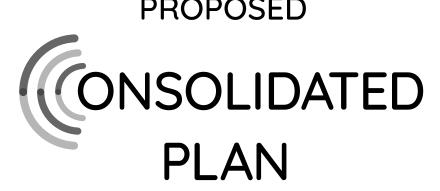




Effective as of May 30, 2024

PROPOSED



2021-2025

Eric Adams

Mayor, City of New York

Daniel Steinberg

Director, Mayor's Office of Operations



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 \$309,380,422 from the four HUD formula grant programs; \$176,648,890 for CDBG, \$74,450,389 for HOME, \$43,481,723 for HOPWA, and \$14,799,420 for ESG.

Through this minor amendment to the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan, the City is incorporating information on a recent allocation of Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding. Between 2022 and 2023, HUD awarded to the City a total of \$310,817,000 in CDBG-DR funds to facilitate recovery and resiliency efforts following Hurricane Ida. As a condition of receiving these funds, HUD required the City to incorporate disaster-related needs and uses into its Strategic Plan. Accordingly, the City has updated the Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan modules. For more information on the City's CDBG-DR Hurricane Ida grant, please visit: https://www.nyc.gov/site/cdbgdr/hurricane-ida/hurricane-ida.page.

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 <u>Formulation of the Proposed 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2021 Annual Action Plan</u>.

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 <u>2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2021 Annual Action Plan</u>.

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

Question(s)

Is there additional monies to address families impacted by the COVID pandemic facing the end of the moratorium and the risk of becoming homeless?

Response(s)

(DSS): In general, the dollars I think you're referring to in your question are Emergency Solution Grant funding dollars. Because of the significant need to move individuals from shelters with high density to lower density situations the majority of the funding we receive from ESG has gone directly to address shelter and outreach-related expenses. There are no additional dollars to address persons at risk of homelessness as a result from the COVID-related funding.

(HPD): There are many resources that the federal government has created in response to the end of the moratorium, or the upcoming end of the moratorium. The biggest is the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP), which the state is running now. I can put a link into the application. If you or someone you know has rental arrears or rent owed because of COVID they many eligible for assistance through ERAP. There's also thousands of emergency vouchers that are going to become available to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness in the City though federal funds. Those are not addressed in this plan because there separate from the programs that are described in this plan.

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

N/A

7. Summary

N/A

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 unsubsidized 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%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	>100%
	HAMFI	HAMFI	HAMFI	HAMFI	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%	>30-	>50-	>80-	Total	0-30%	>30-	>50-	>80-	Total
	AMI	50%	80%	100%		AMI	50%	80%	100%	
AU IN ARER OF 1101	165110150	AMI	AMI	AMI			AMI	AMI	AMI	
NUMBER OF HOU	JSEHOLDS	•								
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%	>50- 80%	>80- 100%	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50%	>50- 80%	>80- 100%	Total
		AMI	AMI	AMI			AMI	AMI	AMI	
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

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%	>30-	>50-	>80-	Total	0-30%	>30-	>50-	>80-	Total
	AMI	50%	80%	100%		AMI	50%	80%	100%	
		AMI	AMI	AMI			AMI	AMI	AMI	
NUMBER	OF HOUS	EHOLDS								
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

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			Renter					Owner		
	0-30%	>30-	>50-	>80-	Total	0-30%	>30-	>50-	>80-	Total
	AMI	50%	80%	100%		AMI	50%	80%	100%	
		AMI	AMI	AMI			AMI	AMI	AMI	
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

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%

		Rente	er			Own	er			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total		
NUMBER OF I	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		

		Rente	er			Owne	er	
	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%

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 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%

		Ren	ter			Owi	ner	
	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	Total	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	Total
	AMI	AMI	AMI		AMI	AMI	AMI	
NUMBER O	F HOUSEHO	LDS						
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%

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 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 HOU	SEHOLDS	1								
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	70,893	54,060	51,148	17,813	193,914	4,322*	5,157*	10,056	4,911*	24,446
income										

Table 7 – Crowding Information – 1/2

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.

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.

		R	enter		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.

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.

^{*}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.

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.

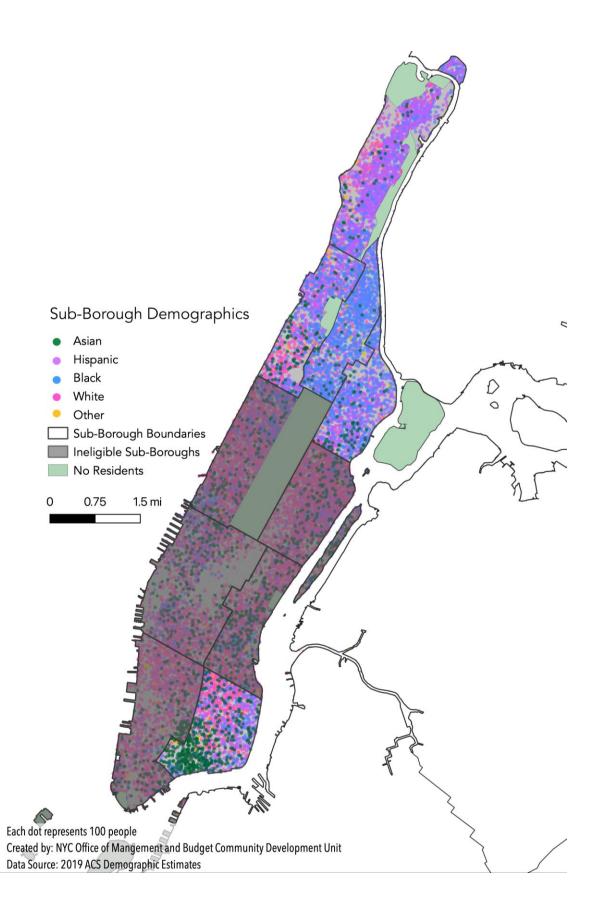
Maintenance Deficiencies

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

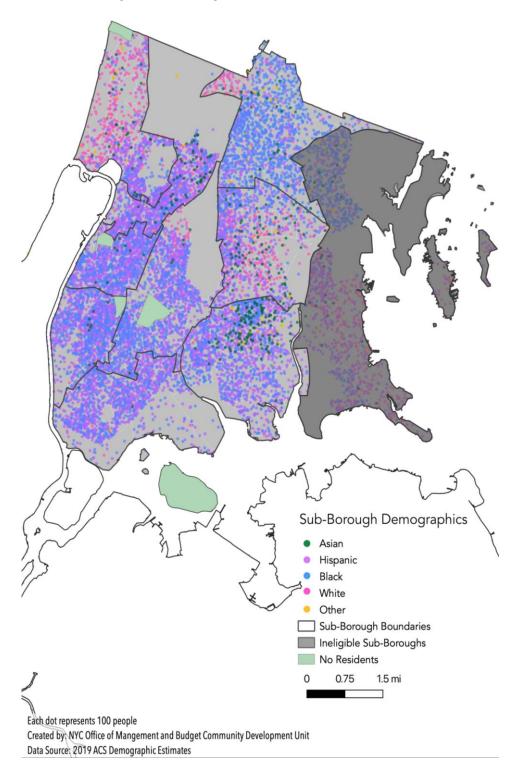
area (aka a "CDBG-eligible sub-borough area") has at least 51 percent low/mod residents and 15 percent or more occupied rental units with three or more maintenance deficiencies. At least 50 percent of the total floor area of these deteriorated areas must be residential in nature in order to comply with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

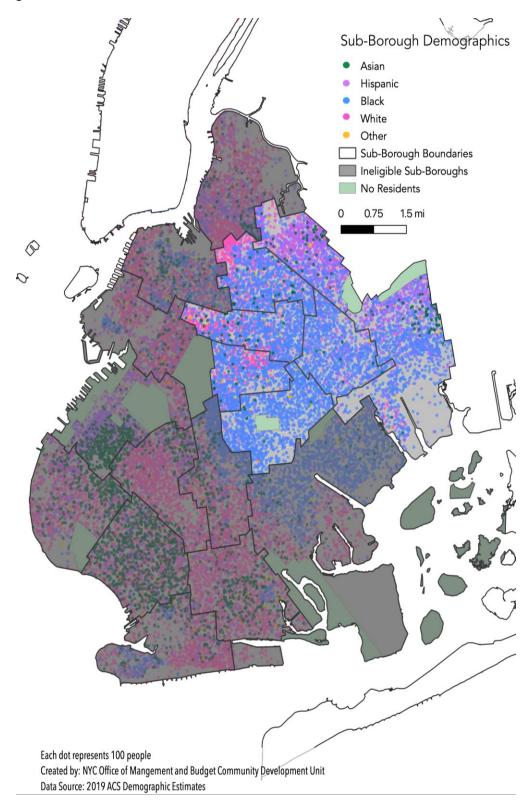
Additionally, Black and Hispanic New Yorkers are over-represented in these areas compared to the city overall. Figures 1-5 below depict 2019 American Community Survey demographic data by census tract. The areas outlined in black are the HPD defined sub-borough areas. The boundaries shaded with a darker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



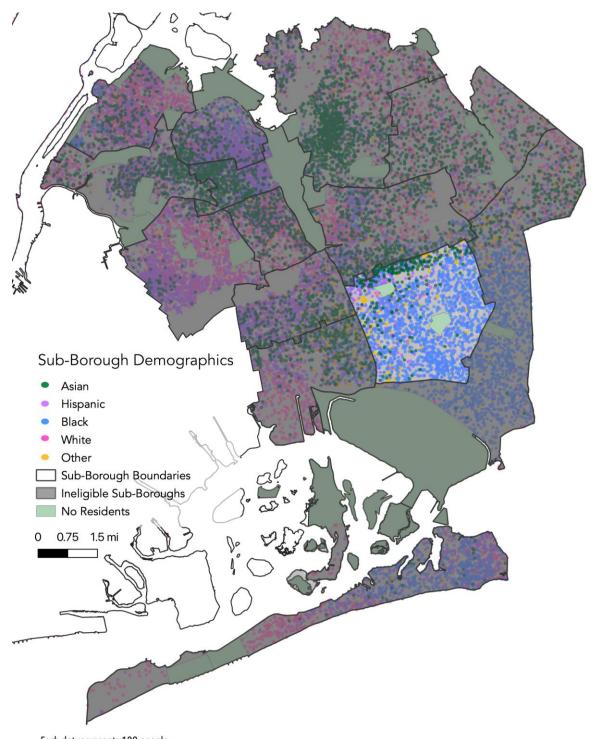
In Manhattan, 77 percent of Hispanic residents and 83 percent of Black residents live in CDBG eligible sub-borough areas, which are much higher shares than the borough's White residents (22 percent) and Asian residents (20 percent). Similarly, in the Bronx, the non-white populations make up the majority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

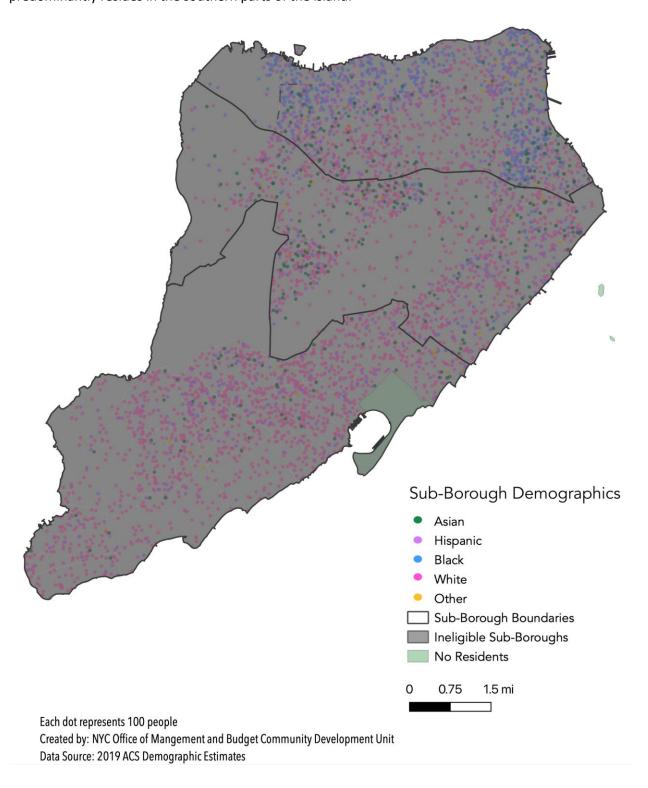


In Queens, there is only one sub-borough area that is eligible for CD funded code enforcement work. This area is home to 37 percent of Queens' Black residents. Conversely, this area is home to less than 1 percent of Queens' White residents and less than 10 percent of the borough's Asian and Hispanic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



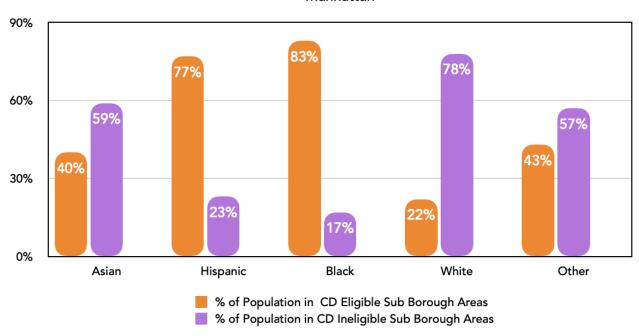
Each dot represents 100 people Created by: NYC Office of Mangement and Budget Community Development Unit Data Source: 2019 ACS Demographic Estimates

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.

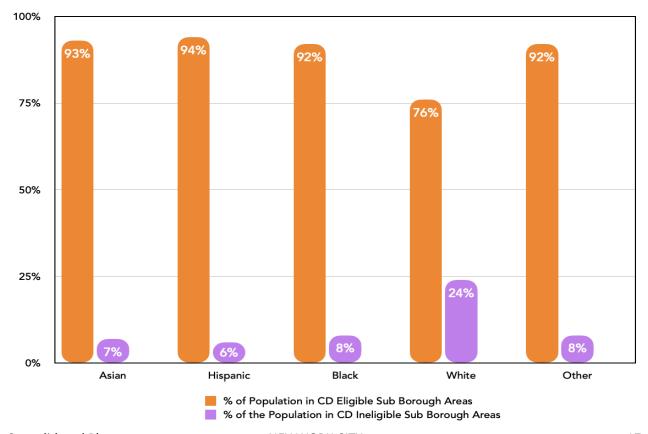


The graphs below, depict the racial breakout between CDBG eligible and ineligible sub-borough areas by borough, with the 2019 ACS Estimates.

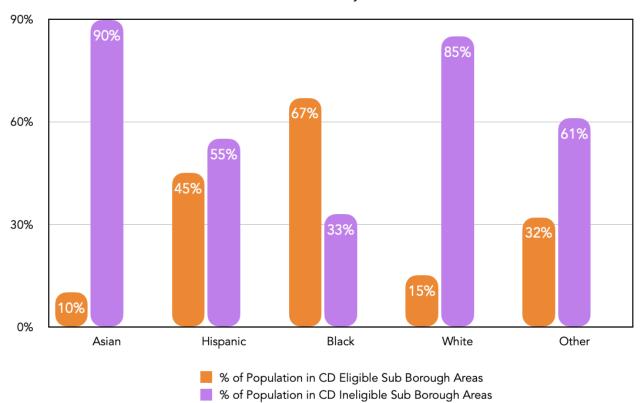
Manhattan



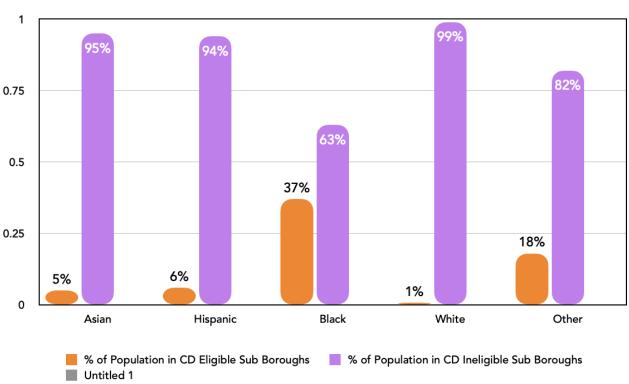
Bronx



Brooklyn

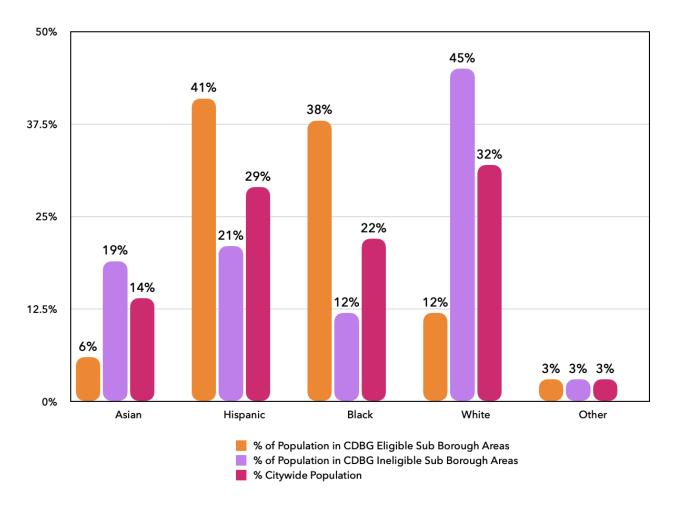


Queens



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.

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%.

^{*}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.

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.

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%.

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

^{*}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 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%

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

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

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

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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

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^{*}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 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%.

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

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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%

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.

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.

^{*}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 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.

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.

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

^{*}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 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%

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

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

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.

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 (NATable 17).

^{*}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.

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-	Public	Vouchers					
		Rehab	Housing	Total	Project -	Tenant -	Speci	al Purpose Vo	ucher
					based	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

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-	Public	Vouchers				
		Rehab	Housing	Total	Project -	Tenant -	Special Purpose Voucher	
					based	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

^{*}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

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-	Mod- Public Rehab Housing	Vouchers				
		Rehab		Total	Project -	Tenant -	Special Purpose Voucher	
					based	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

	Program Type								
Race	Certificate	Mod-	Public	Vouchers					
		Rehab	Housing	Total	Project -	Tenant -	Speci	al Purpose Vo	ucher
					based	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-	Public	Vouchers					
		Rehab	Housing	Total	Project -	Tenant -	Speci	al Purpose Voi	ucher
					based	based	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 O	ne-Year, Mai	instream Five	e-year, and Nur	sing Home Trai	nsition	•		

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

	Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-	Public	Vouchers						
		Rehab	Rehab Housing		Project -	Tenant -	Speci	al Purpose Vo	Purpose Voucher	
					based	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 Disal	oled, Mainstream	One-Year, N	lainstream F	ive-year, and Nu	rsing Home Tra	nsition	•			

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

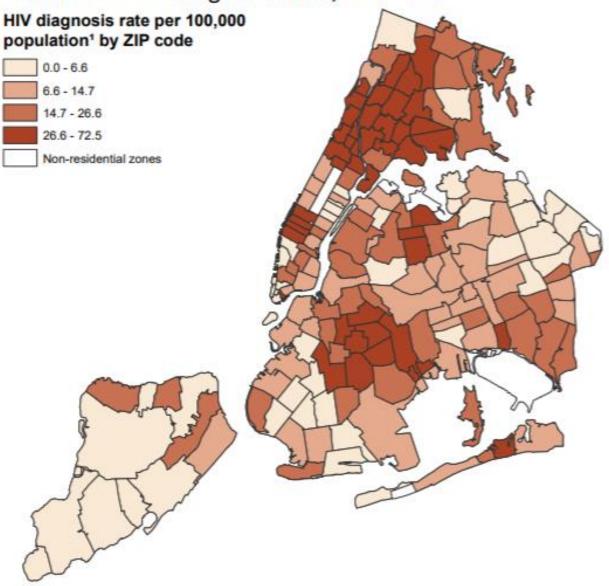
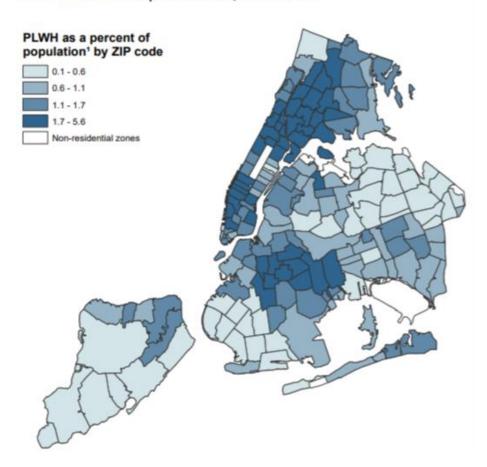


FIGURE 4.3: HIV prevalence, NYC 2019



HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

HIV Housing Need According to # of Homeless PLWHA in DSS Databases at the end of 2017*	
Emergency Shelter	999
Transitional Housing for Homeless People (i.e. emergency housing in commercial and transitional single room occupancy (SRO) settings)	5,013
Total	6,012
*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.	

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.

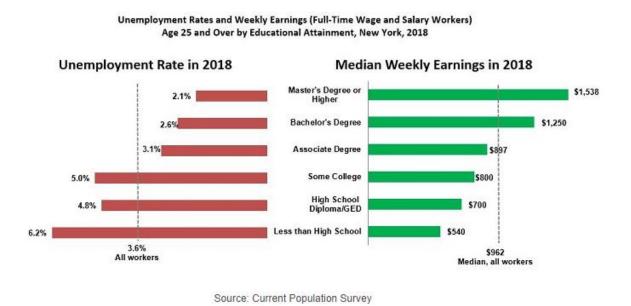


Figure 13: https://labor.ny.gov/stats/why go to school.shtm

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

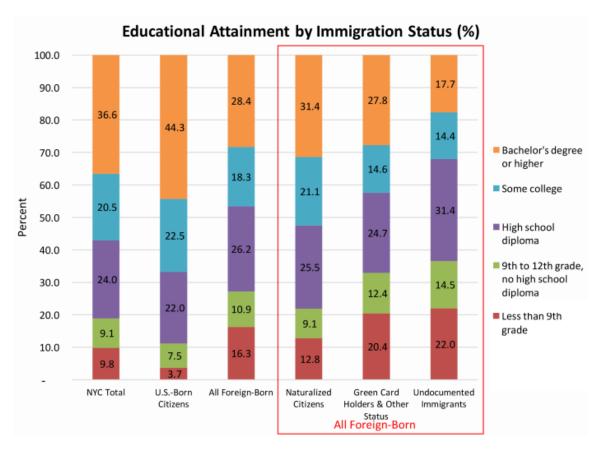
percent will require some education or training beyond high school. Access to education is critical in today's job market for both adults and children in order to achieve lucrative careers.

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.

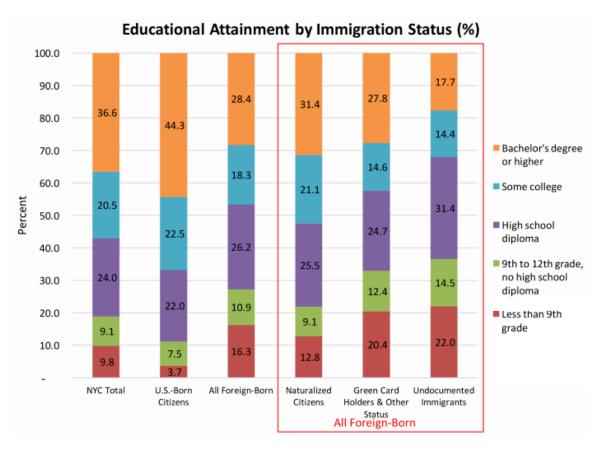
Adult Literacy Program

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.



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. <u>Beacon School Program</u>

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:

- 1. 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 medianincome 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 lowand 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):
 - o 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.
- 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 prepandemic 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, NYC will and spend time. Avenue give grants to CBDOs 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 average of 34 eligible commercial revitalization project applications 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.
- o 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.
 - o 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.
 - o 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 – Hurricane Sandy

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.

CDBG-Disaster Recovery – Hurricane Ida

The remnants of Hurricane Ida reached NYC on September 1, 2021. Although the storm was a post-tropical cyclone by then, it smashed the City's record for the most single-hour rainfall, caused widespread flooding and hundreds of millions of dollars of damage, and took the lives of 13 people within New York City. A Presidential disaster declaration was issued on September 5, 2021.

In addition to historic rainfall totals, the storm was notable for where flooding occurred. The sustained rainfall overwhelmed the City's sewer system, leading to flooding primarily concentrated in inland areas

outside the 100-year floodplain. Based on the City's analyses, less than 10% of Ida-impacted buildings were in the 100-year floodplain.

Following the storm, the City's unmet needs analysis found that the *initial* needs for DR funding total over \$560 million and can be grouped into several main areas:

- Small (1- to 4-unit) residential buildings in inland areas were disproportionately impacted, particularly those in lower-income and immigrant communities with a high percentage of at-risk populations. Most damage in one- to four-unit properties is from flooding in sub- or at-grade space. The City will investigate options to make such inland properties more resilient to extreme rainfall.
- 2. Basement apartments were particularly impacted these units often lack basic safety requirements, putting occupants at increased risk from floods, fires, and other safety hazards. However, these units are also a key source of affordable housing and critical opportunity for the City to meet its affordable housing goals. Improving safety for basement occupants, especially during flooding events, is a top priority for the City.
- 3. Significant damage arose from sewers backing up into homes through plumbing fixtures. Backwater valves reduce the likelihood of **sewage backups** and are an inexpensive means to prevent tens of thousands of dollars in damage.
- 4. Ida impacted hundreds of **public and subsidized housing** properties. Funds are needed both to support recovery and to incorporate mitigation efforts to prevent significant damage and costs from future events.
- Many of Ida's victims were persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). The City will work to address inequities in information, which can lead to drastic and disproportionate impacts on LEP communities.
- As extreme rainfall events become more frequent, the City will educate and encourage residents to protect themselves by purchasing **flood insurance** even in inland areas where it has not typically been required. The City will also work with owners and renters to perform resiliency audits and retrofits to lower the cost of insurance.
- Ida's historic rainfall illustrated the need for **infrastructure upgrades** to expand the capacity of the existing sewer system (aka "grey infrastructure") along with other means of managing stormwater such as green infrastructure systems, bluebelts and wetlands, and incorporating mitigation, resiliency, and emergency preparedness considerations into all City facilities.
- Finally, Ida highlighted numerous areas where additional planning efforts are needed. These
 areas include, but are not limited to, studying areas for potential resiliency and mitigation
 efforts; updating evacuation plans; identifying where basement and cellar apartments are
 located and how they may be better protected from disasters; improving methods for
 forecasting, monitoring, tracking, and evaluating the impacts of extreme weather events; and
 evaluating methods for reducing carbon emissions and increasing resiliency.

Please note these are needs that could realistically be addressed through the initial rounds of CDBG-DR funding. Comprehensively addressing the issues that made Hurricane Ida such a major event will entail

billions of dollars. For more information on the CDBG-DR Hurricane Ida allocation, please visit: https://www.nyc.gov/site/cdbgdr/hurricane-ida/hurricane-ida.page.

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.

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;
- 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	The housing characteristics of Rockland County, NY are primarily private homes and scattered-site rental units.
	target area.	
	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.
Area Name:	Ocean County, NJ HOPWA
Агеа Туре:	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.
Area Name:	NYC HOPWA
Area Type:	Housing
Other Target Area Description:	Housing
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area? Are there barriers to improvement in this target area? Area Name: Area Type: Other Target Area Description: Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area. Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area. How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area? Identify the needs in this target area. What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area? Are there barriers to improvement in this target area? Area Name: Area Name:

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

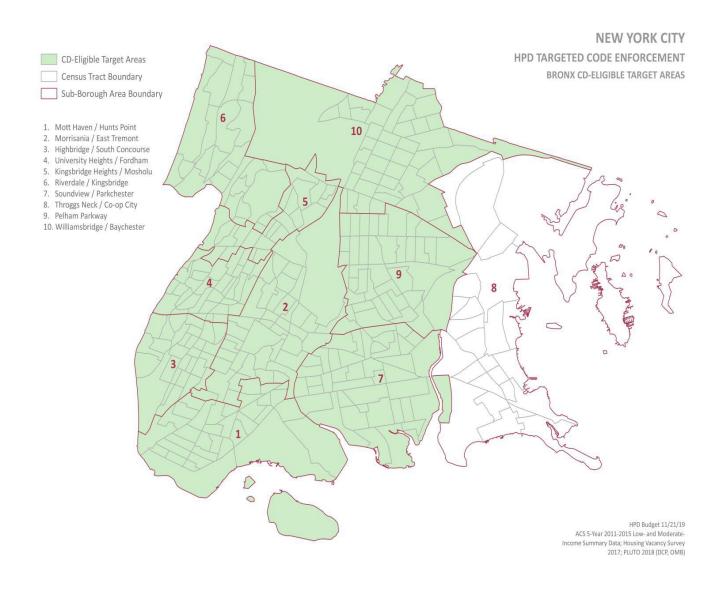
The HOPWA EMSA includes the five boroughs of New York City, three counties in the Lower Hudson Valley (Orange, Westchester, and Rockland), and three counties in New Jersey (Monmouth, Ocean, and Middlesex). To equitably allocate HOPWA resources, DOHMH uses HIV surveillance data, poverty level data, and 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.

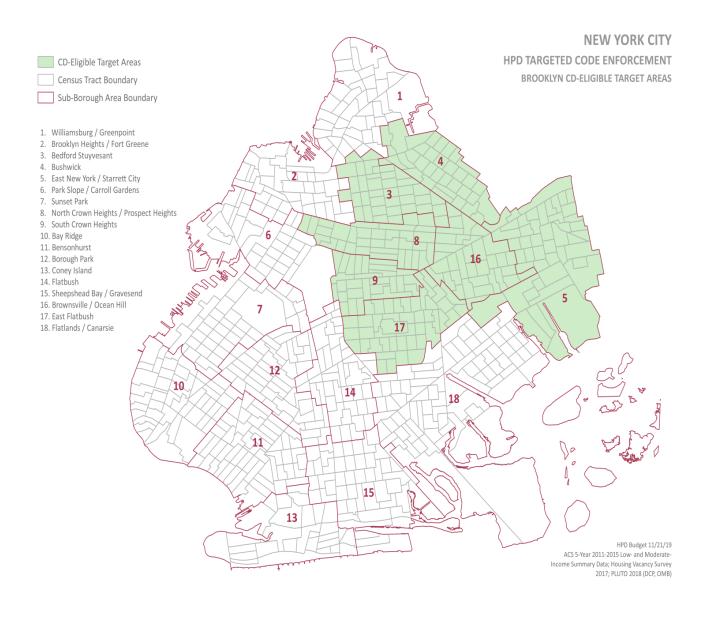
The CD regulations restrict Code Enforcement activities to "deteriorating or deteriorated areas when such enforcement together with public or private improvements, rehabilitation, or services to be provided may be expected to arrest the decline of the area." NYC defines these areas as follows: subborough 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.

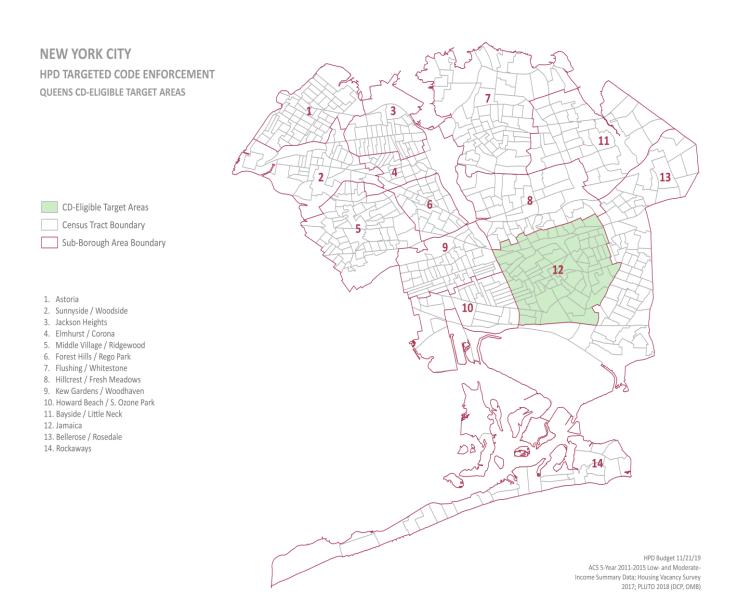
Please note that the City expects to re-qualify deteriorating or deteriorated areas at least once during the duration of this five-year plan. In the event that a currently eligible area becomes ineligible for CD funding, the City will note this in the earliest possible Annual Action Plan, but this will 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.

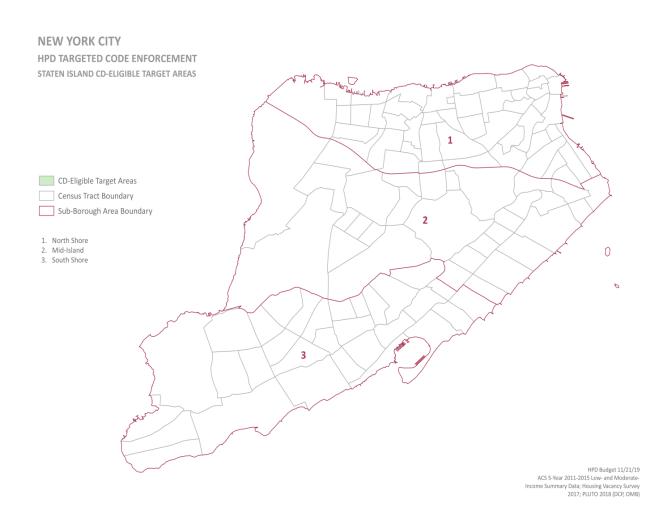
Please see Appendix for additional information.





NEW YORK CITY HPD TARGETED CODE ENFORCEMENT CD-Eligible Target Areas MANHATTAN CD-ELIGIBLE TARGET AREAS Census Tract Boundary Sub-Borough Area Boundary 1. Greenwich Village / Financial District Lower East Side / Chinatown Chelsea / Clinton / Midtown Stuyvesant Town / Turtle Bay 2. 5. Stuyvesant Town / Turtle Bay 5. Upper West Side 6. Upper East Side 7. Morningside / Hamilton Heights 8. Central Harlem 10 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)





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

Priority Needs

Table 1 – Priority Needs Summary

	ole 1 – Priority Needs Summary	
1	Priority Need	Affordable housing for low-income PLWHA
	Name	LP. A
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Families with Children
		Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
		Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic	Rockland County HOPWA
	Areas	Westchester County HOPWA
	Affected	Orange County HOPWA
		Middlesex County, NJ HOPWA
		Monmouth County, NJ HOPWA
		Ocean County, NJ HOPWA
		NYC HOPWA
	Associated	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goals	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
	Basis for	permanent housing placement services. Provision of affordable housing to low-income PLWHA promotes long-term
	Relative	housing stability, improves treatment and adherence to HIV medications, and
	Priority	reduces community-level HIV transmission.
2	Priority Need	Emergency Shelter and Essential Services - ESG
	Name	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Elderly
		Chronic Homelessness
		Individuals

		Mentally III
		Chronic Substance Abuse
		Veterans
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic	
	Areas	
	Affected	
	Associated	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)
	Goals	
	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
	Priority	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	Homeless Prevention - ESG
	Name Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
	Population	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Low
		Elderly Individuals
		Veterans Victims of Demostic Violence
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic	
	Areas	
	Affected	
	Associated	Homeless Prevention (ESG)
	Goals	nomeress i revention (£50)
	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 III
		Chronic Substance Abuse
		Veterans
		Persons with HIV/AIDS
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Unaccompanied Youth
	Associated	Outreach (ESG)
	Goals	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	The strategy supports the effective engagement of unsheltered individuals on a
	Relative Priority	case by case, person by person basis, directly and repeatedly, where they are, to evaluate the immediate and root causes contributing to their homelessness,
	Triority	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

		N.A. on to Ill.
		Mentally III Chronic Substance Abuse
		Veterans
		Persons with HIV/AIDS
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Unaccompanied Youth
	Associated	Provide safe shelters and services
	Goals	
	Description	 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	City law requires that homeless persons are provided shelter.
	Priority	
	Priority	
6	Priority Need	Chronic Homelessness
Ь	Name	
В	Name Priority Level	High
0	Name	High Extremely Low
6	Name Priority Level	High Extremely Low Low
6	Name Priority Level	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness
6	Name Priority Level	High Extremely Low Low
6	Name Priority Level	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness
6	Name Priority Level	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals
6	Name Priority Level	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally III
6	Name Priority Level	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally III Chronic Substance Abuse
6	Name Priority Level	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally III Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans
6	Name Priority Level	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally III Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS
6	Name Priority Level	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally III Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS
6	Name Priority Level Population	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally III Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Families with Children
6	Name Priority Level Population Associated	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally III Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Families with Children Outreach (ESG)
6	Name Priority Level Population Associated Goals	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally III Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Families with Children Outreach (ESG) Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG) NYC CoC and the City are continuing to expand efforts to end chronic homelessness. Outreach teams continue to connect with chronically homeless
6	Name Priority Level Population Associated Goals	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally III Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Families with Children Outreach (ESG) Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG) 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
6	Name Priority Level Population Associated Goals	High Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally III Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Families with Children Outreach (ESG) Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG) NYC CoC and the City are continuing to expand efforts to end chronic homelessness. Outreach teams continue to connect with chronically homeless

		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	Housing: Fair Housing - CDBG
	Name	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Other
	Associated	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
	Goals	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	The City must combat housing discrimination and remove impediments to fair
	Relative	housing to break down barriers to opportunity, build more just and inclusive
	Priority	neighborhoods and ensure that all New Yorkers have access to opportunity
8	Priority Need	through their homes and neighborhoods. Housing: Privately-Owned - CDBG
0	Name	Housing. I Hvately-Owned - CDBO
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
	-	Low
		Moderate
		Middle
		Moderate

		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Moderate
		Middle
	Associated	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
	Goals	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	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.
		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.
		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.
9	Priority Need	Housing: Planning - CDBG
	Name	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Associated	Conduct housing market analysis and planning
	Goals	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	The City, through the Department of Housing Preservation and Development
	Relative	(HPD), is committed to promoting the quality and affordability of the city's housing
	Priority	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	Housing: Affordable Housing - CDBG
	Name	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
	Geographic	
	Areas	
	Affected	
	Associated	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
	Goals	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	Residents of City-owned and subsidized housing require and deserve safe, decent
	Relative	and affordable homes.
	Priority	
11	Priority Need Name	Accessibility for People with Disabilities - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	•	Extremely Low
		Low
	Donulation	Moderate
	Population	Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly

		Frail Elderly
		Persons with Mental Disabilities
		Persons with Physical Disabilities
	A	Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
	Goals	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	In accordance with federal and local laws, the City must ensure that appropriate
	Relative	accommodations are made so people with disabilities can enjoy the opportunities
	Priority	and services available to other New Yorkers.
12	Priority Need	Addressing Hunger - CDBG
	Name	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Public Housing Residents
		Non-housing Community Development
	Associated	Provide essential social & educational services
	Goals	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	 Supporting food pantries and soup kitchens helps to provide fruits and
	Relative	vegetables, low-fat dairy, lean protein and whole grains to struggling New Yorkers,
	Priority	which helps them live longer, healthier lives
		Nutrition plays an essential role in the healthy cognitive, social, and emotional
12	Driority Nood	development of school children. Administration - CDBG
13	Priority Need Name	AUTHINISTIATION - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	- l	

	Associated	Administer the CDBG entitlement grant program
	Goals	
		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	The City is required to administer its CDBG funds in accordance with all applicable
	Relative	requirements.
	Priority	
14	Priority Need	Assist Domestic Violence and Crime Victims - CDBG
	Name	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Non-housing Community Development
	Associated	Non-housing Community Development Provide safety and independence for the elderly
	Associated Goals	· · ·
		Provide safety and independence for the elderly
	Goals	Provide safety and independence for the elderly Provide social & educational services Domestic violence impacts many Americans and affects marginalized individuals and communities disproportionately. While New York City has made significant
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15	Goals Description Basis for Relative Priority Priority Need	Provide safety and independence for the elderly Provide social & educational services 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. The City must fund programs that provide support, prevent violence, and promote
15	Goals Description Basis for Relative Priority Priority Need Name	Provide safety and independence for the elderly Provide social & educational services 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. The City must fund programs that provide support, prevent violence, and promote justice for victims of crime and abuse, their families, and communities. Capacity Building - CDBG
15	Goals Description Basis for Relative Priority Priority Need	Provide safety and independence for the elderly Provide social & educational services 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. The City must fund programs that provide support, prevent violence, and promote justice for victims of crime and abuse, their families, and communities.

	Associated	Cumpert community development through planning
	Associated Goals	Support community development through planning
	Guais	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
	B t. C	organization so they can better serve their respective communities.
	Basis for Relative	Nonprofits and community-based development organizations play a vital role in creating and maintaining healthy, vibrant communities. This general need for
	Priority	capacity building is considered a low priority as activity-specific support for these
	THORICY	organizations is reflected in several other high priority needs (such as economic
		development and planning).
16	Priority Need	Economic Development - CDBG
	Name .	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Associated	Support economic development
	Goals	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	Having strong local partners that support small businesses is key to the success of
	Relative	New York City's commercial districts.
	Priority	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
47	Dui auttu Nagal	owners and job seekers.
17	Priority Need Name	Education Services - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
	- 562.200011	Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly

		Public Housing Residents
		Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Associated	Provide social & educational services
	Goals	
	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 shildren from birth to five years old across the city. Additionally, an estimated 36
		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.
F	Basis for Relative Priority	• 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.
	Priority Need Name	Historic Preservation - CDBG
F	Priority Level	High
F	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.
F	Basis for Relative Priority	The City must safeguard buildings and places that represent New York City's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history, in order to:
		Stabilize and improve property values;

		■ 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.
		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.
19	Priority Need Name	Parks and Recreation - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Associated	Provide recreation & greenspace
	Goals Description	Modernize and improve public facilities The City has the following priority needs related to parks and recreation:
		 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
	Basis for	 Ensure that all parks and recreational facilities are safe for public use. Parks are not only part of our critical urban infrastructure; they are also part of the
	Relative	fabric that connects our communities. The City must respond to growing demand
	Priority	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	Conduct housing market analysis and planning
	Goals	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	Without comprehensive planning functions, the City would not be able to achieve
	Relative	its other goals and needs. Throughout these planning efforts, the City must
	Priority	engage with residents, community stakeholders, local business owners, etc.
21	Priority Need	Public Facilities - CDBG
	Name	High
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Associated	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
	Goals	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
	Description	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 possessity to keep those facilities safe, up to code, and up to date. New York
		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:
		City 3 i monty weeks in the area of public facilities include, but are not infilted to.

		 A safe learning environment in City schools and day care facilities
		■ Improved senior centers
		■ Safe homeless shelters
		■ Improved park space
	Basis for Relative Priority	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.
		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.
22	Priority Need	Public Health and Safety - CDBG
	Name	LPS-L
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Associated	Preserve and improve NYC's housing stock
	Goals	Reduce threats to public health and safety
		· ·
	Description	The removal of hazardous conditions and the demolition of structurally hazardous buildings.
	Basis for	The City must eliminate blighting and/or hazardous conditions to protect the
	Relative	public.
	Priority	
23	Priority Need Name	Services for the Elderly - CDBG
	Priority Level	High
	<u> </u>	Elderly
	Population	Frail Elderly
	-	
	Associated	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
	Goals	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	Provide safety and independence for the elderly
	Goals	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	NYCHA is dedicated to ensuring the safety of all residents, including elderly and
	Relative	disabled residents, at NYCHA facilities.
25	Priority Priority Need	Public Housing: Renovation & Rehabilitation of Rental Units
25	Name	Fublic Housing. Removation & Remabilitation of Rental Offics
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Public Housing Residents
	Associated	Public Housing Preservation Trust
	Goals	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	As of January 2021, NYCHA serves 358,675 authorized residents in 168,100
	Relative	apartments within 285 housing developments through the conventional public
	Priority	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
-	5	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	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
	Goals	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 Designation	Address the impacts from Hurricane Sandy.
	Basis for Relative	Housing, businesses, and City infrastructure in the impacted areas must be restored.
	Priority	
27	Priority Need Name	CDBG - National Disaster Resilience
	Priority Level	High
	, 20.0.	0

	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Middle
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Public Housing Residents
	Associated	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
	Goals	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	New York City must take measures to protect its shorelines from future storms.
	Relative	
	Priority	
28	Priority Need	Housing - New Construction
	Name Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
	1 opulation	Low
		Moderate
		Middle
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Elderly
		Frail Elderly
		Persons with Physical Disabilities
		Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction
	, 1000 tiate a	oreate / in ordanie modeling men construction
1	Goals	
	Goals Description	Creation of new and affordable housing is a major concern to most New Yorkers.
	Description Basis for	New York City's housing crisis is particularly acute for the 890,000 households in
	Description Basis for Relative	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
	Description Basis for	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
	Description Basis for Relative	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

were severely rent burdened. 29 Priority Need Name Priority Level Low Population Extremely Low
Name Priority Level Low
Name Priority Level Low
Name 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 Create Affordable Housing - New Construction
Goals
Description Many multiple dwellings in New York City have serious maintenance ar rehabilitation needs.
Basis for The City has assigned a priority need level to each of its planned activities und
Relative the HOME Program. The City assigns a "Low priority need" for some activities the
Priority it wishes to take on but is unlikely to be able to do so due to limited feder
funding. We intend that the majority of HOME Program grant funding to New Yo
City in Calendar 2021 will go toward "Housing - New Construction" and towa
"Housing - HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance," that is, rent subsidies maintain affordable rents. Despite assigning "Housing - Rehabilitation of Existing and Indian action of Existing act
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 addre
preservation and rehabilitation needs during all of the Strategic Plan progra
years (2021-2025). 30 Priority Need Housing - HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
Name
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	Between 2002 and 2017, median gross rents across the city increased by over 37 percent, while median renter income only increased by 20 percent.
	Priority	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:
		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: ➤ 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
		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	New York City wishes to create new homeownership opportunities for existing
	Relative	renter households. Assistance takes the form of down payment assistance to first-
	Priority	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
32	Priority Need	York City. Public Housing: Job Readiness and Employment Opportunities
32	Name	r abile floasing. 300 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	As of January 2020, over 22% of NYCHA's residents are 62 years or older. As of
	Relative	March 2021, there are approximately 217,000 applicants on the public housing
	Priority	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	Abatement of Lead-Based Paint
	Goals	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	High market-rate rents in most neighborhoods of New York City combined with
Rental Assistance	Fair Market Rents that lag significantly behind actual rents will limit the ability of
(TBRA)	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-	Identifying and accessing affordable housing in New York City remains a difficult
Homeless Special Needs	challenge for non-homeless special needs populations such as HOPWA consumers.
	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.
	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.
	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.
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.

Rehabilitation	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. The City's mission is to ensure long-term affordability, stabilize low-income properties and revitalize neighborhoods.
	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.
Acquisition, including preservation	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.

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

o 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 for Hurricane Sandy. Through this amendment, the City is also adding a new allocation that it received for Hurricane Ida.

Please see the following website for details on the City's CDBG-DR and CDBG-NDR allocations: https://www.nyc.gov/site/cdbgdr/index.page.

Anticipated Resources

			E	xpected Amour	nt Available Yea	r 1	Expected	
Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$	Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
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	14,799,420	0	0	14,799,420	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.
Continuu m of Care	public - federal	Housing Rapid re-	138,857,731	0	0	138,857,731	\$555,430,924	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.

In	mprovements						
Pi	Public Services	310,817,000	0	0	310,817,000	0	Please note that this amount is the full CDBG-DR allocation for hurricane Ida and is projected to be spent between 2024 and 2029.

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	Available in the	Targeted to	Targeted to People							
Services	Community	Homeless	with HIV							
	Homelessness Preven	tion Services								
Counseling/Advocacy		Χ	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		Х								
	Supportive Se	rvices								
Alcohol & Drug Abuse		X	X							
Child Care		X								
Education		X								
Employment and Employment		X								
Training										
Healthcare		Χ	X							
HIV/AIDS		Х	Х							
Life Skills		Х	Х							
Mental Health Counseling		Х	X							
Transportation		Х	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								
Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Permanent Supportive	202	202	Affordable	NYC	Affordable	HOPWA: \$168,254,763	Public service activities
	Housing for PLWHA	1	5	Housing	HOPWA	housing for low-		other than
	(HOPWA)			Non-		income PLWHA		Low/Moderate Income
				Homeless				Housing Benefit:
				Special				11,150 Persons Assisted
				Needs				
								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	202	202	Affordable	Rockland	Affordable	HOPWA: \$28,236,788	Tenant-based rental
	Assistance for PLWHA	1	5	Housing	County	housing for low-		assistance / Rapid
	(HOPWA)			Non-	HOPWA	income PLWHA		Rehousing:
	,			Homeless	Westcheste			1,900 Households

Sort								
Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
				Special	r County			Assisted
				Needs	HOPWA			
					Orange			
					County			
					HOPWA			
					Middlesex			
					County, NJ			
					HOPWA			
					Monmouth			
					County, NJ			
					HOPWA			
					Ocean			
					County, NJ HOPWA			
					NYC			
					HOPWA			
3	Permanent Housing	202	202	Affordable	NYC	Affordable	HOPWA:	Public service activities
3	Placements for PLWHA	1	5	Housing	HOPWA	housing for low-	\$875,000	other than
	(HOPWA)	1	,	Non-	TIOPWA	income PLWHA	3873,000	Low/Moderate Income
	(HOP WA)			Homeless		IIICOIIIE PLVVIIA		Housing Benefit: 150
				Special				Persons Assisted
				Needs				1 C130113 A33131CU
4	Homelessness	202	202	Affordable	Rockland	Affordable	HOPWA: \$80,000	Homelessness
	Prevention for PLWHA	1	5	Housing	County	housing for low-		Prevention:
	(HOPWA)	_		Non-	HOPWA	income PLWHA		200 Persons Assisted
	,			Homeless	Westcheste			
				Special	r County			
				Needs	HOPWA			
					Orange			
					County			

Sort								
Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
					HOPWA			
					Middlesex			
					County, NJ			
					HOPWA			
					Monmouth			
					County, NJ			
					HOPWA			
					Ocean			
					County, NJ			
					HOPWA			
					NYC			
					HOPWA			
5	HOPWA Grant	202	202	Non-Housing	-	Affordable	HOPWA: \$6,035,172	-
	Administration	1	5	Community		housing for low-		
				Developmen		income PLWHA		
				t Need				
6	Emergency Shelter &	202	202	Homeless		Emergency	ESG: \$38,450,540	Homeless Person
	Essential Services (ESG)	1	5			Shelter and		Overnight Shelter:
						Essential		70000 Persons Assisted
						Services - ESG		
						Homeless		
						Emergency		
						Shelter - ESG		
						and CDBG		
						Chronic		
						Homelessness -		
						ESG	_	
7	Homeless Prevention	202	202	Homeless		Homeless	ESG: \$14,745,045	Homelessness
	(ESG)	1	5			Prevention -		Prevention:

Sort Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
						ESG	Ţ.	17500 Persons Assisted
8	Outreach (ESG)	202	202 5	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	202	202 5	Non-Housing Community Developmen t		Administration - CDBG	CDBG: \$14,262,000	n/a
10	Conduct housing market analysis and planning	202	202 5	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

Sort								
Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Further fair housing	202	202	Affordable		Housing: Fair	CDBG: \$2,155,000	n/a
	throughout the city	1	5	Housing		Housing - CDBG		
				Public		Housing:		
				Housing		Planning - CDBG		
				Non-		Accessibility for		
				Homeless		People with		
				Special		Disabilities -		
				Needs		CDBG		
						Administration -		
						CDBG		

Sort								
Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Improve and preserve	202	202	Affordable		Housing:	CDBG: \$996,518,000	Rental units
	NYC's housing stock	1	5	Housing		Privately-		rehabilitated:
				Public		Owned - CDBG		270,088 Household
				Housing		Housing:		Housing Unit
						Affordable		
						Housing - CDBG		Housing Code
						Administration -		Enforcement/Foreclose
						CDBG		d Property Care:
						Public Health		1,571,228 Household
						and Safety -		Housing Unit
						CDBG		
						Public Housing:		Other: 17,151 Other
						Renovation &		,
						Rehabilitation		
						CDBG - Disaster		
						Recovery		
						CDBG - National		
						Disaster		
						Resilience		

Sort		Ctort	Fnd		Coograph:	Noods		
Orde r	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities	202	202 5	Non- Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Developmen t		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: 1925000Persons 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: 15 Other

Sort								
Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
14	Modernize and improve public facilities	202 1	202 5	Category Homeless Non-Housing Community Developmen t	Area	Addressed 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: 11,630,595 Persons Assisted Other: 23 Other

Sort								
Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
15	Preserve historic buildings and areas	202	202 5	Non-Housing Community Developmen t		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	202	202 5	Non-Housing Community Developmen t		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

Sort Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
17	Provide safe shelters and services	202	202 5	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: 15,718 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 67,000 Persons Assisted

Sort								
Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
18	Provide safety and independence for the elderly	202 1	202 5	Non- Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Developmen t		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: 30,430 Persons Assisted

Sort								
Orde		Start End		Geographic	Needs			
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
19	Provide social & educational services	202	202 5	Non-Housing Community Developmen t 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	202	202 5	Non-Housing Community Developmen t		Administration - CDBG Public Health and Safety - CDBG	CDBG: \$52,037,000	Buildings Demolished: 178 Buildings

Sort Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
21	Support community development through planning	202	202 5	Non-Housing Community Developmen t		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

	Start						
	J.ca. c	End		Geographic	Needs		
Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Support economic development	202 1	202 5	Non-Housing Community Developmen t		Administration - CDBG Capacity Building - CDBG	CDBG: \$13,009,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 1 Business Other (Commercial
					Economic Development - CDBG		Revitalization): 37 Other (Organizational
					Planning: Community		Development): 400 Other (Cultural Orgs): 0
					CDBG		
					Recovery		
					CDBG - National Disaster Resilience		
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	202	202 3	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Housing Community Developmen t		Economic Development - CDBG Planning: Community Development - CDBG	CDBG-DR: \$111,689,093.23	Businesses Assisted: 400 Buildings Demolished: 37
	Support economic development Recover and rebuild	Support economic development 1 Recover and rebuild 202	Support economic development 202 5 Recover and rebuild 202 202	Support economic development 202 202 Non-Housing Community Developmen t Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy 202 202 Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Housing Community Developmen	Support economic development 202 202 Non-Housing Community Developmen t Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy 202 202 Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Housing Community Developmen	Support economic development 202	Support economic development 202 1 5 Community Developmen t t Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy 202 203 Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Developmen t t 203 Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development - CDBG Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy 204 Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development - CDBG Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy 205 Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development - CDBG CDBG - National Disaster Resilience CDBG - National Disaster Resilience CDBG-DR: \$13,009,000 CDBG: \$13,009,000 CDBG: \$13,009,000 CDBG - CDBG CDBG - Disaster Recovery CDBG - National Disaster Resilience CDBG - National Disaster CDBG - CDBG-DR: \$111,689,093.23 CDBG-DR: \$13,009,000

Sort								
Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
						Recovery		
24	Increase resilience to	202	202	Non-Housing		Planning:	CDBG-NDR: \$174,050,217	Persons Assisted:
	future storms	1	3	Community		Community		400,000
				Developmen		Development -		
				t		CDBG		
						Public Facilities	CDBG-DR:	
						- CDBG	\$361,732,018.60	
						Public Housing:		
						Renovation &		
						Rehabilitation		
						CDBG - Disaster		
						Recovery		
						CDBG - National		
						Disaster		
						Resilience		
25	Create Affordable	202	202	Affordable		Housing - New	HOME: \$ \$267,086,856	Rental units
	Housing - New	1	5	Housing		Construction		constructed: 3204
	Construction					Housing -		Household Housing Unit
						Rehabilitation		
						of Existing		
						Rental Units		
26	Drovent Displacement	202	202	Affordable		Housing	HOME: \$37,500,000	Tenant-based rental
20	Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost	202	202 5			Housing - HOME Tenant-	ΠΟΙΝΙΕΊ \$37,500,000	assistance / Rapid
	Burdens-TBRA		5	Housing		Based Rental		Rehousing: 2301
	Burdens-TBRA							Households Assisted
27	Croata Now	202	202	Affordable		Assistance	HOME, 6 20 000 000	
27	Create New	202	202			Housing -	HOME: \$ 20,000,000	Direct Financial
	Homeownership	0	5	Housing		Homeownershi		Assistance to
	Opportunities-					p assistance		Homebuyers:
	Downpymnt	1				(Downpayment)		500 Households

Sort		Ctout	F.o. ol		Coornanhia	Needs		
Orde	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Catagony	Geographic Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
r	Goal Name	real	Teal	Category	Alea	Addressed	Funding	Assisted
28	Abatement of Lead- Based Paint	202	202 5	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		134,084 Households Assisted
29	Installation of Electronic Temperature Monitoring	202	202 5	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		44 Other
30	Addressing NYCHA's Boilers	202	202 5	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		297 Other
31	Repairing NYCHA's Roofs	202	202 5	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		947 Other
32	Addressing NYCHA's Elevators	202	202 5	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		275 Other
33	Installation or Restoration of Exterior Compactors	202	202 5	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		10 Other
34	NYCHA Accessibility Enhancements/Upgrade s via Grounds Improvements	202	202 5	Public Housing		Improve Operations and Management		322 Household Housing Unit
35	Public Housing Preservation Trust	202 0	202 5	Public Housing		Renovation and Rehabilitation		75,000 Household Housing Unit

Sort								
Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs	_	
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
						of Rental Units		
36	Permanent Affordability Commitment Together	202	202 5	Public Housing		Renovation and Rehabilitation of Rental Units		31,000 Household Housing Unit
37	New Construction of Affordable Housing on NYCHA Sites	202	202 5	Public Housing		Affordable Housing for Low-Income Families and Seniors		5,500 Household Housing Unit
38	Increase Resident Employment Opportunities Through Enhanced Vocational Training	202	202 5	Public Housing		Job Readiness and Employment Opportunities		1,040 Jobs
39	Collect NYCHA Quality of Life Forms	202	202 5	Public Housing		Public Housing:		9,000 Other
40	NYCHA Resident Watch Anonymous Tip Line	202	202 5	Public Housing		Public Housing:		6,000 Other
41	Recover and rebuild from Hurricane Ida	202	202 5	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Housing Community		CDBG - Disaster Recovery	CDBG-DR \$10,212,012	Rental units rehabilitated: 3,115

Consolidated Plan

NEW YORK CITY

Sort Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
	Godi Name	rear	rear	Developmen t	711.00	Muliciseu	ranamg	Godi Odccome indicator
42	Increase resilience to future storms (Ida)	202	202 5	Non-Housing Community Developmen t		CDBG - Disaster Recovery	CDBG-DR: \$144,945,868	Rental Units Rehabilitated: 9,991 Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit (Flood Insurance): 50 Persons Assisted Other (Green Infrastructure Expansion, Red Hook - Public Facilities): 9 Other (Strengthening Communities - Organizations): 55 Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit (Immigration Outreach, Notify NYC): 50 Persons Assisted
								Other (Capacity Building

Sort Orde		Start	End		Geographic	Needs		
r	Goal Name	Year	Year	Category	Area	Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
								- Organizations): 26

Table 5 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Permanent Supportive Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goal	HOPWA permanent supportive housing programs identify, secure, and provide appropriate, permanent housing for the following
	Description	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
	6 111	PLWHA maintain stable housing and enjoy improved quality of life outcomes.
2	Goal Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goal	Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) programs support individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families to secure and maintain
	Description	appropriate and permanent housing by providing long-term rental subsidy assistance.
3	Goal Name	Homelessness Prevention for PLWHA (HOPWA)
	Goal	Short-term rental subsidies, mortgage and utility assistance (STRMU) are provided as emergency assistance to prevent eviction and
	Description	homelessness among low-income PLWHA across the entire HOPWA EMSA, as needed.
4	Goal Name	Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) (HOPWA)
	Goal	Permanent Housing Placement services assist PLWHA locate and secure independent or supportive permanent housing.
	Description	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 Haine	The with Grant Tallimon action (the with)
	Goal	Administration and compliance of NYC's HOPWA formula funds for the NYC EMSA.
	Description	
6	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)
	Goal	Funds will be used to support the essential services in emergency shelters. In addition to social services and case management
	Description	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	Funds will be used to prevent those persons at-risk of homelessness from entering shelter. Services will include family or
	Description	tenant/landlord mediation, household budgeting, emergency rental assistance, aftercare and benefits advocacy.
8	Goal Name	Outreach (ESG)
	Goal	Funds will be used by HOME-STAT (Homeless Outreach & Mobile Engagement Street Action Teams), a citywide multiagency initiative

	Description	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	Ensure proper management and compliance of NYC's CDBG entitlement funds.
	Description	
10	Goal Name	Conduct housing market analysis and planning
	Goal	Assist in housing preservation through comprehensive housing market analysis and planning.
	Description	
11	Goal Name	Further fair housing throughout the city
	Goal	Prevent discrimination in housing by providing fair housing counseling, education, and assistance to ensure compliance in the public
	Description	and private housing markets.
12	Goal Name	Improve and preserve NYC's housing stock
	Goal	Preserve and improve New York City's publicly- and privately-owned housing stock through a variety of rehabilitation and code
	Description	enforcement activities.
13	Goal Name	Make NYC more livable for people with disabilities
	Goal	Remove architectural barriers in publicly- and privately-owned properties and assist people with disabilities, landlords, and advocates
	Description	in the areas of housing and housing rights.
14	Goal Name	Modernize and improve public facilities
	Goal	Fund programs that improve, modernize, or rehabilitate public facilities with an emphasis on public health and safety, and
	Description	accessibility.
15	Goal Name	Preserve historic buildings and areas
	Goal	Promote the preservation of historic residential and non-residential buildings throughout NYC.
	Description	
16	Goal Name	Provide recreation and greenspace
	Goal	Fund programs to preserve, expand, offer, or improve recreational activities, parks, and greenspace for low- and moderate-income
	Description	persons.
17	Goal Name	Provide safe shelters and services
	Goal	Provide New Yorkers requiring shelter with critical support services and safe space.
	Description	
18	Goal Name	Provide safety and independence for the elderly
	Goal	Improve or maintain the quality of life for senior citizens by helping the elderly maintain their housing through the provision of

	Description	supportive services and home repairs.
19	Goal Name	Provide social & educational services
	Goal	Provide educational and support services programs aimed at serving low- and moderate-income individuals and families throughout
	Description	the city.
20	Goal Name	Reduce threats to public health and safety
	Goal	Improve neighborhood quality through the reduction of blighted properties or conditions that pose a public health and safety threat.
	Description	
21	Goal Name	Support community development through planning
	Goal	Perform citywide and neighborhood focused community development planning to help formulate long-term development and policy
	Description	objectives for NYC.
22	Goal Name	Support economic development
	Goal	Assist business owners and revitalize commercial districts that benefit low/mod people and support the overall economic
	Description	development of the city.
23	Goal Name	Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy
	Goal	New York City continues its recovery through the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) allocation for
	Description	Hurricane Sandy.
24	Goal Name	Increase resilience to future storms
	Goal	New York City is working to increase its resiliency to flooding and future storm risk through the Community Development Block Grant-
	Description	Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) and Community Development Block Grant – National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR).
25	Goal Name	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction
	Goal	Use HOME Program funds to increase supply of decent, affordable multi-family rental housing for income-eligible New Yorkers,
	Description	particularly for those with special needs.
26	Goal Name	Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA
	Goal	Use HOME Program funds to ensure affordability for the purpose of providing high-quality affordable housing.
	Description	
27	Goal Name	Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Down payment
	Goal	Use HOME Program funds to assist first time homebuyers to afford down payment expenses.
	Description	
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
I		

	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 Description	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 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.				
	Goal Name	Recover and rebuild from Hurricane Ida				
	Goal Description	New York City continues its recovery through the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) allocation for Hurricane Ida.				
	Goal Name	Increase resiliency to future storms (Ida)				
	Goal	New York City is working to increase its resiliency to flooding and future storm risk through the Community Development Block Grant-				

Description	Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR).

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	Extremely Low	0-30%	120	600
	Low	31 – 50%	280	1400
	Moderate	51 – 80%	0	0
Owner	Extremely Low	0-30%	0	0
	Low	0 – 50%	5	25
	Moderate	51 – 80%	40	200

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 amenityrich 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 processbased 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 improves 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/respite 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 61,042apartments. 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	HF	ls		HHs		HHs Below					
		Be	low		Between		80%					
	Househol	50)%		50% -		HUDIL					
	ds	HU	JDIL		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 oneand 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 onsite 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 HOMEassisted 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.

<u>Certificate of Consistency with this Consolidated Plan</u>

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.