



Amendment #2 incorporates edits that HUD CPD requested in order to approve the amendments to the 2013-2017 ConPlan. Also included is the addition of a new activity. Funds were reallocated; \$86,000 was allocated towards Infrastructure.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development transformed the Consolidated Plan into a tool for priority-setting and targeted investment planning for housing and community development. These tools are designed to support need-driven, place-based decisions and informed public participation in guiding funding decisions in the next five years of specific federal funds (Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership Program, Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS) to identify needs and adopt strategies to address those needs; focusing primarily on low- and moderate-income individuals and households. The Consolidated Plan must also address “special-needs” identified by the federal government or locally, such as the needs of the elderly, persons with disabilities, homeless individuals, and others.

The Village of Rantoul is located in the north-central portion of Champaign County, Illinois and is the third largest municipality in the county with a population of 12,941 according to the 2010 Census. It is a small city that has both an urban and rural feel and with a range of issues confronting it as diverse as its residents. The diverse population is also accompanied by divergent needs to help attain personal, educational, employment, recreational, housing, and other goals. The village is struggling to balance limitations on available resources and the need to address some critical issues including: aging infrastructure and community facilities, underemployment, repairing dilapidating housing, removing substandard structures, and providing needed social services.

To meet its community needs, the Consolidated Plan is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to its community’s needs. The three goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, and reducing discriminatory barriers.
- To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of low- and moderate-income residents throughout Rantoul, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.
- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

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

OBJECTIVE 1: PROVIDE A SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

Goal 1: Support social service agencies providing services to low-moderate income individuals and families.

Goal 2: Support infrastructure improvements in low-moderate income neighborhoods.

Goal 3: Reduce the slum and blighting conditions in low- and moderate income neighborhoods.

Outcome: Sustainability for the purpose of creating suitable living environments

Strategy 1: Create a Suitable Living Environment by making needed infrastructure improvements to low-moderate income neighborhoods.

Strategy 2: Create a Suitable Living Environment by acquiring and demolishing dilapidated properties in low-moderate income neighborhoods.

Strategy 3: Create a Suitable Living Environment by providing better access to social services in the community for lower-income residents.

OBJECTIVE 2: PROVIDE DECENT HOUSING

Goal 4: Preserve and improve affordable housing in Rantoul.

Goal 5: Address barriers to obtain affordable housing.

Goal 6: Support efforts to reduce the exposure of lead-based paint hazards in homes

Outcome: Affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing

Strategy 4: Provide decent housing by creating affordable housing opportunities for households at or below 80% of the area median income through the redevelopment of vacant properties acquired and demolished by the Rantoul Community Development Department.

Strategy 5: Provide decent housing by participating in first-time homebuyers programs in Rantoul.

Strategy 6: Provide decent housing by continuing the Rantoul Building Incentives Program, for those households constructing a new home and those homebuyers who purchase a home from someone constructing a new home.

Outcome: Sustainability for purpose of providing decent affordable housing

Strategy 7: Provide decent housing by providing emergency repairs and full-home rehabilitations to low-moderate income, owner-occupied housing units that have building code violations.

Strategy 8: Provide decent housing by rehabilitating rental units that will then be occupied by low-moderate income households.

Strategy 9: Provide decent housing by conducting an analysis of lead-based paint hazards in all housing units repaired or rehabilitated by the Rantoul Community Development Department. Lead-based paint hazards will be repaired or abate

OBJECTIVE 3: EXPAND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

GOAL 7: Support the expansion of existing businesses along with the development of new businesses in Rantoul.

GOAL 8: Support the development of a highly trained workforce.

Outcome: Accessibility for the purpose of creating economic opportunities

Strategy 10: Expand economic opportunities by supporting the expansion of job-training programs for low-income individuals by area social service agencies.

Outcome: Affordability for the purpose of creating economic opportunities

Strategy 11: Expand economic opportunities by creating incentive packages available for new and expanding businesses. Incentive packages may include such items as tax abatements and low-interest loans.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The 2013-2014 program year will be the thirty-ninth year the Village of Rantoul has participated in the CDBG program. It is also the first year under the new 5-year Consolidated Plan. Previous activities implemented generally met the goals established in the previous Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. Overall, the activities have been very successful and in some cases, have exceeded expectations. While previous funds have been spent in a timely manner, the Village's expenditure ratio exceeded the maximum ratio of 1.50 by \$10,420 for a 1.54 ratio in the 2012 program year. The following tables show program performance during the last consolidated planning period.

Since CDBG funding has steadily decreased during the past several years, the Village has had to decrease the number of programs offered and has had to plan for the reduction of the number of projects completed in each program. In program years 2006 and 2007, the Village did not fund social service programs in order to focus the limited funds on "cleaning-up Rantoul" through the acquisition/demolition, Shed-a-Way, and housing rehabilitation programs. In the 2008 program year, public service funding was restored. Although these programs have had fewer funds allocated to them, for the most part, they have met or exceeded program expectations.

In 2009, CDBG funds were allocated to remove architectural barriers to the Rantoul Business Center and to install a waterline on Wabash Avenue between Tanner Street and Century Boulevard. Both projects were completed in program year 2010.

Year	Emergency	Full-Home	Rental
2008	11	4	0
2009	30	8	0
2010	19	4	0
2011	6	2	0
2012	22	0	0

Table 1 - Housing Rehabilitations through April 30, 2013

Year	Sheds/Garages	Residential	Commercial
2008	5	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	6	9	2
2011	1	3	0
2012	0	5	0

Table 2 - Building Demolitions - through April 30, 2013

Year	Persons Served
2008	68
2009	539
2010	501
2011	85
2012	329

Table 3 - Public Services - through April 30, 2013

Year	Project
2008	None
2009	None
2010	Rantoul Business Center ADA Entryway
2010	Wabash Avenue Waterline
2011	None
2012	None

Table 4 - Public Facilities Projects

The 2013-2014 program year will be the thirty-ninth year the Village of Rantoul has participated in the CDBG program. It is also the first year under the new 5-year Consolidated Plan. Previous activities implemented generally met the goals established in the previous Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. Overall, the activities have been very successful and in some cases, have exceeded expectations. While previous funds have been spend in a timely manner, the Village's expenditure ratio has a risk of exceeding the maximum ratio of 1.50 in the 2012 program year. The following tables show program performance during the last consolidated planning period.

Since CDBG funding has steadily decreased during the past several years, the Village has had to decrease the number of programs offered and has had to plan for the reduction of the number of projects completed in each program. In program years 2006 and 2007, the Village did not fund social service programs in order to focus the limited funds on "cleaning-up Rantoul" through the acquisition/demolition, Shed-a-Way, and housing rehabilitation programs. In the 2008 program year, public service funding was restored. Although these programs have had fewer funds allocated to them, for the most part, they have met or exceeded program expectations.

In 2009, CDBG funds were allocated to remove architectural barriers to the Rantoul Business Center and to install a waterline on Wabash Avenue between Tanner Street and Century Boulevard. Both projects were completed in program year 2010.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Rantoul Community Development Department's efforts for participation included personal talks with agencies throughout the previous year; notifying and inviting over 100 agencies and organizations about the opportunity to participate in the development of the ConPlan; newspaper advertisements regarding public meetings; informational meeting packets and announcements placed on the village website; discussing the ConPlan process at public meetings; and placing draft copies of the ConPlan and AAP on the village website and placing a "hard copy" in the Rantoul Library.

5. Summary of public comments

Comments were solicited through newspaper publications, public hearings, and on-line notifications. Notifications of review and comment on the proposed Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan were sent to over 100 various types of organizations such as non-profits, churches, social service agencies, housing providers, economic development agencies, realtors, and other Village of Rantoul Departments. No public comments were received.

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

No public comments were received.

7. Summary

The preparation of the Consolidated Plan began with "internal" discussions at weekly meetings of the Village of Rantoul's Department Heads. The Community Development Department sought first to identify potential community needs, gaps in services, and key issues on which to focus community outreach process. The Village of Rantoul encourages community participation in the development of the 5-Year Consolidated Plan. With focused starting points of issues and needs, a community outreach program was implemented, following the Village's Citizen Participation Plan. The Community Development Department is responsible for coordinating the citizen participation process. Community Development staff created the draft Consolidated Plan used for discussion purposes. All meetings were advertised in the *Rantoul Press*, which is a newspaper of general circulation and on the Village of Rantoul's website.

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	RANTOUL	
CDBG Administrator		
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 5 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Lead Agency for preparing the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan is the Village of Rantoul's Community Development Department. The department is responsible for the administration of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program and preparation of federal reports. The PY2013-2017 Consolidated Plan represents the Village of Rantoul's vision for improving the quality of life for low-moderate income persons and low-moderate income areas in Rantoul. The plan also contains a One-Year Action Plan describing the activities the village will fund, implement, and/or support the implementation of in PY2013 using CDBG funds. The plan has been developed using HUD's e-Con Planning Suite in IDIS. HUD requires entitlement communities such as the Village of Rantoul to consolidate its planning application and reporting requirements for most HUD programs.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

Obtaining the input of citizens, professionals, and other governmental entities is of the utmost importance during the development of the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans. Effectively planning for a community would be difficult, if not impossible, without the support of its residents, especially low-income citizens directly affected by community development projects and programs. It is for these reasons that citizen participation is strongly encouraged throughout the processes of consolidated and annual action planning, short and long range departmental planning, and plan implementation.

The primary goal of this Citizens Participation Plan is to provide all citizens of the community with adequate opportunity to participate in an advisory role in the planning, implementation, and assessment of the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans. The Plan details the proposed use of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and other funding sources. The Citizens Participation Plan is attached in Appendix B and is designed to maximize the opportunity for citizen participation.

The Rantoul Community Development Department's efforts for participation included personal talks with agencies throughout the previous year; notifying and inviting over 100 agencies and organizations as shown in Appendix A, about the opportunity to participate in the development of the ConPlan; newspaper advertisements regarding public meetings; informational meeting packets and announcements placed on the village website; discussing the ConPlan process at public meetings; and placing draft copies of the ConPlan and AAP on the village website and placing a "hard copy" in the Rantoul Library. Copies of the Rantoul Press advertisements and other public participation materials are attached in Appendix C.

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

Based on requires of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Village of Rantoul must develop and submit its 3-5 year Consolidated Plan. To assist Community Development staff to develop this plan, outside departments and organizations will be contacted for consultation. These will include but are not limited to: non-profits, business organizations, public institutions, and other village departments.

In the case of developing homeless strategies to address the needs of homeless persons; particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth; and persons at risk of homeless, Community Development Department staff will consult with:

- the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care;
- public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, victim services, employment and/or education needs of low-income individuals and families; and
- publicly funded institutions and systems of care that may discharge persons into homelessness (such as health-care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions), and business and civic leaders.

Furthermore, in the case of public facilities and infrastructure, Rantoul Community Development Department staff will consult with other village departments, particularly the Public Works Department since they have a greater level of engineering expertise and construction management. For housing strategies, staff consulted with the Housing Authority of Champaign County. For economic development

strategies, the Village of Rantoul partners with several economic and workforce development agencies, Parkland Community College, local businesses along with the Rantoul Chamber of Commerce and the Champaign County Chamber of Commerce.

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

As an “Affiliate” member of the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care, the Village of Rantoul attends its meetings to assess the ongoing needs of the homeless population and to respond with new or expanded services and programs as resources are available. The Continuum has adopted a “10-Year Plan to End Homelessness” which outlines the goals, strategies and benchmarks to be accomplished to address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness. The Village of Rantoul attempts to incorporate these goals into its programs whenever possible.

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 Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity provides Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds to Continuums of Care, such as the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care, who do not receive ESG funds directly from HUD. That funding supports the Housing Prevention and Rapid Rehousing (HPRP) functions of the Continuum's programs. The Executive Committee of the continuum of Care Committee is working to establish a centralized or coordinated assessment system that will meet HUD requirements and also encourage intake through shelters that can triage for client needs.

The Executive Committee makes ESG funding recommendations to the full Continuum of Care to consider. During the last rounds of funding, the following recommendations were approved. Administrative funds will be given to the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission (CCRPC) to be used in support of HMIS functions, since CCRPC is the HMIS administrator for the Continuum of Care. CCRPC also received HPRP funds for rental assistance. Shelter partners will utilize a centralized intake process that will include prioritizations. Shelter partners will refer persons to CCRPC for the rent assistance funding. A referral from the shelter partner would be required for CCRPC to process the funding request.

The Continuum has adopted a new projects process that allows agencies to present new projects to the Continuum of Care for consideration. The procedures for the administration and operation of HMIS are already in effect through a Memorandum of Understanding with participating agencies. The Executive Committee is also working to develop performance standards and evaluation outcomes for the activities assisted with ESG funds. The Monitoring & Compliance subcommittee (which Rantoul is a member), is completing the final edits on a monitoring tool and will begin implementing its use after the full Continuum Committee approves the tool. The subcommittee will then complete desk and onsite reviews of Continuum-funded agencies on behalf of the Continuum and report its findings to the Executive Committee.

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

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Champaign County Regional Planning Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Services-Employment Regional organization
	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
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Rantoul staff regularly spoke with CCRPC staff at various meetings throughout the year. The anticipated outcomes of the consultations was to improve coordination with a regional organization whose mission is to promote the general welfare and to enhance the quality of life in Champaign County, which includes Rantoul, by identifying, developing and providing planning services; providing various social services; and providing programs for economic development.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Family Service of Champaign County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs 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?	Village staff spoke with this agency to improve coordination with a regional organization which provides a comprehensive and coordinated system of services for persons 60 years of age and over.

3	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Community AIDS Project
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy 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?	GCAP was contacted to provide data regarding the individuals living with AIDS and/or HIV within Rantoul.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Prairie Center Health Systems, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Health Agency Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Substance Abuse Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff spoke with Prairie Center staff at various meetings throughout the year. The consultation was to improve coordination with a regional organization whose mission is to promote the general welfare and to enhance the quality of life for Champaign County and the residents of Rantoul, by identifying, developing and providing services for persons suffering from addictions.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Rural Champaign County Special Education Cooperative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
6	Agency/Group/Organization	SmileHealthy
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Health Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Anti-poverty Strategy Dental Care for low-income families
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff spoke with SmileHealthy staff at various meetings throughout the year. The consultation was to improve coordination with a regional organization whose mission is to promote the general welfare and to enhance the quality of life for Champaign County and the residents of Rantoul, by identifying, developing and providing services for persons with dental health issues.

Table 6 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

All agencies were either consulted with or invited to participate. There was no decision to exclude any group. The listing of agencies is attached in Appendix A.

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	Community Elements, Inc.	Point-in-Time count informed homeless data in Consolidated Plan and the Continuum's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Moving to Work: Year 3 Plan	Housing Authority of Champaign County	The Village of Rantoul Consolidated Plan and the HACC Plan goals include increasing the availability and supply of affordable housing, improving the quality of life for residents, promoting economic improvements/vitality, promoting self-sufficiency and asset development of low-income families and affirmatively furthering fair housing throughout the village.
5-Year Capital Plan	Village of Rantoul	The goals of the Village of Rantoul's Capital Plan overlap with the Consolidated Plan by improving public facilities and infrastructure in the village.
FY2012-2013 Budget	Village of Rantoul	The goals of the Village of Rantoul's Budget overlap with the Consolidated Plan by improving public facilities and infrastructure in the village along with improving the quality of life by promoting and funding social services.
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)	East Central Illinois Economic Development District	The goals of both plans include increasing the quality of the local workforce and creating economic vitality in the community.

Table 7 – 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(I))

The Village of Rantoul consulted with staff from the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission along with the Cities of Urbana and Champaign, various non-profits, and private organizations in the development and implementation of the consolidated plan. Other agencies consulted include, but not limited to: Champaign County Economic Development Corporation, Champaign County Mental Health Board, Champaign County Public Health District, East Central Illinois Economic Development District, Housing Authority of Champaign County, Parkland Community College, Regional Office of Education of Champaign-Ford Counties, and the United Way of Champaign County.

Narrative (optional):

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

Obtaining the input of citizens, professionals, and other governmental entities is of the utmost importance during the development of the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans. Effectively planning for a community would be difficult, if not impossible, without the support of its residents, especially low-income citizens directly affected by community development projects and programs. It is for these reasons that citizen participation is strongly encouraged throughout the processes of consolidated and annual action planning, short and long range departmental planning, and plan implementation.

The primary goal of this Citizens Participation Plan is to provide all citizens of the community with adequate opportunity to participate in an advisory role in the planning, implementation, and assessment of the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans. The Plan details the proposed use of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and other funding sources. The Citizens Participation Plan is attached in Appendix B and is designed to maximize the opportunity for citizen participation.

The Rantoul Community Development Department's efforts for participation included personal talks with agencies throughout the previous year; notifying and inviting over 100 agencies and organizations about the opportunity to participate in the development of the ConPlan; newspaper advertisements regarding public meetings; informational meeting packets and announcements placed on the village website; discussing the ConPlan process at public meetings; and placing draft copies of the ConPlan and AAP on the village website and placing a "hard copy" in the Rantoul Library. Copies of the Rantoul Press advertisements and other public participation items are attached in Appendix C.

The Rantoul Citizens Advisory Committee conducted public hearings on January 31, 2013 and February 14, 2013. The Rantoul Village Board discussed the proposed 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan at their study session on March 5, 2013 and voted for its approval at their board meeting on March 12, 2013. Both of the village board meetings are open to the public and advertised through the Village Clerk's Office per the State of Illinois' Open Meetings Act. No public comments were received.

Amendment #1, the 2012 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), and a meeting of the Citizens Advisory Committee were advertised in the June 12, 2013; July 3, 2013; and July 17, 2013 editions of the *Rantoul Press*. The Citizens Advisory Committee met on July 18, 2013 and no public comments were received. The Rantoul Village Board discussed the proposed Amendment #1 at their study session on August 6, 2013 and voted for its approval at their board meeting on August 13, 2013. Both of the village board meetings are open to the public and advertised through the Village Clerk's Office per the State of Illinois' Open Meetings Act. No public comments were received.

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)
1	Notification of Agencies & Potentially Interested Parties	Non-targeted/broad community	Listing of notified agencies is in Appendix A.	No comments received.	No comments received.	

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)
2	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	An advertisement was placed in the January 9, 2013 edition of the Rantoul Press, which is a weekly newspaper published for the Rantoul area. The advertisement announced the public comment dates and invited the public to the public hearings held by the Citizens Advisory Committee.	No comments received.	No comments received.	

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)
3	Notification of Agencies & Potentially Interested Parties	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	A 30-day public comment period started on January 11, 2013 and ended on February 15, 2013	No comments received	No comments received.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/Index.aspx?NID=370

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)
4	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	An advertisement was placed in the January 16, 2013 edition of the Rantoul Press, which is a weekly newspaper published for the Rantoul area. The advertisement announced the public comment dates and invited the public to the public hearings held by the Citizens Advisory Committee.	No comments received.	No comments received.	

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)
5	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	An advertisement was placed in the January 23, 2013 edition of the Rantoul Press, which is a weekly newspaper published for the Rantoul area. The advertisement announced the public comment dates and invited the public to the public hearings held by the Citizens Advisory Committee.	No comments received.	No comments received.	

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 Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	First meeting of the Rantoul Citizens Advisory Committee occurred on January 31, 2013. This was a public hearing to gain citizen input regarding the proposed ConPlan & AAP. It was attended by a single social service agency. No general public attended.	Staff presented an overview of the draft ConPlan & AAP. Social Service agencies made brief presentations regarding their funding applications.	Not applicable.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/index.aspx?NID=303

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	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	An advertisement was placed in the February 13, 2013 edition of the Rantoul Press, which is a weekly newspaper published for the Rantoul area. The advertisement announced the public comment dates and invited the public to the public hearings held by the Citizens Advisory Committee.	No comments received.	No comments received.	

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)
8	Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Second meeting of the Rantoul Citizens Advisory Committee occurred on February 14, 2013. This was a public hearing to gain citizen input regarding the proposed ConPlan & AAP. It was attended by three social service agencies. No general public attended. The Citizens Advisory Committee recommended the ConPlan & AAP to the village board.	Staff presented an overview of the draft ConPlan & AAP. Social Service agencies made brief presentations regarding their funding applications.	Not applicable.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/index.aspx?NID=303

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)
9	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Rantoul Village Board study session occurred on March 5, 2013. Staff presented a brief overview of the proposed 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan & 2013 Annual Action Plan, including the proposed 2013 budget.	No comments received.	No comments received.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/index.aspx?NID=299

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)
10	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Rantoul Village Board Meeting occurred on March 12, 2013. During this meeting, the Village Board approved the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan & 2013 Annual Action Plan.	No comments received.	No comments received.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/index.aspx?NID=299
11	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	As the ConPlan and AAP were being developed; periodically an updated draft copy was placed on-line for public review.	No comments received.	No comments received.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/Index.aspx?NID=370

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)
12	Notification of Agencies & Potentially Interested Parties	Non-targeted/broad community	As ConPlan and AAP were being developed; periodically an updated draft copy was printed off and delivered to the Rantoul Public Library for public review.	No comments received.	No comments received.	

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)
13	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	An advertisement was placed in the December 17 edition of the Rantoul Press, which is a weekly newspaper published for the Rantoul area. The advertisement announced the public comment dates Amendment #2. Citizens Advisory Committee to review the proposed Amendment #2.	No comments received.	No comments received.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/Index.aspx?NID=370

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)
14	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Informational meeting of the Rantoul Citizens Advisory Committee occurred on December 18, 2018. This was a public hearing to gain citizen input regarding the proposed Amendment #2 to the ConPlan & AAP.	No comments received.	No comments received.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/Index.aspx?NID=370
15	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	As the proposed Amendment #2 is being developed; periodically an updated draft copy will be placed on-line for public review.	No comments received.	No comments received.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/Index.aspx?NID=370

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)
16	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Rantoul Village Board study session will occur on February 5, 2019. Staff will present a brief overview of the proposed Amendment #2.	No comments received.	No comments received.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/Index.aspx?NID=299
17	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Rantoul Village Board Meeting will occur on February 12, 2019. During this meeting, the Village Board will vote on the approval and submission of Amendment #2 to HUD.	No comments received.	No comments received.	http://www.village.rantoul.il.us/Index.aspx?NID=299

Table 8 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Findings in the following sections were a result of analysis of the 2005-2009 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy and the 2005-2009 American Community Survey.

Rantoul residents with the greatest need for housing assistance are those facing cost burden and overcrowding issues. The African-American population is more severely impacted by housing problems. In Champaign County, there is a correlation between race and income levels among households, with minorities being more severely impacted by housing problems. Poverty affects minority populations disproportionately in Champaign County. The needs of the Housing Choice Voucher holders effectively mirror the needs of the population at large in that the needs are associated with economic barriers that exacerbate the problem of housing affordability in Champaign County. There is a growing need for accessible housing for seniors and persons with disabilities in Rantoul and throughout the county. Families with children face a growing affordability gap that often leads to overcrowding or substandard housing options.

Even though Rantoul has suffered through the recent national economic crisis like all other communities in the nation, there are no known unsheltered homeless individuals in Rantoul. The number of sheltered homeless individuals is not known. This is mainly due to all of the services available for homeless individuals are located in the Cities of Champaign and Urbana.

There are also numerous services that address the supportive housing needs of all residents in all non-homeless, special needs categories including counseling, training, education, transportation, and permanent supportive housing. All of these agencies are based in Champaign and Urbana, but most offer limited "office hours" in Rantoul.

Aging and unmaintained infrastructure coupled with population growth demands improved public infrastructure and public facilities such as water, sewer, transportation, and infrastructure.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2009	% Change
Population	12,857	12,477	-3%
Households	6,161	5,489	-11%
Median Income	\$36,904.00	\$35,370.00	-4%

Table 9 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2005-2009 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	875	985	1,295	625	
Small Family Households *	175	470	370	1,180	
Large Family Households *	155	18	120	75	
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	160	75	190	20	335
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	145	130	150	120	219
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	245	195	210	385	
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 10 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

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	20	35	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	70	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	15	0	19
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	355	75	0	10	440	165	170	40	4	379

	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)	55	330	215	0	600	45	130	145	29	349
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2005-2009 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	445	115	0	10	570	165	175	55	4	399
Having none of four housing problems	85	500	635	320	1,540	170	200	605	290	1,265
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2005-2009 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	125	230	45	400	20	150	80	250
Large Related	85	10	4	99	70	4	0	74
Elderly	150	35	35	220	25	80	40	145
Other	140	160	130	430	95	70	70	235
Total need by income	500	435	214	1,149	210	304	190	704

Table 13 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2005-2009 CHAS
 Source:

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	95	70	0	165	10	100	20	130
Large Related	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	60
Elderly	150	35	0	185	25	10	15	50
Other	130	0	0	130	70	60	10	140

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	375	105	0	480	165	170	45	380

Table 14 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2005-2009 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	70	0	0	0	70	0	4	15	0	19
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	70	4	0	0	74	0	4	15	0	19

Table 15 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2005-2009 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
 Comments:

What are the most common housing problems?

Based on the data in the tables in this section, the first two greatest housing problem is housing cost burden of greater than 30 percent of income and housing cost burden of greater than 50 percent of income for both renters and owners in the extremely-low, low-income, and moderate income groups.

The third greatest housing problem is overcrowding for the extremely-low, low-income, and moderate income groups in the census block group generally bounded by Grove Avenue; Illinois Drive; Briarcliff Drive/Morningside Drive/Cemetery Road; and Penfield Street.

The fourth greatest housing problem is a higher percentage of substandard housing in Census Tract 103. Although the percentage of substandard housing is greater, there are fewer homes in this census tract. Common issues with this type of housing include: air infiltration, trip hazards, missing smoke and/or carbon monoxide detectors, leaking faucets, and non-working doors and windows.

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

The data in the tables in this section indicate that small-related families, both renters and owners, experience cost burden problems at both the 30 percent and 50 percent of income level to a significant degree, along with “Other” renters and owners. Single-family renter and owner households experience overcrowding to a significantly greater degree than did “Multiple unrelated family households” and “Other, non-family households.”

“Hard to House” tenants with a poor rental history or lower income levels also seem to be heavily affected. The housing units that are available to them tend to have more problems or longer than normal repair response times from the owner/manager.

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 data in the tables in this section indicate that zero-income and extremely low- and low-income currently housed families with children are at high risk of becoming homeless due to lack of income or high housing cost burden. Single-family households, because there is only one or perhaps two incomes are at greater risk because of fewer wage earners in the household where loss of even one income could mean imminent risk of becoming homeless. These issues exist among both renters and owners. The small-related households could also share these risks because of limited income.

The Continuum of Care allocated some of the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funding received from the State of Illinois to support homeless prevention and rapid re-housing activities. Both the Cities of Champaign and Urbana operate a Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program which offers the opportunity for rapid re-housing and supportive services to increase self-sufficiency for better housing stability in the long-term. Both TBRA programs offer case management services to link households to mainstream benefits; assist with job search and supportive services and referrals; and coach participants. The Village of Rantoul does not offer any such program.

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:

The target population is individuals and families experiencing literal homelessness who are currently living on the street, in a shelter, a place not meant for human habitation, or graduating from transitional housing without financial and social supports to return to housing. In Champaign County, through the Homeless Management Information System, we capture data each night on the homeless population being served. Moreover, the Continuum of Care also participates in the annual Point in Time County each January. We not only obtain a count of the sheltered homeless, but we also obtain an accurate accounting of those on the street and in places not meant for human habitation.

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

The characteristics most commonly linked with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness include high cost burden, a higher unemployment rate, personal circumstances, and a tighter rental market due in part to the foreclosure rate forcing former owner households into rental housing.

Discussion

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

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	710	155	10
White	385	140	0
Black / African American	300	0	10
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	15	0

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2005-2009 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	745	235	0
White	545	175	0
Black / African American	180	15	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	44	0

Table 18 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2005-2009 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	420	875	0
White	205	720	0
Black / African American	210	95	0

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
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	30	0

Table 19 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2005-2009 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	45	580	0
White	25	495	0
Black / African American	15	60	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	14	0

Table 20 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2005-2009 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

According to HUD, disproportionate need refers to any need that is more than ten percentage points above the need demonstrated for the total number of households. According to the 2000 Census, the Village of Rantoul had 5,330 households, comprised of 12,857 people. Overall, the village has 1,920 households experiencing one or more of four housing problems (i.e. Lack of kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room, and cost burden over 30%). This represents 36% of all of the households in Rantoul.

The African-American population has a disproportionate experience of housing problems in all income ranges. Asians earning between 0 and 30 percent of the area mean income and Hispanics earning between eighty and one-hundred percent of the area mean income also show a disproportionate level of housing needs, although the total number of households in these categories is small (8).

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

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	610	250	10
White	305	220	0
Black / African American	285	15	10
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	15	0

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2005-2009 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	290	700	0
White	185	525	0
Black / African American	90	110	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	59	0

Table 22 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2005-2009 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	55	1,235	0
White	40	885	0
Black / African American	15	290	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
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	30	0

Table 23 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2005-2009 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	14	610	0
White	10	510	0
Black / African American	0	75	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	14	0

Table 24 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2005-2009 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

According to HUD, disproportionate need refers to any need that is more than ten percentage points above the need demonstrated for the total number of households. According to the 2000 Census, the Village of Rantoul had 5,330 households, comprised of 12,857 people. Overall, the village has 969 households experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems (i.e. Lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room, and cost burden over 50%). This represents 18.2% of all of the households in Rantoul.

The African American populations with incomes in the zero to thirty percent and the thirty to fifty percent income ranges have a disproportionate number of households with severe housing problems, along with the Hispanic population in the eighty to one-hundred percent income range.

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:

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,550	1,060	869	10
White	2,830	725	455	0
Black / African American	425	320	390	10
Asian	40	4	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	200	15	8	0

Table 25 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Discussion:

A household is considered cost-burdened if more than 30% of its gross annual income is spent on housing costs. A household that spends greater than 50% of its annual income on housing costs is considered severely cost burdened. According to HUD, disproportionate need refers to any need that is more than ten percentage points above the need demonstrated for the total number of households.

In the entire village, 19% of all households are cost burdened while 16% of all households are severely cost burdened. Only the African American population is disproportionately cost burdened. Thirty-four percent (34%) are severely cost burdened while twenty eight percent (28%) are cost burdened.

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?

African American households in all income ranges have a disproportionate share of housing problems, severe housing problems, and are cost burdened.

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

Per the data supplied by HUD in the development of this Consolidated Plan, the Village of Rantoul does not have a high rate of disproportionate need that is highly concentrated that has not already been addressed.

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

Based upon the population and census tract data provided by HUD and the U.S. Census Bureau; there are no highly residential racial or ethnic concentrated areas or neighborhoods. On the west side of the Canadian National Railroad, approximately 7% of the population is African American; while between 14-29 percent of the population east the Canadian National Railroad is of African American descent.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Totals in Use

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 in use	0	25	388	1,109	0	1,109	0	0	0

Table 26 - 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				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	5,992	9,531	10,724	0	10,724	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	4	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	1	3	0	3	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	4	152	72	0	72	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	6	135	176	0	176	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	25	388	1,109	0	1,109	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 27 – 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	10	104	161	0	161	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	15	278	940	0	940	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	0	1	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 28 – 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	6	19	0	19	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	25	382	1,090	0	1,090	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 29 – 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 Housing Authority of Champaign County will fully comply with HUD Notice PIH 2002-01(HA) [Accessibility Notice: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Act of 1988] when requests are made for reasonable accommodation due to a disability. An applicant or participant must qualify under the following American with Disabilities Act (ADA) definition of disability:

- A physical or mental impairment that limits an individual's ability to participate in major life activities;
- A record of such impairment; or
- Being-regarded as having such impairment.

Please refer to the Housing Authority of Champaign County's Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy for additional information.

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

The widespread poverty found among residents of assisted housing/voucher holders suggests a need for both traditional safety net programs to help residents/clients avoid hunger and meet basic health care needs as well as innovative initiatives to help them build assets, increase earnings, and make progress toward economic security. Income increases allow families to move up and out of assisted housing; spaces become available to assist other needy families. Boosting residents/clients' earnings can also be an effective way to widen the mix of incomes in public housing developments and increase the proportion of residents who are employed, which in turn may enhance community stability and expand the number of working role models for youth and other residents. For further information, please refer to the Housing Authority of Champaign County's annual "Moving to Work Year 3 Plan," which is located on the housing authority's website.

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

Public housing residents are extremely low-income (0-30% MFI). If they were not receiving a rental subsidy, 30% or more of their household income would go towards housing costs. When compared to Rantoul's Housing Cost Burden demographics, families spending more than 30% of their household income on housing costs are in need of affordable rental housing. According to the Housing Authority of Champaign County (HACC), Youman Place (IL-6-08) is the only public housing located in Rantoul, and is comprised of 20, single-bedroom apartments which are all designated for elderly residents. Youman Place is currently fully occupied. The HACC also averages between 90-100 households receiving housing choice vouchers in Rantoul per month.

According to HACC's "Moving to Work Year 3 Plan," a waiting list for any public housing units throughout Champaign County, currently has 156 households (43 elderly, 113 family, and 37 disabled) on it while the waiting list for the housing choice voucher program is comprised of 400 households (40 elderly, 360 family, and 44 disabled).

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

This section of the Consolidated Plan provides data on persons and households who are homeless in Champaign County. The data below is from the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care’s Point-in-Time survey conducted January 27-28, 2011. At that time, and also currently, there are no known unsheltered homeless individuals in Rantoul. Although the Champaign-Ford Counties Regional Office of Education uses a different standard of measurement of homelessness, they have numerous children enrolled in Rantoul City Schools and Rantoul Township High School that are homeless or precariously housed.

The most recent Point-in-Time survey occurred on January 24, 2013. Data from this research has not been released yet. Where data does not appear, data is not available from the PIT or HMIS.

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)	40	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	261	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	236	12	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	34	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	45	0	0	0	0	0

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				
Veterans	25	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	17	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	9	0	0	0	0	0

Table 30 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Survey January 27-28, 2011

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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):

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	193	0
Black or African American	275	0
Asian	2	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	61	0
Not Hispanic	485	0

Data Source

Comments:

Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Survey January 27-28, 2011

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

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

- 549 homeless individuals
- 272 (49%) male and 277 (51%) female
- 61 Hispanic (12%)
- 275 (50%) African-American
- 2 (1%) Asian
- 193 (35%) Caucasian
- 3 (1%) Native American
- 76 (14%) Other

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

- 549 homeless individuals
- 79 were chronically homeless
- 35 individual’s current episode of homeless began within the previous 7 days

- 134 individuals experienced homelessness previously within the past year

Among the homeless, the following conditions were common:

- 90 were mentally ill
- 99 chronic substance abusers
- 9 with HIV/AIDS
- 62 had physical disabilities
- 40 were victims of domestic violence
- 42 were hospitalized
- 25 veterans
- 63 recently incarcerated
- 147 were receiving services for any of the conditions

230 individuals had no source of income

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

The following non-homeless special needs have been identified:

- Supportive services for the elderly and frail elderly; persons with severe mental illness; persons with a physical and/or developmental disability; and victims of domestic violence;
- Housing and supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families;
- Supportive services for persons suffering from alcohol and other drug addictions;
- Supportive services to provide basic human needs and economic opportunities to public housing residents;
- Reduce building code violations and architectural barriers to persons with disabilities.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The special needs population includes the elderly (persons aged 62 and older) and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, alcohol/other drug addicts, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, residents of public housing, and victims of domestic violence. It is difficult to provide accurate counts for these subpopulation groups and to estimate future needs.

For the purposes of the Consolidated Plan, “elderly” is defined as being at least 62 years of age and “frail elderly” are those individuals that have one or more limitations to activities of daily living. The frail elderly need assistance in order to perform routine activities such as eating, bathing, and household maintenance. According to the 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Rantoul has 2,081 elderly persons. It is difficult to determine the exact number of “frail elderly” residents in Rantoul. There are no nursing homes in Rantoul, so it can be expected that many of the frail elderly live with family members who assist in their care.

HUD defines “severe mental illness” as chronic (existed for more than one year) mental illness which includes such diagnoses as psychoses and major affective disorders. Population numbers for this population are not available for the village.

The “developmentally disabled” are persons with severe mental and/or physical impairments which are likely to continue indefinitely and cause serious problems in language, learning, mobility and capacity for independent living. These individuals frequently need assistance with living conditions, transportation, and life skills training. According to the 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Rantoul has 720 persons with mental disabilities, but gives no information on their housing status.

The “physically disabled” have one or more physical impairments which impede their ability to function independently. According to the 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Rantoul has 995 individuals with a physical disability and 476 with a sensory disability. 1,140 persons with some form of disability are employed. Twenty-eight disabled individuals hold bachelors, masters or professional degrees. Sixty-eight disabled individuals do not have a high school diploma or general equivalency degree.

Substance abuse knows no racial, age, or gender boundaries. The consequences and costs impact homes, communities, and wallets. Alcohol and drugs are directly connected to poor school

performance, high school dropout rates, automobile accidents, family violence, poor mental health, lost job productivity, and higher insurance costs. Population numbers for this population are not available.

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

Supportive services for these populations are provided by a number of local organizations, most of which are located in Champaign-Urbana. Only a few of the agencies provide services in Rantoul. Housing for special needs populations is generally provided by the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care and the Shelter Plus Care Grants.

As stated earlier, there are no nursing homes in Rantoul. There are two housing developments that provide housing solely for senior citizens. Brookstone Estates is a 48-unit assisted living facility, while Prairie Village is a 130-unit retirement community that also has an additional 19 units solely for individuals with Alzheimers/dementia; and 32 units solely for military veterans.

Community Elements, Inc., which is the former Mental Health Center of Champaign County, operates a 14-unit group home in Rantoul for persons with mental illness. Carle Clinic, Christie Clinic, The Pavilion Behavioral Health System, and Community Elements provide outpatient mental health services for children and adults in their offices in the Cities of Champaign and Urbana. Carle Hospital and Provena Covenant Medical Center provide inpatient mental health services in their Urbana locations.

The Developmental Services Center, which has facilities in Rantoul and Champaign, provide day treatment to residents of Champaign and surrounding counties. Their clients reside with their families, foster care families, or supportive housing facilities. The programs offered include children's services, life skills training, clinical services, supportive employment services, rehabilitation skills training, small group activities, along with parent advocacy and support.

Both the Prairie Center Health System and the Pavilion Behavioral Health System provide various inpatient and outpatient treatment and education services for alcohol and drug addictions in their Champaign-Urbana based facilities. Prairie Center has provided individual and group counseling sessions for adults in Rantoul for the past several years. Both organizations provide services for both youth and adults.

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

According to the Champaign County Public Health District, 196 individuals with HIV/AIDS live in Champaign County. Of those, 10 live in Rantoul. According to the Greater Community AIDS Project, which provides social services to individuals with HIV/AIDS, all are at or below the poverty line and all are permanently housed. Three of the households have a female head-of-household.

Like other special needs populations, a decent quality of life is difficult to achieve because of such things as low-income, poor credit, and housing related issues. Although none currently have housing needs, if one arises, it may be addressed through funding categories used to meet multiple needs. For example, the Village of Rantoul's Emergency Housing Repair Program not only makes needed housing repairs, but also assists lower-income disabled and senior individuals by removing architectural barriers to their home. CDBG public service dollars may be used to provide services to individuals and families with HIV/AIDS.

The Greater Community AIDS Project (GCAP) provides various social services to individuals/families with HIV/AIDS. GCAP currently serves 9 individuals in Rantoul. Medical and supportive services are also provided by the Champaign County Public Health District through the HIV Care Connect program which

receives funding from the Ryan White Foundation and Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program.

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

There will always be a continuing need within the Village of Rantoul for public facilities to serve Rantoul’s population in special-needs areas or to rehabilitate aging facilities. Many low- and moderate-income areas in the Village are within older neighborhoods that either do not have proper facilities or their existing facilities suffer from heavy use and deferred maintenance leading to disrepair.

How were these needs determined?

The Rantoul Community Development Department consulted with other village departments; reviewed the Village’s 5-Year Capital Plan; and sought input from the public and elected officials on public facility needs.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Several of the older neighborhoods in Rantoul were built without adequate sidewalks, curb/gutter, proper drainage, street lighting, etc., or they suffer from old age, heavy use, and deferred maintenance which makes the existing improvements inefficient and unreliable. The downtown business district, the former air force base, and the South Maplewood Drive corridor are located in low-mod income areas. Any public improvements made in these commercial areas could lead to job growth and economic improvement.

The Village of Rantoul also sees “clearance and demolition” activities as a public improvement. After the Chanute Air Force Base closed in 1993, numerous structures on the base did not receive proper maintenance and therefore deteriorated. The same problem occurred with the “off-base” housing units. Since the supply of housing units was far greater than demand, the rents received by the property owner decreased and therefore less money was available for maintenance of the property. The deferred maintenance of the housing units also caused the deterioration of numerous properties throughout Rantoul.

How were these needs determined?

The Rantoul Community Development Department consulted with other village departments; reviewed the Village’s 5-Year Capital Plan; and sought input from the public and elected officials on public improvement needs. One of the main obstacles to meeting the underserved community development needs is inadequate funding from the state and federal governments. Over the past several years, appropriations for the CDBG program have decreased, leading to reduced support for local community development programs. The Rantoul Community Development Department does not anticipate any increase in CDBG funding due to the continuing federal budget deficit. Therefore, the CDBG Program as part of this Consolidated Plan has been targeted to specific activities (once identified) designated to create better efficiency, more leveraging opportunities, and concentration in specific areas to maximize impacts, thereby creating the best opportunity to generate the desired outcomes in the community.

In general, the public improvements most thought to be of higher importance to the community are:

- Clearance and Demolition,

- Storm Water Improvements,
- Street Improvements,
- Water System Improvements,
- Lighting Improvements, and
- Accessibility Improvements.



Wabash Avenue Waterline Being Installed Using CDBG Funds

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Rantoul is like the remainder of Champaign County in that there is a gap, in various degrees, in the availability of services across most categories of special need. This includes the elderly and frail seniors; at-risk youth; working parents; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; the disabled; individuals with drug, alcohol and chronic illnesses; and persons with other conditions affecting their ability to function independently and productively.

In addition, there is a need to link access to supportive services to affordable and appropriate housing for individuals throughout Champaign County. Although the Continuum of Care has had success with this through programs like the Shelter + Care program, more coordination and collaboration is needed.

How were these needs determined?

The Rantoul Community Development Department consulted with other village departments and sought input from the public and elected officials on the public service needs of the community. The department also consulted with the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care and also the Champaign County Community Service Board.

In general, the social service needs most thought to be of higher importance to Rantoul are:

- Youth Services,
- Senior Services,
- Substance Abuse Services, and
- Education/Employment Training.



CDBG Funded Demolition of 417 East Champaign Avenue

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

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

Introduction

There are 6,491 units of housing in the Village of Rantoul as defined by the Consolidated Plan. The greatest percentage (50%) of these housing units are one-unit detached structures. Within Unit Size by Tenure, three-bedroom units predominate among home owners (77%) and two-bedroom units predominate among renters (44%). Rental and ownership units the Village of Rantoul are predominately of lower-density, single family detached units on individual lots.

There are some efforts taking place in the Village focused towards increasing the supply of affordable housing units.

1. Twin Lakes Senior Villas is a 42-unit, residential development for seniors that is partially funded with tax credits from the Illinois Housing Development Authority.
2. Village of Rantoul Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program makes both emergency repairs to building code violations and full-home rehabilitations to low- and moderate income homeowners.
3. Village of Rantoul Rental Rehabilitation Program makes repairs to building code violations to rental units that will be leased to low- and moderate-income households at Section 8 rents for 7 years.
4. The Housing Authority of Champaign County (HACC) is purchasing property to develop approximately 50 units of affordable housing. HACC has purchased some property and will acquire additional property. Other than the site location, this project is still in a preliminary planning stage.
5. The Village of Rantoul is demolishing dilapidated and unsafe housing units throughout the village. Although not increasing the number of affordable housing units in the village, it is reducing the number of unsafe housing units.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	3,247	50%
1-unit, attached structure	530	8%
2-4 units	1,161	18%
5-19 units	743	11%
20 or more units	340	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	470	7%
Total	6,491	100%

Table 31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	10	0%	38	2%
1 bedroom	30	1%	457	19%
2 bedrooms	645	21%	1,067	44%
3 or more bedrooms	2,352	77%	890	36%
Total	3,037	99%	2,452	101%

Table 32 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

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

Under the Consolidated Plan and program parameters, CDBG funds can be used to develop affordable housing units and repair existing housing units. As discussed in the Needs Assessment (NA-10), the Village of Rantoul’s ability to respond to increasingly difficult housing issues is currently resource constrained by the reductions to the CDBG entitlement, the loss of local tax dollars, along with reductions to other funding sources.

During this consolidated planning period, the Village of Rantoul will have four primary categories of activity: 1) Planning and Administration; 2) Housing Rehabilitation; 3) Public Services; and 4) Capital Improvements (Public Facilities/Infrastructure). It is anticipated that during the 2013 program year, \$166,453 in CDBG funds would be able to be used for housing rehabilitation activities. If the funding remains constant (at anticipated 2013 levels) for the term of the Consolidated Plan, \$166,453 would be available annually to complete a projected 4 full-home rehabilitations and 14 emergency repairs/handicap accessibility rehabilitations. During this consolidated planning period, a total of 20 full-home rehabilitations and 70 emergency/handicap accessibility projects should be completed.

The Full-Home Rehabilitation Program provides up to \$20,000 in rehabilitation work to repair any building code violations in the home and address any required lead-based paint issues. The funds are provided through a 3-year forgivable mortgage placed on the property. The Emergency Repair Program

provides up to a \$6,000 grant to repair a single, building code violation that causes the home to become uninhabitable, such as water/electrical repairs; furnace or water heater repairs; or replacing a severely leaking roof. Any construction costs above this are placed on a 3-year forgivable mortgage on the property. The Handicapped Accessibility Program is a grant up to \$6,000 to remove any architectural barriers in the home. Typical types of work in this program include constructing wheelchair ramps, installing ADA compliant toilets along with ADA compliant showers/tubs.

At the end of every program year, there will not be any unallocated carry-over funding. All rehab funds will be assigned to a project. If the carry-over project does not use all of the allocated funding, the unspent funds go back into the housing rehabilitation line item to be spent on another home.

During the 1980's the Village of Rantoul received several grants from the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity) for HUD's Rental Rehabilitation Program funding. The Village created a revolving loan program with the funds and the current balance in the fund is approximately \$600,000. Since interest rates on private bank loans are at a reasonable level for most borrowers; no property owners are interested in using the Village's funds because of the "strings" attached to the funds such as restrictions on monthly rent amounts and who the rental unit can be leased to.

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

According to the data provided by HUD's Office of Multi-Family Housing, there are 3 multi-family housing complexes assisted by HUD in the Village of Rantoul. The first is Abbott Acres Apartments has 20 of its 151 units assisted by HUD and classified as "affordable." The former Mental Health Center of Champaign County (now Community Elements) operates a group home for persons with mental disabilities. All 13 units were assisted through HUD and are classified as affordable. None of the units in either of these complexes is expected to be lost during this consolidated planning period.

Maplewood Apartments, located at 1400 Hobson Drive has a total of 128 units; of which 20 are classified as "affordable." Over the past five years, the apartment complex has had a difficult time maintaining a "safe, decent and affordable" place to live. After all of the utilities were shut-off due to the owner's lack of payment, the Bank of Rantoul foreclosed on their mortgage due to a lack of payments. Due to the extremely dilapidated condition of all sixteen apartment buildings, the bank donated the property to the Village of Rantoul. The Village agreed to HUD's terms of releasing the affordability period on the property if the Village of Rantoul maintains the property as public parkland in perpetuity, after all of the structures are demolished.

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

As shown in the following Housing Market Analysis section, extremely-low and low-income households generally cannot afford to own homes in Rantoul and must seek decent and affordable housing in the rental market; although less than 4 percent of rental housing is affordable to extremely low-income households.

Though the percentage of households experiencing a disproportionate housing need represents only 5.5 percent of the total population covered by this consolidated plan, proportionally the percentage of households impacted within the population increases as income decreases (See NA-15).

Approximately 17.6 percent of the population of the village has a disability, many of whom wish to pursue independent living. A safe affordable place to rent or own is essential to achieving such independence and enables people with disabilities to be fully integrated participants in the community. However, most persons with disabilities live on fixed incomes and affordable decent housing is limited. As demonstrated by the Housing Authority of Champaign County's waiting lists, special needs groups such as the elderly and disabled continue to need access to affordable, handicapped accessible housing units.

The Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care's funding applications continually focus on permanent housing for persons with disabilities and transitional housing for intact families with children, two groups of people that continue to have an ongoing unmet housing need (See NA-40). The Continuum of Care also annually requests funding for transitional housing for single males and transitional housing for single females and females with children.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

- Security and utility deposits along with temporary rental assistance for homeless households or households at risk of becoming homeless.
- Affordable rental and owner housing for families with children.
- Affordable special needs housing, which may include supportive services.
- Affordable housing for extremely-low income and low-income households.
- Home rehabilitation and neighborhood revitalization in the village's lower-income neighborhoods and neighborhoods with the highest foreclosure rates.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2009	% Change
Median Home Value	70,000	85,300	22%
Median Contract Rent	397	453	14%

Table 33 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2005-2009 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,695	69.1%
\$500-999	685	27.9%
\$1,000-1,499	53	2.2%
\$1,500-1,999	10	0.4%
\$2,000 or more	9	0.4%
Total	2,452	100.0%

Table 34 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	140	No Data

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
50% HAMFI	1,145	685
80% HAMFI	1,600	945
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,625
Total	2,885	3,255

Table 35 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 36 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Bedrooms	Rent Average	FMR	Difference
1	\$435	\$682	\$247
2	\$475	\$802	\$327
3	\$602	\$1,007	\$405
4	\$836	\$1,383	\$547

Table 37 - Average Rents versus Fair Market Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The availability/accessibility of housing to sufficiently support households at all income levels in Rantoul needs to be diversified in order to meet the needs of lower-income households. Of the Extremely-Low Income Households (ELI), which are households earning at or less than 30% of the median family income in the Champaign-Urbana Metropolitan Statistical Area; 81.1% are cost burdened and 61.7% are severely cost burdened for housing.

The national average monthly Social Security Disability (SSI) payment for a single person, before any deductions is \$1,130.00. In the Champaign County housing market area, this income was equal to 27.1% of the area median income. This person with a disability receiving SSI would have to pay 69.7% of their monthly income to rent an efficiency unit and 79.6% of their monthly income for a one-bedroom unit. This person would have the income equivalent to an hourly wage of \$7.06, which is \$1.19 less than the state's minimum wage of \$8.25.

A person has to earn a minimum of \$18.73 per hour to be able to afford a one-bedroom rental unit based upon HUD's Fair Market Rent shown above.

These statistics show that those with lower income, and not just those receiving disability or other subsidies, there is a huge need for lower cost of housing. However, in Rantoul, lowered housing costs is not the pattern as rent continues to get more expensive as more people move into the village. Additionally, housing units that are available for lower-income individuals and families may be occupied by higher income individuals and families thereby making these units even scarcer for households in need.

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

The national housing market is showing signs of normalizing and as housing continues to recover in the coming years, it is likely that the cost of housing will begin to rise. Likewise, until unemployment levels decline, incomes will not increase significantly. It is likely that affordability will stay the same or get worse over the next several years until such time that employment and income increases to a level that changes the current market.

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 HOME and FMR are high for Rantoul due to the higher cost of housing in the Cities of Champaign and Urbana. Their higher cost is mainly due to the higher demand for housing for University of Illinois and Parkland College students. Because Rantoul's average rent is lower than Champaign or Urbana's, more moderate income households that can't afford housing there, have moved to Rantoul; shrinking the supply of housing and making it more difficult for lower-income Rantoul families to find affordable housing. The rent average is calculated by examining the rents for 1-4 bedroom housing units in Rantoul. The data comes from housing listings in the *Rantoul Press*, various internet listings, and websites of real estate firms and rental complexes.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Definitions

"Substandard Housing" is defined as housing that is not up to current village building and property maintenance codes. "Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation" is defined as housing that does not meet all of the current village building and property maintenance codes and the cost of rehabbing it would be less than the post-rehab value of the property.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	824	27%	1,050	43%
With two selected Conditions	5	0%	125	5%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	2,208	73%	1,277	52%
Total	3,037	100%	2,452	100%

Table 38 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data



Kitchen Facility Prior to Rehab



Kitchen Facility After Rehab

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	124	4%	174	7%
1980-1999	499	16%	265	11%
1950-1979	1,879	62%	1,535	63%
Before 1950	535	18%	478	19%
Total	3,037	100%	2,452	100%

Table 39 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2005-2009 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	2,414	79%	2,013	82%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	795	26%	415	17%

Table 40 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Total Units) 2005-2009 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	223	0	223
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	19	0	19
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 41 - Vacant Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

Rantoul Vacant Property Listing - 2012

Data Source Comments:

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As the Village of Rantoul's ownership and rental housing stock ages, there is and there will be a growing need to rehabilitate these homes. The village has not seen much new housing construction for a number of years and a large majority of homes were built before 1980. With each passing decade, the issue of the aging housing stock that has not received periodic maintenance and upgrades will become more apparent - particularly in the segments serving extremely-low income; low-income; and moderate

income families. It is important that Rantoul, to the maximum extent possible, maintain programs that offer ownership and rental housing rehabilitation assistance.

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

According to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), research suggests that two of the primary sources of lead exposure for children are deteriorating lead-based paint and lead contaminated dust. In general, the older your home, the more likely it is to have paint that contains lead (called lead-based paint). Many houses and apartments built before 1978 have lead based paint. Lead from paint chips and dust can pose serious health hazards if not taken care of properly. The federal government banned lead-based paint from housing in 1978. Children 6 years old and under are most at risk of health hazards caused by lead poisoning, because their bodies are growing quickly. In addition, while all children living in older housing (where lead paint is most prevalent) are at risk, according to "Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning: A Federal Strategy Targeting Lead Paint Hazards," published in February 2000, low-income and minority children are much more likely to be exposed to lead hazards. The data included in the report indicates that 16% of low income children living in older housing are poisoned compared to 4.4% of all children. As shown in the tables above, an estimated 2,414 owner-occupied and 2,013 renter-occupied housing units in Rantoul were constructed before 1980 and have children under the age of 18 living in them. If these units contain a proportionate share of persons in poverty as the city proportion overall (25% of families with children live in poverty in Rantoul), then as many as 604 owner-occupied and 503 renter-occupied housing units in Rantoul could be occupied by low-income families with children and contain lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

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

Introduction

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	0	12	451	1,722	0	1,722	0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 42 – 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:

Applicable Federal Law and HUD regulations require that each Housing Authority develop and adopt a PHA Plan and update it on an annual basis. The PHA Plan provides details about the Housing Authority programs, services, and general operations. In addition, the Plan focuses on implementation strategies designed to address resident’s needs and issues, as well as outlining ways to improve operational efficiencies for the

upcoming fiscal year. This planning mechanism requires that the Housing Authority examine its existing operational needs and design short and long-term strategies to address those needs.

The Housing Authority of Champaign County (HACC) is a “Moving to Work” Public Housing Agency, which gives it more flexibility in its operations than traditional housing authorities. The HACC started their Moving to Work – Year 3 Plan at the start of January 2013. This plan, along with their “Moving to Work – Year 2 Plan” is on the HACC’s website.

Table 42 identifies the HACC having 12 Mod-Rehab units, 451 public housing units, and 1,722 vouchers in their inventory. HACC only has Youman Place in Rantoul, which contains 20, 1-bedroom units in Rantoul that are all for seniors. Per the HACC, on average, between 90 and 100 vouchers are being used in Rantoul every month.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Youman Place	93

Table 43 - Public Housing Condition



Youman Place

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

There are no planned single capital expenditures in excess of 30% of HACC’s total annual Capital Fund Grant for 2013. During this consolidated planning period, HACC plans to utilize its Capital Fund grants several smaller projects.

In the Physical Needs Assessment Report and 20-Year Physical Needs Improvement Plan for Youman Place, the following improvements are planned during this consolidated planning period:

- Installation of clothesline poles,
- Replacement of storm/screen doors,
- Replacement of refrigerators and air conditioners, and

- Standard unit and site maintenance.

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

The HACC has purchased several acres of vacant land and is attempting to acquire additional land between the high school football field and the Prairieview Subdivision, for the purpose of constructing new, additional affordable housing units on the site. Funding for the project would probably come from HUD for site based housing vouchers and the low-income housing tax credit program.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

The priorities for ending homelessness are based on the recognition that homelessness results from more than just a lack of affordable housing. Furthermore, homelessness is a regional issue; therefore, data presented in this section is based on statistics for all of Champaign County rather than for the Village of Rantoul alone. The Village of Rantoul does not have any homeless shelters or transitional housing units in it.

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)	0	0	114	38	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	4	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	8	172	50	0

Table 44 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:

Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care Bed Count

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

Complementary supportive services cover three major areas of need: economic support, housing, and supportive services. This is not a comprehensive list of all services; however, it is representative of key programs. Some of the key programs and services in place to provide support to families are:

1. **Center for Women in Transition:** Provides transitional housing and case management services to single females and females with children.
2. **Champaign County Regional Planning Commission:** Funds are available to lower-income families to provide rent and utility payments; provides minor and major home repairs; and provides case management services to assist households to become self-sufficient.
3. **City of Urbana Transitional Housing Program:** Provides transitional housing and case management services for up to five families.
4. **Community Elements:** Formerly the Mental Health Center of Champaign County; provides a range of wellness and recovery services for the community including but not limited to prevention, behavioral health, prevention, treatment, housing, and human services.
5. **Francis Nelson Community Health Services:** Provides primary medical services, prenatal program, immunizations, health education, and social services to medically under-served and uninsured adults and children of Champaign County. Priority is given to pregnant women, infants, children, adults and children with chronic health conditions.
6. **Housing Authority of Champaign County:** Provides housing for low-income families and individuals. Families and individuals who meet income requirements are selected in accordance with the HACC's Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy and the Housing Act of 1939.
7. **Illinois Department of Human Services:** Provides cash, medical and food stamp benefits to qualifying individuals with low incomes.
8. **Illinois Work Net:** Provides job search assistance and career training sponsorship for low-income youth, adults and laid-off (dislocated) workers.
9. **Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation:** Provides legal assistance to low-income individuals as well as to seniors age 60 and older. Services include advice, brief service, and negotiation and litigation on selected civil matters and selected family problems.
10. **Prairie Center Health Systems:** Provides drug and alcohol abuse counseling. A limited supply of housing is provided through the Shelter Plus Care Program.
11. **Roundhouse:** Temporary homeless shelter serving community referred youth who are runaway, homeless, or at-risk for runaway or homelessness. Providing counseling and supportive services in a community integrated home type setting. Also provides outreach case management services working with homeless/at risk of homeless adolescents who may or may not be pregnant or parenting in order to develop self-sufficiency abilities.
12. **TIMES Center Transitional Housing:** The center operates two transitional programs for homeless men and also runs a soup kitchen where residents of the programs receive three meals a day; and the lunch and evening meals are additionally open to anyone in need. Restricted non-residential services for homeless women and their children are also provided.

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.

Emergency Shelters: As of January 2013, two emergency shelter facilities with a total of 0 family units, 4 year-round beds for unaccompanied youth; and 8 single-female overflow winter beds. Both of these facilities are located within the City of Champaign.

Transitional Housing: As of January 2013, six transitional housing facilities with a total of 38 family units, 172 individual beds, and 114 family beds were located in Champaign County. Of this total, 13 individual beds are located in Rantoul and operated by Community Elements for persons with developmental disabilities.

Permanent Supportive Housing: As of January 2013, three permanent supportive housing facilities with 15 family units, 50 individual beds, and 38 family beds are located in Champaign County. Of this amount, 31 family beds and 35 individual beds are funded through the Shelter Plus Care Program.

Crisis Nursery in Urbana can provide 12 beds for up to 3 families with children.

Cunningham Children's Home in Urbana provides 3 individual beds to children aging out of the foster care system.

Homestead Apartments is a single-room occupancy facility located in Urbana and provides 25 non-supportive services housing units to formerly homeless individuals without children.

Jesus is the Way Prison Ministries, located in Rantoul provides 24 individual beds to individuals being released from correctional facilities.

St. Jude's Catholic Worker House in Champaign, provides 1 individual bed and 7 family beds that can accommodate 2 families.

Combined, both Prairie Center Health Systems and Canaan Development Foundation provide 46 individual beds for person recovering from substance abuse. Both facilities are located within the Cities of Champaign and Urbana.

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

Introduction

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

The elderly, including the frail elderly, need access to facilities or programs that ensure safe, decent, affordable housing. Many elderly are on a fixed-income which impacts their ability to retrofit housing as the need for better accessibility increases. Likewise, when the elderly are no longer able to care for themselves the need for in-home care or residential facilities for them becomes crucial. Over the next several years the "Baby Boomers" will begin to hit retirement age and their incomes will level since they will be past the peak earning years as a generation. Health care and supportive services will gradually become a larger concern as they get older, which will impact the system in a more dramatic fashion since they are the largest cohort to reach retirement age in US history. As with the elderly, persons with mental, physical, and developmental disabilities also need access to facilities or programs that ensure safe, decent, affordable housing. The impacts for this group are different than those of the elderly because children and young adults are represented in this population. The length of time that they need supportive housing is generally much longer. The HIV/AIDS populations and their families must deal with the limited availability of affordable housing. Many individual receive less than \$1,000 of monthly income and the average rent (not including utilities) is \$425 per month within Rantoul. Given the high medical costs associated with HIV/AIDS it remains critical that facilities, rental and mortgage assistance remain available for residents. Public housing, primarily through the Veterans Assistance and Supportive Housing (VASH) Program offers housing vouchers with wrap around supportive services in conjunction with the Veterans Administration (VA) for former members of the armed services that need assistance. Former Service members are unfortunately more likely to become homeless than the population as a whole and suffer from very specific service-related disabilities and as such have very specific special needs. As documented in the previous sections, alcohol or drug addiction supportive services are needed to provide a safe environment for those afflicted in order for them to become sober and clean.



Community Elements' Group Home



Low-Step Shower Installed for a Disabled Homeowner



Ramp Installed for a Disabled Homeowner

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

HUD implemented changes to the definition of homelessness contained in the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act. The definition affects who is eligible for various HUD-funded homeless assistance programs. Individuals exiting an institution where they temporarily resided if they were in shelter or a place not meant for human habitation before entering the institution are now considered homeless. Specifically, people will now be considered homeless if they are exiting an institution where they resided for up to 90 days (it was previously 30 days), and were homeless immediately prior to entering that institution.

- Village of Rantoul Accessibility Rehabilitation Program eliminates architectural barriers so that persons with disabilities may fully access and use their home.

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)

- Community Elements, Inc. operates a 14-unit group home in Rantoul for persons with mental illnesses.

- Developmental Services Center operates a training facility in Rantoul for persons with physical and/or developmental disabilities.
- Prairie Center Health Systems operates a drug/alcohol counseling program at the Community Service Center.
- Family Service of Champaign County provides non-medical homecare for seniors.
- Twin Lakes Senior Villas, which is located in Rantoul, will open in summer 2013 and offer 42-units of housing for seniors.
- Department of Veteran’s Affairs offers the VASH Program in Champaign County.
- Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care obtains funds for housing and supportive services through the Shelter Plus Care Program
- Champaign County Public Health Department and the Greater Community AIDS Project provide supportive services to individuals and families with HIV/AIDS.

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))

- Village of Rantoul Emergency Housing and Full-Home Rehabilitation Programs correct building code deficiencies in owner-occupied homes that create a health and safety hazard to household occupants.
- Village of Rantoul Accessibility Rehabilitation Program eliminates architectural barriers so that persons with disabilities may fully access and use their home.
- Supportive needs to various populations may be addressed with public services funding.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Housing affordability is a key component to the quality of life for Rantoul residents. A number of factors create barrier to affordable housing, which is generally accepted to mean that no more than 30% of a household's gross annual income is spent on housing costs, including utilities. The Rantoul Community Development Department conducted an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing in April 1997 and found nine problem areas related to fair housing.

1. There is a shortage of Section 8 subsidies in Rantoul and Champaign County.
2. A lack of funding (both for housing programs and individual families) restricts housing choices and options for owners and potential homeowners.
3. First-time homebuyer subsidies should be continued through downpayment assistance programs and building incentives offered through the village.
4. Housing rehabilitation programs are necessary to preserve the housing stock and to allow families to live in standard and safe housing.
5. There is a need for transportation services for low-income employment purposes.
6. There is a need to periodically review the CRA reports of the local lending institutions along with insurance and real estate firms in Rantoul.
7. The Rantoul Community Development Department and the Housing Authority of Champaign County should review each other's policies.
8. There should be at least one female member of the village's plan commission.
9. The Community Development Department should enhance its outreach program for fair housing choice education.

The impediments have been addressed through the following actions and will continue to be addressed during this consolidated planning period:

1. The Housing Authority of Champaign County is purchasing vacant land in Rantoul to construct additional affordable housing units during this consolidated plan;
2. Village of Rantoul offers owner-occupied home rehabilitation services to lower-income households in order to maintain the existing housing stock;
3. Village of Rantoul offers rental unit rehabilitation services to property owners to rehab units for lease to lower-income households;
4. Lori Shields and Bonnie Moran are two of seven members of the Rantoul Plan Commission;
5. Village of Rantoul has ceded its annual bond cap allocation to create first-time homeowners programs;
6. Community Development staff review local lender's CRA reports; Community Development and housing authority staff exchange consolidated plans and annual plans for review and comment;
7. Housing Authority of Champaign County publishes their policies and reports on their website for public review;

8. A rural mass transit system is operating in Champaign County;
9. Community Development staff have attended local housing fairs and job/employment fairs to promote the department's programs;
10. Community Development staff continually review the Housing Rehabilitation Manual; Citizen Participation Plan; and the Anti-Displacement, Replacement Housing, and Relocation Assistance Plan;
11. Community Development staff recognizes that the Impediments to Fair Housing report needs to be updated and are attempting to locate a competent and affordable partner to accomplish this.

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

Introduction

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	56	8	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	382	275	7	11	4
Construction	168	267	3	10	7
Education and Health Care Services	1,510	547	26	21	-5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	262	386	5	15	10
Information	279	15	5	1	-4
Manufacturing	1,049	56	18	2	-16
Other Services	273	194	5	7	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	434	161	8	6	-2
Public Administration	162	320	3	12	9
Retail Trade	773	317	13	12	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	327	5	6	0	-6

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Wholesale Trade	104	51	2	2	0
Total	5,779	2,602	--	--	--

Table 45 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Workers), 2010 ESRI Business Analyst Package (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	6,492
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	5,779
Unemployment Rate	10.98
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	45.42
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.75

Table 46 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	1,329
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	49
Service	1,077
Sales and office	1,828
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	436
Production, transportation and material moving	1,060

Table 47 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	4,330	78%
30-59 Minutes	1,056	19%
60 or More Minutes	139	3%

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
<i>Total</i>	5,525	100%

Table 48 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

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	527	94	321
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,354	149	353
Some college or Associate's degree	1,698	146	441
Bachelor's degree or higher	933	24	47

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	16	88	102	187	152
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	181	199	124	242	196
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	466	386	488	982	754
Some college, no degree	298	339	392	923	343
Associate's degree	14	213	157	285	56

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Bachelor's degree	122	266	175	286	215
Graduate or professional degree	0	66	129	92	95

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,102
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21,703
Some college or Associate's degree	27,539
Bachelor's degree	32,933
Graduate or professional degree	40,521

Table 51 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

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

Table 42, Business Activity shows that Education & Health Care services is the largest local employment sector at 21% followed in order by Finance, Insurance & Real Estate at 15%; public administration and retail trade tied at 12%; Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations at 11%; and Construction at 10%. The other sectors combined make up the balance of employment.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The business community in Rantoul, including small and large businesses in all sectors and subsectors need:

1. A large and continuously replenished pool of educated, highly-skilled and well-trained potential employees seeking career opportunities at a pay scale commensurate with their skill levels enabling them to raise families effectively and enjoy the quality of life that Rantoul provides.

2. Access to adequate business capital from a variety of sources ranging from conventional funding to subsidized, below-market loans for business startup, growth and expansion and based on the borrowing power and mortgage eligibility of the businesses and their respective ability to remit payments without recourse to default.
3. Available, reasonable-priced property sites, both developed and undeveloped in Rantoul for everything from office space to manufacturing/distribution, for existing businesses to expand and for new businesses to locate to in the near future.
4. A business climate that encourages and assists existing and in-migrating businesses to grow and expand and thereby create jobs; generate new tax revenues; and contribute positively to Rantoul's schools, libraries, social services, recreational opportunities, and overall quality of life, and;
5. Appropriate improvements in utility, electronic, energy, transportation and governmental infrastructure that support the infrastructure requirements of the business community to grow and expand without encountering restrictive regulation, excessive operating costs, and add-on expenses because the existing infrastructure is substandard or neglected.

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.

Over the past few years, the nationwide and statewide recession has aggravated local economic conditions creating the loss of several hundred jobs in the community. But the last 18 months has seen some promising growth in economic development such as the retention of 255 jobs coupled with the creation of 50 additional jobs at the Easton Bell Sports manufacturing/distribution facility; the construction of a laundromat/drycleaners facility on Grove Avenue; opening of an Ace Hardware store in the Maple Grove Shopping Plaza; the development of two commercial stores and 42- housing units in the Twin Lakes neighborhood; the creation of a business incubator within the Rantoul Business Center; and two expansions for Charles Industries, which is located within the Rantoul Industrial Park.

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

There has been considerable erosion in the traditional labor market in Rantoul and many of the former jobs in manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, along with retail trade are gone and may not return soon, if ever. There are two issues that prevent many job seekers from obtaining employment. First, there is a disconnection between the skills of the existing labor pool and the skills required to compete for the remaining jobs or the new jobs that will emerge at some point. Second, according to the Human Resources Departments of several of Rantoul's manufacturing firms is that a lot of job seekers are unable to pass a pre-employment drug screening.

To compete successfully, workers will need to update their education and job skills in order to make themselves more skilled and flexible in order to successfully compete for the available jobs. Workers must also refrain from using illegal substances. Analysis of the Rantoul data indicates that in almost every sector of the economy, there are more workers than jobs. In the sectors that lack an adequate workforce, it may be because of lack of skills and/or substance abuse.

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.

Having a well trained workforce will allow existing employees to increase their individual earnings and also encourage other businesses and industries to locate in Rantoul, thereby creating more employment opportunities.

Key workforce investment priorities for the Village of Rantoul are identified below:

- Support re-employment of displaced workers by providing training opportunities to rebuild their connection to the labor force and increase opportunities to re-enter the workforce;
- Provide existing workers access to training that increases their workforce skills;
- Further engage employer and employee accessibility to existing Economic Opportunity services and to communicate heightened cooperation and information sharing with relevant partners;
- Leverage relationships with partners to further align education, job training, postsecondary education, registered apprenticeships, career advancement and supportive services with economic and community development strategies;
- Help prepare individuals for job opportunities in new industries or occupations;
- Support proactive advancement of local workforce development initiatives by carrying out strategies aimed at identifying and supporting businesses with significant workforce development needs, especially for occupations in high growth fields;
- Maintain and expand On-the-Job training programs; and
- Connect the workforce with green industry employers by broadening partnerships with industries and employers that are focused on developing renewable and sustainable energy sources.

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

Yes

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.

The East Central Illinois Economic Development District (ECIEDD), which is comprised of 6 counties, updated its CEDS in September 2011. In the action plan, each county is allowed a single “highest priority” project and a list of other “priority” projects. Although the “highest priority” project for Champaign County is located in Urbana, projects for the Village of Rantoul are five of the eight “priority” projects listed in the CEDS.

The Village of Rantoul has two loan programs to assist businesses develop. The first is the “Revolving Loan Fund” which was initially funded after the closure of the Chanute Air Force Base from a grant from the U.S. Economic Development Administration. Borrowers of these funds must create 1 full-time employee (FTE) for \$10,000 borrowed. The second is the “Micro-Loan Program” which loans up to \$50,000 to small businesses; generally to make improvements to their facilities.

The Village of Rantoul maintains links with other economic development stakeholders of the community and county by maintaining memberships in the Rantoul Area Chamber of Commerce, the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission, Champaign County Chamber of Commerce, and the Champaign County Economic Development Corporation.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

- Housing in both block groups of Census Tract 103 (former Chanute Air Force Base) has a higher percentage of higher cost burdens for lower-income households; and has a higher percentage of substandard housing.
- There is more overcrowding in the area approximately bounded by Illinois Drive, Grove Street, Penfield Street, and Cemetery Road/Briarcliff Drive.

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

All of Rantoul that lies east of the Canadian National Railroad, along with a few square blocks in north-central Rantoul that are west of the railroad are in low-moderate income census tracts. There are no areas in Rantoul that can be described as an area of minority concentration. The minority populations are also located in the areas described above but they are not heavily concentrated in any one area.

The definition of “area of low-income concentration” or “minority concentration” is defined as areas with low-income population or minority concentration above 51 percent of the total population for a particular census tract. HUD defines the low-income census tracts in partnership with the Census Bureau. Maps illustrating the low-mod income census tracts and the “white (alone) population percentage” are illustrated.

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

Since Rantoul is a small community, the characteristics of the market as discussed in Sections MA-05 through MA-25 are the same discussions as described in these areas.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Community assets generally include facilities such as schools, libraries, community centers, parks, and access to commercial establishments such as grocery stores, general merchandise stores, pharmacies, among others. Elementary schools and neighborhood parks are spread fairly evenly throughout the village; while there is only a single junior high school and a single high school, which are both fairly centrally located. There are three main commercial areas in Rantoul: East Grove Avenue (single grocery store and one general merchandise store), the Central Business District (one general merchandise store), and the Super-Wal-Mart. There are no true "neighborhood businesses" in Rantoul.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

CDBG priorities encourage: economic development through public facility and infrastructure investments in lower-income areas; revitalizing existing commercial areas by investing in infrastructure and public amenities that will draw private investors into the area to develop and remove blighting influences and ultimately increase jobs; traditional programs that rehabilitate existing substandard housing for income-qualified owners or owners who rent to income-qualified tenants; affordable housing opportunities for renters and first-time homebuyers, including seniors and the disabled; development of new affordable housing units that include handicap accessibility for seniors or the disabled; neighborhood parks and amenities, including those in conjunction with affordable housing projects; and comprehensive homeless and homeless prevention programs in eligible neighborhoods.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Village of Rantoul is adopting a five-year Consolidated Plan for the Fiscal Years 2013-2017 (covering May 1, 2013 through April 30, 2018). Preparation of the Consolidated Plan is guided by the following goals:

- Develop, preserve, and finance a continuum of decent and affordable housing opportunities.
- Revitalize low- and moderate-income neighborhoods to create healthy and sustainable communities.
- Promote equal housing opportunities.
- Support efforts to develop/complete the Continuum of Care's System for the homeless through the provision of emergency shelters, transitional housing, prevention and rapid re-housing, supportive housing services, and permanent housing.
- Provide community and supportive services for low- and moderate-income persons and those with special needs, including the homeless and persons living with HIV/AIDS.
- Eliminate blight and promote economic development opportunities through infrastructure and public facility improvements.
- Implement effective and efficient management practices to enhance customer service and project delivery.

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

Geographic Area

1	Area Name:	Area Benefit Areas
	Area Type:	Low-Mod Income Census Tracts and/or Low-Mod Income Census Block Groups
	Other Target Area Description:	Low-Mod Income Census Tracts and/or Low-Mod Income Census Block Groups
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	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?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	Housing Rehab Areas
	Area Type:	Village Wide
	Other Target Area Description:	Village Wide
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	

	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	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?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	Area Name:	Village Wide Availability
	Area Type:	No geographic area limits.
	Other Target Area Description:	No geographic area limits.
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	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?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?		

Table 52 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

CDBG funds are distributed on an income eligibility basis, whether it is presumed or verified income, throughout the village. For area benefit programs such as infrastructure development and demolition of unsafe and dilapidated structures, CDBG investments are made in low- to moderate income census tracts known as low-mod areas (LMA). No neighborhoods or areas have been targeted for CDBG investment.

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

Priority Needs

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	Village Wide
	Associated Goals	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Rental Rehabilitation
	Description	There is a need for affordable housing units for lower-income individuals and households, particularly those that are cost burdened and overcrowded. Another need is preserving the current housing stock by providing rehabilitation services to lower-income homeowners and rehabbing rental units to make them affordable. Persons with disabilities need to make their homes accessible, so the village can remove those architectural barriers. Although the Rantoul's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice report is dated, there are still barriers that prevent persons and families from obtaining housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A larger amount CDBG funds are allocated towards housing rehabilitation projects because resources available to the Village of Rantoul to fully rehabilitate homes or make emergency repairs for lower-income households are scarce. Other priorities such as Non-Housing and Community Development (infrastructure, demolition, and public services) and Economic Development have some other funding sources available to them. Since there are no known unsheltered homeless individuals or families in Rantoul, there is less need to allocate CDBG funds towards this.
2	Priority Need Name	Non-Housing Community Development
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low-Mod Income Census Tracts and/or Low-Mod Income Census Block Groups No geographic area limits.
	Associated Goals	Building Demolition Employment Training Health Services Senior Services Substance Abuse Services Youth Services Infrastructure Improvements
	Description	Aging infrastructure and public facilities are needing upgrades and improvements in order to maintain their effectiveness. Various social service needs exist in the village; such as but not limited to lack of education/training; lack of substance abuse counseling; and senior services. A goal set by the village board was to "clean-up" Rantoul, particularly by removing dilapidated buildings.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A larger amount CDBG funds are allocated towards housing rehabilitation projects because resources available to the Village of Rantoul to fully rehabilitate homes or make emergency repairs for lower-income households are scarce. Other priorities such as Non-Housing and Community Development (infrastructure, demolition, and public services) and Economic Development have some other funding sources available to them. Since there are no known unsheltered homeless individuals or families in Rantoul, there is less need to allocate CDBG funds towards this.
3	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	No geographic area limits.
	Associated Goals	Employment Training Economic Development
	Description	People and households are classified as low-income because they generally do not have employment or are underemployed. By creating economic development opportunities, residents can earn enough income to sustain themselves. But in order to qualify for employment, people must have the proper education and training. CDBG funds could be used to create education/training opportunities along with creating employment opportunities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A larger amount CDBG funds are allocated towards housing rehabilitation projects because resources available to the Village of Rantoul to fully rehabilitate homes or make emergency repairs for lower-income households are scarce. Other priorities such as Non-Housing and Community Development (infrastructure, demolition, and public services) and Economic Development have some other funding sources available to them. Since there are no known unsheltered homeless individuals or families in Rantoul, there is less need to allocate CDBG funds towards this.
4	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	Low

Population	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
Geographic Areas Affected	No geographic area limits.
Associated Goals	Homeless Services
Description	According to the Rantoul Police Department and the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care's homelessness street count, Rantoul does not have any unsheltered homeless individuals. It is not known if there are any sheltered homeless individuals or families in Rantoul.
Basis for Relative Priority	A larger amount CDBG funds are allocated towards housing rehabilitation projects because resources available to the Village of Rantoul to fully rehabilitate homes or make emergency repairs for lower-income households are scarce. Other priorities such as Non-Housing and Community Development (infrastructure, demolition, and public services) and Economic Development have some other funding sources available to them. Since there are no known unsheltered homeless individuals or families in Rantoul, there is less need to allocate CDBG funds towards this.

Table 53 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

The Consolidated Plan indicates the general priorities for allocating investment of available resources among different needs. High Priority needs are those that will be addressed by the goals outlined in the strategic plan.

Affordable Housing

- Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
- Rental Rehabilitation
- Removal of Architectural Barriers in Residential Housing

Non-Housing Community Development

- Public Services
- Demolition of Dilapidated Structures
- Infrastructure Improvements

Economic Development

- Employment Training
- Economic Development

For each priority need, the Village of Rantoul indicates one or more populations to be served according to income, family type, homeless population, and special need. In addition, each priority need will be assigned a priority level of "low" or "high." The priority level simply indicates relative preference among the needs listed. The narrative sections elaborate on the meaning of "low" and "high."

The Consolidated Plan discusses the rationale for establishing the allocation priorities given to each priority need. The rationale flows logically from the analysis of information in the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and the information gathered during the consultation and citizen participation process.

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)	Not Applicable. The Village of Rantoul does not receive HOME funding.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Not Applicable. The Village of Rantoul does not receive HOME funding.
New Unit Production	Although there is a need for more affordable housing units, the village is not using its CDBG funds in projects developing housing units.
Rehabilitation	CDBG funds can be used, although the number of home repairs completed is dependent upon cost and available resources. The program targets households with lower incomes. Funds are not geographically targeted within village limits.
Acquisition, including preservation	CDBG funds can be used for property acquisition, but generally only for the demolition of dilapidated properties. Funds are targeted to low-mod census tracts within village limits. Most of the demolished properties are within residential neighborhoods and the property owner may re-develop the parcel at a later date.

Table 54 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

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	299,705	0	363,278	662,983	0	Village of Rantoul Consolidated Plan High Priorities
Competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act	public - federal	Other	0	0	0	0	0	The Village of Rantoul does not receive any McKinney-Vento funds from HUD or the State of Illinois

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: \$		
Redevelopment Fund	public - local	Economic Development	610,000	0	0	610,000	0	The Chanute Economic Development Commission and fund was established approximately 5-years ago to redevelop the former Chanute Air Force Base. These funds will be used for staffing along with attracting new businesses and developments.
Tax Increment Financing	public - local	Acquisition Economic Development Public Improvements Other	1,300,000	0	0	1,300,000	0	These property tax revenues must be used within specific geographic areas to make various types of improvements. The Village of Rantoul has used these funds to demolish dilapidated structures and improve the infrastructure. Some of the low-moderate income census tracts are within a TIF district.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Economic Development	500,000	0	0	500,000	500,000	These funds were given to the Village of Rantoul by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce's Economic Development Administration to assist the community in creating jobs immediately after the closure of Chanute Air Force Base. A business may borrow up to \$250,000 and create 1 full-time job for every \$10,000 borrowed.
Other	public - state	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,300,000	0	0	1,300,000	0	These tax revenues from the State of Illinois are used for the general operation of the Village of Rantoul.

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: \$		
Other	public - state	Housing	600,000	0	0	600,000	250,000	The Rental Rehabilitation Revolving Loan Funds were granted to the Village of Rantoul in the 1980's from the Illinois Department of Commerce & Community Affairs. The funds were "pass-through" dollars from HUD's Rental Rehabilitation Program. The fund loans up to 75% of the funds needed to rehab rental units at 4.00% interest. A minimum of 50% of the rehabbed units must be leased to a low-moderate income household at not more than the Section 8 Rent for Champaign County. The Village of Rantoul hopes to rehab 5 rental units per year.
Other	public - state	Public Improvements	350,000	0	0	350,000	0	The Village of Rantoul annually receives approximately \$350,000

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - local	Public Improvements	690,000	0	0	690,000	0	All property owners must pay this assessment to help in the alleviation of flooding. Various improvements have been made in both low/mod and non-low/mod areas throughout the community to manage storm water.
Other	public - local	Public Services	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	These tax revenues come from nightly hotel stays in Rantoul. Approximately \$17,000 of these funds is annually granted to the Community Service Center of Northern Champaign County to provide social services in Rantoul.

Table 55 - 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

The CDBG program does not require a match to the federal entitlement funds. Overall, all sources and types of matching funds are more limited now due to the current federal and state economic climate. As in the past, the Village of Rantoul will be as creative as possible to find other sources of funding from state, federal, private developer, tax-credits, loans, and local funds in order to develop and deliver efficient and cost effective projects. All agencies applying for CDBG public service funding are required to identify their efforts in obtaining other public and/or

private resources that address needs identified in the Consolidated Plan. The maximum amount of CDBG funding an agency may receive for their Rantoul programs is 25%, unless more is recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee and approved by the Rantoul Village Board.

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

The Village of Rantoul has purchased and demolished three dilapidated single-family homes located at 1600 Eater Drive, 1311 Fairlawn Drive, and 1608 Lowry Drive, using CDBG funds. All three are eligible for single-family housing development. Habitat for Humanity of Champaign County has previously expressed interest about the Village donating the parcels for new housing construction, but has been unable to find a family wanting to build in Rantoul. The Village of Rantoul has also purchased and demolished several dilapidated properties near the intersection of Keesler Drive and Harper Drive, using both CDBG and local funds. A goal of the Village is to construct an intersection between an older, lower-income neighborhood in Rantoul and the northeast corner of the former Chanute Air Force Base, along Perimeter Drive.

Discussion

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
Community Service Center of Northern Champaign County	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION	Regional organization	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning Rental public services	Region
DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES CENTER	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Family Service of Champaign County	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
GREATER COMMUNITY AIDS PROJECT OF EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Parkland College	Public institution	Economic Development Planning public services	Region
Prairie Center Health Systems, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
SmileHealthy	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region

Table 56 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The Rantoul Community Development Department had been fully staffed through the 2006 program year. During the 2007 and 2008 program years, the department was only staffed by the Department Director. A Community Development Specialist was hired during the 2009-2011 program years. Only the Department Director worked on the CDBG program during the 2012 program year after the CD Specialist resigned her position to work for the City of Urbana's CDBG program. Although it is recognized that additional staffing is needed; the Village is unable to fill the position due to continued budget shortages. The Director has over 14 years of experience administrating both the CDBG and HOME Programs. The former Community Development Director, who retired at the end of 2003 with over 25 years of experience, also assists when institutional knowledge is needed. Staffs from the Village of Rantoul, Cities of Champaign and Urbana, the Housing Authority of Champaign County, and the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission all work together frequently and have a good working relationship when a problem or question arises. All of these years of varied experience provide a broad range of knowledge to administer the CDBG program and to create solutions to community problems. When financially possible, staff continues to take advantage of training opportunities made available by HUD and other agencies such as the Illinois chapter of NAHRO to increase their knowledge and understanding of program requirements and associated regulations. Community Development staff have also formed strong relationships with the staff and leaders of social service agencies in Champaign County. In addition, the Department Director attends the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care meetings; the Champaign County Community Service Board which oversees Champaign County's Community Service Block Grant funding; and represents the Village of Rantoul on the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission Technical Committee, which discusses city planning issues in Champaign County. The Department Director was also a Board Member of the Illinois Chapter of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials from 2005-2011; and participates in Illinois Housing Development Authority committees and reports. The former Community Development Specialist attended the monthly meeting of the Community Reinvestment Group which discusses affordable homeownership opportunities with several lending institutions in Urbana-Champaign. A gap identified in the Village's delivery system is minimal participation of minority and target-income households. Staff hopes to continually increase public participation. Included in the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan is the Village's Citizen Participation Plan which guides the marketing and advertising efforts of the Citizen Advisory Committee meetings. The Citizens Advisory Committee primarily consists of individuals from minority and target-income households. The biggest gap in addressing the needs of the lower-moderate income community is inadequate funding. Although the Village continues to seek other funding sources to use as leverage with its CDBG allocation; with the exception of the CDBG-R funds and a slight increase in the 2009 and 2010 CDBG funding levels, there has been an overall trend of funding reductions. This gap is likely to widen as the number of participating jurisdictions and entitlement communities increases if there is no corresponding increase in the federal program's budget. Although not a fix to the problem, the Village of Rantoul has historically annually funded the Community Service Center of Northern Champaign County with local tax dollars in order to maintain the Center's availability to the public.

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		

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X		
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services			
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X		
Transportation	X		
Other			
	X		

Table 57 - 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)

With the implementation of HEARTH legislation there is the expectation that the HUD-funded (CoC) program dollars will focus on meeting critical housing needs. Although some HUD dollars may be reinvested in the system to support services, there is the expectation that other mainstream resources will be incentivized through investment and managing care to provide service to special needs populations (persons with HIV/AIDS, the elderly and persons with disabilities). In line with managing service costs, there will be a focus on prevention, as research indicates that it is such approaches that are less expensive and highly effective when done properly. There will also be an increased focus on employment so the individuals and families can offset service costs and needs through increased income.

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

With the implementation of HEARTH legislation there is the expectation that the HUD-funded (CoC) program dollars will focus on meeting critical housing needs. Although some HUD dollars may be reinvested in the system to support services, there is the expectation that other mainstream resources will be incentivized through investment and managing care to provide service to special needs populations (persons with HIV/AIDS, the elderly and persons with disabilities). In line with managing service costs, there will be a focus on prevention, as research indicates that it is such approaches that are less expensive and highly effective when done properly. There will also be an increased focus on employment so the individuals and families can offset service costs and needs through increased income.

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

The Village of Rantoul will carry out its various federal community development programs by an institutional structure that includes the Village of Rantoul and its various departments, the Cities of Urbana and Champaign, the County of Champaign, public institutions, nonprofit organizations, educational institutions and private industry. The institutional capacity of these agencies includes resources to assist in the development, implementation and monitoring of housing and community development programs. An assessment of the institutional structure in Champaign County indicates various agencies and organizations are actively collaborating to develop and administer programs and policies to increase the number of affordable housing units and address community development needs. The Village of Rantoul may consider shifting to a strategy towards larger improvement projects. By allocating larger dollar amounts to fewer projects the projects would generate more visible improvements in the neighborhoods and foster private investment in communities where funds are expended. To improve efficiency, Community Development staff would direct funding through a more focused delivery mechanism such as working with a limited number of village staff, consultants, and contractors for delivery of projects.

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	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2013	2018	Affordable Housing	Housing Rehab Areas	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$355,057	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 33 Household Housing Unit
2	Rental Rehabilitation	2013	2018	Affordable Housing	Housing Rehab Areas	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0 Rental Rehab Revolving Loan Fund: \$600,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
3	Building Demolition	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Area Benefit Areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$74,000 Tax Increment Financing: \$100,000	Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings
4	Senior Services	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Wide Availability	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$9,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40 Persons Assisted
5	Youth Services	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Wide Availability	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$14,743	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30 Persons Assisted
6	Health Services	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Wide Availability	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$23,555	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 375 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Substance Abuse Services	2013	2018	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Village Wide Availability	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$16,055	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
8	Employment Training	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Wide Availability	Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$10,632	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30 Persons Assisted
9	Infrastructure Improvements	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Area Benefit Areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$100,000 Amendment #2 \$86,000 Illinois Motor Fuel Tax: \$350,000 Village of Rantoul Stormwater Drainage Fund: \$690,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 13000 Persons Assisted
10	Economic Development	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Wide Availability	Economic Development	Redevelopment Fund: \$610,000 Tax Increment Financing: \$1,200,000 USEDA - Revolving Loan Fund: \$500,000	Jobs created/retained: 75 Jobs
11	Homeless Services	2013	2018	Homeless	Village Wide Availability	Homelessness	CDBG: \$0 Competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act: \$0	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 25 Persons Assisted

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	The Village of Rantoul offers both a "Full-Home Rehabilitation Program" which repairs all of the code violations on the home. This program uses up to \$20,000 per home and the funds are secured by a 3-year forgivable mortgage on the property. The "Emergency Rehabilitation Program" provides a grant up to \$6,000 to repair a single code violation that is considered enough of an emergency that the homeowner might not be able to stay in the home. Both programs are available village-wide and open to any owner-occupant who earns no more than 80% of the median family income of Champaign County.
2	Goal Name	Rental Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	In the 1980's, the Village of Rantoul received grants from the State of Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs of HUD's Rental Rehab funds. The village created a revolving loan fund to continually rehab rental units. The program will provide 75% of the rehabilitation costs of the units at 4% interest for 7 years. In return, the property owner must rent the units to lower-income families and charge no more than the current Section 8 program rent. The program is available village-wide. At the start of the 2013 program year, the fund had an approximate balance of \$600,000.
3	Goal Name	Building Demolition
	Goal Description	The Village of Rantoul annually uses several funding sources, including CDBG to demolish dilapidated structures throughout Rantoul.
4	Goal Name	Senior Services
	Goal Description	Census data shows that the population in the United States is living longer. They will need various types of services in order to live in their homes for a longer period of time.

5	Goal Name	Youth Services
	Goal Description	Two main problems exist for youth. Standardized testing scores for youth are below the statewide average in all categories. The Rantoul Police Department also see several youth, a majority between the age of 11-17 get into trouble.
6	Goal Name	Health Services
	Goal Description	Rantoul's unemployment rate is greater than the state average. With so many people without job benefits, particularly health and dental insurance, the cost of medical care generally makes it prohibitive for lower-income families to seek medical care.
7	Goal Name	Substance Abuse Services
	Goal Description	Many of the larger employers in Rantoul have stated that they have employment opportunities that they have been unable to fill because the applicants can not pass a pre-employment drug screening. Rantoul also has numerous persons that do not have drivers license due to their use of alcohol and/or drugs while driving.
8	Goal Name	Employment Training
	Goal Description	As the youth that do not graduate from high school get older, some start working to obtain their GED. As mentioned earlier, some of the larger employers in Rantoul do have vacant positions that they need filled. Training programs can get residents prepared to move into those jobs.
9	Goal Name	Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	The Village of Rantoul intends to allocate a portion of their CDBG funds, along with other state/federal grant funds and local funds to make infrastructure improvements to the downtown central business district. Phase 1 will use \$100,000 in CDBG funds to complete an engineering study of the area. Subsequent years will focus on implementing the plan. In Amendment #2, the Village will reallocate \$86,000 to the infrastructure line-item to assist with the repair of broken water mains, street crossing safety lights, sidewalk repair, neighborhood clean-up and other unforeseen infrastructure issues that may arise.

10	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Every community needs a healthy economy that has a diversification of job opportunities. In order to achieve more employment opportunities, various grant and loan programs will be utilized to encourage employers to start operations in Rantoul; expand their current operations; or keep their current job opportunities. No CDBG funds are anticipated to be used for this goal during this consolidated plan. Other funding sources available for this goal include \$500,000 in U.S. Economic Development Administration Revolving Loan Funds and \$2,500,000 in Chanutte Redevelopment Commission funds.
11	Goal Name	Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Although the Rantoul Police Department does not know of any unsheltered homeless individuals, it is believed that there may be sheltered homeless individuals and families in the community. If an unsheltered homeless individual or family is found, they are either given a voucher for food and a motel room for two days or they are provided transportation to an appropriate shelter in Champaign or Urbana.

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 Income - 24
- Low Income - 34
- Moderate Income - 62

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)

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Housing Authority of Champaign County (HACC) encourages public housing residents to participate in policy, procedure and program implementation and development through its Resident Advisory Board (RAB). HACC also distributes a quarterly newsletter to all residents, which contains relevant HACC news, information on training and employment opportunities and other community resources available to all residents. In December 2011, residents had the opportunity to meet with researchers from the University of Illinois to evaluate the “Moving to Work Program.”

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable. The Housing Authority of Champaign County is not identified as a “Troubled” agency. In 2010, the HACC was designated by HUD as a “Moving to Work” Agency. Previous to that, the HACC was designated a “High Achiever” by HUD.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Housing affordability is a key component to the quality of life for Rantoul residents. A number of factors create barrier to affordable housing, which is generally accepted to mean that no more than 30% of a household's gross annual income is spent on housing costs, including utilities. The Rantoul Community Development Department conducted an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing in April 1997 and found nine problem areas related to fair housing.

1. There is a shortage of Section 8 subsidies in Rantoul and Champaign County.
2. A lack of funding (both for housing programs and individual families) restricts housing choices and options for owners and potential homeowners.
3. First-time homebuyer subsidies should be continued through down-payment assistance programs and building incentives offered through the village.
4. Housing rehabilitation programs are necessary to preserve the housing stock and to allow families to live in standard and safe housing.
5. There is a need for transportation services for low-income employment purposes.
6. There is a need to periodically review the CRA reports of the local lending institutions along with insurance and real estate firms in Rantoul.
7. The Rantoul Community Development Department and the Housing Authority of Champaign County should review each other's policies.
8. There should be at least one female member of the village's plan commission.
9. The Community Development Department should enhance its outreach program for fair housing choice education.

The impediments have been addressed through the following actions and will continue to be addressed during this consolidated planning period:

1. The Housing Authority of Champaign County is purchasing vacant land in Rantoul to construct additional affordable housing units during this consolidated plan;
2. Village of Rantoul offers owner-occupied home rehabilitation services to lower-income households in order to maintain the existing housing stock;
3. Village of Rantoul offers rental unit rehabilitation services to property owners to rehab units for lease to lower-income households;
4. Lori Shields and Bonnie Moran are two of seven members of the Rantoul Plan Commission;
5. Village of Rantoul has ceded its annual bond cap allocation to create first-time homeowners programs;
6. Community Development staff review local lender's CRA reports; Community Development and housing authority staff exchange consolidated plans and annual plans for review and comment;
7. Housing Authority of Champaign County publishes their policies and reports on their website for public review;

8. A rural mass transit system is operating in Champaign County;
9. Community Development staff have attended local housing fairs and job/employment fairs to promote the department's programs;
10. Community Development staff continually review the Housing Rehabilitation Manual; Citizen Participation Plan; and the Anti-Displacement, Replacement Housing, and Relocation Assistance Plan;
11. Community Development staff recognizes that the Impediments to Fair Housing report needs to be updated and are attempting to locate a competent and affordable partner to accomplish this.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The impediments have been addressed through the following actions and will continue to be addressed during this consolidated planning period:

1. The Housing Authority of Champaign County is purchasing vacant land in Rantoul to construct additional affordable housing units during this consolidated plan;
2. Village of Rantoul offers owner-occupied home rehabilitation services to lower-income households in order to maintain the existing housing stock;
3. Village of Rantoul offers rental unit rehabilitation services to property owners to rehab units for lease to lower-income households;
4. Lori Shields and Bonnie Moran are two of seven members of the Rantoul Plan Commission;
5. Village of Rantoul has ceded its annual bond cap allocation to create first-time homeowners programs;
6. Community Development staff review local lender's CRA reports;
7. Community Development and housing authority staff exchange consolidated plans and annual plans for review and comment;
8. Housing Authority of Champaign County publishes their policies and reports on their website for public review;
9. A rural mass transit system is operating in Champaign County;
10. Community Development staff have attended local housing fairs and job/employment fairs to promote the department's programs;
11. Community Development staff continually review the *Housing Rehabilitation Manual; Citizen Participation Plan; and the Anti-Displacement, Replacement Housing, and Relocation Assistance Plan;*
12. Community Development staff recognizes that the *Impediments to Fair Housing* report needs to be updated and are attempting to locate a competent and affordable partner to accomplish this.



CRIS Services Operates the Rural Champaign County Transportation Program

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The following are actions that members of the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care intend to accomplish in order to reach out to homeless persons and assess their needs:

- Salvation Army in cooperation with local churches will operate the “Canteen Run” twice weekly to assist the unsheltered homeless;
- The “C-U at Home” organization will continue to keep the issue of homelessness in the media during their fundraising efforts;
- HMIS users will work to improve information sharing to improve coordination of prevention and rapid re-housing services;
- Each member agency of the Continuum of Care will train their staff to assess the needs of homeless individuals;
- Help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living;
- Reduce recidivism among those exiting the homeless system; and
- Help low-income individuals and families who are being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care, or receiving assistance from public and private agencies avoid becoming homeless.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Continued success in moving from emergency and transitional housing to permanent housing is the responsibility of all of the members of the Continuum of Care and can be achieved by increasing access to permanent housing options and equipping participants with the economic resources and tools necessary for long-term housing stability. While in programs, participants receive structured services to mitigate barriers to housing such as education/training, substance abuse counseling, health care, and mental health services.

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.

The HEARTH regulations encourage providing homeless persons with housing quickly, and only availing supportive services that are of greatest need to support stable housing; other needs the individual or family may have should be addressed through existing mainstream resources available in the community. This reflects a new emphasis on both the expansion of the homelessness prevention and the addition of new rapid re-housing components: housing relocation and stabilization service and short- and medium-term rental assistance, and permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. Below are the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care’s strategic planning objectives to achieve this goal:

1. Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless persons.

2. Increase the percentage of participants remaining in Continuum of Care funded permanent housing projects for at least 6 months to 80% or more.
3. Increase the percentage of participants in Continuum of Care funded transitional housing that move into permanent housing to 65% or more.
4. Increase the percentage of participants in all Continuum of Care funded projects that are employed at program exit to 20% or more.
5. Increase the percentage of participants in all Continuum of Care funded projects that obtained mainstream benefits at program exit to 20% or more.
6. Decrease the number of homeless individuals and families.
7. Intent of the Continuum of Care to reallocate supportive services only and transitional housing projects to create new permanent housing projects.

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

Discharge from ***FOSTER CARE***: The IL Dept. of Children and Family Services provides housing to youth who are wards until age 21, through traditional foster care, Independent Living Programs, Transitional Living Programs and other residential programs. Wards in the Youth in College program continue to receive help with housing payments while they are enrolled in a college or employment training program until age 23. A study by Chapin Hall shows dramatically fewer homeless youth prior age 21. Youth choosing to exit foster prior to turning 21 (and those adopted after age 16) can be assisted by DCFS' Youth Housing Assistance Program (YHAP) shortly before and after they exit care. YHAP provides housing advocacy and cash assistance to young people ages 18 to 21, including assistance with security deposit and move-in expenses, crisis assistance for rent/utility arrears and rental subsidy up to \$250 per month. Youth aging out of care but later deciding to return prior to age 21 can receive services from the Independent and Transition Living Programs.

Discharge from ***HEALTH CARE***: Emergency room and post-operative clients are seen by the hospital social worker for assistance with short-term housing issues related to their health status. Discharged individuals from local hospitals are released back to their place of last residence, or directed to nursing homes or other medical facilities for continued health care needs. Victims of domestic violence may be discharged to the local domestic violence shelter. There are no state-operated health care facilities for which to develop a statewide discharge policy. Intake workers at shelters also help hospital discharge planners locate as safe a location as possible. Occasionally, hospitals pay for a short-term housing option from charitable funds.

Since health care patients routinely are discharged to the location of their residence prior to admission, persons who are homeless prior to a health care crisis are at risk of remaining homeless upon discharge. Shelters do become an option for these few patients.

Discharge from ***MENTAL HEALTH***: Patients discharged from a mental health facility or state-operated psychiatric facility in need of transitional housing utilize the services of Community Elements' group home and respite center, Prairie Center's residential beds or one of the faith-based half-way houses in Champaign County. If a domestic violence victim, the person may use A Woman's Place emergency bed.

These facilities offer case management, treatment services and other services to assist with reintegration into the community, including appropriateness for Shelter Plus Care.

Discharge from ***CORRECTIONS***: It is the policy of the IL Dept of Corrections that every person on parole status be released to an address of a host that has agreed to accept them (family, friend, shelter, etc.) and agree to allow IDOC to enter the site to monitor the parolee. The Dept. has no legal jurisdiction for those released with no parole. The IDOC liaison is an active member of the CoC and works with local resources to locate jobs, apartments, etc. for parolees during a transition period prior to release. Mental Health Court assures probationers with mental health issues comply with treatment and remain housed, and Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities has a similar mission for persons with substance abuse issues.

There is no specific plan for ex-felons released without parole, although IDOC does try to work with them during a transition period prior to release to help located community services and employment opportunities. Not having gainful employment is the main reason these individuals become/remain homeless.

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

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

Lead-based paint was available for use on all residential structures until 1978. Houses constructed prior to 1978 can be presumed to have at least some lead-based paint. According to the 2010 Census, 4,795, or 78%, of the total housing units in Rantoul were built in 1979 or earlier. As mentioned in section MA-20, it is estimated that over 1,100 housing units in Rantoul have lead-based paint hazards.

The Champaign County Public Health District provides services and information to the Village of Rantoul and Champaign County regarding childhood lead poisoning and prevention. Specifically, program staff offers case management and home investigations for children with elevated blood lead levels. Staff also provides outreach services and information regarding lead poisoning, childhood testing and treatment, along with prevention practices. There have not been any reported cases of elevated blood lead levels in Rantoul.

All tenants and applicants to both the Rental Rehabilitation and Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Programs are provided a copy of the pamphlet entitled “The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right.” Every housing unit considered for rental rehabilitation or full-home rehabilitation is tested for lead-based paint using an x-ray fluorescent (XRF) machine by a building inspector. If lead-based paint is detected, it is removed by a state licensed lead-based paint abatement contractor. When lead abatement work has been completed, the Village of Rantoul Inspection Department collects dust wipe samples which are sent to an independent laboratory for testing and final clearance.

The Community Development Department temporarily relocates families during extensive lead-paint abatement. If the lead-paint work is minimal, the work area can be completely sealed until final clearance is obtained and relocation is not required.

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

The Champaign County Public Health District and Village of Rantoul Community Development Department will continue to take action as necessary to reduce lead-based paint hazards in accordance with HUD and State of Illinois regulations.

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

The Village of Rantoul will continue its efforts to reduce the harmful effects of lead-based paint over the next five years. The Village will work together with the Champaign County Public Health District as needed to monitor the health and safety risks created by lead-based paint. Housing units identified as having lead-based paint hazards, particularly those containing residents under six years of age, will have the disturbed paint made safe and the household will be referred to the appropriate resources for mitigation measures and health resources. The Village will continue to explore and actively pursue other funding sources that may be used to address the problems associated with lead-based paint and lead poisoning in children.

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

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

Per the 2007-2011 American Community Survey's 5-Year Estimates, the Village of Rantoul has approximately 3,190 (25%) of its population at or below the poverty level, which is higher than the 15% poverty rate for the State of Illinois and even with the poverty rate for Champaign County. Of the 3,190, 1,411 are below the age of 18 and 194 are over the age of 65. The Village employs a variety of strategies to help alleviate poverty, including efforts to stimulate economic growth and additional job opportunities, and to provide residents with the skills and abilities required to take advantage of those opportunities. Economic Development opportunities, such as higher paying jobs, are very important to low-income persons to gain economic self-sufficiency and live above the poverty level.

The Village of Rantoul is committed to carrying out a comprehensive anti-poverty strategy in collaboration with the community and nonprofit organizations that serve Rantoul's low-income population, including but not limited to the Community Service Center of Northern Champaign County, the United Way of Champaign County, the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission, and Family Service of Champaign County. The Village's CDBG funds will continue to support programs and organizations that provide assistance and economic opportunities for low- and moderate income persons and for populations with special needs. The Village of Rantoul also supports the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care Committee's "10-Year Plan to End Homelessness."

During the next 5 years, the Anti-Poverty Goals will include:

- Promote Economic Development
- Provide Services to Lower Income and At-Risk Populations

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

1. Village will work to retain existing businesses and encourage the establishment of new businesses using their various economic development tools such as loan programs, enterprise zone and tax increment financing incentives, along with working with other economic development partners such as the Champaign County Economic Development Corporation and the Rantoul Chamber of Commerce.
2. The Village will continue to support mentoring programs for lower-income and at-risk youth.
3. Using CDBG funds, provide a housing rehabilitation program to assist low- and moderate income households repair their homes.
4. Rantoul City Schools and Rantoul Township High School provide free/low-cost meals for students meeting certain income guidelines.
5. Rantoul Community Foundation and the Village of Rantoul Recreation Department assist lower-income youth in participating in various sports and recreational activities.
6. Community Service Center of Northern Champaign County is the local "First-Call for Help" Agency and can provide referrals to various social service agencies to meet the needs of the client. It also operates a food pantry.
7. Village of Rantoul will set-aside up to 15% of its annual CDBG funding to assist public service agencies to operate programs in Rantoul and to assist Rantoul residents.

8. Village of Rantoul Recreation Department provides transportation to seniors on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons for shopping trips.
9. Four days per week, the Peacemeal Program provides low-cost lunches to seniors at the Community Service Center and operates the local Meals-on-Wheels program.



Daily Peacemeal Lunch at the Community Service Center of Northern Champaign County

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

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

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	299,705	0	363,278	662,983	0	Village of Rantoul Consolidated Plan High Priorities
Competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act	public - federal	Other	0	0	0	0	0	The Village of Rantoul does not receive any McKinney-Vento funds from HUD or the State of Illinois

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: \$		
Redevelopment Fund	public - local	Economic Development	610,000	0	0	610,000	0	The Chanute Economic Development Commission and fund was established approximately 5-years ago to redevelop the former Chanute Air Force Base. These funds will be used for staffing along with attracting new businesses and developments.
Tax Increment Financing	public - local	Acquisition Economic Development Public Improvements Other	1,300,000	0	0	1,300,000	0	These property tax revenues must be used within specific geographic areas to make various types of improvements. The Village of Rantoul has used these funds to demolish dilapidated structures and improve the infrastructure. Some of the low-moderate income census tracts are within a TIF district.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Economic Development	500,000	0	0	500,000	500,000	These funds were given to the Village of Rantoul by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce's Economic Development Administration to assist the community in creating jobs immediately after the closure of Chanute Air Force Base. A business may borrow up to \$250,000 and create 1 full-time job for every \$10,000 borrowed.
Other	public - state	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,300,000	0	0	1,300,000	0	These tax revenues from the State of Illinois are used for the general operation of the Village of Rantoul.

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: \$		
Other	public - state	Housing	600,000	0	0	600,000	250,000	The Rental Rehabilitation Revolving Loan Funds were granted to the Village of Rantoul in the 1980's from the Illinois Department of Commerce & Community Affairs. The funds were "pass-through" dollars from HUD's Rental Rehabilitation Program. The fund loans up to 75% of the funds needed to rehab rental units at 4.00% interest. A minimum of 50% of the rehabbed units must be leased to a low-moderate income household at not more than the Section 8 Rent for Champaign County. The Village of Rantoul hopes to rehab 5 rental units per year.
Other	public - state	Public Improvements	350,000	0	0	350,000	0	The Village of Rantoul annually receives approximately \$350,000

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: \$		
Other	public - local	Public Improvements	690,000	0	0	690,000	0	All property owners must pay this assessment to help in the alleviation of flooding. Various improvements have been made in both low/mod and non-low/mod areas throughout the community to manage storm water.
Other	public - local	Public Services	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	These tax revenues come from nightly hotel stays in Rantoul. Approximately \$17,000 of these funds is annually granted to the Community Service Center of Northern Champaign County to provide social services in Rantoul.

Table 59 - 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

The CDBG program does not require a match to the federal entitlement funds. Overall, all sources and types of matching funds are more limited now due to the current federal and state economic climate. As in the past, the Village of Rantoul will be as creative as possible to find other sources of funding from state, federal, private developer, tax-credits, loans, and local funds in order to develop and deliver efficient and cost effective projects. All agencies applying for CDBG public service funding are required to identify their efforts in obtaining other public and/or private resources that address needs identified in the Consolidated Plan. The maximum amount of CDBG funding an agency may receive for their

Rantoul programs is 25%, unless more is recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee and approved by the Rantoul Village Board.

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

The Village of Rantoul has purchased and demolished three dilapidated single-family homes located at 1600 Eater Drive, 1311 Fairlawn Drive, and 1608 Lowry Drive, using CDBG funds. All three are eligible for single-family housing development. Habitat for Humanity of Champaign County has previously expressed interest about the Village donating the parcels for new housing construction, but has been unable to find a family wanting to build in Rantoul. The Village of Rantoul has also purchased and demolished several dilapidated properties near the intersection of Keesler Drive and Harper Drive, using both CDBG and local funds. A goal of the Village is to construct an intersection between an older, lower-income neighborhood in Rantoul and the northeast corner of the former Chanute Air Force Base, along Perimeter Drive.

Discussion

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	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2013	2018	Affordable Housing	Housing Rehab Areas	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$335,057 Amendment #2 \$249,057	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 33 Household Housing Unit
2	Rental Rehabilitation	2013	2018	Affordable Housing	Housing Rehab Areas	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
3	Building Demolition	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Area Benefit Areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$74,000	Buildings Demolished: 11 Buildings
4	Youth Services	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Wide Availability	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$9,790	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30 Persons Assisted
5	Substance Abuse Services	2013	2018	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Village Wide Availability	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$10,290	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Health Services	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Wide Availability	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$5,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted
7	Employment Training	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Wide Availability	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$3,790	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15 Persons Assisted
8	Senior Services	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Wide Availability	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$9,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 98 Persons Assisted
9	Infrastructure Improvements	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Area Benefit Areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$100,000 Amendment#2 Add \$86,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Households Assisted
10	Economic Development	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Wide Availability	Economic Development	CDBG: \$0 Redevelopment Fund: \$610,000 USED A - Revolving Loan Fund: \$500,000	Jobs created/retained: 20 Jobs

Table 60 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Funds are allocated for program delivery costs along with construction costs for 6 full-home and 27 emergency rehabs.
2	Goal Name	Rental Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Rental Rehab RLF monies will be used to rehab 5 rental units. At the start of program year 2013, the revolving loan fund had an approximate balance of \$600,000.
3	Goal Name	Building Demolition
	Goal Description	CDBG funds will be used to demolish 11 buildings.
4	Goal Name	Youth Services
	Goal Description	Champaign County Regional Planning Commission's Court Diversion Services Program focuses on diverting juvenile offenders or high risk youth from involvement in juvenile courts. CCRPC does this by taking referrals of youth involved in delinquent activity and providing an alternative to prosecution through case management.
5	Goal Name	Substance Abuse Services
	Goal Description	Prairie Center Health Systems will provide individual and group sessions of drug/alcohol counseling services in Rantoul twice per week.
6	Goal Name	Health Services
	Goal Description	SmileHealthy will provide dental care to Head Start students and their immediate families. The dental clinic is located in the Rantoul Head Start facility.

7	Goal Name	Employment Training
	Goal Description	Parkland College Adult Education Department will conduct GED classes in the Myna Thompson Building.
8	Goal Name	Senior Services
	Goal Description	Family Service Center of Champaign County will be offering two programs in Rantoul. The Counseling & Advocacy Program assists seniors apply for and obtain various social services they may be eligible for. The HomeCare program assists seniors with chores of everyday living so that they may age in their home longer. The Counseling & Advocacy Program will receive \$5,000 and assist 83 people while the HomeCare Program will receive \$4,000 and assist 15 people.
9	Goal Name	Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	The Village of Rantoul intends to allocate a portion of their CDBG funds, along with other state/federal grant funds and local funds to make infrastructure improvements to the downtown central business district. Phase 1 will use \$100,000 in CDBG funds to complete an engineering study of the area. Subsequent years will focus on implementing the plan. In Amendment #2, the Village will reallocate \$86,000 to the infrastructure line-item to assist with the repair of broken water mains, street crossing safety lights, sidewalk repair, neighborhood clean-up and other unforeseen infrastructure issues that may arise.
10	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Every community needs a healthy economy that has a diversification of job opportunities. In order to achieve more employment opportunities, various grant and loan programs will be utilized to encourage employers to start operations in Rantoul; expand their current operations; or keep their current job opportunities. No CDBG funding will be used to address the community's economic development needs. Funding that will be utilized include: \$500,000 in U.S. Economic Development Administration Revolving Loan funds and \$610,000 from the Chanute Economic Development Commission.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

In Program Year 2013, the Village of Rantoul intends to fund 4 qualifying programs along continuing the building demolition program from PY2011 and public service programs from PY2012.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Administration
2	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
3	Public Services
4	Building Demolition
5	Infrastructure Improvements
6	Economic Development

Table 61 – Project Information

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

The rationale for allocating investments to assist low-income populations is formed based on the needs as they exist. The Village of Rantoul works to fund a mix of activities that address the needs for housing and non-housing community development needs. Due to limited funding, which creates an obstacle to addressing underserved needs; housing rehabilitation, building demolition, and public service activities were identified as the highest priorities for the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan and the 2013 Annual Action Plan.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	Area Benefit Areas Village Wide Availability
	Goals Supported	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Rental Rehabilitation Building Demolition Senior Services Youth Services Health Services Substance Abuse Services Employment Training Infrastructure Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$59,947
	Description	Administrative funds to operate the CDBG program.
	Planned Activities	
2	Project Name	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation

	Target Area	Housing Rehab Areas
	Goals Supported	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	Village of Rantoul's Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program offers both a full-home rehab and an emergency rehab. Funds may either be a grant and/or a loan. Funds will be used for Housing Rehab Program Delivery costs along with construction and lead-based paint remediation costs. \$157,249 of PY12 CDBG funds will be used, with the balance coming from the PY13 grant allocation.
	Planned Activities	6 full-home rehabs and 27 emergency rehabs should be completed.
3	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	Village Wide Availability
	Goals Supported	Senior Services Youth Services Health Services Substance Abuse Services Employment Training
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	:

	Description	15% of the Program Year 2013 CDBG allocation will be used for public service activities and programs along with the last half of the Program Year 2012 public service funds.
	Planned Activities	Programs will include: CCRPC Court Diversion Services, Parkland GED classes, Family Service Center's Counseling & Advocacy along with their HomeCare Program, SmileHealthy Dental Clinic, and Prairie Center's Drug/Alcohol Counseling.
4	Project Name	Building Demolition
	Target Area	Area Benefit Areas
	Goals Supported	Building Demolition
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$74,000 Tax Increment Financing: \$100,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to demolish 11 dilapidated structures that are having a slum/blighting effect on low-moderate income neighborhoods.
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds will be used to demolish 11 dilapidated structures that are having a slum/blighting effect on low-moderate income neighborhoods.
5	Project Name	Infrastructure Improvements
	Target Area	Area Benefit Areas
	Goals Supported	Infrastructure Improvements

	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	CDBG funds along with state & federal grant funds and local monies will be used to make improvements to the downtown central business district. Phase 1 of the project will use \$100,000 of CDBG funding to complete an engineering study of the downtown area. CDBG and other funding will be used over the next several years to complete the plan. Amendment #2, the Village will reallocate \$86,000 to the infrastructure line-item to assist with the repair of old water mains, street crossing safety lights, sidewalk repair, neighborhood clean-up and other unforeseen infrastructure issues that may arise.
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds along with state & federal grant funds and local monies will be used to make improvements to the downtown central business district. Phase 1 of the project will use \$100,000 of CDBG funding to complete an engineering study of the downtown area. CDBG and other funding will be used over the next several years to complete the plan. Amendment #2, the Village will reallocate \$86,000 to the infrastructure line-item to assist with the repair of old water mains, street crossing safety lights, sidewalk repair, neighborhood clean-up and other unforeseen infrastructure issues that may arise.
6	Project Name	Economic Development
	Target Area	Village Wide Availability
	Goals Supported	Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	Redevelopment Fund: \$610,000 Tax Increment Financing: \$1,200,000 USEDA - Revolving Loan Fund: \$500,000
	Description	

Planned Activities	
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Table 62 – Project Summary

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

The Village of Rantoul has not specified any target areas for the use of CDBG funds.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 63 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

- CDBG funds are distributed on an income eligibility basis, whether it is presumed or verified income, throughout the village.
- For area benefit programs such as infrastructure development and demolition of unsafe and dilapidated structures, CDBG investments are made in low- to moderate income census tracts known as low-mod areas (LMA).
- No neighborhoods or areas have been targeted for CDBG investment.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

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

Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	33
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	33

Table 65 - 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

There is a lack of decent, safe and affordable rental housing to meet the needs of the extremely low-income population. At this time, there are no available public housing units available in Rantoul and the HACC has a waiting list for available vouchers and public housing units. To help meet the need for decent, safe and affordable rental housing; the Village of Rantoul actively markets the availability of revolving loan funds to rehab rental properties. The rehabbed units are then leased to lower-income households at no more than HUD's fair market rent.

The Village of Rantoul will also continue to work with the HACC to acquire additional property for the development of affordable rental units.

The Village of Rantoul will continue to notify the HACC that a construction project funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and that job training and employment opportunities may exist under the "Section 3 program requirements."

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

The HACC has a 5-member Resident Advisory Board that represents all of the residents of public housing units, along with the entire voucher program. Their main job is to provide the HACC, public housing residents, and voucher holders a forum for discussing the HACC's annual plans.

Each public housing site also conducts a monthly tenant meeting to discuss HACC policies and various need/actions that are specific to the site.

The HACC had created the program parameters and planned to implement a homeownership program in the 2011 program year; but the economic and real estate market conditions that have continued for the last 3 years will not support a local homeownership program. HACC plans to revisit this activity in 2013 to determine its feasibility of implementation in the near future.

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

Not applicable.

Discussion

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

Introduction

This section includes an overview of the programs that will be funded in Champaign County in 2013 to address the needs of the homeless and those with special needs. The activities address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless individuals and families, along with homeless prevention activities especially for low-income individuals and families with children who have incomes below 30 percent of the area median income. Activities are also funded to address the special needs of those who are not homeless (i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, and/or persons with alcohol or other substance abuse problems).

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

The Village of Rantoul, in partnership with homeless service providers, supports outreach program with goal to engage chronically homeless persons, unaccompanied youth, and families. Each individual or family is assessed to determine their vulnerability and the community's ability to respond.

The following are actions that members of the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care intend to accomplish in order to reach out to homeless persons and assess their needs:

- Salvation Army in cooperation with local churches will operate the "Canteen Run" twice weekly to assist the unsheltered homeless;
- The "C-U at Home" organization will continue to keep the issue of homelessness in the media during their fundraising efforts;
- HMIS users will work to improve information sharing to improve coordination of prevention and rapid re-housing services;
- Each member agency of the Continuum of Care will train their staff to assess the needs of homeless individuals;
- Help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living;
- Reduce recidivism among those exiting the homeless system; and
- Help low-income individuals and families who are being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care, or receiving assistance from public and private agencies avoid becoming homeless.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Rantoul Community Development staff meets with the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care and homeless service providers to assess the demands for service and whether the current housing resources are meeting them. For example, planning for severe weather, especially in winter, may require the community to negotiate with shelters and the faith community to explore expansion of emergency shelter capacity.

Continued success in moving from emergency and transitional housing to permanent housing is the responsibility of all of the members of the Continuum of Care and can be achieved by increasing access

to permanent housing options and equipping participants with the economic resources and tools necessary for long-term housing stability. While in programs, participants receive structured services to mitigate barriers to housing such as education/training, substance abuse counseling, health care, and mental health services.

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

Rantoul Community Development staff meets with the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care and homeless service providers to assess the demands for service and whether the current housing resources are meeting them.

The HEARTH regulations encourage providing homeless persons with housing quickly, and only availing supportive services that are of greatest need to support stable housing; other needs the individual or family may have should be addressed through existing mainstream resources available in the community. This reflects a new emphasis on both the expansion of the homelessness prevention and the addition of new rapid re-housing components: housing relocation and stabilization service and short- and medium-term rental assistance, and permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. Below are the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care's strategic planning objectives to achieve this goal:

- Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless persons
- Increase the percentage of participants remaining in Continuum of Care funded permanent housing projects for at least 6 months to 80% or more
- Increase the percentage of participants in Continuum of Care funded transitional housing that move into permanent housing to 65% or more
- Increase the percentage of participants in all Continuum of Care funded projects that are employed at program exit to 20% or more
- Increase the percentage of participants in all Continuum of Care funded projects that obtained mainstream benefits at program exit to 20% or more
- Decrease the number of homeless individuals and families
- Intent of the Continuum of Care to reallocate supportive services only and transitional housing projects to create new permanent housing projects

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

Rantoul Community Development staff meet with the Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care and homeless service providers to assess the demands for service and whether the current housing

resources are meeting them.

The IL Dept. of Children and Family Services provides housing to youth who are wards until age 21, through traditional foster care, Independent Living Programs, Transitional Living Programs and other residential programs. Wards in the Youth in College program continue to receive help with housing payments while they are enrolled in a college or employment training program until age 23. A study by Chapin Hall shows dramatically fewer homeless youth prior age 21. Youth choosing to exit foster prior to turning 21 (and those adopted after age 16) can be assisted by DCFS' Youth Housing Assistance Program (YHAP) shortly before and after they exit care. YHAP provides housing advocacy and cash assistance to young people ages 18 to 21, including assistance with security deposit and move-in expenses, crisis assistance for rent/utility arrears and rental subsidy up to \$250 per month. Youth aging out of care but later deciding to return prior to age 21 can receive services from the Independent and Transition Living Programs.

Emergency room and post-operative clients are seen by the hospital social worker for assistance with short-term housing issues related to their health status. Discharged individuals from local hospitals are released back to their place of last residence, or directed to nursing homes or other medical facilities for continued health care needs. Victims of domestic violence may be discharged to the local domestic violence shelter. There are no state-operated health care facilities for which to develop a statewide discharge policy. Intake workers at shelters also help hospital discharge planners locate as safe a location as possible. Occasionally, hospitals pay for a short-term housing option from charitable funds.

Since health care patients routinely are discharged to the location of their residence prior to admission, persons who are homeless prior to a health care crisis are at risk of remaining homeless upon discharge. Shelters do become an option for these few patients.

Patients discharged from a mental health facility or state-operated psychiatric facility in need of transitional housing utilize the services of Community Elements' group home and respite center, Prairie Center's residential beds or one of the faith-based half-way houses in Champaign County. If a domestic violence victim, the person may use A Woman's Place emergency bed. These facilities offer case management, treatment services and other services to assist with reintegration into the community, including appropriateness for Shelter Plus Care.

It is the policy of the IL Dept of Corrections that every person on parole status be released to an address of a host that has agreed to accept them (family, friend, shelter, etc.) and agree to allow IDOC to enter the site to monitor the parolee. The Dept. has no legal jurisdiction for those released with no parole. The IDOC liaison is an active member of the CoC and works with local resources to locate jobs, apartments, etc. for parolees during a transition period prior to release. Mental Health Court assures probationers with mental health issues comply with treatment and remain housed, and Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities has a similar mission for persons with substance abuse issues.

There is no specific plan for ex-felons released without parole, although IDOC does try to work with them during a transition period prior to release to help located community services and employment opportunities. Not having gainful employment is the main reason these individuals become/remain homeless.

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 impediments have been addressed through the following actions and will continue to be addressed during this consolidated planning period:

- The Housing Authority of Champaign County is purchasing vacant land in Rantoul to construct additional affordable housing units during this consolidated plan;
- Village of Rantoul offers owner-occupied home rehabilitation services to lower-income households in order to maintain the existing housing stock;
- Village of Rantoul offers rental unit rehabilitation services to property owners to rehab units for lease to lower-income households;
- Lori Shields and Bonnie Moran are two of seven members of the Rantoul Plan Commission;
- Village of Rantoul has ceded its annual bond cap allocation to create first-time homeowners programs;
- Community Development staff review local lender's CRA reports;
- Community Development and housing authority staff exchange consolidated plans and annual plans for review and comment;
- Housing Authority of Champaign County publishes their policies and reports on their website for public review;
- A rural mass transit system is operating in Champaign County;
- Community Development staff have attended local housing fairs and job/employment fairs to promote the department's programs;
- Community Development staff continually review the *Housing Rehabilitation Manual*; *Citizen Participation Plan*; and the *Anti-Displacement, Replacement Housing, and Relocation Assistance Plan*;
- Community Development staff recognizes that *the Impediments to Fair Housing* report needs to be updated and are attempting to locate a competent and affordable partner to accomplish this.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

There are two primary obstacles to meeting the underserved needs of Rantoul's citizens: inadequate funding and lack of organizational capacity. Organizations and government programs that provide services in Rantoul, as across the nation, are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain their current funding levels or to obtain new resources of revenue. Losses of revenue have led to program elimination or reduction of services provided or the number of clients that can be served. Most social service agencies in Champaign County are located 15 miles away, within the Cities of Urbana and Champaign; and are unable to directly provide services to in the Village of Rantoul. Clients must find their own transportation to Urbana and Champaign. These budget cuts and economic difficulties that have troubled the state and nation in recent years have also had a negative impact on the capacity of the service providers. Relevant capacity issues include staffing levels, ability to provide adequate training opportunities to staff and volunteers, and the ability to purchase necessary supplies and equipment. It appears likely that inadequate funding and lack of organizational capacity will continue to be obstacles during the five years covered by this consolidated plan.

Some of the actions proposed to address the underserved needs of the community:

- Village of Rantoul receives a direct entitlement of CDBG funds from HUD which will be used to address housing and social service needs of lower income individuals.
- HACC oversees the Housing Voucher Program and public housing units.
- Village of Rantoul will regularly evaluate the barriers to affordable housing.
- Village of Rantoul Recreation Department supports the Peacemeal Program, provides seniors and disabled individuals transportation, operates a summer lunch program.
- Rantoul City Schools and Rantoul Township High School offer free/reduced cost lunches to lower-income students.
- Community Service Center of Northern Champaign County along with the Rantoul Ministerial Alliance operates the "Transient Homeless Program."

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Housing is one of the high priorities for the Village of Rantoul. Over 90% of the housing stock is over 30 years old. Routine maintenance such as replacing roofs and upgrading plumbing and electrical systems are often out of reach for low-income homeowners, along with some landlords. Homeownership is considered a safe and easy way to build personal wealth. In today's housing market, there is not much difference between the cost of a mortgage payment and a monthly rent payment. Many households find it difficult to save for a downpayment. In the upcoming five-year period, the Village expects to fund its owner-occupied and rental rehabilitation programs to meet the needs of lower-income homeowners and tenants. Some of the actions proposed during the five years covered by this consolidated plan to foster and maintain affordable housing: Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation; Rental

Rehabilitation; and Ceding annual bond-cap allocation to first-time homebuyers programs.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

All tenants and applicants to both the Rental Rehabilitation and Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Programs are provided a copy of the pamphlet entitled "*The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right.*" Every housing unit considered for rental rehabilitation or full-home rehabilitation is tested for lead-based paint using an x-ray fluorescent (XRF) machine by a building inspector. If lead-based paint is detected, it is removed by a state licensed lead-based paint abatement contractor. When lead abatement work has been completed, the Village of Rantoul Inspection Department collects dust wipe samples which are sent to an independent laboratory for testing and final clearance. The Community Development Department temporarily relocates families during extensive lead-paint abatement. If the lead-paint work is minimal, the work area can be completely sealed until final clearance is obtained and relocation is not required.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

1. Village will work to retain existing businesses and encourage the establishment of new businesses using their various economic development tools such as loan programs, enterprise zone and tax increment financing incentives, along with working with other economic development partners such as the Champaign County Economic Development Corporation and the Rantoul Chamber of Commerce.
2. The Village will continue to support mentoring programs for lower-income and at-risk youth.
3. Using CDBG funds, provide a housing rehabilitation program to assist low- and moderate income households repair their homes.
4. Rantoul City Schools and Rantoul Township High School provide free/low-cost meals for students meeting certain income guidelines.
5. Rantoul Community Foundation and the Village of Rantoul Recreation Department assist lower-income youth in participating in various sports and recreational activities.
6. Community Service Center of Northern Champaign County is the local "First-Call for Help" Agency and can provide referrals to various social service agencies to meet the needs of the client. It also operates a food pantry.
7. Village of Rantoul will set-aside up to 15% of its annual CDBG funding to assist public service agencies to operate programs in Rantoul and to assist Rantoul residents.
8. Village of Rantoul Recreation Department provides transportation to seniors on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons for shopping trips.
9. Four days per week, the Peacemeal Program provides low-cost lunches to seniors at the Community Service Center and operates the local Meals-on-Wheels program.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The CDBG Program in Rantoul is operated by the Village's Community Development Department. The Department is staffed only by the Director, who reports to the Village Administrator and the Mayor; and has 6 years of experience administering the HOME Program and 9 years of experience administering the CDBG Program. Although these years of experience provide a broad base of experience for the effective management of the CDBG Program, staff continues to take advantage of training opportunities made available by HUD to increase its knowledge and understanding of program requirements and associated

regulations. The Rantoul CDBG Program has traditionally had a strong delivery system. Five years ago, the Community Development Department was staffed by three people. As a result of increased administrative requirements and lack of staffing, the speed of which projects and activities gets completed has slowed down. The Department is also responsible for the administration of the grant program, providing technical assistance to subrecipients, monitoring projects for compliance with all applicable regulations, and communicating with the public. The Village Board has final approval of the federal block grant budget allocation, Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans and Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

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

Public and private housing and social service agencies and organizations throughout Champaign County have achieved a higher level of collaboration in administering programs benefitting low- and moderate-income people and families; and have included the three entitlement communities in their planning and operating activities. Although time constraints don't allow Community Development staff to attend regularly, Agencies/Organizations/Planning groups that benefit low- and moderate income individuals and households include: Urbana-Champaign Continuum of Care, Champaign County Community Services Board, Champaign County Regional Planning Commission Technical Committee, Community Reinvestment Group, Local Funders Group, and Quarter-Cent Administrative Team. Although the Housing Authority of Champaign County (HACC) and the Village of Rantoul have not had much interaction over the years, the Community Development Staff and HACC staffs enjoy a good relationship. Staffs have begun preliminary discussions of a desired HACC development in Rantoul.

Discussion:

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%

Discussion:

The overall benefit covers program years 2011, 2012, and 2013.