

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **NON-HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

### **(COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)**

The City of Evanston strengthens neighborhoods in the CDBG Target Area through its use of non-housing HUD funds for neighborhood planning and public improvements, such as parks, playgrounds, and other public and non-profit facilities. Neighborhood planning informs City investments in infrastructure in the CDBG Target Area and city-wide – including sewers, potable water lines, curbs, gutters, alleys, and streets – so that the needs and quality of life of low/moderate income residents and persons with special needs continue to be prioritized, addressed, and monitored.

In addition to community development, non-housing HUD funds also are used to enhance local economic development. Through programs such as façade rebates and business district improvement assistance, the City can strengthen the ability of the CDBG Target Area to attract and retain businesses and the jobs they provide. These programs can reverse years of disinvestment in some neighborhoods by leveraging more private dollars for each public dollar spent. In addition, economic development-related needs identified through the neighborhood planning process may be eligible for CDBG consideration, including job training, better daycare, and small business assistance.

#### **A. Priority Community and Economic Development Needs**

In this section, priority community development and economic development needs are described. This information was obtained through the HUD Consolidated Plan process and the neighborhood planning process that took place in the CDBG Target Area, as described in Chapter 3.

##### **1. Continue Maintaining and Enhancing Public Facilities**

- **Appearance:** West Side community members expressed the need to upgrade and unify the physical appearance of public areas within the planning area. In particular, major arterials and neighborhood commercial areas were seen as pedestrian “unfriendly”. Sidewalks along Church Street, Dodge Avenue, Simpson Street, Emerson Street, and Green Bay Road are narrow and lack a sufficient number of street trees. Residents would like to see efforts to “green” business districts and residential parkways through city-sponsored, volunteer planting programs. Local residents and businesses would also like to see West Side gateway features announcing entry into their neighborhood and creating an identifiable and cohesive appearance for the area.
- **Lighting:** Residents have identified improved lighting as a need on the West Side. Residents are anxious to be addressed under the City’s initiative to retrofit existing Tallmadge street lights with new high voltage bulbs. To improve the appearance of neighborhood business districts, local merchants and commercial property owners have requested that the City replace davit arm lighting with Tallmadge poles. This should be coordinated with other requested improvements, such as wider sidewalks and increased landscaping.
- **Special Needs of Persons with Disabilities:** A number of safety improvements within and around neighborhood parks are needed by persons with disabilities. These include emergency phones, 24-hour bicycle path/pedestrian path lighting, and traffic signs alerting motorists to the presence of wheelchairs. Many residents also expressed concern over the condition of the roadways in the area, since area sidewalks are either too narrow to navigate in wheelchairs or are otherwise impassable.

- Parking: Both the West Side and Southeast Evanston neighborhoods suffer from parking shortages. In addition to creating problems for existing residents, it has been an impediment to residents and to new residential development. New commercial properties and businesses also experience severe competitive difficulties because most tenants and customers require secure parking. In both locations, the neighborhood planning process identified the need to explore ways to increase neighborhood parking. Methods to do so include physical changes within the community: widening streets to allow on-street parking or creating one-way streets so that angled parking may be instituted. Where possible, it has also called for establishing new, shared parking areas to serve residents, businesses, and public recreational facilities.

## 2. Continue Maintaining and Enhancing Infrastructure

- Pedestrian Safety and Traffic: In the West Side planning area, residents and business owners identified several specific problem locations for both pedestrians and vehicles. The neighborhood is bordered and crossed by major arterials. During 'rush hour', entering or crossing them in a vehicle or on foot is difficult and presents real potential for accidents. Additionally, the land use patterns in the neighborhood—residential, commercial and industrial—results in a mix of trucks, buses, and cars, further complicating the traffic situation. Concerns for the safety of children walking to school, parks, and other neighborhood facilities led the community to identify a need for an integrated neighborhood traffic study. As the neighborhood considers what new uses and redevelopment it wishes to attract, it also must look for ways to safely and efficiently accommodate both residential and non-residential traffic.
- Public Water Service: In Southeast Evanston and on Howard Street, public water service is substandard. Upgrading and looping of the system is necessary to provide better service to current residents and meet the needs generated by redevelopment in the Howard Street TIF.

## 3. Continue Maintaining and Enhancing Public Services

- Youth Programs and Services: A major priority is the supply of programs aimed at youth. Several agencies provide different services aimed at preparing young people, from high school to early adulthood, for the workforce. Residents want these services to focus on marketable skills/careers, have better marketing and outreach functions, and make them more accessible by community youth. Community members also requested expanded education programs, including vocational training and trade certification, ESL, property management, basic house repairs, computer applications, and job seeking skills (e.g. resumes, web surfing). Trades-related apprenticeship programs directly related to new construction or rehabilitation projects in the CDBG Target Area also were needed. Finally, some sort of clearinghouse should be established to function as a one-stop-shop for accessing employment-oriented services.

Likewise, several agencies offer after school, counseling, mentoring or tutoring programs for youth. Residents believe these and similar programs need to expand their focus to include the family unit and offer parenting skills and adult mentoring. They also believe there should be a method of gathering client feedback regarding delivery of these services.

Feedback from the community regarding the existing GED programming revealed gaps in service and opportunities to revise its existing format and composition. Residents and business owners requested that evening or weekend courses be offered. Other needed components include bi-lingual instruction, test tutoring, financial assistance, web-based classes, and counseling.

In Southeast Evanston and along Howard Street, there continues to be a need for recreational activities for southeast side youth. The City's approach in addressing this need has shifted from one focused on facilities to one focused on services and programming.

In 2001, the City engaged Brailsford & Dunlavey to complete a needs assessment and location analysis for a community/recreation center in Southeast Evanston. Their market analysis

demonstrated that there is a substantial unmet demand in these neighborhoods for recreational facilities and services, including a gymnasium, indoor track and pool, fitness center, computer learning center and multipurpose rooms (including space for child care). The report also identified three potential sites. In 2002, the City Council voted to reject the concept of spending any money or additional staff time to investigate building a new recreational center in Southeast Evanston. However, the matter of youth activity programming remains at issue. Attendance at summer-time youth programs offered in these neighborhoods remains strong. There is also evidence that these programs are used by some parents as a substitute for day care. A study of day care needs in Southeast Evanston was conducted by the Northshore YMCA in 2001. Its findings supported the development of a community child care center offering birth-to-five year-old full-day day care, an after school program for Grades K-5, and family support services.

- Anti-Crime Efforts and Enhanced Community Policing: One of the most frequently mentioned neighborhood concerns was the debilitating effects of crime, vandalism, gang activity, and other anti-social behaviors on life within a neighborhood. As defined by these discussions, the key issues were the community's need for a sense of safety and the achievement of the capacity within the community to work with the police on developing strategies to respond to that need.

Opinions differed within the study area as to the type and level of policing that would respond to the observed need. Some community members would like to see a greater police presence in the neighborhood (e.g., bike patrols). For others within the community, there is a concern that the neighborhood's relationship with the Evanston Police and Fire Departments requires improvement and strengthening. They called for a study of attitudes and perceptions about race and ethnicity amongst both residents and officers, followed by programs designed to bridge perceived differences. Enforcement needs are more acute in certain geographic locations within the neighborhood. Neighbors in the Church and Dodge area expressed their concerns and frustrations with the continued gang loitering and shootings in that vicinity. Local residents regularly observe illegal drug sales along Simpson Street, at Church and Dodge, and on Foster Street near Jackson and Wesley Avenues.

In Southeast Evanston, residents and neighborhood organizations continue to work with the Evanston Police Department on local crime awareness and neighborhood policing efforts. Past accomplishments have been the opening of the Howard Street Police Outpost and the installation of a security camera at Howard Street and Custer Avenue. Working with the EPD, community groups participate regularly in "positive presence" events. While these improvements and actions have been effective in addressing crime in specific locations, criminal activities in this area migrate rapidly and are well-entrenched. There remains a need for neighborhood programs focused on maintaining crime awareness, improving building security, eliminating vandalism, and halting illegal drug sales.

- Housing: There was a strong community consensus regarding the need for a neighborhood housing center. Using the model successfully employed elsewhere in the region, its function would be to educate and provide technical assistance on several housing related issues. Initially, these should include promoting home-ownership, educating property owners about low interest loans or other home improvement programs, advising on the wise use of home equity and predatory lending practices, and conducting seminars on topics such as senior real estate tax seminars or proper tenant screening methods.
- Community Cohesiveness: Some long time West Side residents, as well as newcomers, observed that the bonds within the community had been weakened, that neighbors did not know each other, and that local groups and block clubs had few ways to share information among themselves and work together. The resulting disconnect contributes to an atmosphere that permits crime and anti-social behaviors – vandalism, trespassing, loud street disturbances, "fly-dumping", loitering on corners or in idling cars – to continue unchallenged.

The recently passed plan for the West Side recommended that the City assist community members and neighborhood groups to work together on identifying, developing, and implementing strategies to address local problems. These strategies include: studying and addressing attitudinal barriers between the Evanston Police Department and the community; hiring a community organizer to facilitate meetings between neighborhood stakeholders to improve the degree to which they communicate; developing programs and activities which recognize and celebrate diverse cultures within the neighborhood; and involving the community in the development of a neighborhood web site.

#### 4. Continue and Enhance Economic Development Activities

Economic development historically has been a priority need for Evanston. The city's age and diversity have generated a continuing focus on physical improvements and modernization, improving the tax base, and enhancing economic opportunities for its residents and existing businesses. The City has invested substantially in the development of new job generating and tax revenue producing commercial, residential, and industrial projects. These activities have transformed the downtown and revitalized many neighborhoods, reusing distressed property and reinvigorating commercial districts.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the City lost significant portions of its commercial and manufacturing base through the competition of suburban shopping centers, the development of suburban office parks, and the deindustrialization process. This resulted in significant job losses, high commercial and industrial vacancy rates, and minimal real growth in the property tax base. Neighborhood distress also was evident in several Evanston neighborhoods, including deteriorating property, declining infrastructure, vacant buildings, higher than average crime, and limited quality retail opportunities.

The 1990s to the present have featured a renaissance of Evanston's downtown and many of its neighborhoods, yet conditions continue to include pockets of poverty, deteriorated housing, and blighted business districts. The 2000 Census indicated that Evanston is not a classic suburb, rather, it is more characteristic of a smaller city with 37,000 jobs and a high percentage of local residents who work in Evanston. Education, occupation, income, and poverty characteristics were described in Chapter 1, but certain economic trends are noted here as they pertain to needs:

- In 2000, 35% of Evanston residents in the labor force worked in Evanston, which dropped from 43% in 1990.
- As of 2000, there were 60,908 Evanston residents in the labor force over 16 years of age, with an unemployment rate of 4.7%. Based on national averages, the unemployment rate of Black males is assumed to be higher.
- In 2000, every income category included significant numbers of households, and such an income distribution is unusual for a City of Evanston's size and is more characteristic of a much larger city. 8.5% of Evanston's households earned less \$10,000 in 1999. At the opposite extreme, 7.1% of households made \$200,000 or more. 13.2% of households earned between \$10,000 – 25,000 while 19% of households earned \$100,000 - \$ 200,000 in 1999. The largest concentration of households (29.5%) earned \$50,000 - \$100,000. 23% of households earned \$25,000-\$50,000.
- The number of Evanston families and individuals with incomes below poverty level in 2000 is a major concern of the City. 5.1% of all Evanston families were below the poverty level in 1999 and 7,518 individuals or 11.7% were classified as of poverty status. 1,226 of the individuals were related children under 18 years (8.3%) and 7.1% were over 65 years of age.
- Distressed property, vacancies, and higher than average unemployment rates continue to characterize neighborhoods in the CDBG Target Area, namely, west Evanston and some neighborhoods adjacent to Howard Street in Chicago and Evanston.

Since 1990, the City has initiated and successfully completed several major economic development initiatives to revitalize the community and to address its economic challenges. These include but are not limited to: investment of CDBG funds, implementation of the Capital Improvement Program, creation of the Economic Development Fund, creation of five Tax Increment Financing Districts, creation of Special Service Districts, initiation of four major sales tax sharing agreements, commitment to an M/W/EBE program, development of the Research Park and the Downtown Entertainment District, and a commitment to encourage the hiring of local residents in redevelopment projects. The cumulative and synergistic effects of these activities has enabled Evanston to maximize the benefits of the economic and real estate boom of the late 1990s, continuing through the current year.

Despite these efforts, there is a continuing need for more economic development, especially on Howard Street and within the lowest income Census Tract in west Evanston (e.g., Census Tract 8092). These priority need communities have analyzed their problems and opportunities, including economic development issues, and have developed recommendations for ameliorating problems. The neighborhood planning process identified three locations in need of local economic development activities, all of which are in the CDBG Target Area:

- Simpson/Ashland Neighborhood: The adaptive reuse of vacant and underutilized commercial structures has resulted in the addition of flexible commercial and office space. This space has begun to attract a mix of small businesses and professional offices. Another project will add four new storefronts on Simpson Street, a neighborhood business strip suffering from a high vacancy rate. The local neighborhood business association has requested additional assistance in façade renovation, business attraction, and small business development to assist their efforts to reestablish a neighborhood retail area, providing jobs and local business opportunities. There is also a need to address the parking needs of newly attracted businesses.
- Church / Dodge Neighborhood: Two local non-profit community development corporations have plans to effect economic growth through their projects. The Black American Heritage Museum & Technology Center is proposed as a showcase of the African-American community's history, accomplishments, and contributions to the City. It is intended to serve as a cultural anchor for the neighborhood, attracting complementary businesses such as restaurants and gift shops. In addition to the museum, the group also plans to house a library of African-American literature and a technology center.

As mentioned in Chapter 1, the Evanston Community Development Corporation proposes two sites in the Church/Dodge area with mixed use development, featuring ground floor retail with affordable, for-sale, residential units above. A minority business incubator is planned as one tenant in the ground floor commercial space. Financial assistance for construction of the housing component will be needed to keep units affordable to the targeted group (e.g., those at or below 80% of median income). The business incubator will need assistance for capital expenditures, technical staff, and administrative costs. Some of the sites under consideration by this group may also require public assistance with environmental clean-up costs.

- Green Bay Road Corridor: The corridor extends along the west side of Green Bay Road, from Noyes Street on the north to Emerson Street on the south. In discussions of economic development opportunities during the neighborhood planning process, the community expressed its desire to take advantage of the corridor's high visibility in order to convert vacant land and underutilized properties into quality commercial development. Besides providing commercial retail and services to the neighborhood, future business tenants would also offer local employment opportunities.

Several of the participants expressed the need for technical advice and assistance. Local entrepreneurs requested small business development assistance and loans. There is a particular need to target new and existing business development resources for minority and female owned businesses. Employers requested workforce development assistance, through new training and educational offerings. Job and career training programs that promote alliances between local

businesses and institutions and the West Side community especially were needed. In particular, the notion of establishing a minority small business incubator was proposed.

Local business groups, commercial property owners, and residents agreed on the need to improve the appearance of the local business area. Beautification programs should focus on improving the pedestrian experience by addressing façade improvements, sidewalk widening, additional street trees and the addition of planters and other landscaping. Assistance with promoting local businesses is another need. Neighbors, as well as businesses, would like to see locally sponsored events or festivals. One promotional tool could be a community web site, covering local businesses, events, and business opportunities. Additional neighborhood parking, both for residential and commercial uses, needs to be addressed. Neighborhood parking shortages have become a major obstacle for some local business and commercial property owners.

### **B. Quantitative Analysis of Non-Housing Needs: HUD-Required Tables**

To aid in quantifying non-housing needs in the Consolidated Plan, HUD requires the lead agency to complete a series of tables. This section contains the HUD-required non-housing tables with brief methodologies.

#### **1. HUD-Required Table 2B. Community Development Needs**

HUD-required Table 2B pertains to community development needs. The table includes rankings of priority needs and estimated dollars reasonably expected to be available to address each need.

##### **a. Public Facility Needs**

###### **(1) Senior Centers**

The City of Evanston dedicated the new Levy Center in July 2003. Located on Dodge Avenue in southwest Evanston adjacent to James Park, this center is considerably larger than the original Levy Center and offers more amenities. In addition to facilities for meetings, programs and classes, the new center has a gymnasium with a stage, a state of the art fitness center, a computer center, library, snack bar/gift shop, and an interior, outdoor courtyard with accessible gardens. During the week, daytime use of the Center is reserved for seniors. On evenings and weekends, the Levy Center is available for public use.

While not a senior center, the Fleetwood/Jourdain Community Center provides important services for seniors. Fleetwood is a nutrition site for seniors, many of whom live in the center's neighborhood. Income eligible seniors can receive a hot lunch at the center Monday-Friday. In addition, some lunches are delivered by volunteers to seniors' homes. The Foster Senior Club also meets at Fleetwood/Jourdain every Wednesday afternoon.

With the recent construction of the new Levy Center, the City anticipates that senior facility needs will be adequately met for the next five years. For this reason, a low priority has been established for additional senior center facility needs in the next five years. However, the City will regularly evaluate public facility needs for seniors to ensure that with a growing senior population, centers and programs will be adequate for the senior community. A total of \$500,000 is estimated to be available.

**Table 2B. Community Development Needs.**

PRIORITY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	PRIORITY NEED LEVEL	UNMET PRIORITY UNITS (Number of People) <b>Optional</b>	DOLLARS TO ADDRESS UNMET PRIORITY NEED	GOALS (Number of Units) <b>Optional</b>
<b>PUBLIC FACILITY NEEDS</b>				
Senior Centers	L		\$500K	
Handicapped Centers	N		\$0	
Homeless Facilities	M		\$1M	
Youth Centers	M		\$1.2M	
Child Care Centers	H		\$650K	
Health Facilities	M		\$59K	
Neighborhood Facilities	M		\$500K	
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	H		\$6M	
Parking Facilities	M		\$2M	
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	L		\$40K	
Other Public Facility Needs				
• Neighborhood Housing Services Center	M		\$450K	
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS</b>				
Water/Sewer Improvements	H		\$20M	
Street Improvements	H		\$2.5M	
Sidewalks	H		\$900K	
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	H		\$1.5M	
Flood Drain Improvements	L		\$0	
Other Infrastructure Needs:	H			
• Viaducts			\$20M	
• Station Improvements			\$5M	
<b>PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS</b>				
Senior Services	M		\$400K	
Handicapped Services	M		\$250K	
Youth Services	M		\$1.5M	
Child Care Services	M		\$1.1M	
Transportation Services	M		\$1M	
Substance Abuse Services	M		\$674K	
Employment Training	H		\$1.5M	
Health Services	M		\$5.5M	
Lead Hazard Screening	M		\$600K	
Crime Awareness	M		\$1.65M	
Other Public Service Needs	M		\$150K	
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS</b>				
ED Assistance to For-Profits (business)	M		\$250K	
ED Technical Assistance (businesses)	M		\$150K	
Micro-Enterprise Assistance (businesses)	M		\$150K	
Rehab; Publicly- or Privately-Owned Commercial/Industrial (projects)	M		\$4M	
C/ I * Infrastructure Development (projects)	M		\$1M	
Other C/ I * Improvements (projects)				
• Brownfields/Environmental Problems	M		\$500K	
• Façade Improvement Program	M		\$350K	
<b>PLANNING NEEDS</b>				
PLANNING (Neighborhood)	M		\$1M	
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED DOLLARS NEEDED</b>			\$84M	

## (2) Handicapped Centers

Several organizations provide barrier-free housing for disabled persons. Anixter owns a multi-family building in south Evanston for handicapped persons. The building is located along one of Evanston's main bus lines, making transportation services available for residents. Housing Options provides housing with supportive services for persons living with mental illness in scattered site buildings. This housing model has proven successful in reducing hospitalizations for mentally ill residents.

Over the Rainbow Association provides 33 barrier-free apartments for individuals who are able to live independently. The cost per year for the disabled is greatly reduced, as previously many of them had to live in nursing homes to receive needed care and assistance. A number of Over the Rainbow Association's residents participate in community activities and volunteer to serve on City boards and commissions.

Over the Rainbow Association has received City CDBG funds to make accessible building improvements. CDBG funds were awarded to Over the Rainbow Association for a portion of the initial rehabilitation expenses the association undertook when it purchased and rehabilitated the former Community Hospital. HUD Section 808 funds were also used for the purchase and rehabilitation.

Generally, funding for handicapped facilities has been provided by the private sector, and with limited resources, the City expects that its ability to provide funding assistance for handicapped centers will be limited. This priority need is marked N for not applicable; the City does not plan to invest funds for new handicapped centers over the next five years. It will however, continue to provide grants and other funds to organizations that provide housing and other services for disabled residents (as explained below, \$250,000 is expected to be available for services).

## (3) Homeless Facilities

Evanston is easily accessible by public transit from Chicago, and homeless persons from outside Evanston utilize its facilities and services, as described in detail in Chapter 2. Because there is an ongoing demand, homeless facilities were assigned a medium priority. Approximately \$1 million is estimated to be available for homeless facilities over the period covered by this Consolidated Plan through a combination of public and private investment and government grants.

## (4) Youth Centers

The City of Evanston offers numerous recreational and other programs for youth year-round. The City operates three community centers: Robert Crown, Fleetwood/Jourdain and Chandler-Newberger. Crown and Fleetwood/Jourdain are located in the CDBG Target Area, and many residents participate in recreational and other programs at these centers.

YOU (Youth Organization Umbrella) provides family and individual counseling and offers a comprehensive youth program. The agency's outreach workers do active community outreach at parks, street corners, and private homes. YOU also maintains drop-in centers at two locations in Evanston and provides emergency short-term housing for minors in need of supervision.

Both McGaw YMCA and YWCA – Evanston/Northshore provide recreational activities for the community, including many youth programs. Scholarships are offered to low income residents who cannot afford to pay program and membership fees.

Given a medium priority, the City of Evanston plans to support facility needs for organizations providing programs and services for Evanston's youth. A total of \$1.2 million is expected to be available.

### (5) Child Care Centers

Evanston has 37 licensed child care centers and 70 licensed home day care facilities. In addition to services provided at day care centers, day care programs are offered at Chandler-Newberger Center. Five day care centers – Reba Place Early Learning Center, Evanston Day Nursery, Infant Welfare Society of Evanston, Toddler Town Day Care, and Child Care Center of Evanston – provide day care for low/moderate income families. They periodically apply to the City for CDBG funds to rehabilitate their facilities, as foundations and other funders prefer to fund programs instead of facilities. The Child Care Center and Infant Welfare Society administer the early head start home day care program in Evanston. The Childcare Network coordinates placements in day care for low/moderate income families. School District 65 opened a new child care center when it moved into its new administrative building in 2003.

There will continue to be a need for assistance to child care services and centers, as increasingly more two parent families need to work to support their families in today's economy. In addition, former welfare families are returning to employment, resulting in the need for affordable child care for their children. For these reasons, maintaining and increasing the supply of affordable day care has been assigned a high priority, with \$650,000 expected to be available.

### (6) Health Facilities

The Evanston Health Department provides medical services for low/moderate income residents, including a health clinic, dental clinic, pregnancy care and counseling, lead poisoning testing, pre-school examinations, immunizations, laboratory services, HIV/AIDS testing, and sanitary inspections of restaurants, nursing homes, day care centers, and other public facilities. The Health Department also sponsors community educational programs on health-related topics. Since September 11, 2001, the Health Department has added planning for bio-terrorism to its responsibilities and has received federal grant assistance for its program.

Evanston also has two hospitals: Evanston Hospital and Resurrection/St. Francis Hospital. Resurrection/St. Francis Hospital, in particular, provides medical services to low/moderate income residents, as services to the community-at-large is its mission.

It is anticipated that the City will continue to provide health care services for Evanston residents through its Health Department, with a combination of federal, state, and local funding and fees for services and inspections. In addition, health care costs are expected to continue increasing. For this reason, health facilities were assigned a medium priority, and funding for the Evanston Health Department's facilities is expected to be approximately \$59,000 for the next five years (as explained below, \$5.5 million is expected to be available for health services).

### (7) Neighborhood Facilities

In addition to the three community centers that provide social and recreational programs for residents, Family Focus Our Place provides a safe place and programs that serve girls and boys in grade 3-12, providing a positive alternative to premature sexual activity, pregnancy, gang involvement, and substance abuse. Family Focus' Weissbourd-Holmes Family Focus Center is located in west Evanston, which has a predominantly low/moderate income population.

The Evanston Police Department has several neighborhood outposts, located in areas of the City where there are gang and other anti-social activities occurring. In addition, to serving the Police Department for community policing services, some of the outposts are also used as neighborhood meeting sites. Over the past five years a vacant storefront on Howard Street was purchased and renovated for an outpost for the south Evanston neighborhood. In addition to use by the Police Department, the outpost is also used for neighborhood and aldermanic meetings. Some programs and meeting sites are available in field houses at some of the larger parks, such as at Mason, James, and Lovelace parks.

Capital improvement projects for community centers are included in the City's Capital Improvement Plan and individual projects are funded through a combination of general obligation bonds, CDBG funds and other federal and state grants. Family Focus was awarded a 2005/06 CDBG grant to replace 75 year old boilers in its community center. Reconstruction of a gymnasium wall will take place in 2005 at Fleetwood/Jourdain Community Center to ensure visitor safety, particularly during times when the gymnasium is being fully used. Given a medium priority need, \$500,000 is expected to be available to continue to support neighborhood facilities.

#### (8) Parks and Recreation Facilities

The City of Evanston owns and maintains an extensive park system with 83 parks, including lakefront parks and beaches. As noted previously, there are also three community centers in Evanston, two of which serve CDBG Target Area residents (Robert Crown and Fleetwood/Jourdain). With state and federal grants, including CDBG funds, and capital improvement funds, the Parks/Forestry and Recreation Department maintains and rehabilitates these recreational facilities annually.

The City has given funding for this priority need a high designation and will spend an estimated \$6 million during the next five years. Improvements scheduled for the next fiscal year include projects at the following parks: Eggleston, Cartwright, Levinson, and Mason. The City will begin a comprehensive renovation of Mason Park and its field house in 2005. A total of \$660,000 in CDBG funding has been obligated toward this \$1 million plus project, which also will be funded through the City's Capital Improvement Program and with a state conservation grant.

#### (9) Parking Facilities

Parking for residents is a priority for Evanston. The City's Parking Committee meets at least once a month to discuss parking needs and issues. Large residential building projects are required to supply off-street parking for residents, as specified in the City's Zoning Ordinance.

Evanston's downtown business district is served by three parking garages, several smaller surface parking lots, and street parking. Street parking is limited to two hours so that the available supply of street parking is regularly turned over. The Maple Street garage, with parking for 1,400 cars, is the City's newest parking facility and was built several years ago in conjunction with the completion of the Church Street Plaza development. The Sherman Street garage was recently demolished so that a new garage can be built in the coming year at the same location. The new Sherman Street garage will become part of the Sherman Plaza redevelopment project. A third parking garage at Evanston Place, located at Church and Chicago, provides public parking for 600 vehicles.

Small surface parking lots are located throughout Evanston's neighborhoods, usually in or adjacent to neighborhood business districts. There are other parking lots in which residents may park once they have obtained a parking permit from the City. The City also has explored the creation of additional on-street parking in some locations. Depending upon circumstances, the use of parkway areas or creation of on-street, angled spaces can provide additional parking opportunities.

The City continually evaluates parking needs in Evanston with the goal of maximizing the existing supply of parking and facilities, adding parking lots where needed and feasible, and working with residents to ensure that neighborhood street parking is sufficient to neighborhood needs.

With a medium priority assigned, \$2 million is expected to be available to address parking needs in Evanston over the next five years.

#### (10) Non-Residential Historic Preservation

Evanston's Historic Preservation program has been in existence for 10 years and includes several local and federal historic districts that encompass primarily residential areas and a few commercial landmarks. For this reason, a low priority was assigned, and \$40,000 was estimated to be available.

(11) Other Public Facility Needs: Neighborhood Housing Services Center

One of the priority needs that came out of the west Evanston planning process was the recommendation to establish of a neighborhood housing services center. As noted in the action matrix in Appendix 1.6, this center would offer homeowners, especially the elderly, licensed real estate and financial services including financial planning and market analyses of their homes to insure a fair and professional assessment of their home's value. The matrix notes that this is a mid-term action. For this reason, it was assigned a medium priority with \$450,000 expected to be available.

b. Infrastructure - Capital Improvement Program

The City of Evanston's infrastructure plans for the next five years address numerous community development objectives in many neighborhoods which are priority locations for the City's Consolidated Plan. The 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), as described in Chapter 1, is the official document which identifies the projects to be funded. This Plan is updated annually and currently has an annual funding goal of \$6.5 million that is financed by Capital Budget General Obligation Bonds. The Capital Improvement Plan has a total budget of \$32.274 million for 2005-2006, which includes nine additional funding sources.

The magnitude of overall long term capital needs in the City is estimated to be \$250 million based on the following assessments that have been undertaken:

- Parks, Forestry and Recreation Strategic Plan
- 10 Year Sewer Improvement Program
- Street Lighting Evaluation
- Comprehensive Pavement Study
- Chicago Avenue Corridor Study
- City Buildings Analysis (Civic Center, Police and Fire Stations)

These assessments have resulted in numerous capital project recommendations. The projects most relevant to the goals of the Consolidated Plan are described below. Appendix 1.4 contains a list of specific projects to be funded.

(1) Water / Sewer System Improvements

The 2005-2009 CIP continues the commitment to the improvement of the City's sewer system. This long term project began in 1990 with a \$158 million budget to mitigate the problems residents had been experiencing for years, such as combined sewage discharge during major storms into basements. It is estimated that an additional \$20 million will be needed and expended on sewers from 2005-2009. Below-market financing has been secured from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Improvements to the City's water/sewer system will most likely be completed by the end of the period covered by this plan. This priority need has been given a high designation, with \$20 million in funding expected to be available.

(2) Street Improvements

In 2002, the City completed a comprehensive street system evaluation study which has resulted in a five year street improvement commitment. The program was implemented in 2003, allocating \$1.7 million for street paving, curb work, and related roadway maintenance over the next four years. The expected sources of funding include \$1.2 million in motor fuel taxes and \$500,000 in general obligation bonds.

The City also sponsors a 50/50 alley paving program to eliminate severe flooding problems in alleys and adjacent yards by paving alleys and installing drainage systems in the alleys. There are approximately 300 unpaved alleys in Evanston. Income eligible homeowners can finance their portion of the improvement cost through CDBG funds. A total of 16 alleys are scheduled for 2005. Given a high priority, \$2.5 million is expected to be available for alley paving during the next five years.

### (3) Sidewalks / Curbs

Installation of new sidewalks is an important infrastructure improvement which the City funds on a 50/50 basis with local property owners. Given a high priority designation, the City has allocated \$900,000 for sidewalk improvements over the next five years. In the Target Area, CDBG funding is used for block curb and sidewalk replacement projects. Approximately \$75,000 – \$100,000 in CDBG funds is reserved annually for Target Area curb and sidewalk replacement.

### (4) Solid Waste Disposal Improvements

The City is responsible for solid waste disposal from residential buildings. The cost of this service is a General Fund and Fleet service expense. Commercial solid waste is transported by private scavenger services. The major scavenger service, Onyx Waste, has committed to construct a new building to enclose its solid waste intermediate handling facility, which is currently an open air operation. This will be a substantial improvement desired by the City and neighborhood residents who have raised this issue in the context of the west Evanston neighborhood planning process, a CDBG funded activity. This is a high priority need, and the new building is estimated to cost \$1.5 million, which will be financed privately.

### (5) Flood Drain Improvements

The City of Evanston has a combined sewer system, and planned improvements are addressed under sewer systems. For this reason, flood drain improvements were ranked low with no funds expected to be available.

### (6) Other Infrastructure Needs

Being part of the regional public transit system is one of Evanston's great assets. However, the CTA rapid transit line is in substantial need of upgrading due to crumbling viaducts and outdated train stations. The CTA has committed to rehabilitate at least one train station in the next five years, estimated to cost \$5 million, and to rebuild as many as three viaducts, estimated to cost \$20 million. In addition, depending on the results of a ridership market study now being conducted by the Regional Transportation Authority in south Evanston, one or more new CTA station locations may be designated along the Yellow Line / Skokie Swift line, which currently passes through south Evanston enroute to Skokie without stopping. These projects have been given a high priority designation.

## c. Public Service Needs

### (1) Senior Services

Several not-for-profit organizations serve Evanston seniors. Evanston Skokie Valley Senior Services (ESVSS), the Evanston office of the North Shore Senior Center, provides counseling and case management services for Evanston's senior residents, many of whom are frail elderly. ESVSS serves approximately 500 seniors a year. Efforts of the senior case manager make it possible for many seniors to continue living in their homes while being connected with services for which they are eligible. Evanston Skokie Valley Senior Services also sponsors support groups, such as Grandparents Raising Grandchildren.

Metropolitan Family Services is the elder abuse counseling provider in Evanston; all reported elder abuse cases are referred to this agency. MFS works with at least 15 cases a year, providing counseling sessions.

Meals at Home delivers two hot meals (one hot, one cold) six days a week and holidays to homebound seniors and disabled residents. CDBG funds are used to pay for the cost of subsidized meals for low income residents.

As discussed previously under Public Facility Needs, the City of Evanston recently opened the new Levy Center, which is primarily used by seniors, but is open for the community use on evenings and weekends. Income eligible seniors can also utilize the services of the Evanston Health Department.

The Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago provides legal services in civil law matters for low/moderate income residents, including seniors.

CEDA/Neighbors at Work's handyman performs modest home maintenance projects for senior single-family property owners free of charge. The homeowner purchases supplies, if possible. The services of the handyman make it possible for many seniors with limited resources to maintain their homes.

The City also has on staff a Long Term Care Ombudsman who provides advocacy and information about available community services for seniors and coordinates services and programs for older residents, including the Handyman Program which, in conjunction with CEDA/Neighbors at Work, performs modest home maintenance projects for seniors at no costs. Under CDBG grants, the Commission on Aging's Handyman Program assisted 134 homeowners with minor home repairs this past fiscal year (2003-2004). The Long Term Care Ombudsman also responds to abuse in licensed long term care facilities. Last year, there were 115 complaints in long term care facilities related to care and resident rights. In addition, 69 home visits were conducted to assess at risk seniors at the request of other departments, elected officials, citizens, and community agencies.

As the senior population continues to age, with an anticipated swelling in numbers once baby boomers reach retirement age, the City can expect an increased need for services and programs for seniors. With Americans living longer due to medical advances, it will be necessary to continually evaluate the services provided for senior citizens. For this reason, senior services was assigned a medium priority in the next five years, and it is anticipated that \$400,000 in public service dollars will be needed to meet the expanding needs of Evanston's senior population.

### (2) Handicapped Services

Over the Rainbow Association provides barrier free housing at Hill Arboretum Apartments for 33 persons living with physical disabilities. Over the Rainbow Association also has a job resource center which can be used by Hill Arboretum residents and other disabled persons to learn computer skills and perform work for local businesses and organizations.

The City has an Inclusion Specialist who coordinates services and programs for disabled residents, such as the adaptive devices program, which purchases equipment to make disabled persons homes safer and more usable. The Inclusion Specialist also works with the ADA Advisory Committee in planning for the needs of persons with disabilities in Evanston.

One of the uses of CDBG funds is to assist organizations serving primarily low/moderate income residents with making ADA improvements to their buildings so that those buildings can be accessed by disabled persons. With a medium priority assigned, approximately \$250,000 is expected to be available for programs and ADA improvements.

### (3) Youth Services

YOU (Youth Organizations Umbrella) provides drop-in centers and programs for Evanston youth. The City's Parks/Recreation & Forestry Department sponsors a variety of recreational, cultural, and arts programs for youth, including special recreation programs at its community centers. Summer camps and after school programs are rapidly filled once registration is opened. Income eligible families are provided with scholarships if they cannot afford the program fee. Ridgeville Park District, serving south Evanston residents, operates six parks and provides recreation and arts programs for residents. With a medium priority assigned, \$1.5 million will be needed for programs and services for youth.

#### (4) Child Care Services

Evanston offers a variety of day care services, coordinated by the Child Care Network home day care. Many day care centers offer reduced fees for income eligible families. The Evanston Early Head Start program is administered by the Child Care Center of Evanston and Infant Welfare Society. In addition to day care, the centers also have programs and meetings for parents, so that they can be as actively involved in their children's care as possible. Day care centers that serve a predominantly low/moderate income population are eligible for CDBG funds, which they utilize to make capital improvements to their properties, as most private funders do not fund capital needs, preferring to sponsor programs instead. With a medium priority assigned, \$1.1 million is expected to be available.

#### (5) Transportation Services

The City of Evanston sponsors a Subsidized Taxicab Program, which provides low cost transportation for Evanston residents age 60 or older and to mobility impaired residents. Jointly administered by the Commission on Aging and the City Collector's Office, the program may be used anywhere in Evanston, with any Evanston cab company, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Coupons may be purchased from the City Collector's Office, the Levy Senior Center and the United Way offices by program participants for \$2.00 each. Coupons are then returned to the City by the taxi companies for reimbursement.

Currently, 2,500 residents are registered in the Subsidized Taxicab Program, with an estimated 175 new registrations per year. Approximately 42,000 coupons were redeemed in 2004. It is estimated that \$1 million will be available over the next five years to fund this medium priority need.

#### (6) Substance Abuse Services

Substance abuse education and outpatient treatment programs are provided by PEER Services. Approximately 1,000 residents are served each year. Private pay substance abuse services are provided by Evanston Hospital, Resurrection/St. Francis Hospital, and other counseling services. Dimensions is a new not-for-profit organization in Evanston, which works with persons who have a dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse. With a medium priority assigned, it is estimated that \$674,000 in City Mental Health Board funding will be needed to assist residents in substance abuse programs.

#### (7) Employment Training

The Youth Job Center of Evanston (YJC) works primarily with Evanston youth ages 14-25. YJC provides job readiness training, placement, and follow up services free of charge through its offices on Church Street near the downtown business district and at an outpost located at Evanston Township High School. Almost 2,000 youth took advantage of YJC's services last year; 335 youth were placed in jobs, of which 203 persons were placed in career track positions. Other programs offered by YJC include welfare to work for adults, summer tutors program for youth, and customer service training. Job readiness training and placement services address a high priority need to assist young adults with finding employment. Many of the youth are from low income families and may not have completed high school, or are recent high school graduates without plans for additional formal education.

The Evanston Office of the Illinois Department of Employment Security provides a job bank for unemployed residents. Computer training classes are also offered to the unemployed at the Illinois Department of Employment Services' Oak Street location.

The City of Evanston has a summer youth employment program that hires high school students to perform a variety of jobs during the summer months. A job fair is held in the spring, and students are placed in jobs in City departments as well as with private employers. Last year, over 400 high school students applied for summer jobs, and 100 were hired. Students learn important skills in customer service, the importance of showing up for work each day and on time, and appropriate work habits. The

students perform clerical work or work for the Public Works Department cleaning alleys, parks, and other public spaces.

With a high priority assigned, the City estimates that \$1.5 million is expected to be available over the next five years to assist Evanston residents with job preparedness and job skills training.

#### (8) Health Services

As discussed previously, the Evanston Health Department provides health care services for Evanston's low and moderate income residents. Services include a health clinic, dental clinic, pregnancy counseling, HIV/AIDS testing, immunizations, and pre-school examinations.

Other community health services are provided by PEER Services, Evanston Hospital, Resurrection/St. Francis Hospital, private pay providers (substance abuse counseling, treatment and education), and mental health services provided by agencies such as Metropolitan Family Services, Thresholds and Trilogy. Housing Options provides housing with supportive services for persons living with mental illness. Homeless adults staying at Connections for the Homeless' adult shelter are provided health care services at Hilda's Place clinic at least once a week. BEHIV and Care Point work with persons who have HIV/AIDS and provides counseling, case management, testing, and education programs. BEHIV is able to assist persons living with AIDS in housing assistance with HOPWA funds provided by Cook County.

To address this medium priority over the next five years, \$5.5 million in public funds are estimated to be available.

#### (9) Lead Hazard Screening

Approximately 21,500 housing units, or 79% of the total housing units in Evanston, are estimated to contain lead based paint. Screening for elevated blood levels due to the presence of lead is done by the Evanston Health Department. Lead risk information is provided to the community through media campaigns, health fairs, school based activities, day care outreach, and community presentations. The Health Department has been awarded a two-year \$353,000 lead screening grant by Cook County for testing for lead poisoning and educational services.

All federally funded housing rehabilitation projects are assessed for the presence of lead based paint. If lead based paint will be disturbed by a rehabilitation project, remediation/abatement procedures are implemented. Because of the federal requirement that all federally funded rehabilitation projects must be assessed for the presence of lead, the cost of rehabilitation projects has increased. This has reduced the amount of funds that can be used for rehabilitation projects, as the maximum single-family rehabilitation loan is \$30,000. However, the Cook County lead screening grant may alleviate some of the costs of lead testing.

Nine lead paint remediation projects were completed since the federal screening requirement for lead based paint was implemented. A total \$115,993 in Cook County lead grant funds were used for the remediation.

As a medium priority, it is estimated that \$600,000 will be needed to remediate lead based paint in residential buildings and for lead poisoning testing and education services provided by the City's Health Department.

#### (10) Crime Awareness

The Evanston Police Department's Community Strategies Division provides crime prevention education for neighborhood groups and individuals, schools, senior citizens, and other community organizations so that Evanston residents are better informed about things they can do to avoid becoming

victims of crime. In addition, crime statistics, patterns, and trends are published weekly in the *Evanston Review* and are made available to the public via the City's webpage.

The Division's Crime Prevention Specialist conducts security surveys for property owners, advising them of what measures the property owner can take to improve security on his/her property (e.g., better lighting, installation of decorative fencing and gates, deadbolt locks, and lexan over entry door windows). Multi-family property owners in the CDBG Target Area can take advantage of the City's neighborhood security fencing program, which provides 50% rebates up to a prescribed limit for security improvements made to their buildings.

With a medium priority assigned, \$1.65 million are estimated to be available to continue this important community service.

#### (11) Other Public Service Needs

Homebound seniors and disabled persons often need assistance with meal preparation and other household assistance. Meals at Home delivers two meals a day (one hot, one cold) six days a week and holidays to Evanston's homebound seniors and disabled residents. Those persons who are unable to pay the full daily fee of \$8.25 are subsidized through Evanston's CDBG program. The need for home meal delivery will likely increase over the next five year period as people live longer and are able to continue living in their homes if they have supportive services.

The Senior Action Services program provides training and placement services for care givers. The Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago provides legal services in civil law matters free of charge for Evanston income eligible residents, including homeless persons and families and domestic violence victims.

Connections for the Homeless also has a program, partially funded with CDBG and ESG funds, called Entry Point, which is a street outreach program. Entry Point staff are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to work with chronically homeless persons in an effort to link them with shelter and services.

A medium priority has been given to Other Public Service Needs, with an estimated \$150,000 funding available to support these services.

#### d. Economic Development Needs

##### (1) ED Assistance to For-Profit Businesses and Technical Assistance

Information and technical assistance are frequently provided to local businesses and possible new businesses through City staff, the local small business development center, consultants, lenders, and real estate specialists. The City assists with real estate searches, environmental assessment information, City financing programs, capital improvement needs, city service needs, labor market information, City regulatory processes, and market and demographic data. Small business owners can access City funds for a 50% rebate for approved storefront renovation projects. The CDBG funded Neighborhood Storefront Improvement program is offered to commercial property owners located in neighborhood business districts located in the CDBG Target Area.

With a medium priority, an estimated \$400,000 will be available for ED Assistance to for-profit businesses (\$250,000) and ED Technical Assistance (\$150,000).

##### (2) Micro-Enterprise Assistance

Evanston has a high concentration of home-based businesses relative to its population. These businesses, new small businesses, and residents with business ideas are assisted by the City and the small business development center with many of the issues cited above. The Chamber of Commerce also works with micro-enterprises to help them network and prosper in Evanston.

The City's Minority Business Coordinator works with minority, women-owned, and small Evanston businesses to get greater participation by these businesses in City sponsored construction projects and purchases. The City plans to allocate \$500,000 to its Minority Business Program over the next five years. In addition, an estimated \$150,000 will be available to assist micro-enterprises.

(3) *Rehabilitate Publicly or Privately Owned Commercial/Industrial Projects*

A high priority is to rehabilitate commercial and industrial property to generate jobs and tax revenue and to physically improve the areas in which these properties are located. The need for these activities continues to be significant in Evanston due to the age of property, the deindustrialization of manufacturing, the opportunity to reuse property, and neighborhood desire for physical improvement. This has occurred through façade improvement grants, sales tax sharing agreements, bond volume cap use, TIF financing, street expansions and vacations and targeted investment of capital improvements. With a medium priority, the next five years will involve using many of these strategies to address these needs, and approximately \$4 million is expected to be available for economic development.

(4) *Commercial/Industrial Infrastructure Development*

These activities were substantially addressed in the Sewer, Streets, Sidewalk, and Transit Sections above. There is also a need for business district improvement activities outside the downtown, which are estimated to be \$200,000 per year. For example, the City's capital plan included funding in 2003 for a street to be extended to a truck route to allow an industrial firm to expand without negatively affecting the surrounding moderate income neighborhood. Other projects have included the completion of the Howard Street streetscape project and the repaving of Ashland Avenue between Simpson and Davis, which is located within the CDBG Target Area. Future projects will be scheduled based on recommendations of neighborhood plans.

Another important infrastructure need is street lighting. The City Council has approved a multi-year program to upgrade the electrical components of the streetlights. This involves changing the mercury vapor lamps to an induction lighting system, which will generate more light from the existing, attractive Tallmadge light fixtures. Improved lighting will improve traffic and pedestrian safety while reducing crime to the extent it occurs due to insufficient lighting. A total of \$136,086 in CDBG funding has been obligated to street lighting improvements in the Target Area. With a medium priority, the financial need to complete this upgrade is \$1 million.

(5) *Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements*

- Brownfields and environmental problems from former gas stations and manufacturing sites are obstacles to redeveloping certain commercial and industrial properties in Evanston. The need is not unique to Evanston and sometimes can be addressed through the pricing of a property transaction. In other cases, intervention is needed through state or local funds to address environmental remediation. A total of \$500,000 is projected to address this medium priority need.
- Storefront façade improvement projects not only enhance the attractiveness of the individual building but also contribute to the overall appearance of the neighborhood business district. The neighborhood storefront improvement program is an important economic development tool in preserving and enhancing neighborhood business districts.

Through its neighborhood storefront improvement program, the City works with commercial property owners by providing a 50% rebate upon completion of approved façade projects. In planning a façade improvement project, attention is paid to architectural details in buildings which can be preserved and enhanced to bring out the original design features of the building.

Through a combination of CDBG funds and economic development funds, projects are accepted for neighborhood business districts, particularly those located in the CDBG Target Area. Some of those neighborhood business districts are Simpson Street, Church/Dodge, Main Street, portions

of Dempster, Howard Street, Foster Street near the CTA station, and Noyes Street near the CTA station. The City will continue to work with commercial property owners in the years ahead. \$350,000 will be spent on neighborhood façade projects over the five years covered by this plan to preserve and enhance historic commercial structures.

*e. Planning*

Planning in Evanston addresses a wide variety of functions, including the preparation of numerous plans and coordination of their implementation (e.g., neighborhood, downtown, comprehensive general plan, consolidated plan, energy plan, economic development strategy); the administration of the CDBG and HOME programs; economic development programming; electric service reliability; historic preservation; and certain capital improvement projects. The need for these services is substantial in an active and transformational City like Evanston. Planning has been assigned a medium priority, with \$1 million projected for these activities during the next five years.

*2. HUD-Required Table 2C. Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives*

Based on Tables 2A and 2B, City staff completed HUD-required Table 2C, which summarizes specific housing and non-housing objectives over the next five years. Performance measures and annual and five-year goals were set for each objective. The objectives were identified through the HUD Consolidated Plan process and represent a variety of measurable actions, from the number of new/rehabilitated units and number of new streetlights and signs to the number of surveys, seminars, meetings, and other communication efforts (e.g., web site updates, brochure mailings, etc.).

**Table 2C. Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives (Table 2A/2B Continuation Sheet).**

<b>Obj #</b>	<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Expected Units</b>	<b>Actual Units</b>
RH1	<b>Rental Housing Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehab existing affordable units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># units over 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 units (5 per year)</li> </ul>	
OH1	<b>Owner Housing Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct new units for 80% MFI or below</li> <li>Rehab existing units for 80% MFI or below</li> <li>Resident awareness of predatory lending and prevention measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># units over 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 units (1 per year)</li> </ul>	
OH2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># units over 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 units (8 per year)</li> </ul>	
OH3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># seminars and communication efforts over 5 years (e.g., web site updates, brochure mailings)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 seminars (1 per year) and 10 communication efforts (2 per year)</li> </ul>	
CD1	<b>Community Development Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revitalize neighborhoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase private investment, decrease crime, improve environmental conditions, Increase neighborhood confidence</li> <li>Fully implement existing neighborhood plans</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey CDBG Target Area residents after 5 years to gauge progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 surveys</li> </ul>	
I1	<b>Infrastructure Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neighborhood beautification and streetscape enhancement</li> <li>Security lighting and surveillance</li> <li>Increase ADA accessibility and motorist awareness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># feet restored parkways in 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35,000 linear feet (7,000 per year)</li> </ul>	
I2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># new lights &amp; upgrades in 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,500 lights (300 per year)</li> </ul>	
I3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># curb cuts &amp; signs alerting motorists to the presence of persons with disabilities in 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 curb cuts (5 per year)</li> </ul>	
PF1	<b>Public Facilities Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance city buildings used for recreation activities</li> <li>Enhance private child care facilities serving low/moderate families</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$ invested in rehabilitation of these facilities in 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$500,000 (\$100,000 per year)</li> </ul>	
PF2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$ invested in new construction of these facilities in 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$400,000 in 5 years</li> </ul>	
PS1	<b>Public Services Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide for basic needs of low/moderate income residents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># persons served in food program, health services, crime reduction/prevention, etc in 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12,500 persons (2,500 per year)</li> </ul>	
ED1	<b>Economic Development Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M/W/EBE and Evanston-based business contracting</li> <li>Commercial building rehab</li> <li>Create new jobs city-wide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># contracts in 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 contracts (5 per year)</li> </ul>	
ED2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># buildings/facades in 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 facades</li> </ul>	
ED3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># new jobs in 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,000 jobs (200 per year)</li> </ul>	
O1	<b>Other Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in regional discussions on housing, transportation/transit, environment, and public services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># meetings/discussions with agencies, jurisdictions, and organizations in 5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 meetings (1 per year)</li> </ul>	