% living in the city for more than 10 years and 38% more than 20 years.

The survey asked community residents to rate the importance of spending public dollars on various activities relating to housing, economic development, public improvements, revitalization efforts, homeless programs and public services. The activities listed in the survey were selected for inclusion based on a review of funding decisions made by the City in allocating Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds over the last 5 years.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
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1	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>A public notice was posted in the city's newspaper of general circulation, the Beacon News, establishing a 30-day public comment period between November 3, 2014 and December 9, 2014. The notice was also posted on the city's website, at all three City of Aurora library branches and at the Neighborhood Redvelopment Division (NRD) office. The newspaper ad also referenced the availability of the Draft Consolidated Plan at the libraries and NRD office. Additionally, a public announcement was also posted to announce a</p>	No comments were received.	A summary is not available as comments were not received.	
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
			November 17, 2014 public hearing for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan.			
2	Internet Outreach	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community	287 Responses	See attachment for report of survey responses.	All comments were accepted.	
3	Internet Outreach	Stakeholders/Practitioners	17 Responses	See attachment for report on stakeholder survey response.	All comments were accepted.	
4	Focus Groups	Stakeholders/Practitioners	14 Participants	See attachment for report on Focus Group results.	All comments were accepted.	
5	Focus Groups	Key Stakeholders	4 interviews	See attachment for report on interview responses.	All comments were accepted	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing was held by the Block Working Grant Committee on November 17, 2014.	Two agencies, Hesus House and Family Focus were represented at the public hearing (three individuals total). Both agencies expressed appreciation for past CDBG funds as well as the 2015 recommended allocation. Both agencies also expressed the need for continued financial support.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
7	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The City of Aurora Council conducted a public meeting on December 9, 2014 to approve the proposed 2015 - 2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan.	City staff provided a summary of the Consolidated Plan process and provided an overview of the Plan's Goals and Objectives. The City Council voted unanimously to approve the 2015 - 2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan.	No public comments were made.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Based on the data included in the HUD tables and available to the City of Aurora, as well as the preferences and observations expressed during the community-wide and stakeholder surveys, the focus groups and the special information interviews, the City has identified these higher priority housing needs for the upcoming 2015-2019 period:

- Existing housing in need of repairs or renovations in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards, and owned and occupied by income-eligible households whose housing costs exceed 30% of income.
- Households between 40% and 80% of median income who are trying to purchase their own homes and contribute to the stabilization of neighborhoods within the city.
- Income-eligible renter households with housing cost burdens greater than 30% of their income, living in housing in need of repairs or renovation in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards.
- Very low-income households at risk of becoming homeless or households who are currently homeless and very mobile within Aurora, and who are proportionately larger users of human services, health care, or emergency services.

Based on the City's evaluation of the needs within the community and on the preferences and observations expressed during the community-wide and stakeholder surveys, the focus groups and the special information interviews, the City has identified these higher priority non-housing needs for the upcoming 20-15-2019 period:

- Increase youth services, especially those proposals/projects which complement overall City goals of violence prevention and youth education.
- Provide supportive services for elderly/disabled persons.
- Provide employment training to unemployed persons
- Mitigate or prevent homelessness.
- Increase/improve the quality of facilities (including public service facilities).
- Help smaller businesses create or retain full time jobs at a living wage.
- Improve rate of survival of micro-enterprise businesses.
- Provide micro-business expansion within locally selected neighborhoods, including the NRSA.
- Initiate improvement efforts in locally selected geographical areas that complement City Neighborhood Plans.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Based on the data included in the HUD tables and available to the City of Aurora, as well as the preferences and observations expressed during the community-wide and stakeholder surveys, the focus groups and the special information interviews, the City has identified these higher priority housing needs for the upcoming 2015-2019 period:

1. Existing housing in need of repairs or renovations in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards, and owned and occupied by income-eligible households whose housing costs exceed 30% of income.
2. Households between 40% and 80% of median income who are trying to purchase their own homes and contribute to the stabilization of neighborhoods within the city.
3. Income-eligible renter households with housing cost burdens greater than 30% of their income, living in housing in need of repairs or renovation in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards.
4. Very low-income households at risk of becoming homeless or households who are currently homeless and very mobile within Aurora, and who are proportionately larger users of human services, health care, or emergency services.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Population	142,990	190,437	33%
Households	46,649	62,404	34%
Median Income	\$54,861.00	\$60,689.00	11%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	6,415	6,640	11,360	6,975	31,025
Small Family Households *	2,310	2,795	5,225	3,290	17,995
Large Family Households *	1,290	1,055	2,090	950	4,375
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	624	894	1,580	625	3,180
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	970	803	964	425	1,015
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	2,440	2,129	3,355	1,723	6,610

* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	110	4	0	0	114	0	0	10	60	70
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	110	120	65	0	295	15	0	15	50	80
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	330	165	240	80	815	145	210	400	40	795
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,430	1,330	335	0	4,095	1,379	1,785	1,829	635	5,628

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	430	1,355	1,535	424	3,744	165	885	2,815	2,365	6,230
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	475	0	0	0	475	175	0	0	0	175

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,980	1,625	640	80	5,325	1,539	2,000	2,254	780	6,573
Having none of four housing problems	920	1,785	3,225	1,835	7,765	325	1,229	5,230	4,275	11,059
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	475	0	0	0	475	175	0	0	0	175

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

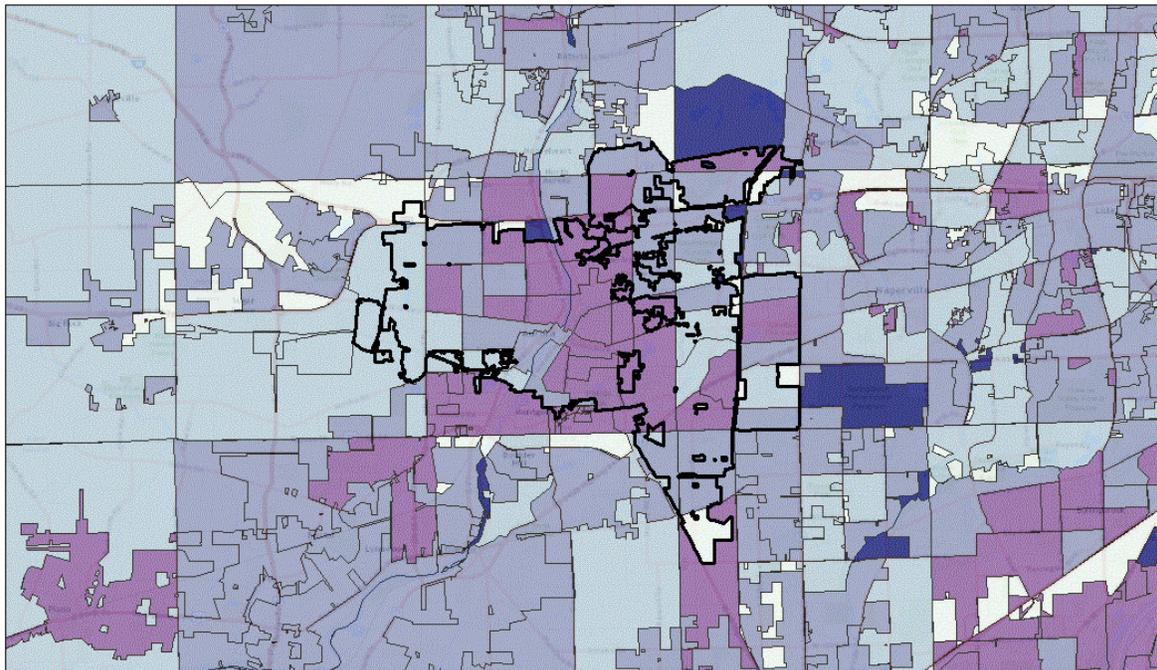
3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,250	1,305	1,010	3,565	470	1,215	2,410	4,095
Large Related	720	364	150	1,234	455	655	1,155	2,265
Elderly	650	450	145	1,245	549	657	558	1,764
Other	785	840	634	2,259	235	340	804	1,379
Total need by income	3,405	2,959	1,939	8,303	1,709	2,867	4,927	9,503

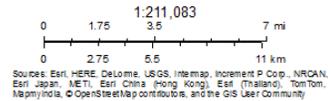
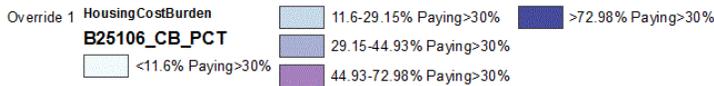
Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

Aurora Housing Cost Burden -



March 20, 2015



Aurora Housing Cost Burden -

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,110	640	140	1,890	470	910	965	2,345
Large Related	635	129	15	779	395	465	420	1,280
Elderly	540	235	60	835	444	307	204	955
Other	675	395	120	1,190	215	250	290	755
Total need by income	2,960	1,399	335	4,694	1,524	1,932	1,879	5,335

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	420	240	295	50	1,005	160	200	215	75	650
Multiple, unrelated family households	15	45	10	25	95	0	10	200	15	225
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	435	285	305	75	1,100	160	210	415	90	875

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	1,765	1,270	1,360	4,395	570	880	2,000	3,450

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to the US 2010 Census, 12,524 persons, or 20% of Aurora’s households, are single person households. Of these, 6,833 persons are female, and 2,391 of these are single female-headed households. These single-person households are thought to form the bulk of the 5,628 households identified in the HUD tables as owner households with less than 100% of area median income, and at least one housing problem.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Based on estimates with local officials and COC personnel, the city of Aurora includes about ____ families in need of housing assistance that have experienced some form of domestic violence,

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing cost burdens exceeding 30% of income is the most common form of housing problem identified in the HUD and census data. Deteriorating conditions of older housing and the effect of foreclosed, abandoned properties in certain neighborhoods are among the higher need issues identified in the survey and focus groups.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

4,095 renter households with incomes under 80% of the median income, and 4,993 owner households with incomes under 80% of the median income are faced with housing cost burdens of 50% or more of their income.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

The COC estimates that up to 150 persons in households with children become homeless each year. 245 persons in families used emergency shelters during the latest reporting period per the Annual Homeless Assessment Report provided by the COC. On average, there are 49 persons homeless per night with a range of a high during the 2013 PITI of 72 on 1-23-2013 and a low of 9 during the PITI on 10-23-2014.

The families overwhelmingly were populated by females with 72 as opposed to 19 males. The children were more evenly divided with 88 female and 66 male. There were 73 people in two person households, 60 people in three person HHs, 44 people in four person HHs, and 68 people in five person or more HHs. There were 4 persons reported in families of veterans.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Local officials and homeless workers have identified the following events as those that increase the chances that a household will become homeless within six months: a) a sudden loss of income through employment termination or family separation; b) eviction; c) discharge from a health care or correctional facility without adequate provision for housing or income support; d) tension among housemates.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Housing costs in Aurora, while generally more affordable than many other cities in the region, are still burdensome of many lower income households within the city. Unable to maintain their houses or find decent housing, at affordable prices or rents, these households tend to live in housing in older neighborhoods, thus reinforcing concentrations of lower income households, or of substandard housing or overcrowding.

Discussion

The City of Aurora will be refining its housing strategies and programs to help ameliorate these problems as it facilitates the development of a healthy, affordable, and diverse housing stock throughout the city.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

The City of Aurora includes 62,563 households according to the most recent American Community Survey, 67,270 housing units.

The 2010 census reported that Aurora comprised a population that is 60% white, 11% Black/African-American, 7% Asian, 1% Native American or Alaska Native, with the remaining reporting other races or two or more races.

The 2010 Census also reported that almost 84,922 people, or 41.3% of Aurora’s population, self-described themselves as Latino or Hispanic.

Depending upon the income range, it appears that various groups are disproportionately affected by different housing problems, as reported in the HUD tables.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,810	810	584
White	1,585	220	230
Black / African American	1,244	325	165
Asian	170	15	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,760	250	109

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,090	929	0
White	1,695	454	0
Black / African American	749	125	0
Asian	133	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,465	340	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,875	4,205	0
White	2,814	1,880	0
Black / African American	699	525	0
Asian	215	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,055	1,645	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,079	3,790	0
White	1,464	1,710	0
Black / African American	400	550	0
Asian	85	99	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,120	1,395	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

In the 0% to 30% of area median income range, more than 25% of those experiencing one of the four major housing problems (incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, overcrowding, or cost burden) are African-American, whereas Whites (37% compared to 60% of the general population) and Latinos (37% compared to 41%) are proportionately less than the general population in this range.

In the 30% to 50% of area median income range, more than 48% of those experiencing one or more of the four housing problems are Hispanic, compared to their 41% portion of the population.

In the 50% to 80% of the area median range, more than 44% of those experiencing one or more of the four housing problems are Hispanic, compared to their 41% portion of the population.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

The pattern of these proportionate needs by race or ethnicity are similar when looking at severe housing problems: lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room, or cost burdens over 50% of income.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,210	1,415	584
White	1,365	440	230
Black / African American	1,099	475	165
Asian	170	15	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,525	490	109

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,160	2,858	0
White	964	1,183	0
Black / African American	559	315	0
Asian	93	45	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,545	1,255	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,384	8,689	0
White	989	3,704	0
Black / African American	175	1,054	0
Asian	145	150	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,045	3,655	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	615	6,255	0
White	269	2,910	0
Black / African American	55	890	0
Asian	10	180	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	284	2,235	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

26% of those with severe housing problems in the 0% to 30% income range were African-American, or more than twice the proportionate ratio in the general population.

18% of those with severe housing problems in the 30% to 50% income range were African-American, or almost 1.5 times the proportionate ratio in the general population.

49% of those with severe housing problems in the 30% to 50% median income range were Hispanic/Latino, or almost 20% more than the proportionate ratio in the general population.

In the 50% to 80% of median income range, the ratio of any one racial or ethnic group was closer to the proportion of that group's share of the general population. It appears that as income increases, the Aurora racial group experiences less of a disproportionate need than the lower income group ranges.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

Based on the definition of disproportionately greater need, the Hispanic population and Black/African American populations are more than 10% higher than the population as a whole and, therefore, have a disproportionately greater need for housing cost burden at all income levels.

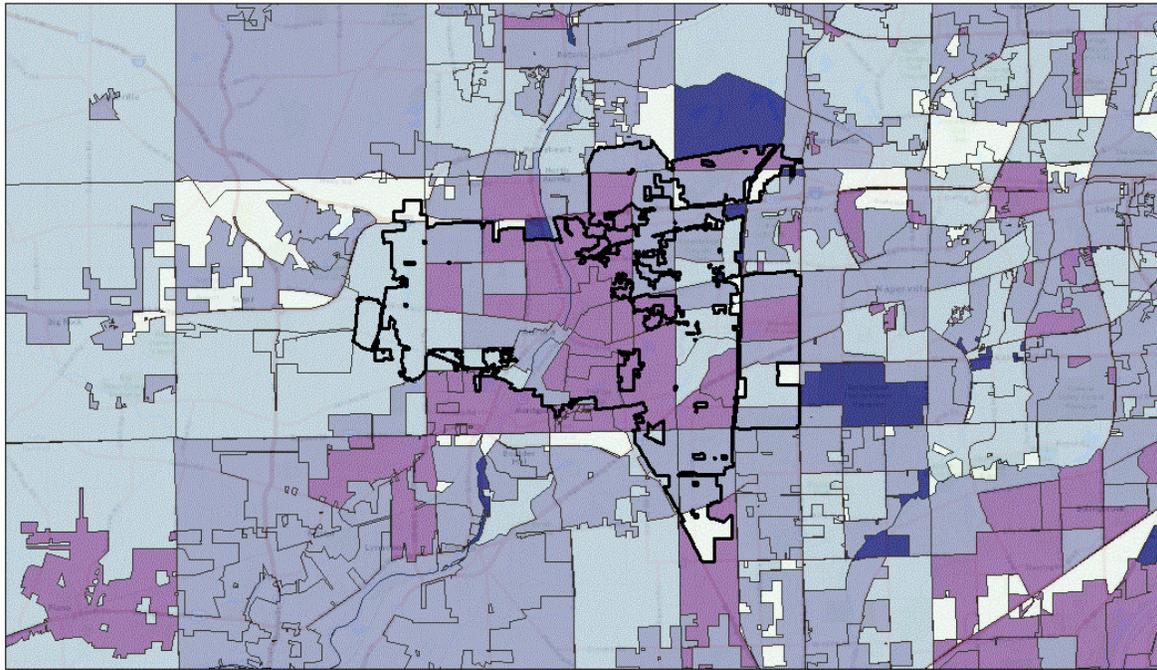
Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	31,889	13,643	9,548	584
White	18,815	6,439	3,584	230
Black / African American	3,240	1,599	1,810	165
Asian	1,910	685	395	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	7,605	4,795	3,675	109

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Aurora Housing Cost Burden 2015 Con Plan -



March 19, 2015

Override 1 **HousingCostBurden**
B25106_CB_PCT
 <11.6% Paying>30%
 11.6-29.15% Paying>30%
 29.15-44.93% Paying>30%
 44.93-72.98% Paying>30%
 >72.98% Paying>30%

1:211,083
 0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
 0 2.75 5.5 11 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P. Corp., NRCAN, Esri, Japan, METI, Esri, China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Aurora Housing Cost Burden 2015 Con Plan -

Discussion:

The City intends to market its housing choice voucher program to targeted population groups as openings occur in the program.

10% of those with severe housing problems in the 0% to 30% income range were African-American.

11% of those with severe housing problems in the 30% to 50% income range were African-American.

18% of those with severe housing problems in the over 50% income range were African-Americans.

23% of those with severe housing problems in the 0% to 30% income range were Hispanic.

35% of those with severe housing problems in the 30% to 50% income range were Hispanic.

38% of those with severe housing problems in the over 50% income range were Hispanic.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

In the 50% to 80% median income range, among those with housing cost burdens, there is a significant disproportionate representation of Black/African-Americans and Hispanic-Latinos.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

Only Black/African-Americans in the less than 59% AMI category displayed a disproportionate need in terms of housing cost burdens by income/race, about 19% compared to the 11% average of Black/African-Americans to the city's population as a whole.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

The Hispanic-Latino population tends to represent a higher portion of households surrounding the downtown area.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Aurora Housing Authority manages Public Housing in the City of Aurora.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
									Average Annual Income
Average length of stay	0	0	6	8	0	8	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	

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60

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	65	109	0	109	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	138	160	0	160	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	491	669	0	669	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	178	182	0	182	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	309	484	0	484	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	69	78	0	78	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	422	591	0	591	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

The Aurora Housing Authority (AHA) has not recently had a large scale opening of its waiting list, as it has no vacancies in our current accessible units. However during the times when the waiting list was open a relatively small percentage (less than 10%) of the applicants required or requested accessibility features. AHA is currently adding 40 fully accessible scattered site units to our voucher program, which will be leased to elderly and disabled clients exclusively.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The most pressing need for residents of both public housing and housing choice voucher programs is the need for supportive services that promote and support educational and employment stability. These are not programs that the AHA has experience in providing, nor is it capable to fund such programs given the inflexibility of their federal funding. Also, due to the limited number of units of affordable housing available, limiting or decreasing the average length of stay in AHA programs would help to promote more turnover and allow the program to assist more families.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

Public Housing staff report that some voucher holders find it difficult to locate suitable and affordable housing within the City. This generally reflects the housing search experience of the general population but is compounded by the limited income to find rental opportunities within the housing market.

In addition the slow-turnover of vouchers and the retention rate among public housing residents, coupled with the recent recession, the slow employment recovery, and the declining Federal resources for housing suggest that earlier applicants for housing assistance will continue to reflect the racial and ethnic characteristics of previous applicant, and the emerging housing needs of recent immigrants to Aurora will slowly become addressed as “graduates” from public housing/housing assistance provides opportunities for new applicants.

Discussion

The Housing Authority manages replacement housing choice vouchers for those households who were living in Jericho Circle at the time of its redevelopment into central offices for the housing authority. After a series of discussions with the City of Aurora and internal discussions among its staff and Board, the APHA has adopted a strategic plan to redevelop the Jericho property into a much larger commercial use, better suited to its longer range plans and the remote nature of the Jericho Circle site.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	95	245	150	150	69
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	46	264	1,648	683	600	15
Chronically Homeless Individuals	21	71	489	204	180	15
Chronically Homeless Families	0	1	1	1	1	69
Veterans	6	28	129	95	95	15
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	1	1	0	1	15

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Continuum of Care Plan

Indicate if the homeless population Has No Rural Homeless
is:

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

Data was provided by the Continuum of Care for these categories.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source
Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

The COC estimates that up to 150 persons in households with children become homeless each year. 245 persons in families used emergency shelters during the latest reporting period per the Annual Homeless Assessment Report provided by the COC. On average, there are 49 persons homeless per night with a range of a high during the 2013 PITI of 72 on 1-23-2013 and a low of 9 during the PITI on 10-23-2014. The families overwhelmingly were populated by females with 72 as opposed to 19 males. The children were more evenly divided with 88 female and 66 male. There were 73 people in two person households, 60 people in three person HHs, 44 people in four person HHs, and 68 people in five person or more HHs. There were 4 persons reported in families of veterans.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

Ethnicity (from HMIS Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) provided by Continuum of Care:

- Non-hispanic/Non-Latino = 1554
- Hispanic/Latino = 339

Race:

- White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino = 894
- White Hispanic/Latino = 318
- Black or African American = 600
- Asian = 19

- American Indian or Native American = 13
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander = 9
- Multiple Races = 40

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Aurora through the Kane County COC has made significant progress over the years in housing homeless individual and families in sheltered settings as evidenced by the sheltered vs unsheltered numbers from the latest PIT counts – Sheltered count in 2014 and unsheltered in 2013. Totals of sheltered persons as of the 2014 PIT were 264 and unsheltered 46. Of those populations, chronically homeless individuals sheltered was 71 and unsheltered 21. There was only one chronically homeless family and no unsheltered chronically homeless family. Vets included 28 sheltered and 6 unsheltered.

Discussion:

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

Based on the results of a citizen's survey and a stakeholder survey, a focus group for and interviews with community stakeholders and practitioners, and a review of housing data, it was determined that the housing supportive services needs listed below are a priority over the next 5 years.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Individuals with Special Needs include children and adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities (ID/DD) as well as those with physical, mental and behavioral health challenges. Other people who may need housing and support services include: the elderly, frail elderly, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and public housing residents.

Such individuals may need assistance in performing activities of daily living in order to remain in their home or apartment. Many will require assistance in terms of affordable housing, accessible transportation, and accessing needed medical and public services.

Some specific needs that our agencies have identified include:

- Lack of affordable daycare.
- No reliable transportation.
- Lack of family support.
- No Affordable housing.
- Lack of education.
- Lack of medical services.
- Lack of mental health care.
- Lack or regular consistent schedules of employment at living wage
- Child Support Issues.
- Inadequate public transportation.
- Ability to pay off past due utilities in order to link up with utility assistance programs.

Additionally, it is difficult for special needs households with children to find affordable housing for the school district the kids are enrolled in and it's extremely difficult to find decent and safe housing at the fair market rent if subsidies are available.

Special needs households who were formerly homeless have specific needs including:

- Budget management.

- Employment.
- Childcare.
- Reliable Transportation.
- Access to adequate medical care.
- Long waiting periods to receive benefits such as SSI/SSDI.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Individuals with Special Needs may require varying degrees of assistance in performing activities of daily living in order to remain in their home or apartment. Many will require assistance in terms of securing affordable, accessible housing, accessible transportation, and accessing employment, needed medical, health care and other public services.

Aurora has a number of organizations which assist individuals to qualify for and access needed services. These are detailed in section MA 35. Individuals requiring specialized supports apply for services at the appropriate organization, which performs a needs assessment. Based on the assessment, individuals are referred for services they need/qualify for, and a service plan is created with them by the provider organization.

The Aurora United Way and INC Mental Health Board are local resources that assist individuals to locate organizations that provide specialized support services for individuals with Special Needs.

Individuals with Developmental Disabilities register for services through the area Pre-screening agent-DayOne network located in Geneva. Individuals qualifying for services are placed on a waiting list (PUNS), which is published and updated monthly on the State of Illinois website. There are currently 492 individuals on the state PUNS waiting list for DD services in Aurora-see attached PUNS report, page 3. Individuals with Mental Health needs access alternatives to psychiatric hospitalization through the Association for Individual Development (AID), which is the area Pre-screening agent for individuals in mental health crises. An estimated 500 individuals in Aurora are in need of supportive housing and support services, according to Pre-screening staff. Future projections for special needs services are predictable based on local Special Education enrollments K through 12. Special education data for school year 2012-2013 (Students with IEPs) as posted on the Illinois State Board of Education website: are as follows: Aurora West=2,004 and Aurora East=3,609, yielding a total of 5,609 special needs individuals who will exit public education services in Aurora over the next decade. The vast majority of these individuals will need specialized services to remain productive members of the Aurora community.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

In Kane County, in the latest completed reporting period, there were 30 HIV cases diagnosed between January 1, and December 31, 2013. For AIDS, there were 14. Persons living with HIV was 252 and

persons living with AIDS were 354. In the six county Chicago MSA (Cook, DuPage, Lake, McHenry, Kane and Will Counties) there were 1306 new cases of HIV diagnosed, 703 cases of AIDS newly diagnosed, 13,960 persons living with HIV and 16,032 people living with AIDS. Statistics from the Illinois Department of Public Health December, 2013, Surveillance Update. According to the Illinois HIV/AIDS Strategy, "Chicago is the fourth metropolitan area bearing the highest AIDS burden in the country. The City of Chicago accounts for two thirds of all HIV cases in Illinois. 85 percent of all prevalent cases in Illinois are in the Chicago Metropolitan Area." Another report, A Place to Call Home, estimated that in the region, 81 percent of HIV/AIDS cases are in Chicago, 13 percent in suburban Cook County and the majority of remaining live in Kane and DuPage Counties. The Illinois Strategy goes on to state that "The twelve hardest-hit counties account for 91 percent of all prevalent cases in Illinois. Of the twelve counties with the highest prevalence, five are part of the Chicago Metropolitan Area (Cook [76 percent], Lake [2.1], DuPage [2 percent], Will [1.9 percent], and Kane [1.7 percent])..." The populations with the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS are African Americans accounting for half of all prevalent cases in the state, Whites with 30 percent of prevalent cases and Hispanics/Latinos with 15 percent.

Discussion:

See information entered for NA-45

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Funding is targeted to activities located within the low-mod income census tracts. The City of Aurora Residential Street Resurfacing program will address multiple local streets to improve living environment in LMI neighborhood. The City will also continue to address the problems associated with the loss of trees by funding the Ash Tree Replacement program. The City will also begin to address alley lighting and street safety issues in its Aurora Neighborhood Planning Initiative (ANPI) areas.

How were these needs determined?

Input from other City agencies as to the public infrastructure and public improvements needed within LMI census tracts of the City. Input from citizens and neighborhood organizations through surveys, public hearings and focus groups.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Funding is targeted to activities located within the low-mod income census tracts. The City of Aurora Residential Street Resurfacing program will address multiple local streets to improve living environment in LMI neighborhood. The City will also continue to address the problems associated with the loss of trees by funding the Ash Tree Replacement program.

How were these needs determined?

Input from other City agencies as to the public infrastructure and public improvements needed within LMI census tracts of the City. Input from citizens and neighborhood organizations through surveys, public hearings and focus groups.

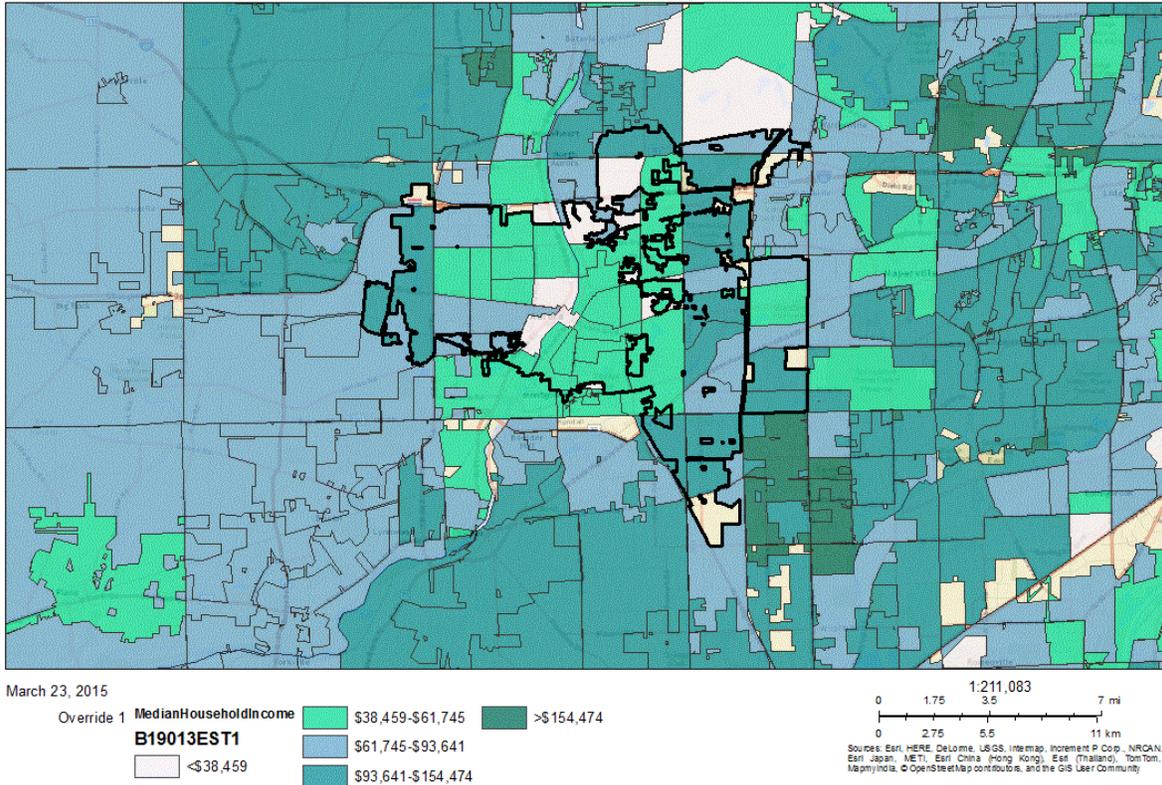
Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

With approximately 40% of Aurora’s population qualifying as low to moderate income, the City must support a wide and diverse array of services, from child and senior care, to homeless prevention, to jobs and job training and economic development.

How were these needs determined?

Consultation with City agencies and service providers on the needs of their clients and based on data available from census and other city, county, state and federal agencies. Input from citizens and neighborhood organizations through surveys, public hearings and focus groups.

Aurora Median Household Income -



Aurora Median Household Income -

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Aurora is the second-fastest growing city in Illinois and is encouraging housing owners, managers, and developers to both improve and expand the supply of housing to maintain its affordable quality as a decent place to live and work. Located within the greater metropolitan Chicago region, Aurora prides itself on the relative good quality of life, its recreational and natural environment, and its more affordable housing compared to the regional norms. The city contains over 67,270 housing units and over 62,650 households. 7% of these housing units are vacant. The homeownership vacancy rate is 3% while the rental vacancy rate is 8.5%. Almost 70% of the occupied housing units are owner-occupied; 30.4% of the units are renter-occupied. The average household size in an occupied owner unit is 3.2 persons, with a renter occupied household size averaging 2.95 persons.

Of the households, over 27,300 (or 43.7%) are family households with children under the age of 18. 9,521 households (15.2% of households) include an individual 65 years or older.

The HUD tables indicate that over 5,300 rental households and over 6,570 owner households with income less than 100% of the median income experience one of more severe housing problems (incomplete kitchen or incomplete plumbing facilities, overcrowding, or housing cost burden). Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income is the significant housing issue to 77% of the renter households with housing issues; housing cost burden greater than 50% of income is also the most significant issue for 86% of the owner households.

In July of 2013, the firm of Novogradac & Company analyzed the Aurora rental housing market for the sake of a scattered site single family housing project funded through Low Income Housing Tax Credits and [MJ1] located in a general area around the City center. Within the target area, the Study found that renters comprise approximately 34% of the housing stock. Generally, units located within the urban core of Aurora are located within easy access to amenities such as shopping, parks, libraries, and medical care. Vacancy rates were variable for 11 downtown rental properties surveyed (2,547 units); ranging from 1.8% to 10.8%, with an overall vacancy rate of 3.5% (affordable and market rate complexes generally had the same vacancy spread). Income ranges for the rental properties surveyed range from \$35,713 to \$72,639. The study found over 7,500 persons that would be eligible to rent LIHTC restricted units. The area was found to be generally lacking in rent restricted housing opportunities. In all, the rent analysis found that the addition of rent restricted affordable housing would be beneficial to the urban core of Aurora as it would offer housing options in an area that was well suited in terms of amenities.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The City believes that its experience and the data suggest that the City continue to place a high priority on maintaining its current housing stock, helping stabilize neighborhoods through encouragement of homeownership and the transformation of blighted or foreclosed properties, and lower income renter households with special needs find suitable housing.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	39,860	60%
1-unit, attached structure	9,186	14%
2-4 units	6,389	10%
5-19 units	7,109	11%
20 or more units	3,857	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	140	0%
Total	66,541	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	109	0%	592	3%
1 bedroom	546	1%	5,040	28%
2 bedrooms	9,234	21%	7,822	43%
3 or more bedrooms	34,473	78%	4,588	25%
Total	44,362	100%	18,042	99%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

In general, following its strategy of building stronger neighborhood and assisting households of different types, Aurora targets its public funds for housing to assist three groups described by income and tenure: a) lower income owner households occupying substandard housing; b) lower income households in the 40% to 80% of median income range seeking to become owners and c) lower income renter households

in the under 50% of median income range seeking either more decent housing or more affordable housing.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

The City monitors the potential loss of affordable housing due to the expiration of housing assistance contracts, as well as additions to the affordable housing stock through such programs as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program. During the next five year period, the City intends to leverage some of its resources to obtain additional investments within Aurora for very low income housing, with some units associated with supportive services for those with special needs.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

The City monitors the potential loss of affordable housing due to the expiration of housing assistance contracts, as well as additions to the affordable housing stock through such programs as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program. During the next five year period, the City intends to leverage some of its resources to obtain additional investments within Aurora for very low income housing, with some units associated with supportive services for those with special needs.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

In general, following its strategy of building stronger neighborhood and assisting households of different types, Aurora targets its public funds for housing to assist three groups described by income and tenure: a) lower income owner households occupying substandard housing; b) lower income households in the 40% to 80% of median income range seeking to become owners and c) lower income renter households in the under 50% of median income range seeking either more decent housing or more affordable housing.

Discussion

As stated earlier, the City believes that its experience and the data suggest that the City continue to place a high priority on maintaining its current housing stock, helping stabilize neighborhoods through encouragement of homeownership and the transformation of blighted or foreclosed properties, and lower income renter households with special needs find suitable housing. One such way that the City intends to stabilize its neighborhoods is through a scattered site approach to replace lost units.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Aurora has a broad variety of homes by age, type of structure, price range, and tenure status. Although located on the rapidly urbanizing fringe of metropolitan Chicago and an area marked by unprecedented development, Aurora is also a satellite city in its own right and has housing stock dating from the Mid-19th century. This variety provides families a large range of types and prices from which to choose. Because of this, Aurora is also more affordable than surrounding communities.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Median Home Value	132,400	205,600	55%
Median Contract Rent	609	827	36%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,663	14.8%
\$500-999	10,136	56.2%
\$1,000-1,499	4,032	22.4%
\$1,500-1,999	948	5.3%
\$2,000 or more	263	1.5%
Total	18,042	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

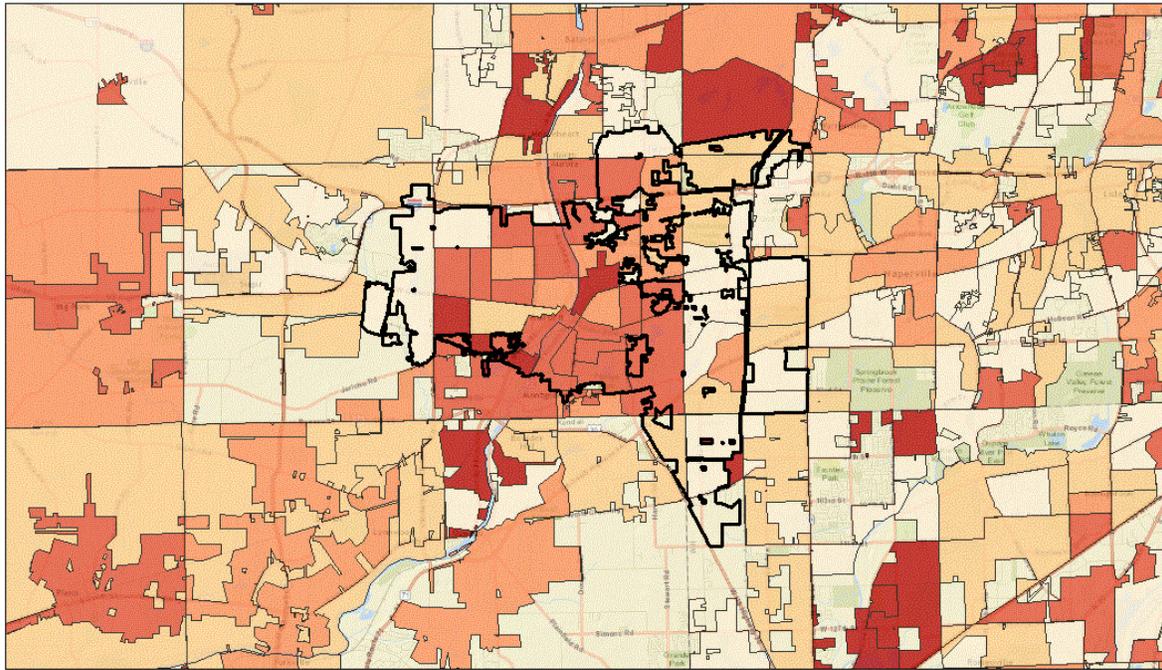
Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,225	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,075	1,264
80% HAMFI	10,820	9,061
100% HAMFI	No Data	15,056
Total	15,120	25,381

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Aurora Rental Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI -



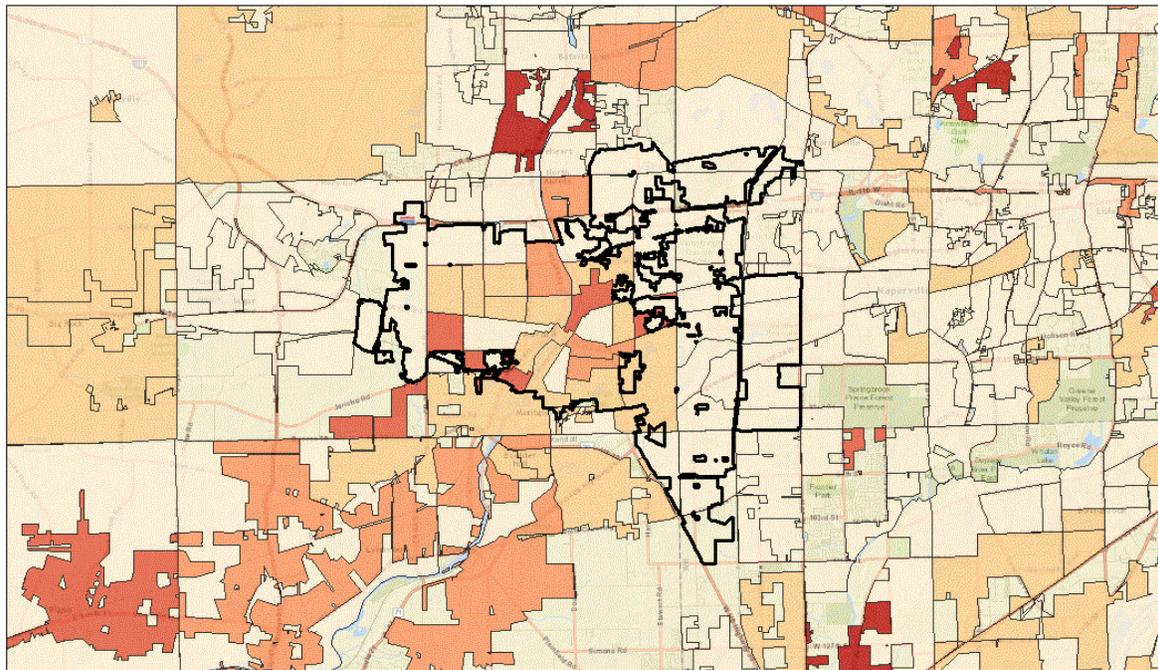
March 19, 2015

Override 1 RenterUnitsTo80PercentHAMFI
AFF_AVAIL_80_R_PCT
 <18.01%
 18.01-43.3%
 43.3-64.2%
 64.2-85.27%
 >85.27%

1:211,083
 0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
 0 2.75 5.5 11 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, iPoint, P. Corp., NRCAN, Esri, Japan, METI, Esri, China (Hong Kong), Esri, Thailand, TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Aurora Rental Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI -

Aurora % Rental Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI -



March 19, 2015

Override 1 RenterUnitsTo50PercentHAMFI
AFF_AVAIL_50_R_PCT
 <10.49%
 10.49-27.93%
 27.93-47.42%
 47.42-76.57%
 >76.57%

1:211,083
 0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
 0 2.75 5.5 11 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P. Corp., NRCAN, Esri, Japan, METI, Esri, China, Hong Kong, Esri, Thailand, TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Aurora % Rental Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI -

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	717	815	966	1,231	1,436
High HOME Rent	766	869	999	1,231	1,371
Low HOME Rent	663	711	853	985	1,100

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Since many lower income renter and owner households currently pay 50% or more of their income for housing costs, the City of Aurora in this Five Year Plan development process concludes that there is not sufficient housing available to all income levels.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Given the desirability and overall quality of life in Aurora, the City will continue to be attractive for residents of the greater Chicago area, a trend which will continue to place pressure on rising home values and rents within Aurora.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

The high HOME rent levels for larger families are generally lower than the Fair Market rental levels, a trend which suggests that the beneficiaries of the City and the Housing Authority housing programs will continue to face obstacles to their housing choice and scarcity of supply as they seek affordable decent housing.

Discussion

These trends suggest that the City should continue to focus many of its housing resources on three groups of households mentioned in Section MA-10: existing homeowners, lower income homebuyers, and lower income renters with special needs.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

Aurora is the second-fastest growing city in Illinois and is encouraging housing owners, managers, and developers to both improve and expand the supply of housing to maintain its affordable quality as a decent place to live and work. Located within the greater metropolitan Chicago region, Aurora prides itself on the relative good quality of life, its recreational and natural environment, and its more affordable housing compared to the regional norms.

Definitions

As stated elsewhere, the City believes that its experience and the data suggest that the City continue to place a high priority on maintaining its current housing stock, helping stabilize neighborhoods through encouragement of homeownership and the transformation of blighted or foreclosed properties, and lower income renter households with special needs find suitable housing.

According to the HUD tables, 17,363 dwelling units, or 39% of the owner-occupied units in Aurora, and 8,624 (or 48% of the renter-occupied units) display one of more conditions and are in need of repair.

Further, Aurora has a relatively older housing stock, with 47% of its owner-occupied housing built before 1980, and 60% of its renter occupied housing built before 1980.

In addition to these issues of aging housing stock, the US Census of 2010 counted a relatively high vacancy rate for the City, which made rentals more affordable. While 3% of the owner units were vacant, nearly 9% of the renter units were vacant. The vacant for sale to owner only units totaled 1,329; the vacant for rent only units totaled 1,777.

City staff estimates that over 90% of the vacant units are suitable for rehab.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	17,363	39%	8,624	48%
With two selected Conditions	754	2%	874	5%
With three selected Conditions	9	0%	21	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	26,236	59%	8,523	47%
Total	44,362	100%	18,042	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	9,670	22%	2,370	13%
1980-1999	13,990	32%	4,840	27%
1950-1979	11,669	26%	5,910	33%
Before 1950	9,033	20%	4,922	27%
Total	44,362	100%	18,042	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	20,702	47%	10,832	60%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,110	5%	21,210	118%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Total Units) 2006-2010 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

According to the HUD tables, 17,363 dwelling units, or 39% of the owner-occupied units in Aurora, and 8,624 (or 48% of the renter-occupied units) display one of more conditions and are in need of repair. Additionally, the City now has a new census block group 846515.03 that has exclusively circa 1990's housing.

Further, Aurora has a relatively older housing stock, with 47% of its owner-occupied housing built before 1980, and 60% of its renter occupied housing built before 1980.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

HUD tables show that 5% of the owner units built before 1980, or 2110 units, were occupied by households with children present. They also show that large numbers of renter-occupied units included children.

Discussion

The US Census of 2010 counted a relatively high vacancy rate for the City. While 3% of the owner units were vacant, nearly 9% of the renter units were vacant. The vacant for sale to owner only units totaled 1,329; the vacant for rent only units totaled 1,777.

City staff estimates that over 90% of the vacant units are suitable for rehab.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The Aurora Housing Authority provides public housing within the corporate limits of the City of Aurora.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers						
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher			
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *	
# of units vouchers available			652	849				0	0	0
# of accessible units										

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

Over the last several years, the Housing Authority has undertaken some major initiatives to upgrade its largest public housing project but faced issues of feasibility, location and suitability for the planned replacement development of the Jericho Circle site. Since then the Housing Authority has changed its strategy, and looked for ways to place its participant households into more scattered site housing with better quality. The Authority obtained housing vouchers for all of the occupants of Jerico Circle, helped them find suitable replacement housing, demolished the aging project, and moved its headquarters to a remodeled portion of the parcel. The Housing Authority is now exploring future development of

scattered site housing more in line with the City's housing policies and housing plans, including the use of Housing Authority funds for leverage with private or non-profit partners in tax credit or other publicly financed projects.

The Aurora Housing Authority has 504 standing public housing units, and a total authorization of 652. Currently the AHA's public housing waiting lists are closed, indicating that there is significant numbers to maintain a high level of occupancy at its developments. The AHA maintains units in a variety of sizes, from studio to 5 bedrooms.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

The AHA is actively embarking on an unprecedented upgrade program which creates “tiers” of housing by improving and modernizing their units to market standards. In total the AHA will create 116 upgraded units over the next 4 years. Over the entire portfolio however, the AHA has significant capital improvement needs which will require significant funding in future years. The agency is currently research various methods to obtain the necessary funding to undertake larger scale modernization efforts such as capital fund financing programs and operating fund financing programs. Other options include Rental Assistance Demonstration programs (RAD) which will allow the AHA to potentially modernize entire developments at once instead of taking a smaller more scaled approach to modernization. Units are in need of energy efficiency upgrades, and all sites are in need of exterior upgrades including weatherization and appearance upgrades.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

Since the initial effort to upgrade Jericho Circle, the Housing Authority has changed its strategy, and looked for ways to place its participant households into more scattered site housing with better quality. The Authority obtained housing vouchers for all of the Jericho Circle occupants, helped them find suitable replacement housing, demolished the aging project, and moved its headquarters to a remodeled portion of the parcel. The Housing Authority is now exploring future development of scattered site housing more in line with the City’s housing policies and housing plans, including the use of Housing Authority funds for leverage with private or non-profit partners in tax credit or other publicly financed projects.

Discussion:

For a more thorough description of the Aurora Housing Authority plans, see the document titled The Aurora Housing Authority 5 Year Strategic Plan, developed under the direction of its new executive director, Keith L. Gregory. The plan describes several elements and phases of activity through 2018, including initiatives to enhance the resident experience (applications, payment, maintenance processes), expansion and growth of the Authority’s housing stock into new opportunity areas, and a phased five year plan. The Authority has already implemented a major redesign of its website, and marketing. HRH Note: need to verify and revise after interview with housing authority)

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

In Aurora, the following programs and facilities provide housing and supportive services to homeless families and individuals.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	316	19	109	113	6
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	2	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	75	6
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

In the past, the City provided funding for the City-Wide Tax Assistance Program. Tax preparation volunteers prepare federal and state income forms, so that families may receive refunds through Earned Income, Childcare and other tax credits. Higher Education Access Initiative volunteers help clients complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form, which qualifies students for all forms of financial aid for postsecondary education. Program also assists with setting up bank accounts with banking partners. The program was not funded in 2015 due to competing free services from Waubesa Community College and Aurora University.

Consumer Credit Counseling Service/Foreclosure Prevention Counseling. The program intent was to provide budgeting and financial counseling, housing counseling, and financial education classes to assist those who are at risk of foreclosure. The program was designed to provide assistance to low income households and families to address immediate issues directly associated with mortgage intervention, but the agency also provides help with root causes of financial hardship, financial skills and other counseling to aid households and families from becoming homeless. Although funded in 2014, due to low clientele numbers, the subrecipient did not apply for 2015 funding and has been temporarily closed.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

1. Public Action to Deliver Shelter (Hesed House) / SEEDS Case Management Program. The program provides case management services to assist families and individuals with supportive services.
2. Breaking Free, Inc. / Homeless Substance Abuse Treatment. The program will serve homeless residents through substance abuse assessment, intervention, and treatment and case management.
3. Mutual Ground/Domestic Violence Shelter. The program provides nights of shelter for victims of domestic violence and their minor children. The program also provides individual and group counseling and specialized prevention education programs for children. The Mutual Ground program provides individualized case management services to address the individual needs of clients served.
4. Prairie State Legal Services, Inc. / Aurora Housing Advocacy Legal Services. The program provides legal services to help residents retain housing or obtain adequate affordable housing, and avoid homelessness.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Programs

- Kane County HMIS – County wide computer system to track homeless services.
- Hesed House – LIGHT House – Permanent Housing-CH – Provides rental housing and mentalhealth services for homeless individuals with mental illness including 9 chronically homeless persons
- Community Crisis Center–Reach–Support Services only – Funds staff salaries who provide outreach and case management services to the homeless population who are not engaged inmservices
- Hesed House – Transitional Living Community – Transitional housing – Housing and services to homeless individuals and families to achieve self-sufficiency within 24 months.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

In 2012, the City of Aurora convened the Mayor's Housing Task Force, which examined global affordable housing issues for the City. The City formally accepted the findings of the Task Force, which called for an emphasis on scattered site housing that integrates affordable housing into Aurora neighborhoods while insuring that housing units are close to community amenities.

The Task Force also emphasized the need for supportive housing to serve the neediest of Aurora residents. The City embraced this concept in 2014 with a 40-unit scattered site acquisition/rehabilitation/rental project which was a partnership with the local Aurora Housing Authority.

The City also acknowledges that a prospective permanent supportive housing project could be a substantial rehabilitation project or a new construction project. The City has initially analyzed scenarios where a permanent supportive project could be located near the Hesed House Comprehensive Resource Center, or as a substantial multi-family rehabilitation project in another area of the City. In any project scenario, the City believes in the creation of quality housing integrated into the existing Aurora housing stock, consistent with the recommendations of the Mayor's Housing Task Force and in keeping with the Housing Endorsement Criteria of the Metropolitan Mayor's Caucus.

Hesed House has had scattered site HUD-funded permanent supportive housing for seven years. To this point, this has been existing units of rental housing through community landlords. Hesed House currently has 17 units scattered throughout the greater Aurora geographic area.

Both the scattered-site model and the single-site model have pluses and minuses, so Hesed House would like to have both options fully developed and available to allow choice to the "super users" to be served through this Permanent Supportive Housing program. For a single developed site, access to voluntary services on site would provide additional support for those with the most complex needs/issues.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

In February 2015, The City of Aurora submitted a partnership grant, along with Hesed House, to the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) to fund the financial and technical analysis for a possible permanent supportive housing project in Aurora. The proposal addressed the "super user" service issue as identified by the Aurora Fire Department and Aurora Police Department. This grant would fund an analysis using a "Pay for Success"

model where project funding is linked to performance measures and cost saving outcomes. The target population for the Pay for Success initiative would be chronically homeless individuals and/or families in Aurora and surrounding areas -- namely, those that have been either continuously homeless for a year or more or have had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years, along with a HUD-qualifying disabling condition. The official title of the RFP is the, "Pay for Success Technical Assistance Focused on Supportive Housing for Vulnerable Populations." The grant award announcement is anticipated in March 2015.

There are many organizations that provide services to individuals with Special Needs in Aurora, including but not limited to:

- Association for Individual Development (AID)- is a Comprehensive Community Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Center which offers a variety of specialized support services, including supportive housing and specialized residential treatment for individuals with developmental disabilities and behavioral health challenges. Approximately 3,000 Aurora residents with Special Needs received support services through AID programs in fiscal year 2014. Nearly 200 of these individuals receive AID's supportive housing services in 27 Aurora based facilities. Another 125 individuals receive drop in staff supports in their own homes/apartments. AID leases office space in the Aurora Housing Authority facilities at Plum Street and Maple Terrace, providing on-site supportive housing and mental health services to public housing residents as needed. AID also provides Mental Health Counseling services on site at Hased House, Aurora's homeless shelter. AID collaborates with the City of Aurora and Aurora Housing Authority to expand affordable housing for people with disabilities in response to the more than 500 individuals currently waiting for supportive housing services. AID also operated the Ride in Kane, paratransit transportation program in collaboration with Aurora Township. Other specialized services offered by AID include: job training & placement, supported employment, respite, client and family supports, psycho social rehabilitation, out-patient mental health counseling, crisis intervention, and victims services.
- Aunt Martha's-Federally Qualified Health Center offering affordable health care
- Breaking Free-Substance Addiction Treatment for Youth
- Family Services of Aurora-Family Counseling Services
- Fox Valley Older Adult Services- Adult Day Care
- Gateway Foundation-Substance Addiction and Residential Treatment Program for adults
- Open Door Clinic – Education, prevention, screening and treatment of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (Serves Aurora residents, though based in Elgin)
- Prairie State-Legal assistance
- Salvation Army-Home delivered meals for frail elderly
- Senior Services Associates- Case management, information & referral, transportation, volunteer senior companions, drop in supports, home modifications, temporary financial assistance⁴, and advocacy and abuse investigation/nursing home ombudsman for the elderly

- VNA- Federally Qualified Health Center offering affordable health care and home health services for the frail elderly

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

AID is the primary provider of supportive housing services for individuals returning from mental health facilities and nursing homes. AID, Senior Services, DayOne Network and the Department of Rehabilitation Services collaborate to assist those capable of leaving nursing homes, to live with support services in their own homes and apartments.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

Special needs persons will benefit from funding allocated to a number of social service agencies and programs. These include: CD-1: Increase youth services with assistance going to Family Focus Childcare and Marie Wilkensen Childcare, CD-2 supportive services for the elderly and disabled, CD-3, employment training to unemployed persons and CD-5, increase and improve quality of facilities including public service facilities including funding to Hased House restroom and the RTA accessibility.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

H-3: Redevelop or create rental units. Replacement scattered site housing, elderly, special needs or homeless (units). HOME funds. 83% of the entitlement amount and 100% of program income. HUD code DH-1.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

In analyzing barriers to affordable housing development, city staff identified five currently known barriers:

- Market conditions that, in the past, placed upward pressure on housing prices, but over the last 5 years, economic conditions have slowed or halted new development and severely restricted the availability of financial assistance especially to low income households.
- Local processes for land planning and zoning
- Building codes
- High demand for housing and high cost of housing
- Community resistance to affordable housing including Fair housing issues.

Like other cities across the country, Aurora continues to balance its housing policies objectives and resources across several competing public goals.

Given the number of existing housing units (47% of the owner-occupied units and 60% of the renter-occupied units) built before 1980, the City continues to place an emphasis on the preservation of the existing housing stock within its housing policies. Parallel to this priority, the City has also tried to redevelop older deteriorated areas of the city, especially along the riverfront and near the downtown, with a mixture of new residential and commercial and public uses.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

This section identifies economic sectors in the City of Aurora where job opportunities exist and identifies reasons why some employment sector positions are not being filed. The main employment sectors are Education and Health Care Services, Manufacturing, Retail Trades and Entertainment/Accommodations. The unemployment rate in the City of Aurora was 8.39% according to the 2006-10 CHAS and decreased to 6.6% as of early 2015 according to the Illinois Department Employment Security.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	131	9	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	6,136	5,521	11	12	1
Construction	2,051	1,610	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	8,961	10,816	16	23	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4,281	4,162	8	9	1
Information	1,277	364	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	8,665	7,338	16	15	-1
Other Services	2,102	1,597	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	6,092	2,614	11	6	-5
Public Administration	95	5	0	0	0
Retail Trade	8,790	7,219	16	15	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	2,565	2,574	5	5	0
Wholesale Trade	4,083	3,518	7	7	0
Total	55,229	47,347	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Workers), 2010 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	101,331
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	92,833
Unemployment Rate	8.39
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.91
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.88

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	21,860
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	4,595
Service	7,139
Sales and office	14,571
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	6,220
Production, transportation and material moving	7,998

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	51,284	59%
30-59 Minutes	23,921	28%
60 or More Minutes	11,717	13%
Total	86,922	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	13,904	1,895	5,158

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16,562	1,381	3,935
Some college or Associate's degree	19,541	1,710	3,504
Bachelor's degree or higher	27,980	924	4,037

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	896	3,285	3,607	4,466	2,057
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,851	3,885	3,234	2,480	1,872
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	5,933	7,459	6,337	8,093	4,061
Some college, no degree	5,031	5,721	5,207	7,165	1,899
Associate's degree	792	1,675	2,206	2,781	341
Bachelor's degree	1,486	7,408	7,168	6,620	1,218
Graduate or professional degree	12	3,129	4,194	4,455	919

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,486
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,716
Some college or Associate's degree	36,652
Bachelor's degree	55,219
Graduate or professional degree	72,191

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

- Education and Health Care Services
- Manufacturing

- Retail Trade
- Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Two of the largest outstanding issues for the Aurora workforce include unemployment for those without high school diplomas, and underemployment for positions requiring higher skillsets. Persons that have not graduated from high school make up the highest number of persons unemployed, or not in the labor force, for the city of Aurora. In addition, three of the four largest employers in the Aurora area would require additional education or training for employment areas that require higher level vocational skills (i.e., education/health care, manufacturing, arts/entertainment and accommodations). Retail employers may be a possible employment opportunity for applicants with experience gaps, however the competition for those jobs will include other persons with more education and experience who are not able to find jobs compatible with their qualifications.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Aurora has taken a proactive approach to supplying resources for job training and small business development. For job training, the City recognizes the value of having a trained workforce that is able to receive well-paying jobs and contribute to community stability. To increase capacity in job training and placement, the City recently formed new partnerships with two local agencies that will triple the capacity for job training and placement. New focus areas have been developed, such as building capacity for training and placement in areas such as construction to take advantage of new housing and building development in an improving economy. The City has also made a strong commitment to small business growth opportunities. Ongoing small business initiatives include City support for peer driven educational seminars on small business operations; seeding a micro-business lending pool to provide access to finance; and working with small business infrastructure issues such as façade and tenant habitability improvements. In all, the City of Aurora recognizes the needs of a well -trained workforce that is met with support for small businesses that can hire Aurora workers.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

The City recognizes that there is a mismatch between the efficacy of local education resources and outcomes that prepare students for stable and high paying jobs in an evolving economy. Specifically, the City has acknowledged that too many school aged students in Aurora do not graduate from high school, and that those who do, are not trained for the hard science fields that are desired by businesses. Aurora has sought to address this issue by supporting partnerships with local schools and

universities to strengthen STEM training from a longitudinal approach; working to support preschool to kindergarten education while also simultaneously working to increase interest in science education through university partnerships later in high school. The City has also worked to support mentoring partnerships meant to keep kids in school through graduation. Educational outreach has been sensitive to the fast changing demographics in the City, with an emphasis on outreach to diverse cultures and families of low and moderate incomes. The City is proud of its partnerships with its four school districts, community college, and university in matching educational goals with employment opportunities. We recognize the complexities of the problem, but work to create new partnerships that promote education and a match to jobs in the Aurora area.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

The City funds the Quad County Urban League to do job training, computer literacy, and placement. The City also funds National Latino Education Institute to do construction trased training and placement. The City also funds the Quad County African American Chamber of Commerce to to job placement for African American clients.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

No

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Discussion

See above

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Areas where households with multiple housing problems exist is defined as a census tract which contains one or more housing problems (one of four severe housing problems, housing cost burden >30%, housing cost burden >50%, overcrowding and substandard housing) exists at a rate of at least 10% greater than that in the City of Aurora.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

According to the American Community Survey (2009-13 estimates), the citywide average for the proportion of poverty level households to general population is 14.1%. The tracts where the average for poverty level is more than 2 times that figure include the following areas: 8540.02 (33.28%) and 8529.04 (59.71%).

In July of 2013, the firm of Novogradac & Company analyzed the Aurora rental housing market for the sake of a scattered site single family housing project funded through Low Income Housing Tax Credits and located in a general area around the City center. Within the target area, the Study found that renters comprise approximately 34% of the housing stock. Generally, units located within the urban core of Aurora are located within easy access to amenities such as shopping, parks, libraries, and medical care. Vacancy rates were variable for 11 downtown rental properties surveyed (2,547 units); ranging from 1.8% to 10.8%, with an overall vacancy rate of 3.5% (affordable and market rate complexes generally had the same vacancy spread). Income ranges for the rental properties surveyed range from \$35,713 to \$72,639. The study found over 7,500 persons that would be eligible to rent LIHTC restricted units. The area was found to be generally lacking in rent restricted housing opportunities. In all, the rent analysis found that the addition of rent restricted affordable housing would be beneficial to the urban core of Aurora as it would offer housing options in an area that was well suited in terms of amenities.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The city allocates significant funding towards its housing rehabilitation programs and also partners with local housing rehabilitation agencies to provide assistance to LMI clients within its areas of concentration. The city also provides financial incentives to encourage and increase homeownership

within its neighborhoods. Such funding opportunities supported by the city include its residential façade improvement program, lead safety removal program, first time home buyer rehabilitation assistance program, and down payment assistance program.

The city has also taken a proactive approach towards economic development within its areas of concentration. In addition to supporting employee training, the city will soon provide micro-loans and façade improvement grants to assist the business owners with their business development needs.

In order to provide direct services that address local needs, the city also continues to be intentional in working with minority oriented organizations and other local service providers within the neighborhoods. Additionally, to further remove language barriers within its area of concentration, the city and many of its partnering agencies have worked to accommodate the translation needs of its clientele through various means of communication.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City will continue to actively pursue and engage in projects that will be of benefit to clientele within its areas of benefit. Such activities will include residential rehabilitation as well as economic development for micro and small business owners. The city will also continue to seek and establish partnership with agencies that will provide services to benefit the specific areas of concentration.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Aurora, based on its long-term comprehensive plan process, citizen surveys, consultation with partners, and internal program assessments, established the following goals and objectives, target allocations, and anticipated accomplishments for the use of CDBG, HOME and ESG funds for the period 2015-2019.

See attached 2015-2019 Goals and Objectives Table

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City of Aurora
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	CDBG HOME Jurisdiction
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The target area is city-wide.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Low to moderate income areas were identified by census tract numbers.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Limited clientele will be assisted city-wide.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The city will provide focus upon providing assistance to further enhance services and improvements related to housing, public services/facilities, economic development, and neighborhood revitalization.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?		
2	Area Name:	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	7/22/2011
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	

<p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p>	<p>The boundaries of the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area are Liberty and Spring/Spruce Streets on the north; Beach Street, East Avenue, and Union Street on the east; East Benton and Clark Streets on the south; and Lake Street on the West. All areas within the boundaries are contiguous.</p> <p>The NRSA is composed of the following census tracts and block groups, and includes the City's Central Business District (downtown Aurora).</p> <p>8533.02; 8534.03; 8534.04;8536.03; 8536.04; 8537.01; 8537.02; 8541.02</p>
<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>See attached 2011 NRSA Amendment.</p>

<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The public participation process/community meetings provided the opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how stakeholders envisioned the redevelopment of the neighborhood; • Picture the NRSA's future through a block exercise; • Discuss neighborhood priorities. <p>This process assisted in capturing community input for the NRSA amendment by engaging a broad set of community stakeholders and underrepresented constituencies such as Latino residents and business owners. It allow for the development of an informed future strategy with existing conditions related to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • business district; • housing development issues; • other data and indicators about the NRSA. <p>It also provided the opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform stakeholders about and link NRSA efforts to existing resources and broader city initiatives; • Build upon area assets and opportunities; and • Cultivate and activate community leadership for implementation.
<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>The public participation process resulted in the identification of three primary issues and the following citizen driven goals for the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing: Foreclosure prevention; Rehabilitation of existing stock (owner/renter); First time homebuyer. • Economic Development: Connect residents with employers, Retail leakage, Facilitate mixed use, CBDO, Financial literacy, Job training • Revitalization: Infrastructure, open space in redevelopment.

	<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Key opportunities for improvement in the area are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs that tackle a range of issues (housing, business, beautification); • Modestly budgeted; • Potential to grow programs citywide.
	<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Below are challenges that have posed potential barriers to developing the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic recovery (foreclosures and closings); • Huge demographic changes in Aurora (true poverty doubled in 10 years); • Municipal contraction (staff turnover)
<p>3</p>	<p>Area Name:</p>	<p>Low-Mod Census Tracts</p>
	<p>Area Type:</p>	<p>Local Target area</p>
	<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>	
	<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>	
	<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>	
	<p>Revital Type:</p>	<p>Comprehensive</p>
	<p>Other Revital Description:</p>	

<p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p>	<p>Low - Moderate Income Census Tract/Block Groups (Per 2010 Census Data)</p> <p>DuPage County: 846515.03</p> <p>Kane County: 852904.01; 852905.02; 852905.03; 852905.01; 852906.01; 852907.02 852907.03; 853005.02; 853005.03; 853006.02; 853007.01; 853007.02; 853007.03; 853008.01; 853100.01; 853100.02;853200.02; 853200.03; 853200.01; 853300.01; 853300.03; 853300.02; 853400.06; 853400.05; 853400.01; 853400.02; 853400.04; 853500.01; 853500.03; 853500.04; 853600.03; 853600.01</p> <p>Aurora: 852805-02, 852904-01, 852905-01, 852905-02, 852905-03, 852906-01, 852907-02, 853004-02, 853005-02, 853005-03, 853006-02, 853007-01, 853007-02, 853007-03, 853008-01, 853008-01, 853100-01, 853100-02, 853200-01, 853200-02, 853200-03, 853300-01, 853300-02, 853300-03, 853400-01, 853400-04, 853400-05, 853400-06, 853500-03, 833500-04, 853600-01, 853600-02, 853600-03, 853600-04, 854002-05, 854100-02, 854100-03, 854100-03, 854200-01, 854200-03, 854301-01, 854301-03, 854301-04, 854302-01, 854400-01, 854400-02, 854400-03, 854400-06, 854700-01, 854700-02, 890201-02, 846515-03</p>
<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	
<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	
<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	

<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	
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General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

Between 2000 and 2010, the net number of census tracts where 51% or more of the households earned 80% of the median income or less remained about the same, that is about 15 of the tracts lost their LMI status by a rise in their income levels, and about 15 of the tracts averaged less income and more concentration of incomes at 80% or less than the median, however, 14 tracts were gained. In general, many of the tracts that newly qualified as eligible tracts because 51% or more of their households were at 80% or less were located in the areas around the central core of the city.

The City will review these shifts in concentration and will modify its geographical targeting of some of its neighborhood-focused programs to respond to these changing demographics.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing/Improve Existing Supply
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Housing/Improve/Sustain Existing Housing Supply
	Description	Improve existing housing supply, choice (units brought to code, energy or accessible standards)
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on the data included in the HUD tables and available to the City of Aurora, as well as the preferences and observations expressed during the community-wide and stakeholder surveys, the focus groups and the special information interviews, the City has identified these higher priority housing needs for the upcoming 20-15-2019 period: Existing housing in need of repairs of renovations in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards, and owned and occupied by income-eligible households whose housing costs exceed 30% of income.
2	Priority Need Name	Housing/Homeownership
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts

	Associated Goals	Housing/Increase Homeownership
	Description	Assist eligible households become homeowners
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on the data included in the HUD tables and available to the City of Aurora, as well as the preferences and observations expressed during the community-wide and stakeholder surveys, the focus groups and the special information interviews, the City has identified these higher priority housing needs for the upcoming 20-15-2019 period: Households between 40% and 80% of median income who are trying to purchase their own homes and contribute to the stabilization of neighborhoods within the city.
3	Priority Need Name	Housing/Rental
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Housing/Rental
	Description	Create rental units for special needs housing
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on the data included in the HUD tables and available to the City of Aurora, as well as the preferences and observations expressed during the community-wide and stakeholder surveys, the focus groups and the special information interviews, the City has identified these higher priority housing needs for the upcoming 20-15-2019 period: Income-eligible renter households with housing cost burdens greater than 30% of their income, living in housing in need of repairs or renovation in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards.

4	Priority Need Name	Public Services/Youth
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Public Services/Youth
	Description	Increase youth services, especially education and childcare services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City maintains several community development objectives that strive to address a wide variety of needs in the area. These issues are at the forefront of the Division of Neighborhood Redevelopment's concerns, and the proposed outcomes outlined in the Plan establish a strong foundation for implementing and achieving these goals. Each of the Objectives stems from a long process of consulting with neighborhood organizations, non-profits, community members, aldermen of each ward, the compilation of a surveys and focus groups, a City Council meeting addressing the content of the Plan, and information derived from a Neighborhood Planning Initiative that involves extensive meetings with stakeholders in the community.</p> <p>With continuing high dropout rates in low-income areas, the city plans to continue funding youth services to increase opportunities for success and educational advancement for all young people in the City. Childcare remains a top priority in low-income neighborhoods as low-income parents continue to struggle to afford to pay the prices for childcare.</p>
5	Priority Need Name	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs
	Description	Provide supportive services for elderly/disabled persons
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City maintains several community development objectives that strive to address a wide variety of needs in the area. These issues are at the forefront of the Division of Neighborhood Redevelopment's concerns, and the proposed outcomes outlined in the Plan establish a strong foundation for implementing and achieving these goals. Each of the Objectives stems from a long process of consulting with neighborhood organizations, non-profits, community members, aldermen of each ward, the compilation of a surveys and focus groups, a City Council meeting addressing the content of the Plan, and information derived from a Neighborhood Planning Initiative that involves extensive meetings with stakeholders in the community.</p> <p>Given the analysis of the large elderly population falling within the low-income bracket, the city actively encourages non-profits and other organizations to reach out to the elderly community. Community Development objective CD-2 aims to serve disabled and elderly residents in this manner, increasing sustainable living environments for these residents.</p>
6	Priority Need Name	Public Services/Employment Training
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Public Services/Employment Training

	Description	Provide employment training to unemployed persons
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City maintains several community development objectives that strive to address a wide variety of needs in the area. These issues are at the forefront of the Division of Neighborhood Redevelopment's concerns, and the proposed outcomes outlined in the Plan establish a strong foundation for implementing and achieving these goals. Each of the Objectives stems from a long process of consulting with neighborhood organizations, non-profits, community members, aldermen of each ward, the compilation of a surveys and focus groups, a City Council meeting addressing the content of the Plan, and information derived from a Neighborhood Planning Initiative that involves extensive meetings with stakeholders in the community.</p> <p>In order to promote higher education and to assist the community in obtaining high-skilled jobs, the plans to work with several educational, non-profit, and job training agencies to promote and create new job training opportunities. Community Development objective CD-6 supports the city's hope to increase the number of persons receiving employment training to unemployed and underemployed persons, especially those living within the NRSA.</p>
7	Priority Need Name	Public Services/Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Public Services/Homelessness

	Description	Mitigate or prevent homelessness
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City maintains several community development objectives that strive to address a wide variety of needs in the area. These issues are at the forefront of the Division of Neighborhood Redevelopment's concerns, and the proposed outcomes outlined in the Plan establish a strong foundation for implementing and achieving these goals. Each of the Objectives stems from a long process of consulting with neighborhood organizations, non-profits, community members, aldermen of each ward, the compilation of a surveys and focus groups, a City Council meeting addressing the content of the Plan, and information derived from a Neighborhood Planning Initiative that involves extensive meetings with stakeholders in the community.</p> <p>Based on the data included in the HUD tables and available to the City of Aurora, as well as the preferences and observations expressed during the community-wide and stakeholder surveys, the focus groups and the special information interviews, the City identifies as a high priority those very low-income households at risk of becoming homeless or households who are currently homeless and very mobile within Aurora, and who are proportionately larger users of human services, health care, or emergency services.</p> <p>There continues to be a sizeable homeless population and a number of persons at-risk of becoming homeless living in Aurora. These people need assistance to maintain or improve their current housing status and to ensure that they are capable of becoming or remaining self-sufficient. Community Development objective CD-4 addresses homelessness in Aurora by encouraging activities that facilitate movement towards permanent housing, lowers recidivism, improves mental health referrals, facilitates increased employment and continued education, and instill recovery and sobriety in areas of addiction.</p>
8	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities
	Description	Increase/improve facilities

	Basis for Relative Priority	In order to promote a suitable living environment for all Aurora residents, the Community Development objective CD-5 prioritizes safety in low-income neighborhoods by allotting public facilities and infrastructure projects in these areas. The city will continue to remove physical barriers and utilize handicapped accessibility improvements to promote disabled access. The goal is to increase availability and accessibility in terms of childcare, youth, and special needs services over the course of this plan by promoting neighborhood improvements including community facilities.
9	Priority Need Name	Economic Development/Small Businesses
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Economic Development/Small Businesses
	Description	Help smaller businesses create or retain full time jobs at living wage

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City maintains several community development objectives that strive to address a wide variety of needs in the area. These issues are at the forefront of the Division of Neighborhood Redevelopment's concerns, and the proposed outcomes outlined in the Plan establish a strong foundation for implementing and achieving these goals. Each of the Objectives stems from a long process of consulting with neighborhood organizations, non-profits, community members, aldermen of each ward, the compilation of a surveys and focus groups, a City Council meeting addressing the content of the Plan, and information derived from a Neighborhood Planning Initiative that involves extensive meetings with stakeholders in the community.</p> <p>Given the economic downturn and loss of jobs over the past several years, it was no surprise that the highest priority of focus group participants and survey respondents was the need for jobs that provide a living wage and skills training to provide opportunities for employment to the unemployed or underemployed. The city proposes to provide loans and technical assistance to existing and start-up small businesses to increase the availability of jobs for LMI persons</p>
10	Priority Need Name	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses Economic Development/Micro-Business Expansion
	Description	Improve the rate of survival of existing micro-businesses and promote the expansion of micro-businesses in locally selected neighborhoods, including the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA)

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City maintains several community development objectives that strive to address a wide variety of needs in the area. These issues are at the forefront of the Division of Neighborhood Redevelopment's concerns, and the proposed outcomes outlined in the Plan establish a strong foundation for implementing and achieving these goals. Each of the Objectives stems from a long process of consulting with neighborhood organizations, non-profits, community members, aldermen of each ward, the compilation of a surveys and focus groups, a City Council meeting addressing the content of the Plan, and information derived from a Neighborhood Planning Initiative that involves extensive meetings with stakeholders in the community.</p> <p>Given the economic downturn and loss of jobs over the past several years, it was no surprise that the highest priority of focus group participants and survey respondents was the need for jobs that provide a living wage and skills training to provide opportunities for employment to the unemployed or underemployed. The city proposes to provide loans and technical assistance to micro-business owners to increase the availability of jobs for LMI persons</p>
11	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Improvements/Revitalization
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Revitalization/Improvements Economic Development/Micro-Business Expansion
	Description	Initiate improvement efforts in locally selected geographical areas that complement City Neighborhood Plans.
	Basis for Relative Priority	To promote a suitable living environment for all Aurora residents, the city prioritizes safety in low-income neighborhoods by allotting public facilities and infrastructure projects in these areas. The city will provide street and roadway improvements on a priority basis to improve safety and access in low-income neighborhoods. There are also plans to remove physical barriers in public right-of-way and utilize handicapped curb cuts to promote disabled access. This corresponds to the safety needs identified within the NRSA, and objective CD-9 addresses resident concerns.

12	Priority Need Name	HOME/CHDO Projects
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Administration CHDO Operating Costs
	Description	Funding of CHDO projects for existing and new CHDOs
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Aurora has few local organizations that qualify as CHDOs and has experienced mixed results with funding CHDO-qualified organizations headquartered outside of the city. The City thus places a high priority on the funding of CHDO-eligible organizations and projects to help it achieve its broader strategic goal of housing.
13	Priority Need Name	CDBG Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Associated Goals	Administration
	Description	Provide effective overall administration of the CDBG program.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>This component (CDBG Administration) shall address community development needs throughout the City, although the City may place greater emphasis on those neighborhoods that meet the HUD threshold for low and moderate income areas.</p> <p>Excellent and effective administration of CDBG funds is essential to City receipt of the HUD funds.</p>
14	Priority Need Name	HOME Program administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Aurora
	Associated Goals	Administration
	Description	Provide effective overall administration of the HOME program
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>This component (HOME Administration) shall address housing development needs throughout the City, although greater emphasis may be placed on those neighborhoods that meet the HUD threshold for low and moderate income areas, or those areas that lack affordable housing opportunities. Excellent and effective administration of HOME funds is essential to City receipt of the HUD funds.</p>

Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Vacancy rates of rental units at affordable rates
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Availability of special services for specific vulnerable populations, and coordination among housing managers/owners and human services agencies
New Unit Production	Availability of financing for lower income households, and for mixed income housing; vacancy rates and “months on market” data for existing housing and for new construction units.
Rehabilitation	Owners’ level of comfort and confidence in trends in appreciation among owner housing, or demand for rental housing
Acquisition, including preservation	Availability of foreclosed or “under-water” financed homes.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Contingency Statement:

If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is less than the funds allocated to activities, then each activity's budget will be reduced in the same proportion as the percentage difference between the estimated total grant and the actual total grant. If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is more than the funds allocated to activities, then the budget for all goals and objectives will be raised proportionately, and the City's Block Grant Advisory Committee shall entertain proposals to spend the funds either on projects that were proposed, but not funded, in the previous competitive round; on new proposals as presented by City Staff; or to increase funding for existing programs/projects where the additional funds are judged to have the most impact. Some excess funds will be designated, consistent with the regulatory framework of the programs, for program administration. For example, the City has reserved 20% of the City's estimated CDBG allocation and 10% of the City's estimated HOME allocation for program administration consistent with federal regulations.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		

CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,462,042	32,500	549,919	2,044,461	5,848,168	If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is less than the funds allocated to activities, then each activity budget will be reduced in the same proportion as the percentage difference between the estimated total grant and the actual total grant. If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is more than the funds allocated to activities, then the budget for all goals and objectives will be raised proportionately, and the City's Block Grant Advisory Committee shall entertain proposals to spend the funds either on projects that were proposed, but not funded, in the previous competitive round; on new proposals as presented by City Staff; or to increase funding for existing programs/projects where the additional funds are judged to have the most impact. Some excess funds will be designated, consistent with the regulatory framework of the programs, for program administration. For example, the City has reserved 20% of the City's estimated CDBG allocation and 10% of the City's estimated HOME allocation for program administration consistent with federal regulations.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer	494,914	17,500	649,332	1,161,746	1,979,656	If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is less than the funds allocated to

		assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA						activities, then each activity's budget will be reduced in the same proportion as the percentage difference between the estimated total grant and the actual total grant. If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is more than the funds allocated to activities, then the budget for all goals and objectives will be raised proportionately, and the City's Block Grant Advisory Committee shall entertain proposals to spend the funds either on projects that were proposed, but not funded, in the previous competitive round; on new proposals as presented by City Staff; or to increase funding for existing programs/projects where the additional funds are judged to have the most impact. Some excess funds will be designated, consistent with the regulatory framework of the programs, for program administration. For example, the City has reserved 20% of the City's estimated CDBG allocation and 10% of the City's Checestimed HOME allocation for program administration consistent with federal regulations.
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Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

This AAP outlines activities using funding from different sources, including the Community Development Block Grant Program and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program. Funds are leveraged with those of nonprofit community development, housing and social service partners as well.

Through CDBG and HOME programs, the City collaborates with partners to deliver resources effectively. The City:

- Works with service and housing providers to address the housing needs of the low-mod income residents and special needs populations.
- Works across City Departments/Divisions to complete major capital projects including roadway improvements.
- Collaborates with housing providers to fund rehabilitation of existing homes and rehabilitation/redevelopment of private rental housing.
- Partners with agencies, non-profits, and private sector entities whose mission and programming further the housing and community development objectives outlined in this Plan.

The above collaborations allow the City to access gas tax, grants, tax credits, gaming and general fund sources to leverage.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

None.

Discussion

See comments above

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Aurora Neighborhood Redevelopment Division	Government	Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Aurora Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
City of Aurora Department of Public Works	Departments and agencies	public facilities	Jurisdiction
Kane County Continuum of Care	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

In addition to its CDBG program and the HOME program, the city will collaborate with several partners to deliver resources in the most effective way possible. It has, or will, for example:

- Continue its active role in the Continuum of Care for Kane County, which provides housing and other forms of shelter for the homeless.
- Work with service and housing providers to address the housing needs of the lower- income, mentally ill, and other special needs populations. The City of Aurora has been fortunate in previous years to derive funds from its Hollywood Casino Aurora to support housing improvements and human service delivery. However, more recently, the funds have been reduced, and this reduction has resulted in an increasingly competitive process for grant funding. The City is using a variety of funding sources to leverage partnerships with other government entities and non-profit agencies to provide the best level of service we can under uncertain financial circumstances.
- The City will continue to fund capital improvement projects; however, recent budgetary constraints may continue to effect the amount of funds available. The City of Aurora's major capital projects include: roadway improvements, traffic signal installations, storm water upgrades, bridge reconstructions, and a new police headquarters. Collaborate with housing

providers to extend the reach and effectiveness of housing activities, including rehabilitation, homeowner assistance, private rental development and public housing.

- Will continue to work with (make more general) orchestrate and otherwise promote extensive and continuing participation by poor and NRSA citizens and area stakeholder organizations (including private lenders, the public schools, Waubensee Community College, Aurora University, the City’s three Chambers of Commerce, physical and health care institutions, youth services providers and others) in order to develop and implement effective service and revitalization strategies.
- Finally, the city will continue to partner with a number of agencies, businesses, and foundations that have pledged their own money to further the housing and community development objectives outlined in this Plan. These are listed below.

At the current level of activity, this structure is complete and effective. It may not be adequate to accommodate significant increases in the level of participation without additional funds to allow for amplification of the process. The City of Aurora will, of course, continue to search for opportunities to expand the existing structure and make it more effective. The opportunities, given a dearth of resources, however, are limited.

Aurora has a remarkable variety of services for its residents, both in number and in breadth. Although they are comprehensive, the public is not always aware of their existence and scope. Over time, redundancies have occurred and agencies have had to grapple with reduced funding levels, as corporate donors voiced concern about cost and effectiveness. A study committee was formed to address these concerns and the subsequent reductions in financial support. This committee, after considerable study, decided to form the Funders Consortium and to consolidate the application process. This would encourage: agency collaboration, better use of limited resources to meet identified needs, greater efficiency, and a more equitable distribution of resources, thereby reducing the number of duplicative services.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	X
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X

Street Outreach Services			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

Aurora has a number of organizations which assist individuals to qualify for and access needed services. These are detailed in section MA 35. Individuals requiring specialized supports apply for services at the appropriate organization, which performs a needs assessment. Based on the assessment, individuals are referred for services they need/qualify for, and a service plan is created with them by the provider organization.

The Aurora United Way and INC Mental Health Board are local resources that assist individuals to locate organizations that provide specialized support services for individuals with Special Needs.

Individuals with Developmental Disabilities register for services through the area Pre-screening agent-DayOne network located in Geneva. Individuals qualifying for services are placed on a waiting list (PUNS), which is published and updated monthly on the State of Illinois website. There are currently 492 individuals on the state PUNS waiting list for DD services in Aurora-see attached PUNS report, page 3. Individuals with Mental Health needs access alternatives to psychiatric hospitalization through the Association for Individual Development (AID), which is the area Pre-screening agent for individuals in mental health crises. An estimated 500 individuals in Aurora are in need of supportive housing and support services, according to Pre-screening staff. Future projections for special needs services are predictable based on local Special Education enrollments K through 12. Special education data for school year 2012-2013 (Students with IEPs) as posted on the Illinois State Board of Education website: are as follows: Aurora West=2,004 and Aurora East=3,609, yielding a total of 5,609 special needs individuals who will exit public education services in Aurora over the next decade. The vast majority of these individuals will need specialized services to remain productive members of the Aurora community.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

Each of the identified organizations has specific responsibilities as they relate to the planning and implementation of the Consolidated Plan, the AAP, and their component activities. At the current level of activity, this structure is complete and effective. It may not be adequate to accommodate significant increases in the level of participation without additional funds to allow for amplification of the process. The City of Aurora will, of course, continue to search for opportunities to expand the existing structure and make it more effective. The opportunities, given a dearth of resources, however, are limited.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

Inter-departmental cooperation will be encouraged and developed in accordance with the availability of resources and city budgetary conditions. The City will continue to work with non-profit organizations and services providers to provide for the needs of the low- and moderate-income residents through cooperation and collaboration to allow for the maximum use of limited resources.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing/Improve/Sustain Existing Housing Supply	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Housing/Improve Existing Supply	CDBG: \$1,462,042	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 128 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing/Increase Homeownership	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Housing/Homeownership	CDBG: \$292,408	Homeowner Housing Added: 50 Household Housing Unit
3	Housing/Rental	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Housing/Rental	HOME: \$2,103,385	Rental units rehabilitated: 80 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Public Services/Youth	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Public Services/Youth	CDBG: \$438,613	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1750 Persons Assisted
5	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs	CDBG: \$73,102	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
6	Public Services/Employment Training	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Public Services/Employment Training	CDBG: \$219,306	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Public Services/Homelessness	2015	2019	Homeless	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Public Services/Homelessness	CDBG: \$292,408	Homelessness Prevention: 3000 Persons Assisted
8	Public Facilities	2015	2016	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Low-Mod Census Tracts	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$438,613	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12000 Persons Assisted
9	Economic Development/Small Businesses	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Economic Development/Small Businesses	CDBG: \$877,225	Jobs created/retained: 33 Jobs
10	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses	CDBG: \$438,613	Businesses assisted: 140 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Economic Development/Micro-Business Expansion	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses Neighborhood Improvements/revitalization	CDBG: \$146,204	Jobs created/retained: 46 Jobs
12	Neighborhood Revitalization/Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Neighborhood Improvements/revitalization	CDBG: \$1,169,634	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12000 Persons Assisted
13	Administration	2015	2019	CDBG/HOME Admin/CHDO Operating Costs	City of Aurora	HOME/CHDO Projects CDBG Administration HOME Program administration	CDBG: \$1,462,042 HOME: \$247,457	Other: 199932 Other
14	CHDO Operating Costs	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	HOME/CHDO Projects	HOME: \$123,729	Rental units constructed: 40 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing/Improve/Sustain Existing Housing Supply
	Goal Description	Minor and/or substantial improvements to the existing housing supply to provide choice of decent, safe and sanitary housing for LMI persons.
2	Goal Name	Housing/Increase Homeownership
	Goal Description	Assist eligible households become homebuyers.
3	Goal Name	Housing/Rental
	Goal Description	Redevelop/rehab or create rental units serving persons with special needs or elderly persons.
4	Goal Name	Public Services/Youth
	Goal Description	Increase/sustain youth services
5	Goal Name	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs
	Goal Description	Provide supportive services for elderly persons and persons with special needs
6	Goal Name	Public Services/Employment Training
	Goal Description	Provide employment training to unemployed persons

7	Goal Name	Public Services/Homelessness
	Goal Description	Provide assistance to reduce incidents of homelessness
8	Goal Name	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Increase/improve quality of facilities
9	Goal Name	Economic Development/Small Businesses
	Goal Description	Help smaller businesses create or retain full time jobs at living wages
10	Goal Name	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses
	Goal Description	Improve the rate of survival of micro-businesses. Provide micro-business expansion within locally selected neighborhoods, including the NRSA.
11	Goal Name	Economic Development/Micro-Business Expansion
	Goal Description	Provide micro-business expansion within locally selected neighborhoods, including the NRSA.
12	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization/Improvements
	Goal Description	Initiate improvement efforts in locally selected geographical areas that complement the City Neighborhood Plans.
13	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Provide effective overall administration of CDBG and HOME programs.
14	Goal Name	CHDO Operating Costs
	Goal Description	Provide operating costs to eligible CHDOs to develop affordable housing

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Extremely low, low income, moderate income: 208

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement between the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Aurora Housing Authority (Recipient):

FHEO Case Numbers: 05-13-0732-4 and 05-13-0732-6

A complaint was filed on April 19, 2013 with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD" or "Department"), alleging that Recipient violated Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, on the bases of race and disability, respectively. In response to this complaint, HUD initiated a review of Recipient's compliance with the aforementioned statutes and regulations.

Effective as of March 29, 2014, the agreement requires the recipient (Aurora Housing Authority) to develop a minimum of 100 units of affordable family housing. The affordable family housing units may be financed for acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and operation by Recipient's operating or capital funds, LIHTC financing, Replacement Housing Funds, project-based Housing Choice Vouchers, and/or other affordable housing grants and programs. The Recipient shall make all reasonable efforts to include a mix of bedroom sizes for these units as reflective of the demand from Recipient's current public housing and housing choice voucher waiting lists.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Once the Housing Authority builds and moves into quarters for its headquarter operations, the Authority plans to transform its current Jericho Circle office into a single focal point for services and resource for its customers, including its ROSS program, and the coordination of educational, medical, and employment services. The Authority is planning to offer new incentives for residents who join the ROSS program, and help them establish and implement their goals. A portion of these programs will focus on youth of residents, and may involve partnerships with such groups as Aurora University, Wabaunsee Community College, and the international Union of Operating Engineers to promote higher education and/or vocational skills.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

NA

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

In analyzing barriers to affordable housing development, city staff identified five currently known barriers:

- Market conditions that, in the past, placed upward pressure on housing prices, but over the last 5 years, economic conditions have slowed or halted new development and severely restricted the availability of financial assistance especially to low income households.
- Local processes for land planning and zoning
- Building codes
- High demand for housing and high cost of housing
- Community resistance to affordable housing including Fair housing issues.

Like other cities across the country, Aurora continues to balance its housing policies objectives and resources across several competing public goals.

Given the number of existing housing units (47% of the owner-occupied units and 60% of the renter-occupied units) built before 1980, the City continues to place an emphasis on the preservation of the existing housing stock within its housing policies. Parallel to this priority, the City has also tried to redevelop older deteriorated areas of the city, especially along the riverfront and near the downtown, with a mixture of new residential and commercial and public uses.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Federal and State Funding: These sources of funding to meet affordable housing needs are not sufficient to meet all needs. To address this shortfall it is important to apply for all the resources that are available to the City. Therefore, the City will not only apply for all resources it is eligible for, but will also assist other agencies in applying for funds.

Innovative Private and Public Sector Financing: The City will work with private lenders and with other public and private entities such as the Kane County Continuum of Care and the Aurora Housing Authority to develop new ways of financing affordable housing.

Containing Costs: The City will continue to work with local lenders and seek government subsidies to lower the cost of financing for low-income buyers. The City will continue to explore ways to lower financing costs for developers of new housing and investors seeking to maintain existing affordable housing.

The City will continue to explore the following actions that can be taken to further affordable housing and help minimize any negative impacts of restrictive building codes:

- Encouraging fast-track or one-stop permit processing
- Promote the use of time-saving and cost-saving techniques within reasonable health and safety parameters
- Provide technical assistance, information and other support to local communities
- Encourage affordable housing by using development controls (i.e., the zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations) to pursue this goal.

The City believes that coordinated and well planned actions in conjunction with other partners are essential to remove barriers and encourage new development of Affordable Housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Outreach – The City of Aurora continues the initiative to expand information on homeless programs through the City’s customer service call center. The City is also moving forward to provide pamphlet information at all publically assessable sites (libraries, community centers, etc.) to provide critical information on homeless prevention programs. The CoC has also taken the initiative to reengage local hospitals and police departments to educate and disseminate information for accessing homeless or potentially homeless persons (e.g., victims of domestic violence, etc.) about options for assistance. Moreover, the City has partnered with our not-for profit partners to increase capacity for case management that assesses individuals coming into shelter programs to identify problems and match resources with individual needs with available resources insuring tailored care which saves costs and more efficiently serves the homeless client.

For example, the City funded with nonfederal sources the Hesed House SEEDS case management program which evaluates 15 aspects of a client’s life and possible causes of homelessness to provide better short term responses and to aligning long term (if required) services.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency Shelter/Transitional Shelter – The City and its CoC partners continue to press for funding and program efficiencies to maintain the County’s over 300 emergency shelter beds (with the addition of over 30 new beds last year) in the face of greater program demand. In addition to the vital service base provided with emergency shelter beds, the City and its partners also emphasize transitional shelter as a strategic response to reducing homelessness. A primary goal of PADS of Aurora is to assist families in becoming self-sufficient, enabling them to transition from temporary to permanent housing. For instance Hesed House of Aurora received funds to operate their Transitional Living Center and LIGHT-House program which provides permanent rental housing and case management for 6 chronically homeless persons and Light House II program which provides permanent rental housing and case management to 3 chronically homeless persons. Both organizations have within their goals and outcomes that of working toward permanent housing and self-sufficiency. To meet this goal each organization provides case management that includes life skills training, advocacy, and referrals to partner agencies. This case management is meant to assist in stabilizing a homeless person’s situation so that they can concentrate on dealing with the root causes of homelessness and gaining access to stable housing.

Additionally, transitional housing is being addressed by Hesed House through the Transitional Living Community program. The Transitional Living Community program provides housing and services to homeless individuals and families to help them achieve self-sufficiency with 24 months. The program provides center-based units with 52 beds.

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.

In addition to the transitional housing described above and below, the City supports efforts coordinated by the Kane County Continuum of Care regarding chronic homelessness that is being addressed in conjunction with the Aurora Homelessness Initiative, which includes representatives from: the Chicago Jobs Council, Fox Valley United Way, Hope For Tomorrow, Inc., INC Board, PADS – dba Hesed House Inc, Quad County Urban League, Wayside Cross Ministries, and The Workforce Development Department at Waubensee Community College.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Assisting those in danger of becoming homeless (inclusive of recent discharges from public institutions and/or are receiving public assistance) - The City of Aurora constantly works with its partners to develop new programs to work with clients in danger of becoming homeless. Overlaps and/or gaps in the Kane County network of services are continually being assessed through this successful inter-agency/governmental partnership. This includes efforts by the State of Illinois to deinstitutionalize clients within the State's care network. The results of changes in state policy remain unknown and are being analyzed. But there have been many individual program successes.

Shortening the time of homelessness, finding permanent housing, and ending recidivism is a goal of the City of Aurora. To address this, the City has worked with the CoC to provide grants to nonprofit agencies for emergency shelter and other housing related services. Lazarus House and PADS of Elgin and Aurora provide emergency housing assistance for clients who are experiencing a housing crisis. Rebuilding Together Aurora and Joseph Corporation through their owner occupied rehabilitation program made accessibility modifications to the units that allowed the individuals to remain in their homes. All of these forms of assistance have a primary goal of preventing homelessness for individuals and families by helping them to access or retain housing and continue to live in their own homes and therefore ending the cycle of homelessness.

Additionally, The City has identified the following as one of the four major objectives and needs for the 2015-19 Consolidated Plan:

“Very low-income households at risk of becoming homeless or households who are currently homeless and very mobile within Aurora, and who are proportionately larger users of human services, health care, or emergency services.”

In the Strategic Plan, the City has prioritized Goal H-3 for “Multi unit conversions (Large rental s-f converted to o/o and rental” targeting 4 % of CDBG funds and 28% of HOME funds to this activity along with gaming revenues with the goal of increasing rental housing supply which will be available to homeless or those in danger of becoming homeless. Goal CD 4 targets 4 % of CDBG and 33% of HOME funds to “Assist rental owners improve LMI rental units for special needs, homeless (dwelling units). In addition, the City is allocating up to 2 % each year of its CDBG funds over the five year period to Goal CD – 4, “Reduce Incidents of Homelessness.” Other public services such as assistance for the elderly, youth and job training and preparedness will receive up to 2 % per year under Goals CD – 1, 2 and 3. Some of these funds will directly and indirectly assist the COC in addressing homelessness.

The City remains extremely active in finding solutions to persons who are in danger of becoming homeless and has (with its CoC partners) embraced the case management approach to identify problems in the intake process, and find solutions which alleviate the burden on the public assistance system and assist persons and families before they enter the homeless service system.

In addition to the above homeless services activities, the City uses its non-federal gaming tax revenue to support Hope for Tomorrow to provide structured substance abuse recovery programs; Hased House to provide substance abuse counseling; Breaking Free to provide homeless substance abuse services; and the Aurora Interfaith Food Pantry and Marie Wilkinson Food Pantry to provide nutritional services to homeless individuals and families.

Municipal support also expands to in-kind donations, for example with the donations of food to the Aurora Interfaith Food Pantry. The City of Aurora also funds portable toilets in downtown for after-hours usage.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The City of Aurora has partnered with Kane County and the City of Elgin in a joint application for assistance from HUD to abate Lead Based Paint hazards. This partnership leverages each jurisdiction's CDBG funding with an additional federal match, which extends the reach of available assistance. The City allocates CDBG funds to Kane County to administer this program to address lead-based paint hazards in residential units where children reside who have been diagnosed with elevated blood lead levels. The City also supports these initiatives through participation in the Kane County Healthy Places Coalition. It is anticipated that Kane County will be able to leverage this funding to address housing units within the City of Aurora. In support of these efforts, an outreach letter is sent to all owner-occupied properties within the 60505 and 60506 zip codes to make them aware of available assistance with lead hazard reduction and a flyer is provided with each building permit issued. The program has been so successful that it was extended a fourth year into the 2015 CDBG program year.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Because of this partnership with Kane County, the information that follows focuses on Kane County. The great majority of housing located within other counties in which Aurora lies (DuPage, Kendall, Will) was built following 1978. Lead-based paint is a significant problem in Kane County. According to the Illinois Department of Public Health's (IDPH) Lead Program Annual Surveillance Report for 2012, Illinois remains one of the highest in the nation in the number of lead poisoned children. The City's partnership with Kane County and the City of Elgin has resulted on projects that often serve the city's NRSA residents (age 6 and below) as the NRSA falls within a zip code the Illinois Department of Public Health has identified as high risk for lead poisoning.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

As part of the environmental review process, all CDBG direct housing assistance activities address lead based paint hazards. Also, all HOME direct housing assistance activities address lead based paint hazards through the City of Aurora Property and Rehabilitation Standards, which cites compliance with Title X Lead Based Paint Regulations and the Environmental Protection Agency Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP).

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

The overarching goal of this anti-poverty strategy is to reduce the number of Aurora families and individuals currently living in poverty by providing government support and services that enhances their abilities to be self-sufficient in the provision of shelter, food and basic living conditions and promoting the involvement of the private section in assisting in these efforts.

The City's anti-poverty strategic goals are 1) improve the environment, living conditions and supportive services for all Aurora residents, especially those of low- or moderate-income; 2) continually improve and expand the purposeful interaction between the city's government and its customers as well as the interaction between the city and other entities serving the needs of those in poverty; 3) promote the accessibility and availability of housing, public services, public facilities, economic development.

The City's policies that will lead to a reduction in the number of poverty-level families are: 1) effectively and efficiently manage the city's portion of HUD's Community Development Block Grant and HOME program funds along with other city funds which have been allocated for community development and other government and private funds; 2) improve and expand government services by enhancing customer service, promoting internal cooperation and efficiencies and integrating input from ward committees, neighborhood groups and involved residents into the city's planning and decision making processes; and 3) continue to work with other entities, both governmental and private, to address the needs of lower income residents of the City and surrounding area.

The City's strategies to reduce the number of poverty-level families are: 1) continue to develop unique networks of agencies and organizations that provide multiple services to meet the needs of the low-income, working poor and poverty stricken population, and to address the underlying factors; 2) leverage the investment of as many non-Federal resources as possible over the next year to successfully implement the goals in this plan; and 3) undertake activities that will be primarily directed to lower income households to help them develop greater family independence and to program neighborhood improvements, steps which will eventually lead to the reduction of poverty throughout the City.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan?

The Consolidated Plan process identifies the needs and develops goals and objectives that will lead to the funding of effective services to provide a safety net for those who require help, and provide a way for individuals and children to improve their lives. The participants in this process include city departments, community organizations, business organizations, foundations and educational institutions. The City will focus funding primarily on supporting programs that raise household incomes and stabilize housing situations.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The City of Aurora has developed and implemented a system for monitoring the expenditure of CDBG funds and ensuring attainment of its CDBG program objectives. It has also developed an annual monitoring strategy for managing all activities and the organizations that deliver them to the city. AAP routinely schedules monitoring targets based on a risk assessment to determine high-risk projects. Typically, the city monitors sub-recipient performance through desk reviews involving reports, IDIS data, and other information received from outside sources, and then evaluates high-risk activities and sub-recipients on site to ensure compliance and progress. This method uses limited staff resources effectively. Findings of non-compliance are followed through to resolution, and a sub-recipient's performance record enters into subsequent funding determinations. The City is also in the process of developing a capacity building initiative that will lead to performance measure that will allow the City to better monitor grantee performance and justify the expenditure of public funds.

The city monitors its own performance, including the timeliness of project implementation to ensure compliance with HUD's timeliness standards. HUD remains informed of local actions to expedite program expenditures. Division of Neighborhood Redevelopment staff facilitates monitoring CDBG activities to accomplish two major goals:

1. Ensure that the activities funded are in compliance with the regulations
2. Ensure timeliness of the projects.

Internal monitoring is done by the following activities:

- Oversight of staff activities by the Block Grant Working Committee, Chief Community Services Officer, and Finance Department
- Division of duties among staff so one person is not in sole control of any given project
- New database for improved tracking and report generation
- Checklist system for monitoring project progress
- Inter-departmental communication and strong communication with outside service providers
- Public Facilities and Infrastructure subrecipients are provided a list of minority business owners and are required to contact them for consultation prior to selecting a contractor
- On-site inspections and monitoring of the subrecipients at minimum of every other year unless they are determined to be high risk.

During the Monitoring Process, the City will evaluate the subrecipients' past performance and complete a full risk assessment to identify which subrecipients will require more comprehensive monitoring.

The City will review agencies for the following to determine if they are high risk:

- subrecipients who are new to the CDBG program;
- subrecipients awarded a large grant of CDBG funds;
- subrecipients that have experienced turnover in key staff positions or a change in goals or direction;
- subrecipients with previous compliance or performance problems including failure to meet schedules, submit timely reports or clear monitoring or audit findings;
- subrecipients carrying out high-risk activities (such as economic development); and
- subrecipients undertaking multiple CDBG activities for the first time.

For subrecipients with a strong history of CDBG Compliance, the City will still complete required monitoring as outlined in our Plan above.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Contingency Statement:

If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is less than the funds allocated to activities, then each activity's budget will be reduced in the same proportion as the percentage difference between the estimated total grant and the actual total grant. If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is more than the funds allocated to activities, then the budget for all goals and objectives will be raised proportionately, and the City's Block Grant Advisory Committee shall entertain proposals to spend the funds either on projects that were proposed, but not funded, in the previous competitive round; on new proposals as presented by City Staff; or to increase funding for existing programs/projects where the additional funds are judged to have the most impact. Some excess funds will be designated, consistent with the regulatory framework of the programs, for program administration. For example, the City has reserved 20% of the City's estimated CDBG allocation and 10% of the City's

estimated HOME allocation for program administration consistent with federal regulations.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		

CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,462,042	32,500	549,919	2,044,461	5,848,168	If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is less than the funds allocated to activities, then each activity's budget will be reduced in the same proportion as the percentage difference between the estimated total grant and the actual total grant. If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is more than the funds allocated to activities, then the budget for all goals and objectives will be raised proportionately, and the City's Block Grant Advisory Committee shall entertain proposals to spend the funds either on projects that were proposed, but not funded, in the previous competitive round; on new proposals as presented by City Staff; or to increase funding for existing programs/projects where the additional funds are judged to have the most impact. Some excess funds will be designated, consistent with the regulatory framework of the programs, for program administration. For example, the City has reserved 20% of the City's estimated CDBG allocation and 10% of the City's estimated HOME allocation for program administration consistent with federal regulations.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer	494,914	17,500	649,332	1,161,746	1,979,656	If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is less than the funds allocated to

		assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA						<p>activities, then each activity's budget will be reduced in the same proportion as the percentage difference between the estimated total grant and the actual total grant. If the total grant received by the City of Aurora is more than the funds allocated to activities, then the budget for all goals and objectives will be raised proportionately, and the City's Block Grant Advisory Committee shall entertain proposals to spend the funds either on projects that were proposed, but not funded, in the previous competitive round; on new proposals as presented by City Staff; or to increase funding for existing programs/projects where the additional funds are judged to have the most impact. Some excess funds will be designated, consistent with the regulatory framework of the programs, for program administration. For example, the City has reserved 20% of the City's estimated CDBG allocation and 10% of the City's estimated HOME allocation for program administration consistent with federal regulations.</p>
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Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

This AAP outlines activities using funding from different sources, including the Community Development Block Grant Program and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program. Funds are leveraged with those of nonprofit community development, housing and social service partners as well.

Through CDBG and HOME programs, the City collaborates with partners to deliver resources effectively. The City:

- Works with service and housing providers to address the housing needs of the low-mod income residents and special needs populations.
- Works across City Departments/Divisions to complete major capital projects including roadway improvements.
- Collaborates with housing providers to fund rehabilitation of existing homes and rehabilitation/redevelopment of private rental housing.
- Partners with agencies, non-profits, and private sector entities whose mission and programming further the housing and community development objectives outlined in this Plan.

The above collaborations allow the City to access gas tax, grants, tax credits, gaming and general fund sources to leverage.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

None.

Discussion

See comments above

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing/Improve/Sustain Existing Housing Supply	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Housing/Improve Existing Supply	CDBG: \$467,500	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing/Increase Homeownership	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Housing/Homeownership	CDBG: \$50,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 10 Households Assisted
3	Housing/Rental	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Housing/Rental	HOME: \$1,070,009	Rental units rehabilitated: 16 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Public Services/Youth	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Public Services/Youth	CDBG: \$35,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 350 Persons Assisted
5	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs	CDBG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
6	Public Services/Employment Training	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora	Public Services/Employment Training	CDBG: \$45,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 600 Persons Assisted
7	Public Services/Homelessness	2015	2019	Homeless	City of Aurora	Public Services/Homelessness	CDBG: \$75,000	Homelessness Prevention: 1000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Public Facilities	2015	2016	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$450,919	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 225 Persons Assisted
9	Economic Development/Small Businesses	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora	Economic Development/Small Businesses	CDBG: \$274,634	Jobs created/retained: 12 Jobs
10	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses	CDBG: \$0	
11	Economic Development/Micro-Business Expansion	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Neighborhood Improvements/Revitalization	CDBG: \$0	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Neighborhood Revitalization/Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Low-Mod Census Tracts	Neighborhood Improvements/Revitalization	CDBG: \$250,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12000 Persons Assisted
13	CHDO Operating Costs	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	Housing/Homeownership Housing/Rental HOME/CHDO Projects	HOME: \$24,746	
14	Administration	2015	2019	CDBG/HOME Admin/CHDO Operating Costs	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts	CDBG Administration HOME Program administration	CDBG: \$292,408 HOME: \$49,492	Other: 199963 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing/Improve/Sustain Existing Housing Supply
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Housing/Increase Homeownership
	Goal Description	The City offers a Down Payment Assistance Program to first time homeowners. The City also provides down payment assistance via partnerships with the Federal Home Loan Bank, Illinois Housing Development Authority, and Illinois Assist Programs.
3	Goal Name	Housing/Rental
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Public Services/Youth
	Goal Description	
5	Goal Name	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs
	Goal Description	
6	Goal Name	Public Services/Employment Training
	Goal Description	
7	Goal Name	Public Services/Homelessness
	Goal Description	In partnership with the Hased House, the City will funding assistance for the following four programs: SEEDS Case Management, public facility improvements, rapid re-housing case manager (referral system), and employee training. The City also supports Homeless prevention efforts through the Continuum of Care. More recently, the City has focused on the development of Permanent Supportive Housing.

8	Goal Name	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	
9	Goal Name	Economic Development/Small Businesses
	Goal Description	
10	Goal Name	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses
	Goal Description	
11	Goal Name	Economic Development/Micro-Business Expansion
	Goal Description	
12	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization/Improvements
	Goal Description	
13	Goal Name	CHDO Operating Costs
	Goal Description	
14	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

insert introduction

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Housing: Improve existing housing
2	Housing: Increase Homeownership
3	Housing: Rental
4	Public Services/Youth
5	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs
6	Public Services/Employment Training
7	Public Services/Homelessness
8	Public Facilities
9	Economic Development: Small Business
10	Economic Development/Micro Businesses
11	Neighborhood Revitalization/Micro-Businesses
12	Neighborhood Revitalization/Improvements
13	CHDO Project
14	Administration

Table 56 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

For the most part, CDBG funds will be used to address the needs on a city-wide basis with the beneficiary being an individual of low-to moderate income (limited-clientele benefit). However, activities that provide a benefit on an area basis do so in areas that are determined to have a low-to moderate income population of at least 51%. A map attached to this Plan presents data on the low-to moderate income areas of the City of Aurora.

The major obstacles to addressing underserved needs are as follows.

- The City’s ability to provide comprehensive service delivery has been hindered by continuing cutbacks in funding for social services. The lack of awareness concerning service availability and the lack of transportation impede effective delivery of services to those who need them.
- Efforts to adequately house the homeless are hindered by a lack of adequate space, by the lack

of year round facilities, and by the aforementioned service delivery issues. The number of homeless people is increased by a lack of transitional and permanent affordable housing.

- The City's general fund has insufficient resources to make needed infrastructure and public facility improvements, and important needs go unattended as a result.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Housing: Improve existing housing
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Housing/Improve/Sustain Existing Housing Supply
	Needs Addressed	Housing/Improve Existing Supply
	Funding	CDBG: \$435,000
	Description	This project provides for housing rehabilitation to improve existing housing supply with units brought to code, made energy efficient and accessible.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	25 LMI households
	Location Description	City of Aurora
Planned Activities	Homeowner rehab/repair; Lead testing	
2	Project Name	Housing: Increase Homeownership
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Housing/Increase Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Housing/Homeownership
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Help eligible households become homeowners
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10 LMI households
	Location Description	City of Aurora

	Planned Activities	Provide down payment and closing cost assistance and homebuyer counseling to eligible home buyers.
3	Project Name	Housing: Rental
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Housing/Rental
	Needs Addressed	Housing/Rental
	Funding	:
	Description	This project will redevelop or create rental units; replacement units for scattered site housing, elderly, special needs or homeless.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	43 units for Extremely Low, Low and Moderate Income families
	Location Description	City of Aurora
	Planned Activities	No activities funded for 2015. Request for Proposal may be issued later in program year.
4	Project Name	Public Services/Youth
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Public Services/Youth
	Needs Addressed	Public Services/Youth
	Funding	CDBG: \$35,000
	Description	This project supports public services agencies that provide youth services
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	350 LMI Households

	Location Description	City of Aurora, LMI Census Tracts, NRSA
	Planned Activities	Childcare/daycare for children of LMI households
5	Project Name	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Public Services/Elderly/Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	This project supports public services agencies that provide supportive services for elderly and persons with special needs
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100 LMI persons
	Location Description	City of Aurora, LMI Census Tracts, NRSA
	Planned Activities	Rental payments for seniors
6	Project Name	Public Services/Employment Training
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Public Services/Employment Training
	Needs Addressed	Public Services/Employment Training
	Funding	CDBG: \$45,000
	Description	Provide employment training to unemployed persons
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	600 LMI persons

	Location Description	City of Aurora
	Planned Activities	Jobs placement, employment counseling, construction trades training
7	Project Name	Public Services/Homelessness
	Target Area	City of Aurora
	Goals Supported	Public Services/Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Public Services/Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$75,000
	Description	Provide for activities that mitigate or prevent homelessness
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1000 LMI persons
	Location Description	City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts NRSA
	Planned Activities	Emergency Shelter funding Substance abuse prevention Skills Training
8	Project Name	Public Facilities
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$45,091,908
	Description	The project will provide for the rehabilitation of a facility that is expected to house non-profits delivering services to low-mod Aurora residents.
	Target Date	12/31/2015

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Extremely Low, Low, Moderate Income: 2000
	Location Description	City of Aurora
	Planned Activities	Rehab Hessed House II
9	Project Name	Economic Development: Small Business
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Economic Development/Small Businesses
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development/Small Businesses
	Funding	CDBG: \$274,634
	Description	The City of Aurora will establish a micro lending pool to make small business loans between \$500 and 425,000 that support entrepreneurs who are unable to access traditional financing. This lending pool will be outsourced to an area not-for-profit entity that is experienced in micro-lending. This program will make the NRSA its primary area of focus, and will make CDBG-eligible block groups its second priority. Loans will be in the range of \$5,000 - \$25,000.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	16 jobs, at least 51% for LMI persons
	Location Description	City of Aurora
	Planned Activities	
10	Project Name	Economic Development/Micro Businesses
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses

	Funding	:
	Description	Improve rate of survival of micro-enterprise businesses
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	No activities funded for 2015.
	Location Description	City of Aurora
	Planned Activities	No activities funded for 2015
11	Project Name	Neighborhood Revitalization/Micro-Businesses
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Economic Development/Micro-Business Expansion Neighborhood Revitalization/Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development/Micro-Businesses Neighborhood Improvements/Revitalization
	Funding	:
	Description	This project will provide for micro-business expansion within locally selected neighborhoods, including the NRSA
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	No activities funded for 2015.
	Location Description	City of Aurora
	Planned Activities	No activities funded for 2015.
12	Project Name	Neighborhood Revitalization/Improvements
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization/Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Improvements/Revitalization

	Funding	CDBG: \$250,000
	Description	Initiate improvement efforts in locally selected geographical areas that complement the City Neighborhood Plans, especially within the NRSA and LMI Census Tracts.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activities will benefit persons in LMI neighborhoods/census tracts, including the NRSA: 10,000 The activities may complement geographic areas included in City Neighborhood Plans:
	Location Description	LMI Census Tracts NRSA
	Planned Activities	Public infrastructure, public facilities, neighborhood improvements
13	Project Name	CHDO Project
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	CHDO Operating Costs
	Needs Addressed	HOME/CHDO Projects
	Funding	HOME: \$24,746
	Description	Develop CHDO projects
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	16 LMI households
	Location Description	City of Aurora
	Planned Activities	Redevelop or create rental housing; replacement with scattered site housing; elderly, special needs or homeless housing
14	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area City of Aurora Low-Mod Census Tracts

Goals Supported	Administration
Needs Addressed	CDBG Administration HOME Program administration
Funding	CDBG: \$1,462,042
Description	Effective administration of the CDBG and HOME Program
Target Date	12/31/2015
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	City of Aurora residents
Location Description	City of Aurora
Planned Activities	

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

City of Aurora: LMH, LMI/LC, LMI/J, S/B activities

NRSA: LMH, LMI/LC, LMI/J, LMA,S/B

LMI Census Tracts: LMH, LMA, LMI/LC, LMI/J, S/B

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	
City of Aurora	100
Low-Mod Census Tracts	

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Discussion

The overall mission of the CDBG and HOME programs is to improve the lives of lower income persons. The City will design and fund some program activities to help income qualifying households wherever they live. Some of these programs will focus on the improvement of specific neighborhoods where lower income live, whereas other programs will be designed and funded to promote greater choice in housing or employment or supportive services opportunities, regardless of location.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Based on the data included in the HUD tables and available to the City of Aurora, as well as the preferences and observations expressed during the community-wide and stakeholder surveys, the focus groups and the special information interviews, the City has identified these higher priority housing needs for the upcoming 20-15-2019 period:

Existing housing in need of repairs or renovations in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards, and owned and occupied by income-eligible households whose housing costs exceed 30% of income. Households between 40% and 80% of median income who are trying to purchase their own homes and contribute to the stabilization of neighborhoods within the city. Income-eligible renter households with housing cost burdens greater than 30% of their income, living in housing in need of repairs or renovation in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards. Very low-income households at risk of becoming homeless or households who are currently homeless and very mobile within Aurora, and who are proportionately larger users of human services, health care, or emergency services.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	35
Special-Needs	16
Total	51

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	16
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	25
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	41

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type
Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

The Housing Authority's Strategic Plan outlines these major initiatives for 2014-2015:

- Continue to implement the tiered housing programs: remodel 4-10 existing apartments and develop 8-14 scattered site homes in 2014 cooperation with the City;
- Develop funding sources for a capital campaign and an energy performance program initiative for an internship program
- Develop plans for a multi-use complex at Jericho Circle;
- Explore use of private management companies for the AHA public housing and for the voucher programs;

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

The Housing Authority's Strategic plan outlines these major initiatives for 2014-2015:

- Develop a self-sufficiency/entrepreneurship institute for Housing Authority participants;
- Plan a social media policy and outreach campaign;
- Implement a residents' outcomes statistical modeling plan

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

NA

Discussion

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

- Association for Individual Development (AID)- is a Comprehensive Community Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Center which offers a variety of specialized support services, including supportive housing and specialized residential treatment for individuals with developmental disabilities and behavioral health challenges.
- Aunt Martha’s-Federally Qualified Health Center offering affordable health care
- Breaking Free-Substance Addiction Treatment for Youth
- Family Services of Aurora-Family Counseling Services
- Fox Valley Older Adult Services- Adult Day Care
- Gateway Foundation-Substance Addiction and Residential Treatment Program for adults
- Open Door Clinic – Education, prevention, screening and treatment of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (Serves Aurora residents, though based in Elgin)
- Prairie State-Legal assistance
- Salvation Army-Home delivered meals for frail elderly

Senior Services Associates- Case management, information & referral, transportation, volunteer senior companions, drop in supports, home modifications, temporary financial assistance⁴, and advocacy and abuse investigation/nursing home ombudsman for the elderly

VNA- Federally Qualified Health Center offering affordable health care and home health services for the frail elderly

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Aurora will continue to be an active participant in the Kane County Continuum of Care and will implement the actions and activities outlined in the Homeless Strategy as written in this Consolidated Plan. For the first year of the program, the City has allocated funding under activity CD-4, Mitigate or prevent homelessness by providing assistance to Mutual Ground Emergency Shelter, Hased House SEEDs Homeless Services Management and the Waubensee Hased Skills Training Program.

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

Special needs persons will benefit from funding allocated to a number of social service agencies and programs. These include:

- CD-1: Increase youth services with assistance going to Family Focus Childcare and Marie Wilkensen Childcare,
- CD-2 supportive services for the elderly and disabled,
- CD-3, employment training to unemployed persons and
- CD-5, increase and improve quality of facilities including public service facilities including funding to Hased House restroom and the RTA accessibility.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: 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); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

AID is the primary provider of supportive housing services for individuals returning from mental health facilities and nursing homes. AID, Senior Services, DayOne Network and the Department of Rehabilitation Services collaborate to assist those capable of leaving nursing homes, to live with support services in their own homes and apartments.

Discussion

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Actions it planned 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

The City has planned the following activities to reduce the barriers to affordable housing:

Participate in the greater Chicago Mayoral group to address issues of regional concern through participation

in the Metropolitan Mayor’s Caucus housing and Community Development Committee;

Partner with the Aurora Housing Authority to develop replacement housing for Jericho Circle in ways that promote greater geographical choice throughout the City. The 2015 phase target is the completion of 8 units of affordable housing;

Continue to coordinate housing development within the City across various departments that relate to the development and maintenance of the housing stock.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The following actions will be taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs; to foster and maintain affordable housing; to reduce lead-based paint hazards; to reduce the number of poverty-level families; to develop institutional structure; to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Given the data and input, the City has set a high need priority for income levels from 0% - 80% of medium family income, for both renters and owners, and for large-related, small-related, and elderly housing. We realize we are unable to address all of these high needs with resources available to us, so we have prioritized and will focus on the following over the next five years:

Existing housing in need of repairs or renovations in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards, and owned and occupied by income-eligible households whose housing costs exceed 30% of income.

Households between 40% and 80% of median income who are trying to purchase their own homes and contribute to the stabilization of neighborhoods within the city.

Income-eligible renter households with housing cost burdens greater than 30% of their income, living in housing in need of repairs or renovation in order to meet current building codes, lead paint mitigation standards, or greater energy efficiency standards.

Very low-income households at risk of becoming homeless or households who are currently homeless and very mobile within Aurora, and who are proportionately larger users of human services, health care, or emergency services.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The cost of housing negatively affects low-income residents and their ability to afford and maintain their homes. The City of Aurora is committed to improving the quality of its existing housing stock. The housing activities funded for this program year address the rehabilitation of housing, initiatives to house special needs populations, encourage homeownership, reduce lead-based paint hazards and

improve/provide suitable rental housing, especially for people with special needs.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Aurora will continue to partner with Kane County and the City of Elgin in a joint application for assistance from HUD to abate lead-based paint hazards. This partnership leverages each jurisdiction's CDBG funding with an additional federal match, which extends the reach of available assistance.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

- Promote and assist with economic development through job creations such as providing assistance to small businesses in neighborhoods, including the NRSA, and micro-business loans.
- Assist families with prerequisites to employment by removing barriers to obtaining employment by funding programs/agencies with a record of demonstrated success in running programs such as job training and job-readiness.
- Focus efforts to assist under-served populations in their efforts to become self-sufficient.
- Improve, maintain, and increase the amount of affordable housing units within the City by undertaking housing rehabilitation, reconversion and homebuyer assistance programs.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City will continue to develop partnerships that leverage other agencies and organizations, both public and private. We continue to seek out competitive and or stimuli-based funding sources to support Consolidated Plan objectives. Through CDBG and HOME program, the City collaborates with partners to deliver resources effectively. The City will, for example:

- Continue its active role in the Continuum of Care for Kane County, which provides housing and other forms of shelter for the homeless.
- Continue to work with service and housing providers to address the housing needs of the lower-income, mentally ill, and other special needs populations.
- Collaborate with housing providers to extend the reach and effectiveness of housing activities.
- Continue to work with area stakeholder organizations (including private lenders, the public schools, Waubensee Community College, Aurora University, the City's three Chambers of Commerce, physical and health care institutions, youth services providers and others) in order to develop and implement effective service and revitalization strategies, including the Neighborhood Plans and the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area.
- Continue to partner with a number of agencies, businesses, and foundations that have pledged their own money to further the housing and community development objectives outlined in this Plan.

At the current level of activity, this structure is complete and effective. It may not be adequate to

accommodate significant increases in the level of participation without additional funds to allow for amplification of the process. The City of Aurora will, of course, continue to search for opportunities to expand the existing structure and make it more effective. The opportunities, given a dearth of resources, however, are limited.

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

Throughout the implementation of the new Consolidated Plan, the City of Aurora will coordinate with local organizations and entities, including the following:

Kane County Continuum of Care, Team IL, Aurora Homelessness Initiative, Waubonsee Community College, Aurora Housing Authority, Ward Committees, Neighborhood and Homeowners' Associations, Business groups, Fox Valley United Way, Family Focus Aurora, Quad County Urban League, 708 Board, Inc.

This list will likely expand in the future as the City seeks additional partners with each program or activities that is funded to address the goals and objectives of this Plan.

Discussion:

See above

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	80.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

HOME allows virtually any form of financial assistance to be provided for eligible projects and to eligible beneficiaries. The participating jurisdiction (PJ), City of Aurora, determines what forms of assistance it will provide. Some forms of assistance will require legal instruments for

implementation. HOME regulations list the following forms of assistance as eligible:

- **Interest or non-interest bearing loans or advances:** These loans are amortizing loans, with or without accruing interest. Repayment is expected on a regular basis so that over a fixed period of time all of the principal and interest is repaid. The term of the loan may vary and the property or some other assets are used as collateral.
- **Deferred Loans (forgivable or repayable):** These loans are not fully amortized. Instead, some, or even all, principal and interest payments are deferred until some point in the future. Deferred loans can be structured in a variety of ways and terms may differ greatly. Deferred payment loans use the property or some other form of collateral as security for repayment.
- **Grants:** Grants are provided with no requirement or expectation of repayment. They require no liens on the property or other assets.
- **Interest Subsidies:** This is usually an up-front discounted payment to a private lender in exchange for a lower interest rate on a loan.
- **Equity Investments:** An investment made in return for a share of ownership. Under this form of subsidy, the PJ acquires a financial stake in the assisted property and is paid a monetary return on the investment if money is left after expenses and loans are paid.
- **Loan Guarantees and Loan Guarantee Accounts:** HOME funds may be pledged to guarantee loans or to capitalize a loan guarantee account. A loan guarantee or loan guarantee account ensures payment of a loan in case of default.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

In general, assistance provided to homebuyers and homeowners will be in the form a deferred loan. The amount of assistance provided to individual homebuyers through a CHDO as a developer will be subject to resale requirements. Additional funds may be allocated to the sub-recipient to pay directly-related soft costs. These funds may be provided as a grant to the sub-recipient to make the program feasible.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

HOME assistance to development projects will be given in the form of an amortized, deferred loan or grant. Funding Agreements will establish a minimum affordability period that is typically not less than 5 years but will at minimum meet the HOME guidelines for new construction. Before monies are released an agreement will be signed between City and the recipient. The agreement will satisfy Federal requirements and establishes the terms under which the funding is being provided. Funds

will not be released until a funding agreement is executed.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Funds may be used to refinance existing debt on funded rehabilitation properties. The refinancing must be necessary to reduce the owner's overall housing costs to make the housing more affordable.

Discussion:

The minimum amount of HOME funds that must be invested in any project is \$1,000 for every assisted unit in the project. The minimum relates only to HOME funds, not to any other funds, including match that might be used for project costs. The minimum amount does not apply to tenant based rental assistance. City of Aurora HOME Policies and Procedures: October 2013 Page | 6

If a project has multiple funding sources, an evaluation must be made to ensure that the HOME funds, in combination with all other funds, do not exceed what is necessary to provide affordable housing. This is generally referred to as the "subsidy layering review". PJs must conduct a subsidy layering review prior to the award of any funds. The City will evaluate the reasonableness and need for the requested assistance by analyzing pro-formas for cash flow, debt-coverage ratios, and the appropriateness of fees charges with and without the HOME funds.

Match Requirements:

The HOME program requires participating jurisdictions to have a match of at least 25%. Sources of match can be cash, donated land or real property, infrastructures improvements, bonds issued by state or local government, donated materials, equipment, or professional services, sweat equity, and the value of foregone taxes.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources