

Grantee: Illinois

Grant: B-13-DS-17-0001

October 1, 2015 thru December 31, 2015 Performance



Grant Number:

B-13-DS-17-0001

Obligation Date:**Award Date:****Grantee Name:**

Illinois

Contract End Date:**Review by HUD:**

Reviewed and Approved

Grant Award Amount:

\$10,400,000.00

Grant Status:

Active

QPR Contact:

Wendy Bell

LOCCS Authorized Amount:

\$3,600,000.00

Estimated PI/RL Funds:**Total Budget:**

\$10,400,000.00

Disasters:**Declaration Number**

No Disasters Found

Narratives**Disaster Damage:**

The 2013 Floods and tornados across the State of Illinois caused severe damage to homes, businesses, and infrastructure. In addition, the deadly disasters also increased the demand on the health and social services sectors of the State. President Obama's declarations in 2013 designated sixty-two (62) Illinois counties as major disaster areas. Storm damage was scattered throughout the State with a higher concentration of damage along the Illinois River, Cook County and southern Illinois in communities bordering the Ohio River.

Gauging the impact of each disaster during the 2013 calendar year, the State of Illinois must begin with an analysis of the State's housing sector. Current data suggests that approximately 45,000 owners' primary residences and over 15,000 rental units sustained "severe" or "major" damage according to classifications made by HUD. Additionally, houses determined to be "substantially damaged" – having damages that exceed 50% of a home's pre-disaster value – must be elevated if they are below the federal Advisory Base Flood Elevation maps. Given the breadth of damage and the number of homes that will be required to be elevated, the costs of repairing owners' primary residences and rental units are expected to be substantial. Also, many households displaced by the storms are seeking intermediate or long-term rental housing at a time when rental housing stock has been significantly depleted because of storm damage. Increased demand and limited supply threaten to raise rental prices. This could particularly impact LMI and special needs populations.

The tornados and floods in 2013 also had a widespread impact on Illinois' business sector and particularly affected small businesses. The storm caused damage to commercial property and caused short- and long-term business operations losses. Data suggest that businesses in 44 of Illinois's 62 affected counties incurred a combined total of \$6,777,100 in commercial property damage or loss. Further, parts of the State's infrastructure were badly damaged by flooding and tornados. The City of Brookport, Illinois sustained major damage to its levy system which impacts hundreds of homes located in neighborhoods once protected from flooding. However, because of the damages sustained by the tornado and flood waters, the neighborhoods once thriving are now struggling to rebuild. The November tornados also devastated a vast majority of the City of Gifford. Many low income homes and neighborhoods were completely destroyed. Communities along the Illinois River and in suburban Chicago were impacted by swollen rivers caused by seven (7) inches of rain fall in a 24 hour period. Additionally, swollen rivers affected the commerce industry along the Illinois River when seven barges broke free from towing vessels, threatening the levy system and dam in northern Illinois.

The storms also increased the need for State and local governments to provide crucial health and social services. After a natural disaster, the need for health and social services is particularly pronounced. Whether this includes assisting special needs households locate appropriate housing, protecting older adults from financial exploitation, or developing programs to help people cope with the added stress of recovering from a natural disaster, post storm health and social service resources must be available.

Disaster Damage:

Other sectors were negatively impacted by the tornados and floods. For example, the storm had, and continues to have, an adverse impact on Illinois's environment. This includes compromised levees and debris strewn across natural habitats. Furthermore, many municipalities are facing storm-induced budget shortfalls due to decreased revenues, increased expenses and declining property tax bases. Because of these impacts there is a risk that, sans assistance, local governments will not be able to continue to fund essential services for their communities. The 2013 storms significantly impacted Illinois's housing sector. Using the methodology outlined in HUD's Federal Register Notice (FR-5696-N-07/FR-5696-N-01) of FEMA Individual Assistance data effective March 4, 2014, the State was able to develop a plan that would serve areas of unmet needs based on the aforementioned methodology. The Federal Register specified that most impacted are homes/rental properties determined to have a higher level of damage (major-low or higher). The



information for housing enclosed within the plan, excludes second homes (i.e., vacation homes) per HUD requirements as they are ineligible for funding.

The location of FEMA Individual Assistance registrants with reported housing damage also may reflect the extent and concentration of damage to Illinois's housing stock. Based on the FEMA Individual Assistance data as of March 4, 2014 the greatest concentrations of severe or major housing damage are located in 13 Counties. These 13 counties account for 85% of reported major and severe housing damage in Illinois.

Homeowners whose homes are determined to be "substantially damaged," by a floodplain manager, must rebuild to FEMA's standards. Many of these homeowners likely will be required to elevate their homes. Without financial support, the added costs of housing elevations likely will be overly burdensome. Homeowners of structures that were not "substantially damaged" by the storms may not be facing mandatory elevation requirements in the short term, but may face significant increases in insurance premiums.

Compounding the importance of housing elevation assistance, federal legislation passed in 2012 removes insurance subsidies and bases premiums on actual flood risk which likely will significantly increase flood insurance costs for homeowners residing within a floodplain.

Therefore, housing elevation assistance is a critical need for many of these homeowners in order to avoid pricing them out of their current residences. Based on available data, as well as input from federal and state departments and agencies, local communities, stakeholder groups and citizens, Illinois's owner-occupied housing needs include:

- Assisting homeowners with the reconstruction or rehabilitation of their homes;
- Assisting homeowners in impacted communities who are now required to elevate their "substantially damaged" homes
- Providing case management and technical assistance to help homeowners navigate the rebuilding and reconstruction process;
- Providing interim assistance to impacted homeownerstoen

Disaster Damage:

courage them to resettle and reoccupy homes they owned prior to the storm; and

- Providing buyout assistance, where appropriate, for homeowners residing in flood-prone areas where large scale buyouts would serve a public health and safety benefit, as well as an environmental benefit.

Impact on Rental Stock

Greater impact of the storms occurred to rental stock, which sustained severe or major damage. Residents who were displaced because of tornado damage are receiving rental assistance after the storm. Even presuming that some of these displaced households have found a rental unit, it is probable that many remain "doubled up," that is, living with friends or relatives.

The 2013 storms also had a significant impact on housing that is subsidized by both the state and federal governments, which includes public housing as well as housing financed primarily for older adults and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) recipients. According to preliminary estimates effective March 2014, two federally subsidized units in two multi-family properties were damaged. These properties are located in Cook, LaSalle and Tazewell Counties. There were 34 public housing units damaged in the storm. No public housing households remain displaced.

To better understand the impact to Public Housing Authorities (PHAs), the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity reach out to each PHA in the State to assess damage to public housing agencies and to quantify the extent of damage sustained by PHAs as a result of the storm, as well as identify PHAs' ongoing unmet recovery and rebuilding needs.

As of March 10, 2014, 73 housing authorities were contacted with three responding to the assessment. Of those responding they reported that flooding caused the most damage. Damage to PHAs impact some of the most vulnerable households in Illinois. Almost all of the damaged units are public housing units serving households earning less than 80% of the area median income. We could assume that of those who did not respond prior to publication of the Action Plan were impacted in some way by the storms. However, because of the storms impact on some of the most populated areas of the State, any increase in rental costs would further exacerbate that strain on "working poor," defined as households earning less than 80% of Area Median Income.

Based on available data, as well as input from federal and state departments and agencies, local communities, stakeholder groups and citizens, Illinois's rental housing needs include:

- Rental programs to assist currently displaced low and moderate income households;
- Rental programs to repair or replace damaged rental units, particularly those that service low and moderate income households; and
- Rental programs that address the unique needs of Illinois's special needs populations.

Recovery Needs:

According to HUD, "unmet needs" are financial resources necessary to recover from a disaster that are not satisfied by other public or private funding sources like FEMA Individual Assistance, SBA Disaster Loans, or private insurance. Per HUD's guidelines that an unmet needs analysis focus on the housing, economic and infrastructure sectors. The State's unmet needs extend beyond the housing, economic and infrastructure sectors. Illinois's recovery effort must focus not only on economic recovery, but also economic revitalization. Illinois also must provide critical health and social services to certain populations affected by flooding and tornados in 2013, protect municipalities from losing critical services as a result of the storm, and address environmental issues. CDBG-DR funds must begin to address these unmet needs as well.

Although the State has an estimated \$77,872,306 in unmet infrastructure and community facility needs, there is an urgent need to expand the supply of affordable housing, to stimulate economic activity and to replace housing stock lost to the storms. The State is working diligently with the federal government to expedite additional funds, which could be used to address unmet infrastructure needs.

The State is committed to affirmatively furthering fair housing through its housing programs, following all applicable federal and state statutes and regulations, and vigorously enforcing fair housing laws. As described above, the State will ensure that housing assistance relating to the recovery efforts are prioritized and allocated solely based on disaster-related need, without regard to race or ethnicity. Information relating to demographics of impacted communities will be utilized to ensure that assistance is



accessible and reaches Illinois residents in need. In support, the State has worked closely with FEMA and statewide Long Term Recovery Groups to assist homeowners in the most impacted counties across the State. Key consideration was made on the geographic location of each group as to accommodate residents affected by the storms, ease of accessibility, projected number of persons served and the level of multilingual services recommended addressing the demographic needs as analyzed for the communities and counties. Illinois will require all replacement and new construction to meet green building standards by requiring compliance with ENERGY STAR™.

Impact on Illinois Communities

Per HUD guidance, the State has undertaken the following analysis that summarizes storm damage to heavily impacted communities in the most impacted Illinois counties as determined by HUD and provides a description of demographic information about these communities and counties. The data were generated using the 2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Survey data and FEMA Individual Assistance Data (effective May 26, 2013).

Massac County - As a result of the 2013 tornadoes households in Massac County had homes that sustained "severe" or "major" damage, as those terms are defined by HUD. According to HUD, "severe" damage is defined as homes FEMA determined to have greater than \$28,800 worth of physical damage or more than four feet of flooding on the first floor, while "major" damage is defined as homes FEMA determined to have between \$8,000 and \$28,799 worth of physical damage or more

Recovery Needs:

; The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with no units destroyed.

According to Small Business Administration Data five (5) homeowners impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for housing repair and replacement although 31 applications were issued. One (1) was preliminarily-approved and one approved at a cost of \$1,800 leaving \$4,800 in request for assistance not met.

According to Small Business Administration Data one business owner was impacted by the storms, applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for repair and replacement although 15 applications were issued. No applications were approved.

DR-4116(Flooding)

In addition to the tornadoes and straight line winds, Woodford County was also impacted by flooding. According to FEMA data Woodford County has a total of 54 applications for owner occupied units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." In addition, the data also indicates there are 38 owner occupied homes impacted by "high water" in a range of 4'-5'9" (FEMA inspected damage) in Woodford County. The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with no units destroyed.

According to FEMA data Woodford County has 28 applications for rental units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." In addition, the data also indicates there are 17 homes impacted by "high water" in a range of 4'-5'9" (FEMA inspected damage) in Woodford County. The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with no units reported as destroyed.

According to Small Business Administration Data 48 homeowners impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for housing repair and replacement although 202 applications were issued. 17 had preliminary approvals with 15 approved at a cost of \$236,600 leaving \$158,500 in request for assistance that was not met.

Housing Long Term Recovery Needs

the year 2013 storms caused damage to a broad range of Illinois suburban, urban and small communities, and had a substantial negative impact on Illinois families of all income levels. Low and moderate income households were hit especially hard, particularly in the most significantly impacted counties. Based on FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) reports, and as referenced above, approximately 1,725 owner-occupied homes and 3,061 rental units sustained "severe" or "major" physical damage from the storm, as defined by HUD. These figures include only primary owner-occupied residences and year-round rental properties, not damage to seasonal rentals, vacation homes or secondary residences.

To address Illinois housing needs, the State will undertake a number of initiatives including:

Recovery Needs:

than one foot of flooding on the first floor. One census tract within Massac County had more than 80% of households experience major or severe damage.

DR-4157(Tornado)

According to FEMA data Massac County has a total of 64 applications for owner occupied units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with a total of 32 units destroyed.

According to FEMA data Massac County has a total of 38 applications for rental units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with a total of 15 rental units destroyed.

According to Small Business Administration Data three (3) businesses impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for housing repair and replacement although 26 applications were issued. One had preliminary approvals with one (1) approved at a cost of \$2,200 to replace business contents leaving \$30,000 in request for assistance that were not met.

Champaign County had homes that sustained "severe" or "major" damage, as defined by HUD. According to HUD, "severe" damage is defined as homes FEMA determined to have greater than \$28,800 worth of physical damage or more than four feet of flooding on the first floor, while "major" damage is defined as homes FEMA determined to have between \$8,000 and \$28,799 worth of physical damage or more than one foot of flooding on the first floor.

DR-4157(Tornado)

According to FEMA data Champaign County has a total of 15 applications for owner occupied units that have a level of damage



that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with a total of 5 units destroyed.

According to FEMA data Champaign County has a total of 17 applications for rental units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with a total of 6 rental units destroyed. According to Small Business Administration Data 41 homeowners impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan f

Recovery Needs:

r housing repair and replacement although 164 applications were issued. Eighteen had preliminary approvals with 11 were approved at a cost of \$435,300 leaving \$1,612,300 in request for assistance that were not met.

According to Small Business Administration Data 4 business owners were impacted by the storms, applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for repair and replacement although 26 applications were issued. Two had preliminary approvals with one approved at a cost of \$3,800 leaving \$152,600 in request for assistance that were not met.

Douglas County

Douglas County experienced the impact of three separate tornados in one day. However, according to the unmet needs data provided by FEMA, Douglas County rental units were impacted to a greater degree than its owner occupied units. Flooding in Douglas County accounted for the majority of damage to residential units in the county.

For rental property to meet the statutory requirement of "most impacted", homes are determined to have a high level of damage if thehvdmaeof "major high" or "severe." That itehvaFMprsnlpoerty damage assessment of \$3,500 or greater or flooding over four feet. However, please note that the Federal Register is not clear when it references "flooding over four feet." The reports in Appendix A and B provide for both basement and first floor flooding. In addition the Federal Register references "75% of the estimated repair cost," which currently FEMA is unable to determine as inspectors do not record real property damage for renters since it is the landlord's responsibility. Please refer to Appendix A and B for unmet needs data for Champaign County.

DR-4157(Tornado)

According to FEMA data Douglas County has a total of four (4) applications for owner occupied units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with a total of one unit destroyed. According to FEMA data in Douglas County had no applications for rental units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." No rental units destroyed.

According to Small Business Administration Data five (5) homeowners impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for housing repair and replacement although 57 applications were issued. Three had preliminary approvals with two were approved at a cost of \$38,000 leaving \$300,100 in request for assistance that were not met.

According to Small Business Administration Data four (4) business owners were impacted by the storms, applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for repair and replacement although 11 applications were issued. No applications had preliminary approvals or final approvals for repair and replacement.

Tazewell County

As a result of the 2013 tornados, Tazewell County had homes that sustained "severe" or "major" damage, as those terms are defined by HUD as most counties identified in the presidential declaration. T

Recovery Needs:

e statutory language for DR-4116 and 4157, define "severe" damage is as homes FEMA determined to have greater than \$28,800 worth of physical damage or more than four feet of flooding on the first floor, while "major" damage is defined as homes FEMA determined to have between \$8,000 and \$28,799 worth of physical damage or more than one foot of flooding on the first floor. Rental properties are defined as FEMA personal property damage assessment of \$3,500 or greater or flooding over four feet. Please reference Appendix A and B for Tazewell County unmet needs data.

DR-4157(Tornado)

According to FEMA data Tazewell County has a total of 52 applications for owner occupied units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with a total of 13 unit destroyed.

According to FEMA data TzewllConhasaotaof47 aplcaiosor rental units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with a total of 37 rental units destroyed.

According to Small Business Administration Data 390 homeowners impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for housing repair and replacement although 1,237 applications were issued. Three had preliminary approvals with 93 were approved at a cost of \$3,566,000 leaving \$16,079,600 in request for assistance that were not met.

According to Small Business Administration Data 11 business owners were impacted by the storms, applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for repair and replacement although 106 applications were issued. Three applications had preliminary approvals and two receiving final approval for repair and replacement at a cost of \$22,800 and one for business contents with \$218,300 remaining as unmet needs.

DR-4116(Flooding)

In addition to the tornados and straight line winds, Tazewell County was also impacted by flooding. According to FEMA data Tazewell County has a total of nine (9) applications for owner occupied units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." In addition, the data also indicates there are four (4) owner occupied homes impacted by "high water" in a range of 4'-5'9" (FEMA inspected damage) in Tazewell County. The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with no units destroyed.

According to FEMA data Tazewell County has one (1) application for rental units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." In addition, the data also indicates there is one (1) rental unit impacted by



"highwater" in a range

Recovery Needs:

of 4'-5'9" (FEMA inspected damage) in Tazewell County. The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with no units reported as destroyed.

According to Small Business Administration Data 21 homeowners impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for housing repair and replacement although 81 applications were issued. Thirteen had preliminary approvals with 11 were approved at a cost of \$178,300 leaving \$67,900 in request for assistance that were not met.

According to Small Business Administration Data no business owners were impacted by the storms, applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for repair and replacement although seven applications were issued.

Vermillion County

Communities in Vermillion County experienced impact from the storms on its owner occupied units. Local officials noted tornado damage spread throughout the County. Of the number of homes impacted by the tornado and straight line winds 44 homes were reported to have damage with seven either major or severe. Of the number of businesses impacted 11 were issued applications by the Small Business Administration. The total number of applications received for Vermillion County was 81 as of March 3, 2014.

DR-4157(Tornado)

According to FEMA data Vermillion County has a total of seven (7) applications for owner occupied units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with a total of three units destroyed.

According to FEMA data Vermillion County has one (1) application for rental units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with a total of one rental unit destroyed.

According to Small Business Administration Data nine (9) homeowners impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for housing repair and replacement although 44 applications were issued. Four had preliminary approvals with three were approved at a cost of \$105,900 leaving \$24,900 in request for assistance that were not met.

According to Small Business Administration Data two (2) business owners impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for repair and replacement although eleven applications were issued. None of the applications submitted were approved for assistance.

Washington County

Washington County had homes that sustained "severe" or "major" damage, as those terms are defined by HUD. Washington County, Illinois, east of St. Louis, tornado debris stretched more than three miles, according to a preliminary survey by the National Weather Service as reported on November 18, 2013. W

Recovery Needs:

Washington County renters and owner occupied units were impacted by the tornado.

DR-4157(Tornado)

According to FEMA data Washington County has a total of three (3) applications for owner occupied units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with no units destroyed.

According to FEMA data Washington County has a total of four (4) applications for rental units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with one (1) rental unit destroyed.

According to Small Business Administration Data four (4) homeowners impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for housing repair and replacement although 15 applications were issued. One (1) was preliminarily-approved and one approved at a cost of \$70,600 leaving \$1,600 in request for assistance that were not met.

According to Small Business Administration Data one (1) business owner impacted by the storms applied for disaster assistance in the form of a loan for repair and replacement although nine applications were issued. None of the applications submitted were approved for assistance.

Woodford County

As a result of the 2013 storms, Woodford County had homes that sustained "severe" or "major" damage. Flooding in Woodford County had a greater impact on the county than did the tornado or straight line winds. Majority of the owner and renter occupied units reported some form of flooding either minor, major too severe. According to HUD, "severe" damage is defined as homes FEMA determined to have greater than \$28,800 worth of physical damage or more than four feet of flooding on the first floor, while "major" damage is defined as homes FEMA determined to have between \$8,000 and \$28,799 worth of physical damage or more than one foot of flooding on the first floor. Small Business Administration received 202 applications from home owners for assistance with home repair and replacement cost. Of the applications received 15 were approved totaling \$236,600. Twenty-four applications from business owners were received with zero approved.

DR-4157(Tornado)

According to FEMA data Woodford County has no applications for owner occupied units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe." The damage level indicated in the data meets the statutory requirements of "most impacted" as discussed in the legislative language of homes that are determined to have a high level of damage with no units were destroyed.

According to FEMA data Woodford County has no applications for rental units that have a level of damage that is considered per the federal register as "major high" or "severe."



Recovery Needs:

- p>· Providing funding assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation programs that focus primarily, but not exclusively, on low and moderate income households
- Developing adequate housing that will meet building standards and incorporate mitigation measures including green technologies where feasible and/or housing elevations which may require construction to FEMA's Flood Elevation maps.
- Providing resettlement and re-occupancy incentives to homeowners contemplating selling or abandoning their homes post-storm
- Developing affordable rental housing across household income levels, with a focus on serving low and moderate income households and priority given to the thirteen counties identified by HUD as most impacted by the storm
- Developing a housing plan for supportiveservices for special needs populations.

Overall	This Report Period	To Date
Total Projected Budget from All Sources	N/A	\$3,600,000.00
Total Budget	\$0.00	\$3,600,000.00
Total Obligated	\$180,000.00	\$180,000.00
Total Funds Drawdown	\$51,033.76	\$51,033.76
Program Funds Drawdown	\$51,033.76	\$51,033.76
Program Income Drawdown	\$0.00	\$0.00
Program Income Received	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Funds Expended	\$0.00	\$0.00
Most Impacted and Distressed Expended	\$0.00	\$0.00
Match Contributed	\$0.00	\$0.00

Progress Toward Required Numeric Targets

Requirement	Required	To Date
Overall Benefit Percentage (Projected)		0.00%
Overall Benefit Percentage (Actual)		0.00%
Minimum Non-Federal Match	\$0.00	\$0.00
Limit on Public Services	\$1,560,000.00	\$0.00
Limit on Admin/Planning	\$2,080,000.00	\$51,033.76
Limit on State Admin	\$520,000.00	\$51,033.76
Most Impacted and Distressed Threshold (Projected)	\$0.00	\$0.00

Progress Toward Activity Type Targets

Progress Toward National Objective Targets

National Objective	Target	Actual
Low/Mod	\$5,200,000.00	\$0.00



Overall Progress Narrative:

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity has made significant progress on the B-13-DS-17-0001 (Sandy Disaster) award this quarter.

A total of 46 applications have been received for public infrastructure funding totalling \$25,205,979 in requested funding. These applications have been reviewed independently by two grant managers, eligibility verified, and recommendations forwarded to the Director of the Department. We anticipate awarding at least a portion of these in early November.

Five staff members attended the Disaster Recovery training held in Chicago in August. The training provided a wealth of information but most importantly allowed staff to discuss with HUD representatives the necessary action steps to move the award forward. Upon direction, a budget revision letter has been drafted moving the Housing Rehabilitation budget to the second round of funding and bringing Public Infrastructure funds to the first round, in order to meet HUD obligation deadlines.

Additionally, two staff members attended the DRGR training to learn how to input disaster recovery projects into the HUD system.

As staff members attended training and incurred costs, the Department will be making its first draw for administration in early October.

Project Summary

Project #, Project Title	This Report Period	To Date	
	Program Funds Drawdown	Project Funds Budgeted	Program Funds Drawdown
RD01-ADMIN, Administration	\$51,033.76	\$180,000.00	\$51,033.76
RD01-HOUSING, Housing	\$0.00	\$3,420,000.00	\$0.00

Activities

Project # / Title: RD01 - ADMIN / RD01 - Administration

Grantee Activity Number: RD01-Admin

Activity Title: Administration

Activity Category:

Administration

Project Number:

RD01 - ADMIN

Projected Start Date:

01/05/2015

Benefit Type:

()

National Objective:

N/A

Activity Status:

Planned

Project Title:

RD01 - Administration

Projected End Date:

07/31/2016

Completed Activity Actual End Date:

Responsible Organization:

State of Illinois Department of Commerce and

Overall

Total Projected Budget from All Sources

Oct 1 thru Dec 31, 2015

N/A

To Date

\$180,000.00

Total Budget

\$0.00

\$180,000.00

Total Obligated

\$180,000.00

\$180,000.00

Total Funds Drawdown

\$51,033.76

\$51,033.76

Program Funds Drawdown

\$51,033.76

\$51,033.76

Program Income Drawdown

\$0.00

\$0.00

Program Income Received

\$0.00

\$0.00

Total Funds Expended

\$0.00

\$0.00

Most Impacted and Distressed Expended

\$0.00

\$0.00

Match Contributed

\$0.00

\$0.00

Activity Description:

Administration

Location Description:

State of Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Springfield, Illinois

Activity Progress Narrative:



Accomplishments Performance Measures

No Accomplishments Performance Measures

Beneficiaries Performance Measures

No Beneficiaries Performance Measures found.

Activity Locations

No Activity Locations found.

Other Funding Sources Budgeted - Detail

No Other Match Funding Sources Found

Other Funding Sources

Amount

No Other Funding Sources Found

Total Other Funding Sources

