

PROPOSED

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

2021–2025

Bill de Blasio
Mayor, City of New York

Marisa Lago
Director, Department of City Planning



NYC
PLANNING

Effective as of June 3, 2021

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DCP# 21-01

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

As a condition of receiving U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) formula entitlement program funds for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds, the City of New York is required to submit every five years a Consolidated Plan outlining the community development priorities and multiyear goals based on an assessment of housing and community development needs, an analysis of housing and economic market conditions and available resources. In addition, localities are required to submit an Action Plan which provide a summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the Consolidated Plan.

The Proposed Consolidated Plan is the City of New York's submission to HUD of its five-year Strategic Plan for Consolidated Plan Years 2021-2025. The five-year plan consists of three major sections: a housing and community development needs assessment (Needs Assessment), a housing market analysis (Market Analysis) and a strategic plan (Strategic Plan), which identifies priority housing and community development needs and strategies that the City plans to address with the available HUD resources over the next five years.

In addition, the Proposed Plan serves as New York City's 2021 One-Year Action Plan, its annual application for the respective formula entitlement grant funds (CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA). The Proposed Action Plan also serves as the HOPWA grant application for the New York HOPWA Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (HOPWA EMSA). The EMSA is comprised of the five boroughs of the City of New York plus three upstate New York jurisdictions, the counties of Westchester, Rockland and Orange, as well as three counties in central New Jersey, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.

In 2021 the City received approximately **\$309,380,423** from the four HUD formula grant programs; **\$176,648,890** for CDBG, **\$74,450,389** for HOME, **\$43,481,723** for HOPWA, and **\$14,799,421** for ESG.

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

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

To meet the CDBG primary objective of developing viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income, the CDBG program intends to fund the following in 2021:

- 5 programs expect to receive a cumulative total of \$26,840,000 for the purpose of providing accessibility to decent affordable housing.
- 6 programs expect to receive a cumulative total of \$343,506,000 for the purpose of providing sustainability of decent affordable housing.
- 1 program expects to receive \$2,601,000 for the purpose of creating/improving accessibility to economic opportunity.
- 1 program expects to receive \$4,524,000 for the purpose of creating/improving affordability for economic opportunity.
- 10 programs expect to receive a cumulative total of \$40,445,000 for the purpose of creating/improving accessibility to suitable living environments.
- 1 program expects to receive \$187,000 for the purpose of creating/improving affordability for suitable living environments.
- 6 programs expect to receive a cumulative total of \$28,796,000 for the purpose of creating/improving sustainability of suitable living environments.
- 6 programs expect to receive a cumulative total of \$39,012,000 for program administration and planning, which are not required to choose HUD outcome/objective statements.

HOME Investment Partnership (HOME)

To meet the objectives of expanding access to safe and sanitary affordable housing, the HOME program will fund the following programs in 2021:

- Two programs expect to receive a cumulative total of \$63,878,547 for the purpose of providing access to decent affordable housing.
- One program expects to receive a cumulative total of \$4,000,000 for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing.

- The remainder of HOME funds, approximately \$7,542,061, will be used for program administration and planning and, therefore, is not applicable to HUD defined outcome/objective statements.

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)

To accomplish the goals of providing permanent supportive housing, tenant-based rental assistance, permanent housing placement, and homelessness prevention for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), the HOPWA program intends to serve close to 3,000 households across the New York City EMSA annually with the intention of meeting the priority need of delivering affordable housing to low income PLWHA. Specifically, in 2021:

- Eight project sponsors will focus on homelessness prevention among low-income PLWHA through the delivery of Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.
- Five project sponsors will reduce homelessness among low-income PLWHA, increase housing stability among low-income PLWHA, and promote access to care among low-income PLWHA through the delivery of Housing Information Services and Permanent Housing Placement.
- Fourteen project sponsors will increase housing stability among low-income PLWHA and promote access to care among low-income PLWHA through the delivery of Permanent Facility-Based Housing and Support Services.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Under the de Blasio Administration, the Department of Homeless Services has completed a comprehensive plan to reform the delivery of homeless services in the City, which includes expanding homelessness prevention, enhancing homeless outreach efforts, and improving shelter services. Emergency Solutions Grant funding supports a range of New York City services described here. The New York City community-based homelessness prevention program, Homebase, has doubled in size since 2013. In this time, the City has found that more than 90 percent of households who receive prevention services remain in their communities and avoid shelter entry in the 12 months following Homebase services.

Further, the City has adjusted and expanded outreach efforts via HOME-STAT (Homeless Outreach & Mobile Engagement Street Action Teams), a citywide multiagency initiative to address unsheltered homelessness, by utilizing hundreds of highly trained outreach staff, including licensed social workers, to canvass the streets 24/7. HOME-STAT also provides aftercare services and continues to work with individuals who move into housing to ensure they receive the supports needed to remain housed and off the street. Lastly, New York City continues to support and enhance emergency shelter services for persons currently experiencing homelessness. The de Blasio Administration expanded the number of Drop-In Centers and restored 24/7 service citywide to ensure this resource is available in every borough.

In 2021, the City estimates that it will support 3,500 households in homelessness prevention, serve 700 persons in outreach, and assist 14,000 persons with emergency shelter and essential services through Emergency Solutions Grant funding.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The 2019 Performance Report can be accessed on the New York City Department of City Planning's website at: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/about/consolidated-plan-apr.page>

For information on New York City's past performance of HOPWA formula entitlement funds, please refer to the City's 2019 HOPWA Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), the most recent data available on HOPWA performance for the jurisdiction.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

As a result of the ongoing pandemic, the City did not hold in-person public hearings for the formulation and final submission of the Consolidated Plan and has instead created an online platform that allows the public to review the proposed submission, provide comments on the proposed submission, and view responses by the City to the comments received. The online platform is available through the Department of City Planning's website, at www.nyc.gov/planning, under the Consolidated Plan page located within the About section of the website. The online platform may be directly accessed from the following web address: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/about/consolidated-plan.page>

A notice for the public meetings was published in three local newspapers: an English-, a Spanish-, and a Chinese-language daily, each with citywide circulation. In addition, the notice was posted on the Department of City Planning (DCP) and NYC Office of Management and Budget (OMB) websites.

Over 500 notifications were emailed and about 2,000 were mailed to New York City residents, organizations, and public officials inviting comments during the public review period.

The Department of City Planning (DCP) announced a 30-day public comment period from December 24, 2020 until January 22, 2021 on the *Formulation of the Proposed 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2021 Annual Action Plan*.

The Department of City Planning (DCP) announced a 5-day public comment period from June 10, 2021 until June 14, 2021 on the final submission of the *2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2021 Annual Action Plan*.

The NYC Mayor's Office of Operations scheduled a Virtual Public Hearing on Monday, June 14th using Zoom for the *Proposed 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2021 Annual Action Plan*.

5. Summary of public comments

N/A

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

N/A

7. Summary

N/A

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
CDBG Administrator	NEW YORK CITY	Office of Management and Budget
HOPWA Administrator	NEW YORK CITY	Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene
HOME Administrator	NEW YORK CITY	Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development
ESG Administrator	NEW YORK CITY	Dept. of Homeless Services

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Department of City Planning is the lead agency in the City's Consolidated Plan application process and is responsible for the formulation, preparation and development of each year's proposed Plan in conjunction with the Consolidated Plan Committee member agencies and HUD.

The City's CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG programs are administered by the: Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) - Division of Disease Control, and the Department of Homeless Services (DHS), respectively.

The New York City Consolidated Plan also serves as the HOPWA grant application for the five (5) boroughs of NYC and six (6) surrounding counties within the New York Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA): The New York counties of Orange, Rockland and Westchester; and the New Jersey counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean.

The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) promotes the construction and preservation of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families in thriving and diverse neighborhoods throughout the five boroughs. Using federal, state and local funds, HPD finances affordable housing development and preservation while also enforcing housing quality standards and endeavoring to ensure sound management of the city's affordable housing stock. In partnership with 13 sister agencies, as well as advocates, developers, tenants, community organizations, elected officials, and financial institutions HPD is responsible for carrying out the Mayor's ten-year housing plan.

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), using primarily Public Housing Capital funds, administers public housing new construction, rehabilitation and modernization activities, and home ownership opportunity programs, along with a Section 8 rental certificate and voucher program.

The Human Resources Administration (HRA) and Department of Homeless Services (DHS) operate under an integrated management structure under the Department of Social Services (DSS), coordinating services to prevent and alleviate homelessness for families with children and individuals and households without children. HRA provides public benefits and services which assist in homelessness prevention, diversion, and rehousing services, including the administration of rental assistance to move homeless families and adults into permanent housing. HRA provides temporary emergency shelter and transitional shelter to families and individuals who are survivors of domestic violence and individuals and families with HIV/AIDS through HRA's HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA). DHS is responsible for the provision of emergency shelter for single adults, adult families, and families with children, as well as services to street homeless individuals. Programs for runaway and homeless youth and children aging out of foster care are administered by the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), and Administration for Children's Services (ACS), respectively.

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH), along with the State's Office of Mental Health (OMH); Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD); and, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS), plans, contracts for and monitors services for these disability areas and provides planning support to OASAS in the field of substance abuse services. DOHMH's Bureau of Mental Health, through contracted agencies, provides an array of mental health recovery-oriented services and supportive housing programs to prevent homelessness and works collaboratively with Federal, City and State agencies to assure continuity of services.

The NYC Mayor's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides grant management and administration of the CDBG program to ensure funds meet the CDBG primary objective of developing viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

The Department for the Aging, the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities, and the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence address the concerns of targeted groups of citizens by providing housing information and supportive housing services assistance.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Any questions or comments concerning New York City's Consolidated Plan and the formula entitlement grant funded activities may be directed to:

Lisa Rambaran, New York City Consolidated Plan Program Manager, Department of City Planning, 120 Broadway 31st Floor, New York, New York 10271, email: Con-PlanNYC@planning.nyc.gov.

- **CDBG:** Julie E. Freeman, Director of Community Development, Office of Management and Budget 212-788-6130
- **HOME:** Shana Wernow, Director of Grant Compliance and Monitoring, Department of Housing Preservation and Development, (212) 863-5084
- **ESG:** Martha Kenton, Executive Director, Federal Homeless Policy & Reporting, Department of Social Services, (929) 221-6183.
- **HOPWA:** Eleonora Jimenez-Levi, Acting Director of Housing, Housing Services Unit, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene/Division of Disease Control, (347) 396-7731.

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The City uses diverse notification methods to inform the public of the Proposed 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and 2021 Action Plan. Over 500 notifications were emailed and about 2000 were mailed to New York City residents, organizations and public officials inviting comments during the public review period. Furthermore, the notice was posted in local newspapers, the Department of City Planning (DCP) and NYC Office of Management and Budget (OMB) websites.

Copies of the Proposed 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and 2021 Action Plan are obtainable for download on DCP's website <http://www.nyc.gov/planning>.

The City of New York provides a dedicated email address along with a webpage that allow New York City residents to provide comments. Publication of amended, proposed, and approved documents are posted on DCP's webpage that link documents to the language translation tool.

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

The NYC HOPWA EMSA strives to improve the health and well-being of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) who are unstably housed, homeless or chronically homeless. To accomplish this, DOHMH contracts with community-based organizations throughout the HOPWA EMSA to deliver targeted housing and supportive services to meet the unique needs of PLWHA.

The HOPWA program is designed to assist various sub-populations including, homeless/chronically single adults and families; adults diagnosed with mental illness; adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder; young adults age 18-26; persons age 55 and over; and adults recently released from jail/institution.

DOHMH also collaborates with the HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA) of the New York City Human Resources Administration (HRA). Together, DOHMH and HASA leverage resources to meet the housing and supportive service needs of this community. In August 2016, HASA expanded eligibility criteria to income eligible individuals with asymptomatic HIV, providing access to emergency shelter and permanent housing subsidies.

In addition to HASA, the DOHMH coordinates funding through Ryan White Part A Housing, which considerably expands the City's reach to provide housing assistance to PLWHA. Services include locating and securing apartments and obtaining rental assistance entitlements.

Lastly, the NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) and the Human Resources Administration (HRA) operate under the integrated management structure of the Department of Social Services (DSS) to

coordinate services to prevent and alleviate homelessness for individuals and families. DHS is responsible for shelter operations and services to street homeless individuals. HRA provides public benefits and services, which assist in homelessness prevention, diversion, and rehousing services, including the administration of rental assistance to move homeless families and adults into permanent housing. DHS and HRA work closely with many other City, State, and Federal agencies to address the needs of homeless individuals and individuals at risk of homelessness including: the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH), the Administration for Children's Services (ACS), the Department of Education (DOE), the Department of Correction (DOC), the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), Department of Veterans' Services (DVS), the Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV), Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD), New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA), Office of Mental Health (OMH), the NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS), and the US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The New York City Continuum of Care (NYC CoC), a broad coalition of homeless services non-profit providers, government agencies, and advocate organizations, also works closely with DHS and HRA on expanding homeless-dedicated permanent housing.

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

The Department of Homeless Services (DHS)/NYC Department of Social Services (DSS), the ESG recipient, coordinates extensively with the NYC Continuum of Care (CoC). The following goals listed in NYC's five-year Consolidated Plan are consistent with the CoC's mission: investing in proven strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals on the streets and in shelter; preventing at-risk households from entering shelter; ensuring that shelter is a short-term solution to a housing crisis; and tracking trends and adjusting priorities to meet the changing needs of homeless households. Efforts by DHS/DSS and the CoC focus on outreach to street homeless individuals; prevention and diversion services for those at risk of becoming homeless; temporary housing programs that emphasize mainstream resources; targeted placement into supported housing for those most in need; and aftercare services to ensure individuals do not fall back into homelessness. The alignment of the Consolidated Plan goals and the CoC's mission has led to coordinated efforts within the jurisdiction to address the needs of homeless persons in the City, including those chronically homeless, families with children, veterans, survivors of domestic violence, and unaccompanied youth.

The City also coordinates with many systems of care in developing policies and procedures to ensure systems of care minimize/eliminate the discharge of individuals into homelessness.

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)

NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS)/NYC Department of Social Services (DSS) is the ESG recipient for the City of New York. DHS/DSS is also the NYC Continuum of Care's (CoC's) Collaborative Applicant and CoC Steering Committee Co-Chair. These three complementary roles ensure the ongoing consultation by the CoC on ESG funding allocation plans and on ESG program performance evaluation in the following ways: DSS annually presents to the CoC Steering Committee on program activities, and performance standards. Further, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) related issues are discussed regularly at a variety of data and performance-focused CoC committees and workgroups.

DHS/DSS is authorized by an MOU to be the NYC CoC HMIS Lead Agency and is responsible for ensuring HMIS is administered in compliance with the CoC & ESG Program Interim Rules, current HMIS Data Standards, and other HUD Notices are followed. The CoC developed the NYC HMIS Policies & Procedures to fulfill the requirements of the HMIS Proposed Rule and updates them on an as-needed basis. ESG and CoC HMIS work is supported by the DSS/DHS HMIS team including a Director and staff. The HMIS Director coordinates with the HMIS vendor, Foothold Technology, to make certain the NYC HMIS can generate the required HUD reports as well as provide data to inform local decision-making and performance analysis.

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	Housing Preservation and Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HPD provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. HPD is a voting member and Co-Chair of the NYC CoC's Steering Committee. DHS presents to Steering Committee annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. HPD homeless initiatives and housing resources meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals in NYC. They are an active member of the NYC CoC, a NYC CoC Steering Committee Co-Chair, Performance and Quality Improvement Sub-Committee Co-Chair, Governance Committee member, Performance Management Committee member, and NYC Coordinated Access and Placement System (CAPS) Committee member.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Health Agency Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	DOHMH provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to Steering Committee annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. DOHMH homeless initiatives and housing resources meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals in NYC. They are an active member of the NYC CoC, a NYC CoC Steering Committee member, and NYC Coordinated Access and Placement System Committee (CAPS) member.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	NYC Human Resources Administration (HRA)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy

		Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	In cooperation with HASA, DOHMH works to implement HOPWA-funded programs across the five boroughs of New York City. The partnership between the two City agencies involves ongoing collaborative planning and execution of the HOPWA grant in order to serve as many eligible households and leverage non-HOPWA resources wherever possible. As such, HASA plays a key role in the Strategic Planning consultation process for the effective delivery of housing and related supportive services through a network of community-based HIV/AIDS housing providers. Activities include setting priority needs, identifying and contracting with qualified housing providers, and recommending funding allocations accordingly.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	New York City Department Of Homeless Services (DHS)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	ESG recipient and CoC Collaborative Applicant. Provided insight into the City's homeless strategy and current trends in homelessness within the jurisdiction. Additionally, DHS is a CoC Steering Committee voting member.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	New York City Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children/Young Adults Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	DYCD provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to the Continuum of Care annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. DYCD homeless initiatives and housing resources support homeless individuals in NYC. DYCD is an active member of the NYC CoC and provides RHY services throughout the City.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	DOHMH HIV Housing Advisory Committee (HHAC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Narrowing the Digital Divide and Increasing Resilience to Natural Hazards
	How was the	During the fall 2019 committee meeting, members of the DOHMH

	<p>Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>HHAC, which represents a wide array of HIV/AIDS housing providers from across the NYC HOPWA and Ryan White Part A EMSA, were consulted on HUDs 2017 ruling modernizing the Consolidated Planning Process to Narrow the Digital Divide and Increase Resilience to Natural Hazards. After delivering an overview of the joint rulings, the committee discussed the opportunities and limitations of these two emerging needs. On the topic of narrowing the digital divide, the committee expressed an interest in addressing the need but voiced concern about how to conduct a thorough analysis of broadband access for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) when the majority of the NYC housing portfolio is based on the scattered-site housing model. The HHAC also inquired about what type of HOPWA funds could support broadband access. Utility assistance is limited to electricity, natural gas, propane, fuel oil, wood or coal, and water and sewage service, as well as garbage collection. Therefore, it is not clear how HOPWA funds can provide long-term support to HOPWA consumers to ensure they can first establish an internet account (which presumes consumers have good credit) and pay the monthly fees tied to the service. The HHAC provided recommendations to DOHMH to seek guidance from HUD as to what eligible HOPWA resources could be used to support ongoing broadband access. If there are no current eligible activities, the HHAC proposed HUD consider expanding the definition of Utility Assistance/Allowance to include broadband internet access as a funding mechanism to establish broadband access for low-income PLWHA. With regards to increasing resilience to natural hazards, the HHAC is very keen on analyzing and incorporating local and federal recommendations on how to enhance community resilience across physical, social and economic infrastructures. Additionally, the HHAC discussed immediate steps that can be taken to bolster resilience such as requiring all HOPWA project sponsors design and implement emergency preparedness plans, which can include communication strategies and preparedness activities with HOPWA consumers to mitigate the risks of natural disasters. Long term activities related to increasing resilience include identifying local resources and guidelines, such as the March 2019 Climate Resilience Design Guidelines report from the NYC Mayor’s Office of Recovery and Resiliency to determine which recommendations are worth implementing into the HOPWA Consolidated Planning process and strategy to best prepare the HOPWA EMSA against natural disasters.</p>
7	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH)</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Planning organization Nonprofit organization</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless</p>

		Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CSH provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to Steering Committee annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. CoC is a leading voice on homeless strategy in NYC and has been implementing initiatives to meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals. CSH co-chairs the CoC's Coordinated Entry committee (Coordinated Access and Placement System Committee), is a voting member of the Steering Committee, and is a member of the Veterans Committee.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The VA provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to the Continuum of Care annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. US VA homeless initiatives and housing resources meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals in NYC. The VA is an active member of the NYC CoC and the CoC's Veterans Committee.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	OASAS provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to the Continuum of Care annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. OASAS homeless initiatives and housing resources meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals in NYC and across the State. They are an active member of the NYC CoC.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	NYS Office of Mental Health (OMH)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	OMH provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to the Continuum of Care annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. OMH homeless initiatives and housing resources meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals in NYC and across the State. They are an active member of the NYC CoC.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Homeless Services United (HSU)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Nonprofit organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HSU provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to the Continuum of Care annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. They are an active member of the NYC CoC, a NYC CoC Steering Committee member, a Continuous Systems Improvement (CSI) Sub-Committee Co-Chair, and an NYC Coordinated Access and Placement System (CAPS) Committee member.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Supportive Housing Network of New York (The Network)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning organization Nonprofit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Network provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to Steering Committee annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. CoC is a leading voice on homeless strategy in NYC and has been implementing initiatives to meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals. The Network is an active member of the NYC CoC, a NYC CoC Steering Committee member, a Governance Committee Co-Chair, a Domestic Violence Committee Co-Chair, and an NYC Coordinated Access and Placement System (CAPS) Committee member.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Coalition of Behavioral Health Agencies (CBHA)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Planning organization Nonprofit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CBHA is an active member of the CoC and provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to the Continuum of Care annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. CoC is a leading voice on homeless strategy in NYC and has been implementing initiatives to meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals. This coalition provides advocacy for vulnerable individuals who are homeless.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Council of Senior Centers and Services of NYC, Inc. (a/k/a) LiveON NY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Planning organization

		Nonprofit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	LiveON NY is an active member of the CoC and provides consultation for ESG through their participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to the Continuum of Care annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. CoC is a leading voice on homeless strategy in NYC and has been implementing initiatives to meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals, including seniors. The Council provides advocacy for homeless seniors.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	NYC Coalition of Domestic Violence Providers
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Nonprofit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The DV Coalition provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to the Continuum of Care annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. CoC is a leading voice on homeless strategy in NYC and has been implementing initiatives to meet the needs of homeless persons and those fleeing domestic violence. This coalition provides advocacy for homeless individuals who have experienced domestic violence. Members of the DV Coalition co chair the CoC DV Committee.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Association for Community Living New York City (ACL-NYC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Planning organization Nonprofit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	ACL-NYC provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. DHS presents to Steering Committee annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. ACL-NYC is a voting member of the NYC CoC's Steering Committee and a Data Management Sub-Committee Co-Chair. This coalition provides advocacy for homeless individuals with disabilities.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Enterprise Community Partners
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Nonprofit Org Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs Chronically homeless Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the	Enterprise provides consultation for ESG through participation in

	Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	the NYC CoC. DHS presents to Steering Committee annually to discuss funding allocation, program activities, performance standards, and HMIS-related issues. Enterprise Community Partners is a voting member of the NYC CoC's Steering Committee.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	NYS Office of Temporary Disability Assistance (OTDA)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services- Income Support, Nutrition Assistance Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	OTDA provides consultation for ESG through participation in the NYC CoC. OTDA homeless initiatives and housing resources meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals in NYC and across the State. They are an active member of the NYC CoC.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

N/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?
HOPWA	DOHMH Division of Disease Control	The NYC DOHMH engages with various stakeholders at the local, state, and federal planning levels when designing the jurisdictions HIV housing priorities. The DOHMH’s local consultation efforts includes planning, coordination and execution of HOPWA services with HASA, regular public hearings which solicit public comments on Annual Action Plans, coordination with NYCs Ryan White Part A Housing Program, DOHMHs HIV/AIDS Housing Task Force Committees quarterly meetings, participation in Community Advisory Board meetings and other forums hosted by DOHMH and open to HOPWA providers. At the state and federal level, delivery of HOPWA housing and supportive services, particularly the programs work on increasing the number of HOPWA consumers achieving viral suppression, are aligned with New York States Ending the Epidemic Blueprint Plan, as well as key focus areas of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy: Updated to 2020.
Continuum of Care	DHS/DSS	DHS and the CoC focus on outreach to street homeless individuals, prevention, and diversion services for those becoming homeless, temporary housing programs that emphasize mainstream resources, targeted placement into supported housing for those most in need, and aftercare services to ensure individuals do not fall back into homelessness.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

As the designated grantee for the HOPWA formula grant, DOHMH serves as the coordinator and administrator for the HOPWA program for the entire New York City EMSA. The EMSA is comprised of the five boroughs of the City of New York together with Westchester, Orange, and Rockland Counties in the Lower Hudson Valley and Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties in New Jersey. HOPWA-funded programs are implemented by DOHMH and the New York City Human Resources Administration’s HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HRA/HASA). Together both public entities collaborate closely to contract directly with non-profit community-based organizations delivering housing subsidy assistance and supportive services.

To ensure effective collaborative planning and execution of the HOPWA grant, DOHMH has regular communication and meetings with HRA/HASA. For instance, DOHMH receives detailed reports from HRA/HASA on their use of HOPWA funds during the previous year and their plans for proposed HOPWA programming in the upcoming year. Program reports and meetings focus on setting specific priorities and recommended spending levels based on anticipated HOPWA resources and City Tax Levy revenues. The role of DOHMH as the designated grantee includes negotiation and oversight of the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the use of HOPWA funds for (1) delivery of housing and related supportive services through HASA, and (2) delivery of housing and related supportive services among project sponsors contracting directly with DOHMH.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

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

The City uses diverse notification methods to inform the public of the Proposed 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and 2021 Action Plan. Over 500 notification were emailed and about 2000 were mailed to New York City residents, organizations and public officials inviting comments during the public review period. Furthermore, the notice was posted in local newspapers, the Department of City Planning (DCP) and NYC Office of Management and Budget (OMB) websites.

Copies of the Proposed 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and 2021 Action Plan are available on DCP's website <http://www.nyc.gov/planning>.

The City of New York provides a dedicated email address along with a webpage that allow citizens to provide comments. Amended, proposed and approved documents are posted on DCP's webpage that links documents to the language translation tool.

The Department of City Planning (DCP) announced a 30-day public comment period from December 24, 2020 until January 22, 2021 on the Formulation of the Proposed 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2021 Annual Action Plan.

The Department of City Planning (DCP) announced a 5-day public comment period from June 10, 2021 until June 14, 2021 on the final submission on the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2021 Annual Action Plan.

The NYC Mayor's Office of Operations scheduled a Virtual Public Hearing on Monday, June 14th using Zoom for the Proposed 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2021 Annual Action Plan.

The public was instructed to submit their written comments on the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2021 Annual Action Plan by close of business, June 14, 2021 to: Lisa Rambaran, New York City Consolidated Plan Program Manager, Department of City Planning, 120 Broadway 31st Floor, New York, New York 10271, email: Con-PlanNYC@planning.nyc.gov.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	1	2	3
Mode of Outreach	Internet Outreach	Newspaper Ad	Mailing
Target of Outreach	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish, Chinese, Russian Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish, Chinese, Russian Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish, Chinese, Russian Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing
Summary of response/ attendance			
Summary of comments received			
Summary of comments not accepted and reasons			
URL (If applicable)			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Housing is an essential part of the environment in which New Yorkers live. It can affect physical health by exposing residents to hazards and triggers. It can affect financial health by limiting the disposable income that can be spent on other basic necessities or by increasing owners' assets and wealth over the long-term. It is also a crucial source of social interaction—one that many New Yorkers rely on as the primary source of social support and connection. Well-maintained, safe, affordable housing provides a stable base from which to launch a healthy and satisfying life.

According to the 2017 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS), which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and is the most recent comprehensive survey of the city's housing conditions, New York City's housing stock currently comprises about 3.5 million units, the largest housing stock in the city's history, and houses approximately 8.5 million residents. Despite the growth in the city's housing stock, New York City residents continue to face a severe housing shortage. Since the 1960s, New York City has had a net rental vacancy rate of less than 5 percent—the legal definition of a housing emergency.

In 2017, more than half of New York City renter households were rent burdened, which means they paid more than 30 percent of their income toward rent, and one third of renter households were severely burdened, which means they paid pay more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs. This crisis is particularly acute for the 890,000 households in New York City who rent their homes and are extremely low- or very low- income according to federal housing guidelines. While 260,000 of these households benefit from living in public housing or receiving federal housing vouchers, 630,000 extremely low- and very low-income households do not. In 2017, 90 percent of these 630,000 households were rent burdened, including 70 percent of whom were severely rent burdened.

Since the 2015 Consolidated Plan, the City has seen an increase in housing quality. Between 2011 and 2017, the proportion of renter-occupied units with no maintenance deficiencies increased from 41.0 percent to 51.9 percent, while the proportion of renter-occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies decreased from 19.6 percent to 14.9 percent. Despite this improvement, the City estimates there were more than 275,000 occupied rental units with three or more maintenance deficiencies, which were primarily concentrated in several neighborhoods. Please see NA-10, page 10 for a further discussion.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Data cited, unless noted otherwise, are based on tabulations of data from the 2017 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS), which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and is, the most recent comprehensive housing survey for the city.

Among all NYC households with incomes less than the Area Median income (AMI), 1,225,577 households experience some housing problems (rent burden greater than 30 percent, crowding, incomplete facilities, or other maintenance deficiencies). Of all New York City households, renters with income less than 30 percent AMI in un-subsidized, un-assisted housing are in the greatest need. Single elderly in un-subsidized housing are also in great need.

Demographics	Base Year: 2014	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	8,291,917	8,431,635	1.7%
Households	3,124,138	3,109,955	-0.5%
Median Income	\$50,400.00	\$57,500.00	14.1%

Table 1 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2014, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development. The base year is 2014. The most recent year is 2017. Median income is calculated using nominal dollars, that is, dollar figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	699,976	428,600	502,524	253,277	1,225,577
Small Family Households	174,443	135,907	178,510	93,680	506,164
Large Family Households	46,553	36,125	42,199	20,357	77,935
Households containing at least one person 62-74 years of age	213,770	119,158	124,287	52,947	226,124
Households containing at least one person age 75 or older	168,192	80,324	64,114	23,610	73,780
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	95,401	63,782	71,564	34,158	149,443

Table 2 - Total Households Table

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2014, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for a variety of government assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated for a given geography and account for household size and income. HUD Income Limits in this table are calculated using 2016 New York, NY HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area figures. Small Family Households are defined as units with 2, 3, or 4 occupants and where neither the householder nor their spouse are age 62 or older. Not all categories are mutually exclusive, and households composed of a single adult age 61 or younger are not included in any category excepting the total, so columns do not sum to totals.

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	14,145	5,786	5,093	1,807**	26,831	978**	0	511**	568**	2,057**
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	26,709	19,555	19,397	6,216	71,878	1,608**	1,414**	2,384**	1,351**	6,757
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	41,619	33,435	30,755	11,116	116,925	2,714*	3,743*	7,435	3,560*	17,452
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	263,660	116,838	47,445	12,257	440,200	106,443	49,530	41,798	13,499	211,270
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	16,749	67,195	138,075	43,386	265,405	9,412	24,386	30,079	23,621	87,498

	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	15,468	0	0	0	15,468	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/ NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development. *Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.

**Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for a variety of government assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated for a given geography and account for household size and income. HUD Income Limits in this table are calculated using 2016 New York, NY HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area figures.

Units are defined as Substandard Housing if they do not have complete and exclusive use of both plumbing and kitchen facilities. Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income. In cases where household income was \$0 and housing cost was \$1 or more, housing cost burden was considered to be more than 50 percent. In cases where housing costs were \$0, housing cost burden was considered to be 0 percent, irrespective of income. In cases where income was top coded and housing cost was greater than \$0 housing cost burden was not calculated. Households with Housing Choice Vouchers and those in public housing were considered to have a cost burden below 30 percent.

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	362,883	242,809	240,765	74,783	921,240	121,155	79,073	82,207	42,599	325,034
Having none of four housing problems	191,213	84,451	121,229	88,838	485,731	6,388	19,379	47,869	41,748	115,384

	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
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	15,468	0	0	0	15,468	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development. *Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution. **Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for a variety of government assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated for a given geography and account for household size and income. HUD Income Limits in this table are calculated using 2016 New York, NY HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area figures. The four housing problems are defined in table 3 and include: (1) Substandard Housing - Lacking complete or exclusive use of plumbing or kitchen facilities, (2) Severely Overcrowded - With >1.50 people per room, (3) Housing cost burden greater than 50 percent of income, and (4) Zero income.

Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income. In cases where household income was \$0 and housing cost was \$1 or more, housing cost burden was considered to be more than 50 percent. In cases where housing costs were \$0, housing cost burden was considered to be 0 percent, irrespective of income. In cases where income was top coded and housing cost was greater than \$0 housing cost burden was not calculated. Households with Housing Choice Vouchers and those in public housing were considered to have a cost burden below 30 percent.

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	81,881	80,440	72,770	235,091	18,583	12,553	27,405	58,541
Large Related	28,119	20,864	14,532	63,516	4,226*	5,504*	8,092	17,823
Elderly	144,128	66,804	41,306	252,237	85,945	51,638	34,228	171,811
Other	85,796	61,292	82,674	229,763	12,197	8,496	7,282	27,975

	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	339,924	229,400	211,283	780,607	120,952	78,191	77,007	276,150

Table 5 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.
Source: *Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.
**Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.
The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for a variety of government assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated for a given geography and account for household size and income. HUD Income Limits in this table are calculated using 2016 New York, NY HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area figures.
A household is considered related if all members are related to the householder. Foster children and unmarried partners are not considered to be related to the householder. Single person households are categorized as unrelated families.
Small families are those with 2, 3, or 4 members living in the household. Large families are those with five or more members living in the household.
Households in which the head of household or their spouse is age 62 or older are counted only in the "Senior - head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age" category. These households are not counted in either of the related family categories.
Households composed of a single adult age 61 or younger are included in the table as part of the "Other" category.

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	79,715	43,684	12,992	136,391	16,282	10,925	14,721	41,928
Large Related	27,112	10,098	1,118**	38,328	3,696*	5,034*	5,112*	13,842
Elderly	132,181	40,240	8,588	181,009	78,749	30,240	19,029	128,018
Other	82,247	41,192	27,404	150,844	12,192	5,872*	4,813*	22,877
Total need by income	321,255	135,215	50,102	506,572	110,919	52,071	43,674	206,664

Table 6 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.
Source: *Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.
 **Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.
 The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for a variety of government assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated for a given geography and account for household size and income. HUD Income Limits in this table are calculated using 2016 New York, NY HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area figures.
 A household is considered related if all members are related to the householder. Foster children and unmarried partners are not considered to be related to the householder. Single person households are categorized as unrelated families.
 Small families are those with 2, 3, or 4 members living in the household. Large families are those with five or more members living in the household.
 Households in which the head of household or their spouse is age 62 or older are counted only in the "Senior - head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age" category. These households are not counted in either of the related family categories.
 Households composed of a single adult age 61 or younger are included in the table as part of the "Other" category.

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	65,137	46,373	43,569	14,378	169,457	4,143*	4,557*	9,856	4,696*	23,251
Multiple, unrelated family households	4,352*	6,941	5,104*	2,511**	18,908	179**	600**	200**	215**	1,194
Other, non-family households	1,404**	746**	2,476*	924**	5,550	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	70,893	54,060	51,148	17,813	193,914	4,322*	5,157*	10,056	4,911*	24,446

Table 7 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.
Source: *Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.
 **Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.
 The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for a variety of government assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated for a given geography and account for household size and income. HUD Income Limits in this table are calculated using 2016 New York, NY HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area figures.
 A household is considered crowded if it has more than one person per room.
 "Single Family Households" are those in which all household members are related to the householder. Foster children and unmarried partners are not considered to be related to the householder.
 "Multiple, Unrelated Family Households" are those in which some members of the household are related to the householder and some members are not related to the householder.

	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	63,676	47,957	36,812	148,444	3,847*	3,793*	8,996	16,636

Table 8 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.

*Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.

**Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for a variety of government assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated for a given geography and account for household size and income. HUD Income Limits in this table are calculated using 2016 New York, NY HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area figures.

A household is considered crowded if it has more than one person per room.

Households with children are those with one member below age 18.

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

Single person households numbered 1,006,902 in New York City in 2017, of whom 436,264 were single elderly and 570,638 were non-elderly. The need for housing assistance falls most heavily on single person renter households, where low incomes and high housing costs create very onerous cost burdens for many households that are not subsidized or publicly assisted. The median income of all single elderly households was extremely low at \$19,680 in 2017 and single elderly renters' median income was just \$15,600. Fully 59.3 percent of single elderly renter households fall in the < 30 percent AMI income band. The median rent burden (gross rent/income ratio) of the 66,525 single elderly renter households in private or unregulated housing was an intolerable 57.8 percent of income. Of all single elderly renter households, 107,570 or 40.4 percent, have greater than 50 percent cost burden. Poor, single elderly renter households – those with incomes below 80 percent of HUD Income Limits – are particularly burdened by housing costs as a portion of income (median gross rent/income ratio of 47.2 percent) and need housing assistance.

The second group of single adult households seriously in need of housing assistance is single adult renters with child(ren), numbering 123,094, with a median income of just \$26,000 and median gross rent/income ratio (cost burden) of 27.1 percent. Of these, 31.5 percent, or 37,033 households, have cost burden greater than 50 percent and are in urgent need of assistance.

Single adults (non-elderly) without children number 570,638. Of these, 457,485 or 80.2 percent, are single adult renters. Their incomes are generally higher than their elderly counterparts and their housing cost burden is generally lower. The median income of single adult renters without children was \$50,000, and their median gross rent burden was 30.3 percent of income. However, 109,974 single adult renters without children had a severe cost burden greater 50 percent.

As of December 2020, there are approximately 95,000 single person households on the NYCHA Public Housing Waiting List. Slightly over 35,000 of these applicants are elderly (age 62 and over).

As of January 1, 2021, there are nearly 13,500 single person households on the Section 8 Waiting List. Slightly over 7,000 of these applicants are elderly (age 62 and over).

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

As of December 2020, there are over 35,000 applicants on the Public Housing Waiting list with disabled family members. There are over 4,500 applicants on the Public Housing Waiting list that identified themselves as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking according to the Violence Against Women Act.

As of January 1, 2021, on the Section 8 Waiting List, there are nearly 8,600 head of household applicants classified as disabled.

What are the most common housing problems?

The City's most urgent housing problems as defined by HUD are: Affordability, or Housing Cost Burden, especially severe burden greater than 50 percent of income; a very low rental vacancy rate reflecting a severe shortage of housing affordable to renter households with low and moderate incomes; and crowding for large and doubled-up households.

To illustrate briefly: In 2017, the median gross rent/income ratio in the City was nearly the highest recorded since 1960, at approximately 34 percent. Further, in terms of affordability, 56.7 percent of renter households had a rent burden greater than 30 percent, and 32.7 percent had a severe rent burden of 50 percent or more. The rental vacancy rate for the City in the spring of 2017 was just 3.63 percent, a slight increase from 2011 and 2014; and the overall rental crowding rate was 11.5 percent, a slight decrease from 2014 and unchanged from 2011.

Additional housing problems include 1) dilapidation, 2) maintenance deficiencies, or 3) building structural defects. Since 59 percent of the households of New York City (1,806,307) reside in housing that was built before 1947, these are problems of urgent housing need in the city.

While the City does not use a substantial amount of CDBG funds to address rent burden or overcrowding, the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) does use CDBG funds to address what it considers to be substandard housing in multiple dwellings, which may encompass issues well beyond a lack of plumbing or kitchen facilities.

The HVS uses maintenance deficiencies as one metric to determine if housing in an area is substandard. The following seven maintenance deficiencies are surveyed in each HVS: (1) inadequate heating; (2) heating equipment breakdowns; (3) cracks or holes in walls, ceilings, or floors; (4) non-intact plaster or paint; (5) the presence of rodents; (6) inoperative toilets; and (7) water leakage from outside the units.

The 2017 HVS found that 14.9 percent of the city's occupied housing stock, approximately 278,598 units, had three or more maintenance deficiencies.

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

The section below describes the various housing problems, either defined by the City or by HUD, and the populations estimated to be impacted by each.

Households with Income Less than/Equal to 100 Percent AMI

The 2017 HVS reports 1,884,377 households with incomes less than 100 percent AMI. Of these households, only 33 percent have no housing problem, while 67 percent of NYC households with incomes less than 100 percent AMI experience some housing problem (NA-Table 3A). Housing problems are most concentrated among renters with low incomes. For all household types the greatest impact falls on those with incomes less than 30 percent AMI (NA-Table 3B).

Severe Housing Problems

A total of 805,360 households with incomes less than 100 percent AMI experience some severe housing problem (lack complete kitchen/plumbing, severe overcrowding, or severe cost burden greater than 50 percent) (NA-Table 4A). Almost all of these (578,566) are renter households (NA-Table 4B). The problem of severe rent burden is most acute among renters with income less than 30 percent of AMI. In this income category, 65.8 percent have cost burden greater than 30 percent and 61.7 percent pay a severe cost burden greater than 50 percent (NA-Table 3B).

Cost Burden > 50 percent

Households in this category experience urgent housing need. Of renter households with incomes less than/equal to 80 percent of AMI, 506,572 experience a Severe Housing Cost Burden greater than 50 percent. Small related households (136,391) are 26.9 percent of renter households less than 80 percent AMI paying more than 50 percent of income for rent. Elderly (181,009) and single person (non-elderly) renter households (109,974) also have incomes less than 80 percent of AMI and a severe housing cost burden greater than 50 percent (NA-Table 6A).

Crowding

In 2017, the HVS reported 218,360 households with incomes less than 100 percent AMI that were crowded, of which 193,914 were renters.

Maintenance Deficiencies

Through the HVS, the City has found that maintenance deficiencies are concentrated in areas where the population is primarily at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income (aka low- and moderate-income or low/mod). For the purposes of the HVS's analysis of maintenance deficiencies, the City and U.S. Census Bureau focus on the city's sub-borough areas, which are groups of census tracts summing to at least 100,000 residents. The boundaries of sub-borough areas often approximate those of Community Districts. This information is used to define the City's deteriorated or deteriorating areas for the purposes of its CDBG-funded Housing Code enforcement efforts. In NYC, a deteriorated or deteriorating

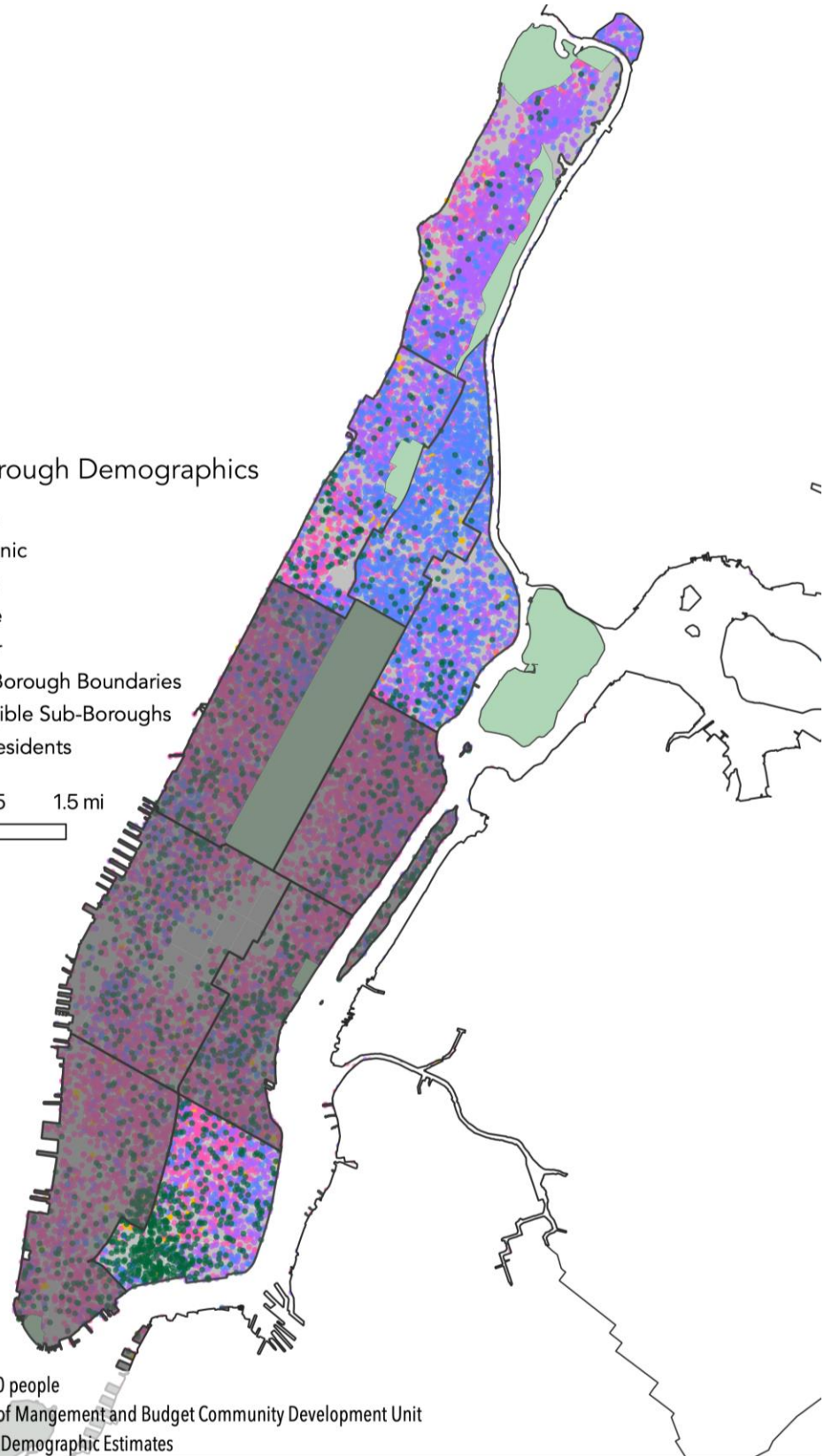
area (aka a “CDBG-eligible sub-borough area”) has at least 51 percent low/mod residents and 15 percent or more occupied rental units with three or more maintenance deficiencies. At least 50 percent of the total floor area of these deteriorated areas must be residential in nature in order to comply with HUD’s Low- and Moderate-Income Area national objective.

According to the 2017 HVS, occupied housing units with three or more maintenance deficiencies make up at least 15 percent of the housing stock in 23 of the city’s 55 sub-borough areas. Of those 23 areas, 22 have populations with at least 51 percent low/mod persons, based on income data from the 2015 American Community Survey, and are considered CDBG-eligible deteriorated or deteriorating areas. Further, of the 15 sub-borough areas where at least 20 percent of occupied rental units contained three or more maintenance deficiencies, 14 were comprised at least 63 percent of low/mod residents, and nine were comprised of at least 70 percent low/mod residents. Maps and more detailed information about each of these areas are available in the Strategic Plan’s Geographic Priorities section.

Additionally, Black and Hispanic New Yorkers are over-represented in these areas compared to the city overall. Figures 1-5 below depict 2019 American Community Survey demographic data by census tract. The areas outlined in black are the HPD defined sub-borough areas. The boundaries shaded with a darker grey are ineligible for CDBG funded code enforcement work.

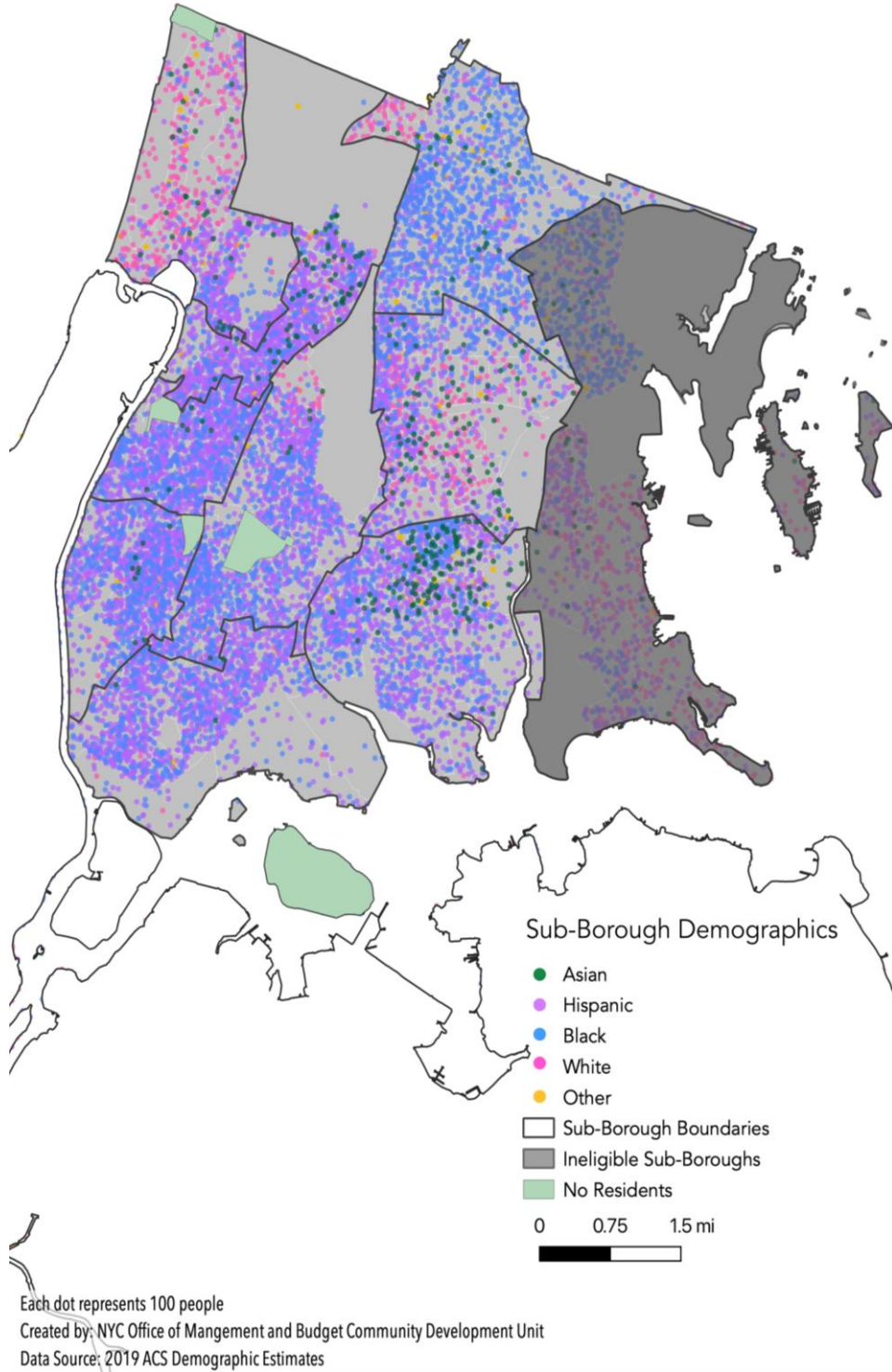
Sub-Borough Demographics

- Asian
 - Hispanic
 - Black
 - White
 - Other
 - Sub-Borough Boundaries
 - Ineligible Sub-Boroughs
 - No Residents
- 0 0.75 1.5 mi
-

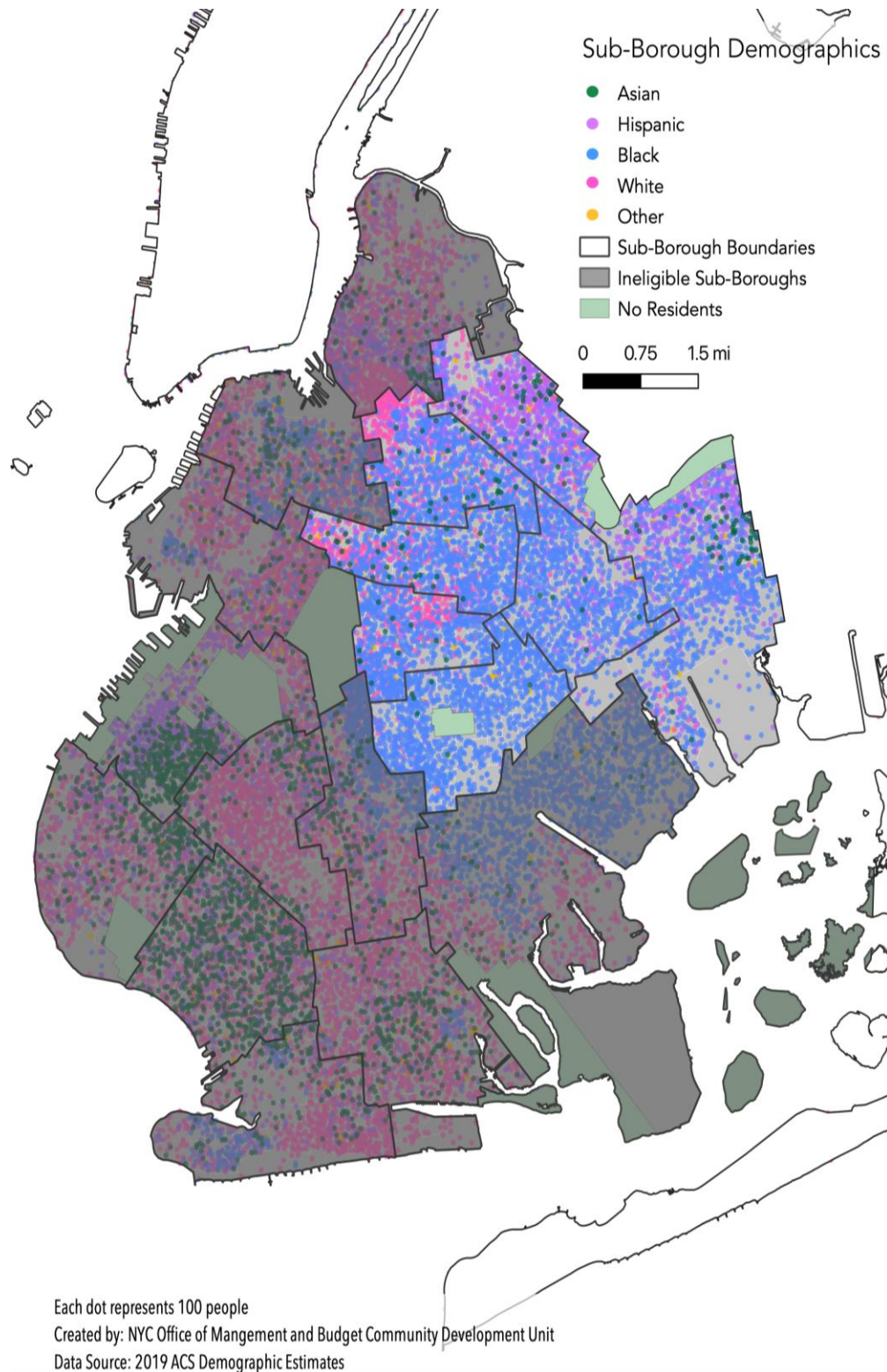


Each dot represents 100 people
Created by: NYC Office of Management and Budget Community Development Unit
Data Source: 2019 ACS Demographic Estimates

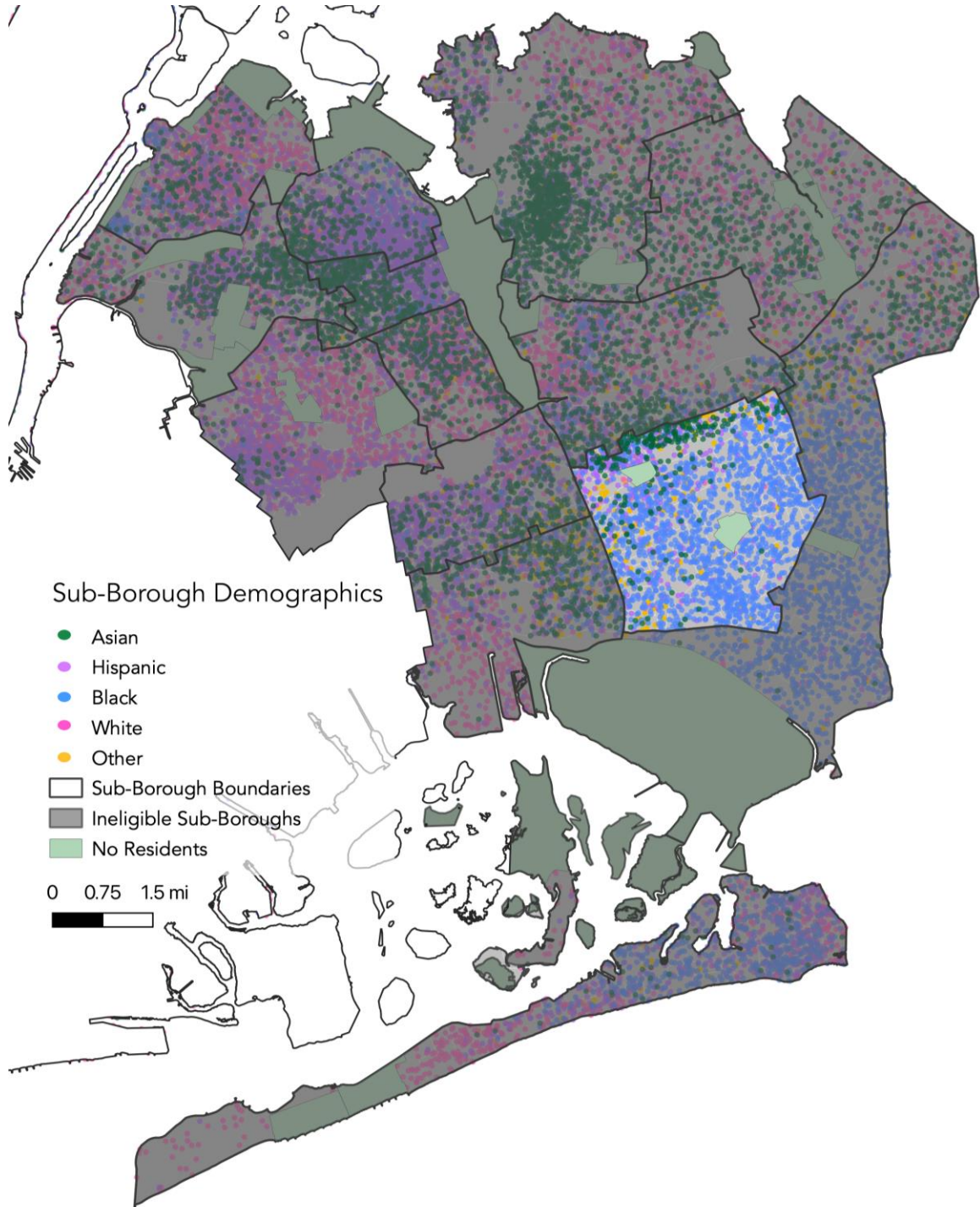
In Manhattan, 77 percent of Hispanic residents and 83 percent of Black residents live in CDBG eligible sub-borough areas, which are much higher shares than the borough’s White residents (22 percent) and Asian residents (20 percent). Similarly, in the Bronx, the non-white populations make up the majority of the residents in the CDBG eligible sub-borough areas.



In Brooklyn, 67 percent of Black residents and 45 percent of Hispanic residents live in CD eligible sub-borough areas. Conversely, 15 percent of White and 10 percent of Asian residents live in the CD eligible sub-borough areas.

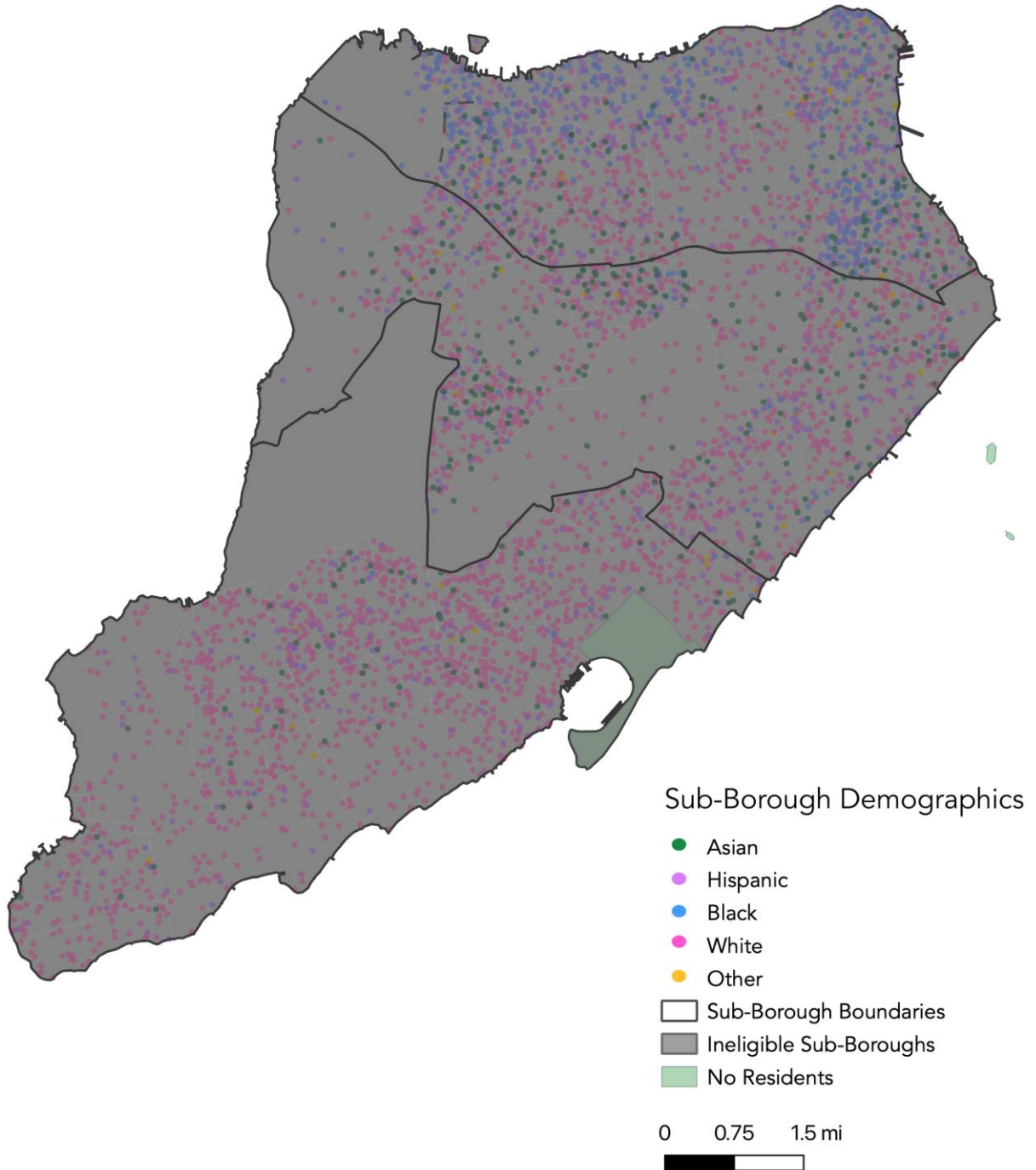


In Queens, there is only one sub-borough area that is eligible for CD funded code enforcement work. This area is home to 37 percent of Queens' Black residents. Conversely, this area is home to less than 1 percent of Queens' White residents and less than 10 percent of the borough's Asian and Hispanic residents, respectively.



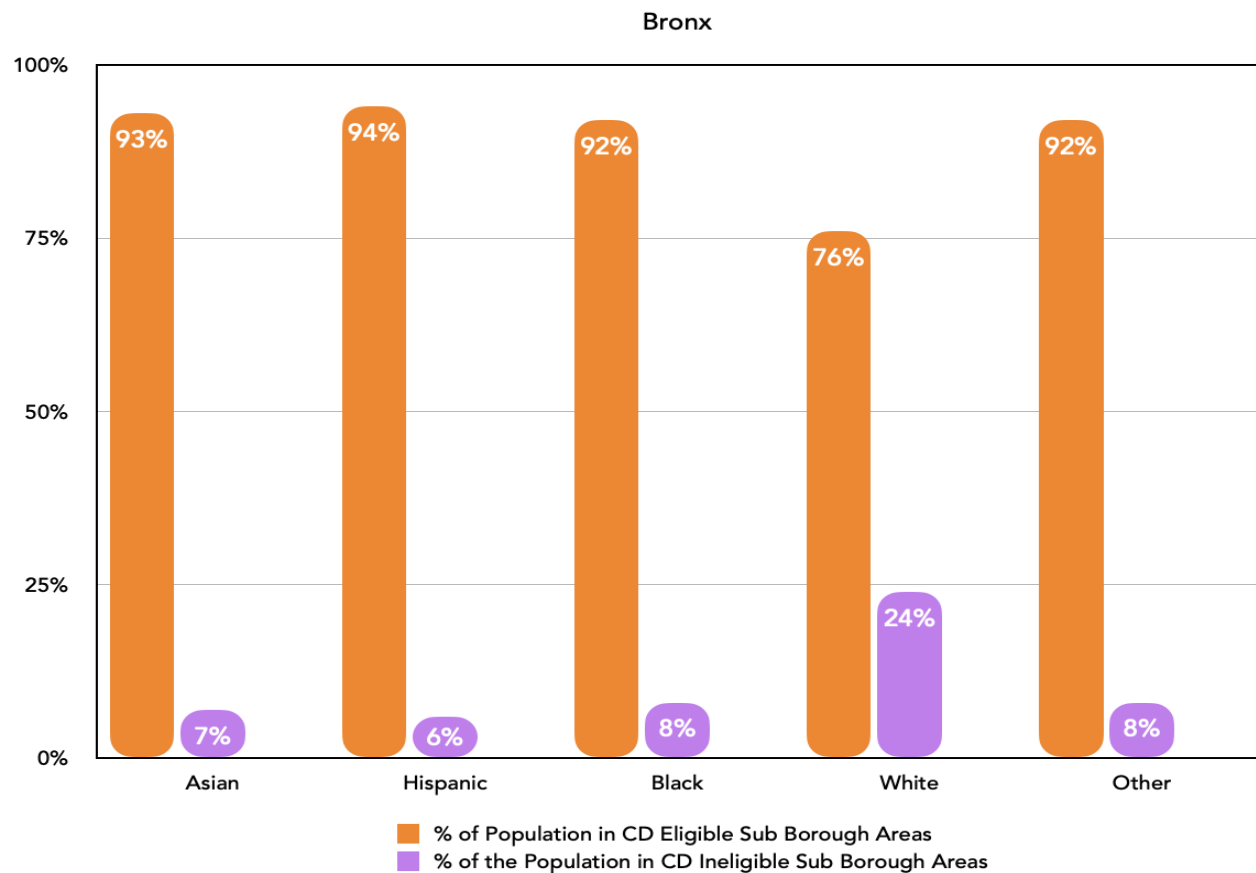
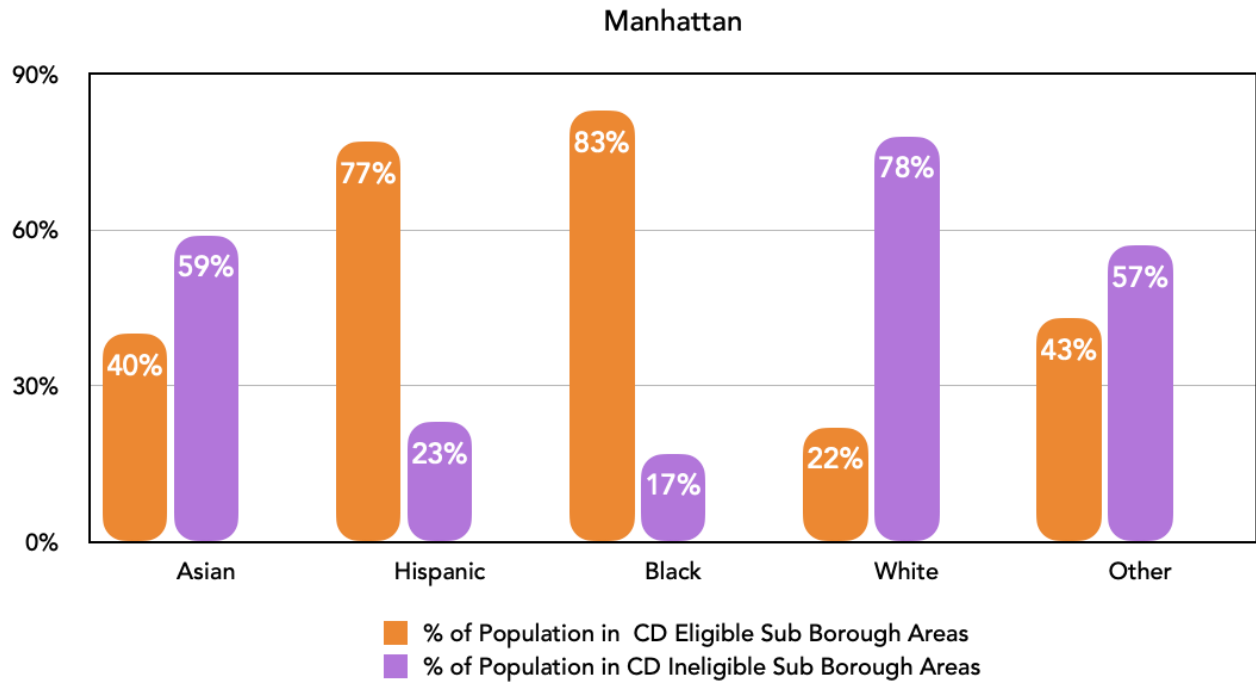
Each dot represents 100 people
 Created by: NYC Office of Management and Budget Community Development Unit
 Data Source: 2019 ACS Demographic Estimates

No sub-borough area in Staten Island is CD-eligible for code enforcement work. However, the North Shore has the highest rate of maintenance deficiencies. The majority of the borough’s Black and Hispanic residents also live in the northern parts of the island, while the borough’s White population predominantly resides in the southern parts of the island.

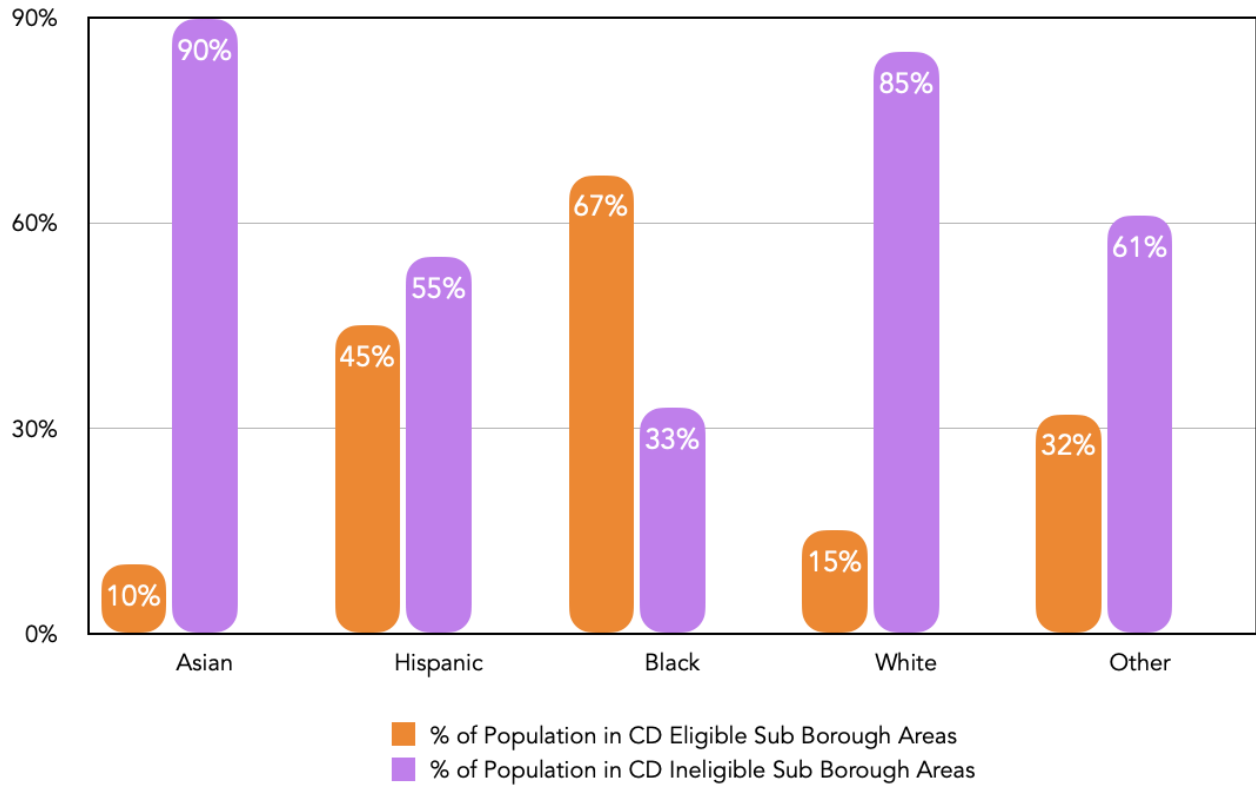


Each dot represents 100 people
 Created by: NYC Office of Management and Budget Community Development Unit
 Data Source: 2019 ACS Demographic Estimates

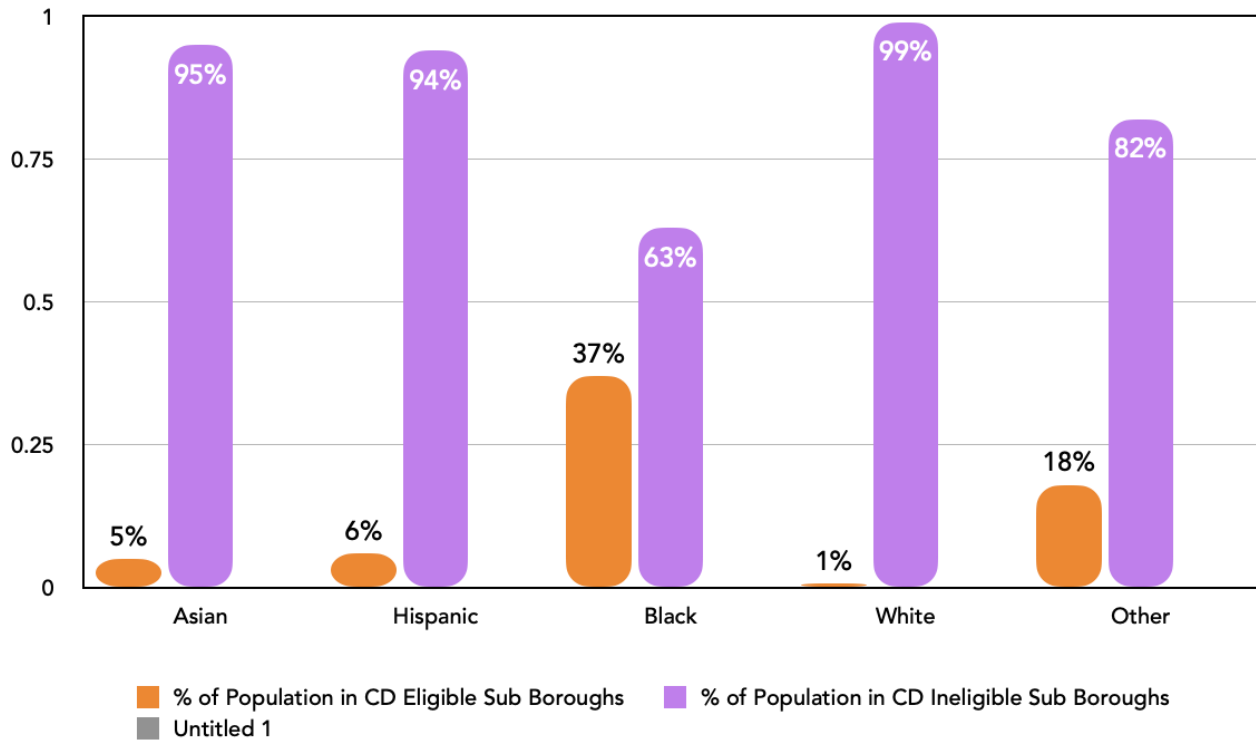
The graphs below, depict the racial breakout between CDBG eligible and ineligible sub-borough areas by borough, with the 2019 ACS Estimates.



Brooklyn

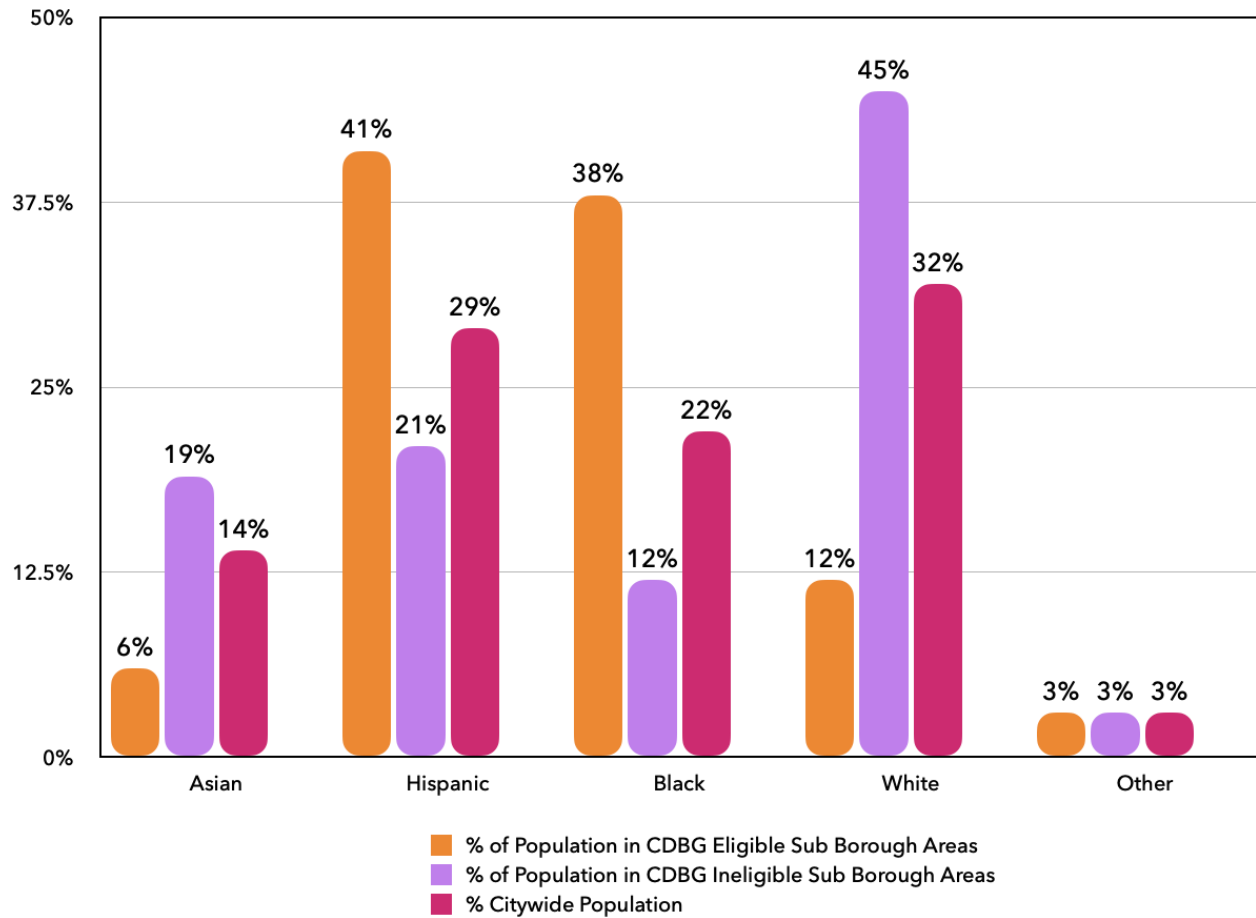


Queens



Additionally, while Black and Hispanic persons comprise 22 percent and 29 percent, respectively, of the city’s overall population, they comprise 38 percent and 41 percent of the CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas. Conversely, while Asian and White New Yorkers make up 14 percent and 32 percent, respectively, of the city’s population, they only comprise 6 percent and 12 percent of the CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas, respectively.

Comparison of Race and Ethnicity Demographics in CDBG-Eligible and -Ineligible Sub-Borough Areas to Citywide Demographics, 2017



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

“Efficient Targeting of Homelessness Prevention Services for Families” (Shinn et al., 2013) utilized data from NYC’s homelessness prevention services program to develop a screening model, and recent internal agency analyses confirms the continued relevance of the model. Variables identified by this

model as associated with risk of shelter entry include young age, being pregnant or having a child aged younger than 2 years, facing an eviction threat, frequent moves in the past year, not holding a lease, childhood adversity or disruptions, involvement with protective services, and prior shelter history. Human capital and economic security indicators are also important: i.e. lack of employment, no high school diploma/GED, and receipt of public assistance. These various characteristics are included in the prevention screening model to help target services to those most at risk. Services provided by Homebase to individuals and families at-risk of homelessness include: eviction prevention, case management, landlord mediation, short-term emergency funding, job training and assistance finding employment, and assistance with accessing benefits. Homebase also provides this array of services to individuals and families who have recently exited shelter with rental assistance; such aftercare assistance ensures the stability of transitions to permanent housing.

NYC Continuum of Care currently funds 9 Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) projects with 640 beds that focus primarily on homeless youth, persons fleeing domestic violence, and veterans. Although most of the projects are new, the more established projects in NYC make every effort to connect exiting participants with mainstream services when transitioning out of the program; including establishing relationships with local clinics for medical services, providing information on eviction prevention and legal services, and, if needed, childcare service resources. NYC CoC RRH providers are available to all participants for up to six months after exiting the program to ensure their successful transition into permanent housing.

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:

It is difficult to estimate the total numbers of individuals and families at imminent risk of becoming homeless. However, there are a number of situations where a family or an individual can be considered precariously housed and at imminent risk of homelessness. These situations include imminent eviction, very low income and very high rent burdens, substandard housing, overcrowded conditions, and a recent episode of homelessness.

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

There are a number of situations where a family or an individual can be considered precariously housed and at imminent risk of homelessness. These situations include imminent eviction, not holding a lease, very low income and very high rent burdens, substandard housing, overcrowded conditions, and recent episodes of homelessness. The research of Shinn, et al in “Efficient Targeting of Homelessness Prevention Services for Families” supports this by empirically showing that individuals have a higher risk of shelter entry if they are facing the threat of eviction, have had frequent moves in the past year, are not holding a lease, and have a shelter history. Also, discord with the landlord, leaseholder, or within the household was a predictor of shelter entry. The model developed through this research utilizes these predictors and the additional demographic predictors described in the question above to help NYC

target prevention services. This research found that prevention services mattered most for those who had the highest risk as predicted within this model. Recent internal analyses confirm that the predictors identified by Shinn et al. remain associated with an elevated risk of shelter application.

Discussion

N/A

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

Introduction

A “disproportionately” greater need occurs if a particular racial/ethnic group within a given income level experiences housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points greater than the rate for that income level overall. At the extremely low (<30 percent AMI) income levels, households with White or Asian heads of households experience one or more housing problems disproportionately to the overall city rate at that income level. In addition, households with an Asian head of household at the very low (<50 percent AMI) income level experience one or more housing problems disproportionately.

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	484,038	197,601	15,468
White	168,681	32,903	4,373*
Black / African American	104,146	59,633	4,766*
Asian	68,153	11,908	1,240**
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,658**	1,353**	175**
Pacific Islander	0	426**	0
Hispanic	139,450	90,526	4,678*
Multi-racial/Another Race, non-Latinx	1,950**	852**	235**

Table 9 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.

*Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.

**Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.

Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income. In cases where household income was \$0 and housing cost was \$1 or more, housing cost burden was considered to be more than 30 percent. In cases where housing costs were \$0, housing cost burden was considered to be 0 percent, irrespective of income. In cases where income was top coded and housing cost was greater than \$0 housing cost burden was not calculated. Households with Housing Choice Vouchers and those in public housing were considered to have a cost burden below 30 percent.

Race/Ethnicity counts are of the householders; other household members are not included in these counts. This table is a count of households, not a count of persons.

The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks either complete or exclusive use of plumbing facilities, 2. Lacks either complete or exclusive use of kitchen facilities, 3. More than 1 person per room, 4. Cost burden over 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	321,882	103,830	0
White	106,637	21,225	0
Black / African American	72,544	38,563	0
Asian	50,137	7,879	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	161**	444**	0
Pacific Islander	367**	0	0
Hispanic	90,955	34,477	0
Multi-racial/Another Race, non-Latinx	1,082**	1,242**	0

Table 10 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.
 *Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.
 *Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.
 Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income. In cases where household income was \$0 and housing cost was \$1 or more, housing cost burden was considered to be more than 50 percent. In cases where housing costs were \$0, housing cost burden was considered to be 0 percent, irrespective of income. In cases where income was top coded and housing cost was greater than \$0 housing cost burden was not calculated. Households with Housing Choice Vouchers and those in public housing were considered to have a cost burden below 30 percent.
 Race/Ethnicity counts are of the householders; other household members are not included in these counts. This table is a count of households, not a count of persons
 *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%
 The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks either complete or exclusive use of plumbing facilities, 2. Lacks either complete or exclusive use of kitchen facilities, 3. More than 1 person per room, 4. Cost burden over 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	322,972	169,098	0
White	104,941	41,741	0
Black / African American	77,629	50,876	0
Asian	50,184	20,628	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	299**	219**	0
Pacific Islander	509**	0	0
Hispanic	88,050	54,206	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
Multi-racial/Another Race, non-Latinx	1,360**	1,429**	0

Table 11 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.
 *Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.
 *Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.
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 * The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks either complete or exclusive use of plumbing facilities, 2. Lacks either complete or exclusive use of kitchen facilities, 3. More than 1 person per room, 4. Cost burden over 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	117,381	130,585	0
White	51,435	45,202	0
Black / African American	20,767	30,252	0
Asian	19,794	14,468	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	848**	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	24,875	39,560	0
Multi-racial/Another Race, non-Latinx	510**	255**	0

Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.
*Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.
*Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.
Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income. In cases where household income was \$0 and housing cost was \$1 or more, housing cost burden was considered to be more than 50 percent. In cases where housing costs were \$0, housing cost burden was considered to be 0 percent, irrespective of income. In cases where income was top coded and housing cost was greater than \$0 housing cost burden was not calculated. Households with Housing Choice Vouchers and those in public housing were considered to have a cost burden below 30 percent. Race/Ethnicity counts are of the householders; other household members are not included in these counts. This table is a count of households, not a count of persons.
* The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks either complete or exclusive use of plumbing facilities, 2. Lacks either complete or exclusive use of kitchen facilities, 3. More than 1 person per room, 4. Cost burden over 30%

Discussion

0 – 30 Percent of Area Median Income (NA-Table 9)

Within the extremely low-income level, the racial/ethnic groups with a disproportionate incidence of one or more of four housing problems are households with either a White or Asian head of household. Compared to an overall incidence at this income level of 69.4 percent with some housing problem, 81.9 percent of White households and 83.8 percent of Asian households reported one or more of the four problems (lacks complete kitchen/plumbing facilities, crowded at more than 1 person per room, or cost burden greater than 30 percent). This is a disproportionate need. All other racial/ethnic groups at this income level reported lower incidence than the overall rate for this income level.

30 – 50 Percent of Area Median Income (NA-Table 10)

Within the very low-income category, households with an Asian head of household showed the highest incidence of a housing problem (incomplete kitchen/plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, or cost burden greater than 30 percent). Compared to an overall incidence of 75.7 percent with some housing problem at this income level, 86.4 percent of Asian reported one or more of the four problems (lacks complete kitchen/plumbing facilities, crowded at more than 1 person per room, or cost burden greater than 30 percent).

51 – 80 Percent of Area Median Income (NA-Table11)

Within the low-income level, the overall incidence rate reporting one or more of the four problems was 65.6 percent. None of the major racial or ethnic groups experienced one or more of the four problems disproportionately to this level.

80 – 100 Percent of Area Median Income (NA-Table12)

At the moderate level of income, the overall incidence rate reporting one or more of the four problems was 47.3 percent. Households with an Asian head of household at this income level experienced one or more housing problems disproportionately to other groups at 57.8 percent.

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

Introduction

Assessing the severe housing needs among all New York City households by racial or ethnic group by level of HUD Area Median Income, severe housing needs means any one or more severe housing problems: incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, severely overcrowded (more than 1.5 persons per room), or cost burden over 50 percent. Here we discuss each of the four HUD income levels looking for disproportionate need by racial/ethnic group by "Severe Housing Problems."

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	444,893	235,359	16,548
White	160,657	40,927	4,373*
Black / African American	95,942	67,482	5,121
Asian	62,511	17,550	1,240**
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,658**	1,353**	175**
Pacific Islander	0	426**	0
Hispanic	122,176	106,769	5,403*
Multi-racial/Another Race, non-Latinx	1,950**	852**	235**

Table 13 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.

*Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.

**Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.

Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income. In cases where household income was \$0 and housing cost was \$1 or more, housing cost burden was considered to be more than 50 percent. In cases where housing costs were \$0, housing cost burden was considered to be 0 percent, irrespective of income. In cases where income was top coded and housing cost was greater than \$0 housing cost burden was not calculated. Households with Housing Choice Vouchers and those in public housing were considered to have a cost burden below 30 percent.

Race/Ethnicity counts are of the householders; other household members are not included in these counts. This table is a count of households, not a count of persons.

*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	205,154	220,304	0
White	76,672	51,189	0
Black / African American	39,252	71,855	0
Asian	34,398	23,618	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	161**	444**	0
Pacific Islander	367**	0	0
Hispanic	53,846	71,332	0
Multi-racial/Another Race, non-Latinx	458**	1,866**	0

Table 14 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.

*Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.

**Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.

Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income. In cases where household income was \$0 and housing cost was \$1 or more, housing cost burden was considered to be more than 50 percent. In cases where housing costs were \$0, housing cost burden was considered to be 0 percent, irrespective of income. In cases where income was top coded and housing cost was greater than \$0 housing cost burden was not calculated. Households with Housing Choice Vouchers and those in public housing were considered to have a cost burden below 30 percent.

Race/Ethnicity counts are of the householders; other household members are not included in these counts. This table is a count of households, not a count of persons.

*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	118,713	373,358	0
White	47,361	99,321	0
Black / African American	28,000	100,504	0
Asian	18,626	52,187	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	518**	0
Pacific Islander	304**	205**	0
Hispanic	24,214	118,042	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
Multi-racial/Another Race, non-Latinx	208**	2,581**	0

Table 15 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.

*Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.

**Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.

Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income. In cases where household income was \$0 and housing cost was \$1 or more, housing cost burden was considered to be more than 50 percent. In cases where housing costs were \$0, housing cost burden was considered to be 0 percent, irrespective of income. In cases where income was top coded and housing cost was greater than \$0 housing cost burden was not calculated. Households with Housing Choice Vouchers and those in public housing were considered to have a cost burden below 30 percent. Race/Ethnicity counts are of the householders; other household members are not included in these counts. This table is a count of households, not a count of persons.

*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	36,600	211,366	0
White	18,928	77,709	0
Black / African American	6,247	44,772	0
Asian	5,411	28,850	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	848**	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	6,015	58,421	0
Multi-racial/Another Race, non-Latinx	0	766**	0

Table 16 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. US Census Bureau/NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.
*Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.
**Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.
Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income. In cases where household income was \$0 and housing cost was \$1 or more, housing cost burden was considered to be more than 50 percent. In cases where housing costs were \$0, housing cost burden was considered to be 0 percent, irrespective of income. In cases where income was top coded and housing cost was greater than \$0 housing cost burden was not calculated. Households with Housing Choice Vouchers and those in public housing were considered to have a cost burden below 30 percent. Race/Ethnicity counts are of the householders; other household members are not included in these counts. This table is a count of households, not a count of persons.
*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

0 – 30% of Area Median Income (NA-Table13)

At this income level, Whites and Asians have a disproportionate incidence of any severe housing problem at 78 percent and 76.9 percent respectively, compared to the overall rate of 63.8 percent.

30 – 50% of Area Median Income (NA-Table14)

At this income level, Whites and Asians also experience a disproportionate incidence of any severe housing problem at 60.0 percent and 59.3 percent, respectively, compared to the overall rate of 48.2 percent.

51 – 80% of Area Median Income (NA-Table15)

At this income level, the overall incidence rate reporting one or more of the four problems was 24.1 percent. None of the major racial or ethnic groups experienced one or more of the four problems disproportionately to this level.

80 – 100% of Area Median Income (NA-Table16)

At this income level, the overall incidence rate reporting one or more of the four problems was 14.8 percent. None of the major racial or ethnic groups experienced one or more of the four problems disproportionately to this level.

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

Introduction:

Of all New York City renters, 56.7 percent have a housing cost burden greater than 30 percent and 32.7 percent pay more than 50 percent of income for gross rent. Most severely impacted are those with extremely low incomes less than 30 percent of AMI.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,654,101	571,023	781,974	0
White	683,084	226,315	320,055	0
Black / African American	357,570	116,211	154,806	0
Asian	198,273	81,687	115,465	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4,867*	554**	554**	0
Pacific Islander	1,750**	205**	304**	0
Hispanic	397,012	142,516	186,909	0
Multi-racial/Another Race, non-Latinx	11,545	3,536*	2,615**	0

Table 17 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/ NYC Dept of Housing Preservation and Development.
 *Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution.
 **Estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.
 Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income. In cases where household income was \$0 and housing cost was \$1 or more, housing cost burden was considered to be more than 50 percent. In cases where housing costs were \$0, housing cost burden was considered to be 0 percent, irrespective of income. In cases where income was top coded and housing cost was greater than \$0 housing cost burden was not calculated. Households with Housing Choice Vouchers and those in public housing were considered to have a cost burden below 30 percent. Race/Ethnicity counts are of the householders; other household members are not included in these counts. This table is a count of households, not a count of persons.

Discussion:

Of all New York City renters, 56.7 percent have a housing cost burden greater than 30 percent. Overall, 32.7 percent pay more than 50 percent of income for gross rent. Most severely impacted are those with extremely low incomes less than 30 percent of AMI, whose median rent burden is an intolerable over 90 percent. Cost burdens are experienced relatively similarly across the major racial and ethnic groups (NA-Table 17).

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?

At both the extremely low and very low-income levels, households with White and Asian heads of household disproportionately experience one or more housing problems, whether defined as “housing problems” in NA-15 or “severe housing problems” in NA-20.

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

N/A

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

As described in NA-10, occupied housing units with three or more maintenance deficiencies make up at least 15 percent of the housing stock in 23 of the city’s 55 sub-borough areas. Black and Hispanic New Yorkers are over-represented in these areas compared to the city overall. Although Black and Hispanic persons comprise 22 percent and 29 percent, respectively, of the city’s overall population, they comprise 38 percent and 41 percent of the CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas. Conversely, while Asian and White New Yorkers make up 14 percent and 32 percent, respectively, of the city’s population, they only comprise 6 percent and 12 percent of the CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas, respectively. The City continues to make concerted efforts to invest in upgrading, rehabilitating, and constructing new affordable housing in these areas.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

As of March 2021, the New York City Housing Authority (“NYCHA” or the “Authority”) provides affordable housing to 547,891 authorized residents in over 177,611 apartments within 335 developments through public housing, Section 8, and PACT/RAD programs. NYCHA serves 358,675 authorized residents in 168,100 apartments within 285 housing developments through the conventional public housing program (Section 9). NYCHA also serves 20,201 authorized residents in 9,511 units within 50 developments that have been converted under the Permanent Affordability Commitment Together (PACT) / Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) programs. Through federal rent subsidies (Section 8 Leased Housing Program), NYCHA assists approximately 197,894 authorized residents (88,516 families) in locating and renting units. This includes 8,635 households in the PACT/RAD programs.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, NYCHA has been following guidance from federal, state, and local experts to ensure our policies and procedures are thorough and responsive in the rapidly changing environment. The pandemic has stressed the importance of timely and accurate communication. NYCHA has been working nonstop to amplify the guidance from partners like the City of New York and the City’s Health Department, to inform NYCHA residents and employees of the best health and safety practices to follow during the pandemic. As of April 2, 2021, NYCHA delivered approximately 4.5 million COVID-19-related communications via phone calls, robocalls, emails, mailings, and rent inserts to residents and resident leaders, Section 8 residents, employees, elected officials, and advocates.

At the very beginning of the crisis, NYCHA suspended resident evictions for as long as the City is under a state of emergency, to help keep our families healthy and housed. NYCHA also simplified the Rent Hardship Policy to make it easier for residents to apply. Under this streamlined procedure, residents can request a rent adjustment due to a partial or full loss of income. There is no waiting period to apply, and residents can self-certify their loss of income. As of the end of April 2021, NYCHA decreased rent for about 57,000 families in public housing and over 5,600 in Section 8 who have lost work or income.

Early in the pandemic, NYCHA installed hand sanitizer dispensers at all of our senior buildings. To help seniors stay cool and safe at home, NYCHA provided air conditioners to more than 16,300 households in Summer 2020, through Mayor de Blasio’s Heat Wave Plan to protect vulnerable New Yorkers. The City has provided free tablets and internet service to more than 10,300 NYCHA seniors to help them stay connected to their friends and family as well as critical online resources. Thanks to DFTA and Older Adults Technology Services (OATS), NYCHA seniors can contact the Senior Planet hotline – which is staffed by OATS-certified, multi-lingual trainers – for assistance with technology and accessing beneficial virtual resources, such as how to participate in exercise classes or City Council hearings, order medication or food, or socialize with friends and

family online. Nearly 3,000 seniors have participated in virtual trainings, workshops, and activities from OATS on topics ranging from how to use Zoom and Android to bilingual game nights. As of May 2021, the internet service provided by the City has been extended for one additional year from the date the resident received the tablet and the free classes and support offered by Senior Planet will continue for another year.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	N/A	168,100	88,516	13,620**	74,896	3,003	438	1,164

Table 18 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

** Includes 8,635 RAD Project based/RAD TPV/Project Based-PACT households

Data Source: Public Housing Property Database as of 01/01/2021, NYCHA Tenant Data System as of 01/01/2021, Leased Housing Database as of 12/31/2020

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	N/A	N/A	1,871	6,426	2,077	4,349	3,003	438	

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	N/A	N/A	74,781	35,661	6,507	29,154	1,198	41
# of Disabled Families	N/A	N/A	41,505	61,494	8,703	52,791	2,833	238
# of Families requesting accessibility features	N/A	N/A	19,131	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of DV victims	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 19 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Section 504 dataset as of 12/31/2020, Tenant Assignment and Selection Plan Data as of 01/01/2021, Leased Housing Database as of 12/31/2020, NYCHA Tenant Data System as of 01/01/2021

NYCHA does not have ‘Certificate’ or ‘Mod-Rehab’ programs, so those programs are not applicable to NYCHA. At this time, NYCHA only separately tracks the # of families requesting accessibility features for the public housing program, so the other data is not available. NYCHA does not separately track the # of HIV/AIDs program participants or # of DV victims across our programs at this time.

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	N/A	N/A	8,375	43,119	5,543	37,576	779	100	31,656
Black/African American	N/A	N/A	70,483	37,030	6,964	30,066	2,053	302	23,902
Asian	N/A	N/A	8,836	4,677	539	4,138	93	22	3,420

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	437	1,307	102	1,205	40	6	949
Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	202	1,674	140	1,534	25	4	1,225
Other	N/A	N/A	0	709	332	377	13	4	342

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

Table 20 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Leased Housing Database as of 12/31/2020, NYCHA Tenant Data System as of 01/01/2021

NYCHA does not have 'Certificate' or 'Mod-Rehab' programs, so those programs are not applicable to NYCHA.

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	N/A	N/A	72,761	45,895	6,399	39,496	831	143	32,176
Not Hispanic	N/A	N/A	88,333	42,621	7,221	35,400	2,172	295	29,318
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 21 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Leased Housing Database as of 12/31/2020, NYCHA Tenant Data System as of 01/01/2021

NYCHA does not have 'Certificate' or 'Mod-Rehab' programs, so those programs are not applicable to NYCHA.

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

NYCHA Continuum of Care for Public Housing Residents with Special Needs Persons with Disabilities - Section 504

In accordance with the Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) signed jointly with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1996, NYCHA agreed to make five percent (5 percent) of its total units accessible and available to residents and/or applicants with mobility impairments. In addition, NYCHA will provide reasonable accommodations and Section 504 modifications to existing conventional apartments. As of March 2021, NYCHA has converted 6,746 Section 504 units which meet varying levels of accessibility and completed about 15,035 modifications to conventional units to aid residents with mobility impairments.

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

As of March 2021, there are approximately 217,000 applicants on the public housing waiting list. Of these households, 76 percent are in the “extremely low income” category (annual income less than 30% of AMI) and over 94 percent of households on the public housing waiting list are in either the “extremely low income” or “very low income” (annual income greater than 30 percent of AMI but less than 50 percent of AMI) categories. About 36,000 households (approximately 17 percent) are headed by a person age 62 or more. Nearly 36,000 families (17 percent) on the public housing waiting list report a disability. Approximately 59 percent require a studio or one-bedroom based on NYCHA Occupancy Standards.

As of January 1st, 2021, there are over 39,000 applicants on the Section 8 waiting list, of which 92 percent of households are in the “extremely low income” category (annual income less than 30 percent of AMI). Approximately 8,700 of the households (22 percent) are headed by a person age 62. Over 8,600 families (22 percent) on the Section 8 waiting list report a disability. Over 13,000 applicants are single persons and an additional 10,000 consist of two persons. Over 60 percent of Section 8 waiting list applicants would require a studio or one-bedroom apartment.

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

The needs of the population on NYCHA’s Public Housing and Section 8 Waiting Lists are comparable to the needs of New York City’s extremely low-income residents. They are largely the same group of residents.

Discussion

N/A

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

During the past five years, New York City's efforts have stabilized and begun to reduce the number of people in NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) homeless shelters. After rising every year for over a decade, the DHS shelter census stabilized beginning in 2017 and has now been reduced significantly. Central to this change are the City's prevention initiatives and rental assistance and rehousing programs, which help individuals and families exit shelter more quickly or avoid shelter entry all together. In 2017, the City released *"Turning the Tide,"* a multi-year plan with four core pillars focused on preventing homelessness, addressing street homelessness, shrinking DHS' shelter footprint, and rehousing families and individuals to quickly move out of shelter or avoid homelessness altogether. Included within this plan is a focus on expanded transitional housing options, improved shelter conditions, expanded civil legal services, and more robust rehousing and aftercare services. The City has already reduced its shelter footprint by roughly 40 percent, ending use of more than 260 shelter buildings during the last four years. Creating and implementing new rental assistance programs and reinstating rehousing programs have helped more than 160,000 children and adults exit or avoid shelter altogether since 2015. The City will end the cluster program (scattered sites) once and for all in 2021, through outright phaseout/closure of units as well as through conversion of viable cluster units to permanent affordable housing. Since 2017, 89 borough-based shelters have been sited, with more than half already operating, offering families and individuals the opportunity to get back on their feet closer to support networks and home.

In 2020 and 2021, throughout the unprecedented period of COVID-19 in New York City, DHS responded quickly to the crisis and implemented a multi-pronged approach to protect New Yorkers experiencing homelessness who were being served. This approach included implementing best practices during the pandemic such as providing sufficient space to enforce social distancing and making PPE and face-coverings available to clients and staff alike. While these strategies, supported by the science and the health experts, have temporarily increased the number of locations DHS is using to appropriately decrease the number of individuals residing together, DHS has made important progress on implementing the *"Turning the Tide"* plan. This progress has included siting and opening new, high-quality shelters, and continuing to help clients move out of shelter and into permanent housing.

To that end, emergency rental assistance provided by the Human Resources Administration (HRA) continues to help tens of thousands rent-burdened New Yorkers at risk of eviction stay in their homes every year. Through this initiative and the Administration's unprecedented investments in increased legal services for tenants citywide — an increase of more than 20-fold from \$6 million to more than \$165 million at full implementation — more than 450,000 New Yorkers have received free legal representation, advice, or assistance in eviction and other housing-related matters since 2014, with 41 percent fewer evictions in 2019 than 2013 as a result. Amid the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic, DSS' right-to-counsel initiative has continued to be a vital tool for protecting New Yorkers during this crisis and helping them keep their homes. All these City resources have helped drive down the number

of families experiencing homelessness and residing in shelter on any given night to below 2012 levels and reduced the overall NYC DHS shelter census to approximately 50,000.

As has been widely reported, due to a range of factors, including a shift away from the mass incarceration approaches of the past at every level of government and deinstitutionalization over prior decades, the City is continuing to see an increasing need for shelter among adult individuals. Furthermore, trends have shown more commonly than the past an increasingly complicated range of compounding service needs amongst the single adult individuals experiencing homelessness to whom DHS is providing shelter, including, but not limited to, substance use challenges and/or mental health challenges that are also experienced by many New Yorkers who are not experiencing homelessness.

At the end of calendar year 2019, the Mayor announced “The Journey Home” plan to end long-term street homelessness, building on the progress of the HOME-STAT program through which more than 4,000 people have come off the streets and remained off since 2016. Together with the “Turning the Tide” plan, these initiatives will continue to make progress addressing homelessness and homeless services in NYC. The City’s ongoing efforts to transform the shelter system will provide New Yorkers in need with the shelter, supports, and services they deserve to most effectively get back on their feet, closer to neighborhoods they last called home.

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):

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
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	41549	79400	36600	38100	300
Persons in Households with Only Children	1	42	0	0	0	n/a

Persons in Households with Only Adults	3903	32448	60400	21900	20100	200
Chronically Homeless Individuals	1311	4213	9500	n/a	n/a	500
Chronically Homeless Families	0	936	1200	1000	1000	450
Veterans	3	685	2000	1000	1000	150
Unaccompanied Youth	257	2161	6100	2400	1900	150
Persons with HIV	0	6053	7000	5200	5300	250

Table 22 – Homeless Needs Assessment

Data source: 2020 HUD Housing Inventory Chart and Point in Time Count (HIC/PIT), submitted June 30, 2020.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	13,663	2,052
Black or African American	54,104	1,730
Asian	784	77
American Indian or Alaska Native	316	36
Pacific Islander	1,190	0
Multiple Races	3,982	9
Ethnicity:		
Hispanic	27,316	1,373
Not Hispanic	46,723	2,531

Table 23 – Nature and Extent of Homelessness

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

New York City can estimate the number and type of families with children and families of veterans in need of housing assistance based on data from both the 2020 Point in Time (PIT) report and from the 2018 Longitudinal System Analysis (LSA) report submitted to HUD for New York City CoC NY-600. The number of families with children experiencing homelessness and in need of housing assistance in NYC is estimated by the PIT count to be 13,135. Based on LSA data, the estimated number of families with children experiencing homelessness and in need of housing assistance in NYC over the course of a year was 24,920 in FFY18. The number of families of veterans experiencing homelessness and in need of housing assistance in NYC based on the PIT count is estimated to be 38. We also estimate that there were 153 families of veterans experiencing homelessness and in need of housing assistance in NYC over the course of a year in FFY18, based on the LSA data.

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

The data on the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic demographics comes from 2020 PIT submitted to HUD by New York City. On the last Monday in January 2020, individuals who were sheltered were approximately 63% non-Hispanic and 37% Hispanic (includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe havens). The PIT also reported 73% of individuals in shelter identified as Black or African American, 18% White, 5% multiple races, 2% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 1% Asian, and less than 0.5% American Indian or Alaska Native. Individuals who were unsheltered on January 27, 2020 were 65% non-Hispanic and 35% Hispanic. Approximately, 53% identified as Black or

African American, 44% White, 2% Asian, less than 1% American Indian or Alaska Native, less than 0.5% multiple races. and 0% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Data on the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness is based on the 2020 Point in Time (PIT) report submitted to HUD for New York City CoC NY-600. On the last Monday in January 2020, New York City identified 74,039 individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness in a combination of Emergency Shelter, HUD defined Safe Havens, and Transitional Housing. In addition, New York City identified 3,904 individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness that night, through a combination of the Homeless Outreach Population Estimate (HOPE) and the specialized youth homelessness count.

Discussion:

As a result of the City's housing affordability crisis, renters only able to afford an apartment costing \$800 or less must search in a market with a vacancy rate of just 1.15% (as of 2017). In response to the housing situation, the de Blasio Administration has taken aggressive action that includes rebuilding rental assistance and rehousing programs while implementing a prevention-first approach to addressing homelessness. In addition, as part of our prevention-first strategy for addressing housing instability and homelessness, this Administration has aggressively expanded free legal assistance for New Yorkers facing eviction and displacement, increasing funding for free legal services for tenants more than 20-fold, from roughly \$6 million in FY13 to more than \$120 million in FY20 and over \$166 million at full implementation, and implementing a first-in-the-nation Universal Access to Counsel (UATC) initiative, designed to guarantee legal services for New Yorkers facing eviction in housing court. In 2014 only one in a hundred tenants fighting for their homes in housing court had a lawyer. In 2019, it was one in three. And in 2019, there were 41% fewer evictions than in 2013; it was also the first time in at least a decade that evictions dropped below 20,000. Today, 40 percent of tenants facing eviction in court were represented by attorneys. At full implementation in 2022, 400,000 New Yorkers facing eviction are expected to receive legal assistance.

In February 2017, Mayor de Blasio announced, "Turning the Tide on Homelessness in New York City," a neighborhood-specific plan for transforming a decades-old shelter system by moving toward a smaller number of high-quality, borough-based transitional housing facilities. Shelter system reforms are shrinking DHS' shelter footprint while also opening new high-quality shelters designed to support a more equitable, client-centered and borough-based approach that includes sheltering families and individuals closer to support networks, such as schools, jobs, health care, families, friends, and houses of worship. Dozens of new, borough-based shelters are already giving New Yorkers that opportunity, including DHS's first dedicated facilities for homeless seniors and LGTBQ youth. Estimated numbers of unsheltered persons continue to align with outreach teams' experience on the ground. Since the launch of NYC's HOME-STAT outreach program in 2016, outreach teams have helped more than 4,000 unsheltered New Yorkers come off and remain off the streets into transitional and permanent settings. At the end of calendar year 2019, the Mayor released "The Journey Home" plan to build on the progress and end long-term street homeless.

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

Introduction:

Through the delivery of HOPWA housing services, such as tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), permanent supportive housing, short-term rental assistance, and utility (STRMU) assistance, housing information services and permanent housing placement assistance, DOHMH and HRA contract with not-for-profit community-based organizations to deliver targeted housing and supportive services for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) most in need. These agencies in turn deliver targeted programs to special populations such as homeless/chronically single adults and families; adults diagnosed with mental illness; adults diagnosed with a substance use disorder; young adults age 18-26; older adults ages 55 and over; and adults recently released from jail/institution.

Over the past year, the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the demand for housing assistance and additional supportive services. Among currently enrolled consumers, DOHMH witnessed HOPWA consumers experience job losses or difficulty covering all their expenses on fixed income. The increased costs of food, basic necessities and personal protective equipment (PPE) to stay safe placed an undue burden across multiple households. Further, the stay at home orders resulted in higher than normal utility costs, especially among households with children.

New HOPWA Formula Allocation

On July 29, 2016, Public Law 114-201 Title VII, introduced a new method of allocating HOPWA formula resources to HOPWA formula grantees, such as the NYC EMSA. The enactment of the HOPWA Opportunity Through Modernization Act (HOTMA), modernized the HOPWA allocation formula by basing calculations on the number of cumulative AIDS cases as confirmed by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) as of March 31 of the preceding fiscal year to total number of people living with HIV or AIDS as confirmed by the CDC as of December 31 of the most recent calendar year. HOTMA also uses local Fair Market Rent (FMR) and poverty rates to determine HOPWA formula awards. To minimize sharp changes in formula funding, HUD implemented a “Stop-Loss” provision, which capped funding cuts at 5% and grantee gains at 10% from the prior years’ share of total available formula funds received.

The new HOPWA formula allocation, which was implemented in Fiscal Year 2017, is as follows:

- 75% of formula funds will be distributed based on the area’s share of the total number of individuals living with HIV or AIDS in the EMSA; and
- The remaining 25% of funds will be based on the relative housing costs and poverty rates of the EMSA.

HOPWA

Current HIV Surveillance Data as of December 2019:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	128,419
Number of new HIV cases reported in 2019	1,772

Table 24 – Current HIV Surveillance Data

FIGURE 4.2: HIV diagnosis rates, NYC 2019

HIV diagnosis rate per 100,000 population¹ by ZIP code

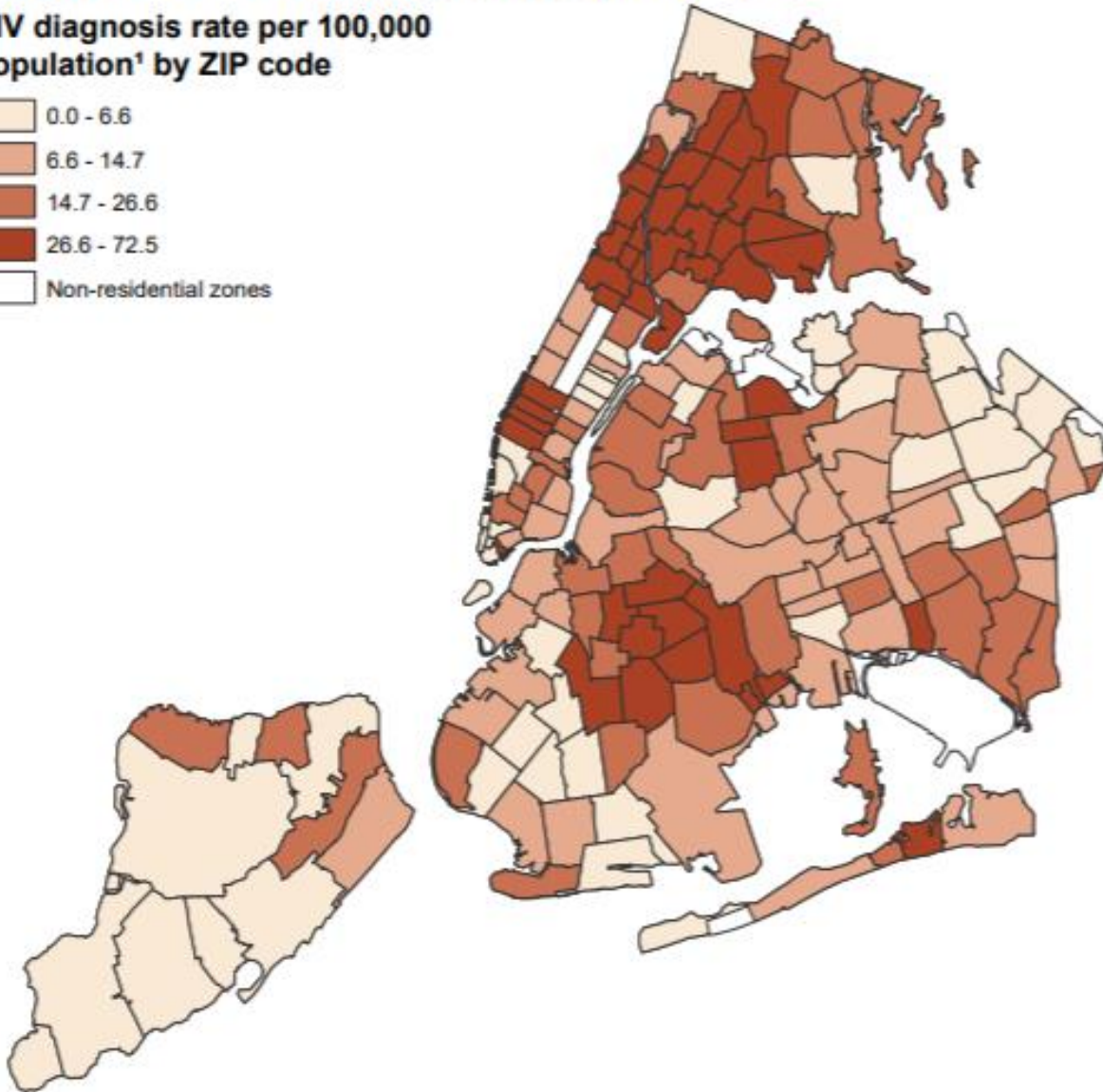
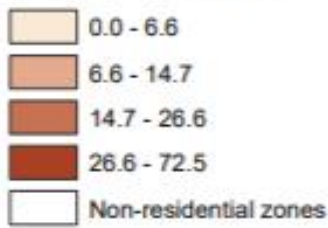
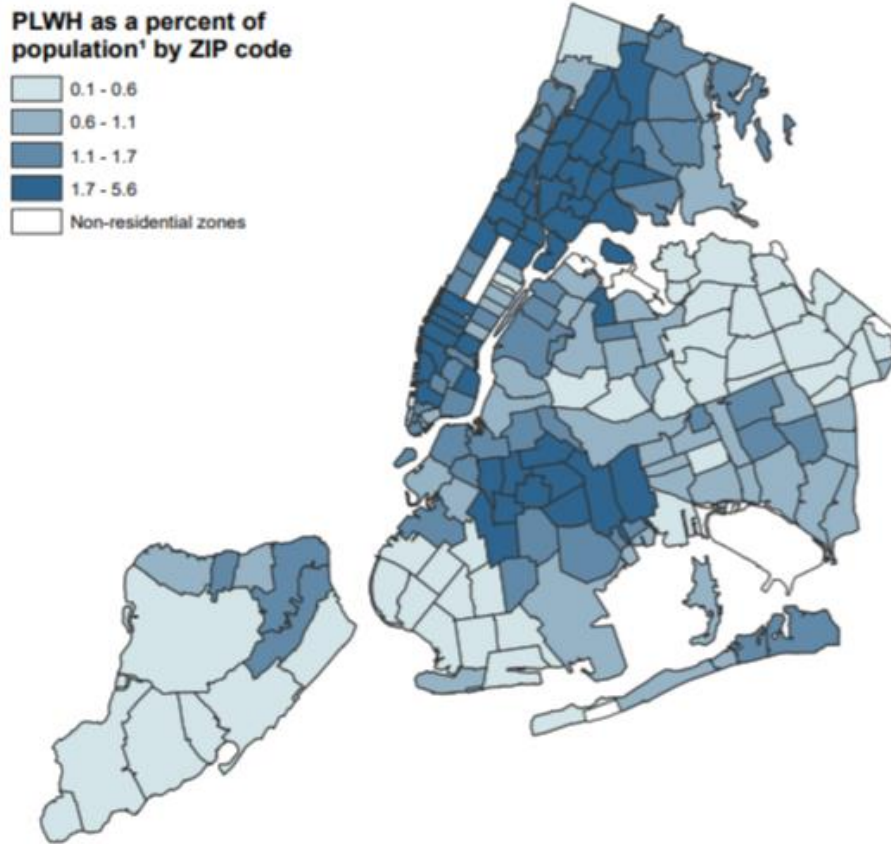


FIGURE 4.3: HIV prevalence, NYC 2019



HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

HIV Housing Need According to # of Homeless PLWHA in DSS Databases at the end of 2017*	
<i>Emergency Shelter</i>	999
<i>Transitional Housing for Homeless People (i.e. emergency housing in commercial and transitional single room occupancy (SRO) settings)</i>	5,013
Total	6,012
<p><i>*Data source: DSS databases provide housing information for anyone enrolled in DHS, HASA and HOPWA. Individuals whose last known address is categorized as "emergency shelter" or "transitional housing" is reflected in the table above as they are both living with HIV and unstably housed.</i></p>	

Table 25 – HIV Housing Needs

According to DSS, by the end of 2017, 999 PLWHA were living in emergency shelter, while just over 5,000 were living in transitional housing. Using these statistics as a baseline figure, HOPWA estimates that an estimated 6,012 low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS are homeless or unstably housed and in need of stable permanent housing.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

In December 2020, the New York City DOHMH released its 2019 HIV Surveillance Annual Report capturing the most recent data on the state and health of New Yorkers recently diagnosed or living with HIV/AIDS. According to the report, approximately 128,419 persons are living with HIV/AIDS in NYC and the annual number of new HIV diagnoses continues to decline, with a record low 1,772 new diagnosis reported in 2019. Gains made in viral suppression demonstrate the City's aggressive efforts to connect newly diagnosed clients to care and initiate treatment immediately, re-engage out of care consumers and provide comprehensive case management to support treatment adherence.

Despite this success, disparities by gender, race/ethnicity, and poverty level persists. For instance, even though Blacks witnessed a small decline in new infections in 2019, they continue to account for the largest proportion of new infections (46.6%), followed by Latino/Hispanics (36.6%), primarily among Latino/Hispanic men. With regards to transmission risks, men who have sex with men (MSM) continue to experience the highest transmission risk, accounting for 55.9% of new diagnoses. Across gender categories, males represented 79.4% of new infections, followed by females (17.3%), and transgender (3.3%) populations.

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

As per the data described above, persons living with HIV/AIDS often represent the most vulnerable members of our community. In addition to being persons of color, MSM and/or low-income for example, individuals in the PLWHA community who are homeless or at risk of homeless also commonly report struggling with mental illness and substance use. When not properly addressed by skilled and qualified staff, mental illness and substance use can jeopardize a HOPWA consumer's housing stability, since they may struggle with securing and retaining employment or managing their benefits, which in turn affects their ability to pay their share of the rent. Supporting HOPWA consumers with basic independent living skills and connecting them with certified substance use and mental illness clinicians can go a long way in breaking the cycle of poverty and homelessness.

Coping with the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, HOPWA consumers reported increased need for food, utilities, transportation, digital equipment and Wi-Fi connectivity to help them navigate the pandemic and remain connected to primary care and other social services.

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

As the designated grantee for the HOPWA formula grant, DOHMH serves as the coordinator and administrator for the HOPWA program for the entire New York City Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). The EMSA is comprised of the five boroughs of the City of New York together with Westchester, Orange, and Rockland counties in the Lower Hudson Valley and Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean counties in New Jersey. The DOHMH Division of Disease Control works with these six counties and the eligible localities therein to plan and evaluate their use of HOPWA funds and to ensure the consistency of their efforts with those of the rest of the EMSA.

The New York City Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (NYC EMSA) has a population of approximately 12 million residents of which 69% reside in the five boroughs of New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island), 14% in the Lower Hudson Valley region (Orange, Rockland, and Westchester counties), and 17% in Central New Jersey (Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean counties). The New York City portion of the EMSA is densely populated, whereas the Lower Hudson Valley and Central New Jersey have a combination of both urban and suburban areas. In addition to having one of the nation's highest costs of living, New York City experiences notably high rates of poverty, with the Bronx (27%) and Brooklyn (19%) reporting the highest poverty rates.

The Division of Disease Control's role in addressing these health disparities is to direct HOPWA funds to eligible households with the greatest need. Demographic data from all HOPWA clients served in 2019 demonstrates that 88.8% of consumers are either black (53.4%) or Hispanic (35.4%). Males represented 65.3%; females accounted for 32.4%, and the transgender represented 2.3% of all households served with HOPWA funds. In 2019, over half of the HOPWA consumers served were ages 51 years and older (55.4%), followed by consumers ages 31-50 years old (36.3%). Finally, of all the households served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance in 2019, 96.6% reported extremely low area median incomes (0-30% of median income levels) up from 92.5% in 2017—suggesting more and more consumers accessing HOPWA services experience high levels of poverty and are at greatest risk of homelessness.

Discussion:

Since the release of the Consolidated Plan *2015 Five-Year Strategic Plan*, the landscape of HIV and housing service delivery has changed significantly. At the state level, Governor Cuomo and the Ending the Epidemic Task Force released the Ending the Epidemic (EtE) Blueprint in March of 2015, outlining the New York State Department of Health's strategies to end the AIDS epidemic in NY State by 2020. The three-point plan calls for identifying undiagnosed persons with HIV and connecting them to health care; retaining people with HIV in health care in order to maximize viral suppression; and increasing access to Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) for people engaged in high-risk behaviors to prevent new HIV infections. The EtE Blueprint therefore serves as a road map for all stakeholders to engage in activities that would contribute to these three overarching goals.

In August 2016, the HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA), the HIV services arm of the New York City Human Resources Administration (HRA), expanded its medical eligibility criteria to include all persons living with HIV residing in NYC. Previously, only individuals diagnosed with AIDS or symptomatic HIV were medically eligible for HASA enrollment. The revised eligibility criteria facilitated additional low-income persons living with HIV in NYC to access HASA services, including housing and public assistance. To date, since rollout of the expansion, over 7,000 additional persons with HIV have enrolled in HASA and sought assistance to access medical care and prevent homelessness. HASA is primarily funded with City tax levy and match State and Federal funds.

In the backdrop of HASA eligibility expansion and the new EtE strategies, a groundbreaking consensus statement from leading HIV researchers, advocates and activists was published in early 2016. The statement summarized important clinical research results on HIV transmission, which found that people living with HIV who regularly took their HIV medication effectively reduced the amount of HIV in their blood (i.e. viral load) to “undetectable” levels, and therefore could not transmit the HIV virus to others. This viral suppression concept known as Undetectable = Untransmittable, or U=U, is a game changing development in the field of HIV and in the push toward ending the epidemic. U=U affirms that by ensuring early access to care and treatment adherence for those affected by HIV, sexual transmission of HIV can be prevented.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

1. Code Violation Removal in Schools

The Department of Education's Division of School Facilities currently has over \$38 million in annual Needs Analysis to prevent or rectify code violations in New York City schools over the next five years. The majority of these needs are in the following violation categories: boiler and fuel oil tank upgrades, elevator improvements (including installation of door lock monitoring systems), lead paint and lead in water testing and remediation, gas meter room and gas piping systems inspections and repairs. In each case, the required work is mandated by either City, State, or Federal regulations. The volume of work will be recurring each year for the next five years; therefore, barring other sources of funding, the need level will persist throughout the next five years.

Annual unmet need: \$38,000,000. Five-year unmet need: \$190,000,000.

2. DFTA Senior Center Improvements

The Department for the Aging (DFTA) uses CDBG funds to rehabilitate senior centers citywide. DFTA has over 250 senior centers, many of which have been in operation since the 1970s. The portfolio consists of City-owned, City-leased, and nonprofit-owned and -leased facilities.

During the time period 2021-2025, DFTA plans to undertake necessary projects including, but not limited to, the following: creating or renovating kitchen facilities; performing accessibility and other code compliance renovations, including induction loops for the deaf; replacing heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems; relocating several senior centers; and upgrading senior centers to enhance wellness and other programming.

DFTA and its contracted nonprofits continue to struggle to fund upgrades at over 250 existing senior centers. The senior population continues to grow, and it is anticipated that the number of centers in the City will also increase. It is projected that the network will expand to better serve the increased size of the aging demographic, including recent immigrants. Further, market forces continue to displace centers, which have had to relocate and renovate relocation space. There continues to be an increased demand for space to accommodate robust wellness programs, along with state-of-the-art technology program space. The portfolio also needs lifecycle upgrading to commercial kitchens and toilet rooms. DFTA estimates that its senior center network will have an unmet need of \$1,700,000 in 2021, \$2,500,000 in 2022, \$4,000,000 in 2023, \$4,700,000 in 2024, \$5,400,000 in 2025.

Five-year unmet need: \$14,350,000.

3. Accessibility Improvements in City Schools

The Department of Education's Division of School Facilities' Accessibility Improvements in City Schools Program had approximately \$119 million dollars in CD committed funds reallocated from their CFY 2020 budget to fund DOE's COVID-19 related expenses. This significant cut leaves planned City public school accessibility improvement needs unmet. The majority of these needs are in the following areas:

providing and installing accessible entrances (e.g., entrance doors, ramp installation and upgrades, extension of ramp handrails, automatic door openers, accessible door handles/bevels, compliant door hardware, doorbells to within reach range at entrances); widening doorways; installing room labels with braille; removal of projecting items; installing lifts and ramps over changes of elevations in corridors; adjusting reach ranges for water fountains, Automated External Defibrillators, and fire extinguishers; installing and renovating elevators or accessible chair lifts; and providing accessible seating and path of travel in auditoriums. Bathroom upgrades are also significantly needed throughout New York City public schools to aid students and parents with disabilities. The volume of work will be recurring each year for the next five years; therefore, barring other sources of funding, the need level will persist throughout the next five years.

2021 unmet need: \$12,000,000. Five-year unmet need: \$112,000,000.

4. Office of Food and Nutrition Services

The Department of Education's Office of Food and Nutrition Services plans to invest in the following activities. The five-year unmet need for 2021-2025 includes:

- Air Conditioning (A/C) Installation (not window units) at sites without A/C
 - Description: Food preparation for students is performed at sites that reach temperatures of over 100 degrees during the spring, summer, and fall. Improved conditions within the kitchen would impact the student meal preparation experience.
 - Scope: There are approximately 900 sites with a need. Ten sites are proposed for this project
 - Estimated Cost: \$100k/site at 10 sites, totaling \$1 million
- Cafeteria Experience Enhancement
 - Description: This project changes the service model of the school kitchens to be that of a self-serve deli. It results in decreased student time online, increased sense of choice for students, and increased meal participation.
 - Scope This project is operational at approximately 20 sites and additional sites are planned with capital funding. Four additional sites are proposed with this funding.
 - Estimated Cost: \$500k/site at four sites, totaling \$2 million
- Scanners/tablet to record food deliveries electronically
 - Description: Record electronically the inventory that is received at the school daily to cut down on paperwork and increase the accuracy of inventory record keeping.
 - Scope: All sites
 - Estimated Cost: \$2 million total

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by a combination of City agencies' analyses of past program experience, current trends, cost of living increases, known changes in future clientele populations, and interaction with clientele where applicable.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The City has not identified any Public Improvement needs that it would address with CDBG funds.

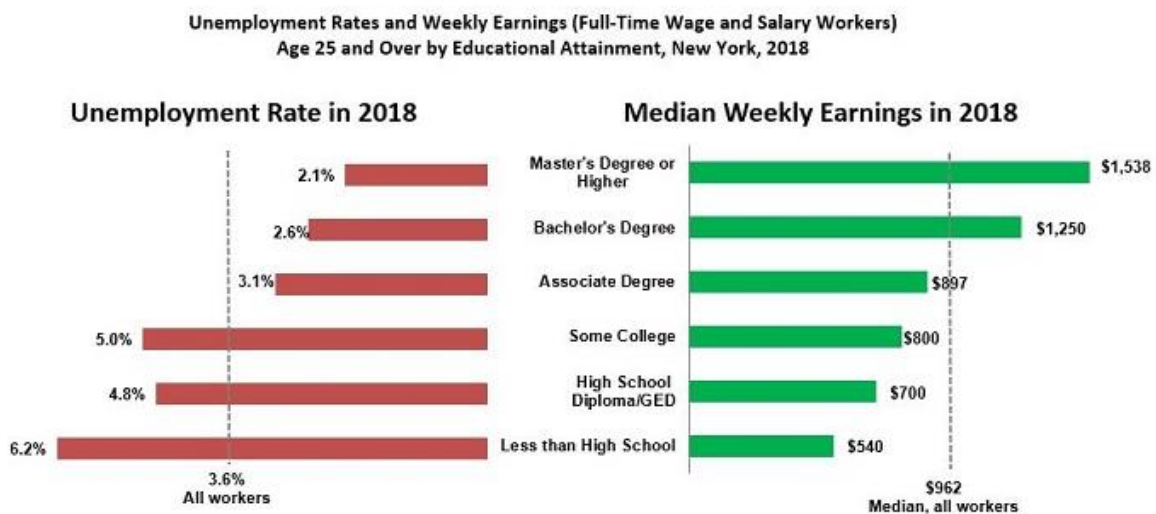
How were these needs determined?

City capital budget funds are primarily used for Public Improvements. CDBG funds are generally not used for this purpose.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

1. Education Services

Greater educational attainment offers individuals the opportunity to earn higher median wages and experience lower rates of unemployment. According to New York State Department of Labor, individuals without a high school degree earn an average of \$160 a week less than those with a high school degree, and approximately \$710 a week less than those with a bachelor’s degree. That is an annual difference of approximately \$8,320 and \$36,920 respectively. Additionally, people without a high school degree experience an unemployment rate of 6.2 percent, whereas those with a high school degree experience 4.8 percent, and those with a bachelor’s degree experience 2.6 percent.



Source: Current Population Survey

Figure 13: https://labor.ny.gov/stats/why_go_to_school.shtm

Furthermore, researchers at the Center on Education and the Workforce at Georgetown University estimated in 2013 that by 2020, 88 percent of jobs will require at least a high school diploma and 65

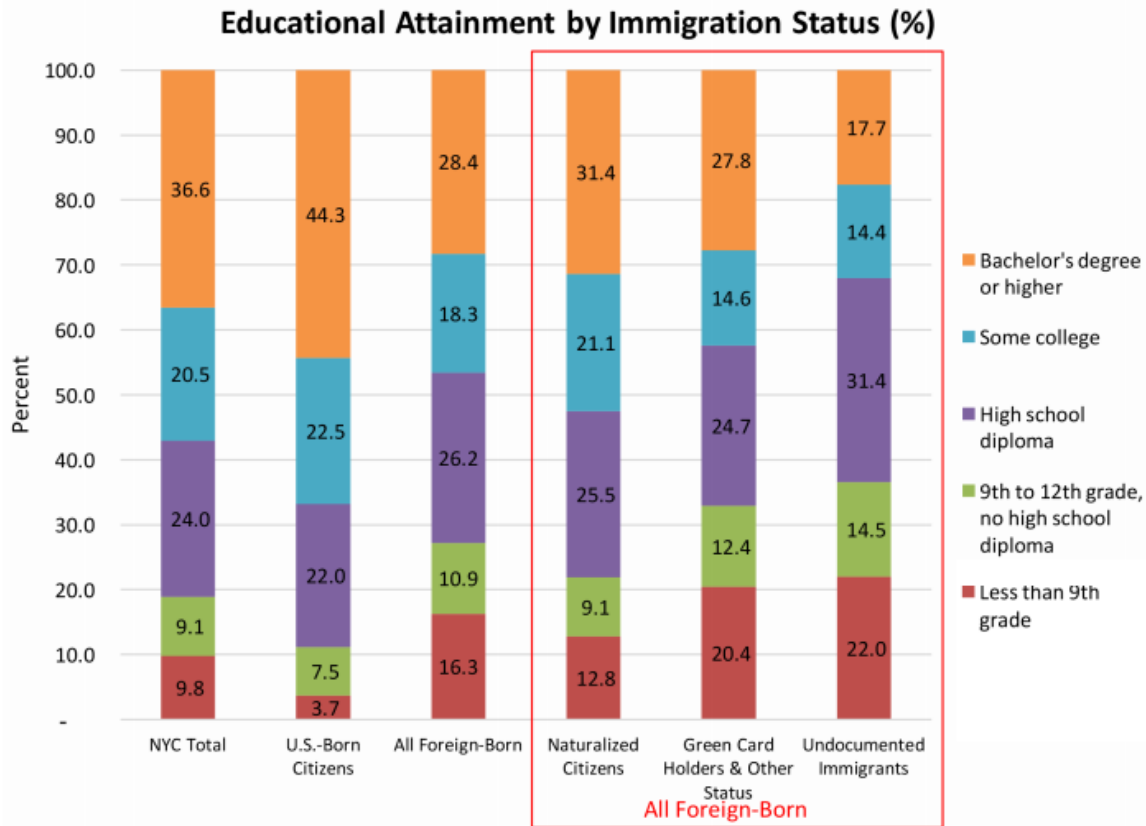
percent will require some education or training beyond high school. Access to education is critical in today's job market for both adults and children in order to achieve lucrative careers.

New York City provides adults and children with opportunity to further their educational attainment and workforce viability through Adult Literacy classes and Beacon enrichment programs. Additionally, Early Care and Education programs are offered to children ages six weeks to four years old. Each of the services offered caters to a different age group, enabling access to education at all stages of life.

Adult Literacy Program

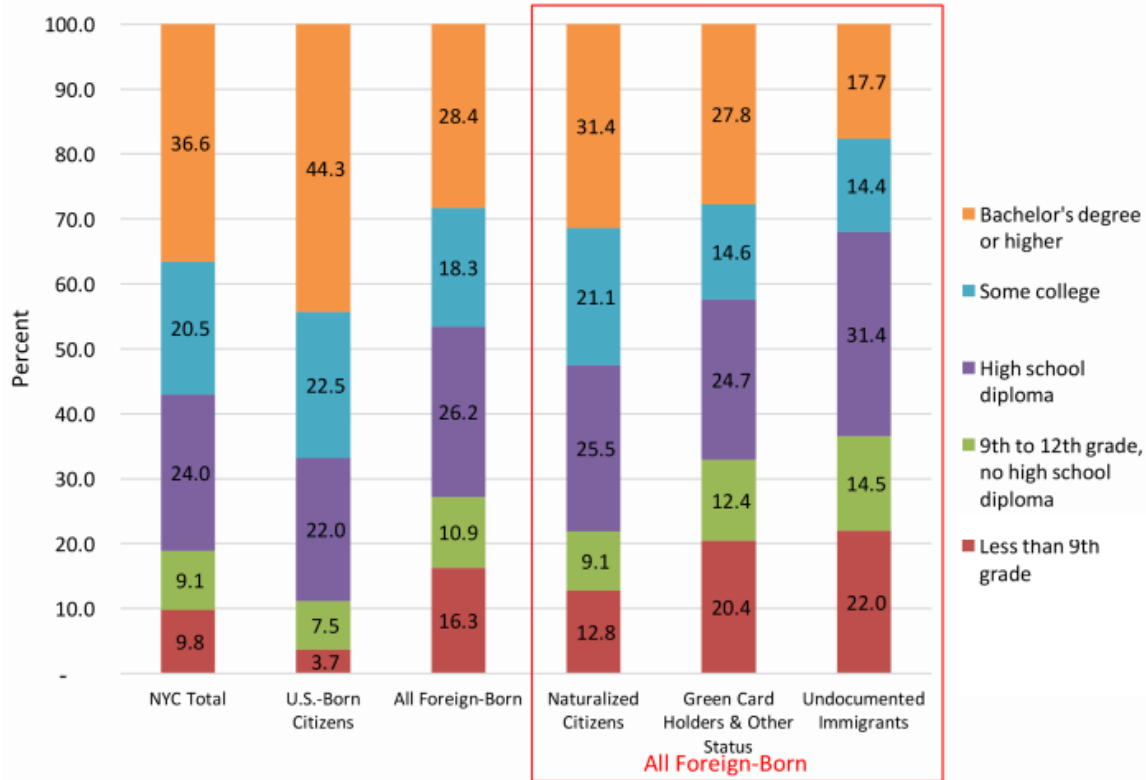
The most recent census data for NYC estimates that 544,714 (9.1 percent) of NYC residents aged 25 years and over have less than a ninth-grade education, pointing toward a high need for English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) instruction and Adult Basic Education (ABE) classes. In New York City, the desire to have access to such courses is widespread. As part of a Community Needs Assessment conducted and published by the NYC Department of Youth and Community Development, (DYCD), residents were surveyed at a variety of locations across all five boroughs within areas designated as Neighborhood Development Areas. The assessment found that, in NYC overall, respondents ranked English classes as the number two service gap from a listing of 28 items. In ten areas, residents ranked English classes as their number one service gap. In six areas, residents ranked Adult Education/Literacy instruction as among their top five service gaps.

According to ProLiteracy, the largest adult literacy and basic education membership organization in the nation, 43 percent of adults with the lowest literacy levels live in poverty and 70 percent of adult welfare recipients have low literacy levels. In New York City, the median income for adults with less than a high school diploma in 2017 was approximately \$20,000. Adult literacy courses can act as launch pad to higher paying jobs as they enable people to gain the skills they need to finish their high school degree, attend college, and pursue a bachelor's degree.



Nationwide, about 50 percent of immigrants that come to the U.S. each year lack a high school education and proficient English language skills to obtain a college education. According to the graph below published in a report by the Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs, as of 2018, approximately 33 percent of green card holders and 22 percent of naturalized citizens have less than a high school degree, when compared to the 11 percent of U.S. born citizens.

Educational Attainment by Immigration Status (%)



Research also suggests that low literacy rates in parents often extend to children. According to ProLiteracy, children of parents with low literacy skills have a 72 percent chance of being at the lowest reading levels themselves, indicating that in providing literacy classes to one population, the literacy rates of two populations has the potential to increase. Such a consideration holds true in New York City, as a significant portion of adults seeking services are parents, many of whom join classes because they want to be able to better support their children in school.

Ensuring that communities have access to adult education and literacy classes that are consistent and well-resourced is paramount to student success. Most adult literacy students enter programs at very low literacy levels, so it takes a substantial amount of time and persistence to make enough progress to reach fluency or earn a diploma. Some students may also suffer from undiagnosed learning disorders which can prove to be an even more difficult barrier in reaching fluency. However, with improved resources and more sustained support for professional development, community-based organization providers can be more effective.

To address these needs, DYCD provides ESOL and ABE classes throughout the city. Currently, DYCD’s Adult Literacy Initiative is supported through a combination of funds from New York City tax levy, Federal Community Services Block Grant, and CDBG. Of the total funding of \$4.5 million, CDBG accounts for nearly \$1.6 million. Due to budget constraints, DYCD’s Adult Literacy Program has had significant funding reductions over the years. With an additional \$4 million in annual CDBG funding, DYCD will be

able to restore its funding for adult literacy programming to previous levels and serve an additional 5,000 people per year.

Impact of COVID-19

In response to COVID-19 pandemic, adult literacy programs quickly transitioned to distance learning. In order to facilitate the transition, DYCD staff, in concert with DYCD's technical assistance provider, provided timely training to CBO staff on effective use of various online platforms to engage students. DYCD also organized forums where providers discussed successes and challenges of remote learning and share best practices and resources.

The pandemic has had a huge impact on providers' ability to recruit and retain students and run literacy programs effectively. Providers report that applicants' lack of computers, digital skills and reliable internet connection is the major obstacle to enrollment and participation in classes that require regular attendance. Additionally, providers see increasingly greater need to provide support services through counseling and case management in an effort to address health, employment, food, and housing issues.

An additional 2.5 million dollars will enable providers to purchase laptops for participants and provide counseling/case management services to address challenges in the wake of COVID-19.

Annual unmet need: at least \$4,000,000. Five-year unmet need: at least \$20,000,000.

2. Beacon School Program

The Beacon School Program, administered by the NYC Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), operates services for youth and community residents within public schools in an after-school setting. Services are provided along core service areas that include Academic Enhancement, Life Skills, Career Awareness/School-to-Work Transition, Civic Engagement/Community Building, Recreation/Health and Fitness, and Culture Art.

The overarching programmatic goals are as follows:

1. Promote the positive development of all participants through programming characterized by safe environments, multiple supportive relationships, inspiring role models, high expectations, family engagement, and intergenerational activities.
2. Create a trusted, neighborhood service hub that helps community members access services, strengthens community bonds, and fosters a sense of belonging.
3. Provide opportunities for all participants to develop skills and increase their personal and family well-being.
4. Strengthen community life by expanding partnerships, tapping into the City's rich array of resources, encouraging residents to participate in neighborhood activities and connecting community resources to the Beacon.

The Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) funds and administers a broad network of community-based organizations that provide Adult Basic Education (ABE), High School Equivalency (HSE) test preparation, Basic Education in Native Language (BENL) programs, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) programs. These programs offer basic reading, writing, numeracy, and English language instruction, equipping participants with skills that lead to post-secondary education, employment, and increased involvement in children’s education and civic participation. Instruction is provided in contexts that are immediately relevant to participants’ lives. Contextualized topics often include career exploration and development, finances, healthcare, civics, parenting, etc. Programs are also enhanced by leveraging additional resources through development of partnerships with other organizations in the community.

The goal of the Adult Literacy Program is to provide opportunities for adults and older youth with limited reading, writing, math, and English language abilities to improve their capacities to succeed as workers, family members, and community residents. The funding will support programs of contextualized instruction in ABE, HSE, BENL, and ESOL.

Programs are designed to assist adults to become literate and obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for employment and self-sufficiency and to pursue further education. ABE programs will provide instruction in reading, writing, and mathematics in English. HSE Tests preparation programs will provide the preparation needed to successfully sit for and pass the HSE Tests. BENL programs are designed for students whose acquisition of English language skills is hampered by a lack of native language literacy. In addition to literacy instruction in the native language, the expectation is that all BENL programs will offer instruction that, at a minimum, provides students with a foundation in oral English language “survival” skills. ESOL programs will provide English language instruction.

DYCD has identified the following unmet needs for the 2021-2025 period:

- Youth Leadership: DYCD would operationalize the DYCD Social Emotional Learning Framework across all 10 CDBG-funded locations. That would include purchasing curricula and training via existing DYCD pre-approved Capacity Building vendors to build staff confidence in implementation and usage of materials. In addition, DYCD will continue looking towards implementing a Counselors in Training/Ladders to Leadership Program, which intends to incorporate multi-generational interactions and opportunities that enforce community building and create meaningful roles for young people in their communities. DYCD anticipates expanding this model across all Beacons, which would receive implementation training, a manual that would be co-designed by DYCD and existing Beacon programs that currently use the model, and additional funds to support the structure at the site level.
- Civic Engagement/Community Building: Teen ACTION is a program that allows youth aged 13-21 to design and implement meaningful service projects that address the needs in their communities. The program promotes an appreciation for service and civic engagement, life and critical thinking skills, academic achievement, and healthy behaviors. DYCD would operationalize the DYCD Youth Leadership/Civic Engagement Frameworks across all 10 CDBG-funded locations.

That would include purchasing curricula and training via existing DYCD pre-approved Capacity Building vendors to build staff confidence in implementation and usage of materials.

- Expansion of Young Men's Initiative (YMI): DYCD would partner with the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice and YMI to expand the DYCD Middle School and High School mentoring program by 24 additional youth across each CDBG program, an increase of 240 additional youth. The Young Men's Initiative (YMI) is a cross-agency initiative that aims to address the disparities in socioeconomic outcomes between young Black and Latino men and their peers. DYCD's YMI mentoring initiative engages youth in grades five through 12 during key life and educational transitions and aims to assist youth with developing positive personal relationships with caring adults, fostering community involvement, and providing college and career exploration through group mentoring.

Annual unmet need: \$350,000. Five-year unmet need: \$1,750,000.

3. Early Care and Education

By offering Early Care and Education programs to low-income New Yorkers, both children and parents experience a positive benefit. Children will be better prepared for the educational journey that lies ahead and can develop social emotional skills necessary for future educational endeavors. Additionally, parents are enabled to work free of expensive childcare costs, allowing families to grow and live with greater ease.

There is significant research to support the need for expanding early childhood education. According to The Brookings Institution report on Pre-K education, evidence demonstrates that early childhood education interventions have positive impacts on high school graduation rates. The same report also finds that students who participate in early education programs are more likely to attend college or pursue higher education. In NYC, research shows that both children and families are seeing tangible benefits from the early care and education system: every \$1 invested in high-quality early education saves taxpayers as much as \$13 long-term. Additionally, according to the New York City Center for Economic Opportunity, parents with children enrolled in free, full-day Pre-K save an average of \$10,000 annually on childcare costs. Approximately one in four families who will take advantage of 3-K or Pre-K for All are likely to benefit from being able to work an average of four more hours per week, resulting in an estimated \$2,400 in additional income per family. Further, the latest state testing data shows that the third graders who were part of the first Pre-K for All cohort had the highest proficiency rates of all grade levels and narrower achievement gaps.

As part of the Mayor's and Chancellor's Equity and Excellence for All agenda, the New York City Department of Education (DOE) is committed to providing high-quality early childhood care and education that gives all children a strong start in school and life.

To that end, the City has recently brought all contracted birth-to-five early care and education services under the management of the DOE with the goals of increasing quality, equity, access, and sustainability. Creating a unified birth-to-five early care and education system will benefit children, families, and providers. It will enable consistent, high-quality standards, greater curricular alignment

from early childhood through second grade, streamline and simplify enrollment, and encourage socioeconomic integration at a classroom level.

During the 2021-2025 period, the City will seek to strengthen and expand access to early education programs.

Recreation

1. Bronx River Project

The Bronx River Project's goal is to restore the Bronx River and create a continuous greenway along its length. Over the next five years, the Bronx River Project will continue its work to protect, improve, and restore the Bronx River and Greenway so that they can be healthy resources for the communities through which the river flows. The program will continue its ecological restoration work to bring back native fish to the river; restore riparian forests and other native habitats to health along the river; plant over 10,000 native trees, shrubs, and other plants along the riverbanks; and remove tens of thousands of square feet of choking invasive plants. The Project will continue to restock the river with native alewife herring every year and track their return as they traverse the first fish ladder on the river (opened in 2015).

The Bronx River Project will also cultivate volunteer community scientists to monitor water quality and track pollution back to its sources. It will work with partners in Westchester County to install garbage booms on the river to collect floatable garbage. The program also aims to engage over 5,000 volunteers (1,000/year) that will donate over 20,000 (4,000/year) hours of service to the river through hands-on stewardship, program and back-office support.

The Bronx River Project also expects to engage over 1,500 educators (300/year) and 10,000 students (2,000/year) in hands-on river-based activities that bring scientific concepts to life, illuminate real-world environmental challenges in students' own backyards, and motivate students to become life-long environmental stewards.

The Bronx River Project anticipates the following Needs Analysis from 2021-2025:

- Bronx River Education, Recreation, and Outreach: an aware and involved public is key to protecting the millions of dollars of investments in the improved and new parks along the river corridor. To help build an engaged constituency, the Bronx River Project should offer more education, recreation, and volunteer programs along the length of the river. Annual need for one Outreach Manager (\$60,000) one Educator (at \$60,000) and one Recreation Assistant (at \$35,000): \$155,000. Five-year need: \$775,000.
- Bronx River Greenway Signage: To-date, the Bronx River Project has garnered the allocation of over \$220 million to Bronx River Greenway capital projects. However, greenway signage is underfunded. Annual need: \$20,000. Five-year need: \$100,000.
- Vehicles to Support Bronx River Programs: The Bronx River Project's stewardship and educational programs rely on vehicles to transport staff and canoes and other restoration

equipment. The program is currently short on vehicles to meet its needs. Unmet need for one Crew-cab pick-up truck: \$55,000; Five Year Need for Maintenance: \$63,000.

Total five-year unmet need: \$938,000

2. GreenThumb

GreenThumb assists 550 neighborhood groups in the creation and maintenance of community gardens. Administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation (NYC Parks), GreenThumb provides materials and technical support and manages the license applications for all community gardens located on NYC Parks land.

In addition to the upkeep of these gardens, GreenThumb has identified the following programmatic priorities for the 2021-2025 period:

- Walk to a Garden Initiative: This initiative aims to identify opportunities to establish new community gardens within a 10-minute walk to every New Yorker, prioritizing low-and median-income neighborhoods and those with negative factors around open space, healthy food access, and other health factors.
- GreenThumb Greenhouses Initiative: In order to increase food production by extending the growing season, this initiative would install greenhouses in 50 gardens over five years to support garden groups in low-income neighborhoods.

GreenThumb has identified the following Needs Analysis for the 2021-2025 period:

- Staff positions: GreenThumb is currently under-staffed, which limits GreenThumb's existing capacity to pursue its mission, and requests funding for four additional staff-members. Two staff lines would be Outreach Coordinators, who are GreenThumb's primary liaisons to garden groups. Two others would be Associate Park Service Workers, who support garden groups with deliveries for materials and other labor tasks. Unmet need: \$240,934 per year; \$1,204,670 for five years.
- Greenhouse kits: With additional funding, GreenThumb would install 10 greenhouses per year (50 over five years) to support garden groups in low-income neighborhoods with the production of healthy food. Unmet need: \$50,000 per year; \$250,000 for five years.
- Property acquisition: In addition, GreenThumb has the capacity to expand its network in low-and moderate-income neighborhoods through acquisition of privately-owned properties but does not have the funding to pursue acquisition. The additional \$1 million per year would allow for acquisition of one or more parcels each year to expand the community development mission of GreenThumb. Unmet need: \$1,000,000 per year; \$5,000,000 for five years.

Total annual unmet need: \$1,290,934. Total five-year unmet need: \$6,454,670.

3. Minipools

The Minipools Program will continue to provide swimming opportunities for children aged six to 11, as well as for toddlers accompanied by an adult. The CDBG-funded Minipools operate during the summer months and are located near New York City Housing Authority developments.

The Minipools program has not identified any unmet needs for the 2021-2025 period.

4. Pelham Bay Park Administrator's Office

At 2,772 acres, Pelham Bay Park is the largest park in New York City. With over five million visitors each year, the Bronx greenspace offers a myriad of recreation opportunities, including the only public beach in the borough (Orchard Beach), all within a natural setting of forests, grasslands, and rocky coast. CDBG funds enable the Pelham Bay Park Administrator's Office to provide services and programs essential to the well-being of the park and its users. The Pelham Bay Park Administrator's Office plans to implement the following goals and initiatives over the next five years:

Public Programming

- Maintain the level of public programming and special events offered in Pelham Bay Park and enhance programmatic quality whenever possible. This includes such current programming as the Summer Kids' Shows Series, EarthFest, Family Fun Day, and Native American Festival.
- Increase family activities at Orchard Beach, as has been done with the Beach Days/Riviera Nights series and Drive-In movie. This is in anticipation of the newly restored Orchard Beach Pavilion by 2024.

Natural Areas

- Continue preservation and restoration efforts throughout the parks' forests, wetlands, and meadows, supplemented by the hard work of volunteers.
- Improve the trail system and vistas at Twin Island (off the Orchard Beach promenade) and the former FAA site on the Lagoon to enhance the visitor experience and create ease of access for Urban Park Ranger tours.

Community Outreach & Volunteers

- Continue to work with volunteers who are integral to promoting and caring for Pelham Bay Park. Focus efforts on volunteer adoption/stewardship of specific park areas such as the Sensory Garden, Pond Walk and the Eastchester Bay waterfront.
- Collaborate effectively with the Friends of Pelham Bay Park, who are instrumental in supporting events, helping to raise funds for programming and special projects, advocating on behalf of the park's needs, and involving people in park stewardship.

Special Projects

- Increase gardening, nature programming and park opportunities for special needs children and their families.
- Develop water access programming such as rowing and kayaking initiative.
- Install park signage with QR codes to increase educational interaction via pop-up maps and environmental and historical information about the park.

The Pelham Bay Park Administrator's Office has identified the following Needs Analysis for the 2021-2025 period:

- Personnel Needs (five-year unmet need of \$1,118,431):
 - Director of Community Outreach & Programming
 - Dedicated Parks Enforcement Officer
 - Playground Associate
 - Summer Trail Maintainer
 - Park Environmental Educator
- Program & Event Support: There is an annual need to replace or increase various programming equipment (e.g., canopy tents, barricades, folding chairs, banners, display boards, etc.). Annual need: \$4,000. Five-year need: \$20,000.
- New Programming Needs: New, innovative, and consistent programming can improve the outdoor experience for children and families, and increase the health and well-being of Bronxites, particularly those with special needs. Annual need: \$30,000. Five-year need: \$150,000.
- Electric Carts: With the vast acreage to cover in Pelham Bay Park, electric carts provide quiet, safe movement when park areas are crowded, and allow staff to work in distant locations. Annual need: \$30,000 (one-time cost). Five-year need: \$30,000.
- Volunteer Program Support: Volunteer work requires a wide variety of equipment that needs to be replenished annually, such as hand tools, gloves, gravel, range fencing, and plants. Annual need: \$5,000. Five-year need: \$25,000.
- Improved Visitor Experience: Amenities can enhance the park's visitors' experience, making them safe and pleasurable. Park directional signage, anchored accessible picnic tables, and other basics are needed such as garbage cans and barbecue grills. Annual need: \$30,000. Five-year need: \$150,000.

Total five-year unmet need: \$1,493,431

5. Prospect Park Administrator's Office

Prospect Park has identified the following Needs Analysis for the 2021-2025 period:

- The creation of a Community Programming Team, consisting of a Director and a Coordinator. This small team would work to identify and facilitate a program of community events in Prospect Park, produced in collaboration with local nonprofit and business partners.
- Expansion of the existing Prospect Park Volunteer Corps. Currently the lack of adequate staffing, year- round and seasonally, constrains the number of volunteers that can be accommodated in the program.
- Expansion of Youth Employment programs. The Woodlands Youth Crew is considerably oversubscribed and could easily be doubled or tripled in size by scaling up the existing model. This would require funding for a second Manager, funds to pay the additional crew members, and additional equipment. The park's youth employment also includes a number of park Youth Representatives, which could be expanded to provide a more comprehensive Greeter Program.
- The Park Administrator's office would be greatly enhanced by the addition of a Data Analyst. This position would prepare, and review data related to how the public uses the park and analyze complaints data for trends and emerging issues.
- The creation of a Community Engagement Fellow position to develop new and deepen existing relationships with community groups.

Annual unmet need: \$586,092. Five-year unmet need: \$2,930,460.

6. Van Cortlandt Administrator's Office

The Van Cortlandt Park Administrator is responsible for ensuring that the vision of the 2034 Master Plan is enacted. The Master Plan was developed over the course of several years, with extensive input from the local community boards, elected officials, and NYC Parks administration. The Master Plan includes construction and renovation of park facilities, as well as the rehabilitation of woodland areas to transform the park for future generations.

NYC Parks broke ground this year on more than \$12,000,000 of construction projects in Van Cortlandt Park. The Park Administrator will oversee the following priority activities for the 2021-2025 period:

- Constructing a new playground for toddlers at Broadway/Mosholu Avenue featuring a water play zone, climbing mounds and nets, swings and slides, built with eco-friendly materials;
- Adding a skateboard park at Broadway/Van Cortlandt Park South;
- Remodeling the 3.3-mile Putnam Trail greenway, to allow wheelchair access, improve bicycling, and remove invasive woodland plants;
- Renovating Indian Fields baseball fields with upgraded dug-outs and back-stops, improved drainage, and an expanded soccer field;
- Creating a more welcoming entrance at Broadway/West 242nd Street with decorative water fountains, benches, plantings, game tables, enhanced passive space, reconfigured pathways, and LED lighting; and
- Upgrading Woodlawn Playground with a new spray shower and safety surface.

The combination of these major capital projects will be transformative, enhancing recreational opportunities for children, teenagers, seniors, athletes, bicyclists, nature lovers, and every other user group. The improvements are equitably distributed to impact all geographic areas and demographic users of the park.

The Van Cortlandt Park Administrator's Office has identified the following Needs Analysis for the 2021-2025 period:

- Van Cortlandt Park is experiencing an increase in usership. While it is difficult to measure with porous borders, they have experienced a doubling of permit applications and a substantial rise in garbage collected. With this increase in park patrons has come conflict in uses. Local residents have complained (submitting a 100+ person petition) about barbequing in no barbeque zones, loud amplified music without permits, and other quality of life issues. In order for all park patrons and local residents to enjoy the park, it would be helpful to have an additional four Parks Enforcement Police officers and two utility vehicles (such as gators) to get around the 1,000+ acres. Annual need: \$202,209; five-year need: \$1,221,045.
- A PR Manager and Grant Manager would be critical for Van Cortlandt Park. Annual need: \$130,000; five-year need: \$650,000.

Total five-year unmet need: \$1,661,045.

Services to address food insecurity

Description: Before the coronavirus pandemic hit NYC, in 2018, there were 1.1 million food insecure New Yorkers, approximately 12.9 percent of the population. By October 2020, Feeding America estimated that there were 1.6 million food insecure New Yorkers, approximately 19 percent of the City's population. This results in a "meal gap" (missing meals from the homes of families and individuals struggling with food insecurity) of approximately 300.6 million meals/year or \$1 Billion dollars a year, in 2014 dollars.

Basis for Relative Priority: Supporting programs that address food insecurity helps to provide fruits and vegetables, low-fat dairy, lean protein and whole grains to struggling New Yorkers, which helps them live longer, healthier lives. For example, nutrition plays an essential role in the healthy cognitive, social, and emotional development of school children.

Addressing food insecurity can also have broader economic benefits, in that programs that address food insecurity such as grocery stores can help activate and revitalize low income neighborhoods. It can also reduce time missed from work and reduce health work.

Needs Analysis: The unmet need to address the needs of food insecure New Yorkers in the 2021-2025 period to address a range of priorities is estimated to be \$5 billion.

Some of these priorities will include food pantries, historically a major focus of policy to address food insecurity in NYC. Additionally, the City is focusing extensively on providing more systemic and resilient

solutions to food insecurity which reflect how New Yorkers eat. For context, while many food insecure New Yorkers leverage food pantries, the overwhelming majority do not - only 25 percent of New Yorkers facing a severe food hardship utilize food pantries (2018). The rest rely on whatever commercial food outlets are available in their neighborhoods or places of work. In all cases, their access to healthy foods depends on whether healthy and culturally appropriate foods are available. A study conducted for the Mayor's Food Policy Task Force showed that many low-income neighborhoods across the city are underserved by neighborhood grocery stores.

The City's strategic priorities have been outlined in the City's first ever 10-year food policy plan, Food Forward NYC (February 2021) and fall under the following categories:

1. Direct assistance to food insecure individuals: These are programs that directly subsidize food for food insecure New Yorkers, whether via providing food to food pantries, creating vouchers for grocery stores or farmers markets, etc.
2. Improvement and expansion of retail options: These are capital and operating investments in retail options to improve the selection of foods provided. Retail may include anyone who provides food, including grocery stores and bodegas, food pantries and soup kitchens, farmers' markets and street vendors etc. This may include renovations to space, investments in refrigeration, startup capital and operating grants, etc.
3. Creation of food distribution hubs in low income areas: Neighborhood level food distribution hubs can reduce costs for retailers and allow them to offer a better selection of healthy, culturally appropriate and affordable food.

Housing Services

1. Elderly Minor Home Repair Program

Between 2021 and 2025, the Elderly Minor Home Repair Program proposes to continue to provide free minor home repairs and safety audits for the City's elderly population 60 years of age and older who meet certain income and homeownership requirements. The program, which serves eligible older adult homeowners in all five boroughs of New York City, will also continue to send qualified, reliable professional repairpersons to provide such required home repairs as plumbing, carpentry, electric, heating, weatherization, cement work, grab bar installation and other home maintenance service free of charge. These repairpersons will also conduct home safety audits and offer suggestions and help remedy environmental risks to help ensure that homeowners remain safe and independent in their own homes.

Abandonment of privately-owned homes by older adults is a serious concern. Such abandonment has a negative impact on individual citizens, neighborhoods and the cost of local government services. The causes of older adults' abandonment of their homes often include their lack of money to pay for necessary maintenance and repairs, physical inability to handle the maintenance needs of their properties and lack of information on available resources and services for home maintenance. As the demographic profile of New York continues to age and as senior homeowners experience declining health, preventing abandonment of their homes requires increased attention and action. A cost-effective approach is to provide the City's older adults with the means to maintain their homes and,

thereby, preserve neighborhoods. As such, the Elderly Minor Home Repair Program addresses many conditions that lead to and, thereby, prevent home abandonment.

The program's home safety audits are especially beneficial in view of the National Council on Aging (ncoa.org) report that "one in four Americans, aged 65 and older, fall each year, making falls the leading cause of fatal and non-fatal injuries for Americans". In an effort to help New York City's seniors reduce the risk of falling, in 2018, the program successfully incorporated its repairpersons' installation of grab bars, which has significantly helped to ensure clients' home safety. Over the next five years, the program's staff will continue to promote and provide grab bar installation service for all clients requiring them.

As re-opening phases progress, it is predicted that more and more clients will become at ease with and accepting of repairpersons entering their homes to, again, perform free repair and safety adult services. The repairpersons have been and continue to be ready, willing and able to perform both emergency and non-emergency repairs and safety audits as well as work to prevent clients from falling. For example, repairpersons stand on ladders to change batteries in smoke and/or carbon monoxide detectors; clean gutters, install and change filters on air conditioners, keep clients' homes safe, sanitized, etc.

In 2009 the Baby Boomer generation began turning 65, creating a surge in growth of the older adult population. At this time, second generation applicants who have inherited their families' homes have been meeting eligibility requirements and enrolling in the program. As such, it is projected that New York City's aging population, their level of need and requests for home repair, safety audit and social service, information and referral will continue to grow and create a significantly greater demand for the Elderly Minor Home Repair Program's services.

The program's staff has conducted the following pandemic and post pandemic projected programmatic/client Needs Analysis for the period between FY 2021 - 2025:

- Personnel: The program's staff currently includes four repairpersons. The program always prioritizes emergency repairs to ensure such issues are immediately addressed. The pre-pandemic wait time for a non-emergency appointment has been approximately three weeks to one month, depending on the client's boroughs of residence. To meet the ever increasing demand of the growing older adult population, the program is projecting the need for and respectfully requesting an increase of one additional full-time repairperson, for a total of five, to work 35 hours per week commencing in FY 2022, at which time the program anticipates that the COVID-19 vaccine will have been widely distributed and more and more clients be willing to again receive in-home repairs. Five repairpersons will enable the program to assign one repairperson per borough and also continue the procedure of, as needed, assigning them to work in more than one borough when the level of need is higher in one or more other boroughs. As the City continues to re-open, it is projected that each of the five repairpersons will assist a minimum of 450 homeowners' in 2021, a minimum of 2,200 in 2022, and a minimum of 2,250 homeowners in 2023, 2024, and 2025. Personnel Need: One additional repairperson's salary and fringe totaling \$44,775 per year, \$223,875 over five years.

- Travel expenses: Repairpersons use their own vehicles and are reimbursed based on mileage. The increased travel cost for an additional repairperson totaling \$2,000 per year and \$10,000 over five years between 2021-2025.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, masks, gloves and other Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) have been and continues to be a necessity to ensure staff and client safety. Such items will continue to be utilized throughout and possibly beyond the pandemic to safeguard the older adults served by the program. The increased cost of these items for five repairpersons and two program office staff totaling \$1,100 per year and \$5,500 over five years between 2021-2025. Please note that new uniforms have not been purchased since 2008 as a cost-saving measure.
- Repair Materials: Various manufacturers and suppliers have curtailed contributing free repair materials and/or grants for materials during the pandemic. As a result, the program is only able to provide free repair materials for extremely low-income older adult clients, but not for low-income clients. Unless clients require unexpected emergency home repairs, repairpersons are prohibited from shopping and/or paying for materials/parts on their behalf. A budget increase totaling \$24,000 per year and \$120,000 over five years between 2021-2025 is being respectfully requested to enable the program to provide repair materials/parts for both extremely low as well as low income clients. Moderate income clients will continue to purchase their own repair materials.
- Advertising/Outreach/Communications: To conduct wider outreach, locate and serve additional clients, an increase is requested for advertising totaling \$1,000 per year and \$5,000 over five years between 2021-2025. Telephone/cell service for the one additionally requested repairperson plus additionally required postage and messenger service expense totaling \$750 per year and \$3,750 over five years between 2021-2025.
- Printing and miscellaneous supplies expenses, including sanitization products, etc. totaling \$500 per year and \$2,500 over five years between 2021-2025.
- Rent: It is anticipated that the current office rent will increase by a minimum of 10% of annually totaling \$2,000 per year and \$10,000 over five years between 2021-2025.
- Health Insurance: As a result of increased cost of insurance for the additionally requested repairperson totaling \$27,615 per year and \$138,075 over five years between 2021-2025.
- Liability Insurance: Projected increase in liability insurance expense totaling \$550 per year and \$2,750 over five years between 2021-2025.

Total projected additional annual need between 2021-2025: \$130,362

Total projected additional five-year need between 2021-2025: \$521,450

2. Housing Information and Education

This program, administered by the Mayor’s Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD), seeks to increase awareness and opportunities for people with disabilities to obtain or retain accessible, affordable housing.

For the 2021-2025 period, the Housing Information and Education program seeks additional funding to expand programming and the number of persons served through staff training programs, recreational activities for people with disabilities, and additional outreach activities for services provided. MOPD is specifically focusing on providing better constituent service through various outlets (e.g., in-person, phone, e-mail, websites, social media).

Annual unmet need: \$100,000. Five-year unmet need: \$500,000.

Criminal Justice Services

Safe Horizon

Safe Horizon is a nonprofit organization that provides a continuum of services to New York City crime victims, witnesses, and their families in order to reduce the psychological, physical, and financial hardships associated with victimization. Safe Horizon offers CDBG-funded support and concrete services through its 24-hour Crime Victims Hotline and Domestic Violence Hotline and its Criminal and Family Courts in Brooklyn and in the Bronx.

Safe Horizon has identified the following unmet needs for the 2021-2025 period:

- **Police Precinct Program:** This program would place advocates in every Special Victims Division (SVD) located in police precincts throughout the city to work with adult survivors of rape/sexual assault. Needs: Staffing to expand Safe Horizon advocates into every SVD precinct in the city. Annual need: \$700,000. Five-year need: \$3,500,000.
- **Children's Centers in the Courts:** Safe Horizon Children's Centers provide a safe option for parents who must bring their children to court. Needs: Expand part-time centers in Queens and Staten Island to full-time; add "floater" teachers to provide coverage during staff absences and vacancies; open three new centers in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens in order to address existing Needs Analysis within the program. Annual need: \$600,000. Five-year need: \$3,090,000.
- **Court-Based Programs:** Court programs are designed to help restore the victim's sense of dignity; assess safety; work collaboratively to explore risk management options and develop plans; and explain the court process. Needs: Expand staffing and services in Family, Criminal, and Integrated Domestic Violence Courts and expand the Supervised Visitation Services to all boroughs. Annual need: \$500,000. Five-year need: \$1,745,000.
- **The Domestic Violence and Crime Victims Hotlines:** Safe Horizon's hotlines received more than 95,747 calls in Calendar Year 2019. Client advocates provide crisis intervention counseling, practical assistance, safety planning advice, and referrals. Needs: Expand staffing capacity of 24-hour hotline services, ensuring sufficient coverage on all shifts, including support personnel dedicated exclusively to maintaining and troubleshooting Hotline and Helpline technologies. Expand the technology and staffing needed to provide digital chat services as another mechanism for survivors to access help. Enhance the technology needed to respond to survivors who are deaf or hearing impaired. Annual need: \$350,000. Five-year need: \$1,802,000.

- Community Programs: Community Offices offer comprehensive services to crime victims and families grappling with domestic violence, sexual assault, and homicide. Needs: expand staff of the centralized Community Program intake telephonic line; expand Project Safe to ensure timely response to lock change requests, cover the increased cost for lock replacement services and address current requests for lock changes as demand currently outweighs supply; expand the Families of Homicide program; and expand community services in rape and sexual assault prevention work, including the Staten Island Community program's provision of after-business hours support to sexual assault survivors who seek assistance in Staten Island hospitals. The Staten Island Community Program, currently dependent upon volunteers to support survivors, needs salaried advocates to provide reliable support to sexual assault survivors. Annual need: \$1,050,000. Five-year need: \$5,407,500.
- Family Assistance Project provides trauma-focused, evidence-based treatment to incest and sexual abuse survivors, their siblings, and non-offending caregivers at our Counseling Center. Annual need: \$250,000. Five-year need: \$1,287,500.
- Child Advocacy Centers: Safe Horizon operates Child Advocacy Centers, providing a coordinated investigation and multidisciplinary team response to the most serious cases of child abuse. Need: expanded services. Annual need: \$748,000. Five-year need: \$3,740,000.

Total annual unmet need: \$4,198,000. Total five-year unmet need: \$20,572,000.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by a combination of City agencies' analyses of past program experience, current trends, cost of living increases, known changes in future clientele populations, and interaction with clientele where applicable.

Accessibility

Project Open House

The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities operates Project Open House (POH), which uses CDBG funds to remove architectural barriers from the homes of New York City residents who have disabilities. The extent of the work depends on the physical condition of the applicant and their particular needs. Projects may include, but are not limited to, grab bar installations, main entry components (ramp, lift, and door), and kitchen and bathroom modifications. When the structural nature or other impediments of the building do not allow for structural modification to the entry or ingress/egress requirements, funding of equipment (e.g., Mobile Stair Lift) can be considered and utilized if appropriate. Project Open House affords program recipients greater independence through increased accessibility of their living environment.

For the 2021-2025 period, Project Open House seeks additional funding to expand the existing program to senior citizens who will be able to stay in their homes and community with the right accessibility modifications. Project Open House also wants to serve children with disabilities who are in the foster

care system and require modifications to their foster care home prior to their placement. POH is in great need of additional support staff to assist the POH Coordinator with programmatic operations as the number of New Yorkers they plan to serve increases.

Annual unmet need: \$375,000. Five-year unmet need: \$1,875,000.

Economic Development

Avenue NYC

The Avenue NYC Commercial Revitalization and Organizational Development program will continue to support community-based development organizations (CBDOs) throughout New York City in the execution of revitalization projects that make commercial corridors more vibrant places to live, work, shop, and spend time. Avenue NYC will give grants to CBDOs to support and retain storefront businesses struggling to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, attract new businesses to vacant storefronts, organize merchants, build the capacity of existing merchants associations, promote business offerings to local residents, launch district marketing and promotional campaigns, leverage local public spaces to support business activity and district vibrancy, develop new commercial revitalization programming, and execute façade improvement programs that strengthen and support commercial corridors.

Avenue NYC has identified the following unmet needs for the 2021-2025 period:

1. Expand Avenue NYC Commercial Revitalization Program to more neighborhoods: Additional OTPS funding to make grants to more CBDOs to execute commercial revitalization projects across New York City, particularly in underserved neighborhoods that were disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Double the amount of Avenue NYC funding available for grantmaking to CBDOs to carry out COVID-19 Commercial District Support, Merchant Organizing and Engagement, Business Support and Commercial Vacancy Reduction, Public Space Activation and Management, Commercial District Marketing and Promotion, Neighborhood Beautification Program Development, Business Improvement District Feasibility Analysis, and Storefront Improvement Program Development. Historically, SBS has only been able to grant funding equal to about 10 percent of requested funds. For the two most recent application cycles, an average of 34 eligible commercial revitalization project applications were received, totaling \$3,400,000 in requested funding. SBS was only able to fund about 12 percent of these projects via the current budget allocation. We expect an increase in applications this current fiscal year due to the dire situation in NYC's commercial districts, and the increased awareness of SBS services due to expanded outreach throughout the pandemic. Annual unmet need: at least \$1,500,000.

2. Increase Services and Outreach to Low- and Moderate-Income Immigrant Neighborhoods: Create greater access to neighborhood development project opportunities in multiple languages.

Many immigrant communities are unaware of the commercial revitalization resources provided by the NYC Department of Small Business Services. Leveraging multi-lingual staff to expand outreach and using language access tools to translate printed materials, grant applications, and online content into other languages, communities with large immigrant populations will be provided better access to content in their languages to guide them in undertaking neighborhood revitalization and community economic development projects. Annual unmet need: \$200,000.

3. Increase the Number of Commercial District Project/Contract Managers: Increase direct engagement and strategic collaboration between SBS, commercial corridors, CBDOs, and Low- and Moderate-Income neighborhoods.

Additional SBS Project/Contract Managers will have the additional capacity to proactively facilitate the integration of small business and neighborhood needs in LMI areas with active SBS grants and capacity building programming, incorporating substantial community engagement. The Project/Contract Managers will preferably be multi-lingual and capable of robust outreach and support to immigrant neighborhoods and businesses. Annual unmet need: \$300,000 for four project/contract managers.

4. Build a Robust Storefront Improvement Program: Increase funding and support to CBDOs to develop and implement storefront improvement programs to provide matching grants to storefront businesses along their commercial corridors.

The program will help revitalize commercial districts by eliminating blight, improving storefront facades and signage, and assisting storefront businesses as they strive to adapt to new requirements for operating their business post-pandemic. The program can be transformative for struggling commercial corridors in Low- and Moderate-Income communities by improving the visual appearance of storefront businesses and making commercial corridors safer through improved lighting, increased storefront transparency, and other strategies for crime prevention through design. Annual unmet need: \$50,000 for storefront improvements per corridor, supporting eight corridors per year, equals \$400,000 in total annual need.

Total five-year unmet need: \$12,000,000

Historic Preservation

1. Landmarks Historic Preservation Grant Program

The Landmarks Historic Preservation Grant Program will continue to provide grants to rehabilitate, preserve, and restore publicly-, privately-, or nonprofit-owned historic properties that are designated individual New York City landmarks, within designated New York City historic districts, or listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Landmarks Historic Preservation Grant Program does not anticipate any unmet needs in the 2021-2025 period.

2. Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) Planning

During the time period 2021-2025, the LPC Planning program will continue its survey function and coordinate with relevant City agencies to identify areas to be surveyed that may merit landmark designation.

The program plans to bring forward for a designation vote five proposed individual landmarks in Manhattan representing the music history and cultural significance of Tin Pan Alley (47-55 West 28th Street), and five proposed individual landmarks in the Gowanus neighborhood of Brooklyn, the result of a comprehensive evaluation of the neighborhood and identification of historic resources coordinated with the Department of City Planning's (DCP) planned rezoning.

The program is also planning on creating a GIS database to consolidate the agency's survey data on buildings across all five boroughs. This database will combine and synthesize the agency's survey data, which has been generated and filed in a variety of formats and utilized by different departments.

Furthermore, the program will continue to assess the potential archaeological impact of proposed projects subject to City, State, or Federal environmental review and oversee any ensuing archaeology that may be needed. The program conducts these reviews at the request of other agencies. The Archaeology Department will also continue to manage the NYC Archaeological Repository: The Nan A. Rothschild Research Center, which curates the City's archaeological collections and provides access to scholars and the public.

LPC has identified the following unmet needs for the 2021-2025 period:

- LPC seeks additional Personnel Services (PS) funding for a full-time Urban Archaeologist to manage the day-to-day operations of the repository. Five-year unmet need for Urban Archaeologist: \$270,000.
- LPC seeks additional Personnel Services (PS) funding for a full-time Landmarks Preservationist in the Research Department. This position will contribute to the Department's work in fulfillment of the agency's Equity Framework to prioritize designations that highlight New York City's diverse history and underrepresented communities throughout the five boroughs. Five-year unmet need for the Landmarks Preservationist: \$270,000
- Additionally, LPC seeks to create a GIS database that consolidates its survey data on buildings across all five boroughs. This database will combine and synthesize the agency's survey data, which has been generated and filed in a variety of formats and utilized by different departments. This project will supplement LPC's extensive data and GIS mapping of designated properties in New York City.

The overarching purpose of the project is to improve the efficiency and predictability of the LPC's work, including inter-agency coordination. The database will be an internal tool used by LPC staff to comprehensively and accurately document and access its past and ongoing survey and evaluation work throughout New York City. The database will help to ensure the efficiency, accuracy and consistency of the agency's evaluation and survey work, which will in turn allow

the LPC to provide improved service to the public, preservation and community organizations, and government agencies.

The Research Database Project will streamline navigation and data analysis across disparate formats into a single database. Data entry to transfer some of this information from “hard copy” documents will be required. Other legacy data will require cleansing and preparation before combining with current data sets. The data collected will be “tied” to geospatial information, which will allow this information to be easily paired with data from other New York City government agencies, opening paths to a vast array of comparisons and analysis. Five-year unmet need for Research Database Project: \$787,250.

Total five-year unmet need: \$1,327,250.

Planning

1. DCP Comprehensive Planning, Data and Tools

The NYC Department of City Planning’s (DCP) priority planning activities for 2021 through 2025 include advancing neighborhood planning activities and land use policy initiatives for public review that promote housing and affordability, economic development, sustainability, and neighborhood quality of life to foster a more equitable New York City. Activities also include advising other government agencies and the public on strategic and capital planning, providing policy analysis and technical assistance, and preparing data relating to housing, transportation, community facilities, demography, zoning, urban design, waterfront areas, and public open space. The Department also will prioritize the provision of planning data and new visualization tools to the public.

DCP has identified the following Needs Analysis for the 2021-2025 period:

- **Staffing:**
 - DCP requests funding for 11 positions needed to support planning work in New York. The 11 positions include five Borough Office positions, two Strategic Planning positions, and four Information Technology positions.
 - PAD Maintenance System Overhaul: The data contained in the PAD file (tax block/lots, addresses, and BINs) is increasingly relied on by other agencies. The sheer volume of tax lots and buildings in the city requires a dedicated staff of GIS analysts to maintain the data. As a result of previous layoffs and attrition, there are currently only one full-time and three part-time staff members assigned to this work. Other complexities include data distribution, error reporting, and resolution and accuracy of records.
 - Annual need: \$880,000. Five-year need: \$4,400,000.
- DCP needs to overhaul the current maintenance and generation of the BIN data and its associated access software. DCP envisions the overhaul of the system to not only move the maintenance of the files off the mainframe, but to tie it to existing GIS datasets such as the Department of Finance’s Digital Tax Map, the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications’ Building Footprints, and CSCL Address Points. GSS requires a consultant to

develop a new system as well as an additional dedicated programmer for two years to help existing staff build the new maintenance system. This is a two-phase effort. Total annual need: \$852,000. Total five-year need: \$4,260,000.

- Resiliency Planning: Beyond the expiration of CDBG-DR grant funds, the Department is keenly aware that many coastal areas vulnerable to rising flood levels are within CDBG-eligible Census tracts. Funding is sought to maintain 12 currently grant-funded positions beyond the expiration of the CDBG-DR funding. New staffing in this area will continue to support planning for resiliency and sustainability while also supporting the implementation of zoning regulations developed and passed into law using grant funds. Annual need: \$825,000. Five-year need: \$4,125,000.

Total five-year unmet need: \$12,785,000

2. Scorecard Program

The Mayor's Office of Operations administers Scorecard. The primary goals of the program are to help the Department of Sanitation develop policy, plan changes to its cleaning and enforcement programs, and evaluate its methods and the performance of its field managers with the ultimate goal of improving sanitary conditions throughout the City.

The Scorecard Program has identified the following unmet needs for the 2021-2025 period:

- Operations is now engaged in a long-term effort to modernize the program, which includes the following:
 - Updating the sample of blockfaces rated by the Scorecard program and the underlying methodology for selecting the blockfaces, which has been unchanged since 1980. Operations is coordinating a statistical analysis with external partners supported by the Mayor's Office of the Chief Technology Officer and other City leadership.
 - Improved routing technology such as navigation devices, routing software, and some consultant support to ensure that the Scorecard program is evaluating a statistically significant sample of streets and sidewalks in New York City. As this methodology adapts, the Scorecard program seeks to post scores online in a more dynamic and user-friendly format to further help with citywide planning functions. The City is in the early stages of scoping and piloting this modernization strategy.
 - In order to meet these planning needs, the Scorecard program will require additional staffing. Two additional raters would help expand current Scorecard operations by over 25%, allowing for greater data collection and targeted quality of life evaluations in certain neighborhoods and on specific policy areas. This would also require additional vehicles to support the work. There also will be a need for additional analytical and administrative support, including staff lines, technology, and consultant support.

Total five-year unmet need: \$500,000.

Public Health and Safety

Demolition Program

There are two routes by which a residential or commercial property may be added to the Department of Housing Preservation and Development's (HPD) demolition workload. First, the Department of Buildings

(DOB) may require immediate demolition for seriously hazardous buildings that pose an imminent threat to the community. For buildings that are structurally unsound, but their conditions do not rise to the same hazard level, DOB may initiate an Unsafe Building proceeding in Supreme Court. The court may issue a precept, which is an order to correct the condition. If an owner fails to respond to the precept, it will get referred to HPD. The Demolition Program does not have direct control over its workload. Because the Demolition Program cannot predict its future workload, it is unable to forecast unmet needs for the 2021-2025 period.

CDBG-Disaster Recovery

On October 29, 2012, Hurricane Sandy hit New York City. Current estimates indicate that various City sectors, including housing, business, and infrastructure, sustained damages of approximately twenty billion dollars. Businesses in all five boroughs were affected by Hurricane Sandy. Approximately 23,400 businesses and an associated 245,000 employees were located in flood-impacted areas. Many of these businesses faced extensive damages from loss of inventory, ruined equipment, and damage to the interiors of their space and/or structural and extensive damage to their building systems. Approximately 65% of these flood-impacted businesses were located in five neighborhoods: Lower Manhattan, the Brooklyn-Queens Waterfront, Southern Brooklyn, South Queens, and Staten Island. Nearly 95% of impacted businesses were small- and medium-enterprises, employing 50 people or less, and the businesses were primarily concentrated in the retail and service sectors. CDBG-DR funding is assisting businesses through programs further detailed in the Action Plan, including the Hurricane Sandy Business Loan and Grant Program and the Resiliency Innovations for a Stronger Economy competition (RISE:NYC).

City-owned infrastructure, facilities, and other assets were also impacted. Ten large hospitals were damaged, including Bellevue Hospital Center, Coney Island Hospital, and Coler-Goldwater Memorial Hospital. Twenty NYPD facilities were damaged as well as 71 school buildings, approximately 400 hundred Parks sites, 29 Fire Department facilities, 62 Sanitation facilities, and mechanical and electrical systems at the Whitehall and St. George Ferry Terminals. Hundreds of lane miles of streets will require resurfacing and/or full reconstruction due to storm damage. The City estimates an unmet need of \$2.4 billion for resiliency beyond what is funded through CDBG-DR.

For additional information about Hurricane Sandy, the City's response, and Disaster Recovery (DR) funded programs, please visit www.nyc.gov/cdbg to read the current CDBG-DR Action Plan.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by a combination of City agencies' analyses of past program experience, current trends, cost of living increases, known changes in future clientele populations, and interaction with clientele where applicable.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Lack of affordable housing, job loss, rising rents and stagnant wages remain the primary drivers, especially among families with children, for the high rates of housing cost burden and homelessness across New York City. According to the most recent New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS), the city-wide vacancy rate for all rental apartments in NYC was 3.63% in 2017. Subsidized housing, such as public housing and other developments receiving project-based rental assistance, experience a far lower vacancy rate of less than 1%.

New York City provides emergency shelter, transitional housing, rental assistance programs, and permanent supportive housing to individuals and families at risk for homelessness. Through the 15/15 plan, NYC continues to build out its supportive housing and rental assistance programs to reduce chronic homelessness and move families out of shelters. The City is also expanding its use of rapid re-housing through the NYC Continuum of Care as a tool to quickly provide permanent housing and prevent homelessness. The Department of Youth and Community Development works to reduce youth homelessness through a contracted system of care that includes drop-in centers, street outreach services, specialized residential services, and expanded shelter options specifically for youth

For HOPWA project sponsors who serve low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), securing and renewing leases for HOPWA consumers remains a challenge as a result of the low city-wide vacancy rate and limited stock of units that meet fair market rent (FMR) and Housing Quality Standards (HQS) requirements. Furthermore, when housing costs place significant financial strains on low-income households, families and individuals forgo basic needs such as food, medications and co-pays to meet the demands of rising rental costs. This is particularly true of non-homeless special needs populations such as PLWHA. During the COVID-19 pandemic, households who experienced income loss faced formidable challenges just as those who were on fixed income, as the rising costs of food, supplies and utilities jeopardized their abilities to cover the costs of all their basic necessities, including housing.

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

Introduction

There are almost 3,500,000 residential units in NYC spread across a variety of housing types. About half of these units in NYC are in buildings that have 20 or more units. The second largest category are units located in smaller buildings with 2-4 units, followed by units in buildings with 5-19 units.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	375,615	11%
1-unit, attached structure	23,250	1%
2-4 units	894,588	26%
5-19 units	423,730	12%
20 or more units	1,752,057	51%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	--	--
Total	3,469,240	100%

Table 1 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development. Includes both occupied and vacant housing units where tenure has been determined.

There are over 168,000 residential units in NYCHA's public housing portfolio. 80% of these units are in buildings that have 20 or more units. The second largest category are units located in smaller buildings with 5-19 units, followed by 1-unit detached structures and buildings with 2-4 units.

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	124	5.6%
1-unit, attached structure	0	0%
2-4 units	81	3.7%
5-19 units	237	10.7%
20 or more units	1,770	80.0%
Total	2,212	100.0%

Table 2 – NYCHA Public Housing Residential Properties by Unit Number by Building

Data Source: NYCHA Property Database as of 01/01/2021

The unit sizes in NYC vary significantly by tenure type. Most rental units tend to either be 1 bedroom (40%) or 2 bedrooms (34%), and far fewer are 3 or more bedrooms (16%). Homeowner occupied units tend to have more bedrooms than the rental stock. About 48% of owner-occupied units are 3 or more bedrooms and another 30% are 2 bedrooms.

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	25,558	2%	195,362	9%
1 bedroom	204,621	20%	885,695	41%
2 bedrooms	308,262	30%	747,915	34%
3 or more bedrooms	499,758	56%	354,091	16%
Total	1,038,200	100%	2,183,064	100%

Table 3 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development. Includes both occupied and vacant housing units where tenure has been determined.

All of the units in NYCHA’s public housing portfolio are occupied by renters. Most rental units are 2 bedrooms (48.74%), and the number of 1 bedroom (36,773 units or 21.85%) is almost equal to the number of 3 bedrooms (37,556 or 22.34%) in NYCHA’s portfolio. Less than 4% of NYCHA’s public housing rental units are 4 bedrooms or more.

	Renters	
	Number	%
No bedroom	5,844	3.48%
1 bedroom	36,733	21.85%
2 bedrooms	81,932	48.74%
3 bedrooms	37,556	22.34%
4 bedrooms	5,227	3.11%
5 bedrooms	778	0.46%
6 or more bedrooms	30	0.02%
Total	168,100	100%

Table 4 – NYCHA Units by Tenure and Bedroom Size

Data Source: NYCHA Occupancy Report as of 04/20/21

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

As of March 2021, the New York City Housing Authority is comprised of over 168,000 public housing dwelling units. Households with income up to 80% of Area Median Income (AMI) are eligible for

admission. Broken down by program, 150,597 apartments are Federal, 14,476 apartments are Mixed Finance/LLC1 and 3,027 apartments are Mixed Finance/LLC2. Through federal rent subsidies (Section 8 Leased Housing Program), NYCHA also assists approximately 197,894 authorized residents (88,516 families) in locating and renting units.

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

The City's housing market is a complex mixture of government-assisted, regulated, and private unregulated housing. Units become un-affordable as the rate of inflation and market demand due to increased population outpace the rate of household income growth and increases to the market supply. Over the past twenty-five years, many once affordable housing units left the protections of rent stabilization due to high rent/vacancy deregulation; expiration of tax benefits; conversion to cooperative, condominium, non-residential or commercial/professional use; substantial rehabilitation; high rent/high income deregulation; buyouts; demolition; mergers; etc.

In June 2019, the New York State Legislature adopted sweeping reforms to the state's rent laws, including provisions to make the rent regulation system permanent; eliminate high-rent vacancy deregulation; repeal the vacancy bonus; limit rent increases associated with Individual Apartment Improvements and Major Capital Improvements; and make preferential rents the base rent for lease renewals. These changes should substantially decrease the deregulation of rent stabilized housing in the near future.

With regard to expiring Section 8 contracts, both New York City's HPD and NYCHA use and administer Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) tenant- and project-based voucher contracts. HPD's Division of Tenant Resources does not anticipate a loss of affordable housing due to the expiration of these Section 8 contracts at this time.

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

Given the very high incidence of crowding and doubled up households, as well as the high proportion of low/moderate income households with very high rent burdens, the City's available housing units are clearly not meeting the needs of the population.

In 2018, HPD received 4,654,603 applications for affordable housing units marketed through its portal, Housing Connect. Given the 7,857 homes available, this averages to 592 applications per home.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The Department of City Planning anticipated that the City's population age 65 and older would increase by 175,000 between 2010 and 2020. Many of these residents will simply "age in place" (as long as they can afford the same housing on more limited incomes). Accessible and affordable senior housing with

varying levels of support services will be helpful. However, as the City has become safer and public transit provides convenient access to a variety of events and activities, most older residents will likely remain in their units rather than moving away, so turnover of such units may be delayed.

As of December 2020, with slightly over 210,000 households on the public housing waiting list and an annual turnover of approximately 3,600 move-outs from public housing, apartment availability falls far short of the needs of the population. For every unit expected to become available, there are 60 applicants. It is estimated that approximately 1,700 smaller size (studio and one-bedroom) public housing units will become available each year through regular turnover. As of December 2020, a total of 128,424 applicants would be assigned a studio or one-bedroom apartment based on NYCHA's Occupancy Standards. There are approximately 75 applicants for every studio, or one-bedroom unit expected to become available annually. Slightly over 35,000 of the 128,424 applicants are elderly.

Discussion

Through the City's ongoing housing plan, the City is committed to serving a total of 30,000 senior households residing in affordable apartments. To meet this commitment, the City launched Seniors First in October 2017, a three-pronged strategy to better serve the housing needs of older New Yorkers by (1) making more homes accessible to seniors and people with disabilities; (2) building new 100 percent affordable senior developments; and (3) preserving existing senior housing developments. These initiatives will increase the number of affordable senior housing units within the City, as well as improve the ability of seniors who live in affordable housing today to age comfortably and safely in their current homes.

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

Introduction:

New York City has among the highest housing costs in the nation. Housing affordability is an urgent need for renter and prospective owner households. Although reliable data is not yet available to show the effect of the COVID pandemic on incomes or housing costs in New York City, the historically high housing burdens faced by New Yorkers have persisted over the past decade.

The median gross rent/income ratio (rent burden) for all renters in 2017 was 33.7%, essentially unchanged between 2011 and 2017 and still at the highest reported levels by the NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS). According to the standard of paying 30% or less of a household income, in NYC there were about 164,000 rental units affordable to households earning 30% of HUD Income Limits in 2017 (Table 9), but there are nearly 700,000 such households in New York City.

The median owner-estimated market value in 2017 for owner units was \$525,000, an increase of 9.6% from 2014, reducing the opportunity for homeownership for lower, moderate and even middle-income households (Table 5). The median contract rent for all rental housing (includes all subsidized and publicly assisted rental housing) was \$1,200 in 2017, but it was \$1,337 for private unregulated rental units (Table 5). The vacancy rate for units renting for less than \$800 was just 1.15%.

As of March 2021, the New York City Housing Authority (“NYCHA” or the “Authority”) provides affordable housing to 547,891 authorized residents in over 177,611 apartments within 335 developments through public housing, Section 8, and PACT/RAD programs (Table 8). As of March 2021, there are approximately 217,000 applicants on the public housing waiting list. Of these households, 76 percent are in the “extremely low income” category (annual income less than 30% of AMI) and over 94 percent of households on the public housing waiting list are in either the “extremely low income” or “very low income” (annual income greater than 30 percent of AMI but less than 50 percent of AMI) categories (Table 10). As of January 1, 2021, there are over 39,000 applicants on the Section 8 waiting list, of which 92 percent of households are in the “extremely low income” category (annual income less than 30 percent of AMI). NYCHA’s waiting lists demonstrate the City’s dire need for affordable housing.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2014	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	\$479,000	\$525,000	9.6%
Median Contract Rent	\$1,200	\$1,337	11.4%

Table 5 - Cost of Housing

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2014, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development. The base year is 2014, the most recent year is 2017. Medians are calculated using nominal dollars, that is, dollar figures are not adjusted for inflation. This table only includes estimates for occupied units. Estimates for vacant units are not included in this table.

Cost of Housing (Median Gross Rent for NYCHA Public Housing)

	2014	2017	2020
Median Gross Rent	\$374	\$392	\$385

Table 6 - Cost of Housing

Between 2014 (base year) and 2020, the median gross rent for NYCHA residents increased by 2.9% from a median of \$374 in 2017 to a median of \$385.

Between 2014 (base year) and 2017, the median home value in NYC increased by 9.6% from a median of \$479,000 to a median of \$525,000. During the same period, the median contract rent has increased by 11% from a median of \$1,200 to a median of \$1,337.

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	130,403	6.4%
\$500-999	286,880	14.1%
\$1,000-1,499	657,508	32.3%
\$1,500-1,999	450,063	22.1%
\$2,000 or more	513,796	25.2%
Total	2,038,651	100.0%

Table 7 - Rent Paid

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development. Rent paid is based on gross rent—defined as contract rent plus any additional charges for fuel and utilities paid separately by the tenant—and is only calculated for occupied units. Estimates of rent for vacant units are not included in this table.

Among the over 2 million occupied rental units in NYC, about 20% have a combined monthly rent and utilities cost under \$1,000. About 32% cost between \$1,000-\$1,499, 22% cost between \$1500-\$1999 and 25% cost \$2,000 or more.

Rent Paid by NYCHA Public Housing Households

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	102,931	62.57%
\$500-999	38,851	23.62%
\$1,000-1,499	15,841	9.63%
\$1,500-1,999	6,712	4.08%
\$2,000 or more	174	0.11%

Total	164,509	100.00%
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Table 8 - Data Source: NYCHA Tenant Data System as of 01/01/21

More than 60% of NYCHA’s public housing households pay less than \$500 for their monthly rent (62.57%). About 86% of households pay under \$1,000 and about 10% of households pay between \$1,000 and 1,500. Fewer than 5% of households pay more than \$1,500.

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HUD Income Limits	164,251	--
50% HUD Income Limits	378,016	--
80% HUD Income Limits	1,121,529	--
100% HUD Income Limits	1,502,880	--
Total	2,103,874	--

Table 9 - Housing Affordability

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for a variety of government assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated for a given geography and account for household size and income. HUD Income Limits in this table are calculated using 2016 New York, NY HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area figures. Occupied rental units are counted as affordable if twelve times the gross rent of these units is 30% or less of the given HUD Income Limit. HUD Income Limits are based on household size (number of persons) not number of bedrooms, so the HUD Income Limit used for each unit is determined by the midpoint between the smallest and largest household that could occupy that unit with the following assumptions: Studios and 1-bedrooms can be occupied by 1 to 2 people (mid-point 1.5 people); 2-bedrooms can be occupied by 2-4 people (midpoint 3 people); 3-bedrooms can be occupied by 3-6 people (midpoint 4.5 people); 4-bedrooms can be occupied by 4-8 people (midpoint 6 people); 5-bedrooms can be occupied by 5-10 people (midpoint 7.5 people); and 6-or-more-bedrooms can be occupied by 6-12 people (midpoint 9 people). Vacant units are not counted in this table. The number of affordable owner units cannot be calculated.

According to the standard of paying 30% or less of a household income, in NYC there are about 164,000 rental units that are affordable to households earning 30% of HUD Income Limits. There are 378,000 rental units affordable to those earning 50% of HUD Income Limits and about another 1,122,000 units are affordable to households earning 80% of HUD Income Limits.

All of the 168,100 units in NYCHA’s public housing portfolio are affordable to households earning 30% of HUD Income Limits.

Housing Affordability – Number of NYCHA Public Housing Families by Income Level

Income Levels	Families
0-30% of AMI	114,646
31-50% of AMI	27,127

51-80% of AMI	13,856
81-120% of AMI	3,870
Over 120% AMI	1,169
Total	160,668

Table 10 - Housing Affordability

Note: There are 3,841 families with annual reviews in progress and their total income was not available in NYCHA’s January 1, 2021 public housing resident dataset.

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	\$1,665	\$1,714	\$1,951	\$2,472	\$2,643
High HOME Rent	\$1,194	\$1,281	\$1,539	\$1,387	\$1,954
Low HOME Rent	\$933	\$1,000	\$1,201	\$1,769	\$1,547

Table 11 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD 2020 FMR and 2019 HOME Rents

Monthly Rent for NYCHA Public Housing Households

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom	5 Bedroom +
Median Gross Rent	\$254	\$280	\$400	\$488	\$546	\$595

Table 12 – Monthly Rent for NYCHA

Data Source: NYCHA Resident Dataset as of 01/01/2021

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is not nearly a sufficient supply of housing for households at all income levels. The very low rental vacancy rate, the high number of low-income households with severe cost burden greater than 50%, and the number of crowded and doubled up households clearly underscore the shortage of affordable housing in the city, particularly for the low-income households at less than 80% AMI. This is underscored by the long waiting list of NYCHA public housing units, which households at less than 80% of AMI would qualify for. As of December 2020, with slightly over 210,000 households on the public housing waiting list and an annual turnover of approximately 3,600 move-outs from public housing, apartment availability falls far short of the needs of the population. For every unit expected to become available, there are 60 applicants.

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

The acute shortage of affordable housing is a product of rapidly growing population as the city is a safe and highly desirable center of the global economy. For many New Yorkers, incomes have not grown with inflation, while housing costs have escalated. The City is undertaking an ambitious plan to preserve and create 300,000 affordable housing units between 2014 and 2026. Although reliable data is not yet available to show the effect of the COVID pandemic on incomes or housing costs in New York City, the historically high housing burdens faced by New Yorkers have persisted over the past decade.

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 fact that the Fair Market Rent (FMR) in New York City is currently greater than the Area Median Rent provides flexibility in the development, preservation, and lease up of affordable housing. Since many neighborhoods in New York City have a median contract rent that is much higher than the overall city median, a higher FMR provides opportunities for voucher holders to access more high cost and amenity-rich neighborhoods. It also provides incentives for developers and landlords to participate in the development and preservation of affordable housing and supports the City's aggressive plan to serve the housing needs of extremely low- and very low-income New Yorkers.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

Much of the City's housing stock is old: over half (60%) of New York City's renter-occupied units were built before 1947, and another 26% were built between 1947 and 1979, creating challenges for housing maintenance enforcement and rehabilitation, and further motivating the City's current programs to rehabilitate older housing and build new affordable housing.

NYCHA's public housing developments are old as well, resulting in significant needs for capital repairs. More than 60% of NYCHA's public housing developments are more than 50 years old. As of March 2021, 12.6% of developments are 70 years old or over, 20% of developments are 60 to 69 years old; 27.7% of developments are 50 to 59 years old; 21% of developments are 40 to 49 years old; 14.7% of developments are 30 to 39 years old; and 3.8% of developments are less than 30 years old.

Definitions

Pursuant to HUD guidelines, the four housing problems considered below are: (1) Lacking either complete or exclusive use of plumbing facilities, (2) Lacking either complete or exclusive use of kitchen facilities, (3) Overcrowded - With >1 person per room, and (4) Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income. Housing cost burden is calculated by dividing twelve times monthly housing cost (gross rent for renters or a sum of loan payments, maintenance fees, home insurance, real estate taxes, and utilities for owners) by annual household income

In addition, as mentioned in NA-10, the HVS uses maintenance deficiencies as one metric to determine if housing is substandard. The following seven maintenance deficiencies are surveyed in each HVS: (1) inadequate heating; (2) heating equipment breakdowns; (3) cracks or holes in walls, ceilings, or floors; (4) non-intact plaster or paint; (5) the presence of rodents; (6) inoperative toilets; and (7) water leakage from outside the units.

In NYC, deteriorated or deteriorating areas are sub-borough areas that meet the following criteria:

- at least 15 percent of the occupied rental units contain three or more maintenance deficiencies;
- at least 51 percent of the residents are of low- and moderate-income; and
- at least 50 percent of the built floor area is classified as residential.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	431,484	42.9%	920,053	43.7%
With two selected Conditions	20,234	2%	135,350	6.4%
With three selected Conditions	1,040**	**%	7,396	0.4%

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With four selected Conditions	0	**%	467**	**%
No selected Conditions	483,436	48.1%	1,007,637	47.9%
Total	1,006,081	100%	2,103,874	100%

Table 13 - Condition of Units

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development. Cells that contain a single asterisk indicate estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 0.20 and 0.30, these estimates should be used with caution. Cells containing two asterisks indicate estimates with a RSE above 0.30, these estimates should not be used except to provide context where needed. RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of an estimate by the estimate itself.

About 48% of both rental units and owner-occupied units do not have any housing problems and 44% of rental units and 43% of owner-occupied units that have one housing condition problem. There are few rental and owned-occupied units that have two or more housing condition problems. About 135,000 renter units have two housing condition problems, or about 6% of the rental stock.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	60,098	6%	162,918	7.7%
1980-1999	58,341	5.8%	109,155	5.2%
1950-1979	382,236	38%	553,387	26.3%
Before 1950	505,407	50.2%	1,278,413	60.8%
Total	1,006,081	100%	2,103,874	100%

Table 14– Year Unit Built

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development. This table only includes estimates for occupied units. Estimates for vacant units are not included in this table.

New York City has a large supply of older homes. Over half (60%) of New York City’s renter-occupied units were built before 1947, and another 26% were built between 1947 and 1979. Similar, 50% of owner-occupied units were built before 1947 and 38% between 1947-1979.

Year Unit Built for NYCHA Units

Year Unit Built	Number	%
2000 or later	13	0.01%
1980-1999	8,417	5.01%
1950-1979	130,856	77.84%
Before 1950	28,814	17.14%

Total	168,100	100.00%
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Table 15 – NYCHA Units

Data source: Public Housing Property Database as of 01/01/2021

The vast majority of NYCHA’s public housing units were built before 1979 (94.98%). The majority were built between 1950-1979 (77.84%) and 17.14% of units were built before 1950. About 5% (5.02%) of units were built after 1980.

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	887,642	100%	1,831,800	100%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	228,046	25.7%	508,314	27.7%

Table 16 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development. This table only includes estimates for occupied units. Estimates for vacant units are not included in this table. Housing units with children present include units where at least one household member is below age 18.)

About 28% of rental units and 26% of owner-occupied units built before 1980 have children present in the home.

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard in NYCHA Public Housing Units

	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1978	163,526	100%
Housing Units build before 1978 with children present	31,601	19.3%

Table 17 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

About 19.3% of rental units in NYCHA’s public housing portfolio built before 1978 have children present in the home.

Vacant Units

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

Table 18 - Vacant Units

Under the State's Abandoned Property Neighborhood Relief Act of 2016, a zombie home is identified as a one-to-four-unit, vacant and abandoned property that has a mortgage that is delinquent by 90 days or more. According to the DFS registry of zombie homes, there were 1,253 zombie homes registered in NYC as of 4/28/21. These properties were self-reported by the mortgagees that service their loans.

Since 2017, HPD's Zombie Homes Initiative has surveyed 1,368 zombie homes that were found to be vacant. The Zombie Home Initiative seeks (1) to identify, track, and monitor all zombie homes in NYC; (2) ensure that zombie homes are being properly maintained in accordance with State law; (3) hold mortgage holders accountable for the conditions of their unmaintained properties; and (4) develop strategies for returning zombie homes to productive use. Over the years, some surveyed properties may have exited zombie status (usually either by completing the foreclosure process or being reoccupied). There are likely also additional zombie homes, which HPD has not yet surveyed. Based on our data analysis, we estimate that there are approximately 2,000 true zombie homes in New York City. It is unclear how many of these properties are suitable for or need rehabilitation.

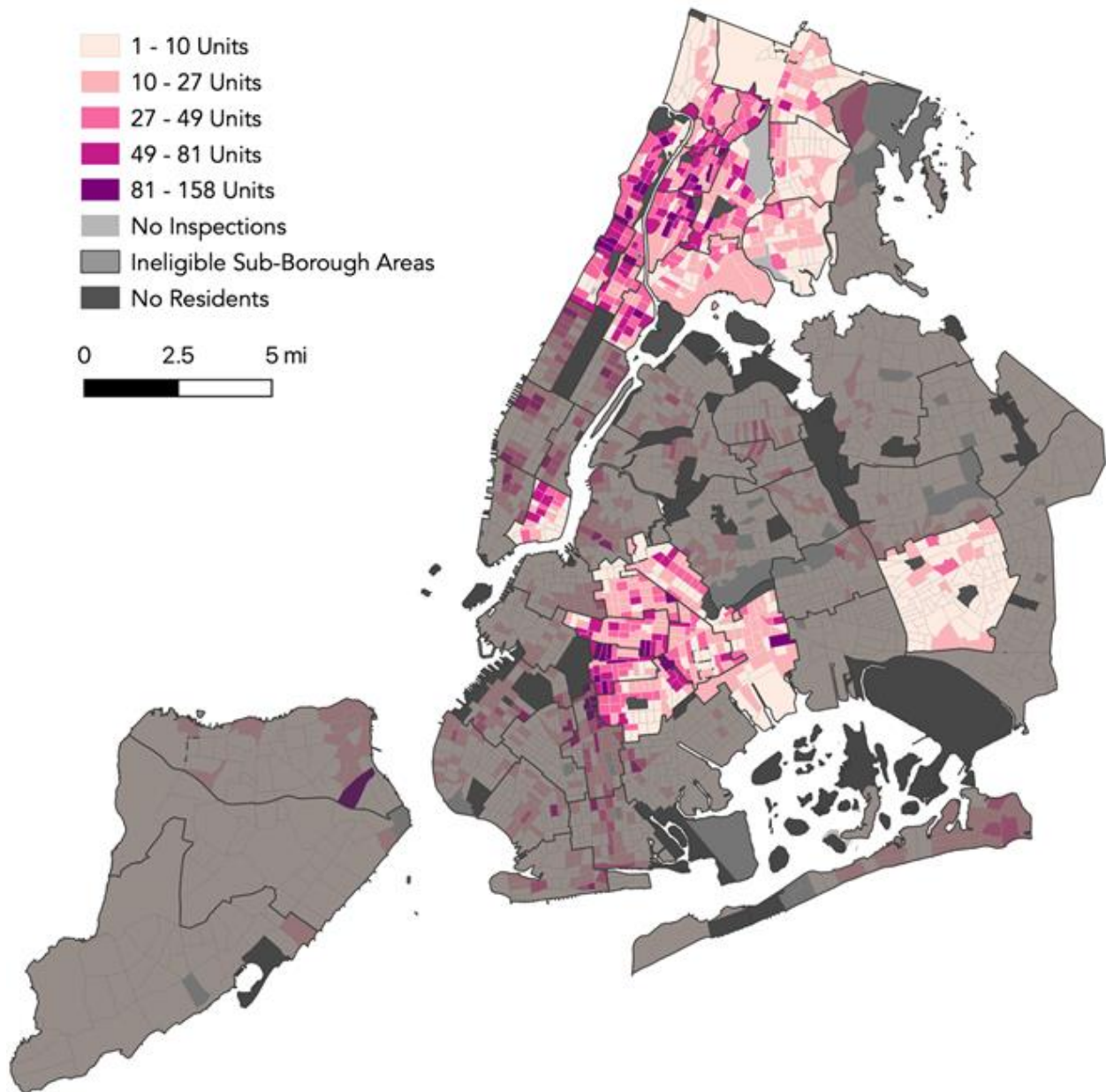
As of April 23, 2021, NYCHA has 2,222 vacant units available for tenancy or in the process of being rented.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The 2017 HVS found that occupied housing units with three or more maintenance deficiencies are concentrated in 23 of the City's 55 sub-borough areas. Of those, 22 are considered deteriorated or deteriorating areas (aka "CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas"). These areas contain approximately 44 percent of the city's renter-occupied housing units, yet 68 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies are concentrated in these areas.

While the City uses survey data from the HVS to assess housing conditions citywide, which helps to establish areas to target CDBG funds for Housing Code enforcement efforts, the same trends are found when analyzing reported and confirmed Housing Code violations. Although Housing Code data are complaint-driven and not inclusive of all the housing conditions that exist throughout the city, they support the designation as deteriorating areas. At the same time, it should also be noted that housing conditions in these areas have improved since the 2015 Consolidated Plan.

Owners of multiple dwellings and tenant-occupied apartments in one- and two-family houses must comply with the New York City Housing Maintenance Code and the New York State Multiple Dwelling Law to promote quality housing for New Yorkers. Through HPD's Code Enforcement program, Housing Code Inspectors respond to Housing Code complaints and may issue violations for any hazardous conditions they observe. After analyzing 2019 data including the number of inspections completed, the time spent by census tract, and the number of Class C violations issued, the majority of CDBG-funded code enforcement work takes place in CD-eligible sub-borough areas.



Created by: NYC Office of Management and Budget Community Development Unit
 Data Source: 2019 Community Development Block Grant Annual Performance Report Data

Figure 1 Targeted Code Enforcement Housing Inspections

Figure 1 depicts the number of inspections completed through HPD’s Code Enforcement program by census tract. The areas surrounded by a thicker, dark border consist of the sub-borough areas as defined by HPD. The brightened sections are the areas the City has determined to be eligible for CDBG funded code enforcement work based on the incomes and housing conditions in those areas. The shaded light grey sections (both in the map above and in subsequent maps below) are areas that the City has determined to be ineligible for CDBG-funded code enforcement work based on the incomes and housing

conditions in those areas. The majority of census tracts with the greatest number of units inspected fall into the CD eligible sub-borough areas.

Additionally, Targeted Code Enforcement officers spend a majority of their time in CD-eligible sub-borough areas. Figure 2 below depicts the time spent on code inspections through the Code Inspection program by census tract.

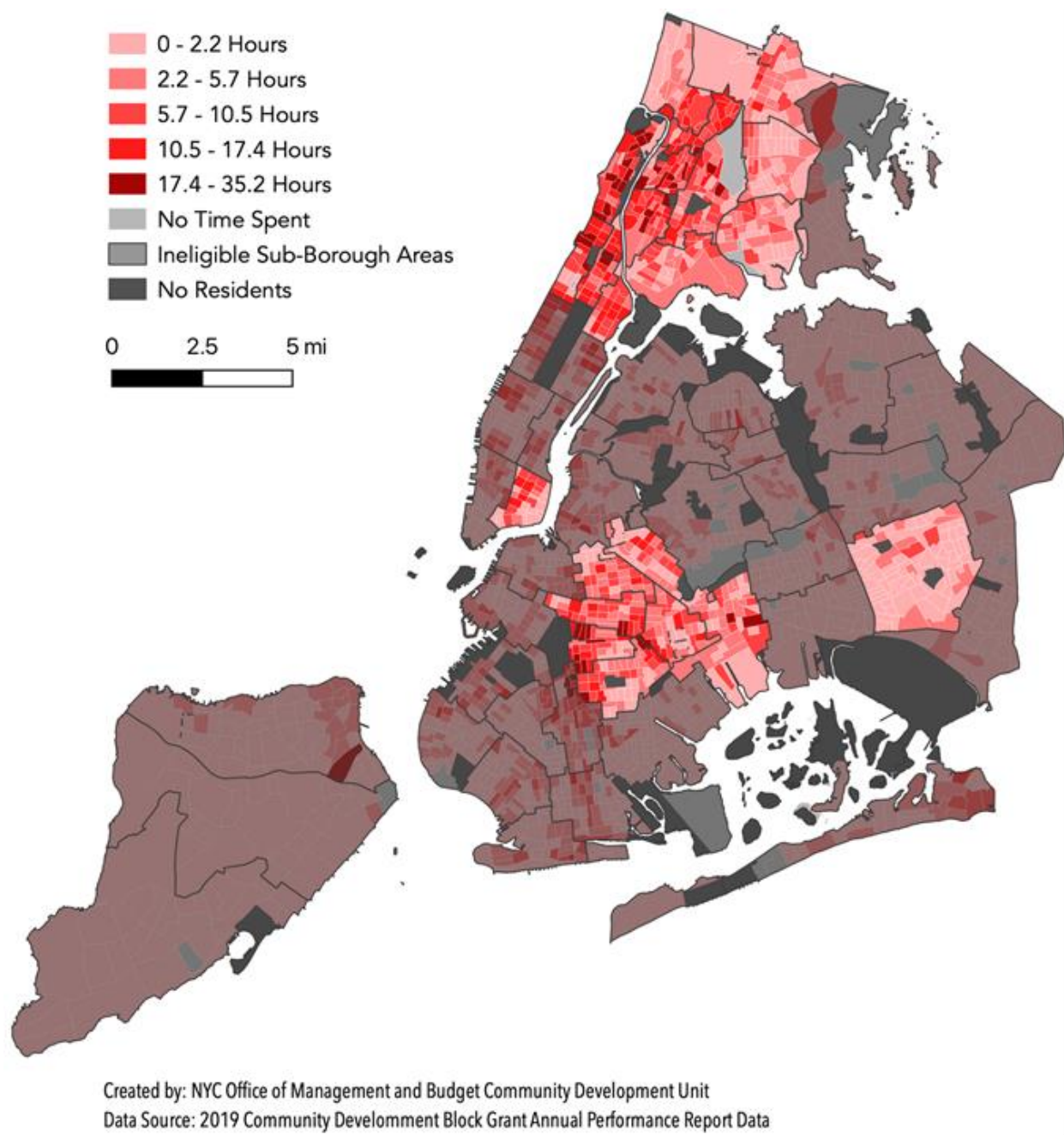
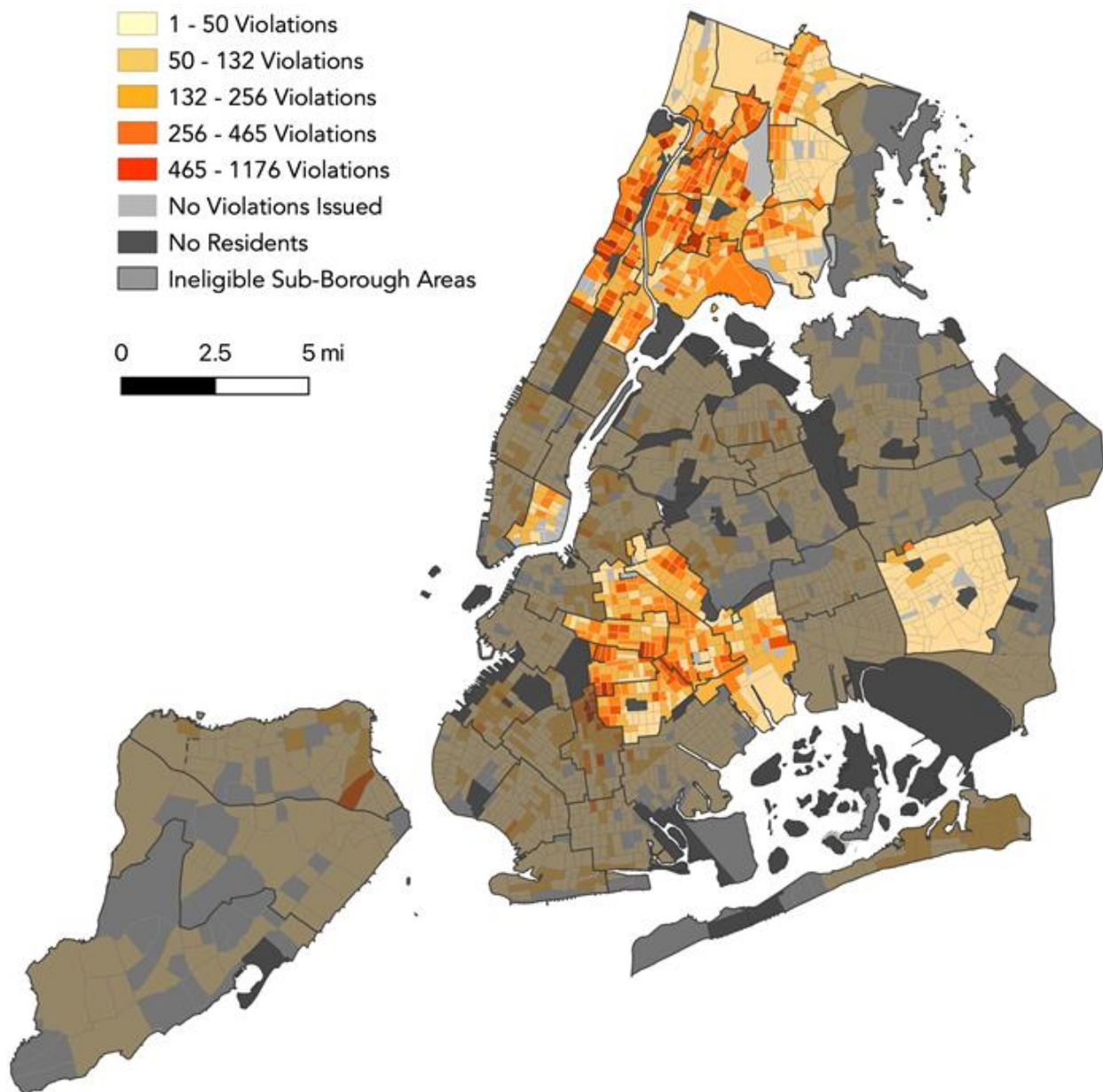


Figure 2 Hours Spent on Inspections by Targeted Code Enforcement Officers



Created by: NYC Office of Management and Budget Community Development Unit
 Data Source: 2019 NYC OpenData Housing Maintenance Code Violations

Figure 3 Class C Violations Issued by HPD

Figure 3 depicts the number of Class C violations HPD issued by census tract. The majority of these violations were issued in CD-eligible sub-borough areas. When a building receives an immediately hazardous class “C” violation that the owner does not address in the timeframe required, HPD transmits a request for corrective action to the Emergency Repair Program. Immediately hazardous class “C” violations include conditions such as lack of heat and hot water, gas leaks, water leakage, the presence

of deteriorated/peeling lead-based paint, failure to maintain window guards or self-closing doors, and unresolved pests or mold problems.

In City Fiscal Year 2019, 66 percent of general Housing Code inspections (i.e., not related to lead-based paint) took place in the currently-CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas versus 34 percent in ineligible areas. Further, for Calendar Year 2019, 65 percent of the units served through the City's Emergency Repair Program were in these areas.

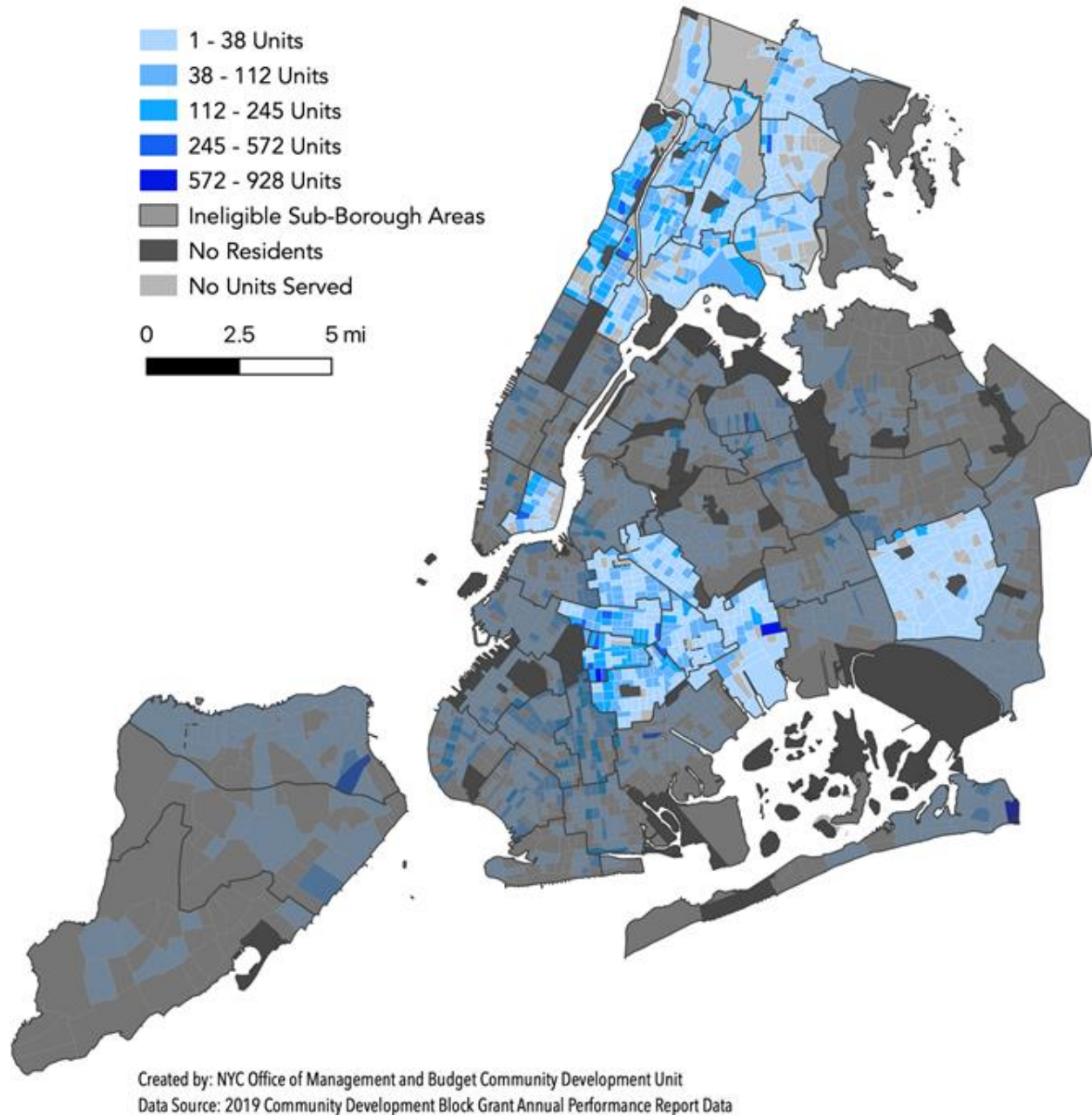


Figure 4 Number of Units Served by the Emergency Repair Program

Finally, each year, HPD designates 250 severely distressed multiple dwellings for participation in the Alternative Enforcement Program (AEP). Selection criteria include the number of class "B" hazardous and class "C" immediately hazardous code violations and the dollar value of emergency repair charges incurred as a result of the work performed by HPD. Of the AEP designations made for 2019, 77 percent of the buildings selected were in CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas.

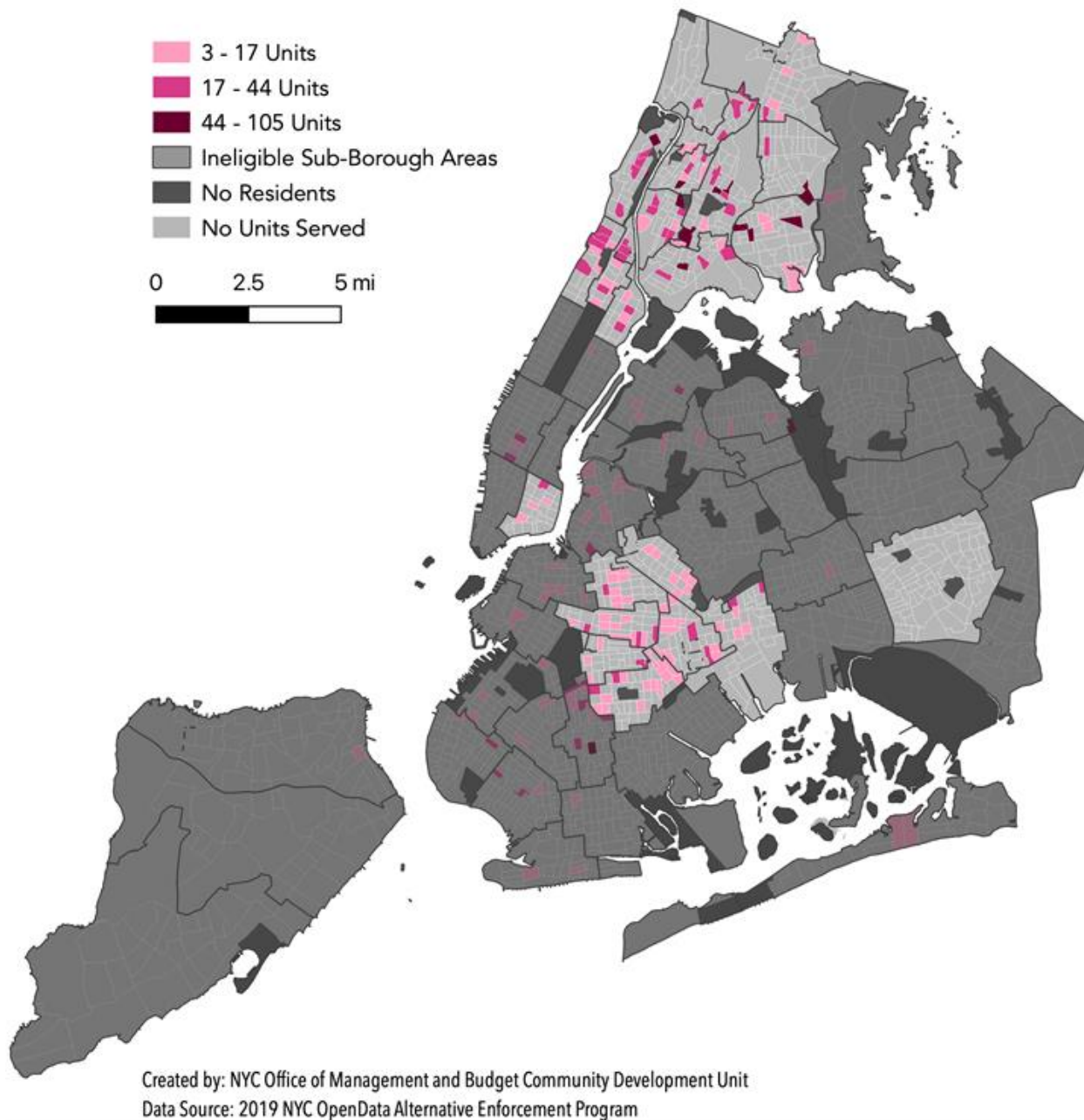


Figure 5 Units Served Through the Alternative Enforcement Program

Figure 5 above depicts the number of units designated for AEP by census tract. The majority of units served are located within CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas. Similarly, the majority of census tracts with the largest concentration of units served fall within the CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas.

Although these data are complaint-driven and not inclusive of all the housing conditions that exist throughout the city, they support the designation as deteriorating areas.

It should also be noted that housing conditions in these areas have improved since the 2015 Consolidated Plan. As of July 2019, the City removed deteriorating area designations from eight sub-borough areas due to a significant decrease of occupied rental units with three or more maintenance deficiencies. Additionally, when the AEP program began in 2007, more than 90 percent of designated buildings were in the currently-eligible areas. That figure has been below 80 percent for three of the last four years. While this reduction is a credit to the City's Code Enforcement efforts, there is still work to be done.

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

It is difficult to estimate the number of housing units possibly containing hazardous lead-based paint. New York City prohibited the use of lead-based paint in residential dwellings in 1960; therefore, for the purposes of this document, the City assumes that housing units built after 1960 do not contain lead-based paint. In 2017 an estimated 1,164,190 units were occupied by families with low- or moderate-incomes (less than 80% AMI) in units built before 1960 that might contain lead-based paint. However, with continued rehabilitation of thousands of older units each year under supervised conditions, the number of units possibly containing lead-based paint is continually reduced. In addition, HPD has consistently sought specially targeted funding for lead hazard reduction since the 1990s through the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration program and the Primary Prevention Program. The targeted areas comprise neighborhoods with high rates of elevated blood lead levels in children less than six years of age. The Primary Prevention Program corrects the hazards in eligible units supported by grant funding to the building owners.

In the early 2000s, NYCHA conducted random sampling based on HUD's random sampling methodology to determine which of the developments were to be presumed positive for lead-based paint in the units. With the information from the random sampling, NYCHA categorized the developments that were presumed positive and treated them as such. Through the XRF testing initiative, NYCHA is attempting to test all units that are Pre-1978 and have not yet received individual XRF testing to determine with complete certainty where lead-based paint is present. The XRF testing initiative includes all developments regardless of the results from the historic random sampling.

Discussion

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

Introduction:

NYCHA houses almost 550,000 people between the Public Housing and Section 8 voucher programs— more than the populations of Atlanta, Miami, or New Orleans. As of March 2021, the New York City Housing Authority (“NYCHA” or the “Authority”) provides affordable housing to 547,891 authorized residents in over 177,611 apartments within 335 developments through public housing, Section 8, and PACT/RAD programs. Over 60% of NYCHA’s public housing developments are 50 years or older (built in or before 1971). NYCHA’s aging infrastructure presents challenges to the Authority’s ability to provide safe, affordable housing for low- and moderate-income New Yorkers. The most recent estimate from the 2017 Physical Needs Assessment (PNA) identified NYCHA’s 5-year needs of \$31.8 billion, or \$180,000 per unit. The unmet need will continue to grow as conditions further deteriorate, construction costs continue to escalate, and funding continues to decline.

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	N/A	N/A	168,100	104,054	8,455	95,599	3,113	440	1,050
# of accessible units	N/A	N/A	6,746	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Table 19 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: Public Housing Property Database as of 01/01/2021, Leased Housing Database as of 12/31/2020, Section 504 Database as of 01/01/21

NYCHA does not have ‘Certificate’ or ‘Mod-Rehab’ programs, so those programs are not applicable to NYCHA. At this time, NYCHA only separately tracks the # of accessible units for the public housing program.

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

NYCHA is the largest public housing authority in the United States. As of March 1, 2021, NYCHA's Public Housing Program has 168,100 apartments (358,675 authorized residents) in 2,212 residential buildings in 285 developments throughout the City. NYCHA public housing represents 7.7 percent of the city’s rental apartments and houses 4.3 percent of the city’s population. Brooklyn has the most public housing units at 54,652 (85 developments), followed by Manhattan with 51,471 units (84 developments), the

Bronx with 41,931 units (75 developments), Queens with 15,348 units (21 developments) and Staten Island with 4,510 units (10 developments). There are an additional 188 apartments located in 10 developments primarily in Queens that are comprised of one and two-family homes.

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:

NYCHA is the largest public housing authority in the United States. As of March 1, 2021, NYCHA's Public Housing Program has 168,100 apartments (358,675 authorized residents) in 2,212 residential buildings in 285 developments throughout the City. NYCHA public housing represents 7.7 percent of the city's rental apartments and houses 4.3 percent of the city's population. Brooklyn has the most public housing units at 54,652 (85 developments), followed by Manhattan with 51,471 units (84 developments), the Bronx with 41,931 units (75 developments), Queens with 15,348 units (21 developments) and Staten Island with 4,510 units (10 developments). There are an additional 188 apartments located in 10 developments primarily in Queens that are comprised of one and two-family homes.

The physical condition of NYCHA's public housing buildings is indicated by Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) Scores, presented below. PHAS is the system that HUD uses to assess a public housing agency's (PHA) performance in managing its public housing program. PHAS scores are based, in part, on the physical condition of the PHA's properties.

Public Housing Condition

Insp. ID	Inspection Release Date	Development #	Development Name	Unit Count	100 Point Score
608637	9/22/2017	NY005001010	HERBERT H. LEHMAN VILLAGE	617	65c*
610195	9/25/2017	NY005012470	HOPE GARDENS	1314	44c*
608636	9/27/2017	NY005000020	WILLIAMSBURG	1620	58c
625015	7/23/2018	NY005000440	GLENWOOD	1187	72c
625018	7/26/2018	NY005000690	COOPER PARK	699	65c*
625080	7/26/2018	NY005011620	OCEAN HILL APTS	362	74b
625059	7/30/2018	NY005010730	SUMNER	1417	73c
625017	8/3/2018	NY005000710	SOUNDVIEW	1258	57c
625036	8/3/2018	NY005001130	BUTLER	1492	53c
625050	8/6/2018	NY005010470	PARKSIDE	1611	75c
625034	8/9/2018	NY005000890	LOUIS HEATON PINK	1500	73c
625032	8/9/2018	NY005000780	HIGHBRIDGE	699	66c

GARDENS					
625006	8/9/2018	NY005000240	LESTER W. PATTERSON	1788	75b
625026	8/9/2018	NY005000650	BREVOORT	894	65c
625090	8/10/2018	NY005011380	BOSTON-SECOR	538	76c
625089	8/15/2018	NY005013420	UNION AVE/E 163RD SITE 5	909	64c
625028	8/16/2018	NY005001220	LAFAYETTE	882	63c
625037	8/16/2018	NY005001210	MOTT HAVEN	992	66c
625106	8/17/2018	NY005021110	DREW HAMILTON	933	30c*
625095	8/17/2018	NY005012430	BORINQUEN PLAZA STAGE I	934	74c
625045	8/17/2018	NY005005600	PSS Grandparent Family Apartments	50	51c
625112	8/20/2018	NY005021340	CHELSEA	357	55c
625077	8/20/2018	NY005011700	SURFSIDE GARDENS	1506	68c
625023	8/23/2018	NY005001230	DE WITT CLINTON	748	72c*
625084	8/23/2018	NY005011310	TOMPKINS	1192	77c
625097	8/24/2018	NY005021870	AMSTERDAM ADDITION	149	62c
625070	8/24/2018	NY005011020	GOUVERNEUR MORRIS I	1886	53c
625063	8/24/2018	NY005011110	PS 139 RENAISSANCE	125	22c*
625123	8/28/2018	NY005020800	CASTLE HILL	1627	48c*
625046	8/30/2018	NY005003100	LAVANBURG HOMES	102	64c
625052	8/30/2018	NY005010810	MANHATTANVILLE GROUP III	97	35c
625079	8/31/2018	NY005010930	E.R. MOORE	463	60c
625101	8/31/2018	NY005011680	LANGSTON HUGHES APTS	1028	75c
625074	9/5/2018	NY005010860	HYLAN	209	57c*
625072	9/7/2018	NY005010840	MILL BROOK & EXTENSION	1451	70c

625105	9/7/2018	NY005012570	PEDRO A. CAMPOS PLAZA II	224	72c
625008	9/10/2018	NY005000290	FARRAGUT	1389	64c
625029	9/12/2018	NY005001180	JOHN ADAMS	925	75c
625109	9/14/2018	NY005020860	BUSHWICK	1011	69c
625111	9/14/2018	NY005011690	SETH LOW	975	51c
625086	9/14/2018	NY005011530	NATHAN STRAUS	267	60c
625098	9/20/2018	NY005011940	PENNSYLVANIA/WO RTMAN AVES	624	74c
625130	9/21/2018	NY005021270	WISE TOWERS	297	78c
628770	9/21/2018	NY005025001	PROSPECT PLAZA PHASE II	42	99a
625044	9/21/2018	NY005010350	SOUTH BEACH	698	75c
625042	9/21/2018	NY005010460	BELMONT SUTTER AREA	72	67c
637471	9/21/2018	NY005000040	RED HOOK I (EAST)	1405	76c*
625076	9/27/2018	NY005011410	DANIEL WEBSTER	811	79c
625038	9/28/2018	NY005010090	EAST RIVER	2072	32c*
625064	10/1/2018	NY005010620	GEORGE WASHINGTON	1958	46c*
625035	10/2/2018	NY005010100	KINGSBOROUGH	1337	79c
637473	10/3/2018	NY005010700	CYPRESS HILLS	1507	70c*
625024	10/4/2018	NY005000590	FOREST	2031	67c
625115	10/5/2018	NY005012610	UNITY PLAZA SITES 4-27	1015	75c
625128	10/5/2018	NY005021850	344 EAST 28TH ST	152	75c
625003	10/5/2018	NY005000170	J.W. JOHNSON	1297	35c
625053	10/9/2018	NY005010180	JACOB RIIS	1764	49c*
625083	10/9/2018	NY005011660	GERALD J.CAREY GARDENS	1255	78c
625081	10/10/2018	NY005011330	1010 E. 178TH ST.	218	31c*
625087	10/12/2018	NY005011390	STANLEY ISAACS	1323	79c
625020	10/12/2018	NY005000610	VAN DYKE I	1598	73c

625068	10/19/2018	NY005010640	JEFFERSON	1725	65c
625073	10/23/2018	NY005011630	WYCKOFF GARDENS	1027	66c
625121	10/23/2018	NY005021400	INDEPENDENCE	609	71c
625118	10/26/2018	NY005020920	BAY VIEW	1277	74c
625125	10/26/2018	NY005012340	TAYLOR ST/WYTHE AVE	525	73c
637474	10/31/2018	NY005010360	NOSTRAND	2198	72c
625108	11/1/2018	NY005012210	STUYVESANT GARDENS I	479	68c
625114	11/1/2018	NY005015310	HIGHBRDGE REHAB/ANDERSON AVE	335	49c*
644047	2/26/2019	NY005015300	WEST FARMS ROAD	830	34c*
644038	10/22/2019	NY005011860	LEWIS H. LATIMER GARDENS	918	59c*
644037	10/22/2019	NY005026001	Randolph South	147	71b
644042	10/22/2019	NY005020460	BOULEVARD	982	15c*
644051	10/22/2019	NY005001360	ROBERT FULTON	944	24c*
658475	10/22/2019	NY005000790	RED HOOK II	1474	53c*
658990	10/22/2019	NY005010630	THROGGS NECK	1720	15c*
658991	10/22/2019	NY005010820	FREDERICK DOUGLASS & ADD.	2350	9c*
659011	10/22/2019	NY005012410	U.P.A.C.A. URA (SITE 5)	705	15c*
658995	10/22/2019	NY005013170	TAFT REHAB 201- 203 W. 117	341	48c*
659009	10/22/2019	NY005010060	VLADECK	1762	51c*
659001	10/22/2019	NY005010670	JUSTICE SONIA SOTOMAYOR HOUSES	1723	47c*
644041	10/22/2019	NY005000250	GOWANUS	1134	72c*
644055	10/22/2019	NY005010450	SEDGEWICK	933	74c*
637472	10/23/2019	NY005013510	HOWARD AVE/PARK PLACE	892	76c
644040	10/23/2019	NY005013410	UNIVERSITY AVE	414	33c*

			REHAB		
644057	10/23/2019	NY005000210	MARCY	1706	78c*
644044	10/23/2019	NY005000160	BROWNSVILLE	1325	47c*
644049	10/23/2019	NY005000140	INGERSOLL	1714	21c*
644048	10/23/2019	NY005011350	ELEANOR ROOSEVELT I	1102	51c*
659021	10/23/2019	NY005010030	HARLEM RIVER	1264	37c*
658983	10/23/2019	NY005000530	POMONOK	2069	67c*
659007	10/23/2019	NY005000270	GOVERNOR SMITH	1934	23c*
659002	10/23/2019	NY005000770	MARINERS HARBOR	606	41c*
658994	10/23/2019	NY005023770	FREDERICK SAMUEL (CITY)	564	4c
659012	10/23/2019	NY005010220	AMSTERDAM	1461	26c*
658998	10/23/2019	NY005011270	W.S.U.R. SITES A, B & C	978	5c*
659010	10/23/2019	NY005000380	ST NICHOLAS	1525	69c*
659017	10/23/2019	NY005000050	QUEENSBRIDGE	1587	10c*
658984	10/23/2019	NY005012090	FHA REPOSSESSED HOUSES V	190	22c*
658480	10/23/2019	NY005013080	CLAREMONT GROUP IV	741	49c*
659008	10/23/2019	NY005001490	POLO GROUNDS TOWERS	1614	45c*
644039	10/23/2019	NY005010390	PELHAM PARKWAY	1499	25c*
638975	10/23/2019	NY005011720	GRAVESEND	1331	52c*
644050	10/23/2019	NY005010750	HAMMEL	879	35c*
644043	10/23/2019	NY005012520	MARCUS GARVEY (GROUP A)	521	60c*
644036	10/23/2019	NY005000520	GEN. CHARLES W. BERRY	1008	51c*
644053	10/23/2019	NY005000880	JAMES MONROE	1102	26c*
644052	10/23/2019	NY005000720	HOWARD	1811	36c*
644045	10/23/2019	NY005011450	JOHN P. MITCHEL	1730	54c*

644056	10/23/2019	NY005005140	WHITMAN	1622	19c*
644046	10/23/2019	NY005020490	MARBLE HILL	1428	25c*
644054	10/23/2019	NY005011340	J.L. ELLIOT	685	63c
644058	10/23/2019	NY005025000	PROSPECT PLAZA PHASE I	38	73c
658474	10/23/2019	NY005000480	RAVENSWOOD	2164	20c*
658476	10/23/2019	NY005010320	BRONX RIVER & ADDITION	1551	17c*
658478	10/23/2019	NY005010340	EASTCHESTER GARDENS	1052	7c*
658477	10/23/2019	NY005012800	SACK-WERN HOUSES	812	28c*
658479	10/23/2019	NY005000570	EDENWALD	2034	7c*
658972	10/23/2019	NY005000550	REDFERN	603	17c*
659020	10/23/2019	NY005000230	WALD	1861	10c*
658973	10/23/2019	NY005000200	LINCOLN	1286	51c*
658975	10/23/2019	NY005000370	RALPH J. RANGEL	984	69c*
658996	10/23/2019	NY005020990	RUTGERS	619	71c*
658976	10/23/2019	NY005010910	BAISLEY PARK	894	60c*
658999	10/23/2019	NY005000330	WOODSIDE	1356	40c*
658977	10/23/2019	NY005010740	SEN. ROBERT F. WAGNER SR.	2155	40c*
658978	10/23/2019	NY005020830	MARLBORO	1413	27c*
658979	10/23/2019	NY005000410	DYCKMAN	1167	26c*
658980	10/23/2019	NY005010980	OCEAN BAY (BAYSIDE)	417	49c*
658981	10/23/2019	NY005020810	MANHATTANVILLE	1073	14c*
658982	10/23/2019	NY005011170	RICHMOND TERRACE	867	14c*
658985	10/23/2019	NY005000260	ASTORIA	1102	70c*
658986	10/23/2019	NY005005050	QUEENSBRIDGE	1533	21c*
658987	10/23/2019	NY005010760	LA GUARDIA	1492	51c*
658988	10/23/2019	NY005011000	SAMUEL GOMPERS	1504	28c*

658989	10/23/2019	NY005010310	ALBANY I & II	1478	31c*
658992	10/23/2019	NY005000580	CARVER	1246	50c*
658993	10/23/2019	NY005010080	SOUTH JAMAICA II	1038	47c*
658997	10/23/2019	NY005012920	LOWER EAST SIDE II	477	35c*
659000	10/23/2019	NY005012100	LOUIS ARMSTRONG I	617	39c*
659003	10/23/2019	NY005013090	FT WASHINGTON AVE REHAB	593	41c*
659005	10/23/2019	NY005010130	WEST BRIGHTON I & II	572	50c*
659006	10/23/2019	NY005021140	STAPLETON	565	36c*
659013	10/23/2019	NY005000870	GENERAL GRANT	1940	9c*
659014	10/23/2019	NY005010970	SEN. ROBERT A. TAFT	1562	23c*
659015	10/23/2019	NY005011670	WILLIAM REID APTS	801	3c*
659016	10/23/2019	NY005013590	LOWER EAST SIDE III	182	43c*
659018	10/23/2019	NY005010600	BARUCH	2391	16c*
659019	10/23/2019	NY005000560	BREUKELEN	1594	34c*
659022	10/23/2019	NY005010300	KING TOWERS	1409	52c*
625093	10/23/2019	NY005021280	WILLIAMS PLAZA	471	70c*
625131	10/23/2019	NY005020950	LINDEN	1135	73c
625110	10/23/2019	NY005012020	FT INDEPENDENCE/HE ATH AVE	575	77c
625041	10/23/2019	NY005001650	BCH.41 ST/BCH. CHANNEL DR	712	54c*
625122	10/23/2019	NY005012670	ANDREW JACKSON	1711	66c
625117	10/23/2019	NY005012270	TWIN PARKS WEST SITES 1&2	458	33c
625126	10/23/2019	NY005020930	SAINT MARYS PARK	796	76c
664200	10/24/2019	NY005010280	MELROSE	1242	60c*

Table 20 - Public Housing Condition

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

NYCHA's aging infrastructure presents challenges to the Authority's ability to provide safe, affordable housing for low- and moderate-income New Yorkers. As of March 2021: 36 developments are 70 years old or over; 57 developments are 60 to 69 years old; 79 developments are 50 to 59 years old; 60 developments are 40 to 49 years old; 42 developments are 30 to 39 years old; and 11 developments are less than 30 years old.

Since 2006, federal capital funding has met a fraction of NYCHA's capital needs. Approximately every five years, NYCHA engages an independent team comprising technical experts in architecture and engineering to perform a Physical Needs Assessment (PNA) of the complete NYCHA portfolio of buildings. The PNA identifies the capital expenditure that would be required to bring NYCHA campuses to a state of good repair. The capital needs identified in the PNA have increased greatly over time. In 2006, the PNA identified 5-year needs of \$6.9 billion, or \$39,000 per unit. The most recent estimate from the 2017 PNA identified NYCHA's 5-year needs of \$31.8 billion, or \$180,000 per unit. The unmet need will continue to grow as conditions further deteriorate, construction costs continue to escalate, and funding continues to decline.

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

Considering the multibillion-dollar decline in federal Section 9 funding and massive repair needs across its portfolio, NYCHA must pursue innovative ways to fund the building and apartment upgrades that residents deserve. Launched in December 2018, NYCHA 2.0 presented a 10-year plan to address \$24 billion in vital repairs that NYCHA's buildings desperately need. The Permanent Affordability Commitment Together (PACT) program is the largest component of NYCHA 2.0, addressing renovation for approximately 62,000 apartments; just under 10,000 apartments have converted through the PACT program to date. PACT includes portfolios under the federal Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) and NYCHA's Unfunded Units (also known as LLC II and PACT City/State Developments). PACT creates public-private partnerships to repair and manage the developments.

On January 31, 2019, NYCHA signed an Agreement with HUD. The Agreement's overarching goal is to remedy the deficient physical conditions in NYCHA properties, to benefit residents across the city. It establishes a solid foundation for NYCHA to continue its progress with strengthening the organization and improving residents' quality of life. The Agreement sets objectives to significantly improve on five high-priority areas: lead-based paint, mold, heat, elevators, and pests. That includes, for instance, addressing lead-based paint in apartments, improving the response time for heat and elevator outages, completing capital improvements, addressing mold, and reducing the rodent population. The work under the Agreement will be overseen by a third-party Monitor. The Agreement requires NYCHA to remediate living conditions at its properties by specific deadlines and to meet strict, objective compliance standards regarding the aforementioned high-priority areas. NYCHA is setting up systems

and has established a dedicated unit to track its progress on all the deadlines outlined in the Agreement. NYCHA, as required under the Agreement, also established new departments and units – a Compliance Department, an Environmental Health and Safety Department, and a Quality Assurance Unit – in support of this work.

In 2020, NYCHA released A Blueprint for Change (“Blueprint”). The Blueprint is a set of ideas that outlines how NYCHA can better invest in its properties, residents, and organization. To address funding needs to renovate NYCHA’s remaining approximately 110,000 apartments while protecting resident’s rights, the Blueprint proposes creating a new public entity: the Public Housing Preservation Trust (“Trust”). The State-created Trust will access new, more stable funding streams to expedite massive, historic levels of renovation.

Subject to pending State Legislation, NYCHA intends to transfer properties to the Trust through 99-year ground leases, while remaining the permanent owner and property manager of these properties. Federal funding for these apartments will move from the current HUD Section 9 Public Housing subsidy to a larger and more reliable subsidy under the HUD Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (project-based vouchers) program. The Trust will raise additional bond and/or loan financing to support large-scale renovation of these properties, and utilize alternative project delivery models, to allow repairs and renovations to be made more quickly and effectively. Debt obligations will be serviced through the increased subsidy payments the Trust will receive each year.

Utilizing this financing, the Trust will be able to make higher quality renovations in a shorter period of time and at lower cost by using the more flexible project delivery models outlined in the draft legislation authorizing the Trust. The Trust will oversee design and construction work, and contract back to NYCHA for day-to-day management of the properties.

Through this approach, all necessary major repairs at the properties will be completed. That means new kitchens and bathrooms (including appliances and fixtures), boilers and heating systems, elevators, building pipes, ventilation systems, facades, and high-security front doors. It also means addressing lead, mold, leaks, and pests and improving waste management – creating healthier homes for residents. State law, along with applicable federal laws and regulations, will guarantee full tenant rights and protections. No residents will be displaced. As of March 2021, NYCHA is in the process of engaging residents and other stakeholders around the ideas outlined in the Blueprint.

A renewed commitment to safety and security is a fellow component of NYCHA’s strategy for improving the living environment of residents. A total of 14,611 cameras have been installed by NYCHA at approximately 206 developments from June 2014 to November 2020 through the City and other programs. The strategies developed for effecting a timely execution of the portfolio included confirmation of whether the allocated budget was sufficient for the installation of a completely new system or the expansion and upgrade of an existing system. In the City Fiscal Year 2021, 2 developments have been identified for security enhancements with an allocation of \$1.4 million dollars.

Discussion:

With regard to expiring Section 8 contracts, both New York City's HPD and NYCHA use and administer Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) tenant- and project-based voucher contracts. HPD's Division of Tenant Resources does not anticipate a loss of affordable housing due to the expiration of these Section 8 contracts at this time.

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

Introduction

New York City provides emergency shelter, transitional housing, rental assistance programs, homelessness prevention services and permanent supportive housing to individuals and families who are homeless or at risk for homelessness. The Housing Preservation and Development Emergency Shelters Program provides shelter to tenants displaced by fires, vacate orders, and other similar issues. Impacted persons are connected by HPD staff with set-aside units to rapidly rehouse them. The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) operates a network of emergency shelters for families with children, adult families, and single adults. “Turning the Tide,” a report issued in February 2017, laid out a blueprint for shelter system reforms, providing borough-based services and shrinking the footprint of the shelter system by closing 360 facilities, including eliminating the 21-year-old “cluster” apartment program. The Human Resources Administration (HRA) provides temporary emergency shelter and transitional shelter to families and individuals who are survivors of domestic violence and individuals and families with HIV/AIDS through HASA. The Department of Youth and Community Development works to reduce youth homelessness through a contracted system of care that includes drop-in centers, street outreach services, specialized residential services, and expanded shelter options specifically for youth.

Through the 15/15 initiative, NYC continues to build out its supportive housing programs to reduce chronic homelessness and move individuals and families out of shelters. The City is also expanding its use of rapid re-housing through the NYC Continuum of Care as a tool to quickly provide permanent housing and prevent homelessness. Households in DHS and HRA shelter have access to a range of permanent housing options including City funded rental assistance vouchers, Section 8 vouchers, public housing units, other subsidized programs and supportive housing.

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)	43,922	422	126	7,611	n/a
Households with Only Adults	30,183	0	3,246	27,128	42
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	21,994	42
Veterans	158	0	155	5,571	n/a
Unaccompanied Youth	329	0	709	628	n/a

Table 21 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

The NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) funds providers to provide street outreach throughout all five boroughs. Each provider is accountable for achieving a reduction in the street census in their respective areas. All outreach, emergency shelter, and transitional services are utilized to assist individuals who are chronically homeless (CH). At the end of calendar year 2019, Mayor de Blasio released “The Journey Home” plan to end long-term street homeless, building on the progress of the HOME-STAT program through which more than 4,000 people have come off the streets and remained off since 2016. The plan incorporates a range of outreach and expanded housing options for this group.

DHS has been working to increase the housing placement options for the street homeless population. All outreach, emergency shelter, and transitional services are utilized to assist for individuals who are chronically homeless (CH). There are multiple initiatives within DHS and the NYC Continuum of Care (CoC) that prioritize and address the needs of this population. The CoC has made a commitment to dedicate all HUD CoC funded Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) beds (except domestic violence, HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA), and youth projects) to chronically homeless persons. New locally funded CH beds are being created through New York City’s 15/15 Initiative, a major municipal commitment to build 15,000 units of supportive housing over 15 years to the most vulnerable New Yorkers. In addition, the City decided to incorporate a vulnerability index to target housing to those most in need.

NYC provides extensive assistance for homeless veterans through various programs and partnerships with local, state, federal, and nonprofit partners. These efforts are steered by the CoC Veterans Task Force which joins government and nonprofit partners in the effort to decrease housing barriers, develop innovative new programs, and increase the resources needed to achieve and maintain functional zero for chronic homeless veterans in NYC. Specifically, New York City provides the following:

- Permanent housing resources: 4,037 HUD-VASH Vouchers, administered in coordination between the City's two VA Medical Centers (VAMC) and two Housing Authorities, NYCHA and HPD, and 4,967 units of PSH units dedicated to homeless veterans;
- Transitional resources: 154 Grant Per Diem TH beds, all located at the Borden Avenue Veterans Residence, and 96 Health Care for Homeless Veterans (HCHV) beds, all operated by Patriot First, a veteran-owned business contracted by the VA to provide these services;

These beds are supplemented by: VA Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) grants to local nonprofits to aid homeless and at-risk veterans; An aftercare program, housing coordination center and peer-to-peer program at the NYC Department of Veterans' Services; Mainstream city-funded rental subsidies, additional shelter beds as needed, landlord incentives and other programs funded through the NYC Department of Homeless Services and Human Resources Administration; and Housing Choice Vouchers being made available to veterans that are ineligible for VASH due to their discharge status and/or length of time in service.

Crisis services programs provide emergency shelter and crisis intervention services for youth ages 16 through 20, overseen by the NYC Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD). In cases where family reunification is not possible, crisis staff collaborate with youth to locate appropriate transitional and long-term placements. Youth can stay for 60 days with the possibility to extend for an additional 60 days, for a total of 120 days. DYCD offers crisis services programs for young adults ages 21 through 24. Transitional Independent Living (TIL) support programs are longer-term residential facilities that provide homeless youth ages 16 through 20 with support and shelter as they work to establish an independent life. They may stay in the TIL facility for up to 24 months and are typically referred from crisis services programs. DYCD offers TIL programs for young adults ages 21 through 24.

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

For single adults in shelter and who are street homeless, clinical services include medical and behavioral assessments and care. At shelters with medical clinics, clinicians' complete medical histories and physical examinations, provide primary and episodic care, and mental health services. Mental health shelters provide behavioral health services & linkages to an array of outpatient mental health services. On-site services include psychiatric assessments, individual, & group therapy around substance use, psychoeducation, and crisis management.

For unsheltered persons, outreach teams provide emergency, crisis intervention, counseling, case management, assistance with entitlements, benefits, housing, referrals, and links to health care. Services at drop-in centers and safe havens include medical care, assessment services, and referrals to specialty care. Families that report a health issue at intake and those with specific medical needs are seen by the medical provider at PATH, the family intake center, where the onsite clinician conducts a health screening and offers necessary urgent care, referrals, and health education and coordinates with client's existing health care providers.

Once in shelter, families are encouraged to and assisted in seeking care from their primary care providers or a clinic of their choice. Eligible pregnant women and mothers with infants are referred to the NYC DOHMH Nurse Family Partnership, or Newborn Home Visiting Program. To combat opioid-related overdoses, shelters staff on all shifts are able to administer naloxone if needed. DHS's Office of the Medical Director works with stakeholders, such as NYC DOHMH, to ensure that public health concerns are properly addressed, and health outcomes optimized. DHS also collaborates with NYC Health + Hospitals, and State agencies for mental health initiatives including shelter partnered ACT and OASAS teams. Finally, DHS works in partnership with the Providers of Healthcare for the Homeless (PHCH) to provide medical services to clients at shelters and community clinics.

Employment services and assistance connecting to benefits is provided by HRA. To meet educational needs, DHS aids in educational planning through counseling and on-site literacy and skills programs. Services at shelters include access to high school equivalency programs, community educational and vocational training, and subsidized employment. DHS also works closely with on-site liaisons from the Department of Education to ensure school-aged children are enrolled and attending school. The Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program (HVRP) funds state and local workforce investment boards, local public agencies and nonprofit organizations, tribal governments, and faith-based and community organizations to provide homeless veterans with occupational skills, apprenticeship opportunities, on-the-job training, and job search and placement assistance.

For homeless youth, outreach services overseen by NYC DYCD distribute information about Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) services, provide resources and referrals, and provide transportation. DYCD drop-in center services include crisis intervention; overnight services; transportation to RHY residents or other safe locations; life skills and work readiness assistance; educational counseling; and referrals to other services including education and career development, health and mental health, and substance misuse treatment. Crisis services programs provide on-site care that includes emergency services, entitlement services, counseling, medical and mental health care, educational services, housing assistance, legal assistance, recreational activities, substance misuse education and prevention, transportation services, violence intervention and prevention counseling, and family mediation and reunification. Transitional Independent Living (TIL) offer the same array of services as the crisis services programs and offer youth and young adults long term support. Residential programs are available for youth ages 16 through 20 and young adults ages 21 through 24.

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.

NYC provides temporary housing assistance and other services to families with children, adult families, and single adults. DHS is implementing a borough-based system that considers the individual needs of the children and adults in shelter. This system helps persons experiencing homelessness remain in their

home borough, closer to their communities and support networks. Clients are connected to a range of robust resources including: case management, housing placement assistance, after-school programs, recreation spaces, child care, health/mental health services, screening/assessment/intervention for substance misuse, and employment counseling. Off-site service linkages include primary healthcare, substance use treatment, vocational training, employment placement, GED instruction, veterans' services, conflict mediation, childcare, and legal services. Through its enrollment initiative of children under 5 in shelters in EarlyLearn NYC programs, NYC is committed to continue to make high quality childcare and early education available to some of NYC's most vulnerable families. For single adults, employment shelters help clients find jobs and employed clients keep them. Employment specialists are available to assist clients seeking employment. Behavioral health shelters are for clients with substance use history, mental health challenges, or both. Specialized staff include psychiatrists, psychiatric nurse practitioners, and licensed social workers. Working with the VA and NYC Department of Veteran Services (DVS), DHS tailor assistance to veterans experiencing homelessness. Social workers connect vets with outside services, assist them with their entitlement benefits, help them obtain military documents, and screen them for eligibility for HUD-VASH, while providing ongoing case management services.

NYC has centralized its shelter beds for veterans allowing for coordinated access for the multiple local, federal and nonprofit agencies working to house vets experiencing homelessness. DHS also created a web-based platform to track a real-time by-name list of all homeless vets and weekly case conferences are conducted to ensure ongoing coordination by the multiple agency and nonprofit partners committed to ending veteran homelessness. Street Homeless Solutions provides an array of services to engage and support individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness. In following the federal Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) of 1978 and NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) RHYA regulations, DYCD funds programs designed to assist runaway and homeless youth and, when possible, reunite them with their families. When reunification is not possible, programs help youth progress from crisis and transitional care to independent living. The DYCD RHY system consists of: 8 drop-in centers (5 are open 24/7), Crisis Services Programs, Transitional Independent Living Support Programs (for youth 16-20), and Street Outreach. DYCD's RHY residential programs meet the needs of all vulnerable youth, including the specialized needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning youth; pregnant and parenting youth; and sexually exploited youth. In FY20 RHY programs served 12,030 drop-in center participants and 9,131 street outreach contacts. The crisis services programs have expanded to 293 beds and served 2,202 youth. The transitional independent living support services beds increased to 520 beds and served 1,221 youth.

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

Introduction

Through the delivery of housing services via the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grant, the NYC Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Areas (EMSA) strives to improve the health and well-being of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) who are unstably housed, homeless, or chronically homeless. Services offered include, but are not limited to, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Permanent Supportive Housing, Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU) assistance, Housing Information Services, and Permanent Housing Placement Assistance. Monitoring of health outcomes among NYC HOPWA consumers finds that stably housed PLWHA are more likely to be connected to medical care, adherent to treatment, and virally suppressed compared to unstably housed PLWHA.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	350
PH in facilities	2635
STRMU	15
ST or TH facilities	0
PH Placement	150

Data source: 2019 CAPER

Table 22 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

The table above outlines the average annual HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table for the anticipated number of units available for PLWHA as of 2021.

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

To ensure HOPWA consumers who are dually diagnosed with mental health and/or substance use remain stably housed, HOPWA programs regularly screen, coordinate and deliver intensive support services to ensure housing stability. Dually diagnosed HOPWA consumers are all screened at the point of intake and reassessed every 90 days to determine their mental health and/or substance use needs. If necessary, goals are outlined in a Service Plan and referrals and coordination efforts are put in place with a mental health and/or substance use service provider to establish enhanced care coordination.

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

Several HOPWA services, such as facility-based housing, TBRA, housing information services and permanent housing placement programs, are specifically designed to serve and target the needs of the recently incarcerated or dually diagnosed PLWHA with a mental illness and/or substance use diagnosis. For example, Housing Placement Assistance programs provide housing information services and assist consumers find appropriate housing that will meet their needs. Referrals are also provided, as necessary, for ongoing mental health or substance use services. HOPWA programs with expertise in criminal justice, work to reduce recidivism by helping the formerly incarcerated establish permanent housing, access HIV primary care, and connect them to ongoing supportive services such as education and employment opportunities to achieve independent living skills.

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)

To promote economic stability through workforce development, the DOHMH's Bureau of HIV launched Project Thrive, a workforce development initiative aimed at improving access to employment opportunities for people living with or affected by HIV in NYC, focusing intently on LGBTQ people of color. The initiative is directed by a working group comprised of DOHMH staff, community members, HIV service providers, and workforce development service providers who meet monthly to coordinate efforts and support the implementation of a large-scale community event dedicated to meeting the employment needs of PLWHA.

Another mainstream service targeting PLWHA is the Positive Life Workshop. The peer-led workshop is a 20-hour HIV self-management intervention funded through Ryan White Part A grants to increase engagement in health care, improve treatment adherence, improve social support, and reduce risky behaviors for PLWHA by empowering participants to make changes to improve their own health. The DOHMH HOPWA program partners closely with these initiatives and refers HOPWA consumers to attend these events to further support their employment and HIV care needs.

Furthermore, DOHMH embarked on a viral suppression initiative to help NYC-based TBRA and permanent supportive housing providers introduce changes that would reduce barriers to viral suppression among HOPWA consumers. In response to the Ending the Epidemic Blueprint and the Undetectable = Untransmittable Consensus Statement, the Division launched the Getting to 90 initiative in August 2016. The programmatic, data-driven approach used consumer-level data to empower agencies to monitor rates of HIV care engagement and viral suppression.

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))

As described in the 2021 Annual Action Plan, DOHMH intends to deliver multiple HOPWA housing subsidy assistance services such as TBRA, facility-based permanent housing, STRMU, housing information services, permanent housing placement, and supportive services to help HOPWA consumers achieve housing stability and important health outcomes such as viral suppression.

DOHMH will contract directly with various community-based organizations to address the needs of different HIV/AIDS vulnerable populations such as: single adults and families; adults diagnosed with mental illness; adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder; young adults ages 18-26; persons ages 55 and over; and individuals recently released from jail/institution. Low-income PLWHA who are at risk of homelessness benefit enormously from housing interventions that are tied to supportive services. Hence, supportive services will continue to focus on case management, entitlements assistance, harm reduction, engagement and maintenance in HIV primary care, mental health, substance use, life skills management, and housing readiness.

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

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment.

Between 2018 and 2020, the City of New York has engaged hundreds of residents, over 150 community-based and advocacy organizations, and dozens of governmental agencies through the Where We Live NYC process to discuss our city's history, assess how it continues affect our residents, our housing, and neighborhoods, and create an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice, including limitations on the development and preservation of affordable housing.

As directed by the federal Fair Housing Act and HUD, the City follows a balanced approach to advancing fair and affordable housing. The City makes substantial housing, infrastructure, and service investments in neighborhoods that were historically disadvantaged by discrimination, disinvestment, and exclusion, while also facilitating the construction and preservation of affordable housing opportunities in amenity-rich neighborhoods. Together, such investments are designed to empower New Yorkers with realistic choices to live in thriving, integrated neighborhoods and to ensure that no one is deprived of access to fundamental resources because of their race, ethnicity, disability, religion, or other protected characteristic.

Since 2015, the City has taken significant steps to address barriers to the development of affordable housing. Housing New York, Mayor de Blasio's 2014 ten-year housing plan and Housing New York 2.0, released in 2017, established the objective of achieving a more equitable city, in which all New Yorkers have a safe and affordable place to live, in neighborhoods that provide opportunities to succeed. Through Housing New York 2.0, the City committed an additional \$1.9 billion in City subsidy to ensure that 50,000 affordable homes will be for the lowest-income New Yorkers, including seniors and veterans. By adding a mix of incentives and requirements to its programs, HPD is putting the new funds to work as quickly and efficiently as possible. This fund helps serve households with earnings below Low-Income Housing Tax Credit levels.

In 2016, the City enacted two major reforms to its zoning resolution – Zoning for Quality and Affordability (ZQA) and Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) – which have increased the production of permanently affordable housing citywide. Because production of affordable housing is now a condition of residential development when developers build in an area rezoned for new housing capacity, as overall production increases within MIH areas and in locations utilizing incentives for affordable established under ZQA, so too will the supply of permanently affordable housing. This requirement is especially significant in light of the difficulty many cities face ensuring that new affordable housing is added as their population increases.

Through HPD's recently launched Seniors First initiative, HPD began an assessment process for preservation projects focused on accessibility, to enable seniors to age in place and make more housing accessible to people with disabilities. HPD will serve up to 15,000 New Yorkers with apartment improvements. Through educational events and informational materials, the Mayor's Office for People

with Disabilities (MOPD), HPD, and other City agencies also stepped up efforts to build awareness of affordable housing and subsidies for people with disabilities. The City partners with several community-based organizations to help disabled New Yorkers apply for the housing lottery through HPD's Housing Ambassadors program. The City continues its efforts to expand the production of supportive housing to achieve the Mayor's plans to create 15,000 units of supportive housing over the next 15 years. Supportive housing is a cost-effective solution to delivering stable and permanent housing for individuals and families with severe mental illness, survivors of domestic violence, homeless veterans, and other high need and vulnerable clients.

But the challenges identified in the fair housing planning process also demonstrate that much more work is required. During the Where We Live NYC community participation process, the City – in collaboration with stakeholders and community members – identified nine contributing factors as most important to New York City's fair housing challenges today, including five directly related to affordable housing development, preservation, and admission:

(1) The siting and type of affordable and accessible housing in NYC and the region

- Throughout the Where We Live NYC process, low-income New Yorkers shared that the high cost of housing dramatically limits their choice of homes and neighborhoods. Because of limited affordability, residents reported compromising on poor conditions and overcrowding, or limiting their housing search to neighborhoods that feel unsafe or have underperforming schools.
- New York City's housing crisis will only worsen without a significant increase in the housing options – including affordable housing – available in all neighborhoods.

(2) The loss of and displacement from housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income New Yorkers

- It is also critical to preserve existing affordable homes, including those owned by the New York City Housing Authority and other rent-regulated buildings, while also supporting programs that protect tenants and homeowners from harassment and mistreatment.
- Existing affordable housing is critical in providing housing and neighborhood choice for New Yorkers who want to stay in their home or neighborhood, even as it changes.

(3) Community opposition to housing and infrastructure investments that accommodate growth in NYC and the region

- New York City has a housing crisis. Tremendous job growth and a growing population in the 2000s and 2010s have resulted in rising demand for homes. But production did not keep up, resulting in a limited supply, and there is growing opposition to the development of housing, including affordable housing.

- In areas with more wealth and amenities, opposition to new housing – particularly affordable housing – raises concerns since restricting new housing can limit access to the neighborhood for low-income residents and people of color. This type of opposition takes many forms – lobbying for historic district protections, proposing downzoning, objecting to or delaying individual projects – and can lead to perceptions of hostility and exclusion.
- Opposition to housing also exists in historically under-resourced neighborhoods where residents fear that new housing development will make rents less affordable or increase the risk of displacement.

(4) Challenges to using housing rental assistance in NYC and in the region

- Many New Yorkers use rental assistance and vouchers to secure safe, stable, and affordable homes. But, across the nation and locally, residents using vouchers often live in neighborhoods with higher levels of poverty and lower performing schools.
- Today, more than 150,000 households in New York City use some form of rental assistance. Designed to provide more choice in the housing market, rental assistance programs offered by the city, state, and federal governments can be difficult to use, especially in more expensive neighborhoods.

(5) Admissions and occupancy restrictions in publicly supported housing.

- Throughout the Where We Live NYC process, low-income New Yorkers also shared challenges accessing government-supported affordable housing, because of process-based barriers, such as burdensome paperwork requirements or lack of awareness of options for which New Yorkers qualified, and substantive barriers, such as limited fully accessible units and admissions requirements that may exclude people with criminal histories or low credit scores.

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

Introduction

The City of New York will provide a summary of the priority non-housing community development and describe the economic development needs. A wealth of data regarding the local economic condition of the City of New York will be used to compare the ability of the local workforce to satisfy the needs of local businesses. Much of this data is used to describe the level of housing demand in the local market.

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	1534	365	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	381882	423446	13	12	-1
Construction	114319	132710	4	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	784712	862443	27	25	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	336563	461431	11	14	3
Information	148188	204198	5	6	1
Manufacturing	88007	77001	3	2	-1
Other Services	152794	168905	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	357514	472622	12	14	2
Public Administration	1	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	336701	348783	11	10	-1
Transportation & Warehousing	103576	116403	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	127796	148216	4	4	0
Grand Total	2,933,587	3,416,523			

Table 23 - Business Activity

Data 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	4415095
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	4072845
Unemployment Rate	7.75
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.83
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.1

Table 24 - Labor Force 2011-2015

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates			
B23006: Educational Attainment by Employment Status for the Population 25 to 64 Years - Universe Population 25 to 64 years			
Educational Attainment	In Civilian Labor Force*		Not in Labor Force
	Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	391,346	37,890	273,321
High school graduate	736,922	52,535	297,756
Some college or associate's degree	732,072	47,189	215,490
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,650,441	58,056	218,038

Table 25- Labor Force 2015-2019

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

Occupations by Sector

2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

INDUSTRY FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER

Business by Sector	Number of workers
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	4,206
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations, and Food Services	438,697
Construction	210,187
Education and Health Care Services	1097459
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	385,431
Information	156,529
Manufacturing	131,265
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	566,489
Public Administration	154,261
Retail Trade	371,804
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	267,074
Wholesale Trade	83,822
Other Services	215,991

Table 26 - Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	1166315	29
30-59 Minutes	1731560	44
60 or More Minutes	1082723	27
Total	3,980,598	100
Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes)		41.5

Table 27 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	419815	48015	298610
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	735095	67950	308950
Some college or Associate's degree	751060	60615	221320
Bachelor's degree or higher	1596485	68530	223505

Table 28 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	16165	57500	83660	211440	233030
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	96375	106355	97415	210065	127985
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	191185	275770	265435	570915	325135
Some college, no degree	305725	227120	159855	311375	131435
Associate's degree	41145	103540	87145	144585	48430
Bachelor's degree	130810	502580	275380	360835	142985
Graduate or professional degree	14065	254775	208505	287425	159280

Table 29 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Population 25 years and over with earnings	44,782
Less than high school graduate	22,125
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,014
Some college or Associate's degree	39,106
Bachelor's degree	62,926
Graduate or professional degree	81,701

Table 30 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

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

According to 2015-2019 ACS, the data illustrate within the City of New York there are five (5) employment sectors which cumulatively comprise approximately 75 percent of the City's workforce and are reflective in the fields of: Arts, Entertainment and Accommodation; Education and Health Care Services, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Professional Scientific, Management Services; and Retail Trade.

Education Services and Health Care Services is the largest employment sector, employing over one-quarter of the City's workers of 27 percent. Arts, Entertainment and Accommodation is at 13 percent while Professional, Scientific and Management Services account for 12 percent. Lastly, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sectors and Retail Trade comprised of 11 percent of the City's workers each.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

New York City's labor markets have improved since April, when economic activity plummeted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the first six months of recovery, over a third of the 896,000 jobs lost in March and April had been recouped. Unfortunately, as of October, the City remained 560,900 jobs or 12 percent below the employment level a year ago. Monthly job growth in the private sector has steadily slowed from 3 percent in June to 0.7 percent in October, while government employment has been turbulent. The unemployment rate has dropped to 13 percent from a peak of 20.3 percent in June but was far higher than the 3.9 percent average through 2019. The labor force participation rate has remained weak (57 percent as of October) as people weigh the tradeoffs of returning to work at each stage of the pandemic.

Across the hardest hit industries, the continued need to limit in-person interactions has held back the economic recovery. Between February and April, five major sectors contracted at particularly fast rates, falling by more than 20 percent: leisure & hospitality, construction, other services, manufacturing, and trade, transportation & utilities. Together they comprised 37 percent of private employment in 2019 but accounted for two-thirds of the March and April losses. Despite contributing over three-quarters of the private sector gains through the next six months, employment across those five sectors was still down 24 percent from February levels. The remainder of the private sector (financial activities, information, education & health services, and professional & business services) was aided by work-from-home arrangements. By October, employment in this group was eight percent below February levels.

Leisure & hospitality employment has rapidly changed in the eight months since February. With restrictions on nonessential activity, the sector contracted severely between February and April, cutting 297,700 jobs (a 65 percent drop). As the City adapted and some operations resumed, the sector rebounded through the summer. As of October, leisure & hospitality employment had recovered 94.9 thousand jobs or 32 percent of losses. The accommodation & food services subsector had regained 39 percent of the March and April losses at an elevated pace. Starting in May, job gains in the subsector have exceeded private sector growth in percentage terms by more than three points – even as the pace

of recovery has eased. Restaurants have fueled the rebound, accounting for 27 percent of the private sector jobs added in the past six months. Nevertheless, restaurant employment was still down by 39 percent from February levels (a difference of 108,400 jobs).

The arts, entertainment, and recreation subsector of leisure & hospitality is relatively small but has struggled without live performances and other in person activities. In July, employment was down by 61,800 jobs from February levels or 68 percent. By October, gains totaled just

5,700 as most restrictions on the industry remained in place. Job growth in the retail sector has been constrained since 2015 as clothing stores steadily cut payrolls. The pandemic resulted in substantial layoffs, and the strength of the recovery has been uneven. Reflecting new spending habits, employment at grocery stores and personal care stores fully recovered by July and reached new highs by October. From March to April, each had contracted by around six thousand jobs. On the other hand, clothing store employment was down by 34,200 positions between February and May (a 66 percent drop). Around a fifth of those cuts were recouped by October, but employment was still less than half of February levels.

Since employers continue to widely use educational attainment as a proxy for skill level when making hiring decisions, education remains the single most important determinant of employability and earning power. High school completion has not been sufficient to land a middle-income job for years, and individuals without technical training or substantial work history often have a difficult time securing employment altogether. More than a million New Yorkers working in full-time jobs contend with low wages, limited or nonexistent benefits, and erratic schedules. At the same time, thousands of middle and high skill positions sit unfilled. The result is that New Yorkers with low educational attainment and skills struggle with unemployment and stagnating wages, while employers face a shortage of skilled workers to drive productivity.

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.

Investments in regional transit infrastructure, for example, the construction of four new MTA MetroNorth Stations in the Bronx along the New Haven Line and the Penn Access project, expand NYC residents' access to jobs and economic opportunity along the northeast corridor. NYC is working to discuss opportunities for alignment of economic development initiatives and transit-oriented development in locations throughout the metropolitan region.

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

As described in the NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs section, the City has significant needs regarding education. The Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) funds and administers a broad network of community-based organizations that provide Adult Basic Education

(ABE), High School Equivalency (HSE) test preparation, Basic Education in Native Language (BENL) programs, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) programs. These programs offer basic reading, writing, numeracy, and English language instruction, equipping participants with skills that lead to post-secondary education, employment, and increased involvement in children’s education and civic participation. Instruction is provided in contexts that are immediately relevant to participants’ lives. Contextualized topics often include career exploration and development, finances, healthcare, civics, parenting, etc. Programs are also enhanced by leveraging additional resources through development of partnerships with other organizations in the community. ABE programs will provide instruction in reading, writing, and mathematics in English. HSE Tests preparation programs will provide the preparation needed to successfully sit for and pass the HSE Tests. BENL programs are designed for students whose acquisition of English language skills is hampered by a lack of native language literacy. In addition to literacy instruction in the native language, the expectation is that all BENL programs will offer instruction that, at a minimum, provides students with a foundation in oral English language “survival” skills. ESOL programs will provide English language instruction.

Early Care and Education Services New York City has one of the strongest and largest early care and education systems in the country. Over the last decade, the City has made major investments in initiatives to support and advance this system, including EarlyLearn, 3-K for All, and Pre-K for All.

Since Pre-K for All launched in 2014, New York City has more than tripled the number of children enrolled in free, full-day, high-quality pre-K. The expansion focused not only on access, but also on investing in quality instruction and family engagement. Today, nearly 70,000 four-year-olds are enrolled in pre-K, up from approximately 19,000 before Pre-K for All. Enrollment is high across every community, with high participation among low-income families.

Building on the success of Pre-K for All, 3-K for All launched in 2017. 3-K for All is the nation’s most ambitious efforts to bring free, full-day, high-quality early education to three-year-olds. Currently, 3-K for All is in 12 school districts across all five boroughs. In order to achieve the vision of 3-K for All citywide, the City will need support from partners in the State and Federal government. 3-K for All is part of a broader effort to strengthen a continuum of early care and education programs for New York City children.

As of July 2019, all birth-to-five early childhood care and education services are being supported and monitored by the New York City Department of Education, including EarlyLearn, 3-K for All, and Pre-K for All. This birth-to-five system of early care and education is designed to uphold the following core values:

- Provide children from birth to five years old with access to a high-quality early childhood program that is held accountable and supported to meet high expectations of program quality.
- Ensure a sustainable early care and education system that accurately reflects need across the city and sets up all programs for successful enrollment.

- Value the expertise of program leaders, educators, and staff and work together to meet community needs.
- Promote and foster greater socioeconomic integration at the classroom level, because the City believes that all students benefit from socioeconomically and racially diverse and inclusive schools and classrooms.
- Provide extended day and year services and robust family supports to the families that need them most.
- Ensure leadership and teaching teams have the knowledge and skills they need to provide quality instruction to all children, and help programs continuously improve.

As indicated in the Education Attainment Table a significant percentage of New Yorkers above the age of 25 have a high school diploma or higher (approximately 81 percent). Of those high school graduates, approximately forty-five percent have a Bachelor's college degree or higher. According to the Table: Earnings by Education Attainment, New Yorkers age 25 and older with Bachelor's degree have median earnings of \$58,076, and those with a Graduate degree or higher earn approximately \$75,688 annually. However, approximately 19 percent of New Yorkers over 25 years old do not have a high school diploma. Their median earnings are less than \$20,388 annually. This may place them in a difficult situation when attempting to locate housing affordable to their finances.

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

The City is committed to achieving the goals of Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (aka Section 3). Section 3 aims to foster local economic development, neighborhood economic improvement, and individual self-sufficiency by requiring that recipients of certain HUD financial assistance, to the greatest extent feasible, provide job training, employment, and contracting opportunities for low- or very-low income residents in connection with projects and activities in their neighborhoods. To that end, the City hired a Section 3 Manager in 2018. In addition to enhancing reporting processes, monitoring compliance, etc., the Manager also works to expand the City's efforts to achieve its Section 3 targets. Such activities include:

1. Creating a Section 3 Plan for New York City. This plan describes all requirements as well as best practices in meeting annual goals.
2. Participating in contract kick-off sessions for employers with Section 3 hiring and training obligations. The sessions include detailed descriptions of the requirements of Section 3 and provide resources to meet the goals of the program.
3. Targeting Section 3 Residents to enter the construction trades through direct entry pre-apprenticeship opportunities.

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

No, this is a specific US Dept. of Commerce / Economic Development Administration program and the City of New York does not participate in it.

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.

To fulfill a mandate in the 2015 release of One New York: The Plan for a Strong and Just City (“OneNYC”)—the City’s long-term strategic plan—the NYC Department of City Planning (DCP) established a new unit dedicated to addressing regional and long-range planning issues. NYC sits at the center of the nation’s largest metropolitan region, a tri-state area including more than 30 counties and 900 hamlets, villages, towns, and cities. Since 2016, the DCP Regional Planning Division has focused its efforts on building relationships with neighboring jurisdictions, analyzing data and trends, and collaborating with public and private stakeholders to collectively advocate for the future of this region.

In addition to holding hundreds of meetings with governments, nonprofits, and business council leadership from the metropolitan region to explore opportunities for collaboration, DCP established the NYC Metro Planning and Economic Development Leadership network in 2017, a group of planning and economic development professionals representing more than 30 local municipalities and counties in the NYC Metro Area. The network meets bi-annually to discuss opportunities for greater alignment on growth initiatives. The network has convened six times in the past two years.

In May 2018, DCP launched the NYC Metro Region Explorer, the region’s first open-source data platform and narrative tool that provides access to tri-state demographic, housing, employment, and commuting data – the only tool of its kind in this region. The web platform enables planning and economic development professionals to examine growth trends across the region, including labor force and jobs by industry sector, with a focus on patterns from 2000 to today. Data are available for download to the public, further supporting initiatives and planning professionals throughout the region.

In July 2018, DCP released The Geography of Jobs, the City’s first report analyzing economic trends throughout the tri-state area. In conjunction with the release of that report, the Deputy Mayor for Housing and Economic Development co-hosted a forum with the New York Building Congress attended by more than 70 public sector, nonprofit, and private sector professionals from the tri-state economic development community. The forum marked the first time NYC brought together representatives from all three states to discuss synergies among regional economic development initiatives. In October 2019, DCP released The Geography of Jobs: Second Edition to provide a deeper analysis of pre- and post-Great Recession economic trends throughout the tri-state region. DCP has also met with government stakeholders in New York State, New Jersey, and Connecticut to discuss economic development opportunities. As a complement to this research, the agency is currently researching and exploring discrete partnership and collaboration opportunities within specific sectors identified in the City’s 2017

New York Works strategic jobs plan, with an initial focus on tourism, agriculture and regional food systems, life sciences, and wind energy sectors. DCP, in partnership with other City agencies, has been meeting with representatives from state, county, and municipal government to discuss workforce development, employment and labor force trends, and initiatives to date in these sectors.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

As noted in NA-10, the City has found that housing maintenance deficiencies are primarily concentrated in 23 of the city's 55 sub-borough areas. According to the 2017 HVS, occupied housing units with three or more maintenance deficiencies make up at least 15 percent of the housing stock in those areas.

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

Of the 23 areas with a concentration of housing maintenance deficiencies, 22 have populations with at least 51 percent low/mod persons, based on income data from the 2015 American Community Survey. Further, of the 15 sub-borough areas where at least 20 percent of occupied rental units contained three or more maintenance deficiencies, 14 were comprised at least 63 percent of low/mod residents, and nine were comprised of at least 70 percent low/mod residents.

Additionally, Black and Hispanic New Yorkers are over-represented in these areas compared to the city overall. While Black and Hispanic persons comprise 22 percent and 29 percent, respectively, of the city's overall population, they comprise 38 percent and 41 percent of the CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas. Conversely, while Asian and White New Yorkers make up 14 percent and 32 percent, respectively, of the city's population, they only comprise 6 percent and 12 percent of the CDBG-eligible sub-borough areas, respectively. Please see sections MA-20 and NA-10 for more detailed information on these areas.

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

Areas of concentrated housing maintenance deficiencies are typically characterized by having more multiple dwellings and higher density than the rest of the city, and the lowest shares of owner-occupied housing. Additionally, these areas generally have lower rates of market-rate housing and higher rates of rent-stabilized housing.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas contain numerous resources ranging from tangible assets, such as public land that could be used to develop affordable housing or commercial strips with active small businesses, to less physical ones, such as nonprofit organizations that are invested in the future and success of their respective area. The City often partners with such organizations, which serve as the eyes and ears of the community. While some organizations are solely focused on housing conditions, organizing tenants to advocate for the correction of housing violations, negotiating more affordable rents, etc., others provide comprehensive services including affordable day care options, operate Beacon Schools or Cornerstone sites to offer safe community centers for residents, conduct immigration classes, etc.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

It should be noted that the 22 targeted sub-borough areas mentioned previously have overlap with areas targeted by the recently created NYC Taskforce on Racial Inclusion and Equity (RIE). Nineteen of those areas contain neighborhoods targeted by the panel. While the neighborhoods were identified based on a disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the focus has grown to analyzing and breaking down barriers that led to disparities in numerous areas, such as food access, economic opportunities and health outcomes.

Through the work of the RIE and *Where We Live NYC*, the City has identified and continues to identify areas of opportunity to break down barriers and create a fairer, more inclusive City for all.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

For the past nine years, NYCHA's Digital Vans program has been driving internet service to the communities that NYCHA serves. The first NYCHA Digital Van was introduced in 2012, visiting only 18 NYCHA developments, biweekly. As of March 2021, NYCHA has a fleet of four (4) vehicles able to reach *under-served* communities in all five (5) boroughs across the city. The vans are each equipped with eight laptops, a printer/scanner, wireless internet and a knowledgeable Driver/ Instructor. The program has partnered with several NYCHA departments, and numerous City & Federal agencies, community groups and civic organizations. Our mission is to help "*bridge the digital divide by driving internet access to low-income neighborhoods that tend to be less wired*".

One critical measure of the program's success is its acceptance and utilization by the public. Feedback from visitors tell us that the program has touched the lives of countless New Yorkers. As of March 2021, over 28,000 NYCHA residents have used the Digital Vans. This number represents lower income households that would not otherwise have access to internet service and online technology. People use the vans to apply for jobs, open email accounts, complete online tenant recertifications, pay rent, use social media, access NYCHA & government services, obtain academic support, and for some people it provides their first opportunity to use a computer. The vans serve as anchors for community organizations promoting job fairs, Community Day Events, and PreK and Voter Registration Drives. Additionally, the vans have the capacity to act as *Hot Spots* for anyone standing outside the vehicle to access the internet using their own device. Use of the computer equipment and end-user support is free.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

Most NYCHA developments have a minimum of one (1) broadband internet service provider as their option for residents to purchase subscriptions from as originally tariffed by New York City. Spectrum/Optimum is available as an option in all five boroughs and some developments also have access to Verizon. Diversity in carriers increases competition amongst providers which typically results in better outcomes for customers, including NYCHA residents.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

New York City is already experiencing the impacts of climate change, including interrelated climate hazards of more frequent and destructive coastal storms, increased tidal flooding and a rising groundwater table caused by sea level rise, extreme precipitation and wind events, and longer and more dangerous heat waves and higher average heat. These impacts are outlined in reports issued by the New York City Panel on Climate Change (“NPCC”), first in 2010, with subsequent reports in 2015 and 2019 (collectively, the “NPCC Reports”).[1] The NPCC also projects dramatic impacts from climate change on the City in the future. [2]

In order to prepare for and adapt to these impacts, and based on NPCC projections, the City of New York has developed and continues to enhance its comprehensive climate change adaptation strategy [3] that sets forth wide-ranging actions. For example, the City is:

- In the process of implementing climate resiliency projects costing in excess of \$20 billion, most of which are dedicated to areas previously affected by Hurricane Sandy and some of which are directed toward mitigating the risks identified in the NPCC Reports. Such plans include both stand-alone resiliency projects and the integration of resiliency protection into the City's ongoing investments.[4]
- Working with FEMA to ensure that City floodplain maps reflect the most current science.
- Working with City agencies to implement design guidelines to ensure City assets are built to withstand future climate threats.
- Identifying ways to cool down City neighborhoods, including planting trees and painting roofs white.

The City expects that additional resiliency projects will be identified and implemented in the coming years, including projects inside and outside of the areas affected by Sandy and addressing risks identified in the NPCC Reports including coastal storms, sea level rise, extreme heat and intense rainfall. NYCHA, like the rest of New York City, will be exposed to increasing numbers of heat waves, extreme rain events, and coastal storms in the coming decades. By the 2050s, the number of NYCHA buildings in the 100-year flood plan will approximately double, and the number of heat waves and very hot days residents experience will more than double. Heavy downpours will cause increased numbers of flash floods in and around some NYCHA campuses. NYCHA's Capital Projects Division has developed a draft Climate Adaptation Plan, to be released in 2021, that identifies geographies and populations most at risk from climate-induced hazards and outlines strategies to increase NYCHA's climate resilience.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

NYCHA serves low- and moderate-income New Yorkers; NYCHA residents will be affected by increasing extreme heat, sea level rise, and stormwater flooding, though effects vary based on NYCHA residents' location and underlying health status. As heat waves become more frequent and more intense, NYCHA's residents will be increasingly vulnerable to adverse health effects, particularly elderly residents and those with underlying health conditions. Residents are most vulnerable to the effects of extreme heat when they experience high temperatures inside their apartments. NYCHA is working to mitigate vulnerable residents' heat risk by piloting cooling initiatives, including participation in a citywide program to install air conditioners in the homes of vulnerable residents living in uncooled apartments. Investments made as a result of Recovery and Resilience work after Superstorm Sandy are reducing vulnerabilities to storm surge in the most exposed developments. But as a result of sea level rise, more developments will be vulnerable to storm surge as time goes on: the number of NYCHA buildings in the 100-year floodplain in 2050 will approximately double compared to the number of buildings in the current 100-year floodplain. A few NYCHA developments may begin to experience regular, tidally driven flooding on portions of their grounds by 2050. Though we don't expect tidal flooding to inundate NYCHA buildings by 2050, developments experiencing tidal flooding may be isolated from surrounding areas by regular flooding, and damage to grounds and infrastructure may result. NYCHA developments will also be vulnerable to inland flooding resulting from heavy rainfall in the coming decades; the vulnerability of each development depends on a variety of factors, including its location within the city and the state of the stormwater drainage systems within the development. We are working to understand the variation in vulnerability to stormwater-driven flooding across the portfolio.

A 2017 study commissioned by the New York City Mayor's Office of Resiliency (MOR) examined the financial impacts of obtaining flood insurance in areas of NYC that fall within the 100-year floodplain. The study found that flood insurance is burdensome for 26% of households in the 100-year floodplain in NYC (the study area); however, that percentage increases to 41% for low-income households. It is, therefore, clear that flood insurance becomes more burdensome as income decreases. Further, homeowners in the study area paid an average premium of \$1,880 as of June 2016. These premiums will likely increase as the pFIRMS are adopted, or if the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) undergoes other changes. The potential premium increases, due to eliminating grandfathering and adopting the 2015 pFIRMS, would increase the percentage of burdened households to 33%. As evidenced in the study, the cost of maintaining flood insurance has the potential to be burdensome for some low- and moderate- income populations.

NYCHA residents do not pay flood insurance premiums directly but increasing insurance costs related to climate change affect NYCHA as well. Flood insurance payments from NFIP policies cover only a small portion of NYCHA's costs in the event of a major flood; NYCHA supplements NFIP policies with catastrophic insurance policies. NYCHA has already seen decreasing availability of coverage amounts as climate-related hazards have increased and expects to continue to see rising costs and decreasing availability of coverage.ⁱ

ⁱ [1] See New York City Panel On Climate Change, *Climate Change Adaptation in New York City: Building a Risk Management Response* (2010), available at <https://nyaspubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/17496632/2010/1196/1>; New York City Panel On Climate Change, *Building the Knowledge Base for Climate Resiliency* (2015), available at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/nyas.12586/epdf>; New York City Panel On Climate Change, *Advancing Tools and Methods for Flexible Adaptation Pathways and Science Policy Integration* (2019), available at <https://www.nyas.org/annals/special-issue-advancing-tools-and-methods-for-flexible-adaptation-pathways-and-science-policy-integration-new-york-city-panel-on-climate-change-2019-report-vol-1439/>

[2] See *id.*

[3] See *A Greener, Greater New York 2011 Update* (2011); *plANYC A Stronger, More Resilient New York* (June 2013); and *One New York: the Plan for a Strong and Just City* (June 2013), *OneNYC 2050* (April 2019).

[4] Several major coastal resiliency projects are currently underway throughout the City, including but not limited to the East Side Coastal Resiliency Project (“ESCR”), the Brooklyn Bridge to Montgomery Coastal Resiliency (“BMCR”); the South Shore of Staten Island Coastal Storm Risk Management Project (the “Staten Island Project”) and the Rockaways Shorefront and Back Bay Projects (the “Rockaways Project”).

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

The five-year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan provide a summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the City's priority needs and specific goals. Each jurisdiction's community development priorities and multiyear goals are based on an assessment of housing and community development needs, an analysis of housing and economic market conditions and available resources. The Consolidated Plan is carried out through Annual Action Plans, which provide a summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the Consolidated Plan.

The City of New York assesses its affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and makes data-driven, place-based investment decisions. The Consolidated Plan process serves as the foundation for a community-wide dialogue to identify housing and community development priorities that align and focus funding from the CPD formula block grant programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program.

While conditions and strategies may change, the City's housing and community development objectives continue to be aligned with HUD's three basic goals. Thus, the City's programmatic goals for the next five years will accomplish the following:

1. Provide Decent Affordable Housing:
 - a. assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing;
 - b. assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless;
 - c. retaining the affordable housing stock;
 - d. increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged groups, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability;
 - e. increasing the supply of supportive housing, which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS) to live in dignity and independence; and
 - f. providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities

2. Create Suitable Living Environments:

- a. improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods;
- b. eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property and facilities;
- c. increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services;
- d. reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial deconcentrating of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods;
- e. restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value; and
- f. conserving energy resources and use of renewable energy resources.

3. Create Economic Opportunities:

- a. job creation and retention;
- b. establishment, stabilization, and expansion of small businesses (including microbusinesses);
- c. the provision of public services concerned with employment;
- d. the provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities, or jobs resulting from carrying out activities under programs covered by the plan;
- e. availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices;
- f. access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community; and
- g. empowerment and self-sufficiency for low-income persons to reduce generational poverty in federally assisted housing and public housing.

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

Geographic Area

Table 1 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Rockland County HOPWA
	Area Type:	Housing
	Other Target Area Description:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Rockland County, NY.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The housing characteristics of Rockland County, NY are primarily private homes and scattered-site rental units.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The target area is defined by HUD.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Low-income PLWHA housing needs in Rockland County are long-term rental subsidy assistance via Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) services.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Provision of TBRA services will promote housing stability and prevent housing evictions among low-income PLWHA.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Barriers to the delivery of HOPWA TBRA services are namely, limited resources, limited stock of affordable housing units, and increasing rental costs that far exceed the annual HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) rates.
2	Area Name:	Westchester County HOPWA
	Area Type:	Housing
	Other Target Area Description:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Westchester County including the areas of Yonkers and Mount Vernon, NY.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The housing characteristics of Westchester County, NY are primarily private homes and scattered-site rental units.

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The target area is defined by HUD.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Low-income PLWHA housing needs in Westchester County are long-term rental subsidy assistance via Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) services.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Provision of TBRA services will promote housing stability and prevent housing evictions among low-income PLWHA.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Barriers to the delivery of HOPWA housing subsidy assistance are namely, limited resources, limited stock of affordable housing units, and increasing rental costs that far exceed the annual HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) rates.
3	Area Name:	Orange County HOPWA
	Area Type:	Housing
	Other Target Area Description:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Orange County, NY.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The housing characteristics of Orange County, NY are primarily private homes and scattered-site rental units.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The target area is defined by HUD.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Low-income PLWHA housing needs in Orange County are long-term rental subsidy assistance via Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) services.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Provision of TBRA services will promote housing stability and prevent housing evictions among low-income PLWHA.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Barriers to the delivery of HOPWA housing subsidy assistance are namely, limited resources, limited stock of affordable housing units, and increasing rental costs that far exceed the annual HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) rates.

4	Area Name:	Middlesex County, NJ HOPWA
	Area Type:	Housing
	Other Target Area Description:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Middlesex County, NJ.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The housing characteristics of Middlesex County, NJ are primarily private homes and some scattered-site rental units.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The target area is defined by HUD.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Low-income PLWHA housing needs in Middlesex County are long-term rental subsidy assistance via Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) services
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Provision of TBRA services will promote housing stability and prevent housing evictions among low-income PLWHA.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Barriers to the delivery of HOPWA housing subsidy assistance are namely, limited resources, limited stock of affordable housing units, and increasing rental costs that far exceed the annual HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) rates.
5	Area Name:	Monmouth County, NJ HOPWA
	Area Type:	Housing
	Other Target Area Description:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Monmouth County, NJ.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The housing characteristics of Monmouth County, NJ are primarily private homes and some scattered-site rental units.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The target area is defined by HUD.

	Identify the needs in this target area.	Low-income PLWHA housing needs in Monmouth County are long-term rental subsidy assistance via Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) services.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Provision of TBRA services will promote housing stability and prevent housing evictions among low-income PLWHA.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Barriers to the delivery of HOPWA housing subsidy assistance are namely, limited resources, limited stock of affordable housing units, and increasing rental costs that far exceed the annual HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) rates.
6	Area Name:	Ocean County, NJ HOPWA
	Area Type:	Housing
	Other Target Area Description:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Ocean County, NJ.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The housing characteristics of Ocean County, NJ are primarily private homes and some scattered-site rental units.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The target area is defined by HUD.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Low-income PLWHA housing needs in Ocean County are long-term rental subsidy assistance via Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) services.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Provision of TBRA services will promote housing stability and prevent housing evictions among low-income PLWHA.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Barriers to the delivery of HOPWA housing subsidy assistance are namely, limited resources, limited stock of affordable housing units, and increasing rental costs that far exceed the annual HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) rates.
7	Area Name:	NYC HOPWA
	Area Type:	Housing
	Other Target Area Description:	Housing

Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The NYC HOPWA encompasses the five boroughs of New York City: Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan, Queens and Staten Island.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The housing characteristics of the five boroughs for low-income PLWHA are primarily scattered site rental apartments and a few congregate housing facilities.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Our target area is defined by HUD.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Low-income PLWHA housing needs include permanent supportive housing, tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rental, mortgage and utility assistance, and permanent housing placement assistance.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Provision of various housing subsidy assistance services will prevent homelessness among low-income PLWHA and improve health outcomes.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Barriers to the delivery of HOPWA housing subsidy assistance are namely, limited resources, limited stock of affordable housing units, and increasing rental costs that far exceed the annual HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) rates.

General Allocation Priorities

The HOPWA EMSA includes the five boroughs of New York City, three counties in the Lower Hudson Valley (Orange, Westchester, and Rockland), and three counties in New Jersey (Monmouth, Ocean, and Middlesex). To equitably allocate HOPWA resources, DOHMH uses HIV surveillance data, poverty level data, and community input to ensure fair allocation of services in each of the five boroughs and aforementioned counties outside of NYC. Additionally, DOHMH collaborates with the NYC Ryan White Part A, the HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA), and other entitlement grants, to determine need allocation and identify opportunities to leverage resources with local and state partners.

The CD regulations restrict Code Enforcement activities to "deteriorating or deteriorated areas when such enforcement together with public or private improvements, rehabilitation, or services to be provided may be expected to arrest the decline of the area." NYC defines these areas as follows: sub-borough areas where at least 15 percent of the occupied residential units in multiple dwelling buildings have three or more maintenance deficiencies, at least 51 percent of the area’s population is at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income, and at least 50 percent of the built floor area is residential in nature. CD funds pay for the time 311 operators spend on housing complaints from tenants in multiple

dwelling buildings within the eligible sub-borough areas, the time spent by Code Inspectors on these complaints, and support staff. CD also funds other components of HPD's follow-up efforts to ensure safe housing. When landlords fail to correct hazardous emergency conditions, the Emergency Repair Program will make the necessary repairs. The City will also undertake full system replacements in buildings exhibiting serious physical deterioration under the Alternative Enforcement Program. Under the Litigation program, HPD's Housing Litigation Division initiates actions in Housing Court against owners of privately-owned buildings to enforce compliance with the Housing Quality Standards contained in the New York State Multiple Dwelling Law and the New York City Housing Maintenance Code.

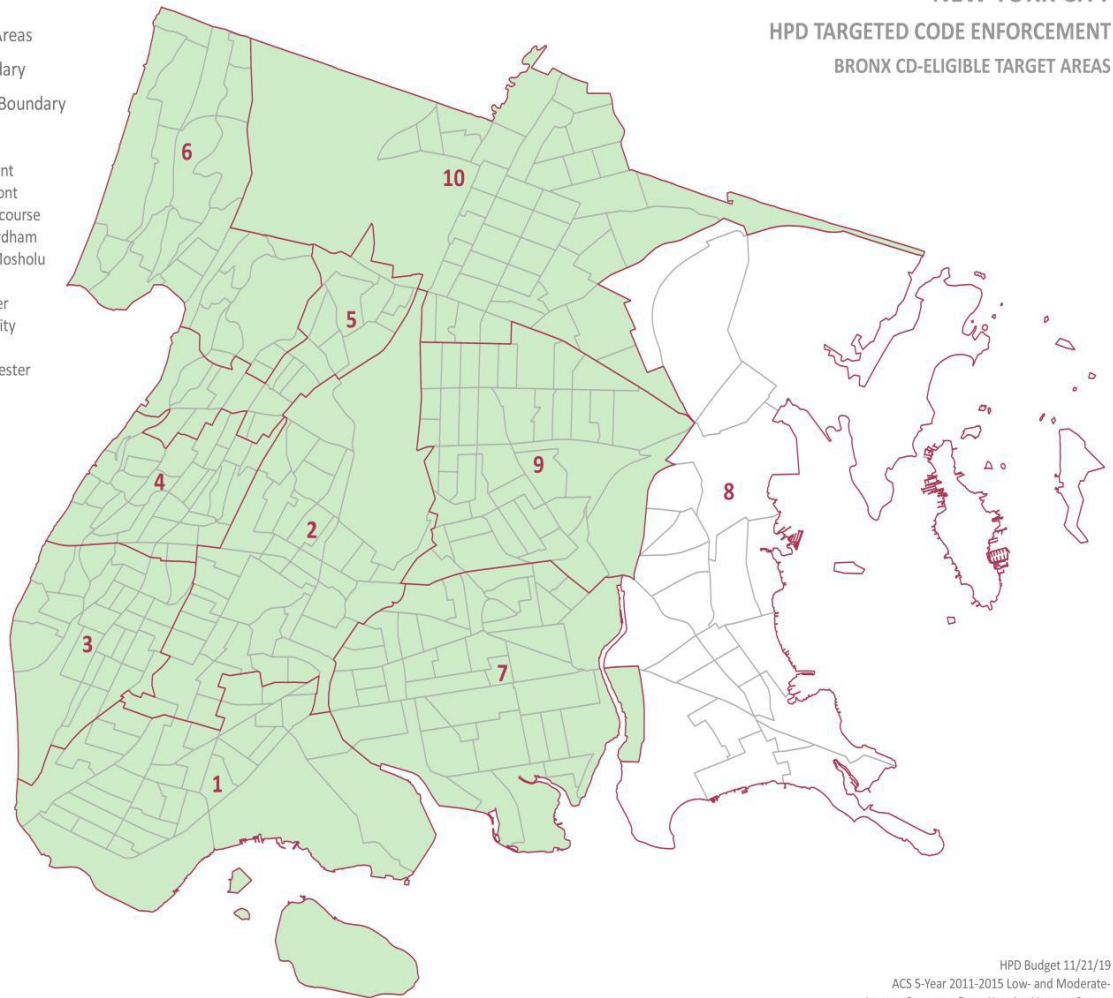
Please note that the City expects to re-qualify deteriorating or deteriorated areas at least once during the duration of this five-year plan. In the event that a currently eligible area becomes ineligible for CD funding, the City will note this in the earliest possible Annual Action Plan, but this will not qualify as a substantial amendment to the City's Consolidated Plan. If a new area becomes eligible for CD-funded Code Enforcement efforts, the City will amend the Strategic Plan to incorporate the area.

Please see Appendix for additional information.

NEW YORK CITY
HPD TARGETED CODE ENFORCEMENT
BRONX CD-ELIGIBLE TARGET AREAS

- CD-Eligible Target Areas
- Census Tract Boundary
- Sub-Borough Area Boundary

1. Mott Haven / Hunts Point
2. Morrisania / East Tremont
3. Highbridge / South Concourse
4. University Heights / Fordham
5. Kingsbridge Heights / Mosholu
6. Riverdale / Kingsbridge
7. Soundview / Parkchester
8. Throgs Neck / Co-op City
9. Pelham Parkway
10. Williamsbridge / Baychester

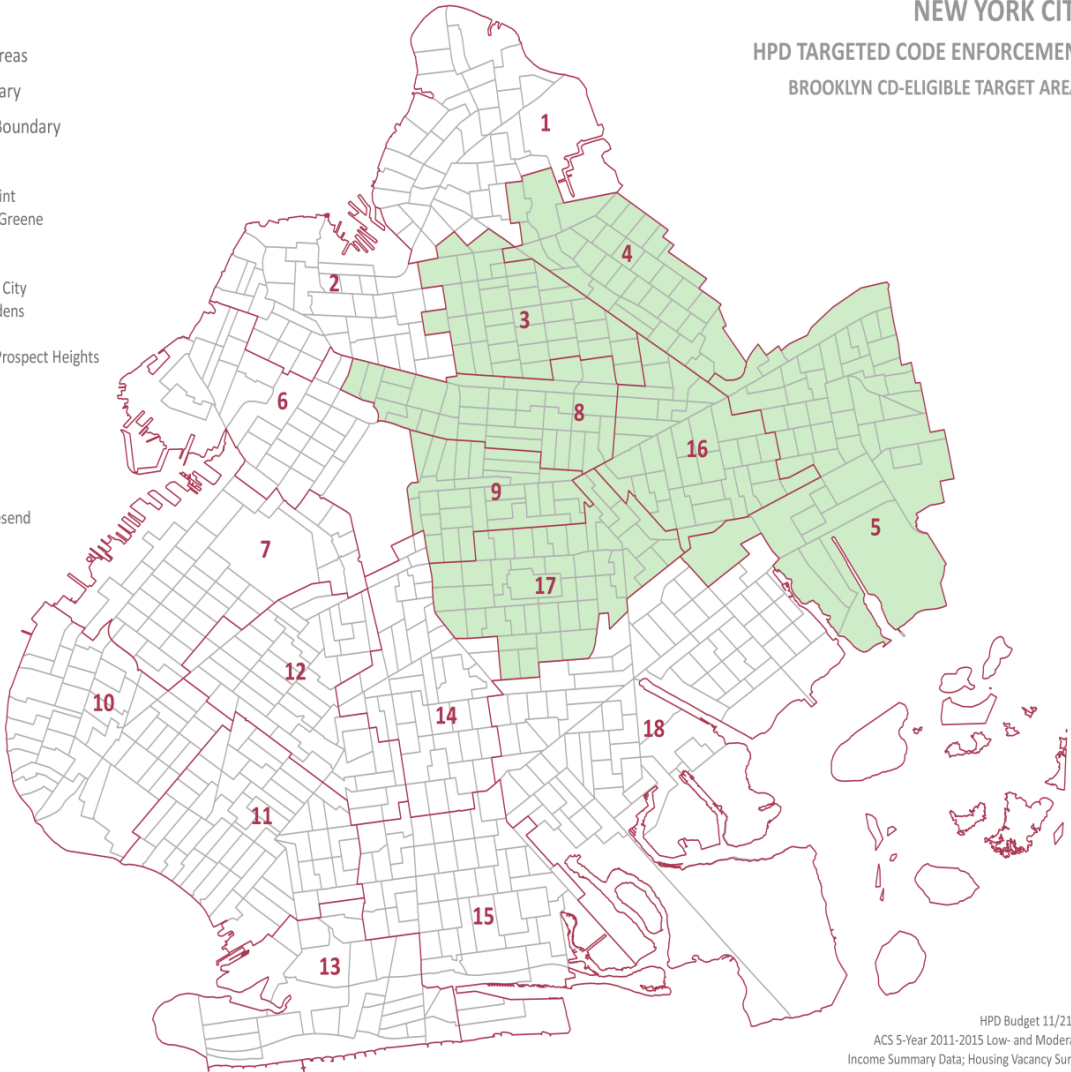


HPD Budget 11/21/19
 ACS 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-
 Income Summary Data; Housing Vacancy Survey
 2017; PLUTO 2018 (DCP, OMB)

NEW YORK CITY
HPD TARGETED CODE ENFORCEMENT
BROOKLYN CD-ELIGIBLE TARGET AREAS

- CD-Eligible Target Areas
- Census Tract Boundary
- Sub-Borough Area Boundary

1. Williamsburg / Greenpoint
2. Brooklyn Heights / Fort Greene
3. Bedford Stuyvesant
4. Bushwick
5. East New York / Starrett City
6. Park Slope / Carroll Gardens
7. Sunset Park
8. North Crown Heights / Prospect Heights
9. South Crown Heights
10. Bay Ridge
11. Bensonhurst
12. Borough Park
13. Coney Island
14. Flatbush
15. Sheepshead Bay / Gravesend
16. Brownsville / Ocean Hill
17. East Flatbush
18. Flatlands / Canarsie

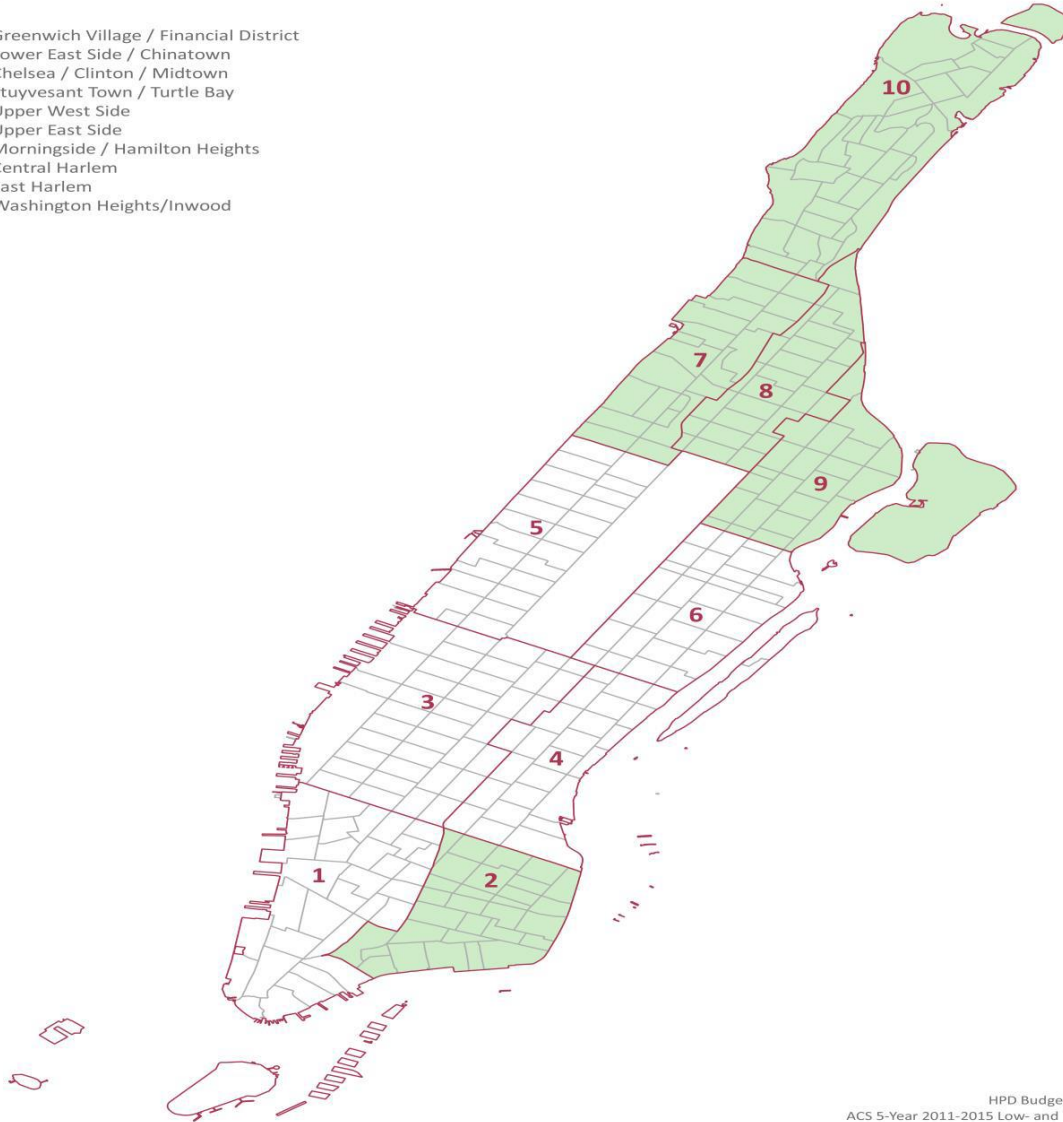


HPD Budget 11/21/19
 ACS 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-
 Income Summary Data; Housing Vacancy Survey
 2017; PLUTO 2018 (DCP, OMB)

NEW YORK CITY
HPD TARGETED CODE ENFORCEMENT
MANHATTAN CD-ELIGIBLE TARGET AREAS

- CD-Eligible Target Areas
- Census Tract Boundary
- Sub-Borough Area Boundary

1. Greenwich Village / Financial District
2. Lower East Side / Chinatown
3. Chelsea / Clinton / Midtown
4. Stuyvesant Town / Turtle Bay
5. Upper West Side
6. Upper East Side
7. Morningside / Hamilton Heights
8. Central Harlem
9. East Harlem
10. Washington Heights/Inwood



HPD Budget 11/21/19
 ACS 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-
 Income Summary Data; Housing Vacancy Survey
 2017; PLUTO 2018 (DCP, OMB)

NEW YORK CITY
HPD TARGETED CODE ENFORCEMENT
QUEENS CD-ELIGIBLE TARGET AREAS

- CD-Eligible Target Areas
- Census Tract Boundary
- Sub-Borough Area Boundary

1. Astoria
2. Sunnyside / Woodside
3. Jackson Heights
4. Elmhurst / Corona
5. Middle Village / Ridgewood
6. Forest Hills / Rego Park
7. Flushing / Whitestone
8. Hillcrest / Fresh Meadows
9. Kew Gardens / Woodhaven
10. Howard Beach / S. Ozone Park
11. Bayside / Little Neck
12. Jamaica
13. Bellerose / Rosedale
14. Rockaways

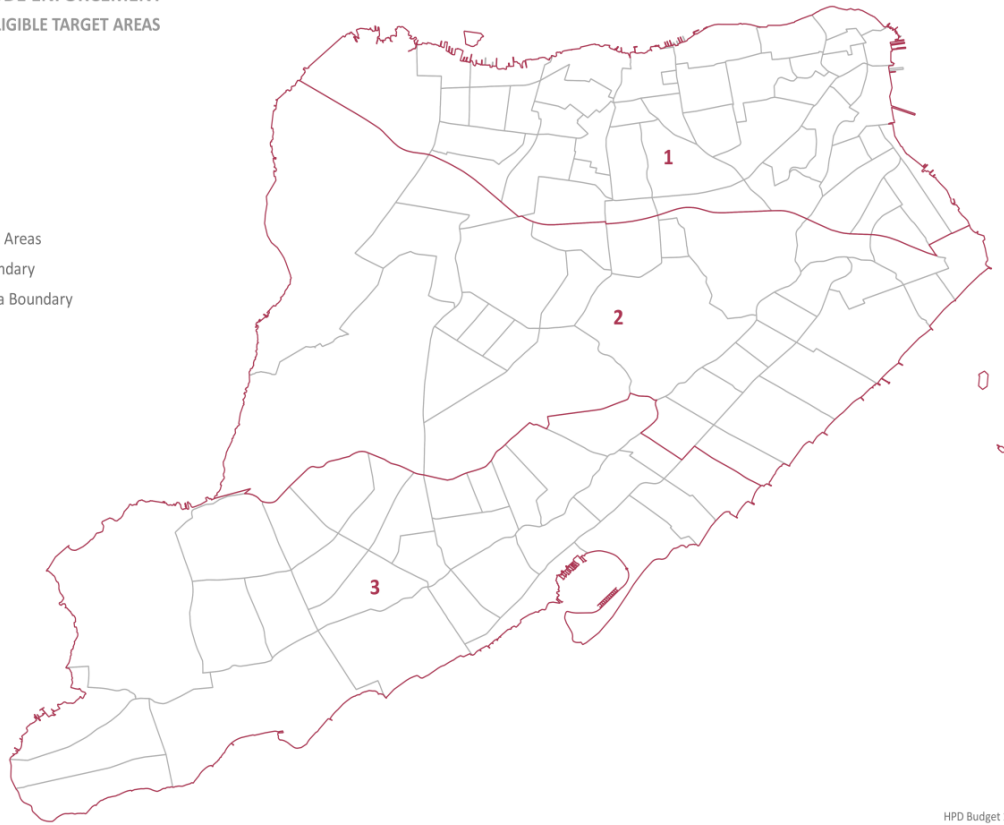


HPD Budget 11/21/19
 ACS 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-
 Income Summary Data; Housing Vacancy Survey
 2017; PLUTO 2018 (DCP, OMB)

NEW YORK CITY
HPD TARGETED CODE ENFORCEMENT
STATEN ISLAND CD-ELIGIBLE TARGET AREAS

- CD-Eligible Target Areas
- Census Tract Boundary
- Sub-Borough Area Boundary

1. North Shore
2. Mid-Island
3. South Shore



HPD Budget 11/21/19
ACS 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-
Income Summary Data; Housing Vacancy Survey
2017; PLUTO 2018 (DCP, OMB)

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

Priority Needs

Table 1 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Families with Children
		Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
		Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	Rockland County HOPWA
		Westchester County HOPWA
		Orange County HOPWA
		Middlesex County, NJ HOPWA
		Monmouth County, NJ HOPWA
		Ocean County, NJ HOPWA NYC HOPWA
	Associated Goals	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)
		Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)
		Homelessness Prevention for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Description	The provision of affordable housing assistance for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) include tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), short-term rental, mortgage and utility assistance (STRMU), permanent supportive housing and permanent housing placement services.
Basis for Relative Priority	Provision of affordable housing to low-income PLWHA promotes long-term housing stability, improves treatment and adherence to HIV medications, and reduces community-level HIV transmission.	
2	Priority Need Name	Emergency Shelter and Essential Services - ESG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Elderly
Chronic Homelessness Individuals		

		Mentally Ill
		Chronic Substance Abuse
		Veterans
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)
	Description	Operated by DHS, New York City's emergency shelter system is one of the most comprehensive in the nation, providing connections to mainstream services and a variety of resources to help individuals become stably housed as quickly as possible. Additionally, DHS operates homeless street solutions outreach and drop-in services to bring chronic unsheltered homeless off the streets and into housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The strategy to address homelessness in NYC is led by DHS, which works to prevent homelessness before it occurs, reduce street homelessness, and assist New Yorkers in transitioning from shelter into permanent housing. Furthermore, DHS remains committed to meeting its legal mandate to provide temporary emergency shelter to those experiencing homelessness in a safe and respectful environment.
3	Priority Need Name	Homeless Prevention - ESG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Elderly
		Individuals
		Veterans
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Homeless Prevention (ESG)
	Description	Through a variety of strategies, the prevention programs within NYC will help to prevent adult families and individuals at-risk of homelessness from entering shelter. Services will include family or tenant/landlord mediation, household budgeting, emergency rental assistance, and benefits advocacy.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Housing stability is associated with many positive outcomes and prevention efforts are essential in helping at-risk individuals maintain that stability. Prevention programs are an important component in the City's efforts to reduce homelessness. ESG funds are used to support 26 Homebase prevention programs which are located in community districts throughout the five boroughs.
4	Priority Need Name	Homeless Outreach (ESG)
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Chronic Homelessness
		Individuals
		Mentally Ill
		Chronic Substance Abuse
		Veterans
		Persons with HIV/AIDS
Victims of Domestic Violence		
Unaccompanied Youth		
Associated Goals	Outreach (ESG) Provide safe shelters and homeless services	
Description	DHS initiated HOME-STAT (Homeless Outreach & Mobile Engagement Street Action Teams), a citywide multiagency initiative to combat street homelessness, deploys street outreach teams throughout the City 24 hours a day, seven days a week. These teams work to proactively engage street homeless individuals and encourage them to move from the streets into housing.	
Basis for Relative Priority	The strategy supports the effective engagement of unsheltered individuals on a case by case, person by person basis, directly and repeatedly, where they are, to evaluate the immediate and root causes contributing to their homelessness, continually offer assistance, and build the trust and relationships that will ultimately encourage these individuals to accept services.	
5	Priority Need Name	Homeless Emergency Shelter and Outreach (CDBG)
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Chronic Homelessness
Individuals		
Families with Children		

		Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Associated Goals	Provide safe shelters and services
	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shelter services are required for households displaced by unsafe building conditions. ▪ Support operations of adult shelters at which homeless persons receive services to help them return to self-sufficiency as soon as possible. A safe, secure environment must be provided. ▪ Persons with mental illness who also may have substance abuse problems occupy the Staten Island Ferry or other locations throughout Staten Island. Intervention services are needed to assist these individuals to take them out of the Ferry Terminal and off the streets into safe havens and/or transitional or permanent housing settings. Project Hospitality will provide outreach and supportive services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	City law requires that homeless persons are provided shelter.
6	Priority Need Name	Chronic Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Chronic Homelessness
		Individuals
		Mentally Ill
		Chronic Substance Abuse
		Veterans
		Persons with HIV/AIDS
		Families with Children
	Associated Goals	Outreach (ESG)
Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)		
Description	NYC CoC and the City are continuing to expand efforts to end chronic homelessness. Outreach teams continue to connect with chronically homeless individuals living on the street and encourage them to move into housing. While in shelter or at a Safe Haven, chronically homeless individuals receive services and case management with the focus of getting stably housed as quickly as possible. To	

		help meet the housing need for the chronically homeless, HUD CoC funded beds are fully dedicated to this population. DHS coordinates referrals to permanent housing programs ensuring dedicated beds are a well-utilized resource.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
7	Priority Need Name	Housing: Fair Housing - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Other
	Associated Goals	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities Perform housing market analysis and planning Promote community development through planning Promote fair housing throughout the city
Description	The Federal Fair Housing Act prohibits housing discrimination based on a person's race, color, religion, sex, disability, national origin, and familial status, and it requires jurisdictions that receive Federal funding to affirmatively further fair housing throughout their work. The City of New York must work with residents, property owners, and community leaders to identify and root out discrimination in the private market, identify impediments to fair housing and develop and enforce housing policies that affirmatively further fair housing.	
Basis for Relative Priority	The City must combat housing discrimination and remove impediments to fair housing to break down barriers to opportunity, build more just and inclusive neighborhoods and ensure that all New Yorkers have access to opportunity through their homes and neighborhoods.	
8	Priority Need Name	Housing: Privately-Owned - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
Middle		

		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Moderate
		Middle
	Associated Goals	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities Preserve and improve NYC's housing stock Provide safety and independence for the elderly Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy
	Description	New York City has an inadequate supply of safe and habitable privately-owned rental housing that is accessible to low- and moderate-income households. That stock includes privately-owned units that may or may not receive public housing subsidies, rent-regulated units, and housing that is market rate.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Preserving the quality of housing that may be affordable to low- and moderate-income New Yorkers is critical to meeting the City's long-term housing needs.</p> <p>While the construction of new housing is a key component of the City's housing plan, <i>Housing New York 2.0</i>, preservation is often a more cost-effective way of addressing the risks associated with poor maintenance and disinvestment. Enforcing housing quality standards provides the families who live in the units with stable housing. The City's efforts to build new housing must go hand-in-hand with efforts to protect and promote housing quality of existing units so that all New Yorkers can live in safe and healthy environments.</p> <p>The City must also protect New York tenants from illegal harassment by landlords looking to harass tenants out of their homes to charge higher rents.</p>
9	Priority Need Name	Housing: Planning - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Associated Goals	Conduct housing market analysis and planning
		Support community development through planning
		Further fair housing throughout the city
Description	New York City continues to face a housing crisis. The tremendous demand for housing continues to exceed the supply available. Moreover, the changing composition of New York City households does not match the existing housing stock. Rising land costs, construction costs, and operating expenses make all but the highest end of the housing market financially infeasible.	

	Basis for Relative Priority	The City, through the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), is committed to promoting the quality and affordability of the city's housing and the strength and diversity of its many neighborhoods by building or preserving 300,000 units of affordable housing, enforcing the housing maintenance code and engaging neighborhoods in planning. HPD's Division of Housing Policy seeks to increase the impact of these programs by conducting comprehensive housing market analyses, research- and data-driven analysis and program evaluation. The NYC Rent Guidelines Board (RGB) is mandated to establish rent adjustments for the approximately one million dwelling units subject to the Rent Stabilization Law in New York City. The RGB staff is responsible for providing administrative support to the Board and prepares research regarding the economic condition of the stabilized residential real estate industry.
10	Priority Need Name	Housing: Affordable Housing - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
Provide safety and independence for the elderly		
Description	The City must maintain and rehabilitate multiple dwellings with significant delinquent municipal charges and poor housing conditions and ensure that residents remain in place with affordability and rent stabilization protections.	
Basis for Relative Priority	Residents of City-owned and subsidized housing require and deserve safe, decent and affordable homes.	
11	Priority Need Name	Accessibility for People with Disabilities - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
Low		
Moderate		
Large Families		
Families with Children		
	Elderly	

		Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
		Provide safety and independence for the elderly
		Further fair housing throughout the city
	Description	Nearly one million New Yorkers self-identify as living with one or more disabilities. The City seeks to increase accessibility for persons with disabilities in all areas of city life, including safe streets, playgrounds, affordable housing, educational opportunities, employment, and transportation. In NYC, persons with disabilities particularly need physical improvements that will increase accessibility and allow them to remain in their homes and communities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	In accordance with federal and local laws, the City must ensure that appropriate accommodations are made so people with disabilities can enjoy the opportunities and services available to other New Yorkers.
12	Priority Need Name	Addressing Hunger - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Provide essential social & educational services
		Modernize and improve public facilities
Description	The latest Food Metrics Report from NYC Food Policy found that there were 1.2 million New Yorkers who were food insecure (as of 2016). This results in a "meal gap" (missing meals from the homes of families and individuals struggling with food insecurity) of over 200 million meals/year.	
Basis for Relative Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting food pantries and soup kitchens helps to provide fruits and vegetables, low-fat dairy, lean protein and whole grains to struggling New Yorkers, which helps them live longer, healthier lives ▪ Nutrition plays an essential role in the healthy cognitive, social, and emotional development of school children. 	
13	Priority Need Name	Administration - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other

	Associated Goals	Administer the CDBG entitlement grant program Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities Conduct housing market analysis and planning Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock Preserve historic buildings and areas Support community development through planning Further fair housing throughout the city Provide safety and independence for the elderly Provide social & educational services Provide recreation & greenspace Provide safe shelters and services Reduce threats to public health and safety Modernize and improve public facilities Support economic development
	Description	The City provides administrative and support services to administer its programs with the intent to maximize the benefit to low- and moderate-income persons.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City is required to administer its CDBG funds in accordance with all applicable requirements.
14	Priority Need Name	Assist Domestic Violence and Crime Victims - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Victims of Domestic Violence
	Non-housing Community Development	
	Associated Goals	Provide safety and independence for the elderly
Provide social & educational services		
Description	Domestic violence impacts many Americans and affects marginalized individuals and communities disproportionately. While New York City has made significant investments in preventing and responding to domestic violence in neighborhoods. The City still sees high rates of domestic violence.	
Basis for Relative Priority	The City must fund programs that provide support, prevent violence, and promote justice for victims of crime and abuse, their families, and communities.	
15	Priority Need Name	Capacity Building - CDBG
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Other

	Associated Goals	Support community development through planning
		Support economic development
	Description	Local organizations that primarily serve low- and moderate-income people require technical assistance to build their capacity, thereby improving the viability of the organization so they can better serve their respective communities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Nonprofits and community-based development organizations play a vital role in creating and maintaining healthy, vibrant communities. This general need for capacity building is considered a low priority as activity-specific support for these organizations is reflected in several other high priority needs (such as economic development and planning).
16	Priority Need Name	Economic Development - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Support economic development
		Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy
	Description	As of 2017, there were more than 220,000 small businesses rooted in local neighborhoods across the five boroughs, employing more than half of New York City residents. In today's economic landscape, with commercial rents and online retail on the rise, New York City seeks to provide additional resources to small business owners and neighborhood commercial retail districts. In an effort to maximize funding and local knowledge, the City seeks to strengthen community-based organizations (CBOs) implementing commercial revitalization activities benefitting low- to moderate-income communities across the five boroughs. The City also seeks to coordinate its workforce with economic development in all five boroughs, to create a real time connection to businesses to ensure their needs are met, and to effectively connect those New Yorkers seeking workforce services to quality jobs with opportunities for advancement.
Basis for Relative Priority	Having strong local partners that support small businesses is key to the success of New York City's commercial districts. The City is also required to comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, which encourages hiring of local, low- and moderate-income residents on HUD-funded construction projects. The City is committed to strengthening its Section 3 hiring by providing additional resources to business owners and job seekers.	
17	Priority Need Name	Education Services - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly

		Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Provide social & educational services
	Description	New York City has placed an emphasis on providing educational services for residents as young as infants through those well into adulthood. Early care services are expanding as part of a larger effort to strengthen care and education for children from birth to five years old across the city. Additionally, an estimated 36 percent of all City adults have literacy proficiency at the lowest level while approximately 1 in 7 New Yorkers over the age of 18 does not have a high school diploma. There is a clear need for English language classes as well. The number of City adults who reported being able to speak English "less than well" in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey for 2010 is 26 percent. Enrichment activities hosted at public schools and community centers across New York City can offer an integrated range of programming tailored to local needs. Finally, job training and readiness programs can help spur economic advancement among low/mod households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early care and educational services provide social and emotional skills; learning skills such as problem solving, imaginative thinking, and persistence; pre-reading and writing skills; early math skills, such as learning about numbers, shapes, sorting and patterns; and physical strength and coordination skills. ▪ Youth programs help participants acquire skills and attitudes necessary to graduate from high school, succeed in their chosen career, and give back to the community. These programs also often promote social interaction, community engagement, and physical activity. ▪ Adult-focused education classes provide reading, writing and communication skills people need to get a job and/or continue education.
18	Priority Need Name	Historic Preservation - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Preserve historic buildings and areas
	Description	There are more than 36,000 existing landmark properties in New York City, most of which are located in 144 historic districts and historic district extensions in all five boroughs. The total number of protected sites also includes 1,415 individual landmarks, 120 interior landmarks, and 11 scenic landmarks.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City must safeguard buildings and places that represent New York City's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history, in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stabilize and improve property values;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Foster civic pride; ▪ Protect and enhance the City's attractions to tourists; ▪ Strengthen the City's economy; and ▪ Promote the use of historic districts, landmarks, interior landmarks, and scenic landmarks for the education, pleasure and welfare of the people of the City. <p>The City must also identify potential landmarks and historic districts through surveys and other research, which enable the City to establish priorities and set goals for designating the next generation of landmarks and historic districts.</p>
19	Priority Need Name	Parks and Recreation - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Provide recreation & greenspace Modernize and improve public facilities
	Description	<p>The City has the following priority needs related to parks and recreation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invest in under-resourced parks through physical improvements that serve New York City's poorer, more densely populated, and fastest-growing communities; ▪ Deliver expanded recreational programming and services at targeted locations; ▪ Develop new parks to align with the demands of growing neighborhoods, making a concentrated effort to serve under-resourced neighborhoods and areas outside a 10-minute walk of a park; ▪ Increase the quality and capacity of existing facilities and better serve our neighborhoods with year-round programs and classes; ▪ Analyze opportunities to finance, invest in, and sustain improvements to the larger parks that provide a wider array of recreational amenities that are accessible to multiple neighborhoods and serve diverse constituencies; and ▪ Ensure that all parks and recreational facilities are safe for public use.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Parks are not only part of our critical urban infrastructure; they are also part of the fabric that connects our communities. The City must respond to growing demand and equitably distribute resources for better public parks that meet the open space needs across New York City.
20	Priority Need	Planning: Community Development - CDBG

	Name	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development Other
	Associated Goals	Conduct housing market analysis and planning Support community development through planning Support economic development Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy Increase resilience to future storms
	Description	Implicit in each of the individual Priority Needs is the overall need for healthy, inclusive, and vibrant communities. The City also strives to reinforce arts and culture's role in building lively and equitable neighborhoods. The City must engage in comprehensive planning efforts by providing policy analysis, technical assistance, and data on housing, zoning, urban design, community facilities, transportation, demography, waterfront/public/open space data to inform strategic and capital planning decisions. The City must also identify potential landmarks and historic districts through surveys and other research, which enable the City to establish priorities and set goals for designating the next generation of landmarks and historic districts. Finally, the City must also engage in planning and analysis focused on evaluating and improving its operations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Without comprehensive planning functions, the City would not be able to achieve its other goals and needs. Throughout these planning efforts, the City must engage with residents, community stakeholders, local business owners, etc.
21	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities Provide safety and independence for the elderly Provide recreation & greenspace Provide safe shelters and services Modernize and improve public facilities Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy Increase resilience to future storms
	Description	With a population of over 8.5 million people, New York City's public facilities are essential, and highly trafficked, resources for local residents. With constant usage, it is a necessity to keep these facilities safe, up to code, and up to date. New York City's Priority Needs in the area of public facilities include, but are not limited to:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A safe learning environment in City schools and day care facilities ▪ Improved senior centers ▪ Safe homeless shelters ▪ Improved park space
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>A safe learning environment is imperative to students reaching their full academic potential. There are over 1,866 schools within the New York City Department of Education, comprised of over 1,300 maintained by DOE's Division of School Facilities. There is tremendous need to keep these sites up to code and a safe learning environment for students.</p> <p>Senior center participants report improved physical and mental health, increased participation in health programs, frequent exercising, positive behavior changes in monitoring weight and keeping physically active. Participation in a senior center also helps reduce social isolation. The older adult population served by senior centers are among those with the lowest incomes, the fewest resources, the poorest health, the greatest social isolation, and most in need of services.</p>
22	Priority Need Name	Public Health and Safety - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Associated Goals	Preserve and improve NYC's housing stock
		Reduce threats to public health and safety
	Description	The removal of hazardous conditions and the demolition of structurally hazardous buildings.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City must eliminate blighting and/or hazardous conditions to protect the public.
23	Priority Need Name	Services for the Elderly - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Elderly
		Frail Elderly
	Associated Goals	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
Provide safety and independence for the elderly		

	Description	There are approximately 1.6 million seniors living in New York City. This population is expected to grow in the next five years and will require additional support and resources.
	Basis for Relative Priority	New York City is committed to helping its senior population age in their homes and communities. The City seeks to eliminate ageism and ensure the dignity and quality of life of diverse older adults.
24	Priority Need Name	Public Housing: Resident Safety
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Elderly
		Public Housing Residents
		Elderly
	Frail Elderly	
Associated Goals	Provide safety and independence for the elderly Collect NYCHA Quality of Life Forms NYCHA Resident Watch Anonymous Tip Line	
Description	NYCHA recognizes the need to ensure the safety of public housing residents and works closely with the New York City Police Department’s Housing Bureau. In addition, NYCHA has worked to enhance its CCTV systems to improve police response time and improve video surveillance to aid in the reduction of crime and enhance the safety and security of NYCHA residents. NYCHA also works to provide special services geared to enhance the general quality of life of elderly and non-elderly disabled residents by providing on-site social services.	
Basis for Relative Priority	NYCHA is dedicated to ensuring the safety of all residents, including elderly and disabled residents, at NYCHA facilities.	
25	Priority Need Name	Public Housing: Renovation & Rehabilitation of Rental Units
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Public Housing Residents
Associated Goals	Public Housing Preservation Trust	
	Permanent Affordability Commitment Together	

	Description	The majority of NYCHA apartments were built between 1945 and 1970 and Federal policy has evolved since the 1970s. There has been a shift away from a traditional public housing model where the Federal government builds and operates housing for working and low-income families towards a voucher-based, privately-operated model where the Federal government provides subsidies to developers to build housing for low-income families. Since 1998, NYCHA has seen a steady decline in Federal and State funding for both operations and capital projects and federal capital funding has met a fraction of capital needs since 2006. NYCHA conducts a Physical Needs Assessment (PNA) every five to six years to identify the capital expenditure required to bring NYCHA campuses to a state of good repair. The most recent PNA, conducted in 2017, identified five-year needs of \$31.8 billion overall, or \$180,000 per unit.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As of January 2021, NYCHA serves 358,675 authorized residents in 168,100 apartments within 285 housing developments through the conventional public housing program (Section 9). NYCHA must pursue innovative ways to fund the building and apartment upgrades that residents deserve. Addressing much needed capital repairs will improve the quality of life for residents and preserve aging housing stock.
26	Priority Need Name	CDBG - Disaster Recovery
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Middle
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Public Housing Residents
	Associated Goals	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
		Support community development through planning
		Provide recreation & greenspace
		Modernize and improve public facilities
Support economic development		
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy		
Increase resilience to future storms		
Description	Address the impacts from Hurricane Sandy.	
Basis for Relative Priority	Housing, businesses, and City infrastructure in the impacted areas must be restored.	
27	Priority Need Name	CDBG - National Disaster Resilience
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Middle
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Public Housing Residents
	Associated Goals	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
		Support community development through planning
		Provide recreation & greenspace
		Modernize and improve public facilities
		Support economic development
Increase resilience to future storms		
Description	Increase New York City's resilience to the impact of future storms.	
Basis for Relative Priority	New York City must take measures to protect its shorelines from future storms.	
28	Priority Need Name	Housing - New Construction
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Middle
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Elderly
		Frail Elderly
		Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Persons with Developmental Disabilities	
Associated Goals	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction	
Description	Creation of new and affordable housing is a major concern to most New Yorkers.	
Basis for Relative Priority	New York City's housing crisis is particularly acute for the 890,000 households in New York City who rent their homes and are extremely low- or very low- income according to federal housing guidelines. While 260,000 of these households benefit from living in public housing or receiving federal housing vouchers, 630,000 extremely low- and very low-income households do not. In 2017, 90 percent of these 630,000 households were rent burdened, including 70 percent of whom	

		were severely rent burdened.
29	Priority Need Name	Housing - Rehabilitation of Existing Rental Units
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Elderly
		Frail Elderly
		Persons with Mental Disabilities
		Persons with Physical Disabilities
Persons with Developmental Disabilities		
Associated Goals	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction	
Description	Many multiple dwellings in New York City have serious maintenance and rehabilitation needs.	
Basis for Relative Priority	The City has assigned a priority need level to each of its planned activities under the HOME Program. The City assigns a "Low priority need" for some activities that it wishes to take on but is unlikely to be able to do so due to limited federal funding. We intend that the majority of HOME Program grant funding to New York City in Calendar 2021 will go toward "Housing - New Construction" and toward "Housing - HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance," that is, rent subsidies to maintain affordable rents. Despite assigning "Housing - Rehabilitation of Existing Rental Units" a "Low priority need" for the purposes of the Consolidated Plan, the City acknowledges and believes in the importance of this activity. The City will be using extensive local and other non-federal funding streams to address preservation and rehabilitation needs during all of the Strategic Plan program years (2021-2025).	
30	Priority Need Name	Housing - HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
Elderly		

		Frail Elderly
		Persons with Mental Disabilities
		Persons with Physical Disabilities
		Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA
	Description	HPD will use HOME funds to assist low-income individuals and families in need of rental assistance
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Between 2002 and 2017, median gross rents across the city increased by over 37 percent, while median renter income only increased by 20 percent.</p> <p>The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) intends to continue to transfer HOME Program funds to the New York City Human Resources Administration (HRA) to develop a Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program. HRA plans to offer rental assistance to eligible families, based on funding availability, and subject to close supervision by HPD as the HOME Program administrator. HRA plans to serve only those households who meet all four of the following qualifications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two or more individuals or a pregnant person who currently resides in a NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) or HRA shelter designated for Families with Children, or for Adult Families (which consist of households with more than one adult and no minor children) OR the household consist of or includes at least once chronically street homeless individual. 2. Household income does not exceed 60% of Area Median Income. 3. At least one household member receives federal supplemental security income or social security benefits. 4. Has resided in shelter for more than 120 days. The program is designed to last for two years with an ongoing opportunity to extend an additional two years as long as funding is available. Under the program, families pay the highest of the following amounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30% of the family’s monthly-adjusted income; - 10% of the family’s monthly gross income; ➤ Public assistance shelter allowance (that portion of the New York State public assistance grant that is specifically designated to meet the family’s actual housing costs); or ➤ The minimum rent established by HPD for HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, which is \$50.
31	Priority Need Name	Housing - Homeownership assistance (Downpayment)
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low

		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Elderly
		Frail Elderly
		Persons with Mental Disabilities
		Persons with Physical Disabilities
		Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Down payment
	Description	Create new homeownership opportunities
	Basis for Relative Priority	New York City wishes to create new homeownership opportunities for existing renter households. Assistance takes the form of down payment assistance to first-time homebuyers. Eligible prospective homebuyers can qualify for a forgivable loan to use toward down payment and/or closing costs on a one-to-four- family home, condominium or cooperative purchased in one of the five boroughs of New York City.
32	Priority Need Name	Public Housing: Job Readiness and Employment Opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Public Housing Residents
	Associated Goals	Increase Resident Employment Opportunities Through Enhanced Vocational Training
	Description	The City of New York is committed to directing job training and employment opportunities to low- and very low-income New Yorkers. In addition to providing affordable housing, NYCHA is dedicated to working cooperatively with public, community-based and other not-for-profit agencies to facilitate the delivery of essential social, cultural, health, educational and recreational services to public housing residents. NYCHA is focused on connecting with local community organizations with deep ties and success working with NYCHA residents to train and connect more NYCHA residents to job opportunities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic opportunity depends not only on affordable housing, but also access to education, employment, and other services, both within the neighborhood and beyond. The City is continuing to target outreach and engage NYCHA residents and the surrounding communities to identify local needs and opportunities. As part of NYCHA 2.0, NYCHA is aiming to connect NYCHA-specific workforce efforts to the broader NYC workforce system and deliver new adult education and vocational training preparation programs for greater employment access.
33	Priority Need Name	Public Housing: Affordable Housing for Low-Income Families and Seniors

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Elderly
		Public Housing Residents
		Elderly
		Frail Elderly
	Associated Goals	New Construction of Affordable Housing on NYCHA Sites
	Description	The tremendous demand for affordable housing in New York City continues to exceed the supply available, particularly for extremely low- income New Yorkers and seniors. The City is committed to building or preserving 300,000 units of affordable housing, including public housing, through 2026. The City has also doubled its efforts to invest in senior housing, acknowledging that seniors are more likely to be low-income, rent-burdened, and live on a fixed income than other city residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As of January 2020, over 22% of NYCHA’s residents are 62 years or older. As of March 2021, there are approximately 217,000 applicants on the public housing waiting list. Of these households, 76 percent are in the “extremely low income” category (annual income less than 30% of AMI) and over 94 percent of households on the public housing waiting list are in either the “extremely low income” or “very low income” (annual income greater than 30 percent of AMI but less than 50 percent of AMI) categories. As of December 2020, there are approximately 95,000 single person households on the NYCHA Public Housing Waiting List. Slightly over 35,000 of these applicants are elderly (age 62 and over). As of January 1st, 2021, there are over 39,000 applicants on the Section 8 waiting list, of which 92 percent of households are in the “extremely low income” category (annual income less than 30 percent of AMI). Approximately 8,700 of the households (22 percent) are headed by a person age 62. The population of city residents who are senior citizens is projected to increase by 40 percent between now and 2040. Seniors are more likely to be low income, to be rent-burdened, and to live on a fixed income than other city residents.
34	Priority Need Name	Public Housing: Improve Operations and Management
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Public Housing Residents
Associated Goals	Abatement of Lead-Based Paint Installation of Electronic Temperature Monitoring Addressing NYCHA's Boilers Repairing NYCHA's Roofs Addressing NYCHA's Elevators	

	Installation or Restoration of Exterior Compactors NYCHA Accessibility Enhancements/Upgrades via Grounds Improvements
Description	In January 2019, NYCHA signed an Agreement with HUD to remedy the deficient physical conditions in NYCHA properties, to benefit residents across the city. The Agreement sets objectives to significantly improve on six pillar areas: lead-based paint, mold, heat, elevators, inspections and pest/waste management.
Basis for Relative Priority	The Agreement establishes a solid foundation for NYCHA to continue its progress with strengthening the organization and improving residents' quality of life. It requires NYCHA to remediate living conditions at its properties by specific deadlines and to meet strict, objective compliance standards regarding the six pillar areas. The work under the Agreement is overseen by a third-party Monitor.

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)	High market-rate rents in most neighborhoods of New York City combined with Fair Market Rents that lag significantly behind actual rents will limit the ability of Housing Choice Voucher holders, HOPWA TBRA programs, and holders of other forms of TBRA such as Shelter Plus Care to successfully obtain rental housing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<p>Identifying and accessing affordable housing in New York City remains a difficult challenge for non-homeless special needs populations such as HOPWA consumers.</p> <p>Lack of affordable housing remains the number one barrier reported by HOPWA project sponsors. Preliminary findings from the 2017 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS) show that while the city-wide rental vacancy rate was 3.63%, it was 2.06% for rent-stabilized units, and a dismal 0.93% for other rental units such as Public Housing, Mitchell Lama and other HUD-regulated units.</p> <p>The challenges posed by NYC’s market conditions are not only limited to the identification of new affordable housing units but also their retention. Due to the limited housing stock and high demand, many landlords are opting out of renewing leases in pursuit of charging higher rents to non-low-income tenants. As a result, HOPWA project sponsors are looking for apartments elsewhere and relocating previously housed HOPWA consumers all while meeting the needs of newly eligible HOPWA consumers in search of housing.</p> <p>The problem with the lack of affordable housing extends beyond just homelessness. When housing is no longer affordable, low-income households forgo basic needs that either promote or sustain their health in exchange for housing. This is especially true of HOPWA consumers who cannot afford to jeopardize their health or mental wellbeing.</p>
New Unit Production	The recovery of the housing market combined with rising market-rate rents have already spurred an increase in new housing unit production, especially market-rate rental housing. The City has set an aggressive target of creating 300,000 affordable housing units by 2026, either newly constructed or rehabilitated.

<p>Rehabilitation</p>	<p>The City of New York is working aggressively to leverage public-and private-sector financing to rehabilitate and preserve privately-owned HUD-assisted rental housing throughout New York City.</p> <p>The City’s mission is to ensure long-term affordability, stabilize low-income properties and revitalize neighborhoods.</p> <p>The City of New York targets buildings that are most distressed due to physical neglect and financial mismanagement, as well as those properties that face expiring HUD use restrictions or are considered “at-risk” of opting out of subsidy programs and converting to market rate housing.</p>
<p>Acquisition, including preservation</p>	<p>While land costs in New York City are often prohibitively high, the City’s Housing Trust Fund is funded by \$130 million in Battery Park City Authority revenue, provides subsidies for innovative acquisition programs, rehabilitation of portfolios of housing, and to facilitate rehabilitation and new construction targeted to households earning below 30 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) and between 60-80 percent of AMI.</p>

Influence of Market Conditions - Table 3

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

Introduction

The City of New York has based its five year Anticipated Resources projections for its formula entitlement funded programs on the premise that the funding levels for Consolidated Plan Programs Years 2021 through 2025 will be the same as the City expects to receive for the 2021 Consolidated Plan Program Year (Flat-level Funding). The one exception to flat-level funding projections in the five-year plan is reserved for the HOPWA program. On July 29, 2016, Public Law 114-201 Title VII, introduced a new method of allocating HOPWA formula resources to HOPWA formula grantees, such as the NYC EMSA. The passage and signage of the HOPWA Opportunity Through Modernization Act (HOTMA), modernized the HOPWA allocation formula from cumulative AIDS cases to living with HIV/AIDS, and accounts for area Fair Market Rent (FMR) and local poverty rates to determine HOPWA formula awards.

To minimize sharp changes in formula funding, HUD implemented a five year "Stop-Loss" provision, which capped funding cuts at 5% and grantee gains at 10% from the prior years' share of total available formula funds received. Since its implementation in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2017, the NYC EMSA has experienced annual funding cuts of 5% from the prior year's share of total available funding. It must be noted, however, that for year FFY17 and FFY18, an increase to the national HOPWA program's appropriation bill offset what would have translated to an actual award decrease to the City's HOPWA award as per the new HOPWA formula guidelines. While the HOPWA program saw an increase in both years, the funding amounts were still 5% less than the prior year's share of available funding.

For the CDBG Entitlement program, the "Expected Amount Available" figure is generally the total available in Year 1 multiplied by the four remaining years in the Consolidated Plan, with the following adjustments:

- A recurring source of program income that generates \$19.6M per year is scheduled to end in 2022;
- At this time, the Food Pantry Services program is only budgeted for one year of the five-year Consolidated Plan period: \$188,000 in 2021;
- The Prior Year Resources amount for 2021 includes \$204.5M for the following programs, which were funded with prior year grants:
 - City Educational Facilities: Accessibility Improvements in City Schools - \$13.1M
 - Day Care Center Environmental Health Improvements - \$4.0M;
 - DOE School Kitchen Renovations - \$2.3M;
 - Schoolyards to Playgrounds - \$3.0M;
 - Inspections in City Shelters - \$6.6M;
 - Parks Construction and Renovation Program - \$3.4M;
 - Public Housing Rehabilitation Program - \$170.1M; and

- Recreation Services (User Studies Planning) - \$2.0M.

Please note that the City is still expending its CDBG – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) and National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) allocations, which were awarded in response to Hurricane Sandy. However, the City does not project to receive future allocations.

Please see the following website for details on the remaining CDBG-DR and CDBG-NDR funding:
<https://www1.nyc.gov/content/sandytracker/pages/hud-cdbg-dr>.

Anticipated Resources

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: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$176,648,890	63,600,000	245,662,110	485,911,000	1,043,120,000	Please see the notes in the introduction.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental New Construction Multifamily rental rehab TBRA	74,450,389	970,219	0	75,420,608	297,801,556	The City cannot be certain what funding HUD will award in the current or the next four years (2021-2025). Therefore, we estimate that in each of these years the City will receive funding equal to 2021. As a result, the dollar amount in "Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan" is the 2021

								entitlement grant allocation times four (4).
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing Placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	43,481,723		0	43,481,723	160,000,000	The "Expected Amount Available" figure reflects the impact of HOTMA implementation on the NYC HOPWA award through 2022 and assumes flat-level funding of \$40M multiplied by the four remaining years of the Consolidated Plan.
ESG	public - federal	Emergency Shelter and Essential services Homeless Street Outreach Homeless Prevention	14,799,421	0	0	14,799,421	59,197,684	The "Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan " figure is the total available in Year 1 multiplied by the four remaining years in the Consolidated Plan.
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Housing Rapid re-	138,857,731	0	0	138,857,731	N/A	The "Expected Amount Available" figure is N/A for Continuum of Care

		housing (rental assistance) Services Short term or transitional housing facilities Supportive services Transitional housing Permanent Supportive Housing						(CoC) funding. CoC funding is based on the results of an annual competition and differs on a yearly basis.
CDBG-DR	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	0	0	473,421,111.80	0	0	Please note that this amount is the remainder of the original CDBG-DR allocation for Hurricane Sandy and is not a new award.
CDBG-NDR	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public	0	0	174,050,217	0	0	Please note that this amount is the remainder of the original CDBG-National Disaster Resilience allocation for Hurricane Sandy and is not a new award.

	Improvements					
	Public Services					

Table 2 - 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

HOPWA Matching Funds:

On an annual basis, the City of New York actively identifies and secures Federal, State and City resources to leverage HOPWA dollars for the benefit of HOPWA consumers. In 2019, a total of \$672,890,639 dollars was leveraged and combined with HOPWA dollars to support HIV/AIDS housing to fund rental assistance; permanent and transitional congregate housing; and permanent scattered-site housing for low-income individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS. In addition to providing housing subsidy assistance, eligible HOPWA consumers also received medical case management, homecare services, legal aid, transportation services, nutritional services, employment assistance training, mental health and substance use services funded with City, State and Federal dollars.

HPD City Funds -- Calendar 2021

HPD Capital Matching Federal Funds

HPD's total capital budget for Calendar Year 2021 from all funding sources (including HUD) is approximately \$1,402,933,000. Of that amount, \$1,370,933,000 comes from the City. Of the City funds, \$1,016,263,000 is scheduled for programs that use City funds in conjunction with Federal funds (CDBG, HOME, Section 8, etc.). The remaining \$354,670,000 of City funds are used in programs that do not receive Federal funds.

The City uses a portion of this \$1,016,263,000 figure to meet its 12.5 percent requirement to match HOME funds, in addition to using the appraised value of tax exemptions. The latest full year for which match data are available indicate that the City's match was \$57,172,133 as reported in the FY 2019 Match Report, published in the 2019 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report (APR). The City thus exceeded the 12.5 percent minimum. Estimates for next year's match amount and the portion constituting the cash value of Capital funds are not available at this time.

HPD Expense Matching Federal Funds

HPD's total expense budget for calendar year 2021 from all funding sources (including HUD) is approximately \$789,548,101. Of that amount approximately \$139,754,589 comes from the City (tax levy, Inter-Fund Agreement (IFA), and Intra-City). Of the City funds, approximately \$109,896,015 is scheduled for programs that use City funds in conjunction with Federal funds (CDBG, HOME, Section 8, etc.). The remaining approximate \$29,858,574 of City funds are used in programs that do not receive Federal funds.

HPD Capital without Federal Funds

In Calendar Year 2021, HPD expects to budget approximately \$354,670,000 in programs that receive no Federal funds.

HPD Expense without Federal Funds

In Calendar Year 2021 HPD expects to budget approximately \$29,858,574 in programs that receive no Federal funds.

HPD Capital and Expense

As the primary housing agency in the City of New York, HPD has used both City capital and tax levy funds to develop housing programs to address the needs of low-and moderate-income households. Although the funds received from the federal government are an essential element in the City's housing policy, HPD has created over 20 housing programs, examples of which are listed below, with no direct federal funds for the purposes of increasing housing production and maintaining the existing housing stock.

Non-federally funded HPD Programs

- Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program (HRP)
- Green Housing Preservation Program
- Middle Income Program (M2)
- Home Improvement Program (HIP)
- Housing Education Program (HEP)
- Inclusionary Housing Program
- New Infill Homeownership Opportunities (NIHOP)
- Senior Citizen Home Assistance Program (SCHAP)
- Urban Renewal Associated Costs
- Small Homes—Large Sites
- Small Homes—Scattered Sites
- Small Homes—NYCHA Program
- Year 15/Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC)
- Mortgage Assistance Program
- Open Door Program

Emergency Solutions Grant Matching Funds

The City of New York provides a dollar-for-dollar match to the ESG award through City Tax Levy (CTL) funds. In addition to the required matching funds, the City of New York provides additional CTL to fund Family and Single Adult facilities and programs, street outreach, permanent housing, and homelessness prevention services as well as overall agency administration. DHS also receives funding through the Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, as well as Adult Shelter funding from the State of New York. A combination of all funding sources is dedicated to addressing the needs of homeless single adults and families in NYC.

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

In Rem Properties

Through foreclosure for tax delinquency, the City assumed ownership and management responsibility of formerly privately-owned residential buildings. These buildings, known as in rem properties, are most often located within distressed neighborhoods and need various levels of renovation. The Maintenance and Operation of Tax-Foreclosed Housing (MOTH) program primarily benefits the low- and moderate-income people who occupy these buildings. According to the 2017 HVS, over 80 percent of households in the occupied MOTH inventory have incomes at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income, and more than two thirds of these households have incomes at or below 50 percent of the Area Median Income.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES	Government	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION	Government	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET	Government	Planning, Economic Development, Housing, Non-Housing Community Development	Jurisdiction
NYC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE	Government	Affordable Housing Rental; Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION	Government	Affordable Housing	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	Government	Public Housing	Jurisdiction

Table 3 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of New York has a sophisticated and comprehensive infrastructure in place to meet the various needs of persons who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless. The service delivery system within New York City is robust, and the City complements federal funding with investments in a locally funded rental assistance program and further investment in permanent supportive housing.

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

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

Table 4 - 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)

The NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) and the Human Resources Administration (HRA) operate under the integrated management structure of the Department of Social Services (DSS) to coordinate services to prevent and alleviate homelessness for individuals and families. DHS is responsible for shelter operations and services to street homeless individuals. HRA provides public benefits and services, which assist in homelessness prevention, diversion, and rehousing services, including the administration of rental assistance to move homeless families and adults into permanent housing. DHS and HRA work closely with many other City, State, and Federal agencies to address the needs of homeless individuals and individuals at risk of homelessness including: the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), the

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH), the Administration for Children’s Services (ACS), the Department of Education (DOE), the Department of Correction (DOC), the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), Department of Veterans’ Services (DVS), the Mayor’s Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV), Mayor’s Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD), NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA), Office of Mental Health (OMH), the NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS), and the US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The New York City Continuum of Care (NYC CoC), a broad coalition of homeless services non-profit providers, government agencies, and advocate organizations also works closely with DHS and HRA on expanding homeless dedicated permanent housing.

These collaborations ensure DHS and the City of New York can prevent homelessness whenever possible, provide housing assistance and connection to benefits, ensure the health and safety of individuals within the shelter system, implement initiatives to assist individuals who are street homeless, and meet the needs of various subpopulations (e.g. youth, formally incarcerated, veterans, chronically homeless, etc.). These collaborations also included implementing policies and procedures to ensure systems of care minimize or eliminate negative housing outcomes. Additionally, New York City is fully participating in the Medicaid Expansion under the Affordable Care Act. As a result, the NYC CoC and 100 percent of project recipients and subrecipients participated in efforts to educate and facilitate healthcare enrollment among low-income and homeless individuals and families. Outreach, in-person assistors, certified application counselors, brokers, and navigators provided in person enrollment and assistance with the Marketplace.

In addition to the NYC CoC services and outreach, its partnership with NYC Health Insurance Link, Health and Hospital Corporation, and Medicaid Health Homes ensures chronically homeless are assessed and enrolled in healthcare services. DHS also works closely with the NYC CoC SOAR Workgroup and SAMHSA SOAR State Team to train case managers on SOAR to improve approval rates of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits for eligible individuals and families served within the NYC CoC.

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

In August 2016, the HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA), the HIV services arm of the New York City Human Resources Administration (HRA), expanded its medical eligibility criteria to include all persons living with HIV residing in NYC. Previously, only individuals diagnosed with AIDS or symptomatic HIV were medically eligible for HASA enrollment. The revised eligibility criteria facilitated additional low-income persons living with HIV in NYC to access HASA services, including targeted HIV housing. To date, since rollout of the expansion, over 7,000 additional persons with HIV have enrolled in HASA and sought assistance to access medical care and prevent homelessness. HASA is funded with City Tax Levy, HOPWA grant funding and State matching funds for general assistance and TANF block grant funding.

The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) is the ESG recipient, the CoC's Collaborative Applicant, and a CoC Steering Committee Co-Chair member. As a result, there is consistent alignment of the Con Plan goals and the CoC's mission. DHS also coordinates efforts on behalf of ESG and the CoC Programs within the jurisdiction to address the needs of homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness. Coordination takes place through regular meetings between representatives from both groups in an effort to align priorities and share efforts toward the NYC's five-year Con Plan. The aligned ESG and CoC goals include investing in proven strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals on the streets; preventing those individuals at-risk of homelessness from entering shelter; and ensuring that shelter is a short-term solution to a housing crisis by rapidly re-housing adult families and individuals.

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 de Blasio Administration's "Turning the Tide on Homelessness in New York City," a neighborhood-specific plan for transforming a decades-old shelter system, established four core pillars focused on preventing homelessness, rehousing families and individuals to move out of shelter or avoid homelessness altogether, addressing street homelessness, and shrinking the Department of Homeless Services' footprint. This plan also aims to create a shelter vacancy rate that will allow the City to implement a more equitable, borough-specific approach that puts individual needs first, including offering our homeless neighbors the opportunity to be sheltered closer to their support networks. Included within this plan is a focus on expanded transitional housing options, improved shelter conditions, expanded civil legal services, and more robust rehousing and aftercare services.

With the help of the NYC Continuum of Care, New York City continues to prioritize expanding access to permanent housing. The NYC CoC continues to strategically reallocate resources to end chronic homelessness. In 2019 HUD CoC NOFA, NYC was awarded 164 permanent supportive housing projects. There was no competition in 2020 due to COVID-19.

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	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	NYC HOPWA	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	HOPWA: \$168,254,763	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 11,150 Persons Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 10,080 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 1,070 Household Housing Unit
2	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rockland County HOPWA Westchester County HOPWA	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	HOPWA: \$28,236,788	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1,900 Households Assisted

					Orange County HOPWA Middlesex County, NJ HOPWA Monmouth County, NJ HOPWA Ocean County, NJ HOPWA NYC HOPWA			
3	Permanent Housing Placements for PLWHA (HOPWA)	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	NYC HOPWA	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	HOPWA: \$875,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150 Persons Assisted
4	Homelessness Prevention for PLWHA (HOPWA)	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rockland County HOPWA Westchester County HOPWA Orange County HOPWA Middlesex County, NJ HOPWA Monmouth County, NJ HOPWA	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	HOPWA: \$80,000	Homelessness Prevention: 200 Persons Assisted

					Ocean County, NJ HOPWA NYC HOPWA			
5	HOPWA Grant Administration	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development Need	-	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	HOPWA: \$6,035,172	-
6	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)	2021	2025	Homeless		Emergency Shelter and Essential Services - ESG Homeless Emergency Shelter - ESG and CDBG Chronic Homelessness - ESG	ESG: \$38,450,540	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 70000 Persons Assisted
7	Homeless Prevention (ESG)	2021	2025	Homeless		Homeless Prevention - ESG	ESG: \$14,745,045	Homelessness Prevention: 17500 Persons Assisted
8	Outreach (ESG)	2021	2025	Homeless		Homeless Outreach - ESG and CDBG Chronic Homelessness - ESG	ESG: \$4,502,470	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3500 Persons Assisted
9	Administer the CDBG entitlement grant program	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG	CDBG: \$14,262,000	n/a

10	Conduct housing market analysis and planning	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Housing: Fair Housing - CDBG Housing: Planning - CDBG Administration - CDBG Planning: Community Development - CDBG	CDBG: \$30,440,000	n/a
11	Further fair housing throughout the city	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Housing: Fair Housing - CDBG Housing: Planning - CDBG Accessibility for People with Disabilities - CDBG Administration - CDBG	CDBG: \$2,155,000	n/a

12	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Public Housing		Housing: Privately-Owned - CDBG Housing: Affordable Housing - CDBG Administration - CDBG Public Health and Safety - CDBG Public Housing: Renovation & Rehabilitation CDBG - Disaster Recovery CDBG - National Disaster Resilience	CDBG: \$996,518,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 1,129 Household Housing Unit Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 375 Household Housing Unit Other: 150 Other
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13	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities	2021	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Housing: Fair Housing - CDBG Housing: Privately-Owned - CDBG Accessibility for People with Disabilities - CDBG Administration - CDBG Public Facilities - CDBG Services for the Elderly - CDBG	CDBG: \$16,785,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1925000 Persons Assisted Rental units rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 35 Household Housing Unit Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted Other: 0 Other
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14	Modernize and improve public facilities	2021	2025	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development		Addressing Hunger - CDBG Administration - CDBG Parks and Recreation - CDBG Public Facilities - CDBG Homeless Emergency Shelter and Outreach - CDBG CDBG - Disaster Recovery CDBG - National Disaster Resilience	CDBG: \$65,042,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 9,138,470 Persons Assisted Other: 23 Other
15	Preserve historic buildings and areas	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Historic Preservation - CDBG	CDBG: \$570,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 6 Businesses Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 14 Household Housing Unit

16	Provide recreation and greenspace	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Parks and Recreation - CDBG CDBG - Disaster Recovery CDBG - National Disaster Resilience	CDBG: \$18,663,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 86,330,286 Persons Assisted Other: 200 Other
17	Provide safe shelters and services	2021	2025	Homeless		Homeless Emergency Shelter and Outreach - CDBG Administration - CDBG Public Facilities - CDBG	CDBG: \$152,147,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15,840 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 67,000 Persons Assisted

18	Provide safety and independence for the elderly	2021	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Housing: Privately-Owned - CDBG Housing: Affordable Housing - CDBG Accessibility for People with Disabilities - CDBG Administration - CDBG Assist Domestic Violence and Crime Victims - CDBG Services for the Elderly - CDBG	CDBG: \$5,185,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 29,194 Persons Assisted
19	Provide social & educational services	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs		Addressing Hunger - CDBG Administration - CDBG Assist Domestic Violence and Crime Victims – CDBG Education Services - CDBG	CDBG: \$67,063,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 627,365 Persons Assisted

20	Reduce threats to public health and safety	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Public Health and Safety - CDBG	CDBG: \$52,037,000	Buildings Demolished: 178 Buildings
21	Support community development through planning	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development		Housing: Fair Housing - CDBG Housing: Planning - CDBG Administration - CDBG Planning: Community Development - CDBG CDBG - Disaster Recovery CDBG - National Disaster Resilience	CDBG: \$95,155,000	n/a

22	Support economic development	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Capacity Building - CDBG Economic Development - CDBG Planning: Community Development - CDBG CDBG - Disaster Recovery CDBG - National Disaster Resilience	CDBG: \$13,009,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 1 Business Other (Commercial Revitalization): 37 Other (Organizational Development): 400 Other (Cultural Orgs): 0
23	Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	2021	2023	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development - CDBG Planning: Community Development - CDBG CDBG - Disaster Recovery	CDBG-DR: \$111,689,093.23	Businesses Assisted: 400 Buildings Demolished: 37
24	Increase resilience to future storms	2021	2023	Non-Housing Community		Planning: Community	CDBG-NDR:	Persons Assisted: 400,000

				Development		Development - CDBG Public Facilities - CDBG Public Housing: Renovation & Rehabilitation CDBG - Disaster Recovery CDBG - National Disaster Resilience	\$174,050,217 CDBG-DR: \$361,732,018.60	
25	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction	2021	2025	Affordable Housing		Housing - New Construction Housing - Rehabilitation of Existing Rental Units	HOME: \$281,892,737	Rental units constructed: 3204 Household Housing Unit
26	Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA	2020	2025	Affordable Housing		Housing - HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	HOME: \$37,500,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2301 Households Assisted
27	Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Downpymnt	2020	2025	Affordable Housing		Housing - Homeownership assistance (Downpayment)	HOME: \$20,000,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 500 Households Assisted
28	Abatement of Lead-Based Paint	2020	2025	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		134,084 Households Assisted
29	Installation of Electronic Temperature Monitoring	2020	2025	Public Housing		Improve Operations and		44 Other

						Management		
30	Addressing NYCHA's Boilers	2020	2025	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		297 Other
31	Repairing NYCHA's Roofs	2020	2025	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		947 Other
32	Addressing NYCHA's Elevators	2020	2025	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		275 Other
33	Installation or Restoration of Exterior Compactors	2020	2025	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		10 Other
34	NYCHA Accessibility Enhancements/Upgrades via Grounds Improvements	2020	2025	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		322 Household Housing Unit
35	Public Housing Preservation Trust	2020	2025	Public Housing		Renovation and Rehabilitation of Rental Units		75,000 Household Housing Unit
36	Permanent Affordability Commitment Together	2020	2025	Public Housing		Renovation and Rehabilitation of Rental Units		31,000 Household Housing Unit
37	New Construction of Affordable Housing on	2020	2025	Public Housing		Affordable Housing for Low-Income Families		5,500 Household Housing Unit

	NYCHA Sites					and Seniors		
38	Increase Resident Employment Opportunities Through Enhanced Vocational Training	2020	2025	Public Housing		Job Readiness and Employment Opportunities		1,040 Jobs
39	Collect NYCHA Quality of Life Forms	2020	2025	Public Housing		Public Housing:		9,000 Other
40	NYCHA Resident Watch Anonymous Tip Line	2020	2025	Public Housing		Public Housing:		6,000 Other

Table 5 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goal Description	HOPWA permanent supportive housing programs identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing for the following target HIV/AIDS populations across the five boroughs of NYC: homeless single adults and families; adults diagnosed with mental illness; adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder; young adults age 18-26; persons age 55 and over; individuals recently released from jail/institution; and homeless/chronically homeless. Other essential supportive service elements include on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed to ensure PLWHA maintain stable housing and enjoy improved quality of life outcomes.
2	Goal Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goal Description	Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) programs support individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families to secure and maintain appropriate and permanent housing by providing long-term rental subsidy assistance.
3	Goal Name	Homelessness Prevention for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goal Description	Short-term rental subsidies, mortgage and utility assistance (STRMU) are provided as emergency assistance to prevent eviction and homelessness among low-income PLWHA across the entire HOPWA EMSA, as needed.
4	Goal Name	Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) (HOPWA)
	Goal Description	Permanent Housing Placement services assist PLWHA locate and secure independent or supportive permanent housing. Permanent Housing Placement providers deliver housing information services, referrals, and provide assistance with securing housing subsidies, as needed.
5	Goal Name	HOPWA Grant Administration (HOPWA)
	Goal Description	Administration and compliance of NYC's HOPWA formula funds for the NYC EMSA.
6	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to support the essential services in emergency shelters. In addition to social services and case management services, funds will be used to provide substance abuse counseling, employment services, and client ombudsman. There are additionally, housing placement services targeted to chronically homeless persons.
7	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention (ESG)
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to prevent those persons at-risk of homelessness from entering shelter. Services will include family or tenant/landlord mediation, household budgeting, emergency rental assistance, aftercare and benefits advocacy.

8	Goal Name	Outreach (ESG)
	Goal Description	Funds will be used by HOME-STAT (Homeless Outreach & Mobile Engagement Street Action Teams), a citywide multiagency initiative to combat street homelessness, to deploy street outreach teams throughout the City 24 hours a day, seven days a week. These teams work to proactively engage street homeless individuals and encourage them to move from the streets into housing with a specific focus on housing placement for chronically homeless individuals. Funds will also be used by drop-in centers.
9	Goal Name	Administer the CDBG entitlement grant program
	Goal Description	Ensure proper management and compliance of NYC's CDBG entitlement funds.
10	Goal Name	Conduct housing market analysis and planning
	Goal Description	Assist in housing preservation through comprehensive housing market analysis and planning.
11	Goal Name	Further fair housing throughout the city
	Goal Description	Prevent discrimination in housing by providing fair housing counseling, education, and assistance to ensure compliance in the public and private housing markets.
12	Goal Name	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
	Goal Description	Preserve and improve New York City's publicly- and privately-owned housing stock through a variety of rehabilitation and code enforcement activities.
13	Goal Name	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
	Goal Description	Remove architectural barriers in publicly- and privately-owned properties and assist people with disabilities, landlords, and advocates in the areas of housing and housing rights.
14	Goal Name	Modernize and improve public facilities
	Goal Description	Fund programs that improve, modernize, or rehabilitate public facilities with an emphasis on public health and safety, and accessibility.
15	Goal Name	Preserve historic buildings and areas
	Goal Description	Promote the preservation of historic residential and non-residential buildings throughout NYC.
16	Goal Name	Provide recreation and greenspace
	Goal Description	Fund programs to preserve, expand, offer, or improve recreational activities, parks, and greenspace for low- and moderate-income persons.
17	Goal Name	Provide safe shelters and services
	Goal Description	Provide New Yorkers requiring shelter with critical support services and safe space.

18	Goal Name	Provide safety and independence for the elderly
	Goal Description	Improve or maintain the quality of life for senior citizens by helping the elderly maintain their housing through the provision of supportive services and home repairs.
19	Goal Name	Provide social & educational services
	Goal Description	Provide educational and support services programs aimed at serving low- and moderate-income individuals and families throughout the city.
20	Goal Name	Reduce threats to public health and safety
	Goal Description	Improve neighborhood quality through the reduction of blighted properties or conditions that pose a public health and safety threat.
21	Goal Name	Support community development through planning
	Goal Description	Perform citywide and neighborhood focused community development planning to help formulate long-term development and policy objectives for NYC.
22	Goal Name	Support economic development
	Goal Description	Assist business owners and revitalize commercial districts that benefit low/mod people and support the overall economic development of the city.
23	Goal Name	Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy
	Goal Description	New York City continues its recovery through the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR).
24	Goal Name	Increase resilience to future storms
	Goal Description	New York City is working to increase its resiliency to flooding and future storm risk through the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) and Community Development Block Grant – National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR).
25	Goal Name	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction
	Goal Description	Use HOME Program funds to increase supply of decent, affordable multi-family rental housing for income-eligible New Yorkers, particularly for those with special needs.
26	Goal Name	Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA
	Goal Description	Use HOME Program funds to ensure affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing.
27	Goal Name	Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Down payment
	Goal Description	Use HOME Program funds to assist first time homebuyers to afford down payment expenses.
28	Goal Name	Abatement of Lead-Based Paint
	Goal	NYCHA will use XRF technology to test over 134,000 apartments built before 1978.

	Description	
29	Goal Name	Installation of Electronic Temperature Monitoring
	Goal Description	Install electronic temperature monitoring in NYCHA apartments at 44 developments to understand heating conditions
30	Goal Name	Addressing NYCHA's Boilers
	Goal Description	NYCHA will replace or address approximately 500 boilers by 2026. 297 boilers will be replaced by December 31, 2026 through NYCHA's Capital Plan.
31	Goal Name	Repairing NYCHA's Roofs
	Goal Description	The Authority aims to have all its roofs in a state of good repair by 2026, either by replacing roofs in a state of disrepair or making necessary repairs to improve their condition.
32	Goal Name	Addressing NYCHA's Elevators
	Goal Description	NYCHA will replace or address at least 425 elevators by 2024. 275 elevators will be replaced by December 31, 2024, through NYCHA's capital plan. NYCHA will transfer 150 additional elevators to third-party management through the PACT Section 8 conversion program by December 31, 2024.
33	Goal Name	Installation or Restoration of Exterior Compactors
	Goal Description	NYCHA will install exterior bulk crushers or retrofit exterior compactors with auger bulk crushers at 10 developments by December 31, 2022.
34	Goal Name	NYCHA Accessibility Enhancements/Upgrades via Grounds Improvements
	Goal Description	NYCHA aims to make units fully accessible or as accessible as possible to meet VCA compliance. NYCHA aims to increase the number of fully accessible units to 322 by 2025.
35	Goal Name	Public Housing Preservation Trust
	Goal	Subject to pending State legislation, NYCHA intends to transfer a portion of its residential units to a newly created public entity – a Public Housing Preservation Trust – through 99-year ground leases, while remaining the permanent owner and property manager of

	Description	these properties. Federal funding for these apartments will move from the current HUD Section 9 Public Housing subsidy to a larger and more reliable subsidy under the HUD Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (project-based vouchers) program. The Public Housing Preservation Trust will raise additional financing to support large-scale renovation of these properties, and utilize alternative project delivery models, to allow repairs to be made more quickly and effectively.
36	Goal Name	Permanent Affordability Commitment Together
	Goal Description	Utilize HUD tools like RAD to convert 62,000 units by 2028 in order to make comprehensive capital improvements while maintaining strong resident rights.
37	Goal Name	New Construction of Affordable Housing on NYCHA Sites
	Goal Description	Use select NYCHA campuses for the creation of 11,000 new affordable housing units for families and seniors by 2026.
38	Goal Name	Increase Resident Employment Opportunities Through Enhanced Vocational Training
	Goal Description	Increase enrollment in NYCHA's Resident Training Academy with at least 250 residents enrolled annually, resulting in 1,040 jobs by 2025.
39	Goal Name	Collect NYCHA Quality of Life Forms
	Goal Description	Collect 150 NYCHA Quality of Life Forms monthly where residents can report concerns and issues at NYCHA developments.
40	Goal Name	NYCHA Resident Watch Anonymous Tip Line
	Goal Description	Receive 100 anonymous calls monthly to the NYCHA Resident Watch Anonymous Tip Line.

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)

Section 215 Affordable Housing Goals

Estimated Number of Households

Affordable Housing Goals				
		Income (% MFI)	Estimated Number of Households	
			Per Year	Per Five Years
Renter	Low	0 – 50%	1,168	5,842
	Moderate	51 – 80%	432	2,158
Owner	Low	0 – 50%	9	45
	Moderate	51 – 80%	81	405

NOTE#1: While the City has attempted to follow HUD's Consolidated Plan guidelines regarding estimating the assistance provide by income categories, we note that, with the exception of Section 8 and Public Housing, none of the Federal housing programs distinguishes between households with incomes below 30 percent of the area median (referred to as "extremely low-income households") and those with incomes above 30 percent of the median. Consequently, it is difficult to accurately predict how many households will fit each of these two subcategories. It is more feasible to project the split between households earning below 50 percent of the median (referred to as "low-income households") and those earning above 50 percent of the median (referred to as "other low-income households"), because many Federal programs use this point as an eligibility cut off. Since the Housing Priority Needs Table does not accommodate disaggregated numbers for

each of the specific income categories requested, the City has chosen to present aggregated totals for households in the following income categories: 0-50 percent of area median, and 51-80 percent of area median. For naming consistency, the City will refer to the income categories using the nomenclature of CDBG program: Low-income (0-50 percent of area median) and Moderate-income (51-80 percent of area median).

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)

NYCHA Continuum of Care for Public Housing Residents with Special Needs

In accordance with the Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) signed jointly with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1996, NYCHA agreed to convert five percent (5%) or 8,800 units of its total stock of units into Section 504 units accessible to residents or applicants with mobility impairments.

In addition, NYCHA provides accessibility via reasonable accommodations and an increase of accessibility to existing conventional apartments through Section 504 modifications. To date, NYCHA has converted 6,746 Section 504 units which meet varying levels of accessibility and completed about 19,181 modifications to conventional units to aid residents with mobility impairments. Modifications to conventional units include, but are not limited to, widened doorways, roll in showers, lowered kitchen cabinets, lowered kitchen sink counters, bathroom grab bars, raised or lowered electrical outlets, raised or lowered toilet seats, and audio/visual alarms. NYCHA also offers reasonable accommodations in policies, procedures and practices that will make non-dwelling facilities, services and programs accessible to persons with disabilities.

In 2020, NYCHA added 106 fully accessible units citywide via its Grounds Improvement initiative. The Grounds Improvement initiative seeks to bring grounds, walkways, common areas, parking lots, basketball courts and play areas to full accessibility for use by mobility impaired residents and visitors. NYCHA reported a total of 4,640 (2.7%) fully accessible units to the Department of Housing & Urban Development at the end of the 4th quarter of 2020.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

NYCHA's Annual Plan process, a HUD-mandated report, includes multiple opportunities for resident and general public involvement. The Plan is developed in consultation with the Resident Advisory Board (RAB) which consists of 48 duly elected public housing resident leaders and 2 participants from the Section 8 program. In addition, NYCHA holds one public hearing on the formulation of the Plan and for any Significant Amendments, which are open to the general public. NYCHA's Resident Engagement and Performance Tracking and Analytics Departments facilitate and support the activities of the RAB as they seek input from residents and fulfill their responsibility to (1) make recommendations and provide advice to NYCHA as it develops the Agency Plan and (2) disseminate information regarding the Plan to NYCHA residents.

NYCHA's Department of Community Engagement & Partnerships works cooperatively with public, community-based and other not-for-profit agencies to facilitate the delivery of essential social, cultural, health, educational and recreational services to public housing residents. These services may be

provided at community, senior, and day care, centers on the grounds of public housing developments or at non-NYCHA sites. Service providers may formally partner with NYCHA through its Zone Partner application process. Zone Partners have a direct referral and recruitment relationship with NYCHA, as well as a dedicated partnership manager within CEP. Additionally, not-for-profit agencies and other providers may enter into contract with DYCD, DFTA, ACS, and DOE to operate programs within NYCHA community facilities.

If a government agency or not-for-profit organization assists unemployed or under-employed public housing residents to achieve self-sufficiency through job readiness, workforce development, employment placement, financial literacy and asset building programs, they are encouraged to contact NYCHA's Office of Resident Economic Empowerment and Sustainability to apply to become a Zone Partner.

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

The public housing agency is not designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Over the past two years, the City of New York has engaged hundreds of residents, over 150 community-based and advocacy organizations, and dozens of governmental agencies through the Where We Live NYC process to discuss our city's history, assess how it continues affect our residents, our housing, and neighborhoods, and create an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice, including limitations on the development and preservation of affordable housing.

As directed by the federal Fair Housing Act and HUD, the City follows a balanced approach to advancing fair and affordable housing. The City makes substantial housing, infrastructure, and service investments in neighborhoods that were historically disadvantaged by discrimination, disinvestment, and exclusion, while also facilitating the construction and preservation of affordable housing opportunities in amenity-rich neighborhoods. Together, such investments are designed to empower New Yorkers with realistic choices to live in thriving, integrated neighborhoods and to ensure that no one is deprived of access to fundamental resources because of their race, ethnicity, disability, religion, or other protected characteristic. Since 2015, the City has taken significant steps to address barriers to the development of affordable housing. *Housing New York*, Mayor de Blasio's 2014 ten-year housing plan and *Housing New York 2.0*, released in 2017, established the objective of achieving a more equitable city, in which all New Yorkers have a safe and affordable place to live, in neighborhoods that provide opportunities to succeed. Through *Housing New York 2.0*, the City committed an additional \$1.9 billion in City subsidy to ensure that 50,000 affordable homes will be for the lowest-income New Yorkers, including seniors and veterans. By adding a mix of incentives and requirements to its programs, HPD is putting the new funds to work as quickly and efficiently as possible. This fund helps serve households with earnings below Low-Income Housing Tax Credit levels.

In 2016, the City enacted two major reforms to its zoning resolution – Zoning for Quality and Affordability (ZQA) and Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) – which have increased the production of permanently affordable housing citywide. Because production of affordable housing is now a condition of residential development when developers build in an area rezoned for new housing capacity, as overall production increases within MIH areas and in locations utilizing incentives for affordable established under ZQA, so too will the supply of permanently affordable housing. This requirement is especially significant in light of the difficulty many cities face ensuring that new affordable housing is added as their population increases.

Through HPD's recently launched Seniors First initiative, HPD began an assessment process for preservation projects focused on accessibility, to enable seniors to age in place and make more housing accessible to people with disabilities. HPD will serve up to 15,000 New Yorkers with apartment improvements. Through educational events and informational materials, the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD), HPD, and other City agencies also stepped up efforts to build awareness of affordable housing and subsidies for people with disabilities. The City partners with several community-

based organizations to help disabled New Yorkers apply for the housing lottery through HPD's Housing Ambassadors program. The City continues its efforts to expand the production of supportive housing to achieve the Mayor's plans to create 15,000 units of supportive housing over the next 15 years. Supportive housing is a cost-effective solution to delivering stable and permanent housing for individuals and families with severe mental illness, survivors of domestic violence, homeless veterans, and other high need and vulnerable clients.

But the challenges identified in the fair housing planning process also demonstrate that much more work is required. During the Where We Live NYC community participation process, the City – in collaboration with stakeholders and community members – identified nine contributing factors as most important to New York City's fair housing challenges today, including five directly related to affordable housing development, preservation, and admission:

1. The siting and type of affordable and accessible housing in NYC and the region
 - Throughout the Where We Live NYC process, low-income New Yorkers shared that the high cost of housing dramatically limits their choice of homes and neighborhoods. Because of limited affordability, residents reported compromising on poor conditions and overcrowding, or limiting their housing search to neighborhoods that feel unsafe or have underperforming schools.
 - New York City's housing crisis will only worsen without a significant increase in the housing options – including affordable housing – available in all neighborhoods.
2. The loss of and displacement from housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income New Yorkers
 - It is also critical to preserve existing affordable homes, including those owned by the New York City Housing Authority and other rent-regulated buildings, while also supporting programs that protect tenants and homeowners from harassment and mistreatment.
 - Existing affordable housing is critical in providing housing and neighborhood choice for New Yorkers who want to stay in their home or neighborhood, even as it changes.
3. Community opposition to housing and infrastructure investments that accommodate growth in NYC and the region
 - New York City has a housing crisis. Tremendous recent job growth and a growing population has resulted in rising demand for homes. But production has not kept up, resulting in a limited supply, and there is growing opposition to the development of housing, including affordable housing.
 - In areas with more wealth and amenities, opposition to new housing – particularly affordable housing – raises concerns since restricting new housing

can limit access to the neighborhood for low-income residents and people of color. This type of opposition takes many forms – lobbying for historic district protections, proposing downzonings, objecting to or delaying individual projects – and can lead to perceptions of hostility and exclusion.

- Opposition to housing also exists in historically under-resourced neighborhoods where residents fear that new housing development will make rents less affordable or increase the risk of displacement.
4. Challenges to using housing rental assistance in NYC and in the region
 - Many New Yorkers use rental assistance and vouchers to secure safe, stable, and affordable homes. But, across the nation and locally, residents using vouchers often live in neighborhoods with higher levels of poverty and lower performing schools.
 - Today, more than 150,000 households in New York City use some form of rental assistance. Designed to provide more choice in the housing market, rental assistance programs offered by the city, state, and federal governments can be difficult to use, especially in more expensive neighborhoods.
 5. Admissions and occupancy restrictions in publicly-supported housing.
 - Throughout the *Where We Live NYC* process, low-income New Yorkers also shared challenges accessing government-supported affordable housing, because of process-based barriers, such as burdensome paperwork requirements or lack of awareness of options for which New Yorkers qualified, and substantive barriers, such as limited fully accessible units and admissions requirements that may exclude people with criminal histories or low credit scores.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

In order to affirmatively further fair housing, the City of New York must ensure that its residents have realistic options to live in quality, affordable housing in a variety of thriving neighborhoods. The City's continued housing emergency, in which the vacancy rate for homes that are affordable to low-income households is well below the already low city-wide rate, severely limits the choices of those residents, who are also disproportionately people of color and people living with disabilities.

A range of factors influence where new construction – and particularly new affordable housing – is built, including zoning, the cost and availability of land, and community opposition to or support for affordable housing. These factors and the City's plan to address them are described in Chapter 6 of the *Where We Live NYC* plan, the City's recently published comprehensive fair housing plan. Five of the goals are directly related to removing or ameliorating the barriers to affordable housing.

1. Goal 1: Combat persistent, complex discrimination with expanded resources and protections.

- Discrimination against New Yorkers looking to rent, buy, or get a loan for a home is still a widespread practice that unfairly limits access to affordable housing and neighborhood options for many.
- Ending discrimination in its different forms is not easy. That is why the City is taking a multi-faceted approach through increased testing, enforcement, and legal protections to address the complex and persistent discrimination that still occurs in the housing market.

Goal 2: Facilitate equitable housing development in New York City and the region.

- New York City has a housing crisis. Tremendous job growth and an increasing population have resulted in rising demand for homes. But production has not kept up, resulting in a limited supply. To support increased growth of government-regulated and naturally occurring affordable housing across the five boroughs, the City will:
 - o Ensure that land use processes effectively balance city-wide needs and local perspectives;
 - o Strengthen coordination of housing and land use policies both within the city and region;
 - o Increase housing opportunities, particularly for low-income New Yorkers, in amenity-rich neighborhoods; and
 - o Open publicly-supported housing to more New Yorkers.

Goal 3: Preserve affordable housing and prevent displacement of long-standing residents.

- Existing affordable housing is critical in providing housing and neighborhood choice for New Yorkers. The City is committed to preserving the affordability and improving the quality of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income New Yorkers.
- This work begins with the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), which is the largest source of affordable housing for extremely low- and very low-income New Yorkers in the city; is an especially vital resource for Black and Hispanic New Yorkers; and is currently struggling with the impact of decades of federal disinvestment.
- To build on existing initiatives to ensure that New Yorkers have the opportunity to remain in their homes and their neighborhoods and benefit from the city's economic growth and development, the City will also focus on protecting tenants in affordable housing from harassment and evictions and protect low-income homeowners vulnerable to displacement, fraud, and scams.

2. Goal 4: Enable more effective use of rental assistance benefits, especially in amenity-rich neighborhoods.

- Many New Yorkers use rental assistance and vouchers to secure safe, stable, and affordable homes. But, across the nation and locally, residents using vouchers often live in neighborhoods with higher levels of poverty and lower performing schools.

- During the *Where We Live NYC* process, some residents reported feeling “quarantined” in certain areas due to stigma and discrimination, voucher payment limits, and red tape for voucher holders as well as landlords. Data shows that many neighborhoods have very few or no voucher holders.
- While the City of New York has made strides over the past year to improve its rental assistance programs – including HPD’s creation of a new housing counseling program and DSS’s combination of many different programs and eligibility criteria into a single entity (CityFHEPS) – there is always room for improvement. Over the next five years, the City will focus on:
 - o Expanding the number of homes available to New Yorkers who receive rental assistance benefits; and
 - o Improving the effectiveness, efficiency, and experience of services provided to rental assistance clients and landlords.

Goal 5: Create more independent and integrated living options for people with disabilities.

- New York City is home to approximately 1 million people who identify as living with a disability. New Yorkers with disabilities face unique challenges when it comes to finding housing that is affordable, safe, and accessible. Many residents with disabilities live in institutional settings, such as nursing homes, without meaningful opportunities to live independently and interact with individuals without disabilities.
- A crucial part of promoting fair housing is ensuring New Yorkers with disabilities have housing options that allow them to be independent and integrated through coordinated support and more accessible options. This can be challenging because of the high cost of housing in New York City, and because the old housing stock has limited accessibility features. For example, more than 80 percent of market-rate homes in New York City require residents to use the stairs.
- To address these challenges, the City will increase support and improve processes for residents transitioning out of institutional settings;
- Improve the process and reduce barriers for people with disabilities in accessing government-regulated affordable housing; and
- Gather new data to better design and target units in government-regulated affordable housing to meet New Yorkers’ needs.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Department of Homeless Services (DHS) Street Homeless Solutions provides a continuum of social services to engage & support people who are experiencing street homelessness. Street Homeless Solutions has six units: Outreach, HOME-STAT (Homeless Outreach & Mobile Engagement Street Action Teams), the Joint Command Center, drop-in centers/respice beds, stabilization beds, and safe havens. DHS relies on HOME-STAT, a citywide multiagency initiative to combat street homelessness with highly trained outreach staff canvassing the streets 24/7/365, to proactively engaging homeless New Yorkers, offer services and assistance, work to gain their trust with the goal of addressing the underlying issues that may have caused or contributed to their street homelessness, and transition them off the streets. In support of HOME-STAT efforts, NYC 311 directs outreach services to unsheltered individuals based on requests for homeless outreach assistance by the public.

NYC's HOME-STAT, which is the most comprehensive outreach program in the nation, broadly encapsulates all of New York City's street homeless outreach efforts across the board, including DHS's commitment to redoubling those efforts by:

- Tripling the number of outreach staff canvassing the streets engaging New Yorkers 24/7/365 since 2014.
- More than quintupling the number of safe haven and stabilization beds dedicated to serving street homeless New Yorkers citywide.
- Increasing joint outreach operations to engage more New Yorkers and offer more supports, including expanding joint outreach operations with partner Agencies such as DOHMH, Department of Parks and Recreation, and the MTA to address conditions as they occur and provide alternative pathways to permanence.

In Fiscal Year 2016, Mayor de Blasio announced a comprehensive plan to reform the delivery of homeless services in the City. Through HOME-STAT, DHS developed a comprehensive by-name list of the individuals living on the street across the five boroughs, improving delivery of services and enabling outreach teams to more effectively provide the resources and case management services needed to build the strong relationships that will help transition them from the street to a home. "Turning the Tide," a report issued in February 2017, laid out a blueprint for shelter system reforms, providing borough-based services and shrinking the footprint of the shelter system by closing 360 facilities, including eliminating the 21-year-old "cluster" apartment program. At the end of calendar year 2019, the Mayor released "The Journey Home" plan to end long-term street homeless, building on the progress of the HOME-STAT program through which more than 4,000 people have come off the streets and remained off since 2016. Resources offered to homeless New Yorkers by outreach teams include:

- Canvassing and providing engagement focused on meeting homeless New Yorkers where they are within communities and building trust with these individuals, many of whom may be resistant to accepting services, with the goal of providing the unique combination of services that will ultimately help them off the streets.
- Accessing or providing emergency and crisis intervention services and counseling for clients, many of whom have fallen through available safety nets and experience trauma and challenges, including mental health and substance use that may make outreach more complicated.
- Partnering with outreach teams, clinicians, and psychiatrists who perform psychiatric evaluations on the streets to helping DHS understand and better meet the individual needs of each street homeless New Yorker.
- Implementing case management services and direct provision of and/or referrals and linkages to health and/or mental health services.
- Rolling out Street Medicine in all five boroughs and the subway system to offer medical assessments and minimally invasive treatments to homeless people where they live within communities, including providing: medical care to those on the street who are in need of medical attention, risk assessments, wound care, administration of antibiotics and blood pressure, diabetes screening, and referrals to medical and mental health providers as needed.
- Offering transportation of clients to transitional or permanent housing settings.

Drop-In Center services is also made available to street homeless individuals. These programs provide a variety of services, including but not limited to meals, counseling, medical/psychiatric services, showers, laundry facilities, clothing, referrals for employment, benefits assistance, etc.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) provides safe and appropriate emergency shelter when individuals are experiencing homelessness or find that remaining in their current housing is not an option. Significant investments were made in the areas of prevention, street outreach, and shelter operations. With the Human Resources Administration (HRA) and other agencies, DHS will continue to provide targeted rental assistance programs tailored to eligible families and individuals in shelter, enhance services for persons in shelters, and improve health and safety conditions.

DHS and social services agency partners provide emergency and transitional shelter for families with children, adult families, and single individuals in a network of general and specialized facilities. DHS provides individuals and families with shelter and services with an overall goal of housing stability. Of this expansive emergency shelter system, 26 DHS shelter programs for adults without minor children receive ESG funding for operations and services. These shelter programs serve a wide range of discrete subpopulations and include: substance use and mental health services, services for survivors of domestic violence, transitional housing for persons with medical needs, interim housing for street

homeless awaiting permanent supportive housing placements, employment services, housing placement assistance, and other programs. Additionally, NYC Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) Emergency Shelters Program provides shelter to tenants displaced by fires, vacate orders, and other similar issues. HPD staff connects homeless persons with set-aside units to rapidly rehouse them.

DHS also provides specialized beds/services/resources for individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness, including Safe Haven and Stabilization beds, which are low-threshold, low-demand service models specifically for individuals who are experiencing unsheltered homelessness and residing on the streets or subways, with a focus on those who have lived unsheltered for some time. Safe Haven beds provide an immediate housing alternative with private or semi-private rooms and flexible program requirements. Clients can be placed directly from the street with few administrative barriers. In addition, the model allows for more intensive work with each client by offering a higher case manager to client ratio.

Through the Office of the Ombudsman (“the Office”), DHS provides independent and impartial information and education on homeless services, conflict resolution and mediation, and timely client-focused case management in response to constituent issues and concerns. Staff is available to meet with constituents in person, by phone, or by email in order to provide assistance and advocate on their behalf to resolve issues. The Office works collaboratively with other DHS departments as well as external agencies and representatives.

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 City provides case management services and comprehensive housing placement strategies to transition families and individuals from shelter and into stable housing as quickly as possible. DHS encourages effective placements from shelter through a partnership with contracted shelter providers to move clients to stable permanent housing, avoid individuals returning to shelter, and target the placement of chronically homeless and special populations. While DHS does not use ESG funds for family-with-children shelters, services to this population are part of the continuum provided by the Department.

The City will continue to implement and refine new strategies to increase stable permanent placements. These efforts include subsidized rental assistance programs for homeless families and individuals and expanding new supportive housing development and development of new models, including master leasing contracts and low-barrier housing for vulnerable populations (e.g., street homeless individuals, etc.). These programs help working families/individuals, survivors of domestic violence, elderly individuals/families, persons with disabilities, street homeless, and households with histories of

repeated shelter stays move into permanent housing. The NYC Human Resources Administration (HRA) also provides homelessness prevention and aftercare services designed to help stabilize clients, including assisting with linkages to community-based resources and assistance with benefits and landlord/tenant issues. The City and Continuum of Care (CoC) will also continue their efforts to increase permanent housing for chronically homeless individuals, quickly place veterans and chronically homeless persons into permanent housing and connect these populations to the necessary services and benefits. The NYC CoC has also focused new funding into the development of CoC Rapid Re-Housing (RRH), targeting unaccompanied youth and domestic violence populations. In 2018 and 2019, the CoC applied for special DV Bonus funds, funding two new DV-dedicated projects in the 2018 competition.

DHS and the CoC use the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for federal reporting purposes to ensure NYC is compliant with requirements and standards put forth by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Specifically, HMIS is used for regular reporting including the Longitudinal Systems Analysis for the Annual Homeless Assessment Report, Housing Inventory Chart-Housing Inventory Count, System Performance Measures, Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report, and the Notice of Funding Availability. DHS and federally funded CoC programs also use HMIS to ensure data quality, completeness, accuracy, and consistency with the goal of improving program performance. Data collected and uploaded into HMIS (by DHS' CARES system for Emergency Shelter, HRA for Coordinated Entry, and by providers for Transitional Housing and Permanent Housing) are used to run statistical reports for up-to-date information on a host of metrics used to assess program performance and track a variety of demographics. HMIS is also used to monitor system- and individual-level performance for the CoC and function in coordination with ESG funded programs. HMIS will support regular monitoring to ensure NYC's progress in meeting the goals outlined in "Opening Doors," HUD's federal strategy to prevent and end homelessness.

In June 2014, the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) reinstated the policy to give homeless families in Department of Homeless Services (DHS) shelters the highest priority level for NYCHA public housing. NYCHA has on average, approximately 4,400 public housing apartments that become available each year and will continue to prioritize a number of units for assignment to homeless families.

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

The New York City community-based homelessness prevention program, Homebase, has doubled in size since 2013 and enrolled over 27,000 at-risk and homeless families and individuals in CFY2020 through its network of contracted providers. Homebase uses an individualized, strengths-based approach to craft services to support families and individuals and help them remain in their own homes. More than 90 percent of households who receive prevention services remain in their communities and avoid shelter entry in the 12 months following Homebase services. In FY2018, Homebase services expanded with new

contracts, providing aftercare services to families and individuals to ensure stability in the community after exiting shelter into permanent housing. ESG funds for prevention services are allocated to 16 Homebase contracts with 26 community- based sites.

Services provided through these programs include: family or tenant/landlord mediation, household budgeting, short-term financial assistance, job training/placement, entitlements and legal advocacy, and location of permanent housing. Programs target low and extremely low-income individual and families to facilitate housing stability. A household that is at-risk of losing their present housing may be eligible, if it can be documented that the loss of housing is imminent, that there are no other appropriate housing options, and that they have no other financial resources and support networks to maintain current housing or obtain other housing. On-site social services encourage stable housing through supporting consistent medical and mental health care needs for individuals, families, and youth while they are in a community, employment, or educational setting.

Beyond ESG eligibility, individuals seeking prevention services are evaluated based on a screening tool that was designed following a rigorous evaluation of homeless prevention programs. Services are only provided to those found most at risk of entering shelter.

In addition, New York City will continue to implement and enhance coordinated policies and procedures to prevent homelessness for individuals who are being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care. This initiative involves multiple City and State agencies, along with community-based programs.

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

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

The New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, also known as Local Law 1 of 2004 (Local Law 1), requires that property owners of multiple dwellings (three units or more) erected prior to 1960 or multiple dwellings erected between 1960 and 1977 where the owner has actual knowledge of the presence of lead-based paint take preventative measures related to lead-based paint. Such measures include providing an annual notice to tenants to determine if a child under six years old resides in the apartment, conducting annual inspections in those apartments where a child resides to look for lead-based paint hazards, and hiring appropriately certified contractors to address these hazards. Local Law 1 requires that HPD respond to complaints describing peeling paint, or a deteriorated subsurface or underlying defect in the dwelling unit; conduct inspections where a child under six years old resides; issue violations where lead-based paint hazards are found; and repair lead-based paint hazards when the property owner does not comply. Local Law 1 also provides HPD with the authority to audit property owner compliance with all required activities.

Lead-Based Paint at DHS

The Department of Homeless Services' Office of Inspections and Compliance continues to compile a comprehensive 'Lead Paint Hazard Checklist' for all their owned/operated/contracted facilities where such hazards once identified, are slated for remedial action by licensed and certified contractors.

As part of DHS' multi-agency Shelter Repair Squad (SRS) coordinated inspection efforts involving all four City inspection agencies (DOHMH, HPD, DOB, FDNY), the City inspects every shelter site every six months, meaning DHS sites are inspected by more City agencies more frequently than any other building type in NYC. If violations or conditions are identified after these coordinated multi-agency inspections, they are sent directly to the provider and/or landlord by the agency that identified said violation or condition. In addition, DHS sends a multi-agency summary of the results of the coordinated inspections to the shelter provider.

Lead-Based Paint at NYCHA

The first major overall action planned to reduce lead-based paint ("LBP") hazards is to continue to work to fulfill the LBP requirements set forth in the January 31, 2019 settlement agreement with HUD, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York ("SDNY"), and the City of New York to fix the physical conditions in NYCHA properties, including LBP, mold, heat, elevators and pests ("HUD Agreement").

The HUD Agreement aims to ensure that NYCHA provides decent, safe, and sanitary housing for all NYCHA residents. Bart Schwartz was appointed to serve as the Monitor (Section IV.A paragraph 16). The purpose of the Agreement is to ensure that NYCHA complies with its obligations under federal law,

reform the management structure of NYCHA, and enable cooperation and coordination between HUD, NYCHA, and the City during the term of this agreement (Section I paragraph 8).

Exhibit A of the HUD Agreement sets forth NYCHA's responsibilities with respect to LBP. Exhibit A includes the following requirements:

- Continuous, ongoing compliance with HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule, EPA's Renovation Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule, and EPA's Abatement Rule, and twice-yearly certifications describing NYCHA's compliance with these rules;
- Performance of certain lead hazard remediation work in specific priority apartments (apartments with children under age six);
- Abatement of NYCHA apartments with LBP and associated interior common areas by 2039 (with specified interim deadlines);
- Performance of biennial risk assessment reevaluations by January 31, 2021;
- Establishment of a Memorandum of Agreement with the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) regarding elevated blood lead level (EBLL) cases to facilitate ongoing reporting of EBLL cases to HUD;
- Specific obligations to enhance compliance with EPA's RRP Rule; and
- Disclosure of LBP information in accordance with HUD's Lead Disclosure Rule.

NYCHA is implementing the approved Initial LBP Action Plan that sets forth the steps that NYCHA will take to meet key obligations under Exhibit A of the Agreement.

The HUD Agreement also requires NYCHA to establish a Compliance and EH&S, both of which are currently operational. Together, Compliance and EH&S will provide oversight of NYCHA's LBP programs and identify areas of non-compliance.

To date, NYCHA has not been able to certify under the HUD Agreement full compliance with the Lead Safe Housing Rule or the RRP and Abatement Rules. However, NYCHA has taken specific steps to provide LBP-related training to its work force, improve its compliance with lead safe work practices, implement IT controls geared towards better and more reliable lead compliance, and devote resources to field and documentary monitoring and oversight. NYCHA still has much work to do to meet its compliance obligations, and NYCHA will continue to work with the Federal Monitor to address compliance shortfalls and craft a proactive and protective LBP Action Plan.

NYCHA XRF Initiative

The second major overall action planned to reduce LBP is NYCHA's ongoing initiative to perform LBP inspections in approximately 135,000 apartments using XRF analyzer devices. The goal of this project, which is partially CDBG-funded, is to definitively identify which apartments do and do not contain LBP and, if the apartments do contain LBP, which specific components in each apartment contain LBP. These testing results will be shared with residents and uploaded into an online portal. The results will

also be integrated into NYCHA’s Maximo work order system, further improving NYCHA’s ability to implement lead safe work practices.

As of March 24, 2021, NYCHA has completed LBP inspections in 74,148 apartments and, of these, received the testing results for 61,042 apartments. Of the 61,042 apartments, 23,422 have tested positive for LBP components and 37,620 have tested negative.

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

The actions listed above are related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards because (1) NYCHA’s ability to achieve compliance with HUD and EPA lead rules under the oversight of the Federal Monitor and to develop programs and practices to enable a certification of compliance with these rules depends on the extent of the lead hazards in its portfolio and the complexity of their mitigation; (2) NYCHA’s strategy to fully abate lead in apartments and common areas by the year 2039 depends on the extent of lead hazards in its portfolio and the complexity of the abatement work required; (3) NYCHA’s strategy for sharing data on EBLL cases with DOHMH and for improving responses to these cases depends on the extent of lead poisoning detected; and (4) NYCHA’s ability to identify the specific location of LBP components in its apartments, improve resident knowledge of LBP hazards, and to manage existing LBP hazards depends on the extent of lead hazards in its portfolio.

Count of Occupied Units by Household Income Category and Year Unit Built							
Year Built	Total Households		HHs Below 50% HUDIL		HHs Between 50% - 80% HUDIL		HHs Below 80% HUDIL
Built After 1959	909,939		330,658		127,495		458,153
Built 1947 - 1959	416,196		170,516		63,390		233,905
Built Before 1947	1,783,820		614,744		297,568		912,312
Total	3,109,955		1,115,917		488,453		1,604,370

Table 6: Count of Occupied Units by Household Income Category and Year Unit Built

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau/NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development. *

HUD Income Limits (HUDIL): The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for a variety of government assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated for a given geography and account for household size and income. The NYCHVS includes three cut points representing 30 percent HUDIL, 50 percent HUDIL, and 80 percent HUDIL. FY 16 Income Limits were used in the 2017 NYCHVS. Units were categorized based on the sample unit's household size and 2016 income relative to these cut points. HUD Income Limits are not calculated for households with nine or more people nor for households where any source of income was top-coded.

New York City estimates there are 1,604,370 dwelling units citywide with lead-based paint that are also occupied by families earning less than 80 percent of median household income. By working together and creating stringent quality-control protocols, fewer cases of lead poisoning occur.

DOHMH and HPD run a coordinated program to address hazards where there is a lead-poisoned child identified by the DOHMH.

When the DOHMH issues a Commissioner's Order to Abate because of a child with an elevated blood lead level, HPD has three responsibilities: issue a demand for records, inspect the entire building to determine if there are apartments with children under six and conduct emergency repairs as required. Also, if HPD inspectors identify lead-based paint after testing peeling paint during an inspection, the HPD inspector connects the tenant directly with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH).

Where a lead-poisoned child is identified, the DOHMH orders the owner to abate lead paint hazards. If the owner fails to do so, HPD's Bureau of Emergency Repair and Environmental Hazards (BEH) will do the work and place a lien against the property for the cost.

Under Local Law I, HPD is required to conduct XRF inspections for lead-based paint hazards if there is a complaint of a peeling paint condition and a child under six resides in a pre-1960 apartment. Additionally, HPD is required to ask whether a child under six resides in a given apartment on any inspection conducted by the department, and if there is, to conduct a visual inspection of all painted surfaces in the apartment and make any appropriate referrals for XRF testing. Identification of a lead-based paint hazard results in issuance of a class C (immediately hazardous) violation. HPD performs lead hazard remediation work when owners fail to correct lead violations. To complete both DOHMH ordered and HPD violation-based repairs, HPD currently maintains three contracts with EPA certified lead abatement firms for remediation and abatement, with maximum annualized award capacity of approximately \$2.25 million for FY19. Once awarded, the order is sent to the EREH for monitoring of the contractor's work. Clearance dust wipe samples are taken by HPD staff and sent to a properly licensed lab for analysis.

If the samples are below clearance levels, the job is closed. If the sample fails, the area is re-cleaned and tested again. All violations corrected through HPD are closed after correction occurs and clearance is achieved.

HPD and DOHMH have established protocols for joint inspections where necessary and assigning staff to act in a project management capacity in order to facilitate lead abatement work in cases where the landlord or tenant may impede the performance of such work.

Recent amendments to Local Law 1 that will be or have been implemented by HPD and DOHMH include: (1) Extending the requirement that owners perform all of the required duties under Local Law 1 to one- and two-family non-owner-occupied dwellings. This amendment will take effect in in 2021. (2) Amending the definition of "resides" as applicable to the presence of a child under age six, to include dwelling units where such a child routinely spends ten or more hours per week. This amendment took effect January 2020 with enforcement using this definition to begin July 2020. (3) Requiring owners to perform a one-time comprehensive lead-based paint inspection using an XRF in all dwelling units within five years, or sooner where a child under age six comes to reside in the unit. This amendment will take effect in late summer, 2020. (4) Enhancing audits of records required to be kept by owners, which took effect in October 2019. (5) Enhancing inspections of compliance with requirements of the law relating to work to be performed in dwelling units where turnover of occupancy occurs. This amendment takes place in in 2021. (6) Amending the definition of lead-based paint for HPD enforcement purposes to 0.5 mg/cm-2. This amendment will take effect when there is sufficient federal technical guidance for enforcement with XRF analyzers. (7) Amending the definition of lead-contaminated dust to levels of 10 micrograms per square foot for floors, 50 micrograms per square foot for windowsills, and 100 micrograms per square foot for windows wells. This amendment took effect in June 2019. Amendments to other provisions of New York City laws relating to lead paint have also been enacted.

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

The HUD Agreement is a written settlement agreement with HUD, SDNY, and the City that NYCHA must comply with, under the oversight of a Federal Monitor. NYCHA must provide a statement describing its compliance with certain LBP requirements twice per year. The HUD Agreement also requires the issuance of formal Action Plans, which set forth the specific actions NYCHA will take to achieve compliance with the Agreement's requirements. In Initial Action Plan was approved on January 20, 2021 and is currently in the implementation phase.

Protocols to implement the XRF initiative and other LBP requirements are incorporated into a comprehensive LBP Standard Procedure Manual, which was finalized within NYCHA by Q1 2020 and revised in September 2020.

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

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

The Mayor has launched various programs, such as New Yorkers Taskforce, that shift the City’s approach to focus on skill-building and higher wage jobs that offer opportunities for advancement. Mayor de Blasio is working with every city agency to bring a focus on equity to its work. This new equity agenda was displayed publicly in the 2020 Mayor’s Management Report, in which each reporting agency included a section called “Focus on Equity” to articulate how that agency is working to promote fair delivery and quality of services to New Yorkers. In addition to these broad policy efforts, New York City also has many targeted programs designed to reduce poverty.

The Mayor's Office for Economic Opportunity (NYC Opportunity) fights the cycle of poverty in New York City through tech products, service design, data integration, and innovative programs that build human capital and improve financial security. Launched in 2006 and with an annual budget of approximately \$60 million, NYC Opportunity has initiated more than 75 innovative programs in partnership with over 20 City agencies and nearly 200 nonprofit organizations to serve more than 525,000 individuals. NYC Opportunity's NYC government poverty measure was adopted by the Census Bureau as a more accurate measure of poverty, and several NYC Opportunity initiatives have been replicated nationally, or expanded locally as part of the Young Men’s Initiative (YMI). Primary program areas for NYC Opportunity include: employment, at-risk or disconnected youth, criminal justice, education, and health.

The increase in the minimum wage has had a positive impact on poverty reduction in NYC. The City has also promoted increased wages in several ways. It has raised wages for its own workforce, nonprofit contracted vendors, and childcare workers. Although many of the workers who benefited from these increases were already above poverty or near poverty, in other cases these wage increases helped to lift families out of poverty or near poverty and into more stable, self-sufficient economic circumstances.

In April 2014, the City’s Earned Sick Time Act took effect, requiring many employers in New York City to provide employees with paid sick leave. By requiring employers to pay workers for days they take off to care for themselves or a family member, the law has increased take-home pay for many New Yorkers. The City has also established a program of free, high-quality universal pre-K, and greatly expanded free 3-K. In addition to providing vitally important early childhood education, these programs increase wages in working families by freeing up parents to work more hours without paying for childcare.

Another way the City has promoted increased earnings is through increased job creation. The City has engaged in a wide range of efforts to foster economic development and expansion of good jobs. In August 2020, the City announced a pledge by 27 of New York City’s largest employers, made in coordination with the Mayor’s Office, to create 100,000 jobs for low-income members of the Black, Latino, and Asian communities by 2030. As part of this commitment, the New York CEO Jobs Council, a newly created non-profit group, said it would partner with the City University of New York (CUNY) and the New York City Department of Education (DOE), with the aim of hiring at least 25,000 students by directing them to entry-level jobs, apprenticeships, and work-based learning opportunities.

The City has also looked to job training as an important tool for lifting New Yorkers out of poverty. A person with less than a high school degree is 4 times more likely to be poor than someone with a bachelor's degree or higher. Gaining a high school degree lowers that risk to 3 times more likely to be poor. The City has invested heavily in expanding NYC Opportunity's Jobs-Plus program, a proven, place-based employment program for residents of New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) developments that focuses on providing employment-related services, creating financial incentives that "make work pay," and promoting community support for work. NYC Opportunity also offers other job training programs, including Advance and Earn, a training and employment program for youth between ages 16 and 24. The City also significantly expanded the number of slots in the decades-old Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and launched the Center for Youth Employment, a first-of-its-kind office designed to bring focus, rigor, and coordination to helping young people prepare for career success.

The City has launched an array of initiatives designed to make it easier for New Yorkers to learn which benefits they may qualify for, and to apply for those benefits. NYC Opportunity updated ACCESS NYC, a digital tool that allows people to easily check their potential eligibility for over 30 federal, state, and city benefits. The site, which is available in more than 10 languages, provides information on how programs work, what documentation is needed, how to apply online, and how to receive help. HRA launched another site, ACCESS HRA, which is available as both a website and a mobile app, that allows New Yorkers to apply for SNAP and Cash Assistance and to regularly check the status of their benefits. The City also introduced an array of reforms that removed obstacles to obtaining benefits.

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

The City of New York, to the greatest extent feasible, is committed to directing job training and employment opportunities to low- and very low-income New Yorkers, and its programs have increased opportunities for these groups. HPD has undertaken various affirmative efforts to realize the benefits of Section 3 for local residents and local businesses:

- HPD includes the Section 3 clause in its HUD-funded contracts, alerting each entity of the program and its obligations. The clause also requires its placement in every subcontract subject to Section 3 regulations.
- HPD promotes awareness of Section 3 by summarizing Section 3 requirements during HPD's Pre-Award Conferences, wherein loan recipients, contractors and subcontractors engaged in Agency funded projects and activities are also informed of equal opportunity, business utilization and workforce participation provisions found in Agency contracts.
- HPD has created and posted a HUD Section 3 webpage at the HPD website. The webpage contains an explanation of the regulations, reporting forms, a Section 3 Business Concern application, a Business Concerns directory, a link to the City's Workforce One Centers for finding qualified candidates for employment/training opportunities and a link to the HUD Section 3 Business Directory, a nationwide list of firms that have self-certified as Section 3 Business

Concerns. The webpage provides firms working with the Agency easy access the information needed to comply with Section 3 program requirements. It is available here:

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/services-and-information/hud-section-3.page>

- HPD has implemented a new web-based payroll management to improve Section 3 reporting. The LMAC (Labor Management and Compliance) service will collect, store, manipulate, report on and retrieve certified payrolls and related documentation submitted by contractors and their subcontractors as are required by labor laws and socioeconomic mandates, including Section 3. LMAC replaced the paper-based and labor-intensive process in place currently, allowing contractors to electronically identify Section 3 firms and workers at the time of initial payroll submission.

As part of the City's overarching plans to transform workforce development with a focus on six sectors, the Construction-focus aligns with the Mayor's Housing plan. With an increase in affordable housing development, the City is working to better connect related jobs to its workforce development programs. The Mayor's Housing plan outlined the policies and programming-areas to accomplish this. Including:

- Engaging NYCHA Residents and the surrounding communities to identify local needs and opportunities
- Creating quality construction jobs and workforce development opportunities
- Linking investment in affordable housing to the City's broader workforce development programs
- Promoting the growth of Minority and Women-owned Business Enterprises
- Construction Industry Partnership
- A new initiative serving the construction sector that will focus on connecting local low-income residents to newly created jobs in construction. This collaboration will work with union employers to leverage the City's construction spending to ensure the hiring of local low-income residents.

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) is also subject to the Section 3 requirements. As such, for CDBG-funded programs/projects, the City includes the Section 3 provisions in its contracting documents and offers layman's terms guides detailing steps for compliance. CDBG funds also pay for a Section 3 Coordinator tasked with improving the City's Section 3 plan, overseeing reporting, and developing best practices to link HUD-funded projects with Section 3 businesses and residents.

As of May 2021, NYCHA is in the process of revising its Section 3 Standard Procedure to align with the new HUD rule for tracking labor hours. NYCHA is also onboarding a vendor to improve Section 3 compliance tracking with implementation of new software.

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

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The NYC Office of Management and Budget's Community Development Unit oversees the City's CDBG allocation. The CD Unit's Monitoring Plan establishes standards and procedures used to monitor CD-funded programs. While primarily focused on monitoring activities, the plan is also an important management tool that can be used to assess program performance. The objectives of the City's monitoring activities are to:

- Ensure programs are carried out in accordance with all applicable requirements;
- Prevent and/or identify instances of waste, fraud, or mismanagement;
- Ensure the entity administering the program has capacity to do so effectively and efficiently;
- Identify areas for technical assistance and training;
- Identify best practices; and
- Assess the CD Unit's effectiveness in meeting the needs of entities operating CD-funded programs.
- The CDBG Monitoring Plan includes five components that take place continuously throughout the year.
- Education: The CD Unit provides administrators of new program with background materials, compliance packages, etc.
- Technical Assistance: The CD Unit provides trainings, workshops, and daily assistance to maintain compliance with applicable regulations and works with program administrators to develop/review each program's policies and procedures.
- Ongoing Remote Evaluation: The CD Unit maintains frequent contact with program administrators; analyzes each program's spending patterns and budgets; and reviews each program's performance reports, accomplishment projections, and program descriptions.
- Monitoring: While the first three components focus on preventing misuse of funds, the fourth component attempts to identify areas of noncompliance or to highlight innovative practices.
- Audit Review: Where applicable, the CD Unit reviews audit reports.

Monitoring activities fall into a combination of the following categories:

1. Desk Reviews and On-site Monitoring
2. Routine Monitoring and Issue-Specific Reviews

CD monitoring includes, but is not limited to, reviewing compliance within the areas identified below:

- National objective and eligibility
- Financial management
- Procurement
- Labor standards
- Compliance with civil rights regulations and accessibility requirements for persons with disabilities
- Environmental review
- Real property requirements
- Relocation and displacement
- Program performance and timeliness
- Program income
- File management
- Subrecipient oversight
- Equipment management

Several CD programs are managed and operated by subrecipients. The CD Unit monitors these activities in the same manner as a City-managed program. Additionally, agencies administering these programs share this responsibility and must conduct ongoing monitoring activities of their respective subrecipients.

The CD Unit summarizes the results of all monitoring efforts in the Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

The NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) receives Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG) grant money to engage homeless individuals living on the street, to increase the number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless persons, to operate these facilities and provide essential services to residents, and to help prevent homelessness and reduce returns to shelter through community-based prevention services.

The Budget and Finance Units of DHS is responsible for the fiscal administration of the ESG grant. These units allocate the ESG funding and ensure that payments and claims are made in accordance with the approved uses of the grant for eligible activities, in consultation with agency program staff. As part of ESG monitoring plan, DHS revised its standards according to the requirements set forth in 24 CFR 576.400(e) (1) and (e) (3). The purpose of the ESG monitoring plan is to determine if the ESG-funded programs have administered and implemented ESG-funded activities in accordance with applicable Federal requirements.

If any findings or concerns are identified after a program monitoring review, DHS works with the program staff in implementing corrective actions and making improvements. DHS shared this framework with the Continuum of Care (CoC) Steering Committee and will review periodically with the NYC CoC Performance Management Committee. DHS will utilize HMIS to monitor performance through the following indicators:

- Number of individuals/households served by emergency shelter, outreach and prevention activities
- Exit destinations (temporary and permanent) of individuals/households served
- Length of time homeless
- Number of first-time homeless persons, returns to homelessness within 6 to 12 months

Housing Opportunities for Person Living With Aids (HOPWA)

To ensure contract performance and compliance with federal regulations, DOHMH staff conduct ongoing oversight of HOPWA project sponsor performance and spending. To determine if HOPWA project sponsors are effectively and efficiently using HOPWA funds, DOHMH staff conduct remote or on-site fiscal monitoring visits and annual desk audit reviews as part of their ongoing fiscal monitoring and oversight activities. Monthly electronic expenditure reporting also allows DOHMH staff to monitor spending trends against detailed line-item budgets. On the programmatic front, staff conduct remote or on-site program visits to assess program eligibility requirements and evaluate the quality of supportive services. In addition, staff conduct annual habitability visits to ensure all HOPWA-funded housing units meet the Housing Quality Standards defined by HUD. Monthly electronic program reporting is carefully monitored by DOHMH staff as well to ensure housing assistance and supportive services meet the needs of PLWHA enrolled in HOPWA.

HOPWA program and fiscal compliance is further supported through monitoring and/or delivery of regular training requirements such as the Annual HIV Confidentiality Training, HUD's Getting to Work Training, HOPWA Oversight Training, and the CPD Financial Management Curriculum, to name a few. Other trainings such as best practices in documentation training, rent calculator training, electronic data-entry training and Annual Progress Report training, are delivered by DOHMH staff to help project sponsors improve program delivery and data reporting quality.

The HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)

Affirmative Marketing—HOME-funded Rental and Homeownership Housing

Newly financed HOME-funded housing is required to be leased through one of two centralized, monitored processes, depending on the unit type:

- The NYC Housing Connect lottery system, the guidelines for which are described in the HPD/HDC Marketing Handbook (<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/hpd/downloads/pdfs/services/marketing-handbook.pdf>)
- A streamlined homeless placements process administered by the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) in coordination with the Department of Social Services.

For all Home-funded housing, HPD reserves the right to conduct periodic inspections and spot-checks of the Developer's tenanting process. HPD conducts site visits to assure records are properly collected and reserved.

Where there is suspicion of fraud, HPD conducts an investigation.

Monitoring Procedures for Affordable Housing Units – HPD

Affordable housing developments assisted with HOME Program funds are monitored in two phases: during construction and afterwards, when the property is occupied by low income residents. Before any funds can be released, loan agreements and related documents must be signed by the Borrower and approved by the City.

Besides repayment terms, the promissory note, and loan agreement, the City contract may include additional terms agreed to by the borrower, including requirements related to habitability standards, owner residency, tenant eligibility, and/or rent affordability guidelines.

Low-income tenancy and affordable rents are effectuated through a covenant, which is signed by the owner, recorded against the property title, so it 'runs with the land'. Covenants have provisions that require annual tenant re-certification and periodic physical inspections when required by the grant. These additional provisions are no less important than the repayment terms, and a material breach thereof may result in acceleration of the loan and/or foreclosure action against the collateral property.

The development cycle begins with the HPD commitment of HOME funds, and ultimately culminates into a finished housing development. HPD utilizes certain milestones as indicators to determine if the project is on track.

The construction phase is monitored by the HPD HOME-funded program staff. They perform inspections at each milestone of the process; their approval is required before funds can be released.

After HOME project construction completion, HPD's Tax Credit and HOME Compliance Unit takes over the monitoring responsibility as it checks for the required occupancy ratios, and also determines if clients meet income requirements. Compliance monitoring is accomplished through the regular monitoring of a borrower-provided management plan. Owners must provide HPD with reports on the current tenants and the rent schedule. These are reviewed for compliance by HPD staff.

When HUD issues revised income or maximum rent levels, all property owners are notified of the changes by the Occupancy Monitoring section.

Monitoring Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs)

- To ensure that organizations continue to meet all of the CHDO requirements, CHDOs are evaluated and re-certified by HPD every year or, at a minimum, are requalified as a CHDO each time it receives additional set-aside or operating funds.
- The minimum CHDO set-aside of 15% is calculated annually by HPD, and allocated to CHDO-sponsored housing development projects.
- CHDO oversight by HPD includes an evaluation of compliance with the HOME maximum purchase price/after-rehab value limits, the FHA 203(b) limits, for owner-occupied and homebuyer properties.

Other HOME Program Monitoring Activities

- HPD reviews the status of the HOME grant to ensure that the 4-year project completion deadline is complied with.
- HPD monitors and reports back on the HOME match requirements to ensure that the 12.5% match requirement is met. An annual report is sent to HUD along with the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).
- HPD also ensures compliance with the minimum HOME subsidy amount of \$1,000 per rental unit as well as the maximum per unit subsidy Section 234 Condominium Housing basic statutory mortgage limit for elevator-type projects as an alternative to the Section 221(d)(3) limits in order to determine the maximum amount of funds a PJ may invest on a per-unit basis in HOME-assisted housing projects.
- HPD ensures that HOME-assisted rental units are inspected at the required frequency of inspections, as stated in the HOME regulations, and ensures compliance with Housing Quality Standards.

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Act of 1968

The City of New York, to the greatest extent feasible, is committed to directing job training and employment opportunities to low- and very low-income New Yorkers, and its programs have increased opportunities for these groups. The Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) has undertaken various affirmative efforts to realize the benefits of Section 3 for local residents and local businesses:

- HPD includes information on Sec. 3 requirements in the equal opportunity packages provided to HPD developers, contractors and their sub-contractors.
- HPD reviews these requirements at weekly Pre-Award conferences with developers, contractors and sub-contractors.
- HPD includes the Section 3 clause in its HUD-funded contracts, alerting each entity of the program and its obligations. The clause also requires its placement in every subcontract subject to Section 3 regulations.
- HPD has implemented a quarterly review process for the efficient monitoring of Section 3 activity.
- HPD has created and posted a new HUD Section 3 webpage at the HPD website. The webpage contains an explanation of the regulations, reporting forms, a Section 3 Business Concern application, a directory of Business Concerns and a listing of employment/training referral sources. The webpage provides firms working with the agency easy access the information they need to comply.
- HPD has developed relationships, memorialized by Memorandums of Understanding, with local construction employment and training agencies (including Youth Build programs) that offer formal training, job readiness and pre-screening programs. Our Section 3 webpage lists referral sources for firms seeking qualified candidates for any construction trade or management related job opportunities that may arise.
- HPD has a Memorandum of Understanding with the NYC Department of Small Business Services (DSBS) under which firms that certify with HPD as Section 3 Business Concerns will obtain business counseling and networking opportunities sponsored by DSBS by enrolling in their Emerging Business Enterprise Program. This partnership expands business opportunities and technical assistance for local firms. To date we have referred 6 firms.

HPD collects data to be used to report annual accomplishments regarding employment and other economic opportunities provided to low- and moderate-income persons under Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

Recipients or contractors subject to Section 3 requirements must maintain appropriate documentation to establish that HUD financial assistance for housing and community development programs were directed toward low- and moderate-income persons. HPD ensures that all back-up documentation be appropriately filed and maintained by the agency for five (5) years.

Compliance Monitoring of Occupancy During the HOME Program Affordability Period

During the affordability period, all HOME projects are subject to Compliance Monitoring. The purpose of monitoring is to ensure adherence to the income and rent affordability requirements of the HOME program. Specifically, all newly vacated HOME units must be rented to tenants with qualifying incomes, the owner/managing agent must comply with the annual income certification requirements for all tenants in home assisted units and the owner/managing agent must comply with the HOME program's

various rent restrictions. In addition, all HOME units are subject to an annual inspection to ensure compliance with federal Housing Quality Standards (HQS).

Each year, the owner must submit to HPD's Compliance Unit the following information:

- A certified rent roll showing: (a) names and rents for tenants in all units, (b) tenant incomes and household sizes for tenants in HOME assisted units, and (c) dates of income certification for tenants in home assisted units,
- An initial income certification for each new tenant who has moved in during the prior calendar year and,
- A certification by the owner that the project is in compliance with all requirements of the HOME Written Agreement (form to be provided by HPD).

These documents will be reviewed by HPD for compliance. Concurrently, the results of the HQS inspections will be reviewed to determine if there are any violations. A written report will be prepared which describes any findings and issues, along with details of any required follow-up. Projects with any pending findings or issues will remain in the active workload until all outstanding problems are resolved.

In addition to HOME Monitoring described above, which applies to all projects annually, HOME projects will also be subject to a more intensive review on a less frequent basis. Such reviews may either be conducted at the owner's office or at HPD's office. In general, the review will involve an in-depth review of income certification, income documentation and leases covering the full compliance year as well as other procedures used by the owner to ensure compliance with the HOME Written Agreement.

Certificate of Consistency with this Consolidated Plan

Developers' proposed projects must be consistent with New York City's Strategic Plan goals. Projects generally meet this goal when they include one or more of the following activities:

- Newly constructed housing targeting low- and moderate-income households.
- Rehabilitation of the existing housing stock in a manner that is sensitive to the need for accessibility by persons with disabilities.
- Supportive housing.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The Proposed 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and 2021 Action Plan is the City of New York's annual application to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the four Office of Community Planning and Development entitlement programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

In addition, the Proposed Action Plan serves not only as the City's application for the Entitlement funds, but also as the HOPWA grant application for the New York HOPWA Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (HOPWA EMSA). The EMSA is comprised of the five boroughs of the City of New York plus three upstate New York jurisdictions (the counties of Westchester, Rockland and Orange), as well as three counties in central New Jersey (Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean).

In 2021 the City received approximately **\$309,380,423** from the four HUD formula grant programs; **\$176,648,890** for CDBG, **\$74,450,389** for HOME, **\$43,481,723** for HOPWA, and **\$14,799,421** for ESG.

For the CDBG Entitlement program, the "Expected Amount Available" figure is generally the total available in Year 1 multiplied by the four remaining years in the Consolidated Plan, with the following adjustments:

1. A recurring source of program income that generates \$19.6M per year is scheduled to end in 2022;
2. At this time, the Food Pantry Services program is only budgeted for one year of the five-year Consolidated Plan period: \$188,000 in 2021;
3. The Prior Year Resources amount for 2021 includes \$204.5M for the following programs, which were funded with prior year grants:
 - City Educational Facilities: Accessibility Improvements in City Schools - \$13.1M
 - Day Care Center Environmental Health Improvements - \$4.0M;
 - DOE School Kitchen Renovations - \$2.3M;
 - Schoolyards to Playgrounds - \$3.0M;
 - Inspections in City Shelters - \$6.6M;
 - Parks Construction and Renovation Program - \$3.4M;
 - Public Housing Rehabilitation Program - \$170.1M; and
 - Recreation Services (User Studies Planning) - \$2.0M.

Please note that the City is still expending its CDBG – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) and National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) allocations, which were awarded in response to Hurricane Sandy. However, the City does not project to receive future allocations.

Please see the following website for details on the remaining CDBG-DR and CDBG-NDR funding:
<https://www1.nyc.gov/content/sandytracker/pages/hud-cdbg-dr>

Anticipated Resources

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: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$176,648,890	63,600,000	245,662,110	485,911,000	1,043,120,000	The "Expected Amount Available" figure is the total available in Year 1 multiplied by the four remaining years in the Consolidated Plan, less \$39.2M, because a recurring source of program income is scheduled to end in 2022.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	74,450,389	970,219	0	75,420,608	372,251,945	The City cannot be certain what funding HUD will award in the current or the next four years(2021-2025).Therefore, we estimate that in each of these years the City will receive funding equal to 2021. As a result, the dollar amount in "Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan" is the2021 entitlement grant allocation times four (4).
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement	43,481,723		0	43,481,723	160,000,000	The "Expected Amount Available" figure reflects the impact of HOTMA implementation on the NYC HOPWA award through 2022 and assumes flat-level funding of \$40M multiplied by the four remaining years of the

		Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA						Consolidated Plan.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	14,799,421	0	0	14,799,421	59,197,684	The "Expected Amount Available" figure is the total available in Year 1 multiplied by the four remaining years in the Consolidated Plan.
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Housing Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Services Short term or transitional housing facilities Supportive services Transitional housing	138,857,731	0	0	138,857,731	N/A	The "Expected Amount Available" Remainder of Con Plan" figure is N/A for Continuum of Care (CoC) funding. CoC funding is based on the results of an annual competition and differs on a yearly basis.
CDBG-DR	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning	0	0	473,421,111.80	0	0	Please note that this amount is the remainder of the original CDBG-DR

		Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services						allocation for Hurricane Sandy and is not a new award. As of 2021, the City is anticipating approximately \$100,000-\$200,000 per month in program income.
CDBG-NDR	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services		0	174,050,217		0	The "Expected Amount Available" figure is the total available in Year 1 multiplied by the four remaining years in the Consolidated Plan and assumes flat-level funding of \$139M.

Table 1 - 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

HOPWA Matching Funds

On an annual basis, the City of New York actively identifies and secures Federal, State and City resources to leverage HOPWA dollars for the benefit of HOPWA consumers. In 2019, a total of \$672,890,639 dollars was leveraged and combined with HOPWA dollars to support HIV/AIDS housing to fund rental assistance; permanent and transitional congregate housing; and permanent scattered-site housing for low-income individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS. In addition to providing housing subsidy assistance, eligible HOPWA consumers also received medical case management, homecare services, legal aid, transportation services, nutritional services, employment assistance training, mental health, and substance use services funded with City, State, and Federal dollars.

ESG Matching Funds

The City of New York provides a dollar-for-dollar match to the ESG award through City Tax Levy (CTL) funds. In addition to the required matching funds, the City of New York provides additional CTL dollars to fund family and single adult facilities and programs, as well as overall Department of Homeless Services (DHS) agency administration. DHS also receives funding through the Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, as well as Adult Shelter funding from the State of New York. A combination of all funding sources is dedicated to addressing the needs of homeless single adults and families in NYC.

HPD City Funds -- Calendar 2021

HPD Capital Matching Federal Funds

HPD's total capital budget for calendar year 2021 from all funding sources (including HUD) is approximately \$1,491,826. Of that amount \$1,454,513 comes from the City. Of the City funds, \$232,152 is scheduled for programs that use City funds in conjunction with Federal funds (CDBG, HOME, Section 8, etc.). The remaining \$1,222,361 of City funds are used in programs that do not receive Federal funds.

The City uses a portion of this \$232,152 figure to meet its 12.5% requirement to match HOME funds, in addition to using the appraised value of tax exemptions. The latest full year for which match data are available indicate that the City's match was \$5,867,851 as reported in the FY 2019 Match Report, published in the 2019 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report (APR). The City thus exceeded the 12.5% minimum. Estimates for next year's match amount and the portion constituting the cash value of Capital funds are not available at this time.

HPD Expense Matching Federal Funds

HPD's total expense budget for calendar year 2021 from all funding sources (including HUD) is approximately \$1,070,112,335. Of that amount approximately \$225,527,337 comes from the City (tax levy, Inter-Fund Agreement (IFA), and Intra-City). Of the City funds, approximately \$78,051,605 is scheduled for programs that use City funds in conjunction with Federal funds (CDBG, HOME, Section 8, etc.). The remaining approximate \$147,475,732 of City funds are used in programs that do not receive Federal funds.

HPD Capital Without Federal Funds

In Calendar Year 2021, HPD expects to budget approximately \$1,222,361 in programs that receive no Federal funds.

HPD Expense Without Federal Funds

In Calendar Year 2021 HPD expects to budget approximately \$147,475,732 in programs that receive no Federal funds.

HPD Capital and Expense

As the primary housing agency in the City of New York, HPD has used both City capital and tax levy funds to develop housing programs to address the needs of low-and moderate-income households. Although the funds received from the federal government are an essential element in the City's housing policy, HPD has created over 20 housing programs, examples of which are listed below, with no direct federal funds for the purposes of increasing housing production and maintaining the existing housing stock.

Non-federally funded HPD Programs

- Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program (HRP)
- Participation Loan Program (PLP)
- Green Housing Preservation Program
- Extremely Low and Low Income Affordability (ELLA)
- Mixed Income Program (Mix & Match)
- Middle Income Program (M2)
- Neighborhood Construction Program (NCP)
- Home Improvement Program (HIP)
- Housing Education Program (HEP)
- Inclusionary Housing Program
- New Infill Homeownership Opportunities (NIHOP)
- Senior Citizen Home Assistance Program (SCHAP)
- Urban Renewal Associated Costs

- Multifamily Homeownership Program
- Our Space Initiative
- Small Homes–Large Sites
- Small Homes–Scattered Sites
- Small Homes–NYCHA Program
- Year 15/Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC)
- Mortgage Assistance Program
- Open Door Program

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

In Rem Properties

Through foreclosure for tax delinquency, the City assumed ownership and management responsibility of formerly privately-owned residential buildings. These buildings, known as in rem properties, are most often located within distressed neighborhoods and need various levels of renovation. The Maintenance, Operation, and Rehabilitation of Tax-Foreclosed Housing (MORTH) program primarily benefits the low- and moderate-income people who occupy these buildings. According to the 2017 HVS, over 80 percent of households in the occupied MOTH inventory have incomes at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income, and more than two thirds of these households have incomes at or below 50 percent of the Area Median Income.

As of December 31, 2020, there were 170 buildings in the MOTH inventory. The breakout of these properties is as follows:

Occupancy Status	# of Buildings	# of Occupied Units	# of Vacant Units	Total Units
Occupied	137	1,201	763	1964
Vacant	33	0	111	111
Total	170	1,201	874	2075

CDBG funds the maintenance, operation, and repair of occupied buildings, while City tax levy supports the maintenance of the vacant properties. HPD plans to use these housing units to meet the City's affordable housing goals.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	2021	2022	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	NYC HOPWA	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	\$34,327,573	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2,351 Persons Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 2,083 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 268-Household Housing Unit
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)	2021	2022	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rockland County HOPWA Westchester County HOPWA Orange County HOPWA Middlesex County, NJ HOPWA Monmouth County, NJ HOPWA Ocean County, NJ HOPWA NYC HOPWA	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	\$7,023,978	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 380 Households Assisted

Permanent Housing Placements for PLWHA (HOPWA)	2021	2022	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	NYC HOPWA	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	\$875,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150 Persons Assisted
Homelessness Prevention for PLWHA (HOPWA)	2021	2022	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rockland County HOPWA Westchester County HOPWA Orange County HOPWA Middlesex County, NJ HOPWA Monmouth County, NJ HOPWA Ocean County, NJ HOPWA NYC HOPWA	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	\$20,000	Homelessness Prevention: 45 Persons Assisted
HOPWA Grant Administration	2021	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	-	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	\$1,235,172	-
Outreach (ESG)	2021	2022	Homeless	NYC	Homeless Outreach - ESG Chronic Homelessness - ESG	ESG: \$900,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 700 Persons Assisted
Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)	2021	2022	Homeless	NYC	Emergency Shelter and Essential Services - ESG Veterans Homelessness Homeless Emergency Shelter - ESG Chronic Homelessness - ESG	ESG: \$7,582,784	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 14000 Persons Assisted

Homeless Prevention (ESG)	2021	2022	Homeless	NYC	Homeless Prevention - ESG Veterans Homelessness	ESG: \$2,949,009	Homelessness Prevention: 3500 Persons Assisted
Administer the CDBG entitlement grant program	2021	2021	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG	CDBG: \$2,830,000	
Conduct housing market analysis and planning	2021	2021	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Housing: Planning - CDBG Administration - CDBG	CDBG: \$6,128,000	
Further fair housing throughout the city	2021	2021	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Housing: Fair Housing - CDBG Housing: Planning - CDBG Accessibility for People with Disabilities - CDBG Administration - CDBG	CDBG: \$411,000	
Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock	2021	2021	Affordable Housing Public Housing	Code Enf. Mott Haven/ Hunts Point Bx Code Enf. Morrisania/ East Tremont Bx Code Enf. Highbridge/ South Concourse Bx Code Enf. University Heights/ Fordham Bx Code Enf. Kingsbridge Heights/ Mosholu Bx	Housing: Privately-Owned - CDBG Housing: Affordable Housing - CDBG Administration - CDBG Public Health and Safety - CDBG Public Housing: Renovation & Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$351,478,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 56650 Household Housing Unit Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 633628 Household Housing Unit Other: 45000 Other

Code Enf.
Riverdale/
Kingsbridge Bx
Code Enf. Pelham
Parkway Bx
Code Enf.
Williamsbridge/
Baychester Bx
Code Enf.
Bushwick Bk
Code Enf. East
New York/
Starrett City Bk
Code Enf. North
Crown Heights/
Prospect Heights
Bk
Code Enf. South
Crown Heights Bk
Code Enf.
Brownsville/
Ocean Hill Bk
Code Enf. Lower
East Side/
Chinatown Mn
Code Enf.
Morningside/
Hamilton Heights
Mn
Code Enf. Central
Harlem Mn
Code Enf. East
Harlem Mn
Code Enf.
Washington
Heights/ Inwood
Mn

				Code Enf. Jamaica Qn Code Enf. East Flatbush Bk Code Enf. Bedford Stuyvesant Bk Code Enf. Soundview/ Parkchester Bx			
Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities	2021	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Housing: Privately-Owned - CDBG Accessibility for People with Disabilities - CDBG Administration - CDBG Services for the Elderly - CDBG	CDBG: \$13,809,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 375000 Persons Assisted Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 7 Household Housing Unit
Modernize and improve public facilities	2021	2021	Non-Housing Community Development		Addressing Hunger - CDBG Administration - CDBG Public Facilities - CDBG	CDBG: \$28,446,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 9,119,470 Persons Assisted Other: 11 Other
Preserve historic buildings and areas	2021	2021	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Historic Preservation - CDBG Planning: Community Development - CDBG	CDBG: \$114,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 2 Business Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2 Household Housing Unit
Provide recreation and greenspace	2021	2021	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Parks and Recreation - CDBG	CDBG: \$5,331,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 17,245,734 Persons Assisted Other: 40 Other
Provide safe	2021	2021	Homeless		Homeless Outreach -	CDBG:	Public service activities other

shelters and services					CDBG Homeless Emergency Shelter - CDBG Administration - CDBG Public Facilities - CDBG	\$29,535,000	than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4320 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 13000 Persons Assisted
Provide safety and independence s for the elderly	2021	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Housing: Privately-Owned - CDBG Accessibility for People with Disabilities - CDBG Administration - CDBG Assist Domestic Violence and Crime Victims - CDBG Services for the Elderly - CDBG Public Housing: Resident Safety	CDBG: \$1,037,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4401 Persons Assisted
Provide social & educational services	2021	2021	Non-Housing Community Development		Addressing Hunger - CDBG Administration - CDBG Assist Domestic Violence and Crime Victims - CDBG Education Services - CDBG	CDBG: \$13,563,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 133,873 Persons Assisted
Reduce threats to public health and safety	2021	2021	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Public Health and Safety - CDBG	CDBG: \$10,957,000	Buildings Demolished: 23 Buildings
Support community development through planning	2021	2021	Non-Housing Community Development		Housing: Planning - CDBG Administration - CDBG Capacity Building - CDBG	CDBG: \$19,671,000	

					Planning: Community Development - CDBG		
Support economic development	2021	2021	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Capacity Building - CDBG Economic Development - CDBG	CDBG: \$2,601,000	Businesses assisted: 10 Other: 40 Other
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	2021	2021	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development - CDBG Planning: Community Development - CDBG Public Facilities - CDBG Public Housing: Renovation & Rehabilitation CDBG - Disaster Recovery	CDBG-DR: \$111,689,093.23	Businesses Assisted: 400 Buildings Demolished: 37
Increase resilience to future storms	2021	2021	Non-Housing Community Development		Planning: Community Development - CDBG Public Facilities - CDBG Public Housing: Renovation & Rehabilitation CDBG - Disaster Recovery CDBG - National Disaster Resilience	CDBG-NDR: \$174,050,217 CDBG-DR: \$361,732,018.60	Persons Assisted: 400,000
Create Affordable Housing - New Construction	2021	2021	Affordable Housing		New Construction	HOME: \$56,378,547	Rental units constructed: 641 Household Housing Unit
Prevent	2021	2021	Affordable		Housing - HOME Tenant-	HOME:	Tenant-based rental assistance

Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA			Housing		Based Rental Assistance	\$7,500,000	/ Rapid Rehousing: 460 Households Assisted
Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Downpymnt	2021	2021	Affordable Housing		Housing - Homeownership assistance (Downpayment)	HOME: \$4,000,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 100 Households Assisted

Table 2 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goal Description	HOPWA permanent supportive housing programs identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing for the following target HIV/AIDS populations across the five boroughs of NYC: homeless single adults and families; adults diagnosed with mental illness; adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder; young adults age 18-26; persons age 55 and over; individuals recently released from jail/institution; and homeless/chronically homeless. Other essential supportive service elements include on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed to ensure PLWHA maintain stable housing and enjoy improved quality of life outcomes
2	Goal Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goal Description	Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) programs support individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families to secure and maintain appropriate and permanent housing by providing long-term rental subsidy assistance.
3	Goal Name	Permanent Housing Placements for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goal Description	Permanent Housing Placement services assist PLWHA locate and secure independent or supportive permanent housing. Permanent Housing Placement providers deliver housing information services, referrals, and provide assistance with securing housing subsidies, as needed.

4	Goal Name	Homelessness Prevention for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goal Description	Short-Term Rental Subsidies, Mortgage and Utility assistance (STRMU) are provided as emergency assistance to prevent eviction and homelessness among low-income PLWHA across the entire HOPWA EMSA, as needed.
5	Goal Name	HOPWA Grant Administration (HOPWA)
	Goal Description	Administration and compliance of NYC's HOPWA formula funds for the NYC EMSA.
6	Goal Name	Outreach (ESG)
	Goal Description	Funds will be used by DHS Street Solutions to combat street homelessness, in proven strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals on the streets. There is specific focus on housing placement for homeless veterans and chronically homeless individuals. Funds will also be used by DHS Street Solutions drop-in centers.
7	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to support the essential services in emergency shelters. In addition to social services and case management services, funds will be used to provide substance abuse counseling, employment services, and client ombudsman. There are additionally, housing placement services targeted to chronically homeless persons.
8	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention (ESG)
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to prevent those persons at-risk of homelessness from entering shelter. Services will include household/family or tenant/landlord mediation, household budgeting, emergency rental assistance, and benefits advocacy.
9	Goal Name	Administer the CDBG entitlement grant program
	Goal Description	Ensure proper management and compliance of NYC's CDBG entitlement funds.
10	Goal Name	Conduct housing market analysis and planning
	Goal Description	Assist in housing preservation through comprehensive housing market analysis and planning.
11	Goal Name	Further fair housing throughout the city
	Goal	Prevent discrimination in housing by providing fair housing counseling, education, and

	Description	assistance to ensure compliance in the public and private housing markets.
12	Goal Name	Preserve and improve NYC's housing stock
	Goal Description	Preserve and improve New York City's publicly- and privately-owned housing stock through a variety of rehabilitation and code enforcement activities.
13	Goal Name	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
	Goal Description	Remove architectural barriers in publicly- and privately-owned properties and assist people with disabilities, landlords, and advocates in the areas of housing and housing rights.
14	Goal Name	Modernize and improve public facilities
	Goal Description	Fund programs that improve, modernize, or rehabilitate public facilities with an emphasis on public health and safety, and accessibility.
15	Goal Name	Preserve historic buildings and areas
	Goal Description	Promote the preservation of historic residential and non-residential buildings throughout NYC.
16	Goal Name	Provide recreation and greenspace
	Goal Description	Fund programs to preserve, expand, offer, or improve recreational activities, parks, and greenspace for low- and moderate-income persons.
17	Goal Name	Provide safe shelters and services
	Goal Description	Provide New Yorkers requiring shelter with critical support services and safe space.
18	Goal Name	Provide safety and independence for the elderly
	Goal Description	Improve or maintain the quality of life for senior citizens by helping the elderly maintain their housing through the provision of supportive services and home repairs.
19	Goal Name	Provide social & educational services
	Goal Description	Provide educational and support services programs aimed at serving low- and moderate-income individuals and families throughout the city.
20	Goal Name	Reduce threats to public health and safety
	Goal Description	Improve neighborhood quality through the reduction of blighted properties or conditions that pose a public health and safety threat.

21	Goal Name	Support community development through planning
	Goal Description	Perform citywide and neighborhood focused community development planning to help formulate long-term development and policy objectives for NYC.
22	Goal Name	Support economic development
	Goal Description	Assist business owners and revitalize commercial districts that benefit low/mod people and support the overall economic development of the city.
23	Goal Name	Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy
	Goal Description	New York City continues its recovery through the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR).
24	Goal Name	Increase resilience to future storms
	Goal Description	New York City is working to increase its resiliency to flooding and future storm risk through the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) and Community Development Block Grant – National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR).
25	Goal Name	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction
	Goal Description	Use HOME Program funds to increase supply of decent, affordable multi-family rental housing for income-eligible New Yorkers, particularly for those with special needs.
26	Goal Name	Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA
	Goal Description	Use HOME program funds to ensure affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing.
27	Goal Name	Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Downpymnt
	Goal Description	Use HOME Program funds to assist first-time homebuyers to afford downpayment expense.

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Office of Management and Budget has oversight responsibility for the Community Development Block Grant program.

The Department of Housing Preservation and Development administers the City's HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Grant. Proposed projects funds affordable housing new construction, affordable housing rehabilitation, first-time homebuyers homeownership assistance, and tenant-based rental assistance.

The Department of Homeless Services is the recipient of the City's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). These funds support efforts to serve homeless and at-risk of homelessness individuals and families.

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grant.

For additional information about Hurricane Sandy, the City's response, and Disaster Recovery (DR) funded programs, please visit www.nyc.gov/cdbg to read the current CDBG-DR Action Plan.

2021 Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Administration
2	Housing Planning
3	NYC Fair Housing (CDBG)
4	Code Enforcement
5	Emergency Repair Program
6	Alternative Enforcement Program
7	Housing Rehabilitation Administration
8	Public Housing Rehabilitation Program
9	Maintenance, Operation, and Rehabilitation of Tax-Foreclosed Housing
10	HPD Administration
11	Project Open House
12	Service for People with Disabilities
13	City Educational Facilities: Accessibility Improvements
14	City Educational Facilities: Health & Safety Improvements
15	Senior Center Improvements
16	Shelter Improvements
17	Landmarks Historic Preservation Grant Program
18	GreenThumb Gardens
19	Recreation Services

20	Shelter Services
21	HPD Emergency Shelters
22	Emergency Relocation
23	Housing Placement Services
24	Senior Services
25	Education Services
26	Community Centers
27	Food Pantry Services
28	Victims' Services
29	Demolition Program
30	Community Planning
31	Avenue NYC
32	2021-2024 NYC Department of Health & Mental Hygiene-Division of Disease Control NYH21F002 (DOHMH-DC)
33	2021-2024 AIDS Center of Queens County, Inc. NYH21F002 (ACQC)
34	2021-2024 African Services Committee NYH21F002 (ASC)
35	2021-2024 Bailey House, Inc. NYH21F002 (BH)
36	2021-2024 CAMBA, Inc. NYH21F002 (CAMBA)
37	2021-2024 Catholic Charities Neighborhood Services, Inc. NYH21F002 (CCNS)
38	2021-2024 Gay Men's Health Crisis NYH21F002 (GMHC)
39	2021-2024 St. Nicks Alliance NYH21F002 (SNA)
40	2021-2021 Iris House A Center for Women NYH21F002 (IHCW)
41	2021-2024 Hispanic AIDS Forum NYH21F002 (HAF)
42	2021-2024 Institute for Community Living, Inc. NYH21F002 (ICL)
43	2021-2024 The Osborne Association, Inc. NYH21F002 (OA)
44	2021-2024 Praxis Housing Initiatives, Inc. NYH21F002 (PRAXIS)
45	2021-2024 Project Hospitality, Inc. NYH21F002 (PH)
46	2021-2024 Services for the Underserved, Inc. NYH21F002 (SUS)
47	2021-2024 Unique People Services, Inc. NYH21F002 (UPS)
48	2021-2024 Volunteers of America Greater New York, Inc. NYH21F002 (VOA)
49	2021-2024 Lifting Up Westchester NYH21F002 (LUW)
50	2021-2024 Rockland County Office of Community Development NYH21F002 (RCOCD)
51	2021-2024 PathStone, Inc. NYH21F002 (PathStone)
52	2021-2024 Regional Economic Community Action Program NYH21F002 (RECAP)
53	2021-2024 Ocean County Board of Social Services NYH21F002 (OCBSS)
54	2021-2024 The Salvation Army USA NYH21F002 (SAUSA)
55	2021-2024 Monmouth County Division of Social Services NYH21F002 (MCDSS)
56	2021-2024 HIV/AIDS Services Administration NYH21F002 (HASA)

57	HESG20 EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM
58	HPD Affordable Housing Development Program 2021
59	HomeFirst Down Payment Assistance Program 2021
60	HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) 2021
61	HOME HPD Administration 2021
62	Day Care Center Environmental Health Improvements
63	DOE School Kitchen Renovations
64	Inspections in City Shelters
65	Parks Construction and Renovation Program
66	Schoolyards to Playgrounds

Table 3 - Project Information

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

N/A

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG Administration	
	Target Area		
	Goals Supported	Administer the CDBG entitlement grant program	
	Needs Addressed	Administration - CDBG	
	Funding	CDBG	\$2,830,000
	Description	CD-funded staff provides administrative support necessary to formulate, implement, and evaluate NYC's CDBG Program.	
	Target Date		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program is categorized as an administrative activity and thus is not required to provide accomplishment projections.	
	Location Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYC Office of Management and Budget • NYC Department of City Planning • NYC Department of Education • NYC Department of Small Business Services • NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission • NYC Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities 	
Planned Activities	This function involves the planning, management, and citizen participation necessary to formulate, implement, and evaluate the City's Community		

		<p>Development Program. These activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing and implementing the Citizen Participation Plan; • Developing CDBG plans and policies; • Preparing the City’s Consolidated Plan and Annual Performance Report; • Preparing Environmental Reviews; • Monitoring expenditures for CD-funded programs; • Liaising with HUD and other Federal departments; and • Compiling and maintaining necessary records that demonstrate that Federal requirements for environmental review, relocation, equal opportunity, and citizen participation are met. 	
2	Project Name	Housing Planning	
	Target Area		
	Goals Supported	Conduct housing market analysis and planning	
	Needs Addressed	Housing - Planning	
	Funding	CDBG	\$6,128,000
	Description	<p>CD funds support the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPD’s Division of Housing Policy, which designs and executes data collection and statistical analyses in support of the agency’s programming and policy agenda; and • The Rent Guidelines Board Support Staff, which conducts research to establish rent adjustments for units subject to the Rent Stabilization Law in NYC. 	
	Target Date		
	Estimate the number and type	This program is categorized as Planning and is not required to project	

of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	accomplishments.
Location Description	Offices of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development; and • Rent Guidelines Board
Planned Activities	<p>CD funds pay for staff that conducts the following planning activities:</p> <p><u>Policy Development and Special Initiatives</u> The Division of Housing Policy (DHP)'s Policy Development and Special Initiatives (PDSI) unit provides guidance and insight on high-priority policy initiatives, advancing solutions that further the agency's mission. PDSI is composed of policy and data analysts, technical researchers, and project managers. The unit applies policy, data, and financial analysis to overcome critical challenges, efficiently leverage key resources, and maximize opportunities.</p> <p><u>Research and Evaluation</u> DHP's Research and Evaluation unit plans and conducts major housing-related research and large-scale data collection, processing, and analyses, primarily for the legally-required New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS). The HVS provides comprehensive, detailed data on the city's population, households, housing stock, vacancies, housing structural and maintenance conditions, and other characteristics such as household incomes and employment, rents, and neighborhood conditions. It is a critical resource used to establish the official citywide vacancy rate, which is required for the City Council's determination of a housing emergency as the necessary condition for continuing rent control and rent stabilization. In addition, various stakeholders depend on information from the HVS and incorporate it into their work.</p> <p>Research and Evaluation also prepares and submits to the City Council the Report of Initial Findings of the HVS, which presents an analysis of key data</p>

		<p>on the rental vacancy rate, housing inventory, housing conditions, and other housing market situations.</p> <p>Finally, Research and Evaluation administers HPD’s annual contract with the Rent Guidelines Board (RGB).</p> <p><u>Rent Guidelines Board Support Staff</u> RGB is mandated to establish rent adjustments for nearly one million units subject to the Rent Stabilization Law in New York City. The Board holds an annual series of public meetings and hearings to consider research from staff and testimony from owners, tenants, advocacy groups, and industry experts.</p> <p>RGB staff provides administrative and analytic support to the Board and prepares research regarding the economic condition of rent stabilized units and other topics including operating and maintenance costs, the cost of financing, the housing supply, and cost of living indices. RGB staff engages in research efforts; publishes its reports for use by the public, other governmental agencies, and private organizations; and provides information to the public on housing questions considered by the Board. While these reports are accessible for free online, CD program income generates from the sale of CD-funded reports that are purchased in hard copy. CD funds pay for the RGB staff and associated program administration costs.</p>
3	Project Name	NYC Fair Housing (CDBG)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Further fair housing throughout the City
	Needs Addressed	Housing - Fair Housing
	Funding	CDBG \$411,000
Description	HPD provides fair housing counseling and education in conjunction with the City’s Commission on Human Rights.	

Target Date	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program is categorized as Administration and is not required to project accomplishments.
Location Description	Citywide.
Planned Activities	<p>NYC Fair Housing advises building owners and project sponsors of their duty to comply with the Federal Fair Housing Act and the NYC Human Rights Law. The City's Human Rights Law is inclusive of the Federal Fair Housing Act and prohibits housing discrimination based on a person's race, color, religion, sex, disability, national origin, familial status, sexual orientation, age, alienage and citizenship status, marital status, partnership status, lawful occupation, gender, or lawful source of income. The City's law also prohibits bias-related harassment.</p> <p>Through this program, HPD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a Fair Housing website, <i>Fair Housing NYC</i>, which is coordinated by the New York City Commission on Human Rights (CCHR). The website promotes awareness and enforcement of fair housing practices and provides the public with a broad range of fair housing-related content and referral services. The site can be accessed at: www1.nyc.gov/site/fairhousing/index.page. • Holds regular workshops to educate partners and members of the public about fair housing rights and responsibilities, particularly involving the marketing process. • Responds to, and coordinates with, CCHR regarding complaints and participates in various fair housing-related special projects. <p>CD funds are used to pay for staff that develops policies and tracks the progress of the City's efforts to comply with the U.S. Department of Housing</p>

		and Urban Development's (HUD) requirement to affirmatively further fair housing. HPD's Fair Housing Policy and Investments (FHPI) unit helps to coordinate the City's comprehensive fair housing planning process, <i>Where We Live NYC</i> . As part of this process, FHPI engaged in extensive analysis and public participation to better understand how fair housing challenges like segregation, discrimination, and access to thriving neighborhoods impact New Yorkers' lives and how the City can eliminate barriers that currently impede fair housing.
4	Project Name	Code Enforcement
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
	Needs Addressed	Housing – Privately-Owned
	Funding	CDBG: \$47,862,000
	Description	HPD uses CD funds for Housing Code Inspectors, clerical staff, attorneys, and other personnel who perform CD-eligible code-related activities
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will complete the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issue Housing Code violations affecting an estimated 364,809 units of rental housing; • inspect 18,140 rental units for lead-based paint; and • assist 200,000 units through housing litigation activities.
Location Description	CD funds are used in deteriorated and deteriorating neighborhoods, which are areas that meet all the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 51 percent of the population is at or below 80 percent of the 	

		<p>Area Median Income;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 50 percent of the area is residential in nature; and • At least 15 percent of the occupied rental units have three or more maintenance deficiencies. <p>In most cases, the areas correspond with specific sub-borough areas, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau for purposes of the New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey. City tax levy is used for code enforcement initiatives in areas that do not meet the stated criteria.</p>
	<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p><u>Housing Code Inspections</u></p> <p>Tenants use 311 to file complaints regarding violations of the New York City Housing Maintenance Code or the New York State Multiple Dwelling Law (Housing Codes). The 311 operators are CD-funded for the time they spend on CD-eligible housing complaint calls.</p> <p>Code Inspectors promote quality housing by assuring owner compliance with the Housing Codes in privately-owned multiple dwellings and tenant-occupied apartments in one- and two-family houses. Staff is assigned to the following units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borough Offices: Inspectors respond to complaints, issue violations where appropriate, and re-inspect violations certified as corrected by the owner. Staff may also conduct dismissal request inspections (for owners wishing to clear their record of existing violations), support the Housing Litigation Division (HLD) and the New York State Housing Court system in tenant-landlord actions, and issue vacate orders and respond to emergencies such as fires and structurally unsafe buildings. • Clerical staff performs functions such as tenant callbacks (to verify a condition still exists), processing owner certifications and dismissal

		<p>requests, and administrative tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Registration Assistance Unit assists property owners with their annual registration in the Multiple Dwelling Registry as required by the NYC Housing Maintenance Code. • The Proactive Enforcement Bureau (PEB) and the Division of Neighborhood Preservation identify deteriorating conditions in buildings and address them through a combination of assistance and enforcement. Outreach includes physical building inspections, working with owners to address issues that may hinder an owner’s ability to correct the conditions, and referrals to other programs or resources when appropriate. <p><u>Lead-Based Paint Inspections</u></p> <p>In addition to other violations, the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Inspection Unit tests for lead-based paint hazards with X-Ray florescence (XRF) machines, re-inspects lead-based paint violations certified as corrected by building owners, and inspects buildings where a child with lead-poisoning has been identified by the City.</p> <p><u>Litigation</u></p> <p>HPD’s Housing Litigation Division (HLD) initiates actions in Housing Court against owners of privately-owned buildings to enforce compliance with the Housing Code. Attorneys also represent HPD when tenants initiate actions against private owners seeking the repair and correction of violations. The goal of these proceedings is to obtain Orders to Correct, civil penalties, or contempt sanctions to compel owner compliance.</p> <p>HLD initiates a variety of cases including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat and/or hot water cases; • Comprehensive cases seeking the correction of all outstanding
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		<p>violations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • False certifications that violations were corrected or failure to register a multiple dwelling; • Appointing 7A Administrators to buildings that have been abandoned by their owners and/or where conditions are dangerous to the tenants' health or safety; • Seeking access warrants to inspect and, if appropriate, make emergency repairs in buildings where owners have denied access; and • Collecting money judgments from owners. <p>Other HLD staff oversees administrative functions including paralegal services, investigations, litigation support, data operations, and office management.</p> <p><i>Certification of No Harassment (CONH) Unit</i> Owners of SRO multiple dwellings must obtain a "Certification of No Harassment" before applying for a permit to demolish or reconfigure the building. This requirement is intended to protect tenants by ensuring owners do not harass tenants into leaving before starting a demolition or construction project. A finding of harassment prevents the owner from obtaining a demolition or alteration permit for three years and/or means an alteration or demolition must include a set percentage of low-income housing.</p>
5	Project Name	Emergency Repair Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
	Needs Addressed	Housing – Privately-Owned

Funding	CDBG: \$42,250,000
Description	The Emergency Repair Program (ERP) works to correct immediately hazardous "C" violations. The goal is to secure voluntary corrective actions by landlords, eliminating the need for direct City involvement.
Target Date	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will perform emergency repairs affecting 41,813 housing units, which includes an estimated 750 lead-based paint reduction projects.
Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	<p>The Emergency Repair Program (ERP) corrects immediately hazardous emergency conditions for which Housing Code Inspectors issue class "C" violations, or for which another City agency cites an emergency condition. CD-funded work consists of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contacting owners or managing agents of buildings requiring emergency repair(s); • Contacting tenants to determine if the owner complied. When HPD cannot certify the work was done, the violation is forwarded to the Emergency Repair and Environmental Hazards Unit (EREH); • Preparing work scopes, monitoring work in progress, and signing off on repair completion; • Performing small lead-based paint repairs; • Monitoring jobs awarded to outside vendors, ensuring that contractors start and complete work according to specifications; • Re-inspecting lead-based paint violations. If a landlord fails to comply, EREH completes remediation and dust clearance testing;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting asbestos investigations, preparing samples for laboratory analysis, and project monitoring; and • Working with utility companies to restore services to buildings where the owner has failed to provide them and arranging delivery of fuel or necessary repairs. <p>CD revenue is generated when owners pay for the cost of the work done by the City.</p>
6	Project Name	Alternative Enforcement Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
	Needs Addressed	Housing – Privately-Owned
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,158,000
	Description	The Alternative Enforcement Program (AEP) is intended to alleviate the serious physical deterioration of the most distressed buildings in NYC by forcing owners to make effective repairs.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will complete projects affecting 150 units of rental housing.
	Location Description	Designated distressed residential buildings citywide.
	Planned Activities	AEP is intended to address the serious physical deterioration of the most distressed buildings in New York City. Through AEP, HPD can order the property owner to repair or replace building systems as well as to address violations. If the owner fails to comply, AEP can address building systems and

		<p>violations using CD funds. AEP staff is also supported by CD funds.</p> <p>Using criteria set forth in the City’s Administrative Code, HPD designates 250 multiple dwellings that are high consumers of HPD’s code enforcement services for participation in the program. HPD notifies owners that their buildings have been selected and the owner will have four months to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct 100 percent of violations directly related to providing heat and hot water; • Correct 100 percent of class “C” hazardous mold violations; • Correct 80 percent of class “B” hazardous mold violations; • Correct 80 percent of all vermin violations; • Correct 80 percent of all other class “B” hazardous and class “C” immediately hazardous violations; • Pay all outstanding HPD emergency repair charges and liens or enter into an agreement to pay such charges; and • Submit a current and valid property registration statement. <p>If the owner fails to meet the requirements for discharge within the first four months, HPD will issue an Order to Correct identifying the building systems that need to be replaced in order to address the underlying conditions (to minimize recurrence of those conditions). Once an Order is issued, fees will be charged to the property for being in the program and as a result of specific inspections. Should an owner fail to comply with the Order, HPD may perform the work.</p> <p>CD revenue is generated when owners pay for the cost of the work done by the City as well as for program inspection fees.</p>
7	Project Name	Housing Rehabilitation Administration

Target Area	
Goals Supported	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
Needs Addressed	Housing – Privately-Owned
Funding	CDBG: \$1,483,000
Description	CD funds pay for staff to oversee housing rehabilitation projects. While the projects are CD-eligible, CD funds only pay for oversight staff and non-CD funds pay for the physical work.
Target Date	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program projects that the CD-funded staff will oversee non-CD-funded projects benefitting 84 7A units and 75 Primary Prevention units.
Location Description	N/A - Citywide
Planned Activities	<p>HPD currently uses CD funds for staff to oversee the following activities:</p> <p><u>7A Program</u> Article 7-A of the New York State Real Property Actions and Proceedings Law authorizes the New York City Housing Court to appoint administrators to operate private buildings that owners have abandoned. Under Article 7-A, HPD may initiate legal action when serious emergency conditions exist in occupied residential buildings where the property owner has not addressed such conditions over an extended period. The 7A Program stabilizes and preserves these housing units and provides safe housing for the tenants. 7A buildings are generally located in blighted areas, are under-occupied, and occupants tend to have very low incomes.</p> <p>CD-funded staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluates distressed residential buildings to determine if they meet Article 7-A criteria; • Performs feasibility inspections, after which staff will recommend to

		<p>HPD’s Housing Litigation Division (HLD) whether to support the 7A action;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviews applications from organizations seeking to become 7A Administrators; • Meets with tenants, coordinates building repair plans, and works with Administrators to ensure that violations are addressed; • Authorizes Administrators to obtain legal assistance funds to aid them in bringing court proceedings against tenants for non-payment; • Conducts research on owners seeking discharge of buildings that are under 7A Program management; • Ensures that 7A buildings are registered annually; and • Prepares preliminary documents for the 7A Regulatory Agreement. <p>CD funds also pay for staff within the 7A Financial Assistance Unit, which administers loans 7A Administrators can use for repairs or systems replacements. The 7AFA Unit staff underwrites the loan, prepares loan packages, records liens, and provides information to building owners.</p> <p><u>Primary Prevention Program</u></p> <p>The Primary Prevention Program (PPP) reduces lead hazards and other housing-related health risks in units occupied by low-income and at-risk households. PPP targets areas with high incidence rates of childhood lead poisoning and implements a combination of partial abatement and interim treatment to prevent lead poisoning and address health risks. Residential buildings anywhere in New York City are eligible to enroll under the current Federal grant cycle. When enrolling buildings, the program attempts to target specific neighborhoods with higher levels of child lead poisoning. PPP prioritizes buildings with units occupied by pregnant women or where a child under the age of six lives or visits on a regular basis. Vacant units with lead</p>
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		<p>hazards are also eligible.</p> <p>The program is funded in part by the Federal Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program, which also includes Healthy Homes Supplemental funding that can address additional health risks (e.g., mold, vermin, conditions that pose a risk of falls or other injuries, fire/electrical hazards). The program also uses City capital funds as part of the Mayor’s <i>LeadFreeNYC</i> initiative.</p>
8	Project Name	Public Housing Rehabilitation Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve and preserve NYC’s housing stock
	Needs Addressed	Public Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$222,660,000
	Description	CDBG funds support lead testing and renovation of NYCHA residential buildings.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	In 2021, CD funds will help pay for NYCHA staff and contracted project managers who oversee rehabilitation projects that will benefit an estimated 1,126 public housing units. Using prior-year funds, the program expects to complete CD-funded lead-based paint tests that will benefit 15,000 rental housing units.
	Location Description	NYCHA Developments Citywide
Planned Activities	The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) uses CD funds for various rehabilitation activities within residential buildings. Work may include, but is not limited to, lead-based paint inspection and testing, façade improvements pursuant to NYC Local Law 11, construction project management, program management, apartment rehabilitation/upgrades upon turnover, and	

		<p>upgrading critical building infrastructure (e.g., gas lines, heating plants, etc.).</p> <p>CD funds also support NYCHA staff that oversees construction and renovation projects within NYCHA developments, HPD staff who process NYCHA’s requests for reimbursement, and staff within HPD’s Lead Exemption Unit that reviews and processes lead exemption applications for NYCHA residential buildings.</p>	
9	Project Name	Maintenance, Operation, and Rehabilitation of Tax-Foreclosed Housing	
	Target Area		
	Goals Supported	Improve and preserve NYC’s housing stock	
	Needs Addressed	Housing - Affordable Housing	
	Funding	CDBG:	\$19,093,000
	Description	This program helps to maintain City-owned, tax-foreclosed residential buildings until the City can achieve its goal of selling the buildings and returning them to the tax rolls.	
	Target Date		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will maintain 1,129 units of occupied tax-foreclosed rental housing, complete rehabilitation projects benefitting 75 units of tax-foreclosed housing, and seal 30 vacant properties.	
Location Description	Through foreclosure for tax delinquency (in rem), the City assumed ownership and management responsibility of formerly privately-owned residential buildings. These buildings are most often located within distressed neighborhoods. This program is designed to benefit the low- and moderate-income people who occupy these buildings.		
Planned Activities	This program uses CD funds to conduct the following activities in City-owned, tax-foreclosed housing:		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct necessary repairs and rehabilitation projects; • Pay for fuel and utilities; • Contract for the provision of superintendents to provide janitorial services; • Oversee maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation efforts, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Responding to emergency complaints and sealing vacant properties; ○ Processing work order requests; ○ Performing field inspections and holding technical interviews with potential contractors; ○ Inspecting, monitoring, and surveying projects; and ○ Procuring, monitoring, and issuing payment to contractors. <p><u>Tenant Interim Lease (TIL)</u> City-owned buildings participating in TIL become independent housing cooperatives where tenants become homeowners. The TIL staff, which is CD-funded, ensures compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Through CD-funded training contracts, nonprofit organizations educate tenants and Tenant Associations (TAs) in becoming owners. The TAs are responsible for all building maintenance issues and rely on rent collection to support operating expenses. For properties that do not generate sufficient revenues, CD will cover repairs and fuel and utility expenses.</p> <p><u>Third Party Transfer for Non-City-Owned Foreclosed Property</u> In 1996, the City altered the process by which it forecloses on tax delinquent residential properties. Rather than the City taking title, the City may petition the Court to convey the property to a responsible, qualified third party. In the interim, the Neighborhood Restore Housing Development Fund Corporation assumes temporary ownership, provides technical assistance,</p>
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		and oversees management by the prospective owners. During this period, a subset of the TPT building portfolio receives regular CD-funded fuel deliveries.
10	Project Name	HPD Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
	Needs Addressed	Housing - Affordable Housing Housing - Privately-Owned Housing - Planning Housing - Fair Housing Homelessness - Emergency Shelter Non-Housing Community Development/Clearance
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,972,000
	Description	Staff performs administrative functions for several of HPD's CD-funded programs.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program is categorized as Administration and is not required to project accomplishments.
	Location Description	NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development
	Planned Activities	HPD uses CD funds to administer several CD-funded programs, primarily the Emergency Repair Program (ERP), Alternative Enforcement Program (AEP), Demolition Program, and Maintenance, Operation, and Rehabilitation of Tax-Foreclosed Housing. These functions include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procuring, monitoring, and issuing payment to vendors for emergency repair work, fuel and utilities, advertising, supplies, and construction and related contracts;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placing liens on properties when the owners do not satisfy a bill for CD-funded work, which is removed when the landlord or purchaser makes a full payment; • Time-keeping, payroll, and recruitment functions related to CD-funded staff; and • Reviewing charges to ensure owners were notified of the violation and appropriately billed. <p><u>HPD Tech</u> HPD Tech oversees and enhances systems that support CD-eligible programs such as ERP and AEP. In addition, staff maintains the HPDINFO system that tracks violations, open market orders, and other building specific data, and determines work done in CD-eligible census tracts.</p> <p><u>HOME Program Project Support</u> CD funds support positions for CD-eligible activities funded through the Federal HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). HOME funds are used to further rental housing and homeownership affordability through new construction and the rehabilitation, conversion, and acquisition of real property. CD also pays for staff that is responsible for HOME and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit monitoring and compliance and oversight of the HOME-funded down payment assistance program.</p>
11	Project Name	Project Open House
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
	Needs Addressed	Housing - Privately-Owned Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$199,000
	Description	Project Open House removes architectural barriers in rental units and owner-

		occupied homes.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will complete projects in 10 renter-occupied units and 7 owner-occupied units, for a total of 17 units
	Location Description	CD-funded staff located at the Mayor’s Office for People with Disabilities oversees eligible projects citywide.
	Planned Activities	<p>The Mayor’s Office for People with Disabilities operates Project Open House (POH), which uses CD funds to remove architectural barriers from the homes of New York City residents who have disabilities. The extent of the work depends on the particular needs of the applicant. Projects may include, but are not limited to, grab bar installations, main entry components (ramp, lift, and door), and kitchen and bathroom modifications. When structural modifications are not possible, equipment (e.g., Mobile Stair Lift) may be considered if appropriate. POH affords program recipients greater independence through increased accessibility of their living environment.</p> <p>For more information, please visit: http://www1.nyc.gov/site/mopd/initiatives/project-open-house.page.</p>
12	Project Name	Service for People with Disabilities
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$167,000
	Description	Housing Information and Education provides outreach to people with disabilities, landlords, tenants, and advocates in the areas of housing and housing rights.

	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will provide 375,000 units of service to individuals with disabilities.
	Location Description	NYC Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities
	Planned Activities	<p>The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities provides assistance to increase awareness and opportunities for people with disabilities to obtain or retain accessible, affordable housing. It provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and referrals relating to housing discrimination, fair housing laws, and barrier removal programs; • Information on disability-specific resources; • Technical and legal guidance relating to the design and construction of accessible and affordable housing; • Building Code compliance, modifications, updates, interpretations, and recommendations for architects, engineers, designers, developers, landlords, co-op boards, condominium associations, small neighborhood businesses, housing real estate brokers, etc.; • The identification of additional accessible and affordable housing options through a partnership with the Department of Housing Preservation and Development; • Housing referrals to disability advocates and service organizations that operate housing locator programs and maintain a list of accessible and affordable housing; and • Outreach to architects, builders, and community groups. <p>For more information, please visit: https://www1.nyc.gov/site/mopd/index.page.</p>
13	Project Name	City Educational Facilities: Accessibility Improvements

Target Area	
Goals Supported	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Pub. Facilities Administration - CDBG
Funding	CDBG: \$13,443,000
Description	The NYC Department of Education (DOE) uses CD funds to make NYC public schools more accessible to people with disabilities.
Target Date	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the City anticipates it will complete CD-funded projects benefitting 15 public facilities.
Location Description	CD-funded staff at DOE oversees eligible projects citywide.
Planned Activities	<p>DOE uses prior years' CD funds to provide accessibility improvements in City schools in order to increase the percentage of schools that are fully or substantially accessible. Proposed improvements are geared towards making schools accessible to the general public, which will provide greater ease of ingress/egress for students, parents, employees, and community members. The current allocation supports staff that oversees this work.</p> <p>For Calendar Year 2021, the program will have \$13,065,000 available in prior year funds and will receive a new allocation of 378,000.</p> <p>CD funds also support oversight staff to ensure CD-funded work complies with applicable regulations. This staff is charged to the CDBG Administration program.</p>

14	Project Name	City Educational Facilities: Health & Safety Improvements	
	Target Area		
	Goals Supported	Modernize and improve public facilities	
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Pub. Facilities Administration - CDBG	
	Funding	CDBG:	\$ 6,908,000
	Description	The Department of Education uses CD funds to prevent or remove code violations in New York City schools.	
	Target Date		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will prevent or remove code violations in schools that serve an estimated 498,425 children.	
	Location Description	Citywide	
	Planned Activities	<p>The Department of Education (DOE) uses CD funds to prevent or remove code violations in New York City schools. Activities the program may undertake are listed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The installation, repair, or replacement of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Emergency lighting; – Elevator guards, elevators, and escalators; – Electrical systems and wiring; – School doors; – Bathrooms and water closets; – Fire safety systems, panic hardware, fire alarm systems, fire suppression systems, fire extinguishers, flame-proofing curtains, 	

		<p>and sprinklers/standpipes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water and sewage systems; – Kitchen ventilation/exhaust systems; – Heating/cooling/refrigeration systems, including boilers and radiator shields; – Sidewalks; and – Other building components such as bleachers, retaining walls, interior masonry, plaster, flooring, ceilings, and mandated signage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental health inspections; • Testing for and remediating lead-based paint and lead in drinking water fixtures; • Repairs to address NYS Department of Environmental Conservation violations; and • Playground resurfacing provided there is no increase in the playground area and no excavation is proposed (to avoid archaeological concerns). <p>DOE also uses CD funds for personnel who schedule lead testing and remediation work by DOE vendors and for oversight staff to ensure CD-funded work complies with applicable regulations. The oversight staff is charged to the CDBG Administration program.</p>
15	Project Name	Senior Center Improvements
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	The City uses CD funds to renovate and improve senior centers.
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Pub. Facilities

Funding	CDBG: \$ 1,934,000
Description	The City uses CD funds to renovate and improve senior centers.
Target Date	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will complete projects at 3 facilities serving an estimated 3,500 seniors.
Location Description	CD funds may be used at centers citywide that operate City-supported senior center services.
Planned Activities	<p>The Department for the Aging (DFTA) uses CD funds to renovate and rectify code violations in senior centers. Activities may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of lighting and emergency lighting systems, air conditioning/heating/ventilation systems, fire extinguishing systems, water heaters, and fire doors; • Accessibility improvements including installing ramps, elevators, and accessible restrooms; • Upgrade/replacement of windows, flooring, kitchens, and bathrooms; • Ceiling and roof rehabilitation; • Electrical system improvements; and • Security improvements. <p>DFTA may also use CD funds for consultant services such as architectural and engineering work.</p>

16	Project Name	Shelter Improvements	
	Target Area		
	Goals Supported	Modernize and improve public facilities	
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Pub. Facilities	
	Funding	CDBG:	\$ 6,849,000
	Description	The Department of Social Services uses CD funds for staff and testing to address lead-based paint in City- and nonprofit-owned shelters. Remediation is paid for with non-CDBG funds.	
	Target Date		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Since CD funds are only used to pay the salaries of the staff that oversee contract vendors that perform lead testing, remediation, and abatement conducted with other funds, the City does not quantify CD accomplishments for this program. No CD or ESG funds are used to support operations or provide services in shelters for families with children.	
	Location Description	CD-funded staff at the Department of Social Services oversees testing and eligible projects at shelters citywide.	
	Planned Activities	<p>DSS uses prior years' CD funds to conduct environmental testing in shelters. The current allocation supports staff overseeing this work. DSS Project Managers are responsible for the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect, coordinate, and oversee activities of vendors performing work in shelter units; • Create and manage work orders, including performing regular site visits to monitor progress; • Review and approve contractor invoices; • Monitor performance and prepare reports to identify and correct potential issues; and <p>Resolve problems that arise in meeting the schedule and costs.</p>	

17	Project Name	Landmarks Historic Preservation Grant Program	
	Target Area		
	Goals Supported	Preserve historic buildings and areas	
	Needs Addressed	Housing - Residential Historic Preservation Non-housing Community Development/Non-ResiHistPrsr	
	Funding	CDBG:	\$114,000
	Description	The program consists of two components: a façade restoration grant for homeowners and a grant for nonprofit organizations.	
	Target Date		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will complete historic preservation projects at two residential properties and two non-residential properties.	
	Location Description	Eligible historic sites citywide	
	Planned Activities	<p>The Historic Preservation Grant Program awards grants to preserve and restore publicly-, privately-, or nonprofit-owned historic properties that are designated individual New York City landmarks, within designated New York City historic districts, or listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The grants are intended to assist owners in repairing and restoring the façades of their buildings. To qualify for an interior restoration grant, the building’s interior must be designated.</p> <p>The program has two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants to homeowners who reside in their buildings, or whose buildings are predominantly occupied by low- to moderate-income households; and • Grants to nonprofit entities organized under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. <p>Applicants may be eligible based on income requirements or because the condition of the property’s façade is detrimental to public health and safety.</p>	

		<p>In cases where income requirements are not met, the owner may be required to contribute towards the project.</p> <p>For more information, please visit: https://www1.nyc.gov/site/lpc/about/historic-preservation-grant-program.page.</p>
18	Project Name	GreenThumb Gardens
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide recreation and greenspace
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services
		Non-Housing Community Development/Pub. Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,308,000
	Description	GreenThumb provides materials, technical assistance, and general support to community groups and schools to create and maintain vegetable and flower gardens, some of which are located in former vacant lots.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that there will be 15,995 individuals served at GreenThumb gardens and that renovation work will be completed at 40 gardens.
Location Description	<p>CD-eligible gardens are either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in residential census tracts where at least 51.0 percent of the population is at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income; or • Partnered with schools that primarily serve children from low- and moderate-income households. 	
Planned Activities	Established in 1978, GreenThumb is the nation’s largest urban gardening program, assisting over 575 neighborhood groups and 800 schools in the	

		<p>creation, maintenance, and enhancement of gardens aimed at increasing civic participation and neighborhood revitalization through collective stewardship.</p> <p><u>Community Gardens</u> GreenThumb provides materials, education, programming, and technical support and manages community garden license agreements and registrations. Gardens are managed by local volunteers. CD funds support community gardens in low- and moderate-income (low/mod) census tracts; City tax levy funds are used for gardens in non-CD-eligible neighborhoods.</p> <p>The program organizes three large annual events including the Spring Grow Together conference, Open Garden Day NYC, and the Harvest Fair. Additionally, GreenThumb hosts hundreds of workshops developed in partnership with gardeners and greening organizations and designed to enhance gardeners’ horticultural, construction, and community development skills. Workshops also serve as a vehicle to distribute materials and supplies.</p> <p><u>School Gardens</u> CD funds also support registered Grow to Learn school gardens that primarily benefit students from low- and moderate-income households. Outreach efforts include site visits and visioning sessions, while education is provided through hands-on trainings, workshops, and professional development seminars in conjunction with the NYC Department of Education. GreenThumb provides technical assistance and delivers lumber, mulch, soil, and compost.</p> <p>For more information, please visit www.GreenThumbnyc.org.</p>
19	Project Name	Recreation Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide recreation and greenspace
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services

Funding	CDBG:	\$4,023,000
Description	CD funds support recreational programming throughout the City.	
Target Date		
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For Calendar Year 2021, the City projects to serve 17,229,739 through this program.	
Location Description	<p>The Bronx River Corridor, Pelham Bay Park, and Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx; Prospect Park in Brooklyn; and Minipools at the following locations:</p> <p><u>Bronx</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edenwald Houses Pool: Schieffelin Avenue & East 229th Street <p><u>Brooklyn</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albert J. Parham Playground: DeKalb Avenue and Clermont Avenue • Fox Playground: Avenue H and East 54th Street • Glenwood Playground: Farragut Road and Ralph Avenue <p><u>Manhattan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham Lincoln Playground: East 135th Street and Fifth Avenue • Frederick Douglass Playground: West 102nd Street and Amsterdam Avenue • Tompkins Square Park: East 10th Street and Avenue A <p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Douglas MacArthur Park: Jefferson Street and Dongan Hills Avenue • Old Town Playground: Kramer Street and Parkinson Avenue 	

	<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p><u>Bronx River</u> The Bronx River Project works to restore the Bronx River and create a continuous greenway along its length. CD funds are used to purchase educational and outreach materials, office supplies, field equipment, and restoration supplies, as well as to support program consultants and ecological restoration personnel. The CD funding also pays for the Bronx River Conservation Manager and two Crew Leaders. NYC Parks coordinates closely with the Bronx River Alliance to implement programs along the river as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Education Program provides hands-on outdoor learning opportunities for thousands of students and educators. • The Outreach Program draws thousands of people to the river through dozens of public events, including the Amazing Bronx River Flotilla and the International Coastal Cleanup Day. • The Ecological Restoration and Management Program works to protect, restore, and manage the Bronx River through field work and policy leadership. Guided by an Ecology Team of scientists and community and agency representatives, the program tackles the river corridor’s most pressing ecological issues. The Conservation Crew has a full-time presence on the river, implementing, monitoring, and maintaining the river and upland restoration efforts. The Crew is recruited locally, with an emphasis on creating job opportunities for Bronx residents, who in turn train hundreds of youth each year and expose them to green career paths in their own neighborhoods. <p><u>Pelham Bay Park, Prospect Park, and Van Cortlandt Park Administrators’ Offices</u></p>
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	<p>CD funds pay for staff in the Administrator’s Office for each park. The Administrators’ Offices are tasked with coordinating and implementing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational programs; • Public programs; • Volunteer programs; • Special projects and events; • Conservation and recreation activities; • Natural area restoration and horticultural improvements; • Administrative and liaison functions with community and user groups; • Public relations and community outreach; • Capital planning; and • Delivery of services to ensure park safety and security. <p>Equipment may also be purchased when funds are available.</p> <p>For more information on each park, please visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nycgovparks.org/parks/pelhambaypark or www.pelhambaypark.org. • www.nycgovparks.org/parks/prospectpark or www.prospectpark.org. • www.nycgovparks.org/parks/vancortlandtpark or https://vancortlandt.org. <p>Minipools</p>
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		The Minipools program offers safe swimming opportunities for children ages six to 11, as well as for toddlers accompanied by an adult. CD funds are used to pay for seasonal lifeguards, Parks Enforcement security personnel, and the staff that operate the filtration systems to maintain water quality and perform custodial services. The CD-funded Minipools operate during the summer months and are located near New York City Housing Authority developments.
20	Project Name	Shelter Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide safe shelters and services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness - Emergency Shelter and Outreach
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,545,000
	Description	The Department of Social Services provides shelter and services to families and single adults. CD funds currently help pay for security services at homeless shelters and for outreach to homeless individuals throughout Staten Island.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will benefit approximately 7,000 homeless individuals.
	Location Description	CD funds may be used for security at the 30th Street Men's Shelter and other shelters currently under consideration. Additionally, outreach services are provided to homeless individuals throughout Staten Island, particularly those who occupy the Staten Island Ferry Terminal.
	Planned Activities	<u>Security Services</u> The 30th Street Men's Shelter is a multi-functional building with a total of 850 shelter beds located at 400-30 East 30th Street, Manhattan. This site is the Department of Homeless Services' main point of entry for all single adult

		<p>men as well as adult families and, as such, acts as DHS’s primary location for Intake and Diversion efforts. Intake and Diversion for single adult men is focused on a strengths-based assessment of each client and their available resources, and provides valuable services including, but not limited to, family mediation, emergency one-shot deal applications, referral for short- and long-term rehabilitation, and financial assistance for family reunification.</p> <p>CD funds pay for a portion of the contract with a private security firm at the 30th Street Men’s Shelter in an effort to provide a safe environment for the residents.</p> <p><u>Homeless Outreach and Housing Placement Services</u></p> <p>Through a contract with the Department of Homeless Services, Project Hospitality provides homeless outreach and housing placement services to persons who also may have mental health and/or substance abuse problems and occupy the Staten Island Ferry Terminal or other locations throughout Staten Island.</p> <p>The primary goals are to provide an array of services to homeless clients, reduce the number of homeless persons who live in places not meant for human habitation, and expeditiously place them in safe havens, transitional settings, or permanent housing, as appropriate to their needs. The overall long-term goal is permanent housing for all homeless persons on Staten Island.</p> <p>Many clients face a multitude of issues including mental health challenges and substance use/dependence problems. Project Hospitality’s trained staff provides support 24 hours/seven days a week to connect homeless individuals with appropriate and needed services. Outreach teams canvas the Staten Island Ferry and other known locations where homeless individuals often frequent. Individuals are offered services such as transportation, showers, food, and shelter. Additionally, they organize emergency services such as medical detoxification, psychiatric evaluation, stabilization, bed care,</p>
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		and emergency health care.
21	Project Name	HPD Emergency Shelters
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Prevent long-term displacement and homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness - Emergency Shelter
	Funding	CDBG: \$23,457,000
	Description	The Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) provides emergency relocation services to tenants displaced as a result of fires or vacate orders issued by the Department of Buildings, the Fire Department, Department of Health, or HPD.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will provide emergency shelter to 4,525 individuals, including children. Additionally, the Homeless Placement Services Unit estimates that it will serve 2,400 individuals.
	Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	<p>HPD provides temporary emergency shelter and relocation services to residential tenants displaced as a result of fires or vacate orders issued by the Department of Buildings, Fire Department, Department of Health, or HPD.</p> <p>The American National Red Cross (ANRC) provides emergency response and sheltering services for displaced households and attempts to relocate households back to their units of origin or with friends and relatives. Households that are not relocated by ANRC and are eligible for EHS services are referred to HPD.</p> <p>HPD assesses eligibility and assigns shelter placements based primarily on unit availability and household size; and if available, matching school affiliation, other community support systems, and special needs. Households with children are placed in one of three Family Living Centers located in the</p>	

		<p>Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan. Adult-only households are placed in privately-owned hotels in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens.</p> <p>The program also offers moving and storage services for registered clients and provides case management services such as rehousing assistance and coordination, benefits advocacy, employment and/or vocational assistance and support, counseling and case management, documentation replacement, and referrals for services outside the scope of EHS.</p>
22	Project Name	Emergency Relocation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide safe shelters and services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness - Emergency Shelter and Outreach
	Funding	CDBG: \$ 24,883,000
	Description	HPD provides emergency relocation services to tenants displaced as a result of fires or vacate orders.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will provide emergency shelter to 3,500 individuals.
	Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	<p>HPD provides temporary emergency shelter and relocation services to residential tenants displaced as a result of fires or vacate orders issued by City agencies.</p> <p>The American National Red Cross (ANRC) provides emergency response and sheltering services for displaced households and attempts to relocate</p>	

		<p>households back to their units of origin or with friends and relatives. Households that are not relocated by ANRC and are eligible for services are referred to HPD.</p> <p>HPD assesses eligibility and assigns shelter placements based primarily on unit availability and household size and, if available, matching school affiliation, other community support systems, and special needs. Households with children are placed in one of three Family Living Centers located in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan. Adult-only households are placed in privately-owned hotels in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens.</p> <p>The program also offers moving and storage services for registered clients and provides case management services such as rehousing assistance and coordination, benefits advocacy, employment support, counseling and case management, documentation replacement, and referrals for services outside the scope of the program.</p>
23	Project Name	Housing Placement Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide safe shelters and services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness - Emergency Shelter and Outreach
	Funding	CDBG: \$554,000
	Description	Homeless Placement Services (HPS) works to place shelter clients into units that have been set aside for homeless persons within affordable housing developments.
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For Calendar Year 2021, the program estimates it will serve 4,198 individuals.
	Location Description	N/A - Citywide
	Planned Activities	Homeless Placement Services (HPS) facilitates the placement of shelter clients into homeless set-aside units. These units are a combination of newly constructed and rehabilitated apartments in housing projects that have been

		subsidized by HPD and/or the NYC Housing Development Corporation. HPS refers income-eligible clients from the Emergency Relocation Program and from DSS shelters to developers with vacant set-aside units. HPS coordinates the screening and lease-up process and provides ongoing oversight of projects with set-asides to ensure compliance with the homeless restriction.
24	Project Name	Senior Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide safety and independence for the elderly
	Needs Addressed	Housing - Privately-Owned Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services Public Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,037,000
	Description	CD-funded programs provide supportive services for seniors, allowing them to remain in their homes and live independently.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will serve 4,401 individuals.
	Location Description	The Elderly Minor Home Repair Program operates on a citywide basis. The Elderly Safe-at-Home program serves residents in the following developments: <u>Bronx</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boston Road Plaza: 2440 Boston Road • Bronx River Addition: 1350 Manor Avenue • Butler Houses: 1402 Webster Avenue

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courtlandt Avenue Senior Center: 372 East 152nd Street • Jackson Houses: 799 Courtlandt Avenue • McKinley Houses: 731 East 161st Street • Morris I & II: 3663 Third Avenue • Randall-Balcom: 2705 Schley Avenue <p><u>Brooklyn</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marcus Garvey/Reverend Brown Houses: 1630 St. Marks Avenue <p><u>Manhattan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LaGuardia Addition: 282 Cherry Street • UPACA 5 & 6/Morris Park Senior Citizens Home: 1940 Lexington Avenue <p><u>Queens</u></p> <p>Latimer Gardens/Leavitt Houses: 139-10 34th Avenue</p>
	<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p><u>Elderly Minor Home Repairs</u> This program, administered by the New York Foundation for Senior Citizens, provides minor home repairs, outreach, and coordination with other agencies to address many of the conditions that lead to senior home abandonment. The program is available on a citywide basis to persons 60 or older and who are at or below the Section 8 income limits. Condo and co-op clients must have their board's permission for work to be done.</p> <p>For more information, please call (212) 962-7655 or visit www.nyfsc.org/services/repair.html#safety.</p> <p><u>Elderly Safe-at-Home</u> The Elderly Safe-at-Home program aims to enhance the quality of life of</p>

		<p>elderly and non-elderly residents with disabilities who reside in 11 NYCHA developments. This program employs dedicated staff who provides on-site services to help improve safety and enhance health and well-being. As a result, residents continue to live independently in their homes.</p> <p>The program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides support and crime prevention services, crisis intervention, and crime victim assistance to address and prevent crimes perpetrated against this vulnerable population; • Assists residents with maintaining daily life, accessing public entitlements, and coordinating services with outside providers; • Conducts regular home visits and telephone reassurance; • Recruits and trains resident volunteers who maintain daily contact with residents in their respective developments; and • Offers workshops on crime prevention, safety and security, and crime victims' rights and the criminal justice process. <p>Residents who need more comprehensive crime victim services are referred to community-based organizations and/or City agencies that specialize in this field.</p>
25	Project Name	Education Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide social & educational services
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$ 4,524,000
	Description	The City uses CD funds to provide educational services such as adult literacy programs and early education for children from low- and moderate-income households.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will provide literacy classes to 1,700 adults and early education services to 173 children.
	Location Description	<p>The Adult Literacy Program offers instruction at the following locations:</p> <p><u>Bronx</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BronxWorks - 60 East Tremont Avenue • Kingsbridge Heights Community Center - 3101 Kingsbridge Terrace • Mercy Center - 377 East 145th Street <p><u>Brooklyn</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAMBA - 1720 Church Avenue • Catholic Charities Neighborhood Services - 191 Joralemon Street • Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush - 1523 Avenue M • Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island - 3001 West 37th Street • Opportunities for a Better Tomorrow - 783 Fourth Avenue • Shorefront YM-YWHA of Brighton-Manhattan Beach, Inc. - 3300 Coney Island Avenue • St. Nicks Alliance Corporation - 2 Kingsland Avenue <p><u>Manhattan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agudath Israel - 42 Broadway • The Door: A Center of Alternatives - 555 Broome Street • Henry Street Settlement - 265 Henry Street • Inwood Community Services - 651 Academy Street • Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation - 76 Wadsworth

		<p>Avenue</p> <p><u>Queens</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortune Society - 29-76 Northern Boulevard • Make the Road New York- 92-10 Roosevelt Avenue • Queens Community House - 74-09 37th Avenue • YWCA of Queens - 4207 Parsons Boulevard <p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish Community Center of Staten Island - 1297 Arthur Kill Road <p>The City expects the following EarlyLearn vendors will be funded with a combination of CD and non-CD funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betances Early Childhood Education Center (operated by Sheltering Arms NY): 528 East 146th Street, Bronx • New Life Child Development Center: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1307 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn ○ 408 Grove Street, Brooklyn ○ 295 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn • Rena Day Care Center: 639 Edgecombe Avenue, Manhattan
	<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p><u>Adult Literacy Program</u></p> <p>The Department of Youth and Community Development uses CD funding for contracts with providers of Adult Basic Education (ABE), High School Equivalency (HSE) test preparation, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) programs. The fundamental goal of the Adult Literacy Program is to help New Yorkers attain the reading, writing, and communication skills they need to gain employment and/or pursue further</p>

		<p>education. Instruction is provided in contexts that are immediately relevant to participants’ lives such as career exploration and development, finances, healthcare, civics, parenting, etc. The program provides comprehensive instruction and support services to students who are at least 16 years of age, are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school, and who lack sufficient educational skills or are unable to speak, read, and/or write the English language well enough to participate in education or training programs conducted in English.</p> <p><u>Early Care and Education</u> As part of the Mayor and Chancellor’s Equity and Excellence for All agenda, the New York City Department of Education (DOE) is committed to providing high-quality early childhood care and education that gives all children a strong foundation in school and life.</p> <p>CD funds support the City’s extended day/year services in the early care and education system to provide families who qualify based on their income and need a safe environment for day care services that address the developmental, social, educational, and nutritional needs of their children.</p> <p>All programs are designed to ensure that quality services are provided to children. Short whole group and small group activities, choice time where children are able to work with a variety of materials, and outdoor playtime are a few of the activities offered. A parent advisory committee is an integral part of the program. Programs also offer and encourage family engagement activities and community participation.</p>
26	Project Name	Community Centers
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide social & educational services
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,606,000
	Description	The Beacon School Program provides comprehensive services to youth and

	community residents.
Target Date	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will serve 12,000 individuals.
Location Description	<p>CD funds support the following schools, which primarily serve low- and moderate-income areas or populations, and one DYCD staff-member who oversees the program.</p> <p><u>Bronx</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I.S. 117 - 1865 Morris Avenue • I.S. 217 (School of Performing Arts) - 977 Fox Street • I.S. 219 - 3630 Third Avenue • P.S./I.S. 224 - 345 Brook Avenue • P.S. 11 - 1257 Ogden Avenue <p><u>Brooklyn</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I.S. 271 - 1137 Herkimer Street • J.H.S. 218 - 370 Fountain Avenue • M.S. 562 - 125 Covert Street <p><u>Manhattan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.S. 328 - 401 West 164th Street <p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <p>I.S. 49 - 101 Warren Street</p>
Planned Activities	The Beacon School Program provides comprehensive services to youth and

		<p>community residents. Located in public schools across New York City, each Beacon transforms its host school into a resource hub for the whole community by offering an integrated range of programming tailored to local needs. In keeping with the broad mission to serve members of multiple age groups, the Beacons are especially well-placed to provide activities and services for New York City's diverse communities and respond to the changing needs of neighborhoods, including those where there are significant numbers of recent immigrants. Services are provided along major core service areas that include: Education and Academic Support, Community Building/Leadership, Health: Healthy Living/Healthy Relationships/Physical Fitness, Employment and Financial learning opportunities, and Recreation/Enrichment.</p> <p>The core areas are delivered through three distinct activity structures: drop-in activities where participants engage in recreational opportunities and self-directed study; planned activities where participants explore new interests and develop skills; and community events where the community has an opportunity to engage in various happenings such as community beautification and health fairs. Typical program activities include homework help, tutoring, literacy programming, arts and crafts courses, and leadership development opportunities such as the Youth Council. All Beacons have an Advisory Council consisting of community residents, principals, local police officers, and program participants to provide a platform for voice and input, enhance communication among all stakeholders, and improve community resources. Overall, Beacons offer a safe place to engage in recreational activities, discover new interests, acquire skills, and find opportunities to contribute to the community, guided and supported by program staff.</p> <p>Beacons operate services for youth and community residents year-round. All Beacons are required to operate a minimum of 42 hours per week over six days, in the afternoons and evenings, on weekends, school holidays, and</p>
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		<p>during school recess. During the summer, Beacons operate for a minimum of 50 hours per week, Monday through Friday.</p> <p>CD funds support the schools listed in the Location Description field, which primarily serve low- and moderate-income areas or populations, and one DYCD staff-member who oversees the program.</p>
27	Project Name	Food Pantry Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide social & educational services
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$187,000
	Description	CD funds are used to operate food pantries that serve low- and moderate-income New Yorkers.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates it will serve 12,000 persons.
	Location Description	Met Council Food Pantry: 5361 Preston Court, Brooklyn Met Council 77 Water Pantry: 77 Water Street, Manhattan
	Planned Activities	<p>In 2021, the Food Pantry Services program will aid in the operation of two food pantries in Brooklyn and Manhattan and one food storage warehouse in Brooklyn. As a result of food distribution from the warehouse, eligible households will receive increased food access from nine pantries in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens at the following locations:</p> <p>Brooklyn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham I: 3915 Neptune Avenue • Abraham II: 3811 Surf Avenue

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COJO of Bensonhurst: 8635 21st Avenue • Council Towers 2: 99 Vandalia Avenue • Council Towers 3: 1170 Pennsylvania Avenue <p>Manhattan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Jewish Communities of the East Side: 15 Willett Street <p>Queens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonpoint: 67-09 108th Street <p>The program provides access to food pantries, open to all clients that are CD-eligible, who are primarily seniors, low-income families, and clients with disabilities. CD funds will pay for personnel costs associated with running the pantries as well as OTPS associated with purchasing food, paying for utilities, and renting the facilities.</p>
28	Project Name	Victims' Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide social & educational services
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,246,000
	Description	Through a contracted provider, the City offers court-based services and hotlines for crime and domestic violence victims to reduce the psychological, physical, and financial hardships associated with victimization.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	For 2021, the program anticipates that it will provide 108,000 units of service to crime victims.
	Location Description	CD funds support the hotlines below, which are open to all City residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Hotline, (800) 621-HOPE (4673)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime Victims Hotline, (866) 689-HELP (4357) <p>Court-Based Services are provided at the Criminal Courts and Family Courts in Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.</p>
	Planned Activities	<p>Through a contract with the NYC Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice, the nonprofit organization Safe Horizon provides a continuum of services to crime victims, witnesses, and their families in order to reduce the psychological, physical, and financial hardships associated with victimization. The program’s mission is to provide support, prevent violence, and promote justice for victims of crime and abuse, their families, and communities.</p> <p>CD funds support the 24-hour Crime Victims and Domestic Violence Hotlines as well as Criminal and Family Courts in Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx. Services include, but are not limited to: safety assessment and risk management; crisis intervention; advocacy; information and referral; individual counseling; help with document replacement; assistance applying for compensation for uninsured medical care, lost income, counseling, and funeral expenses; assistance obtaining an order of protection; restitution; services for intimidated victims and witnesses; reception centers; and day care for children at court. Additionally, the 24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline is the primary linkage for domestic violence shelters in New York City.</p>
29	Project Name	Demolition Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Reduce threats to public health and safety
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Clearance
	Funding	CDBG: 10,957,000
	Description	HPD demolishes structurally hazardous buildings that are issued a Declaration of Emergency by the Department of Buildings. CD funds pay for the demolition work performed by outside contractors.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type	For 2021, the program anticipates that there will be 23 CD-funded

	of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	demolitions.
	Location Description	Deteriorated or otherwise unsafe residential and commercial structures citywide.
	Planned Activities	<p>The New York City Administrative Code authorizes HPD to demolish structures when an owner fails to do so pursuant to a Department of Buildings (DOB) declaration of emergency. The Code further requires the treatment of any structure that may become “dangerous or unsafe, structurally or as a fire hazard, or dangerous or detrimental to human life, health, or morals.”</p> <p>The HPD Demolition Unit surveys the site, provides a scope of work and cost estimate, and oversees and approves all demolitions, cleaning, and grading of land. CD funds are expended for the full and partial demolition of privately-owned residential and commercial properties, and some City-owned properties. Asbestos testing and abatement, fencing, and other associated costs may be paid for with CD or tax levy funds.</p> <p>HPD bills owners for the City’s expenses. CD revenue is generated when private owners pay for CD-funded demolitions performed by the City.</p>
30	Project Name	Community Planning
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Support community development through planning
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Planning
	Funding	CDBG: \$19,671,000
	Description	Several agencies use CD funds for various planning activities including those focused on zoning changes, historic preservation, and improving quality of life.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type	This program is categorized as Planning and is not required to project

	of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	accomplishments.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	<p><u>Comprehensive Planning</u> DCP addresses strategic objectives that support New Yorkers in low- and moderate-income areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with communities to plan for future needs. • Facilitate affordable housing through zoning actions and approval of City development projects. • Provide opportunities for good-paying jobs through zoning changes. • Improve resiliency and sustainability by implementing best practices and reviewing projects in vulnerable coastal zones. • Provide community boards the technical knowledge to review and comment on land use applications. • Provide technical data and tools to help the public analyze data. <p>CD funds support the work of various teams including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borough Offices, which provide technical assistance to community boards, civic organizations, and elected officials. The offices review development actions to ensure conformance with local needs and plans. • Strategic Planning, which oversees functional planning activities, land use policy, and long-term development and policy objectives. Areas of expertise include urban design, zoning, housing policy, economic

		<p>studies and analyses, and capital, regional, and waterfront / open space planning. The Department also supports community planning by gathering and analyzing Community District Needs Statements. The Population group conducts detailed demographic analyses and works to support the City's preparation for the decennial Census.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Technology, which provides an array of data and tools for research and planning work. <p>DCP also maintains the data and systems that process and validate NYC addresses and builds websites that visualize and contextualize important information, like ZoLA (NYC's Zoning & Land Use Map).</p> <p><u>LPC Planning</u> LPC Planning has three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research: Activities include surveys to identify buildings or neighborhoods that merit further consideration for designation as landmarks or historic districts; evaluating the significance of buildings and neighborhoods under consideration; researching, photographing, and documenting historic buildings; and preparing detailed designation reports for proposed landmarks and historic districts. • Archaeology: Assess the potential archaeological impact of proposed projects and projects at existing landmarked sites; oversee any ensuing archaeology that may be needed and manage the NYC Archaeological Repository: The Nan A. Rothschild Research Center. • Environmental Review: Assist with projects subject to environmental review by determining the presence of known or eligible historic or cultural resources and potential impacts to these resources. The Department issues comments, including findings of potential impacts uncovered during the review process. If a proposed project
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		<p>significantly impacts known or eligible resources, LPC works with the appropriate agencies to mitigate or reduce the impact as much as possible. The Department also maintains and supports the ERGIS Historic Maps application.</p> <p><u>Scorecard</u> Through this program, CD-funded service inspectors at the Mayor’s Office of Operations produce monthly street and sidewalk cleanliness ratings for every city neighborhood. A visual rating scale is used to determine the percent of acceptably clean streets and sidewalks. Results are published on the Mayor’s Office’s website and provided to the Department of Sanitation (DSNY). Additionally, monthly reports are developed for some of the City’s Business Improvement Districts (BIDs).</p> <p>The Scorecard Program helps DSNY develop and evaluate policies related to cleaning and enforcement. In addition, community boards and other members of the public use the data to learn about conditions in their neighborhoods and participate in developing operational and enforcement changes. Numerous BIDs and other organizations use monthly Scorecard ratings to evaluate and improve their self-funded cleaning efforts.</p>
31	Project Name	Avenue NYC
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Support economic development
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development/Eco Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,601,000
	Target Area	
	Description	Avenue NYC promotes the economic viability of neighborhood retail areas by providing general technical assistance and marketing and promotion programs to small businesses.
	Target Date	

<p>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</p>	<p>For 2021, the program anticipates that 80 organizations will complete capacity building projects, 13 organizations will complete multi-year commercial revitalization projects, and one business will complete design work for a façade improvement project.</p>
<p>Location Description</p>	<p>Targeted areas experience varying degrees of stagnation, deterioration, or disinvestment, and the areas' populations are primarily low- to moderate-income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronx: Hunts Point, Longwood, Morris Park, Norwood, Soundview, and South Bronx • Brooklyn: Brownsville, Cypress Hills, East New York, Flatbush, and Prospect-Lefferts Gardens. • Manhattan: Central Harlem, Lower East Side, Two Bridges, and West Harlem. <p>Queens: Arverne/Edgemere, Downtown Jamaica, Far Rockaway, Jackson Heights/Elmhurst, Jamaica East, Jamaica South, and Rockaway Peninsula.</p>
<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>Avenue NYC promotes the economic viability of neighborhood business districts. Programs are intended not only to help local businesses directly engage local residents but to also preserve neighborhoods more broadly. Projects have a local community sponsor, frequently a Community-Based Development Organization (CBDO), that represents the needs of local merchants, property owners, and residents.</p> <p><u>Commercial Revitalization</u></p> <p>Avenue NYC will continue to fund multi-year grants aimed at building organizations' capacity to better understand neighborhood needs, develop impactful programs, and sustain their work over a longer term. The grants support CBDOs in hiring a dedicated, full-time Avenue NYC Program Manager who will participate in cohort-based training, conduct an in-depth district assessment, and execute commercial revitalization programs. Following the year-long Community District Needs Assessment, the following activities</p>

		<p>represent the basic program areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchant Organizing & Engagement: Formalizing or activating a merchant’s association, with the intent of establishing a self-sufficient, incorporated nonprofit organization to serve the commercial corridor. • Business Support and Commercial Vacancy Reduction: Enhance and/or retain the retail mix of a commercial corridor to better serve the community. • Public Space Activation and Management: Create programming designed to activate public spaces while highlighting, promoting, and/or featuring local businesses. • Commercial District Marketing and Promotion: Develop new or continued marketing and/or promotional campaigns that highlight the target areas. • Neighborhood Beautification Program Development: Create or expand programming designed to facilitate the improvement of public space. CD funds would be used toward programming and not for capital costs. • Business Improvement District Feasibility Analysis: Gauge the interest in and feasibility of creating a Business Improvement District. • Storefront Improvement Program Development: Design and implement a façade improvement program that provides technical assistance to properties within the target areas. CD funds may not be used for capital costs. <p><u>Organizational Development</u> The Organizational Development Program builds the capacity of CBDOs that support commercial districts across the five boroughs. The program delivers</p>
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		<p>trainings, tools, and one-on-one assistance to enhance project execution, management, leadership, and capabilities of CBDOs.</p> <p><u>Partnership Pilot</u> To expand on the impact of the program, Avenue NYC will pursue a unique partnership with the NYC Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA). Through this partnership, SBS and DCLA will launch a pilot initiative that partners CBDOs and cultural stakeholders to examine and create frameworks for arts and culture’s role in commercial districts. Three to four Avenue NYC grantees from varying neighborhoods will be selected through a competitive application process to receive additional CD funding to develop strategies that integrate arts and culture into commercial revitalization work. This pilot will also convene grantees from the Community Arts Development Program (previously CD-funded through DCLA) and Avenue NYC for peer sharing and learning sessions.</p>
32	Project Name	2021-2024 NYC Department of Health & Mental Hygiene-Division of Disease Control NYH21F002 (DOHMH-DC)
	Target Area	Rockland County HOPWA
		Westchester County HOPWA
		Orange County HOPWA
		Middlesex County, NJ HOPWA
		Monmouth County, NJ HOPWA
		Ocean County, NJ HOPWA
		NYC HOPWA
	Goals Supported	HOPWA Grant Administration
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
Funding	HOPWA: \$1,235,172	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 3,000 low-income individuals and their families will receive housing assistance across NYC, Central New Jersey and the Lower Hudson Valley.	

		<p>DOHMH maintains responsibility for negotiation and oversight of the HOPWA programming proposed and implemented by the Lower Hudson Valley and Central New Jersey jurisdictions, which include the Counties of Orange, Rockland, and Westchester, and the Cities of Mount Vernon and Yonkers in New York and the counties of Ocean, Monmouth and Middlesex in New Jersey.</p> <p>HOPWA services that will be provided under the supervision and administration of DOHMH in Grant Year 2021 will include services to the following special needs populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults with mental illness; Adults with substance abuse disorders; Adolescents/young adults; Individuals age 55 and over; Families with children; Recently released from jail/institution; and Homeless/chronically homeless.
	Location Description	New York City, New York; Westchester, Rockland and Orange County, New York; and Monmouth, Middlesex and Ocean County, New Jersey.
	Planned Activities	<p>The City of New York’s Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) administers the HOPWA program for the New York City (NYC) Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). The administrative component of the HOPWA grant supports the staff of the Division of Disease Control that coordinates, monitors, evaluates, and reports to HUD on the use of HOPWA funds in the NYC EMSA.</p> <p>DOHMH also maintains responsibility for negotiation and oversight of the HOPWA programming proposed and implemented by the Lower Hudson Valley and Central New Jersey jurisdictions, which include the Counties of Orange, Rockland, and Westchester, and the Cities of Mount Vernon and</p>

		<p>Yonkers in New York and the counties of Ocean, Monmouth and Middlesex in New Jersey.</p> <p>HOPWA Services Delivered</p> <p>HOPWA services that will be provided under the supervision and administration of DOHMH in Grant Year 2021 include the following:</p> <p>Supportive Permanent Housing</p> <p>The adult supportive housing programs identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing for the following target HIV/AIDS populations: homeless single adults and families; adults diagnosed with mental illness; adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder; young adults age 18-26; persons age 55 and over; individuals recently released from jail/institution; and homeless/chronically homeless. Other service elements include on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.</p> <p>Housing Placement Assistance</p> <p>The housing placement assistance programs provide housing information services to persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). These programs assist PLWHA locate and secure permanent housing. Services also include short-term case management services, securing housing subsidies, and providing short-term rental, utility and security deposit payments to prevent or end homelessness as needed.</p> <p>Tenant-Based Rental Assistance</p> <p>Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) programs will support individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families to secure and maintain appropriate housing by providing rental subsidy assistance. As part of the service provision, programs will screen and assist clients secure and maintain stable,</p>
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		permanent housing and ensure all apartments meet HUD's Housing Quality Standards.	
33	Project Name	2021-2024 AIDS Center of Queens County, Inc. NYH21F002 (ACQC)	
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
		Permanent Housing Placements for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
	Funding	HOPWA:	\$2,825,000
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 150 low-income individuals and families will receive supportive housing services and 20 individuals and their families will receive housing placement assistance and housing information services.		
Location Description	New York City, NY.		
Planned Activities	<p>Supportive Housing:</p> <p>The adult supportive housing programs identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults and families; adults diagnosed with mental illness; adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder; and single adults recently released from jail/institution. Other service elements include on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.</p> <p>Housing Placement Assistance:</p> <p>The housing placement assistance program provides housing information services to persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). This program assists PLWHA locate and secure permanent housing. Services also include short-term case management services, securing housing subsidies, and providing</p>		

		<p>short-term rental, utility and security deposit payments to prevent or end homelessness as needed.</p> <p>Housing Information Services:</p> <p>Housing information services are provided to clients served under the Housing Placement Assistance program. Housing information services help individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate and acquire housing. These services include finding apartments that meet HUD’s Housing Quality Standards, working with brokers and landlords, fair housing counseling and assisting clients obtain and/or maintain entitlements required for housing.</p>
34	Project Name	2021-2024 African Services Committee NYH21F002 (ASC)
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA
	Goals Supported	Permanent Housing Placements for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
		Increase Housing Stability Among Low-income PLWHA
		Increase Access to Care and Support Among PLWHA
	Funding	HOPWA: \$175,000
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 20 individuals and their families will receive housing placement assistance and housing information services.
Location Description	New York City, NY.	
Planned Activities	<p>Housing Placement Assistance:</p> <p>The housing placement assistance program provides housing information services to persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). This program assists PLWHA locate and secure permanent housing. Services also include short-term case management services, securing housing subsidies, and providing short-term rental, utility and security deposit payments to prevent or end</p>	

		homelessness as needed. Housing Information Services: Housing information services are provided to clients served under the Housing Placement Assistance program. Housing information services help individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate and acquire housing. These services include finding apartments that meet HUD’s Housing Quality Standards, working with brokers and landlords, fair housing counseling and assisting clients obtain and/or maintain entitlements required for housing.
35	Project Name	2021-2024 Bailey House, Inc. NYH21F002 (BH)
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
	Funding	HOPWA: \$450,000
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 25 low-income young adults between the ages of 18-26 will receive supportive housing and supportive services.
	Location Description	New York City, NY.
	Planned Activities	Supportive Housing: The Bailey House supportive housing program will identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless young adults between the ages of 18-26. In addition to housing, the agency will provide other service elements such as on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.
36	Project Name	2021-2024 CAMBA, Inc. NYH21F002 (CAMBA)
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA

Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Permanent Housing Placements for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
Funding	HOPWA:	\$1,975,000
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 100 low-income individuals and their families will receive supportive housing services and 20 individuals and their families will receive housing placement assistance and housing information services.	
Location Description	New York City, NY.	
Planned Activities	<p>Supportive Housing: The adult supportive housing programs identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults and families and single adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder. Other service elements include on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.</p> <p>Housing Placement Assistance: The housing placement assistance program provides housing information services to persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). This program assists PLWHA locate and secure permanent housing. Services also include short-term case management services, securing housing subsidies, and providing short-term rental, utility and security deposit payments to prevent or end homelessness as needed.</p> <p>Housing Information Services: Housing information services are provided to clients served under the</p>	

		Housing Placement Assistance program. Housing information services help individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate and acquire housing. These services include finding apartments that meet HUD’s Housing Quality Standards, working with brokers and landlords, fair housing counseling and assisting clients obtain and/or maintain entitlements required for housing.	
37	Project Name	2021-2024 Catholic Charities Neighborhood Services, Inc. NYH21F002 (CCNS)	
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
	Funding	HOPWA: \$928,500	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 52 low-income individuals and their families will receive supportive housing and supportive services.	
Location Description	New York City, NY.		
Planned Activities	<p>Supportive Housing:</p> <p>The adult supportive housing programs identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults and families, single adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder, and single adults and/or families who are ineligible for HASA financial assistance. Other service elements include on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.</p>		
38	Project Name	2021-2024 Gay Men's Health Crisis NYH21F002 (GMHC)	

	Target Area	NYC HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
	Funding	HOPWA:	\$892,500
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 50 low-income individuals and their families will receive supportive housing and supportive services.	
	Location Description	New York City, NY.	
	Planned Activities	<p>Supportive Housing:</p> <p>Gay Men's Health Crisis' supportive housing programs will identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults and/or families. In addition to housing, the agency will provide other service elements such as on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.</p>	
39	Project Name	2021-2024 St. Nicks Alliance NYH21F002 (SNA)	
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
	Funding	HOPWA:	\$850,000
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 40 low-income individuals and their families will receive supportive housing and supportive services.	

	Location Description	New York City, NY.
	Planned Activities	Supportive Housing: The adult supportive housing programs will identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults and/or families, single adults diagnosed with mental illness, and families at risk of homelessness with a child or children under the age of 18. In addition to housing, the agency will provide other service elements such as on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.
40	Project Name	2021-2021 Iris House A Center for Women NYH21F002 (IHCW)
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing for Low-Income PLWHA
	Funding	HOPWA \$850,000
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 40 low-income individuals and their families will receive supportive housing and supportive services.
	Location Description	New York City, NY
	Planned Activities	Supportive Housing: The adult supportive housing programs will identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults and/or families, single adults diagnosed with mental illness, and families at risk of homelessness with a child or children under the age of 18. In addition to housing, the agency will provide other service elements such as on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.
41	Project Name	2021-2024 Hispanic AIDS Forum NYH21F002 (HAF)

	Target Area	NYC HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
		Permanent Housing Placements for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
		Homelessness Prevention for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
	Funding	HOPWA:	\$4,575,000.00
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 200 low-income individuals and their families will receive TBRA services; 45 individuals and families will receive Short-Term Rental Assistance (i.e. STRMU), and 50 individuals and families will receive permanent housing placement services.	
	Location Description	New York City, NY.	
	Planned Activities	The Rental Assistance contract distributes short-term rental subsidies, long-term rental subsidies, and permanent housing placement services to low-income PLWHA. Short-term rental subsidies are provided as emergency assistance to prevent eviction and homelessness, and housing placement services assists households locate and secure housing.	
42	Project Name	2021-2024 Institute for Community Living, Inc. NYH21F002 (ICL)	
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
	Funding	HOPWA:	\$450,000
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 25 low-income single homeless adults and their families will receive supportive housing and supportive services.		

	Location Description	New York City, NY.
	Planned Activities	<p>Supportive Housing:</p> <p>The adult supportive housing program will identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults and/or families. In addition to housing, the agency will provide other service elements such as on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.</p>
43	Project Name	2021-2024 The Osborne Association, Inc. NYH21F002 (OA)
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA
	Goals Supported	Permanent Housing Placements for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
	Funding	HOPWA: \$175,000
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 20 individuals and their families will receive housing placement assistance and housing information services.
	Location Description	New York City, NY.
	Planned Activities	<p>Housing Placement Assistance:</p> <p>The housing placement assistance program provides housing information services to persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). This program assists PLWHA locate and secure permanent housing. Services also include short-term case management services, securing housing subsidies, and providing short-term rental, utility and security deposit payments to prevent or end homelessness as needed.</p> <p>Housing Information Services:</p> <p>Housing information services are provided to clients served under the</p>

		Housing Placement Assistance program. Housing information services help individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate and acquire housing. These services include finding apartments that meet HUD’s Housing Quality Standards, working with brokers and landlords, fair housing counseling and assisting clients obtain and/or maintain entitlements required for housing.	
44	Project Name	2021-2024 Praxis Housing Initiatives, Inc. NYH21F002 (PRAXIS)	
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
	Funding	HOPWA:	\$450,000
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 25 low-income single homeless adults and their families will receive supportive housing and supportive services.	
Location Description	New York City, NY.		
Planned Activities	<p>Supportive Housing:</p> <p>The adult supportive housing program will identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults and/or families. In addition to housing, the agency will provide other service elements such as on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.</p>		
45	Project Name	2021-2024 Project Hospitality, Inc. NYH21F002 (PH)	
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	

	Permanent Housing Placements for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
Funding	HOPWA:	\$1,075,000
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 50 low-income individuals and their families will receive supportive housing services and 20 individuals and their families will receive housing placement assistance and housing information services.	
Location Description	New York City, NY.	
Planned Activities	<p>Supportive Housing: The adult supportive housing programs identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults and families and single adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder. Other service elements include on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.</p> <p>Housing Placement Assistance: The housing placement assistance program provides housing information services to persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). This program assists PLWHA locate and secure permanent housing. Services also include short-term case management services, securing housing subsidies, and providing short-term rental, utility and security deposit payments to prevent or end homelessness as needed.</p> <p>Housing Information Services: Housing information services are provided to clients served under the Housing Placement Assistance program. Housing information services help individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate and</p>	

		acquire housing. These services include finding apartments that meet HUD’s Housing Quality Standards, working with brokers and landlords, fair housing counseling and assisting clients obtain and/or maintain entitlements required for housing.
46	Project Name	2021-2024 Services for the Underserved, Inc. NYH21F002 (SUS)
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
	Funding	HOPWA: \$450,000
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 25 low-income single adults living with HIV/AIDS age 55 and older will receive supportive housing and supportive services.
Location Description	New York City, NY.	
Planned Activities	Supportive Housing: The adult supportive housing program will identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults living with HIV/AIDS age 55 or older. In addition to housing, the agency will provide other service elements such as on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.	
47	Project Name	2021-2024 Unique People Services, Inc. NYH21F002 (UPS)
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA

	Funding	HOPWA: \$450,000
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 25 low-income single adults and/or families who are ineligible for HASA financial assistance will receive supportive housing and supportive services.
	Location Description	New York City, NY.
	Planned Activities	Supportive Housing: The adult supportive housing program will identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults and/or families who are ineligible for HASA financial assistance. Other service elements include on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.
48	Project Name	2021-2024 Volunteers of America Greater New York, Inc. NYH21F002 (VOA)
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA
	Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
	Funding	HOPWA: \$450,000
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 25 low-income single adults diagnosed with mental illness will receive supportive housing and supportive services.
Location Description	New York City, NY.	
Planned Activities	Supportive Housing:	

		The adult supportive housing program will identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing to homeless single adults diagnosed with mental illness. In addition to housing, the agency will provide other service elements such as on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed.	
49	Project Name	2021-2024 Lifting Up Westchester NYH21F002 (LUW)	
	Target Area	Westchester County HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
	Funding	HOPWA:	\$1,009,266
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 65 homeless/at risk of being homeless individuals and families will receive tenant-based rental assistance and support services such as case management.	
	Location Description	Westchester County, City of Yonkers and Mount Vernon	
Planned Activities	Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) and supportive services for low income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families in Westchester County, City of Yonkers and Mount Vernon.		
50	Project Name	2021-2024 Rockland County Office of Community Development NYH21F002 (RCOCD)	
	Target Area	Rockland County HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	

	Funding	HOPWA:	\$193,914
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 15 homeless/at risk of being homeless individuals 2021-2024 Volunteers of America Greater New York, Inc. NYH21F002 (VOA) families will receive tenant-based rental assistance.	
	Location Description	Rockland County, NY.	
	Planned Activities	Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) for low income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families in Rockland County.	
51	Project Name	2021-2024 PathStone, Inc. NYH21F002 (PathStone)	
	Target Area	Orange County HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
	Funding	HOPWA:	\$82,742
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 10 low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families will receive tenant-based rental assistance and support services such as case management.	
Location Description	Orange County, NY.		
Planned Activities	Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) and supportive services for low income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families in Orange County.		
52	Project Name	2020-2023 Regional Economic Community Action Program NYH20F002 (RECAP)	
	Target Area	Orange County HOPWA	
	Goals Supported	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	

	Funding	HOPWA: \$179,978
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 16 low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families will receive tenant-based rental assistance and support services such as case management.
	Location Description	Orange County, NY.
	Planned Activities	Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) and supportive services for low income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families in Orange County.
53	Project Name	2021-2024 Ocean County Board of Social Services NYH21F002 (OCBSS)
	Target Area	Ocean County, NJ HOPWA
	Goals Supported	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
	Funding	HOPWA: \$267,114
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 24 low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families will receive tenant-based rental assistance.
	Location Description	Ocean County, NJ
Planned Activities	Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) for low income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families in Ocean County, NJ.	
54	Project Name	2021-2024 The Salvation Army USA NYH21F002 (SAUSA)
	Target Area	Middlesex County, NJ HOPWA
	Goals Supported	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)

	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
	Funding	HOPWA: \$337,500
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 20 low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families will receive tenant-based rental assistance.
Location Description	Middlesex County, NJ	
Planned Activities	Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) for low income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families in Middlesex County, NJ.	
55	Project Name	2021-2024 Monmouth County Division of Social Services NYH21F002 (MCDSS)
	Target Area	Monmouth County, NJ HOPWA
	Goals Supported	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
	Funding	HOPWA: \$398,464
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 30 low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families will receive tenant-based rental assistance.
	Location Description	Monmouth County, NJ
Planned Activities	Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) for low income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families in Monmouth County, NJ.	
56	Project Name	2021-2024 HIV/AIDS Services Administration NYH21F002 (HASA)
	Target Area	NYC HOPWA

Goals Supported	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)	
Needs Addressed	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA	
Funding	HOPWA:	\$22,756,573
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2021 HOPWA funds will support 1,719 units of permanent supportive housing and case management to individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS.	
Location Description	New York City, NY	
Planned Activities	<p>Human Resources Administration: HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA) will serve as the administrative sub-recipient of the HOPWA award for HASA supportive housing vendors in New York City, NY.</p> <p>During Grant Year 2021, case management and supportive services will be delivered in conjunction with permanent supportive housing to an estimated 1,719 households. Since permanent supportive housing remains a significant and necessary component of the continuum of housing opportunities for New Yorkers living with HIV/AIDS, this funding will support a combination of permanent congregate facilities and permanent scattered-site supportive housing programs.</p> <p>Eligible housing subsidy activities include operating costs for housing including facility-based rental assistance, maintenance, security, operation, insurance, utilities, furnishings, equipment, supplies and other incidental costs; and rental costs for permanent scattered-site supportive housing programs.</p> <p>Eligible supportive services including, but not limited to case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, referrals, entitlements assistance and other supportive services as needed to ensure</p>	

		long-term housing stability.
57	Project Name	HESG20 EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM
	Goals Supported	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)
		Homeless Prevention (ESG)
		Outreach (ESG)
	Needs Addressed	Emergency Shelter and Essential Services - ESG
		Homeless Prevention - ESG
		Homeless Outreach - ESG
		Veterans Homelessness
		Homeless Emergency Shelter - ESG
		Victims of Domestic Violence – Unaccompanied Youth
Funding	HESG: \$14,799,421	
Description	DHS is the recipient for ESG funding. These funds are used to serve persons who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless through Homebase Prevention program, as well as serve persons experiencing homelessness through Emergency Shelter & Essential Services and Street Outreach, with particular focus on chronically homeless. These funds are also used to improve data collection and reporting on clients experiencing homelessness through Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) eligible expenses.	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Emergency Shelter and Essential Services: 14,000 Assisted; Homeless Prevention: 3,500 Assisted; Homeless Outreach: 700 Assisted.	
Location Description	NYC – Citywide.	
Planned Activities	Carry out homeless prevention services, conduct homeless outreach, provide shelter and essential services to homeless persons. Improve data collection	

		and reporting on clients experiencing homelessness through HMIS eligible activities.
58	Project Name	HPD Affordable Housing Development Program 2021
	Goals Supported	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction
	Needs Addressed	Housing - New Construction
	Funding	HOME: \$56,378,547
	Description	HPD's Affordable Housing Development Program supports the City's priority for the creation of affordable multi-family rental housing for income-eligible New Yorkers. HPD funds the acquisition, new construction or rehabilitation of properties for the purpose of developing long-term affordable housing, including supportive housing for formerly homeless, seniors, and other vulnerable populations. The units are rented to extremely low income, very low income, low income and/or moderate and/or middle-income households.
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	641 Extremely Low Income (0-30% MFI) Very Low Income (0 to 50% MFI) Low Income (51 to 80% MFI) and/or moderate and/or middle-income households will benefit from this activity. Type of households that may be assisted include: Special Needs Populations; Homeless Individuals; the Elderly; and, All Other Renter Types, respectively.
Location Description	Citywide	
59	Project Name	HomeFirst Down Payment Assistance Program 2021
	Goals Supported	Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Downpayment
	Needs Addressed	Housing - Homeownership assistance (Downpayment)
	Funding	HOME: \$4,000,000
	Description	The HomeFirst Program offers down payment assistance to first-time homebuyers. Eligible homebuyers can qualify for a forgivable loan to use toward down payment and/or closing costs on a one- to four- family home,

		condominium, or cooperative purchased in one of the five boroughs of New York City. The amount of the forgivable loan will be up to \$100,000. Eligible borrowers must be first-time homebuyers with a maximum annual household income up to 80% of Area Median Income (AMI); purchase a one-to four-family home, condominium, or cooperative in one of the five boroughs of New York City; qualify for a mortgage loan from a participating lender; have their own savings to contribute toward down payment and closing costs; successfully complete a homebuyer education course with an HPD-approved counseling agency; and occupy the property as their primary residence for at least ten years.	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will assist 100 Very Low Income (0 to 50% MFI), and/or Low Income (51 to 80% MFI) first-time homebuyers.	
	Location Description	Citywide	
60	Project Name	HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) 2021	
	Goals Supported	Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA	
	Needs Addressed	Housing - HOME Tenant-Based Rental assistance	
	Funding	HOME:	\$7,500,000
	Description	<p>The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) intends to utilize HOME TBRA funds to address a variety of needs as follows: NYC HRA TBRA for Homeless Assistance Transfer HOME Program funds to the New York City Human Resources Administration (HRA) for a Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program. HRA plans to offer rental assistance to eligible families, based on funding availability, and subject to close supervision by HPD as the HOME Program administrator. HRA plans to serve only those households who meet all four of the following qualifications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two or more individuals or a pregnant person who currently 	

		<p>resides in a NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) or HRA shelter designated for Families with Children, or for Adult Families (which consist of households with more than one adult and no minor children) or the household consists of or includes at least one chronically street homeless individual.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Household income does not exceed 60% of Area Median Income. 3. At least one household member receives federal supplemental security income or social security benefits. 4. Has resided in shelter for more than 120 days, or such other period that HRA may designate. The program is designed to last for two years with an ongoing opportunity to extend an additional two years as long as funding is available. Under the program, families pay the highest of the following amounts: 30% of the family's monthly-adjusted income; 10% of the family's monthly gross income; public assistance shelter allowance (that portion of the New York State public assistance grant that is specifically designated to meet the family's actual housing costs); or the minimum rent established by HPD for HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, which is \$50.
	<p>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</p>	<p>460 Very Low and/or Low Income (0 to 80% MFI) households will benefit from this activity. Types of households that maybe assisted include: Renter Elderly; Renter Large Related; Renter Small Related; Homeless Individual; Homeless Family without Children; Homeless Family with Children; Special Needs Populations; Homeless Youth; HOME Participants who are survivors of domestic violence, and all other Renter Household Types, respectively.</p>
	<p>Location Description</p>	<p>Citywide</p>

61	Project Name	HOME HPD Administration 2021
	Goals Supported	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction
		Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA
		Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Downpymnt
	Needs Addressed	Housing - Affordable Housing
		Housing - HOME Tenant-Based Rental assistance
		Housing - Homeownership assistance (Downpayment)
	Funding	HOME: \$7,542,061
Description	Staff performs administrative functions for several of HPD's HOME funded programs.	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program is categorized as Administration and is not required to project accomplishments.	
Location Description	NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development - 100 Gold Street, New York, NY 10038	
62	Project Name	Day Care Environmental Health Improvements
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Modernize and improve public facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development - Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,968,000
	Description	The Department of Education will use prior-year CD funds to address environmental health conditions at City-owned or -leased day care centers.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	DOE estimates that approximately 366 children will benefit from this work over the lifetime of the funding.

	Location Description	DOE projects that CD-funded work may take place at five EarlyLearn sites throughout New York City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3261 Third Avenue, Bronx • 421 East 161st Street, Bronx • 2340 Cambreleng Avenue, Bronx • 671 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn • 265 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn
	Planned Activities	As part of a larger effort to strengthen birth-to-five care and education, the City has shifted management of its contracted day care program, known as EarlyLearn, from the Administration for Children's Services to the Department of Education (DOE). As part of this shift, DOE will use CD funds to address environmental health conditions at five City-owned or -leased EarlyLearn sites.
63	Project Name	DOE School Kitchen Renovations
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Modernize and improve public facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development - Addressing Hunger Community Development - Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,321,000
	Description	DOE uses prior-year CD funds to upgrade school kitchens and purchase equipment necessary to expand the City's Breakfast in the Classroom initiative.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Public schools citywide
	Planned Activities	<p>Through the DOE School Kitchen Renovations Program, the City uses CD funds to partially fund the expansion of “Breakfast in the Classroom” which is an initiative to ensure that a free and complete breakfast is available to NYC elementary and middle school students. In schools that implemented Breakfast in the Classroom, breakfast participation has risen to approximately 50 percent, helping ensure that students start the day with a healthy and nutritious meal.</p> <p>CD funds are used to purchase refrigerators and freezers necessary to store the food and for facility improvements to accommodate the new equipment. Facility improvements may include the installation of electrical outlets, panel boxes, and facility changes to allow for space for the new equipment, and, in very limited cases, bring additional power into the building.</p>
64	Project Name	Inspections in City Shelters
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Modernize and improve public facilities
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Emergency Shelter Community Development - Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,542,000
	Description	The Department of Homeless Services and the Human Resources

		Administration will use CD funds to support inspections in shelter and transitional housing units.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City estimates that 9,200 units will be inspected over the life of the funding.
	Location Description	Shelter units citywide
	Planned Activities	Through this program, the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) and the Human Resources Administration (HRA) will conduct regular inspections of shelter and transitional housing units. Funding will support inspection activities carried out by a contracted vendor. This project covers testing only; CD funds will not be used for renovation activities.
65	Project Name	Parks Construction and Renovation Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Modernize and improve public facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development - Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,437,000
	Description	Prior year CD funds will be used to create new or renovate existing parks.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit	Based on user studies and estimates, the City anticipates that a total of 8,938,764 people will benefit from this work:

	from the proposed activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75,655 persons at Lewis Playground; and • 8,863,109 at Prospect Park.
	Location Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewis Playground: 773 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn • Prospect Park, Brooklyn
	Planned Activities	<p>The Department of Parks and Recreation will use prior-year CD funds to create new or renovate existing City parks and playgrounds.</p> <p>In 2021, NYC Parks expects to advance renovations at the Lewis Playground located at 773 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn and the Vale of Cashmere Path located in the northeast section of Prospect Park, also in Brooklyn.</p> <p>The Lewis Playground project will add new playground equipment, offering accessible recreational opportunities with more seating such as benches, game tables, and picnic tables. New pavement and additional planting areas will make the playground more engaging for neighborhood residents.</p> <p>The Vale of Cashmere Path reconstruction involves resurfacing the existing pedestrian path. Renovations also include the removal and replacement of existing benches, the installation of Central Park style settees, and new light poles with LED lamps.</p>
66	Project Name	Schoolyards to Playgrounds
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Modernize and improve public facilities
	Needs Addressed	<p>Community Development - Parks and Recreation</p> <p>Community Development - Public Facilities</p>
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,029,000

Description	The Schoolyards to Playgrounds initiative identifies schoolyards in neighborhoods in need of parks and playgrounds and opens year-round for public use.
Target Date	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City estimates that 167,640 people will benefit from the completion of this project.
Location Description	Prior year funds are currently budgeted for a project at I.S. 228 - 228 Avenue S, Brooklyn.
Planned Activities	<p>The Schoolyards to Playgrounds initiative identifies schoolyards in neighborhoods in need of parks and playgrounds, and opens them year-round for public use, after school and on weekends. The playgrounds will be accessible from 8:00 a.m. until dusk. The initiative is a collaboration between the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Department of Education, and the School Construction Authority.</p> <p>Renovations typically include new tracks, fields, asphalt, turf, fencing, play equipment, defined play areas, greenery, trees, landscaping, and gardens. Additionally, designs may include green infrastructure elements such as rain gardens, permeable surfaces, turf fields, and tree pits that capture at least an inch of water during each rainfall.</p> <p>The City expects to use CD funds at I.S. 228 (228 Avenue S), which is located in a low- and moderate-income area and serves a high percentage of students from low- and moderate-income households.</p>

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 HOPWA EMSA includes the five boroughs of New York City, three counties in the Lower Hudson Valley (Orange, Westchester, and Rockland), and three counties in New Jersey (Monmouth, Ocean, and Middlesex).

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Rockland County	.45%
Westchester County	2%
Orange County	1%
Middlesex County	1%
Monmouth County	1%
Ocean County	1%
NYC HOPWA	93.55%

Table 4 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

HOPWA grantee may summarize the housing needs/improvements outside NYC. Please reach out with any questions.

To equitably allocate HOPWA resources, the DOHMH uses HIV surveillance data, poverty level data, and community input to ensure fair allocation of services in each of the five boroughs and aforementioned counties outside of NYC. Additionally, the DOHMH collaborates with the NYC Ryan White Part A, the HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA), and other entitlement grants to determine need allocation and identify opportunities to leverage resources with local and state partners. Below are examples of HOPWA data resources used to monitor HIV prevalence and poverty level rates for the City of New York, according to the most recent 2019 HIV Surveillance report.

Discussion

Additionally, the City uses CDBG funds in select areas for housing code enforcement efforts.

CDBG Code Enforcement Sub-Borough Areas

The CD regulations restrict Code Enforcement activities to "deteriorating or deteriorated areas when such enforcement together with public or private improvements, rehabilitation, or services to be provided may be expected to arrest the decline of the area." NYC defines these areas as follows: sub-

borough areas where at least 15 percent of the occupied residential units in multiple dwelling buildings have three or more maintenance deficiencies, at least 51 percent of the area’s population is at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income, and at least 50 percent of the built floor area is residential in nature. CD funds pay for the time 311 operators spend on housing complaints from tenants in multiple dwelling buildings within the eligible sub-borough areas, the time spent by Code Inspectors on these complaints, and support staff.

CD also funds other components of HPD’s follow-up efforts to ensure safe housing. When landlords fail to correct hazardous emergency conditions, the Emergency Repair Program will make the necessary repairs. The City will also undertake full system replacements in buildings exhibiting serious physical deterioration under the Alternative Enforcement Program. Under the Litigation program, HPD’s Housing Litigation Division initiates actions in Housing Court against owners of privately-owned buildings to enforce compliance with the Housing Quality Standards contained in the New York State Multiple Dwelling Law and the New York City Housing Maintenance Code.

The City expects to re-qualify deteriorating or deteriorated areas at least once during the duration of this Five-Year plan.

CD funds are used by HPD for Code Enforcement initiatives in the following residential neighborhoods:

Local Target Area Name:	Sub-borough Area Characteristics (time of plan):
Highbridge/South Concourse Bx	26.9 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 84.95 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 68.20 percent residential.
Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu Bx	31.5 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 80.37 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 76.97 percent residential.
Morrisania/East Tremont Bx	23.5 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 86.73 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 71.32 percent residential.
Mott Haven/Hunts Point Bx	25.1 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 88.47 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 53.34 percent residential.
Pelham Parkway Bx	22.5 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 63.00 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 64.72 percent residential.
Riverdale/Kingsbridge Bx	28.9 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 54.87 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 77.10 percent residential.
Soundview/Parkchester Bx	19.2 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 72.23 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 75.28 percent residential.
University Heights/Fordham Bx	35.0 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 87.42 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 79.80 percent residential.
Williamsbridge/Baychester Bx	21.5 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 63.00 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 75.36 percent residential.

Bedford Stuyvesant Bk	26.6 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 71.77 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 73.19 percent residential.
Brownsville/Ocean Hill Bk	34.4 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 79.06 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 71.98 percent residential.
Bushwick Bk	15.5 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 77.20 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 66.59 percent residential.
East Flatbush Bk	18.5 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 60.93 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 72.59 percent residential.
East New York/Starrett City Bk	23.1 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 74.64 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 66.34 percent residential.
North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights Bk	29.5 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 67.47 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 75.17 percent residential.
South Crown Heights Bk	21.8 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 69.96 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 75.99 percent residential.
Central Harlem Mn	17.7 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 69.59 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 74.95 percent residential.
East Harlem Mn	20.6 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 74.67 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 66.99 percent residential.
Lower East Side/Chinatown Mn	18.8 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 66.85 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 65.48 percent residential.
Morningside/Hamilton Heights Mn	24.0 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 69.43 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 57.37 percent residential.
Washington Heights/Inwood Mn	17.0 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 72.09 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 72.90 percent residential.
Jamaica Qn	17.2 percent of occupied units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 56.82 percent of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and 70.67 percent residential.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

For the 2021 Consolidated Plan Program Year the City of New York is required to provide a summary of its one-year goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special-needs households to be provided affordable housing using the four grant programs (HOME; CDBG; HOPWA; and, ESG).

The City of New York is also required to estimate one-year goals for the number of households to be provided affordable housing through any of the City’s HUD-funded activities that 1) provide rental assistance; 2) produce new units; 3) rehabilitate existing units; or 4) acquire existing units.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	460
Non-Homeless	100
Special-Needs	641
Total	1,201

Table 5 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	460
The Production of New Units	641
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	100
Total	1,201

Table 6 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

During the upcoming 2021 Consolidated Plan Action Plan Program Year HPD will allocate HOME funds across three initiatives: new construction of affordable housing units, tenant-based rental assistance and providing homeownership opportunity through our HomeFirst Down Payment Assistance program.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

As of March 2021, the New York City Housing Authority (“NYCHA” or the “Authority”) provides affordable housing to 547,891 authorized residents in over 177,611 apartments within 335 developments through public housing, Section 8, and PACT/RAD programs. NYCHA serves 358,675 authorized residents in 168,100 apartments within 285 housing developments through the conventional public housing program (Section 9). NYCHA also serves 20,201 authorized residents in 9,511 units within 50 developments that have been converted under the Permanent Affordability Commitment Together (PACT) / Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) programs. Through federal rent subsidies (Section 8 Leased Housing Program), NYCHA also assists approximately 197,894 authorized residents (88,516 families) in locating and renting units. NYCHA employs a service coordination model and partners with community-based organizations citywide to connect residents to a variety of social and economic programs designed to promote independence and well-being.

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

NYCHA is working to preserve its apartments and provide safe, affordable housing and access to social and community services. As part of its Permanent Affordability Commitment Together (PACT) initiative, NYCHA is addressing \$12.8 billion in overdue repairs in 62,000 apartments, which are home to approximately 140,000 New Yorkers. PACT relies on partnerships with private and non-profit development partners and converts developments to a more stable, federally funded program called Project-Based Section 8. These conversions are delivering comprehensive repairs for residents, placing the properties on a more stable financial footing, and improving day-to-day operations and social service delivery. PACT renovations will be completed on a rolling basis by the year 2028.

By the end of 2020, approximately \$579 million in renovations were near complete at more than 3,200 apartments in Queens and Brooklyn. NYCHA also converted an additional 4,343 units across 25 developments in Brooklyn and Manhattan, adding to the \$1.2 billion of capital upgrades that are currently underway. The extensive capital improvements include upgrades to roofs, elevators, boilers, security systems, and grounds, as well as apartment interiors, including new kitchens and bathrooms. All rehab work is occurring with tenants-in-place; no residents are being relocated or displaced as a result of the conversions.

Activities planned for 2021 include:

- Engaging residents at all active developments;
- Selection of development partners for approximately 5,400 units at the following developments: Edenwald, Samuel (City), 104-14 Tapscott Street, Fenimore-Lefferts, Lenox Road-Rockaway Parkway, Ralph Avenue Rehab, Reid Apartments, Rutland Towers, Sutter Avenue-Union Street, Tapscott Street Rehab, Crown Heights, Howard Avenue, Howard Avenue-Park Place, Ocean Hill-Brownsville, Park Rock Rehab, Sterling Place Rehabs (Saint Johns-Sterling), Sterling Place Rehabs (Sterling-Buffalo), Eagle Avenue-East 163rd Street, Claremont Parkway-Franklin Avenue,

Davidson, South Bronx Area (Site 402), Stebbins Avenue-Hewitt Place, Union Avenue-East 163rd Street, and Union Avenue-East 166th Street;

- Converting approximately 6,500 units at the following developments: Audubon, Bethune Gardens, Marshall Plaza, Belmont-Sutter Area, Boulevard, Fiorentino Plaza, Harlem River, Harlem River II, Linden, Pennsylvania Avenue-Wortman Avenue, and Williamsburg;
- Monitoring PACT projects under construction at the following developments: Franklin Ave Conventional I, Franklin Ave Conventional III, Highbridge Rehabs (Anderson Ave), Franklin Ave Conventional II, Highbridge Rehabs (Nelson Ave), Twin Parks West, Hope Gardens, Palmetto Gardens, Bushwick II (Groups B & D), Bushwick II (Groups A & C), and Bushwick II CDA (Group E).; Armstrong I & II, 572 Warren St, Weeksville Gardens, Berry Street-South 9th, Marcy Avenue-Greene Avenue, Sites A & B, Independence Towers, Williams Plaza, 335 East 11th Street, Park Avenue-East 122nd, 123rd Streets, Manhattanville Rehab (Group 2), Public School 139 (Conversion), Samuel (MHOP) III, Fort Washington Avenue Rehab, Grampion, Manhattanville Rehab (Group 3), Washington Heights Rehab, Groups 1 & 2, Phase 3, Phase 4 (C), Phase 5 (D), Samuel (MHOP) 1 & 2, 344 East 28th St, and Wise Towers; and
- Asset management of 3,205 units at Ocean Bay – Bayside, Betances, Baychester, and Murphy.

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

NYCHA has offered residents of its single-family FHA Repossessed Houses the opportunity to qualify and purchase the home they rent. Primarily located in Southeast Queens, the homes are part of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) approved 5(h) Project HOME Homeownership Plan. In accordance with the plan, NYCHA is repairing the homes to ensure that they meet HUD standards. Residents with incomes sufficient to pay real estate taxes, assessments, utilities, and maintenance on the homes will receive homeownership and financial counseling to prepare them to assume responsibility for owning their homes. Prospective buyers were offered contracts of sale in 2014; closings commenced in the summer of 2015.

Activities planned for 2021 include:

- Conveyance of single-family homes to NYCHA residents at 13 properties via NYCHA’s 5(h) homeownership plan;
- Disposition of 13 single-family vacant FHA homes to Habitat for Humanity for demolition, new construction, and re-sale of Net Zero homes to low- and moderate-income families;
- Disposition of 16 vacant units consisting of 1 to 4 family homes to Restored Homes for extensive physical rehabilitation and re-sale to low- and moderate-income families; and
- Monitoring construction of 72 new affordable homeownership units at Soundview Houses in the Bronx.

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

The New York City Housing Authority is currently not designated as troubled.

Discussion

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

Introduction

New York City continues to implement successful strategies to prevent homelessness, provides services to individuals living on the street to move them into transitional and permanent settings, and supports emergency shelter programs for families and adults with the goal of successful permanent housing placements. The City continues to utilize city-funded rental assistance programs, support innovative permanent housing models, and expand supportive housing development through the NYC 15/15 Initiative. The City will continue rehousing initiatives focused on special populations, including chronically homeless veterans, and unaccompanied youth. In addition, for as long as needed, DHS will continue to utilize COVID-19 safety protocols and measures in all services provided to the homeless.

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

HOME-STAT (Homeless Outreach & Mobile Engagement Street Action Teams), a citywide multiagency initiative to address unsheltered homelessness, utilizes hundreds of highly trained outreach staff, including licensed social workers, who canvass the streets 24/7/365. New Yorkers experiencing unsheltered homelessness and residing on the streets or subways are proactively engaged and offered services and assistance by HOME-STAT staff working to gain their trust with the goal of addressing underlying issues that may have caused or contributed to their homelessness. HOME-STAT also provides aftercare services and continues to work with individuals who move into housing to ensure they receive the supports needed to remain in housed and off the street.

NYC's HOME-STAT broadly encapsulates all of New York City's street homeless outreach efforts across the board, including DHS' commitment to redoubling those efforts by:

- Tripling the number of outreach staff canvassing the streets engaging New Yorkers 24/7/365 since 2014.
- More than quintupling the number of safe haven and stabilization beds dedicated to serving street homeless New Yorkers citywide.
- Increasing joint outreach operations to engage more New Yorkers and offer more supports, including expanding joint outreach operations with partner Agencies such as DOHMH, Parks Department, and the MTA to address conditions as they occur and provide alternative pathways to permanence.

Through HOME-STAT, DHS developed the City's first-ever comprehensive by-name list of the individuals living on the street across the five boroughs, improving effective delivery of outreach services, resources and case management needed to build the strong relationships that will help transition them from the street to a home. Resources offered to homeless New Yorkers by outreach teams around the clock include:

- Canvassing and providing engagement focused on meeting homeless New Yorkers where they are within communities and building trust with these individuals, many of whom may be resistant to accepting services, including traditional shelter, with the goal of providing the unique combination of services that will ultimately help them off the streets.
- Accessing or providing emergency and crisis intervention services and counseling for clients, many of whom have fallen through available safety nets, and experience trauma & challenges, including mental health and substance use challenges that may make outreach more complicated.
- Partnering with clinicians and psychiatrists who work with outreach teams to perform psychiatric evaluations on the streets and thereby help us understand and better meet the individual needs of each street homeless New Yorkers.
- Directing provision of and/or referrals and linkages to health and/or mental health services.
- Rolling out Street Medicine in all five boroughs and the subway system to offer medical assessments and minimally invasive treatments to people experiencing homelessness where they live within communities, including providing: medical care to those on the street who are in need of medical attention, risk assessments, wound care, administration of antibiotics and blood pressure, diabetes screening, and referrals to medical and mental health providers, as needed.
- Implementing case management, including connecting clients to available entitlements, benefits, housing, and other resources.
- Offering transportation of clients to transitional or permanent housing settings.

At the end of calendar year 2019, the Mayor released “The Journey Home” plan to end long-term street homelessness, building on the progress made under the HOME-STAT program since 2016. To that end, since 2016, as a result of the 24/7/365 ongoing outreach, a range of interventions and strategies under the HOME-STAT program, and new approaches implemented since the “Journey Home” plan, dedicated, experienced outreach teams have helped more than 4,000 people come off the streets and subways into transitional and permanent settings.

Drop-In Center and respite beds are also available to unsheltered individuals. These programs provide a variety of services, including but not limited to, meals, counseling, medical/psychiatric services, showers, laundry facilities, clothing, referrals for employment, benefits assistance, etc. The de Blasio Administration restored 24/7 service at Drop-In Centers and has expanded the number of DICs citywide to ensure this resource is available in every borough.

In 2021, the City expects to assist 700 unsheltered individuals through ESG-funded homeless outreach services.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) provides safe and appropriate emergency shelter when remaining in housing is not an option. DHS and the Department of Social Services (DSS) have made significant investments through *Turning the Tide on Homelessness*, a multi-year comprehensive plan to prevent and reduce homelessness. DHS is transforming the shelter system by adding a borough-based approach to shelter siting and through the development of a model budget to ensure that providers are properly resourced. DHS and social services agency partners provide emergency and transitional shelter for families with children, adult families, and single individuals in a network of general and specialized facilities. DHS provides individuals and families with shelter and services with an overall goal of housing stability. Of this expansive emergency shelter system, 26 DHS shelter programs serving adults without children receive ESG funding for operations and services. These shelter programs serve a wide range of discrete subpopulations and include services such as: substance use and mental health services, services for survivors of domestic violence, transitional housing for youth or persons with medical needs, interim housing for street homeless awaiting permanent supportive housing placements, employment services, housing placement assistance, and other programs. In 2021, the City expects to assist 14,000 individuals through ESG funded emergency shelter services.

DHS also provides specialized beds/services/resources for individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness, including Safe Haven and Stabilization beds, which are low-threshold, low-demand service models specifically for individuals who are experiencing unsheltered homelessness and residing on the streets or subways, with a focus on those who have lived unsheltered for some time. Safe Haven beds provide an immediate housing alternative with private or semi-private rooms and flexible program requirements. Clients can be placed directly from the street with few administrative barriers. In addition, the model allows for more intensive work with each client by offering a higher case manager to client ratio.

Through the Office of the Ombudsman (“the Office”), DHS provides independent and impartial information and education on homeless services, conflict resolution and mediation, and timely client-focused case management in response to constituent issues and concerns. Staff is available to meet with constituents in person, by phone, or by email to provide assistance and to advocate on their behalf to resolve issues. The Office works collaboratively with other DHS departments as well as external agencies and representatives.

Community Development Block Grant funds, overseen by the NYC Office of Management and Budget, are also used to support homeless outreach and shelter upkeep efforts.

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 City provides case management services and comprehensive housing placement strategies to transition families and individuals from shelter and into stable housing as quickly as possible. DHS encourages effective placements from shelter through partnership with contracted shelter providers to move clients to stable permanent housing, avoid individuals returning to shelter, and targeting placement of chronically homeless and special populations.

The City will continue to implement and refine new strategies to increase stable permanent housing placements. DSS, along with DHS and other City agencies, has built a robust rental assistance program that provides housing vouchers to prevent homelessness and allow families and adults to exit shelter. This effort will be continued, along with ongoing expansions of supportive housing and the development of new models, including special programs for street homeless individuals. The NYC Human Resources Administration (HRA)'s Homebase program also provides prevention and aftercare services designed to help stabilize clients, including assisting with linkages to community-based resources and assistance with benefits and landlord/tenant issues.

The City and Continuum of Care (CoC) will continue their efforts to increase permanent housing for chronically homeless individuals, quickly place veterans and unaccompanied youth into permanent housing, and connecting these populations to the necessary services and benefits.

The CoC evaluates the performance on HUD-funded projects on an annual basis by several metrics, one of which is the number of tenants who exit to permanent and stable housing. This evaluation question encourages providers to strive for stability for their tenants.

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.

The New York City community-based homelessness prevention program, Homebase, has doubled in size since 2013. More than 90 percent of households who receive prevention services remain in their communities and avoid shelter entry in the 12 months following Homebase services. Homebase uses an individualized, strengths-based approach to craft services to support families and individuals and help them remain in their own homes. Homebase also provides aftercare services to families and individuals to ensure stability in the community after exiting shelter into permanent housing. ESG funds for prevention services are allocated to 16 Homebase contracts.

Services provided through these programs include: family or tenant/landlord mediation, household budgeting, short-term financial assistance, job training/placement, entitlements and legal advocacy, and location of permanent housing. Programs target low- and extremely low-income individual and families

in an effort to facilitate housing stability. A household that is at-risk of losing their present housing may be eligible if it can be documented that the loss of housing is imminent, that there are no appropriate other housing options, and that they have no other financial resources and support networks to maintain current housing or obtain other housing.

Beyond ESG eligibility, individuals seeking prevention services are evaluated based on a screening tool that was designed following a rigorous evaluation of homeless prevention programs. Full services are only provided to those found most at-risk of entering shelter. In 2021, the city expects to continue to serve over 27,700 households through a mixture of funding sources and will use ESG funds to provide Homebase prevention services to 3,500 individuals. DSS has, moreover, implemented a universal access-to-counsel initiative providing lawyers to tenants facing eviction, part of our City's prevention-first approach to addressing homelessness.

In addition, New York City will continue to implement and enhance coordinated policies and procedures to prevent homelessness for individuals who are being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care. This initiative involves multiple City and State agencies, along with community-based programs.

On-site Social Services encourage stable housing through supporting consistent medical and mental health care needs for individuals, families, and youth while they are in a community, employment, or educational setting.

Discussion

AP-70 HOPWA Goals– 91.220 (I)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	45
Tenant-based rental assistance	380
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	2,351
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	2,776

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

Introduction:

Between 2018 and 2020, the City engaged in a comprehensive fair housing planning process, *Where We Live NYC*, which – among other things – identified current impediments to the development of affordable housing. This process sought to study, understand, and address patterns of residential segregation and how these patterns impact New Yorkers’ access to opportunity—including jobs, education, safety, public transit, and positive health outcomes—and safe, affordable housing. *Where We Live NYC* included extensive community participation, as well as data and policy analysis, and culminated in the release of a draft plan in January 2020 and a final plan in October 2020, including numerous strategies to remove or ameliorate identified impediments.

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

Since 2015, the City has taken significant steps to address barriers to the development of affordable housing. *Housing New York*, Mayor de Blasio’s 2014 ten-year housing plan and *Housing New York 2.0*, released in 2017, established the objective of achieving a more equitable city, in which all New Yorkers have a safe and affordable place to live, in neighborhoods that provide opportunities to succeed. Through *Housing New York 2.0*, the City committed an additional \$1.9 billion in City subsidy to ensure that 50,000 affordable homes will be for the lowest-income New Yorkers, including seniors and veterans. By adding a mix of incentives and requirements to its programs, HPD is putting the new funds to work as quickly and efficiently as possible. This fund helps serve households with earnings below Low-Income Housing Tax Credit levels.

In 2016, the City enacted two major reforms to its zoning resolution – *Zoning for Quality and Affordability (ZQA)* and *Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH)* – which have increased the production of permanently affordable housing citywide. Because production of affordable housing is now a condition of residential development when developers build in an area rezoned for new housing capacity, as overall production increases within MIH areas and in locations utilizing incentives for affordable established under ZQA, so too will the supply of permanently affordable housing. This requirement is especially significant in light of the difficulty many cities face ensuring that new affordable housing is added as their population increases.

But the challenges identified in the fair housing planning process also demonstrate that much more work is required. The City’s continued housing emergency, in which the vacancy rate for homes that are affordable to low-income households is well below the already low city-wide rate, severely limits the choices of those residents, who are also disproportionately people of color and people living with disabilities. In order to affirmatively further fair housing, the City of New York must ensure that its residents have realistic options to live in quality, affordable housing in a variety of thriving

neighborhoods.

A range of factors influence where new construction – and particularly new affordable housing – is built, including zoning, the cost and availability of land, and community opposition to or support for affordable housing. These factors and the City’s plan to address them are described in Chapter 6 of the Where We Live NYC plan. The following actions are focus items for 2021 that will address ongoing barriers to affordable housing:

- The Gowanus rezoning would remove barriers to new affordable housing and jobs in an area proximate to transit and adjacent wealthier, amenity rich neighborhoods. Gowanus is an example of a neighborhood-based initiative where the City intervenes to generate housing and job growth and coordinate infrastructure investments to accommodate current and projected growth. The Gowanus proposed zoning changes and identified capital needs are founded on years of robust, collaborative community engagement. The Gowanus Plan projects an increase of over 8,000 new homes (3,000 of which would be affordable), 3,500 new jobs, and nearly 6 acres of new open space and calls for a comprehensive set of investments, strategies and policies to respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by the projected growth.
- HPD, DHS, and the City’s Human Resources Administration (HRA) continue their interagency process to develop a model for financing innovative permanent housing for homeless individuals and families using dollars that would otherwise be spent on higher cost homeless shelters. For example, the City has completed an agreement for the acquisition and conversion of nearly 700 cluster units across 31 sites (35 buildings) into permanent affordable housing as part of the City’s broader initiative to address the homelessness crisis.
- In June 2020, HPD unveiled an update and expansion of its previous online lottery application system, Housing Connect 2.0. The system provides a guided experience for applicants to help them create an accurate, complete application, and offer opportunities to apply for the housing that best meets their needs and preferences. The platform will offer an expanded portfolio of affordable housing options, including re-rentals and homeownership opportunities. The new system will also streamline much of the resident selection process, allowing faster review of applications and easier communication among the agency, marketing agencies, and applicants. HPD will continue in the next year to fine-tune the new system and broadly communicate new affordable housing opportunities offered through this expanded lottery.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of New York will outline strategies and other actions to foster and maintain affordable housing, evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure, enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. As well as, identify obstacles to meeting underserved needs and propose actions to overcome those obstacles.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

As indicated in the City's Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan, the City recognizes the need for more Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). In order to meet the need for PSH, the City of New York and the NYC Continuum of Care (CoC) will take steps to expand the supportive housing available.

To that end, in November 2015, Mayor de Blasio announced the NYC 15/15 Initiative, New York City's commitment to the development of 15,000 units of supportive housing over the next 15 years. NYC 15/15 includes both service and operating funding for new scattered site and congregate supportive housing developments. Since the beginning of the Administration, nearly 7,500 units of supportive housing have received financing using NYC 15/15 funding as well as other sources available for supportive housing. Over 12,300 individuals have been moved into supportive housing units with a variety of supportive service contracts, including NYC 15/15. It is expected that over 500 units of supportive housing will be financed in 2021.

In addition, the elderly represents the fastest growing segment of New York City's population and are another important focus of the Mayor's Housing Plan. In addition to HOME dollars that support new construction efforts, the City has committed additional local resources to expand the development of safe, affordable housing and services for our aging populations and will continue this work in 2019. To reach more of our growing senior population, the Administration committed to create or preserve 15,000 senior homes and apartments through "Housing New York" We are now doubling our efforts on senior housing to serve 30,000 senior households over the "Housing New York 2.0" extended 12-year plan. To meet this additional commitment, in 2021 we will work towards full implementation of *Seniors First*, a three-pronged strategy to make more homes accessible to seniors and people with disabilities; build new 100 percent affordable senior developments on underused NYCHA land as well as other public and private sites; and preserve existing senior housing developments such as those created through HUD's 202 program.

The implementation of the City's Zoning for Quality and Affordability (ZQA) amendment will continue to complement these efforts and increase the supply of much needed affordable housing for our seniors.

The full Housing Plan report can be viewed at:

http://www.nyc.gov/html/housing/assets/downloads/pdf/housing_plan.pdf.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The housing related activities within the Consolidated Plan support the broader housing strategy articulated in the Mayor’s “Housing New York: A Five-Borough, Ten Year Plan”. At the close of New York City’s 2017 Fiscal Year, the Housing Plan had financed more than 75,000 affordable apartments and homes for New Yorkers. In 2019 the various New York City agencies which administer the City’s federally funded Consolidated Plan housing and supportive housing programs will continue to work toward the Mayor’s Housing Plan objectives and goals.

During the 2019 funding grant year, we will utilize approximately \$1,272,537,000 in local capital funds, along with our HOME allocation and tax credit and bond authority to support new construction efforts including permanent supportive housing, senior housing, multifamily rental housing serving a wide variety of income levels, 1-4 family rental buildings, and down payment assistance for qualified low-income homebuyers. In addition to new construction, the preservation of existing affordable units is a key priority of the Mayor’s Housing Plan. The City’s preservation strategies include enforcement of the Housing Maintenance Code, outreach to owners about how to proactively address maintenance and financial challenges and providing local financing and tax exemptions to rehabilitate properties in return for a regulatory agreement that guarantees long-term affordability.

Since 2003, NYCHA has collaborated with HPD to construct new affordable housing on NYCHA properties. In 2020, construction was completed at two affordable housing projects at NYCHA’s Ingersoll and Mill Brook Houses, totaling 305 affordable units for seniors. Construction of more than 500 affordable units continued at four additional NYCHA developments -- Van Dyke III, East 165th St – Bryant Ave, Astoria, and Betances V. At the end of 2020, NYCHA also closed on construction financing of a 171-unit affordable building at the Morrisania Air Rights development and a 182-unit affordable building at the Twin Parks West development in the Bronx.

Activities planned for 2021 include:

- Ground lease of a site for construction of 100% affordable housing at Betances VI in the Bronx;
- Ground lease of a site for construction of 100% affordable senior housing at Bushwick II – Group E in Brooklyn;
- Ground lease of a site for construction of 100% affordable senior housing at Sotomayor; and
- Ground lease of a site for construction of 100% affordable senior housing at Sumner.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Lead-Based Paint at HPD

For a full discussion on New York City’s lead-based paint abatement activities please refer to the 2021_Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan (SP-) module SP-65., Lead based Paint Hazards, except as modified below. The module outlines the policies and procedures for the elimination and treatment of lead-based

paint hazards for the respective City agencies (HPD and DHS), and NYCHA. Additionally, HPD's Primary Prevention Program (PPP) offers forgivable loans to owners of private residential buildings constructed prior to 1960 for the reduction of lead-based paint (LBP) hazards, as well as healthy homes interventions for eligible projects. The program seeks to target neighborhoods where there are concentrations of children whose blood lead levels have tested high. Designed to serve low-income homeowners and renters, the program leverages CDBG monies as well as federally funded grants via HPD's Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes initiatives to ensure residents in the city's older housing stock can live safely and eligible owners have access to much needed funds for necessary improvements.

Lead-Based Paint at DHS

The Department of Homeless Services' (DHS) Office of Inspections and Compliance continues to compile a comprehensive 'Lead Paint Hazard Checklist' for all DHS-owned/operated/contracted facilities where such hazards, once identified, are slated for remedial action by licensed and certified contractors.

As part of DHS' multi-agency Shelter Repair Squad (SRS) coordinated inspection efforts involving all four City inspection agencies (DOHMH, HPD, DOB, FDNY), the City inspects every shelter site every six months, meaning DHS sites are inspected by more City agencies more frequently than any other building type in NYC. If violations or conditions are identified after these coordinated multi-agency inspections, they are sent directly to the provider and/or landlord by the agency that identified said violation or condition. In addition, DHS sends a multi-agency summary of the results of the coordinated inspections to the shelter provider.

Lead-Based Paint at NYCHA

The first major overall action planned to reduce lead-based paint ("LBP") hazards is to continue to work to fulfill the LBP requirements set forth in the January 31, 2019 settlement agreement with HUD, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York ("SDNY") and the City of New York to fix the physical conditions in NYCHA properties, including LBP, mold, heat, elevators and pests ("HUD Agreement").

The HUD Agreement aims to ensure that NYCHA provides decent, safe and sanitary housing for all NYCHA residents. Bart Schwartz was appointed to serve as the Monitor (Section IV.A paragraph 16). The purpose of the Agreement is to ensure that NYCHA complies with its obligations under federal law, reform the management structure of NYCHA, and enable cooperation and coordination between HUD, NYCHA and the City during the term of this agreement (Section I paragraph 8).

Exhibit A of the HUD Agreement sets forth NYCHA's responsibilities with respect to LBP. Exhibit A includes the following requirements:

- Continuous, ongoing compliance with HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule, EPA's Renovation Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule, and EPA's Abatement Rule, and twice-yearly certifications describing NYCHA's compliance with these rules;

- Performance of certain lead hazard remediation work in specific priority apartments (apartments with children under age six);
- Abatement of NYCHA apartments with LBP and associated interior common areas by 2039 (with specified interim deadlines);
- Performance of biennial risk assessment reevaluations by January 31, 2021;
- Establishment of a Memorandum of Agreement with the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) regarding elevated blood lead level (EBLL) cases to facilitate ongoing reporting of EBLL cases to HUD;
- Specific obligations to enhance compliance with EPA’s RRP Rule;
- Disclosure of LBP information in accordance with HUD’s Lead Disclosure Rule.

On January 20, 2021, the Federal Monitor approved NYCHA’s Initial Lead Paint Action Plan (“Initial LBP Action Plan”), which sets forth 11 specific Actions. The Initial LBP Action Plan sets forth the steps that NYCHA will take to meet key obligations under Exhibit A of the Agreement. The Initial LBP Action Plan is currently in the implementation phase.

The HUD Agreement also requires NYCHA to establish a Compliance Department (“Compliance”) and an Environmental Health and Safety Department (“EH&S”), both of which are currently operational. Together, Compliance and EH&S will provide oversight of NYCHA’s LBP programs and identify areas of non-compliance.

To date, NYCHA has not been able to certify under the HUD Agreement full compliance with the Lead Safe Housing Rule or the RRP and Abatement Rules. However, NYCHA has taken specific steps to provide LBP-related training to its work force, improve its compliance with lead safe work practices, implement IT controls geared towards better and more reliable lead compliance, and devote resources to field and documentary monitoring and oversight. NYCHA still has much work to do to meet its compliance obligations, and NYCHA will continue to work with the Federal Monitor to address compliance shortfalls and craft a proactive and protective Initial LBP Action Plan.

NYCHA XRF Initiative

The second major overall action planned to reduce LBP is NYCHA’s ongoing initiative to perform LBP inspections in approximately 134,000 apartments using XRF analyzer devices. The goal of this project is to definitively identify which apartments do and do not contain LBP and, if the apartments do contain LBP, which specific components in each apartment contain LBP. These testing results will be shared with residents and uploaded into an online portal. The results will also be integrated into NYCHA’s Maximo work order system, further improving NYCHA’s ability to implement lead safe work practices.

As of March 24, 2021, NYCHA has completed LBP inspections in 74,148 apartments and, of these, received the testing results for 61,042 apartments. Of the 61,042 apartments, 23,422 have tested positive for LBP components and 37,620 have tested negative.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Harness affordable housing investments to generate quality jobs

The Mayor's Ten-Year Housing Plan for constructing and preserving 200,000 units of housing is projected to create 194,000 construction jobs and nearly 7,100 permanent jobs. As of June 2020, the Housing plan created 145,000 construction jobs and 5,000 permanent jobs. With the two-year expansion of the Plan in 2017, the goal for the construction and preservation of affordable units has now been increased to a projected 300,000 by 2026. The City will work with communities and local stakeholders to ensure that these are quality jobs, encouraging local hiring and integrated with the City's broader workforce development initiatives. Specifically, the Office of Workforce Development will:

- Create a designated workforce development Senior Contractor Manager who will ensure that developers implement hiring practices and work in partnership with City agencies to connect individuals with job opportunities.
- Partner with local intermediaries who conduct outreach to and screening of local job seekers.
- Develop a City-wide hiring database through the launch of a centralized on-line job application system that improves screening at local access points and enables follow up for other construction jobs outside of local areas.
- Expand promising construction workforce programs and integrate them into the affordable housing construction investments.

The City's investment in affordable housing is tied to greater Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBE) participation in housing development. As such, the City has implemented a program to expand M/WBEs' access to capital, build their capacity, and provide opportunities to compete for a targeted pipeline of development projects. In 2014, the State enacted legislation which enables the City to designate a specific pipeline of development projects to be competitively solicited to pre-qualified M/WBEs. The M/WBE RFQ (Request for Qualifications) released by HPD in 2016 generated an initial pre-qualified roster of M/WBEs that were able to compete for those development projects. During 2017, HPD made awards to six winners and work began on the selected projects, bringing approximately 440 units of affordable housing online. Four of these sites have begun construction. The City has also allocated funding to HPD and SBS to expand SBS's Compete to Win Program to provide capacity building to M/WBE affordable housing developers. In 2017, HPD launched the Build-UP program, which requires a 25% goal of all City Contribution money in any new development receiving \$2 million or more from the City be spent on M/WBEs businesses during the design or construction phase of an affordable housing project. 202 projects have created M/WBE spending goals since the program's inception, which will generate an estimated \$972 million over the life of construction. In September 2017, HPD launched the Build-Out program, which works with developers to find qualified and local MWBE and small business contractors to employ on affordable housing projects and provides a seminar series to increase the business acumen and capacity of these firms.

New York City Housing Authority

NYCHA's Office of Resident Economic Empowerment & Sustainability ("REES") supports residents with increasing income and assets through programs, policies and collaborations in four key areas:

- Employment and Advancement
- Adult Education and Training
- Financial Literacy and Asset Building
- Resident Business Development

Intake, Referrals, and Service Coordination

NYCHA's outcome-driven resident economic opportunity platform—the Zone Model —is focused on leveraging NYCHA resources to support residents in increasing their income and assets. REES continues to move forward with full implementation of the Zone Model across all of New York City, vetting and maintaining a network of 78 high quality local and city-wide economic opportunity partnerships.

Information Sessions:

Recruitment and information sessions are held on-site at various NYCHA developments throughout the city, providing NYCHA residents of all communities with access to services offered by REES partners. Information sessions are also conducted twice per week at REES' Central Office. In March 2020, REES temporarily paused in-person information sessions due to the COVID-19 pandemic and relaunched them in June 2020 as virtual events.

REES Hotline:

Residents can also find information about economic opportunity services, events and job opportunities available through REES and its partners through a dedicated hotline. The REES hotline facilitates over the phone referrals to partner programs and serves as a resource for residents to RSVP for upcoming events, testing and information sessions. Due to COVID-19, the Hotline has operated as a voice mail system where calls are returned the same day since March 2020.

Opportunity Connect:

Residents can be connected with economic opportunity service providers using a web-based referral system, Opportunity Connect. As of December 2020, Opportunity Connect has generated nearly 19,027 referrals from NYCHA staff and nearly 4,471 residents have made self-referrals. REES collaborated with NYCHA's Information Technology department to develop a provider platform which allows partners to respond to referrals and update resident connection outcomes. In 2019, REES received the 2019 Award of Merit for Opportunity Connect from the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO). In 2021, REES will partner with NYCHA's IT department on developing an employer portal to receive job orders, refer residents to employment opportunities and to obtain referral outcomes.

Employment and Advancement

REES facilitates direct job placement through the Section 3 mandate, the NYCHA REP policy, the NYCHA Resident Training Academy, and outside employers.

Jobs-Plus: REES collaborates with the Human Resources Administration (HRA), the Mayor's Office for Economic Opportunity (NYC Opportunity), and the NYC Department of Consumer and Worker Protection (DCWP) to implement the Jobs-Plus program at NYCHA developments throughout the city. The Jobs-Plus program seeks to raise the level of employment for the residents of selected developments through employment related services, coordinated access to rent incentives, such as the Earned Income Disallowance (EID), and facilitation of neighbor to neighbor support for work. As of December 31, 2020, there are 10 Jobs-Plus sites, one of which is funded by the HUD Jobs Plus Program initiative, collectively serving residents at 27 NYCHA developments.

Resident Business Development

Food Business Pathways (FBP): As of March 2021, 271 residents have graduated from FBP across 9 cohorts with 189 registered businesses. The program bridges financial and educational gaps and provides access to affordable spaces for NYCHA public housing residents and NYCHA Section 8 voucher holders seeking to formally launch and grow their food businesses.

In 2019, NYCHA launched Catering Business Pathways, a new iteration of FBP, focused on starting and growing resident catering businesses. In March 2020, 24 NYCHA residents graduated from Catering Business Pathways.

Child Care Business Pathways: As of March 2021, 99 residents have graduated from Childcare Business Pathways across 6 cohorts with 39 receiving licenses. The program offers free training for childcare providers as required for licensing by New York State, free supplies to launch their childcare business, and technical assistance to complete the NYS childcare business application and to prepare their homes for the required Department of Health and Mental Hygiene inspections.

There were plans to launch a second cohort of Catering Business Pathways, and a new cohort of Childcare Business Pathways in 2020 but those plans had to be put on hold because of the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on the food and childcare industries. NYCHA continues to support Business Pathways alumni and to communicate with Business Pathways partners on designing future entrepreneurship programs customized for NYCHA residents.

Adult Education and Training

In 2019, NYCHA launched the Caretaker H training track of the NYCHA Resident Training Academy. The pilot track provided residents with pre-employment training. Upon hire to NYCHA as Caretakers, residents receive incumbent training for 52 weeks to best prepare them to ascend to Heating Plant Technician positions. Unfortunately, due to the pandemic the incumbent training portion of the Caretaker H program has been put on pause. It will resume once the training partner, CUNY, New York

City College of Technology, is authorized to resume in-person instruction. These workers continue to be employed by NYCHA.

In year 9 (2019-2020) of the NYCHA Resident Training Academy (NRTA), REES, and its training partners, were scheduled to launch 12 cohorts of janitorial based training, 2 cohorts of construction training and 2 special initiatives cohorts for NYCHA residents (Pest Control and Community Health Worker). Adjustments to this plan had to be made due to COVID-19. By the end of the program year (September 30, 2020) NYCHA and its partners successfully administered 8 cohorts of janitorial based training, 1 cohort of construction training, and the Pest Control and CHW special initiative cohorts. Residents were supported on the needed adjustments to virtual and hybrid training and continued to receive support including job placement assistance. NYCHA and its partners were successful in receiving renewed funding for the NRTA for program year 11 which started in October 2020.

Financial Literacy and Asset Building

The Family Self Sufficiency program (FSS): The FSS grant allows REES to work with participating residents to increase their earned income by providing opportunities for education, job training, counseling and other forms of social service assistance. A total of 1,252 NYCHA Section 8 voucher holders have enrolled in the FSS program as of December 31, 2020.

Homebuyer Education: REES continues to collaborate with homebuyer education partners to host homeownership workshops. Through these efforts, from 2018 to January 2020, nine residents successfully closed and purchased their own single-family homes (formally FHA homes). REES is also exploring ways to help residents build positive credit history, which is essential in the home buying process, by exploring alternative means of credit. In 2020, REES organized an internal working group to explore an expansion of NYCHA's Rent as a Credit Building pilot. Under the expansion NYCHA would directly report to Experian credit bureau the positive rent payments of NYCHA residents who opt-into the program. NYCHA is hoping to launch this expansion in 2021 and would start at select developments in Brooklyn and the Bronx, New York.

NYCHA also continued to implement online financial counseling e-referrals and Free Tax Preparation Services in NYCHA Communities.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

New York City Housing Authority

The NYCHA Board is comprised of seven members appointed by the mayor, including three residents' members. The mayor designates one of the board members as the Chair. The Chair is the Chief Executive Officer of NYCHA and has general purview over the business and affairs of NYCHA. The members elect from amongst themselves one member to serve as Vice-Chair. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Chair, or during the Chair's inability to act, the Vice-Chair presides at meetings for NYCHA. The duties of the Board Members include: voting on contracts, resolutions, policies, motions, rules and regulations at no fewer than ten regularly scheduled meetings per year.

NYCHA's General Manager/Chief Operation Officer and Executive Vice-Presidents are responsible for the day to day operations. A majority of the departments within NYCHA are clustered into one of nine groups, each headed by an Executive Vice President reporting to the Chair or General Manager: Capital Projects, Administration, Finance, Community Engagement & Partnerships, Leased Housing, Information Technology, Legal Affairs, Real Estate, and Strategy & Innovation. Several other departments comprising the Executive Group report directly to either the Chair or General Manager. We are reviewing our current organizational and governance structures as part of the organizational planning efforts under way in collaboration with the Monitor.

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

HPD Housing Ambassador Program

During 2021, HPD will continue to train and partner with a network of non-profit organizations in order to strengthen and expand its Housing Ambassador Program. Housing Ambassadors support New Yorkers in diverse communities across the city with the preparation, application, and eligibility processes of the affordable housing lottery. The program also has brought in funding for two important expansions to extend its value and reach. Firstly, the Ready to Rent program (RtR), now in its fifth year of financial support from City Council, helps to defray Housing Ambassadors' costs of service provision and, in collaboration with the Dept. of Consumer and Worker Protection's Office of Financial Empowerment, integrates free financial counseling into applicants' preparation for affordable housing. Secondly, in 2020, the program received support from Citi Community Investing and Development for the Housing Ambassador Accessibility Expansion program. The Expansion is directly supporting 9 Housing Ambassador CBOs through May 2021 and has ensured that application assistance is even more accessible to applicants with disabilities and limited English proficiency.

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
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
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements
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.
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Total Program Income

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

The City of New York uses many, if not most, of the approved subsidy forms cited in the regulations and listed below:

- Interest bearing loans or advances;
- Non-interest-bearing loans or advances;

- Deferred payment loans;
- Grants;
- Interest subsidies;
- Equity investments;
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance; and
- Down Payment Assistance.

It does not use any forms of investment that are not described in §92.205(b)

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

HOME Recapture Provisions

Currently, the City is only utilizing HOME funds in one homeownership program, the HomeFirst Down Payment Assistance Program. The HomeFirst Down Payment Assistance Program provides a forgivable loan of up to \$100,000 for eligible homebuyers' use toward the down payment or closing costs on a 1-4 family home, condominium, or a cooperative unit within New York City. The public subsidy is made in the form of a zero-interest forgivable loan requiring the homeowner to reside in their home as their primary residence for a minimum of 10 or 15 years, depending on the size of the loan. The down payment assistance loan is secured by a UCC-1 lien for the purchase of a cooperative unit and by a mortgage for the purchase of a 1-4 family home or a condominium.

Additionally, each purchaser executes a note, and HOME written agreement at closing. This program adheres to HUD's recapture requirements in the following manner:

a. Failure to comply with owner occupancy restrictions:

If during the 10- or 15-year compliance period, the homeowner ceases to comply with the owner occupancy restrictions set forth in the note, mortgage and HOME Written Agreement, or otherwise defaults under the note or mortgage, the City will recapture the entire amount of the loan.

b. Transfer of the home during the 10- or 15-year compliance period

i. If a 10-year compliance period applies:

- Prior to the 6th anniversary of the purchase, the homeowner transfers the home, the City will recapture the entire amount of the loan.
- If, on or subsequent to the 6th anniversary of the purchase until the end of the compliance period, the homeowner transfers the home, the City will recapture the lesser of (1) the net proceeds of such a transfer and (2) the loan amount, which amount shall have been reduced by one-fifth (1/5) on the 6th anniversary of the purchase and on each subsequent

anniversary thereof. The net proceeds of a transfer are defined as the difference between the consideration received for the home and certain allowable closing fees.

II. If a 15-year compliance period applies:

- Prior to the 6th anniversary of the purchase, the homeowner transfers the home, the City will recapture the entire amount of the loan.
- If, on or subsequent to the 6th anniversary of the purchase until the end of the compliance period, the homeowner transfers the home, the City will recapture the lesser of (1) the net proceeds of such a transfer and (2) the loan amount, which amount shall have been reduced by one-fifth (1/5) on the 6th anniversary of the purchase and on each subsequent anniversary thereof. The net proceeds of a transfer are defined as the difference between the consideration received for the home and certain allowable closing fees.

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

The HOME Written Agreement used in HPD's HomeFirst Down Payment Assistance Program prescribes a minimum affordability period of 10 or 15 years, the standard required by HUD under 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) for per unit investments depending on the size of the loan. This is also the maximum loan amount HPD offers eligible homeowners via this initiative. HPD employs only the recapture option for the HomeFirst program, as described in question 2 above. HPD does not intend to utilize the resale option for any of its HOME-funded homeownership programs.

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

HPD does not intend to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multi-family housing for rehabilitation purposes.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)
See attached document for ESG Written Standards.
2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The NYC Human Resources Administration (HRA) launched the new Coordinated Entry (CE) system, titled Coordinated Assessment & Placement System (CAPS), on October 26, 2020. CAPS is the re-design of the former Placement Assistance and Client Tracking (PACT) system and was established to better

incorporate the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements for Coordinated Entry in NYC. CAPS is a web-based platform that contains the Coordinated Assessment Survey and the NYC Supportive Housing Application.

The CE system of NYC uses multiple sites and site types covering 100 percent of New York City. These sites include shelters, drop-in centers, street outreach, hospitals, jails, prisons, supportive housing providers, and independent psychiatrists. Given the size of NYC and the needs of a diverse population, various government and non-profit partners run these sites. Existing mainstream systems (e.g., behavioral health, health care, child welfare, corrections, senior services) conduct outreach to identify, engage, and refer homeless households using the coordinated assessment survey. Outreach teams operate 24/7 citywide to engage unsheltered persons and connect them to assessment and placement services. DHS operates five centralized emergency shelter intake centers and 23 prevention sites. Every site uses a standardized assessment to identify need and utilize data systems to track resources and direct household to services that meet their needs.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

Contractors who use ESG funds for NYC are selected through a competitive RFP process. Proposals are rated on the following factors: experience and qualifications, organizational capacity, and program approach. The description of the parameters and policies used for the allocation of sub-awards to not-for-profits is summarized in bulleted points as follows:

Experience:

- The contractor would have at least three years of demonstrated experience in the last six years working with and providing homelessness prevention and related services to at-risk households (relevant references are will be required).
- The contractor would have knowledge and experience at least three years in the last six years working with the targeted population, providing the proposed program services and operating under a performance-based contract.

Organizational Capacity:

- The contractor would be fiscally sound and capable of managing the proposed programs.
- The contractor would have the capacity to integrate the proposed program into its overall operations.
- The contractor's internal monitoring system would be effectively used to identify program, personnel, and fiscal issues and provide corrective action procedures.

Program Approach:

- The contractor would provide outreach to at-risk individuals and families and conduct a screening to ensure that those who are most likely to enter, or re-enter shelter are served.

- The contractor would provide casework services to identify and address the factors that may cause an episode of homelessness.
 - The contractor would provide a thorough assessment and the development of a case plan to address immediate client need(s).
4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

NYC meets the homeless participation requirement through its consultation with the NYC Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC Steering Committee is a 17-member elected body with the responsibility to vote on and enact CoC policies and priorities. Four of the 17 members are persons with lived homeless experience (PWLEx). As active members of the Steering Committee, the PWLEx members attend CoC meetings in which ESG funding goals and priorities are discussed. Additionally, the CoC has two standing committees titled PWLEx Committee and Youth Action Board (YAB), which are open to persons who are currently experiencing or have formerly experienced homelessness and elected members receive compensation/a stipend for their participation. In addition to the PWLEx Committee and YAB, PWLEx are active members of all CoC committees, sub-committees, and workgroups. In particular, PWLEx are active members of the CoC Performance Management Committee in which ESG performance is reviewed through the CAPER. The following regulations are from the NYC CoC Governing Documents and published on the CoC website:

Bylaws: Article IV, Section 3:

“There shall be four persons with lived experience on the Steering Committee. Persons with lived experience are a voice of representation and advocacy on behalf of currently or formerly homeless individuals in New York City. These members provide valuable input and perspective to the CoC to ensure the work is collaborative and meets the needs of those currently experiencing homelessness or who are receiving services. They communicate decisions made by the CoC to currently and formerly homeless persons and encourage others with lived experience to participate in the CoC and work to end homelessness.

- a. Two seats are reserved for youth representation (ages 18-24) and two seats will be open for any individual (no age requirement) who has experienced homelessness....b) Definition: Applicants must meet the following criteria: Be an individual who is currently or has formerly experienced homelessness in New York City.”

Governance Charter: Part VI, Chapter I:

“Membership composition of all NYC CoC Committees shall remain balanced and include diverse representation across Continuum membership... Committee Co-Chairs shall conduct an annual review of

committee membership to ensure a composition that represents persons from various constituencies is maintained.”

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) uses an evaluation framework to assess performance of all ESG funded projects. This framework is shared with the Continuum of Care (CoC) Steering Committee and will be periodically reviewed with the NYC CoC Performance Management Committee. DHS will utilize HMIS to monitor performance through the following indicators:

- Length of time homeless
- Returns to homelessness within 6 to 12 months; returns within two years
- Number of persons served
- Number of first-time homeless persons
- Placement from Street Outreach and retention of Permanent Housing

HOPWA AP 90 Part 1

AP 90 – HOPWA Procurement

Identify the method for selecting project sponsors and describe the one-year goals for HOPWA-funded projects.

All contracts procured by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) are governed by the New York City Procurement Policy Board (PPB). The PPB is authorized to promulgate rules governing the procurement of goods, services, and construction by the City of New York under Chapter 13 of the Charter of the City of New York. The underlying purposes of the PPB rules are to:

- Simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing procurement by the City of New York
- Permit the continued development of procurement policies and practices
- Make as consistent as possible the uniform application of these policies throughout New York City agencies
- Provide for increased public confidence in New York City's public procurement procedures
- Ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all persons who deal with the procurement system of the City of New York
- Provide for increased efficiency, economy, and flexibility in City procurement activities and to maximize to the fullest extent the purchasing power of the City
- Foster effective broad-based competition from all segments of the vendor community, including small businesses, and minority- and women-owned and operated enterprises
- Safeguard the integrity of the procurement system and protect against corruption, waste, fraud, and abuse
- Ensure appropriate public access to contracting information

- Foster equal employment opportunities in the policies and practices of contractors and subcontractors wishing to do business with the City.

DOHMH adheres to PPB rules and processes HOPWA contracts internally through its Agency’s Chief Contracting Officer (ACCO). In addition, the ACCO submits all DOHMH contracts, including HOPWA contracts, through various City oversight agencies, including the City Law Department, Mayor’s Office of Contract Services (MOCS), and the City of New York Comptroller’s Office. These agencies ensure that contracts are compliant with City, State, and Federal laws and guidelines pertaining to procurement.

Request for proposals (RFP) are released and competitively bid by the City of New York to all qualified community-based non-profit organizations (including faith-based organizations), so long as they provide 501(c)(3) proof from the Internal Revenue Service at the time of application and meet all of the proposal requirements. Submitted proposals are reviewed and rated to determine whether they are responsive to the requirements set forth in the RFP. Contracts are awarded to vendors whose proposals fulfill the RFP criteria and determined to be the most advantageous for the jurisdiction.

HOPWA AP 90 Part 2

For the 2021 Grant Year, the HOPWA grant proposes to serve a total of 2,926 households* across the New York City EMSA. The households will benefit from various housing subsidy assistance services including, 45 households with Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU) services, 380 households with Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), 2,351 units of facility-based housing, and 150 permanent housing placements. For a detailed breakdown of the proposed HOPWA housing goals, please refer to the table below.

*Please note this figure differs slightly from the total presented in the AP-70 HOPWA Goals table since there is no field to capture the projected 150 *Permanent Housing Placements*.

Proposed 2021 HOPWA Goals

Proposed Housing Goals For 2021 Annual Action Plan (AP-90) for the HOPWA NYC EMSA	Proposed Households to be Served
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU)	45
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	380
Facility-Based Housing	2,351
Permanent Housing Placements	150
<i>Grant Year 2021 Total Proposed Households</i>	<i>2,926</i>