

New York City Recovery Plan

American Rescue Plan Act State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

2022 Report

**New York City
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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

As New York City accelerates the pace of its recovery from COVID-19, the U.S. Treasury's American Rescue Plan Act State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA-SLFRF or SLFRF) have played a vital role in building a dynamic economy that has moved us forward as a stronger, safer, and more equitable city. New York City is grateful to the Biden-Harris Administration for this visionary source of funding that enables the City to enact innovative, cross-cutting programs tailored to our unique needs. We also thank our Congressional leadership, Majority Leader Schumer, Speaker Pelosi, and the New York Congressional delegation for this landmark legislation.

Between 2021 and 2025, New York City will receive \$5.88 billion in stimulus funds to support ambitious recovery programs and initiatives. This allocation is part of the \$350 billion national stimulus allocation that will help state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments across the country fight the pandemic; support people and businesses suffering from its health and economic impacts; maintain public services in the face of revenue declines due to the pandemic; and make investments that support long-term growth and opportunity for all.

The City shares these goals, and the SLFRF funds allow the City to carry out essential elements of its vision, "Rebuild, Renew, Reinvent: A Blueprint for New York City's Economic Recovery," released in May of 2022. In keeping with the Blueprint's five strategies, SLFRF funds are **restarting the city's economic engines and reactivating the public realm** by increasing public safety and making immediate improvements to neighborhood quality of life in terms of cleaner streets and more active public spaces, particularly in lower-income areas, and reviving the tourism and hospitality sectors; **supporting small businesses, entrepreneurship, and a more equitable economy** with financial assistance programs for those hardest-hit by the pandemic; **driving inclusive sector growth and building a future-focused economy** by investing in growth industries such as green development, and the City's cultural economy; **connecting New Yorkers to quality jobs and in-demand skills** that pay well and provide training and wraparound support for young people and adults who need access to new economic opportunities, and **planning and building for inclusive growth now and in the future** by improving the efficiency of City service delivery, investing equitably in neighborhood infrastructure, and ensuring that opportunities for economic advancement and quality low-cost housing are available in all neighborhoods.

This report highlights New York City's portfolio of SLFRF projects in compliance with the U.S. Treasury's reporting requirements. It describes how the City's use of SLFRF funds meet the common federal goals of engaging community, promoting equity, increasing neighborhood safety, promoting sound labor practices, and using evidence-based program design. The project inventory offers a snapshot of the 42 SLFRF-funded programs underway in FY22. These were developed by over 30 City agencies and key collaborators. While it does not serve as a comprehensive report on the City's recovery efforts, it shows the essential role the SLFRF funds have in making a speedy and equitable recovery possible.

Uses of Funds

As of the June 2022 Financial Plan, the City expects to receive approximately \$26 billion in pandemic-related federal funding. This includes \$5.88 billion in SLFRF funding to support

COVID-19 response, recovery, and re-opening. The SLFRF funds work in concert with approximately \$7.69 billion in Education Stabilization funds through the U.S. Department of Education (DOE), \$1.58 billion in funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), \$1.45 billion from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) established through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES), and \$7.89 billion in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement, as well as other smaller funding streams.

New York City's SLFRF Portfolio by Expenditure Category

The size, diversity and globally important economy of New York City make its use of Coronavirus recovery funds singular in the nation. Of the approximately \$5.88 billion the City will receive, \$3.19 billion (approximately 54%) are dedicated to programs in Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22), the largest annual allocation of the five years of SLFRF funding. Treasury provides Expenditure Categories (ECs) for classifying local programs; while each of New York City's programs have been assigned to one of four of these categories, most contain cross-cutting elements that also address critical topics in other categories.

New York City dedicated its FY22 SLFRF funds into Treasury categories as follows:

- **Public Health (EC1)**
 - \$852.39 million (of \$1.20 billion FY21-25 total)
- **Negative Economic Impacts (EC2)**
 - \$725.26 million (of \$1.10 billion FY21-25 total)
- **Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity (EC3)**
 - \$88.69 million (of \$105.54 million FY21-25 total)
- **Revenue Replacement (EC6)**
 - \$1.52 billion (of \$3.47 billion FY21-25 total)

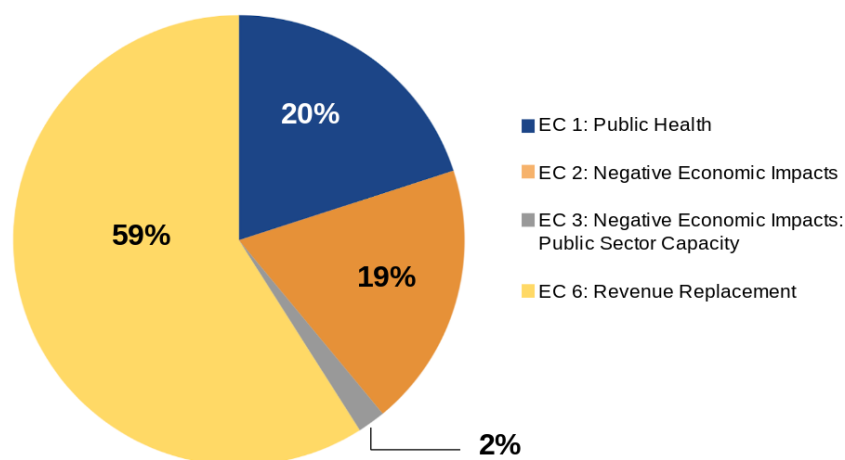


Chart 1: Percentage of NYC SLFRF Funds Allocated per Expenditure Category FY 2021-2025

Public Health (EC 1)

In FY22, the City continued to fight COVID through an aggressive vaccination campaign; enabled students to return to school safely through major changes to school facilities, policies, and healthcare staffing; addressed the increased need for mental and behavioral health care with innovative programs and supported wraparound services for vulnerable populations.

COVID-19 Mitigation and Prevention

The largest SLFRF investments in public health for FY22 were dedicated to mitigating the effects of the virus for those who contracted it and preventing its spread by educating and vaccinating the public. Since 2021, the City has made progress: as of July 14, 2022, 98% of the City's adults (6,517,563 residents) and 69% of children 5-17 (810,651 residents) have received at least one dose of vaccine.¹ 79% of the City's total eligible population (6,584,680 residents aged 5 years and older) has been fully vaccinated, above the national average of 67.1%, and over two million people beyond the fully vaccinated population on July 17, 2021.^{2,3}

The greatest allocation of EC 1 funds for FY22 (\$392.27 million) went to the Test & Trace program. Test & Trace was created to provide testing, contact tracing, and culturally appropriate public education throughout the City, and to ensure that people with the virus received care and could isolate safely when needed. Carried out by a corps of doctors, public health professionals and community advocates, it made free COVID-19 testing available to all and developed resources that helped people stay healthy and to find treatment for COVID. The program's ability to track the spread of the virus helped the City to monitor high-risk demographics, alert the public to increases in infection in particular communities, and direct resources where they were most needed. In FY22, Test & Trace itself adopted different strategies to serve the public effectively. The contact tracing and isolation hotel elements of the program concluded in April of 2022 though testing and treating remained central. Rather than large-scale contact tracing, the program sent a text message with follow-up information to people who tested positive or had known exposure to COVID-19 and offered personalized guidance and resources on treatment online and by phone, as well as best practices for quarantining at home. To ensure COVID-19 testing and resources are equitably distributed throughout the City, the Test & Trace program developed several types of testing sites: mobile sites, brick-and-mortar locations, and pick-up sites for at-home testing kits. All testing was available at no cost to all residents, regardless of whether they had medical insurance. The program offered transportation to seniors and people with disabilities and enabled immunocompromised New Yorkers and those who are 65 years old or older to schedule in-home testing appointments. Test & Trace's collaboration with community-based organizations was a major part of the rise in vaccination rates. Partnerships with organizations trusted by people who were hesitant to be vaccinated were essential to widespread vaccination.

Another SLFRF-funded initiative that was shaped to overcome vaccine hesitancy in low-income communities is Vaccine Incentives, which gave \$100 to approximately 900,000 people at the time of their first shot or booster.

¹ <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data-vaccines.page#doses>

² https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations_vacc-people-additional-dose-totalpop

³ <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/about/press/pr2021/health-department-releases-data-covid-19-vaccine-effectiveness.page>

As vaccination was not an option for school-aged children until the end of October in 2021, they remained at elevated risk for COVID-19, especially in school settings. Throughout 2020 and 2021, schools closed intermittently, and students suffered consequences to mental health and academic performance. A report published by the New York State Comptroller shows that disparities in education along racial and economic lines increased during the many months schools were closed, in spite of remote learning programs.⁴ According to the Department of Education (DOE), enrollment in City schools has dropped since the start of the pandemic, from just over one million in the 2019-2020 year to approximately 919,000 in 2021-2022. Schools need to stay safe and open to prevent children from falling into the COVID-19 achievement gap and to support parents in returning to work. FY22 funds helped improve COVID safety in more than 1,800 schools in the public school system into COVID-safe places through changes to facilities, policies, information management and staffing. These improvements were some of the City's most urgent needs, and \$411.12 million was allocated to the DOE in FY22. Numerous agencies contributed their expertise and personnel to school-related challenges. The School Health and Safety program, a \$210.70 million collaboration of DOE, DOHMH and the Health and Hospitals Corporation contributed to operations in schools that now include daily health screenings, free take-home test kits, frequent daily cleaning of "high-touch" areas, readily available sanitizing supplies, additional on-site nursing staff and more. Every classroom is deep cleaned daily using electrostatic technology and has been provided with two air purifiers. Ventilation systems have been updated to meet or exceed guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.⁵ The DOE makes information on every school's ventilation upgrades available on its website. This massive undertaking required new systems for collecting information and sharing it between agencies and with the public. To meet this need, the City developed a Situation Room that centrally manages all activities needed to track COVID-19 cases and facility status throughout the school system and provides official guidance on school policies and public health measures for children of all ages.

Mental and Behavioral Health

SLFRF programs also supported public health initiatives beyond testing and vaccinations. The stresses of COVID-19 are having long-term consequences on health and well-being that include increased behavioral health problems, such as exacerbation of existing mental health conditions, substance use, anxiety, depression, and complicated grief. Risk factors for poor mental health outcomes vary by race and ethnicity and financial circumstances.⁶

To meet the growing need for crisis counseling and behavioral health services, NYC Well connected people to free or low-cost mental healthcare. Its resources offered people and their families ways to deal with the stresses that have arisen from the challenges of the pandemic. In addition to downloadable fact sheets, it provided 24/7 access to counseling via text, telephone, chat, and phone apps. This care was available through phone, text, and chat 24 hours a day, and accessible in more than 200 languages. To remove a barrier to access for undocumented immigrants, the materials noted that the City provides resources and services to all residents, regardless of immigration status, and does not share information with law enforcement. NYC Well provided suicide prevention, behavioral health crisis counseling, peer support and short-

⁴ Office of the New York State Comptroller, "NYC Department of Education Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic," Report 8-2022, September 2021, <https://www.osc.state.ny.us/files/reports/osdc/pdf/report-8-2022.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.schools.nyc.gov/school-life/health-and-wellness/covid-information/health-and-safety-in-our-schools>

⁶ New York City Department of Mental Health and Hygiene, "Impacts of COVID-19 on Mental Health in New York City, 2021," <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/databrief130.pdf>

term counseling, information, and referrals for behavioral health services, along with follow-up checks so that those who reached out were successfully connected to care.

New Yorkers who are living with serious mental illness have additional challenges when it comes to receiving appropriate care. They may have had recent and frequent contact with mental health, criminal justice, and homeless services systems; recent behavior that is unsafe and escalating; or been underserved by traditional clinical models. The Mobile Mental Health program focused on this population with Intensive Mobile Treatment (IMT) teams of mental health, substance use, and peer specialists who provide support and treatment, including medication. The program also supported the Continuous Engagement between Community and Clinic Treatment (CONNECT) initiative. CONNECT is an innovative, holistic treatment model for mental health care that connects people to a spectrum of services within their communities. The City's Clubhouses are another resource for this population funded through SLFRF. Clubhouses provide peer support, access to services, employment and educational opportunities and safe, restorative settings for socialization and recreation.

Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2)

New York City lost over 920,000 jobs at the height of the pandemic. In total, around 66,500 businesses (28%) closed between April 2020 and March 2021. Over a third of these businesses (26,300) closed permanently. Of those permanently closed, 89 percent were very small businesses with 10 employees or fewer. Cascading economic and social impacts – from unemployment to increased isolation and financial insecurity – have negatively impacted individuals, families, and businesses throughout the City, exacerbating existing racial and socioeconomic inequities. At its peak, unemployment rates mostly impacted Latino New Yorkers (12%), residents with incomes less than \$30,000 (21.8%), and those under 35 (16%). To address this, the City has targeted economic recovery in lower income households by supporting small businesses and neighborhoods, creating employment opportunities and career development options, restoring, and expanding summer and afterschool programs for K-8 students, and ensuring access to affordable housing, food, and nutrition assistance.

Support to Small Businesses and Neighborhoods

The tourism sector in New York City was devastated in the first months of the pandemic. By the second quarter of 2020, nearly 47% of the jobs in the industry had been lost (more than 125,000), as compared with 20% in the private sector overall. The number of visitors to the City in 2020 dropped by two-thirds (from approximately 66 million to 22 million people). Lost tax revenue from what had been a \$72 billion industry was estimated at \$1.2 billion.⁷ At the start of 2022, jobs in the tourism sector were still 20% below pre-pandemic levels, while jobs in the private sector as a whole had narrowed the gap to 4.4% below the 2019 benchmark. Two FY22 SLFRF projects were designed to revive the tourism sector, one through a marketing campaign that entices people inside and outside New York City to visit, and the other through helping restaurants occupy public outdoor spaces and contribute to the street life that draws people to New York. With the Tourism Industry Financial Support project, NYC & Company launched an advertising, marketing, and public relations campaign called “It’s Time for New York City” that

⁷Office of the New York State Comptroller. Retrieved from <https://www.osc.state.ny.us/osdc/reports/nyc-sectors/tourism>

targeted digital advertising as well as out-of-home and television advertising, social media, content marketing and partner promotions with travel providers. The campaign spotlights the diversity of New York City neighborhoods to inspire visitors to go beyond the traditional travel corridors. Permanent Open Restaurants cemented changes made by the COVID-19 Open Restaurants program. Since its launch in the summer of 2020, the Open Restaurants Program has helped save nearly 12,000 restaurants and 100,000 jobs by allowing establishments to extend dining areas onto roadways and sidewalks. These FY22 projects were important steps toward regaining a critical revenue stream and enlivening neighborhoods. Projections anticipate 56.4 million people will visit the City by the end of 2022, and that the number of visitors in 2024 will surpass 2019.

The NYC Department of Small Business Services (SBS) offered \$111.33 million in aid to small business owners in the form of grants and commercial lease assistance.

Creating Economic Opportunities

New York City executed several strategies that offered opportunities for low-income people to secure jobs with growth potential, such as green building, healthcare, tech, manufacturing, and food service. The Job Training for the 21st Century program consisted of four initiatives to prepare and support workers for new jobs, including the Precision Employment Initiative, which is a violence intervention employment program that connects people at risk of gun violence with a climate-technology startup that is working to make American cities greener, smarter, and healthier. Participants will receive hard and soft skills training to prepare them for successful employment before getting matched with placements at various job sites. Residents were paid through the Employee Training Apprentice program to learn new skills for a spectrum of careers; through Build On-Ramps to Green Jobs, jobseekers were offered a pathway to new green building jobs, and through the Career Pathways initiative, people received employer-informed training across growing sectors. The funding also supported Industry Partnership personnel to ensure that training is demand driven.

A large part of bringing New York back from the pandemic is bringing people back into the public realm. Making streets and outdoor space welcoming to residents as well as tourists started with addressing public safety and quality of life concerns that increased during the pandemic. One way to address the condition of public spaces and provide employment for low-income people was to hire more than 10,000 residents from demographics hardest hit by the pandemic as part of the City Cleanup Corps (CCC). The CCC improved neighborhoods through beautification efforts and invested in workforce development for low-income individuals that paid above minimum wage and included resources and training for future jobs. More than 15 agencies participated in the City Cleanup Corps project, and the crews carried out a wide variety of work, including sidewalk and street sweeping, graffiti removal, care for greenspaces that make the City more resilient to the effects of climate change and much else.

Likewise, the NYC Artist Corps provided support to artists, rebuilding the City's cultural sector. As one of the largest arts and cultural cities in the world, New York City has invested heavily in organizations that are working to support individuals that directly experienced economic hardship due to the pandemic. NYC's Department of Cultural Affairs (DLCA) updated their grantmaking process to make it easier for individuals in NYC's creative sector to access recovery funds, including streamlining the application process, allowing multi-year funding allocations for all grantees, implementing strategies to further diversify the panel review

process, ensuring equity in funding criteria, and exploring the possibility of allowing funds to be used for general operating expenses.

More than any other time in history, the City's workforce has experienced significant disruptions that have moved the city and industrial leaders to reconsider what the future of the city's economy looks like. New York City continues to evaluate opportunities to implement programs and services that make accessing jobs more equitable. With ongoing investments in the tourism and hospitality industries, the City's Comptroller projects growth in City sales tax revenue of 27.4 percent in FY22.

Youth Support

To counter the hardships and isolation of the pandemic, the free Summer Rising program offered supportive environments for children and teenagers that helped restore their social lives and gave them opportunities for fun, culturally relevant, hands-on experiences to strengthen their academic, social, and emotional skills.

Housing Security

The economic hardships of the pandemic led to unstable housing situations for many New Yorkers, particularly renters. The City helped renters to stay in their homes by providing rental assistance vouchers, affordable housing placement, and anti-harassment tenant protection for those threatened with eviction.

For unhoused persons, the City took a holistic approach that included outreach, housing options and wraparound services for street homeless. The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) Street Programming, supported by SLFRF funds, expanded outreach at two major transit hubs, established a Street Homeless Rapid Response Team, supported the DHS Street Joint Command Center, and added additional stabilization beds.

Food and Nutrition Assistance

Food insecurity was one of the most common struggles for low-income New Yorkers, and food assistance one of the most essential services. SLFRF funds relieved this burden through a number of programs including Get Food/Recovery Meals, a Department for the Aging initiative that provided meals and other services to seniors, and supporting delivery of federal programs such as the Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the SNAP Education Program, and the Food Assistance Program, which delivered administrative funding, food, and technical assistance to hundreds of community kitchens and food pantries citywide.

Negative Economic Impacts: Public Sector Capacity and Provision of Public Services (EC 3 and EC 6)

The pandemic created severe economic strain on the City, increasing the need for essential services while reducing the revenue available to maintain service capacity. In FY22, the City applied \$1.52 billion of its SLFRF funds to the provision of public services to continue operations that residents and businesses rely on.

Sustaining Operations

In 2022, approximately \$3 billion of SLFRF funding supported core service provision, including over \$567 million in uniformed personnel costs for the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and the Fire Department of the City of New York (FDNY) and over \$441.06 million in costs to provide city-wide sanitation services performed by the New York City Department of Sanitation (DSNY). The New York City Department of Education (DOE) received \$300 million for personnel costs, part of which were used to hire new school nurses so that each school could have at least one nurse available. Overall, SLFRF funds supported 19 agencies in the face of revenue pressure that would have greatly affected their ability to deliver critical services.

Meeting Increased Demand for Services

Essential human services are typically delivered through contracted nonprofit organizations, many of which experienced severe budget constraints themselves. The SLFRF funds covered indirect costs for five agencies to keep in place housing initiatives, programs for criminal justice, youth and seniors, food assistance and more. Increased need for these required agencies to hire additional personnel. For instance, the Department of Housing Preservation and Development added staff for housing placement services.

There were many reasons City workers needed greater flexibility in their work arrangements and healthcare options, and the SLFRF funds provided additional sick leave, vaccine-related leave, and time needed in the event a dependent family member contracted COVID-19. To manage the impacts of COVID-19 on City employees, SLFRF funds were used for health insurance, hospitalization, outpatient care and costs associated with treating employees for COVID-19.

Promoting Equitable Outcomes

It was evident in the beginning of the pandemic that COVID-19 would have a disproportionate impact on low-income communities and people of color in the City, due to long-standing inequalities. Early public health data showed that Black and Latino residents had died from the virus at twice the rate of white or Asian New Yorkers.⁸ 67% of Hispanic and 68% of Black workers reported experiencing income loss, as compared with 48% of Asian and 45% of White residents.⁹ New York City is addressing the factors that contribute to those disparities, and has used SLFRF funds to create equal economic opportunities and deliver high-quality social services and healthcare for all. At the heart of the City's efforts is the Taskforce for Inclusion and Racial Equity (TRIE), founded within two months of the pandemic's onset in the City. TRIE convened members from 67 agencies and partners. The taskforce sought to identify and address urgent problems including access to healthcare, food, housing and mental health care, economic insecurity, needs of the undocumented, small businesses, social distancing and Youth and Education. They analyzed the populations at greatest risk in terms of a series of factors and chose 33 TRIE neighborhoods for focused recovery efforts. The TRIE approach has governed the City's recovery and is the basis for many of the outcomes of the SLFRF.

The City prioritized protecting TRIE neighborhood populations in its vaccination campaign. As of July 14, 2022, vaccination rates show that the gaps in healthcare have narrowed. Partnerships

⁸ <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/trie/downloads/pdf/TRIE-Report-Final-2020-Recap.pdf>

⁹ https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dca/downloads/pdf/partners/Uneven_Impact.pdf

with community-based organizations and healthcare providers that have the trust of at-risk populations were essential to these successes. Within the eligible population of people ages 5 and above, Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders as well as Native Americans/Alaska Natives are above 98% fully vaccinated. The rate within the Hispanic/Latino population is second highest, with 83% partially and 73% fully vaccinated, followed by the White population at 68% partially and 63% fully vaccinated and the Black population at 66% partially and 60% fully vaccinated. In terms of gender, 87% of both the female and male population have received at least one dose, and 79% of females have completed the primary series, compared with 77% of males.

Seniors, as one of the most at-risk populations, have been a target of outreach efforts as well. 84% of all people 65 and older are vaccinated, above the 79% rate for all residents. 91% of all residents 65-74 years old are fully vaccinated and 64% have received boosters, the highest percentage in the City. Senior centers, community-based healthcare organizations and service providers for homebound populations were key to these efforts.

To ensure COVID-19 testing and resources are equitably distributed throughout the City, the Test & Trace program developed several types of testing sites: mobile sites, brick-and-mortar locations, and pick-up sites for at-home testing kits. All testing was available at no cost to all residents, regardless of whether they had medical insurance. The program offered transportation to seniors and people with disabilities and enabled immunocompromised New Yorkers and those who are 65 years old or older to schedule in-home testing appointments.

The City connected with communities that do not have strong social service infrastructure by setting up mobile operations for several programs, including COVID-19 testing and vaccination. For those who could not access services where they are offered, the City will visit them at their homes. NYC Well helps connect people to free or low-cost mental healthcare. Its resources are designed to help people and their families deal with the stresses that have arisen from the challenges of the pandemic. In addition to guidance documents, it provides free 24/7 access to counseling via text, telephone and chat and phone apps. These services are available in over 200 languages. To remove a barrier to access for undocumented immigrants, the materials note that the City provides resources and services to all residents, regardless of immigration status, and does not share information with law enforcement.

Community Engagement

A truly equitable and comprehensive recovery calls for a “whole of society” approach. Government, community-based organizations, the business sector, and residents themselves need to work together in new ways. Strategies for community engagement may be based on demographics of at-risk populations, or in the needs of neighborhoods designated for improvements. A new interagency Public Realm working group will develop holistic strategies for changes to public space and programming throughout the City.

Another means of community engagement is the TRIE Racial Equity Community Hubs, which are places comprised of networks of diverse, multi-sector stakeholders, including nonprofit organizations serving populations impacted by COVID-19 inequities, businesses, houses of worship, community boards, educational institutions, mutual aid networks and civic bodies. Community Hubs have direct ongoing contact and engagement with residents and local

stakeholders to collectively identify shared resources, assets, needs and priorities; strengthen COVID-19 recovery and resilience by sharing timely information and assisting in developing hyperlocal plans; and ultimately strengthen community cohesion.

Partnerships with community-based organizations have been essential to the City's public health goals. Over \$30 million of the City's SLFRF funding will go to these organizations in FY '22. For most programs that provide assistance with food, housing, job creation, small business and neighborhood recovery, one core element is communication with residents. The City collaborates with community providers, who identify needs as they emerge and raise awareness of City programs. This enables the City to provide resources that address them, thereby incorporating community feedback into program design and administration. In turn, the City directs people in need to CBO service providers through mailings, text messages and advertising campaigns. Much of the material is produced in multiple languages to reach people with limited English proficiency. The City also organizes and participates in tele-town hall meetings hosted with community partners.

The community of people connected to the school system –especially students and their families– have needed real-time information about COVID-19 in schools, and public health information specific to children. The DOE has been deeply engaged with them and has created online resources that enable people to monitor the presence of the virus in schools and to understand health and safety measures, including the Daily COVID Case Map. The map shows all reported cases of COVID-19 at each facility and a Situation Room summary of actions taken in response. DOE also hosted two virtual Town Hall meetings for families of children ages 5-11 regarding the importance of the COVID-19 vaccine. These could be accessed in six languages; further guidance documents remain available in ten.

Labor Practices

Treasury's SLFRF Compliance and Reporting Guidance requests a description of workforce practices for infrastructure projects assigned to Expenditure Category 5: Infrastructure. While New York City's portfolio has been distributed into other categories, SLFRF funds were part of projects that are considered infrastructure by the City. For instance, the more than 100 miles of bike lanes built through the Green Wave project and the Department of Transportation's State of the City Commitments are major elements of the City's transportation infrastructure. All work on these projects adhered to applicable wage requirements and construction safety practices. The City aimed to create jobs that offer people upward mobility and strengthen worker protections. The Jobs for the 21st Century project includes the Precision Employment initiative, which trains individuals at risk of gun violence with well-paying green jobs; the Build On Ramps to Green Jobs programs trains New York City Housing Authority residents and New Yorkers from economically disadvantaged communities to meet the goals of the Citywide Project Labor Agreement, as well as Employee Apprentice program which allowed people to earn while they learned in sectors where the City will see growth in the coming years. Additionally, new safety protocols were instituted for construction sites throughout the City. The Department of Buildings enforced worker protections created through COVID-19 Emergency Executive Orders and distributed guidance to workers in multiple languages.

Use of Evidence

Several of the SLFRF projects that addressed public health challenges arise from evidence-based models. Two in particular meet growing needs for mental healthcare and will shape the City's approach to programs that meet the needs of New York City's diverse populations. NYC Well used an evidence-informed, industry-standard risk assessment tool to evaluate risk for harm to self or others for every call, text, and chat answered. The program also collected quantitative data on the number of calls, texts, and chats per fiscal year, as well as the average speed of answer for calls, to monitor the demand for and overall health of the program. For calls that result in a referral for deployment of a Mobile Crisis Team, the staff deployed included both professionals and paraprofessionals (i.e., a master's-level clinician with a peer support staff person) who are trained on evidence-based and evidence-informed mental and behavioral health interventions. Clubhouses provided community and care for people with serious mental health issues and was based on research that substantiated their effectiveness. Research efforts have been carried out through Clubhouse International's Program for Clubhouse Research, an affiliation between Clubhouse International and the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Massachusetts Medical School (UMMS). The Clubhouse experience has produced positive outcomes for many members, including better employment rates, cost savings, a significant decrease in hospitalizations, reduced incarcerations, improved well-being, and improved overall physical and mental health. Most Clubhouses are accredited by the Clubhouse International organization and operate according to its evidence-based standards.

Many of the SLFRF projects respond dynamically to real-time data. For instance, the status of public health throughout the City is measured in many ways: percent positivity, confirmed and probable cases, hospital admissions, and the rate of hospitalization per 100,000 residents, with affiliated demographic information. Mobile health operations such as testing units are often deployed in response to similar data that reveals where cases are spiking or vaccination rates are low.

The public can view the data the City collects to monitor the status of the virus in the City and COVID-19 recovery as it emerges on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis.¹⁰ A web-based portal enables the public to see evaluation criteria and track official performance data. Additionally, the NYC Recovery Data Partnership, a first-of-its-kind effort allows community, non-profit, and private organizations to share data with the City to aid in COVID-19 response and recovery efforts.¹¹ Data shared by partner organizations is provided free-of-charge to bolster understanding of how industry, service delivery, and the lived experiences of New Yorkers have been impacted by COVID-19, and will help to inform programmatic and policy decisions for an equitable recovery.

Performance Report

New York City was on a path of strong economic growth and increasing equity before the pandemic. Unemployment was at an all-time low and the poverty rate was the lowest it had been in 20 years.¹² The economic disruption of the pandemic and especially its

¹⁰"COVID-19: Data." COVID-19 Data - DOHMH, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data.page>

¹¹"Data Tools." Data Tools - DOHMH, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/tools.page>

¹² New York City Office of the Mayor. (2022). *Rebuild, Renew, Reinvent: A Blueprint for New York City's Economic Recovery*. Retrieved from <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/office-of-the-mayor/2022/Mayor-Adams-Economic-Recovery-Blueprint.pdf>

disproportionate impacts on people of color and low-income communities have affirmed the City's commitment to building an economy with more and better opportunities for all. In many sectors, recovery is evaluated by comparison with a pre-COVID-19 baseline. The City has used its SLFRF funding for FY22 to work toward the goals of restoring employment and services to their pre-pandemic levels, and helping people stabilize their financial lives and meet their basic needs. The long-term goal is to surpass those levels through initiatives that promote equity as they strengthen the economy.

The SLFRF portfolio for FY22 responded to challenges for the economy, the public realm and the health and well-being of New York City residents. The SLFRF programs were able to address a spectrum of urgent needs and long-term goals because they were designed by the agencies who carried them out. The project inventory of this report presents Key Performance Indicators for each project that were developed by the agencies administering the program. They reveal information that agencies consider essential to measuring the success of the program.

PROJECT INVENTORY

New York City's portfolio contains 42 projects active in FY22. Each is profiled here according to Treasury guidance. They fall into four of Treasury's SLFRF Expenditure Categories (ECs): EC 1, Public Health; EC 2, Negative Economic Impacts; EC 3, Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity; and EC 6, Revenue Replacement. For a breakdown of allocations by EC, see Chart 1 on p. 4. These SLFRF projects often encompass several City programs, highlighting the City's coordinated approach to recovery. Given that the recovery programs with the greatest positive impact adapt to changing realities and needs, projects may be assigned to different categories as they evolve over time. Consistent with New York City's practices of data-driven decision making, project performance is measured as described in the profiles below. Where mandatory federal reporting requirements are applicable for certain expenditure categories, they are featured in a table in the profile of each project.

Expenditure Category 1: Public Health

The 11 projects within this group support public health response, fund COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff.

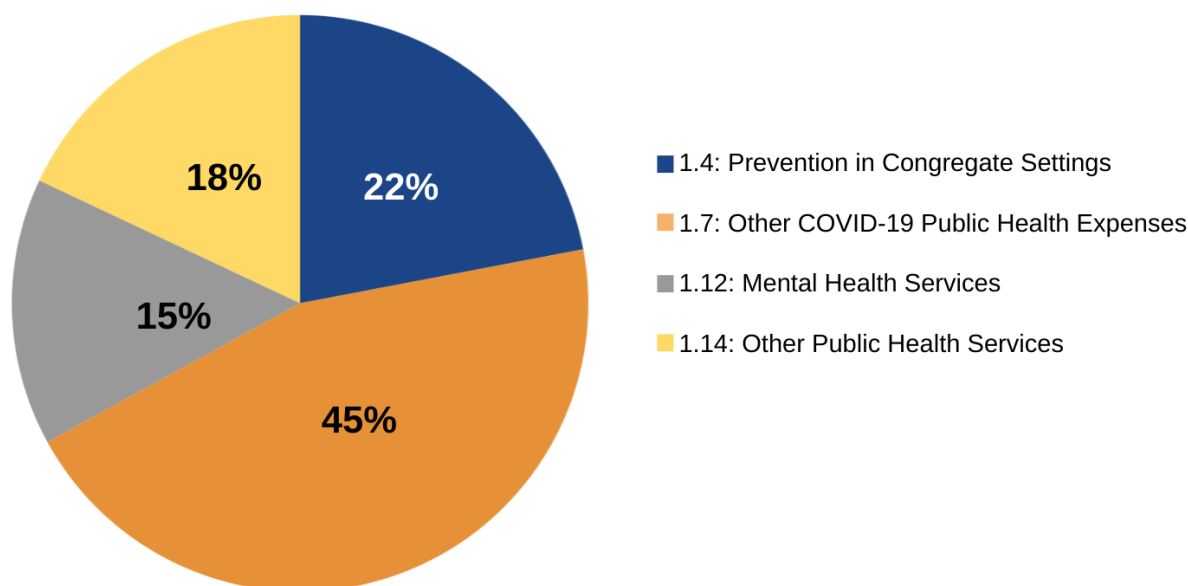


Chart 2: Percentage Distribution of Funds by Project, EC 1: Public Health

Clubhouses

Project Code: ARP_CLUB_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$14,001,330

Project Expenditure Category: 1.12, Mental Health Services

Project Overview

Clubhouses are evidence-based models of psychiatric rehabilitation. Clubhouses aimed to end social and economic isolation for people with mental illness through quality rehabilitation programs. As free, one-stop locations, they helped people with serious mental illness by providing peer support, access to services, employment and educational opportunities, socialization, and recreation in a safe, restorative, and structured setting. This approach was designed to have a positive, stabilizing effect on people's lives and mental health, and give people meaningful work experience and the opportunity to belong to a community. The FY22 allocation amount was \$4,000,380.

Website: [Clubhouses for Mental Health Support](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOHMH

Use of Evidence

There is significant research available that substantiates the effectiveness of the Clubhouse model. Research efforts have been carried out through Clubhouse International's Program for Clubhouse Research, an affiliation between Clubhouse International and the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Massachusetts Medical School (UMMS). The Clubhouse experience has produced positive outcomes for many members, including better employment rates, cost savings, a significant decrease in hospitalizations, reduced incarcerations, improved well-being, and improved overall physical and mental health. Most Clubhouses are accredited by the Clubhouse International organization and operate according to its evidence-based standards.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Households: Adults with serious mental illness (SMI)
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	100%
Percent expansion of membership	31%
Number of new members	1080

Mobile Mental Health

Project Code: ARP_MMH_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$158,688,208

Project Expenditure Category: 1.12, Mental Health Services

Project Overview

For many New Yorkers living with serious mental illness, it can be especially difficult to connect – and stay connected – to care. Lack of access to mental healthcare disproportionately affects New Yorkers due to their race, ethnicity, sex, insurance status, and neighborhood poverty level, among other factors. To address these challenges, the City invested in mobile mental health options.

The Intensive Mobile Treatment (IMT) teams provided intensive, continuous support and treatment to individuals with serious mental illness in their communities, where and when they needed it. The mission of IMT is to improve an individual's quality of life through: counseling; advocacy at both the individual and system level; support and assistance for the patient's individual needs and goals, and opportunities to connect with a diverse team of service providers. Clients who were served through this program had recent and frequent contact with mental health, criminal justice, and homeless services systems; recent behavior that was unsafe or escalating; or been underserved by traditional treatment models. IMT teams included mental health, substance use, and peer specialists who provided support and treatment, including medication. They also facilitated connections to housing and other supportive services. The Continuous Engagement between Community and Clinic Treatment (CONNECT) initiative provided rapid access to services with a flexible and holistic approach to mental health that engaged with the community and the whole person beyond the traditional doctor- or therapist-patient interaction. The purpose of CONNECT was to improve the quality of life of the people served, as demonstrated by progress towards recovery goals and informed by: process metrics related to improved access; engagement and retention in clinical and non-clinical services; and reduced mental health emergency, inpatient, and mobile crisis utilization. Appointed personnel operated the Single Point of Access to Mobile Treatment Services, including: referral review; eligibility determination; and assignment to available community-based providers at the most appropriate level of care. Personnel developed, monitored, and provided technical assistance to contracted mobile treatment services, including IMT and CONNECT. In addition, program staff operated Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT), which investigates, petitions, and monitors court orders for mandated community-based mental health treatment and care coordination.

The IMT model started as a demonstration project, and the data and outcomes collected in the first three years of the program showed success in engaging and connecting individuals with serious mental health needs, housing instability, criminal legal involvement, and substance use with services of their choice. The positive outcomes experienced by these individuals included connections to housing and fewer days incarcerated.

DOHMH and the Mayor's Office of Community Mental Health continue to monitor program intervention and goals. This demonstration project will evaluate whether a hybrid of clinic and mobile behavioral health treatment services and community engagement improve outcomes for people in high-need areas. The FY22 allocation amount was \$21,099,511.

Website: [Intensive Mobile Treatment \(IMT\) Teams](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOHMH

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Households-Adults with serious mental illness (SMI)
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Percentage of individuals served by IMT who continue to receive mobile treatment services for 3 months or more, in keeping with the program goal of consistent engagement in care	98% (enrolled in FY22 Q3 and retained through FY22 Q4)

Of individuals experiencing homelessness served by IMT who have successfully secured non-shelter housing (including supportive or permanent housing)	40% (as of 6/24/22)
Number of people served by IMT	722 (point in time, 6/24/22)
Number of people served by CONNECT	Data not yet available
Number of Community engagement activities	537

NYC Well

Project Code: ARP_NYCW_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$9,600,000

Project Expenditure Category: 1.12, Mental Health Services

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic and its economic ramifications have resulted in individuals experiencing increased symptoms of anxiety and depressive disorder, as well as other negative impacts on mental health and well-being. In tandem, the City has seen an increase in the need for mental health services and support for individuals and households navigating the impacts of the pandemic.

NYC Well provided New Yorkers with connection to free, confidential mental health support through speaking with a counselor via phone, text, or chat. Services included suicide prevention, behavioral health crisis counseling, peer support and short-term counseling, information and referrals for behavioral health services, and follow-up checks to ensure those who reached out were successfully connected to care.

NYC Well provided its services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and 365 days per year. In addition to providing 24/7 call and text support, NYC Well has developed a collection of free COVID-19 digital mental health resources, as well as a series of downloadable fact sheets with strategies for coping and wellness related to COVID-19.

The NYC Well Project provides expansion funding over two fiscal years to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to continue the NYC Well mission of helping New Yorkers in crisis. The existing program has answered over 370,000 calls, texts, and chats from July 1, 2020-June 30, 2022. NYC Well volume has continued to remain high past the peak of the pandemic. NYC Well answered 17% more calls, texts and chats in June 2022 compared to June 2020. The FY22 allocation amount was \$9,600,000.

Website: [NYC Well](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOHMH

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	General Public
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Percentage of contacts which resulted in referral	19%

Percentage of contacts that report satisfaction	85% (data collected from 07/01/2021-03/31/2022)
Number of answered calls, texts, and chats	314,445 (7/1/2021-5/31/2022)
Average speed of answer (in seconds)	54 (7/1/2021-5/31/2022)

Emergency Supply Stockpile

Project Code: ARP_ESS_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$936,000

Project Expenditure Category: 1.14, Other Public Health Services

Project Overview

SFLRF funds contributed to the Emergency Supply Stockpile (ESS), a cache of emergency supplies to support life, safety, and hygiene of individuals in NYC. Supplies that kept the City prepared for a major disaster such as a coastal storm include, but are not limited to: cots, blankets, personal care kits, and animal supplies. At the time of a disaster, supplies could be immediately deployed by the New York City Emergency Management Department's third-party logistics (3PL) provider from local warehouses outside the city to emergency shelter facilities, Commodity Distribution Points (CDPs), and other mass care operations in the City. The ESS undergoes an annual rotation, which includes the relinquishment of soon to expire items and the replacement of items with a longer shelf-life. Perishable items purchased for the 2022 rotation include: glucose monitoring systems, pet food, over-the-counter medication, meals ready to eat (MREs) and replacements for items that have expired. The FY22 allocation amount was \$936,000.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: NYCEM

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	General Public
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0

Maternity Care Support

Project Code: ARP_MCS_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$1,874,000

Project Expenditure Category: 1.14, Other Public Health Services

Project Overview

This project addressed long-standing inequalities in maternal healthcare throughout the City through the Maternity Hospital Quality Improvement Network (MHQIN). In addition, the MHQIN Team will continue to fill vacancies, write, and disseminate findings from the first cohort of hospitals, and continue with strategic planning to ensure needed contracts are in place to support ongoing implementation of the initiative.

This project follows a DOHMH effort to implement the Maternity Hospital Quality Improvement Network (MHQIN) at 14 maternity hospitals as part of its 1st Cohort, from 2019 to 2021. DOHMH concluded working with the 1st Cohort of hospitals on all components of work in December 2021, except for the Doula Component which ended in June 2022. The 2nd Cohort included nine to 14 hospitals, recruited in January 2022, for work starting in July 2022. The FY22 allocation amount was \$1,874,000.

Website: [MHQIN](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOHMH

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	General Public
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of neighborhood birth justice hubs supported through MHQIN activities	36
Number of hospitals that were assessed and found to have attained a robust level of doula friendliness	9
Number of Community based Doulas trained in providing birth and post-partum doula support	22
Number of providers trained in racial equity and reproductive justice concepts	724
Number of providers participating in webinars tailored to support implementation of respectful care	695
Number of NYC Standards for Respectful Care at Birth (NYC Standards) posters and brochures disseminated in priority languages mass mailing, the 311-Call Center, and Direct Orders	14, 236
Number of hospitals working on a quality improvement project	11
Number of hospitals with at least one leadership representative attending at least four out of six Trauma-and-Resilience-Informed Systems leadership engagement sessions	11
Number of hospitals with an established process to abstract and review cases of SMM	13
Number of hospitals reviewing cases and reporting data to DOHMH	11

Senior Support

Project Code: ARP_SS_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$211,074,303

Project Expenditure Category: 1.14, Other Public Health Services

Project Overview

As the City recovers from COVID-19, NYC is focused on keeping seniors front and center by providing vital resources and expanding services. In April 2022, NYC announced the Community Care Plan for older New Yorkers. The plan created a network of services that support the independence and wellbeing older New Yorkers need to age in their homes. With this five-year Community Care Plan, the NYC Department for the Aging (DFTA) added

additional Older Adults Centers (OACs) or Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORCs) in communities with large aging populations that are currently underserved. NORCs are multi-age housing developments or neighborhoods that weren't originally built for older adults but are now home to a significant number of older adults.

DFTA funded supportive services programs at dozens of NORCs in the City, where residents could access health and social services where they live, and leveraged SLFRF funds to increase its capacity to provide congregate meals and services to meet the needs of members attending or living within individual senior centers/NORCs. The services included, but were not limited to: art, music, dance classes, benefits screening (e.g. Medicare, Medicaid), technology classes, and transportation. Food insecurity increased among the senior population, and the Get Food/Recovery Meals portion of the program provided meals and nutrition options for seniors.

Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities citywide offer national evidence-based programs that promote health and reduce the prevalence of disease among older adults. These programs are based on research and provide documented health benefits. Such programs include: A Matter of Balance, to prevent falls; Tai Chi for Arthritis, to improve movement, balance, and strength; Stay Active and Independent for Life, to reduce fall risk factors; and the Chronic Disease Self-Management Program, to build self-confidence in participants to maintain their health and manage their chronic health conditions, such as diabetes, heart disease, and hypertension. The FY22 allocation amount was \$77,400,000.

Website: [DFTA NORCs](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DFTA

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Disproportionately Impacted Low-income Households and populations
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of individual services provided	196,203
Number of Senior clients contacted	73,110
Number of community partners engaged	5

COVID-19 Prevention and Response

Project Code: ARP_COVIDPAR_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$1,600,000

Project Expenditure Category: 1.4, Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)

Project Overview

The COVID-19 Prevention and Response project reflected the City’s commitment to keeping people safe in congregate settings. The Department of Buildings (DOB) enforced COVID-19 restrictions in response to 311 complaints and proactive inspections. Inspectors performed field surveys and ensured compliance with COVID-19 Emergency Executive Orders in addition to pre-pandemic requirements. They also distributed personal protective equipment and pamphlets with COVID-19 safety guidance for construction sites that were published in multiple languages. Outcome goals for DOB include maximizing daily inspection volume, timely inspection of active complaints, and reducing the percentage of violations or warnings with outreach and education during patrols. The most challenging issues include the high volume of repeat complaints on the same businesses, willful noncompliance of the public, and ensuring the safety of inspectors during patrols. The FY22 allocation amount was \$1,600,000.

Website: [DOB Response](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOB

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	General Public; Impacted Small Businesses
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Percent of enforcement action on total inspections	0%
Number of DOB violations issued	0 - Warnings only
Number of Construction Inspections Completed	1675

Public Facility Upgrades

Project Code: ARP_PFU_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$56,728,555

Project Expenditure Category: 1.4, Capital Investments or Physical Plant Changes to Public Facilities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency

Project Overview

The Public Facilities Upgrades project invested in schools and public spaces to promote community health and greater safety in all five boroughs.

The Situation Room, a partnership between the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) and the NYC Department of Buildings (DOB) facilitated the rapid response to positive COVID-19 cases in public schools. As a single point of contact between schools and agency partners responsible for performing testing and contact tracing, it ensured appropriate interventions were taken by school communities and that clear and timely information was provided to the public. To help schools stay safe and stay open, the Situation Room updated the Daily COVID Case map with the totals of confirmed cases at each school facility, along with response actions.

Improvements to public spaces included horticultural care and maintenance services at plazas in underserved neighborhoods and those hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, and development of pedestrian and bicycle routes. SLFRF funds have helped the Department of Transportation (DOT) make key transit routes greener, safer, and more accessible. To ease chronic congestion and conflicts on the Brooklyn Bridge Promenade, DOT launched Bridges for the People, a major bicycle and pedestrian accessibility improvement on the Brooklyn Bridge and the Queensboro Bridge. This initiative converted an existing left traffic lane on the Manhattan Bound Brooklyn Bridge into a two-way protected bike lane. The scope of work consisted of installing concrete barriers with fencing adjacent to vehicular travel lanes and the installation of fencing along the existing bridge structure for bicycle safety. Bike boulevards, another element of this program, are streets designated and designed to give bicycles travel priority along specific corridors. They are characterized by pavement markings, vertical elements, signage, speed, and volume management measures to discourage trips by motor vehicles to create safer and more convenient bicycle corridors. Bicycle boulevards provide safety benefits not only to bicyclists and motorists, but also to pedestrians who benefit from reduced vehicle volumes, lower vehicle travel speed, improved visibility, and reduced potential for conflict with turning motorists at intersections.

Bridges for the People project was designed to implement evidence-based interventions to increase safety for both cyclists and pedestrians. The main intervention is the barrier-protected bicycle lane across the bridge, which provides cyclists with dedicated space. This lane conforms to all applicable engineering and design standards and will be evaluated using established metrics that measure safety by comparing crashes in a period of time before the intervention to crashes in the same period of time after the intervention. The FY22 allocation amount was \$40,163,462.

Websites: [Daily COVID Case Map](#), [DOT Open Streets](#)
Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOB, DOHMH, DOT
Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	General Public, Impacted Households
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of schools within DOE that the Situation Room supports	1800
Number of cases tracked via the Situation Room	266,891
Impacted and/or Disproportionately Impacted population primarily served	Impacted Households-to address lost instructional time in K-12 schools
Number of NYC Charter schools that the Situation Room supports	447
Number of new employees (FTE, Temporary, etc.) added with SLFRF funds	109
Number of Full-Time Employees (FTEs) whose salaries are paid through SLFRF funds	77
Percent project completion for the two planned bridges (Brooklyn and Queensboro)	100%
Percent completion of proposed Bike Boulevards	3%
Number of miles of streets developed into Open Streets	65

Number of events programmed in the 33 TRIE neighborhoods most impacted by COVID	350
Percent project completion for the two planned bridges (Brooklyn and Queensboro)	100%
Percent completion of proposed Bike Boulevards	3%

School Health and Safety

Project Code: ARP_SHS_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$210,693,914

Project Expenditure Category: 1.4, Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Childcare facilities, etc.)

Project Overview

As the New York City Department of Education (DOE) resumed in-person schooling, schools required investment in ventilation systems, air purifiers, personal protective equipment, and health and safety measures. Good ventilation is essential to prevent COVID-19 in congregate settings, and New York City has taken measures for all schools to meet or exceed guidance from the CDC. Ventilation in every classroom in the City's over 1,800 facilities has been inspected, updated, and repaired as needed. Every DOE room in use by students and staff for extended periods of time has fully operational ventilation through either natural, mechanical, or a combination of means. DOE also provided two air purifiers in every classroom. For added protection, cafeterias in bigger schools have been provided with large air-handling units and window-based exhaust fans. Communicating this information to the community was also a critical piece of this effort. Members of the public can now learn the details of each school's ventilation performance through reports posted online.

In addition to making facilities COVID-safe, the City deployed additional nursing staff to ensure that each school has at least one nurse available for students' needs. As schools reopened, nurses have supported the administration in keeping students and staff safe through robust testing efforts, comprehensive reporting and other measures. This project also made take-home testing kits available to students of all ages. The FY22 allocation amount was \$210,693,914.

Website: [Health and Safety in Our Schools \(nyc.gov\)](https://www.nyc.gov/health/safety), [Find A School](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOE, DOHMH, HHC

Use of Evidence

This program is not an evidence-based intervention as classified by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Households-to address lost instructional time in K-12 schools
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of nursing staff hired through staffing agency	367
Number of nursing temp staff deployed	1111

Test & Trace

Project Code: ARP_TAT_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$391,270,234

Project Expenditure Category: 1.7, Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)

Project Overview

The Test & Trace project supported the Test & Trace Corps, an unprecedented initiative to identify COVID-19 infections in NYC and help people access guidance and treatment. The NYC Test & Trace Corps comprised a group of doctors, public health professionals and community advocates who worked together citywide. The program provided advice and support and delivered effective culturally and linguistically appropriate services in response to the needs of communities that had been disproportionately affected by COVID-19. Initially, the NYC Test & Trace program enrolled all detected COVID-19 cases into the NYC contact tracing program, which triggered case investigations of these cases and elicitation of their contacts. All contacts were advised to get tested even if asymptomatic and all cases and contacts undergo regular monitoring for the duration of their isolation or quarantine period. Data collected by Contact Tracers was analyzed and used to make data-driven decisions, for instance, the locations to deploy mobile testing units. In April of FY22, the program focused on those who tested positive by contacting them directly and provided personalized treatment options.

NYC Test & Trace Corps constructed several methods for regular reporting and evaluation, and routinely conducted specific analyses to identify issues and improve program performance and effectiveness. These reports inform leadership on the most recent data for the program, so that they could incorporate this into their decision making for resource allocation and strategic planning. Some of these reports included: daily and weekly operational reporting, monitoring trends in the operational efficacy to reach and alert cases and contacts; and weekly epidemiological reporting to inform program leadership on trends in reported sources of infection, demographics, travel behavior, and vaccination rates among cases and contacts. The FY22 allocation amount was \$391,270,234.

Website: [NYC Test & Trace Corps](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: HHC

Use of Evidence

This program is not an evidence-based intervention as classified by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	General Public
Percent of new cases that were identified (or known) as contacts in the previous 14 days	6.9% (99,327 contacts converting to cases)
Number of referrals completed by a resource navigator	89,408
Number of households that have received food or financial services from the T2 isolation program	30,300
Total number of guests isolating at T2 hotels *NOTE: Guest count is defined as guests with an admission date in the reporting month	11,637
Number of PCR tests conducted for COVID-19/SARS-CoV-2 at Test & Trace brick-and-mortar sites	1,675,081
Number of contacts identified through case investigations	735,305

Vaccine Operations

Project Code: ARP_VXO_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$93,750,000

Project Expenditure Category: 1.7, Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)

Project Overview

The Vaccine Operations Project aimed to increase vaccination rates among the City's population, especially among demographics who have had lower vaccination rates to date. For FY22, a \$93.75 million allocation covered a vaccine incentive program that offered a \$100 prepaid debit card to people when they received their first vaccine dose or a booster. The program has been rolled out to sites such as homeless shelters, congregate settings, and the public hospital system. The program was aimed particularly at younger and immigrant populations that showed lower vaccination rates. The key challenges for the Vaccine Incentive program were prepaid debit card distribution, ensuring access at as many vaccination locations as possible, and public awareness of the incentive. The FY22 allocation amount was \$93,750,000.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: EDC

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	General Public
Percent increase in vaccination rate overall since inception of the program	60.6% to 86.3%
Number of sites offering the \$100 incentive	3,200
Number of individuals redeeming the \$100 incentive	900,000

Expenditure Category 2: Negative Economic Impacts

The sixteen projects here address economic harms to workers, small businesses, families, impacted industries, and the public sector.

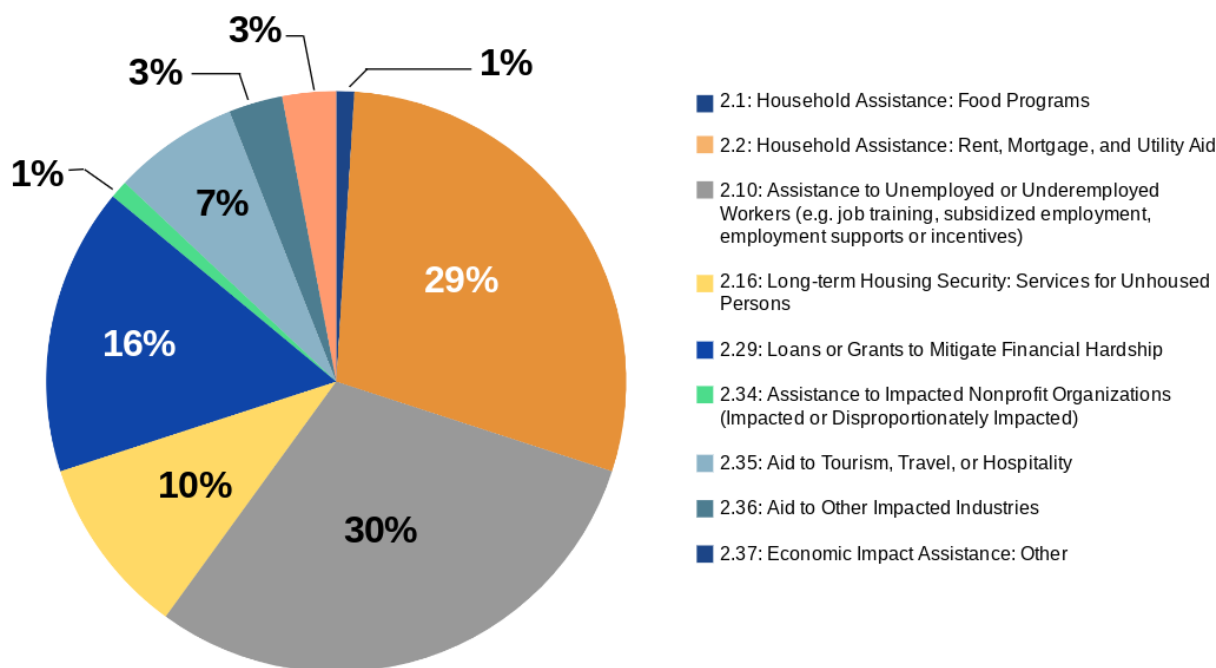


Chart 3: Percentage Distribution of Funds by Project, EC 2: Negative Economic Impacts

Grocery 2 Go

Project Code: ARP_EWEL_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$7,096,002

Project Expenditure Category: 2.1, Household Assistance: Food Programs

Project Overview

Grocery 2 Go provided food-insecure New Yorkers with a credit to shop online for foods that met their dietary needs and cultural preferences. It also benefited local businesses, as the credits could be used at their local grocery stores. By letting New Yorkers choose their own food, the program improved the service quality to food insecure New Yorkers and reduced waste.

Furthermore, by making an investment in the technology that connects hundreds of independent grocery stores with incompatible point-of-sale technologies to a single interface, the City is gaining access to a solution that is highly scalable in an emergency. Thus, in a scenario where there is yet another surge of COVID19, an emergency of another kind or simply an increase of demand for home grocery delivery for the food insecure due to aging populations, the City has a proven solution that works at scale. The FY22 allocation amount was \$6,915,559.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DEP, NYCEM, OTI

Use of Evidence

This program is not an evidence-based intervention as classified by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	General Public; Impacted Households that experienced food or housing insecurity
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of households served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate household assistance programs)	3,226
New technology resource created (please specify app, website, etc)	Updates to existing vendor app and website; internal City database to support clients.
Number of food purchases made	33,198
Average dollar amount spent on food per order	\$86
Number of Small Businesses engaged	210

City Cleanup Corps

Project Code: ARP_CUC_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$200,297,432

Project Expenditure Category: 2.10, Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g., job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)

Project Overview

The City Cleanup Corps (CCC) was a New Deal-inspired economic recovery program that created well-paying jobs for over 10,000 New Yorkers who beautified and cleaned areas targeted for revitalization. By doing so, the program welcomed residents, businesses, and tourists into the public realm. The program created jobs for residents of the 33 neighborhoods identified by the Task Force on Racial Inclusion and Equity (TRIE) as the hardest hit by COVID-19 across the five boroughs.

Corps members removed graffiti, power washed sidewalks, tended to community gardens and the green spaces that are helping the City become more resilient to climate change, painted hydrants, and removed illegally dumped garbage along with many other important tasks. In the aftermath of Hurricane Ida, CCC members were a crucial part of the cleanup effort. The City's workforce development program coordinated the efforts of over 17 agencies, many community-based organizations, and public officials to support economic recovery of individuals and enhance neighborhood quality of life. The FY22 allocation amount was \$178,768,431.

Website: [City Cleanup Corps - Safest Big City \(nyc.gov\)](https://www.nyc.gov/citycleanupcorps)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DEP, DHS, DOHMH, DOP, DOT, DPR, DSS, DYCD, EDC, HPD, MISC, MOCJ, NYCEM, OTI, NYCHA,

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	General Public; Impacted Households that experienced unemployment
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of people hired	7,731+
Trash bags removed	1,600,000 (est.)
Block faces hand-swept	122,113
Properties with Graffiti Removed	1,047 (min.)
Litter baskets collected (1/25/2022- 6/25/2022)	42,210

Job Training for the 21st Century

Project Code: ARP_JT_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$28,030,000

Project Expenditure Category: 2.10, Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g., job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)

Project Overview:

The Job Training for the 21st Century program consisted of four initiatives to prepare and support workers for new jobs. They were designed to promote social and economic justice in a variety of ways.

Build On-Ramps to Green Jobs created a sustainable pathway for jobseekers to obtain new green building jobs. Based on the Green Jobs Corps, it taught skills needed for the emerging green economy. The initiative seeks NYC Housing Authority (NYCHA) residents and New Yorkers from economically disadvantaged communities.

The Career Pathways initiative delivered employer-informed training across growing sectors. The funding also supported Industry Partnership personnel to ensure that training is demand driven.

The Employee Training Apprentice initiative recast a traditional workforce development approach to address 21st century skills, allowing workers to earn while they learn the skills for careers in healthcare, tech, manufacturing, and food service.

The Precision Employment Initiative, a violence intervention employment program, connected people at risk of gun violence with a climate-technology startup that is working to make American cities greener, smarter, and healthier. Participants received hard and soft skills

training to prepare them for successful employment before getting matched with placements at various job sites. The FY22 allocation amount was \$27,550,000.

Website: [NYC Career Pathways](#), [Green Jobs](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: MOCJ, SBS

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Low- or moderate-income households or populations; Disproportionately impacted low-income populations
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of trainees hired	1,282
Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	1,550
Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	282
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	0
Number of households served through Precision Employment Initiative	1500

Supporting Unhoused Persons

Project Code: ARP_SUHP_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$131,043,291

Project Expenditure Category: 2.16, Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons

Project Overview

The Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) are administering initiatives to help end homelessness and support unhoused persons. The Supporting Unhoused Persons project took immediate steps to provide services and support that would enable people to exit homeless shelters more quickly and easily, or place them in new housing; it also dedicated resources for street medical and behavioral healthcare, with expanded outreach staff for street hot spots and subway end-of-line stations.

Homeless Placement Services (HPS) was responsible for facilitating the placement of shelter clients into HPD's portfolio of "homeless set aside units" – affordable new construction and preservation apartments specially designated for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The program supported both homeless clients and building owners in the rental process to ensure that the units are rented without administrative delay, and tenants are set up

with appropriate rental subsidies to ensure their long-term success. HPD also monitors these projects over time to ensure that housing continues to serve homeless households throughout the life of the project. The goal of the program is to ensure that homeless New Yorkers are able to access affordable housing opportunities through an equitable, centralized, efficient process resulting in successful permanent tenancies.

The Supporting Unhoused Persons project was based on harm reduction and housing first models. The Homeless Placement Services program was designed to implement evidence-based interventions both to improve lease up times of affordable housing and to reduce rejection rates among applicants. Project performance was closely monitored. As best practices were identified and tested for consistent outcomes, they were implemented as policy and process requirements across homeless lease-ups. The program monitored rejection rates and reasons for rejections in order to drive policymaking as well as applicant preparation efforts. The FY22 allocation amount was \$73,140,159.

Websites: [Street Outreach](#); [HPD Supportive Housing](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DHS, HPD

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Low or moderate income Households or populations
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of safe haven sites funded	6
Number of community-based organizations or nonprofit partners funded	9
Number of Engagements by outreach staff	102,357
Number of End of Line (EOL) clients who accepted a referral to placement through the EOL outreach initiative	6,699
Average nightly occupancy at safe haven sites	1,220
Number of EOL clients who checked into a shelter, safe haven, stabilization bed or drop-in location	2,547
Number of individuals/families placed into “homeless set aside units”	2,122
Number of units administered through the Homeless Placement Services program	2,122
Number of existing/occupied homeless set aside units reviewed for compliance annually	14,000

Eviction Counsel Access Funding

Project Code: ARP_ECA_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$62,420,000

Project Expenditure Category: 2.2, Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage and Utility Aid

Project Overview

The Eviction Counsel Access Funding project was designed to provide eviction protection through access to free legal representation for households at or below 200 percent of federal poverty guidelines, and brief legal assistance for those earning more. It addressed increased housing insecurity due to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Anti-Harassment and Tenant Protection Legal Services initiative provided access to legal representation and advice to NYC tenants in individual and group collective litigation, to help maintain and preserve their housing and protect against harassment, disrepair, and other misconduct by landlords. The FY22 allocation amount was \$15,605,000.

Websites: [Legal Services for Tenants](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DSS

Use of Evidence

This program is not an evidence-based intervention as classified by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Households that experienced increased food or housing insecurity
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation)	8,017
Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed	0
Number of households served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate household assistance programs)	8,017
Number of non-profit legal service providers funded	6
Number of households receiving legal advice assistance	2,511
Number of households receiving pre-litigation assistance	1,700
Number of low-income households facing eviction in housing court and were assisted with legal services	1,537

Rental Assistance Voucher Funding

Project Code: ARP_RAVF_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$337,032,628

Project Expenditure Category: 2.2, Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid

Project Overview

DSS helped low-income households remain in their homes and assisted in the placement of families into permanent housing, as well as distributing scarce resources to those most impacted by systemic inequality.

Rental assistance programs help New Yorkers experiencing homelessness move out of shelter and into stable housing by providing monthly rent supplements. Since 2014, DSS and HRA have helped more than 80,000 New Yorkers secure housing through these programs to remain

in their homes, avoid eviction, and move out of shelter into permanent housing. The FY22 allocation amount was \$185,122,335.

Website: [HRA Rental Assistance](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DSS

Use of Evidence

This program is not an evidence-based intervention as classified by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Low or moderate income Households or populations
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of households served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate household assistance programs)	27,836
Number of households in DHS shelter with rental assistance shopping letters (monthly average)	10,594
Number of individuals in households in DHS shelter with rental assistance shopping letters (monthly average)	15,805
% of households in families with children shelter with a rental assistance shopping letter (monthly average)	24%
% of households in adult family shelter with a rental assistance shopping letter (monthly average)	43%
% of households in single adult shelter with a rental assistance shopping letter (monthly average)	48%
Number of households placed into permanent housing	5,012
Number of individuals in households placed into permanent housing	10,112

NYCHA Food Business Pathways

Project Code: ARP_FBP_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$116,836

Project Expenditure Category: 2.29, Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship

Project Overview

NYCHA's Food Business Pathways project has supported close to 300 NYC Housing Authority (NYCHA) residents and NYCHA Section 8 Housing Voucher residents to start or grow their food businesses. The Growing NYCHA Food Entrepreneurs Initiative mobilized graduates of the NYCHA Food Business Pathways (FBP) and Catering Business Pathways (CBP) programs to provide meal deliveries to NYCHA residents experiencing gas outages, while also connecting the graduates with opportunities in the emergency food market.

Funding the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development's NYCHA Food Business Pathways Project scaled the existing Growing NYCHA Food Entrepreneurs Initiative to purchase an additional 13,440 meals. The FY22 allocation amount was \$101,447.

Website: [NYCHA Food Business Pathways](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: HPD, NYCHA

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Low or moderate income Households or populations
Number of small businesses served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate small businesses assistance programs)	8
Number of units receiving meals	2,651 units
Number of residents served by the program	7,952 meals
Average \$ increase of business revenues since March 2021	\$12,211 per meal delivery, per vendor
Number of resident businesses participating in the program	8 (all small businesses served = resident businesses)

Small Business Financial Assistance

Project Code: ARP_SBFA_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$164,856,040

Project Expenditure Category: 2.29, Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship

Project Overview

The Small Business Financial Assistance project consists of several initiatives to aid small businesses. The Mobile Food Vending (MFV) initiative is based around a recent Local Law that enabled the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to issue additional mobile food vending (MFV) permits each year for 10 years. Additional resources address the challenges associated with a greater enforcement scope, communication of critical MFV changes to the regulated community, and expansion of licensed vendors and the vending community overall. Accelerate Small Businesses is an interagency effort led by the Department of Small Business Services (SBS) to cut red tape and position NYC as the most business-friendly large city to open or reopen a business. Commercial Lease Assistance expanded free legal services to help businesses sign, change or terminate leases, or address a commercial lease issue. The Small Business Grant Program provided grants to small businesses in low-to-moderate income neighborhoods throughout the five boroughs, particularly businesses in the arts, entertainment, recreation, food services, and accommodation sectors. Through these programs, SBS provided services to make it easier for small business owners to start, operate, and grow storefront businesses without delay. Services included guidance regarding key City rules and requirements to help avoid fines and violations, as well information on how to resolve violations and how to connect to government agencies to get required permits and licenses. The FY22 allocation amount was \$142,781,744.

Websites: [NYC Business Quick Start](#); [NYC Small Business Support](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOHMH, SBS

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Small Businesses that experienced a negative economic impact
Number of small businesses served (Accelerate Small Businesses program)	2,702
Number of businesses opened or re-opened after receiving government navigation services by small business advocates and compliance advisors	112
Number of unique businesses assisted by small business advocates and compliance advisors	1,979
Number of services provided to businesses by small business advocates and compliance advisors	2,810
Number of calls to the SBS Restart Hotline	22,010
Number of small businesses served (Commercial Lease Assistance Program)	821
Number of new leases negotiated	32
Number of lease amendments	119
Number of unique businesses served	821
Number of legal services provided	1,768
Number of small businesses served (Small Business Grant Program)	10,000
Percent of grants provided to small businesses in low to moderate income neighborhoods	0.93
Number of grants provided	10,000
Dollar amount of funds dispersed through Small Business Grant Program	\$100,000,000
Percent of vendors inspected through Mobile Food Vending Program	62.20%
Percent of Mobile Food Vending units achieving an A sanitary inspection grade	93.80%
Number of Mobile Food Vending permits issued	3,003
Number of Mobile Food Vending inspections conducted	4,723

Community Hubs

Project Code: ARP_CH_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$1,876,001

Project Expenditure Category: 2.34, Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)

Project Overview

The Taskforce on Racial Inclusion & Equity (TRIE) Racial Equity Community Hubs are networks of diverse, multi-sector stakeholders, including non-profit organizations that serve populations impacted by COVID-19 inequities, businesses, houses of worship, community boards, educational institutions, mutual aid networks and civic bodies. Hubs had direct ongoing contact and engagement with residents and local stakeholders to collectively identify shared resources, assets, needs and priorities; strengthen COVID-19 recovery and resilience by sharing timely information and assisting in developing hyperlocal plans; and ultimately strengthen community cohesion. The FY22 allocation amount was \$1,596,001.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DSS

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	General Public
Number of Nonprofits served	0

Permanent Open Restaurants

Project Code: ARP_ORP_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$16,662,707

Project Expenditure Category: 2.35, Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

Project Overview

The Permanent Open Restaurants project allowed for spaces on the sidewalk and curbside roadway area to be utilized for outdoor dining, expanding the space restaurants can safely serve food, to drive economic growth and improve quality of life in NYC neighborhoods. NYC DOT administered both the sidewalk and roadway café programs through a streamlined application process. Since launching in Summer 2020, New York City's Open Restaurants program has helped save nearly 12,000 restaurants and 100,000 jobs by allowing establishments to continue serving on the roadway and sidewalk. This program was a lifeline to restaurants and commercial corridors and activated our streets in a completely new way. The FY22 allocation amount was \$4,129,342.

Website: [DOT Permanent Open Restaurants](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOT

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Industry: Travel tourism or hospitality sectors
Number of small businesses served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate small businesses assistance programs)	12,513
Percent increase in businesses licensed for outdoor dining	2.08%
Number of restaurants in the program	12,513
Number of geographic areas represented (ZIP codes)	43

Tourism Industry Financial Support

Project Code: ARP_TIFS_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$46,161,847

Project Expenditure Category: 2.35, Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

Project Overview

The Tourism Industry Financial Support project aimed to reignite the tourism industry after a drop in spending due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The City has developed a proactive strategy that cultivates and attracts international and business travelers to restore the industry to robust health and continued growth to promote local, regional, national and international visitation through marketing campaigns, branding, and sponsorships.

The tourism industry is a vital component of New York City's economy, supporting more than 376,800 jobs and representing nearly 20 percent of all private sector employment. Visitors and visitor spending are the essential factors in measuring the health of the industry. After reaching a record high of 66.6 million visitors in 2019 and generating \$47.4 billion in spending, the number of visitors to NYC dropped by 67 percent and their spending declined by 73 percent in 2020. The Office of State Comptroller (OSC) estimates the drop in spending cost the City \$1.2 billion in lost tax revenue. The FY22 allocation amount was \$46,161,847.

Website: [NYC & Co Marketing, Tourism & Partnership Organization](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: SBS

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Industry-Travel, tourism, or hospitality sectors
Percent increase in travel intent	146%
Percent increase in site engagement	103%
Number of Marketing Campaigns	22
Number of branding and sponsorships	15

NYC Artist Corps

Project Code: ARP_ARTS_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$24,761,650

Project Expenditure Category: 2.36, Aid to Other Impacted Industries

Project Overview

The New York City Artist Corps (CAC) project supported the cultural sector in NYC, which was hit particularly hard by the COVID-19 pandemic. CAC distributed grants to help artists sustain their practices and engage the public in cultural programs. The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) partnered with the Queens Theater to distribute grants of \$5,000 each. Concurrently, the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (OTI), with the Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment, contracted with the New York Foundation for the Arts to distribute \$5,000 each. The Department of Education (DOE), in collaboration with DCLA and the CAC directed \$25,000 per project for murals and performing arts at sites for Summer Rising, a

free school-based summer program. In addition to supporting artists, this project gave New Yorkers opportunities to experience a wide range of arts and cultural programming. Agencies were able to issue payments efficiently; final payments were made within 30 days of appropriate filings.

Through the Department of Probation, local artists and young people made neighborhoods look and feel better through collaborative arts projects that revitalized community spaces—all while promoting the strength of community, creativity, and connection. Their work was a part of Beautify NYC, a special NeON Arts initiative which offers paid opportunities for artists and young people to work together to create 21 public art projects in the seven neighborhoods across New York City with an existing Neighborhood Opportunity Network (NeON) Center. The project aims to leverage the power of art and culture to promote recovery in some of the most affected areas impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in New York City. Local arts organizations and artists ran weekly workshops for young people ages 16-24 across a variety of disciplines, reflecting the depth of New York City's cultural community. Each artist received funding to run workshops and revitalize local community spaces, and young people were each paid \$15 per hour for their work. Projects were centered in seven neighborhoods across New York City with an existing Neighborhood Opportunity Network (NeON) Center: Staten Island, East New York, Jamaica, Brownsville, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Harlem, and the South Bronx. Each workshop culminated in a final event, where artists and young people celebrated their contribution and connected with the broader community

The NYC Housing Authority (NYCHA) and ArtBridge, a program that empowers local artists to transform prominent urban spaces into quality exhibitions, received \$1M to install art across NYCHA developments. ArtBridge worked with emerging artists to transform NYCHA's sidewalk sheds into displays of art. These safety installations at NYCHA properties included 120,000 linear feet of creative space for art and public engagement across diverse neighborhoods. The program aimed to engage artists living at NYCHA to present work relevant to each community.

The program was co-designed with 17 cultural organizations, including artist service groups and local artist councils that have deep connections to local communities and understand the critical needs of the sector. Collectively, the partners agreed to focus on artists of color, artists with disabilities, geographically hard-hit and underserved areas, and artists with the lowest income among the applicants. Partners of the project provided outreach and promotional support to ensure that these constituencies applied for the grant funds. The partners also provided technical assistance workshops and translation services to ensure these constituents have access to the application and have applied. Through the distribution of artist grants, students and the public were exposed to culture and the arts throughout NYC. This program served as a pilot to promote diverse cultures, beautify public spaces, and revitalize communities emerging from the pandemic. The FY22 allocation amount was \$24,761,650.

Websites: [City Artist Corps](#); [NYCHA Public Arts Program | ArtBridge](#)
[Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DCLA, DOE, DOP, NYCHA, OTI](#)
[Use of Evidence](#)

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
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	Impacted Industries, Travel, tourism, or hospitality sectors and culture/entertainment sectors; Impacted Households- to address lost instructional time in K-12 schools; Impacted Low- or Moderate-Income Households
Demographic populations served	
Number of grants awarded	2027
Number of artists hired and/or provided with grants	1924
Number of locations for events or projects	2070
Number of CBOs partnered with	114
Number of participating DOE schools	226
Number of NYCHA residents hired- ArtBridge	64

Community Revitalization

Project Code: ARP_CRV_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$2,100,000

Project Expenditure Category: 2.37, Economic Impact Assistance: Other

Project Overview

Small Business Services (SBS) conducted programs that support community-level recovery. The Avenue NYC Commercial Revitalization Program is a competitive grant program that funds and builds the capacity of community-based development organizations (CBDOS) to carry out programs targeting commercial districts in low-and moderate-income communities. Avenue NYC was a grant program that promoted the preservation and economic viability of neighborhood business districts and helped local storefront businesses engage directly with local residents. Commercial Revitalization grants provided single-year commitments aimed at building the capacity of partner organizations to better understand neighborhood needs, develop impactful programs, and sustain their work in COVID-impacted communities. The 40 Open Streets allowed agencies to work with community-based organizations to scale public space programming to help drive economic recovery and support small businesses. The FY22 allocation amount was \$1,600,000.

Websites: [Avenue NYC](#), [Open Streets](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: SBS

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Small Businesses that experienced a negative

	economic impact; Disproportionately Impacted Small Businesses operating in Qualified Census Tracts
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Number of events held- 40 Open Streets	1,096
Number of blocks impacted- 40 Open Streets	3,781
Value of financial awards- 40 Open Streets	\$712,513
Number of organizations serving LMI neighborhoods- 40 Open Streets	14
Number of organizations given grants- 40 Open Streets	20
Number of neighborhoods served- 40 Open Streets	20
Value of financial awards- Avenue NYC	\$700,000
Number of organizations serving LMI neighborhoods- Avenue NYC	7
Number of neighborhoods served- Avenue NYC	10
Number of organizations served- Avenue NYC	7

Recovery Program Marketing Funding

Project Code: ARP_RPMF_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$5,578,740

Project Expenditure Category: 2.37, Economic Impact Assistance: Other

Project Overview

The Recovery Program Marketing Funding project launched several advertising campaigns to support economic recovery initiatives, including “Shop Your City.” The goal of the campaigns were to rally New Yorkers and out-of-town visitors around the City’s recovery efforts by promoting assistance for small businesses, anchoring citywide advertising to restore consumer confidence, and spreading awareness of recovery efforts.

The campaign aired in Spanish, Chinese, Bengali, Korean, Haitian Creole, Arabic, Russian, French, Urdu, Yiddish and Japanese language broadcast television, cable, and radio stations from May 24, 2022 through September 10, 2022. The FY22 allocation amount was \$1,854,893.

Website: [NYC Blueprint](#), [Shop Your City](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: OTI, SBS

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic populations served	Impacted Small Businesses
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Traffic to Shop Your City	63,740
Number of media outlets engaged -Shop Your City	52

Number of impressions (digital media) -Shop Your City	2,439,2905
Number of impressions (print & digital media)	20746597
Number of print/digital & social media outlets engaged	186

Taxi Medallion Relief Fund

Project Code: ARP_TMRF_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$65,000,000

Project Expenditure Category: 2.37, Economic Impact Assistance: Other

Project Overview

The Taxi Medallion Relief Fund project supported the recovery of the taxicab industry in New York City. It provided financial assistance to individual taxi medallion owners who faced an unsustainable debt burden of a secured medallion. Relief payments are intended to help individual medallion owners achieve a more sustainable level of medallion debt, stabilize their financial situation, and get vehicles back in service, so more taxis are available to the riding public. The program is informed by outreach to individual medallion owners, the majority of whom are immigrants and people of color. This project also works to assist other households or populations that experienced a negative economic impact of the pandemic other than those listed above, specifically taxi drivers whose business dropped over 11 percent in the first year of the pandemic. The FY22 allocation amount was \$15,000,000.

Website: [Taxi Medallion Owner Relief](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: TLC

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Demographic Population Served	Impacted Households that experienced unemployment
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0
Total amount of principal loan forgiveness (in dollars)	\$49,456,639
Number of grants processed	307
Number of grantees	305

Youth Programming

Project Code: ARP_SYP_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$170,874.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2.37, Economic Impact Assistance: Other

Project Overview

This project included initiatives that served youth from kindergarten through high school. Along with other support to youth, it funded free summer classes for students K-8 that integrated learning into an outdoor environment. Safe community center facilities with trained staff offered older students a way to engage in recreational activities, learn new skills and find opportunities

to contribute to the community. This project worked to address the achievement gap in education exacerbated by the pandemic by providing educational opportunities and activities for youth along the educational spectrum from kindergarten through high school.

NYC's Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) recognized that the need for safe and quality programming for young people increased as a result of the pandemic. SLFRF funds were used to support one key DYCD initiative in this effort: Summer Rising.

Summer Rising was a new free school-based summer program for NYC students in grades K-8, broken out into two age groups (grades K-5 and grades 6-9). Students were able to be outside, learn, and engage with peers and caring adults in safe, supervised, and enriching ways. This program provided a bridge to the next school year and allowed students to reconnect with one another and with their schools. Students addressed unfinished learning while being provided avenues for recreation, exploration, and fun. Additional funding supported CBOs with the resources needed to secure staff and to develop high quality sports programming to engage youth during hours where they are most vulnerable. The FY22 allocation amount was \$170,874.

Website: [Summer Rising](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DYCD

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
	Impacted Households-to address lost instructional time in K-12 schools
Demographic populations served	
Total funds allocated to evidence-based interventions	\$0

Expenditure Category 3: Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity

This project enabled the City to keep its workforce strong and deliver services effectively under the pressures resulting from the COVID–19 public health emergency.

COVID-19 Related Payroll Expenses

Project Code: ARP_COVIDPR_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$91,507,000

Project Expenditure Category: 3.1, Public Sector Workforce: Payroll and Benefits for Public Health, Public Safety, or Human Services Workers

Project Overview

This project supported New York City’s Department of City Administrative Services (DCAS), NYC Department of Information Technology (OTI), NYC Small Business Services (SBS), and other NYC agencies to adequately resource staff to meet the demands of the ongoing COVID-19 response efforts. In addition to personnel costs at these agencies, funds were used to improve customer service and minimize wait times for 311 assistance, which had increased by almost one hour due to the pandemic.

DCAS used funds to support regular and overtime staff working on COVID-19 response and building readiness for return to the office, particularly DCAS Facilities Management and Office of Citywide Procurement. Under Facilities Management, tasks performed include: sanitizing and cleaning after a positive case; additional sanitizing and cleaning per request of tenant agency; installing plexiglass barriers and hand sanitizing dispensers for tenants; electricians working with the engineers to repair and replace ventilation equipment to meet the new COVID-19 requirements; plumbers working on domestic water systems to ensure hot water is provided for clean hand hygiene; and staff to change filters more often. Procurement staff were on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic. The supplies the Office of Citywide Procurement sourced and executed went directly into the hands of healthcare workers, first responders, NYCHA residents, and other civil servants who provided essential services and who worked tirelessly to aid the city in response to COVID-19. Procurement staff overtime was needed to process many emergency procurement actions for PPE and other COVID-19 related procurements. The staff also managed the sourcing for the Get Cool Program, a program that provides air conditioners to the City’s most vulnerable populations. In addition, Quality Assurance staff members worked to conduct inspection and extensive research on an unprecedented amount of medical supplies and emergency materials being procured and delivered.

These funds supported OTI staff at the Housing Recovery Office due to COVID-19 response programs. In addition, funds were used for OTI’s 311 call center services, which handles all requests for government and non-emergency services, connecting residents, business owners, and visitors with the information and people who can help them best. During the COVID-19 pandemic, 311 became a lifeline for New Yorkers-the number New Yorkers called when they needed to be connected to a physician, a meal, assistance with unemployment, help for tenants, and much more. Need for expanded 311 services was evident from the first days of the pandemic; wait times had increased by almost 1 hour at the end of March 2020, and the City focused on 311 customer service efficiency. Temporary call-takers, including NYPD cadets, were added and several new 311 call centers were quickly built to accommodate the additional

staff. A data-driven approach to optimize call center operations was adopted and “express lanes” for certain types of calls were created. The FY22 allocation amount was \$88,692,620.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DCAS, OTI, SBS

Use of Evidence

This project is not an evidence-based intervention as defined by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Report

Performance Indicator	Result
Number of government FTEs responding to COVID-19 supported under this authority	892
Number of new employees (FTE, Temporary, etc.) added	311 Call Center - 32 New Hires NYC Cyber Command - 8 New Hires
Number of total calls handled	1,985,073

Expenditure Category 6: Revenue Replacement - Provision of Government Services

NYC created 14 projects that use Revenue Replacement (EC 6) for the Provision of Government Services (EC 6.1). This group performed a broad spectrum of services and operations that promoted public safety and contributed to the recovery of individuals, communities and the City as a whole. In FY22, \$1.52 billion were allocated to EC 6.1; this is the largest single-year allocation in this category, accounting for approximately 44% of the \$3.47 billion allocated to EC 6.1 from FY21-25.

Approximately 63% of EC 6.1 funding in FY22 (\$956.57 million) was assigned to “COVID-19 Revenue Replacement,” which supported salaries and funded the provision of government services across multiple agencies. The largest agency allocations for personnel within this project went to the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and the Department of Education (DOE), at \$566.50 million and \$300.00 million, respectively. Revenue replacement also funded \$23.70 million for participant wages in programs run by the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), and an expansion of the Fair Fares program. The \$14.11 million dedicated to Fair Fares provided low-income New Yorkers discounted access to public transit. The Hiring and Attrition Management project contributed an additional \$30.30 million for costs related to the City’s workforce.

Sanitation services received approximately 29% of revenue replacement funding; \$441.07 million was dedicated to waste collection and removal activities for weekday, weekend, and holiday wastebasket service, as well as expenses for waste export to landfills and other locations.

The remaining 8% of funds (121.50 million) within this category funded resiliency measures for the City’s open spaces and contributed to the provision of essential human services, housing program administrative costs, crisis prevention services, including \$32.05 million for emergency food programs.

Build It Back

Project Code: ARP_BIB_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$7,841,704

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

The Build It Back project funded personnel costs at the NYC Department of Design and Construction (DDC), the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for the Build It Back program. Build It Back assists homeowners, renters and landlords whose housing was affected by Hurricane Sandy through property rehabilitation or reconstruction, home elevation, reimbursement for permanent repairs already completed, or acquisition of homes. DDC’s portion of this project funds overhead staffing costs for the Single Family Housing Recovery Program. Project funds

personnel costs for HRO staff as they work on recovery initiatives. DEP uses these funds for staff assigned to the Mayor's Office of Housing Recovery Operations (HRO). HPD's staff provide assistance for multi-family buildings and other key elements of recovery. The FY22 allocation amount was \$7,275,000.

Website: [Build It Back](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DDC, DEP, HPD

COVID-19 Revenue Replacement

Project Code: ARP_COVIDRR_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$2,482,398,455

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

This COVID-19 Revenue Replacement project provides funding for the provision of government services due to the reduction in revenue as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Project funding supported staff salaries and operations conducted by several City agencies. The NYC agencies supported in FY22 include the Department of Citywide Services (DCAS); the Department of Education (DOE); the Department of Social Services (DSS); the Police Department (NYPD), the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), and the Office of Technology and Innovation (OTI). Revenue replacement ensures that public safety, correction, sanitation, rescue, and emergency medical services were provided citywide despite municipal revenue losses. DSS's Fair Fares NYC initiative help low-income New Yorkers with their transportation costs by providing eligible New York City residents a 50 percent discount on either subway and eligible bus fares, or Access-A-Ride (paratransit) trips. The FY22 allocation amount was \$956,569,124.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DCAS, DOE, DSS, DYCD, NYPD, OTI

Emergency Food Funding

Project Code: ARP_EFF_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$41,795,000

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

The Emergency Food Funding project supported the Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP), which is administered by the Department of Social Services Human Resources Administration (HRA). SLFRF funds were used to support EFAP, which provided administrative funding, non-perishable and frozen food, and technical assistance to over 480 community kitchens and food pantries citywide. The program distributed over 11 million pounds of food annually and served over 10 million people each year.

SLFRF funds for Emergency Food Funding ensure that the Department of Social Services' Human Resources Administration can continue EFAP services for New Yorkers facing food insecurity. To meet the increased need for emergency food assistance as a result of the pandemic, HRA repurposed staff from their usual tasks to focus on outreach across the system in order to meet the food access needs of New Yorkers. HRA also administered the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Outreach Services, providing community-based outreach, education and enrollment for SNAP benefits, and the SNAP Education

Program (SNAP- Ed), which provides nutrition education to SNAP eligible populations. The FY22 allocation amount was \$32,045,000.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DSS

Website: [Emergency Food Assistance](#)

Green Wave

Project Code: ARP_GWP_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$4,360,772

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

Increasing the number of cyclists makes NYC a healthier place to live and will help keep the City at the forefront of sustainability. Green Wave is NYC's plan to significantly improve cyclist safety by encouraging ridership and building a state of the art bicycle infrastructure citywide. The plan is a multi-year effort with specific targets set annually for bike network expansion and upgrades and maintenance to existing infrastructure. The existing bicycle network consists of over 1,400 miles of bike lanes including off-street paths, on-street protected bike lanes, conventional lanes and shared lanes all of which need constant upkeep and improvement. In addition, the city will add approximately 70 miles a year of new infrastructure, including 30 miles of Protected Bike Lanes (PBLs). These PBLs require significant resources including vertical elements, enhanced markings, and signage. The FY22 allocation amount was \$1,249,744.

Website: [Green Wave Plan](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOT

Hiring and Attrition Management Funding

Project Code: ARP_HAM_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$30,399,893

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic created a major financial strain and forced a reduction in spending across NYC agencies. To restore the economy and reduce financial strain, SLFRF funds were used to fund personnel across multiple agencies or offices associated with a hiring and attrition management policy change from 3-to-1 to 2-to-1. The FY22 allocation amount was \$30,399,893.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: ACS, BIC, COIB, DCA, DCAS, DEP, DHS, DOC, DOHMH, DOI, DOP, DOT, DPR, DRIS, DSS, FDNY, FISA, HRC, LAW DEPT, MISC, MLTY, NYCEM, OATH, OPA

Indirect Costs

Project Code: ARP_IC_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$127,279,206

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

Many City human services essential to individual and community recovery are delivered through non-profit service providers. This project covered indirect service costs from these organizations for five agencies. Indirect costs are the portion of provider costs that are not directly attributed to service delivery but are necessary for operations (e.g. accounting, human resources, general operations, and other eligible costs). In FY22, the Administration for Children's Services received the largest portion of the Indirect Costs program (\$9.09 million), for part of the agency's child welfare, juvenile justice, and early care and education services. The program also allocated \$6.29 million to the NYC Department for the Aging (DFTA); \$2.71 million to the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH); \$626,500 to the NYC Department of Probation (DOP), and \$6.55 million to the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ). The FY22 allocation amount was \$25,269,719.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: ACS, DFTA, DOE, DOP, MOCJ

Local Conditional Release Commission

Project Code: ARP_LCRC_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$1,162,500

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

The NYC Conditional Release Commission (CRC) is a Mayoral-appointed five-person commission that will be administratively housed within the Department of Probation (DOP). Based on NYC Correction Law, the CRC is granted the power and duty of determining which individuals sentenced within New York City and serving a definite sentence of imprisonment (City-sentenced) may be conditionally released.

COVID-19 created a hotspot of viral infection in city jails, demonstrating the opportunity for improved health protections within facilities. By requiring greater transparency in real time, and creating a mechanism to safely release individuals from detention, the City managed the crisis while preparing the City's jails for the future. Funding will support the NYC Conditional Release Commission (CRC), a Mayoral-appointed five-person commission that will be administratively housed within the Department of Probation (DOP). Based on the NYC Correction Law, the CRC is granted the power and duty of determining which individuals sentenced within NYC serving a definite sentence of imprisonment (City-sentenced) may be conditionally released. The FY22 allocation amount was \$125,000.

Website: [DOP | Local Conditional Release Commission \(nyc.gov\)](https://dop.nyc.gov/local-conditional-release-commission)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOP

Neighborhood Support Network

Project Code: ARP_NSN_1

Funding Amount: \$9,727,032

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

The Neighborhood Support Network (NSN) provided crisis prevention support to individuals through a network of community- and faith-based organizations and peers. NSN stakeholders

included mental health and behavioral care providers, social service organizations, and housing, emergency food, and other social needs organizations. Support was client-directed and included crisis counseling, peer support, coordinated social services, treatment services within or outside of formal mental health care, support for basic needs (e.g. food, clothing), recreation, socialization, safe spaces, and more. Five staff were hired to support NSN. The FY22 allocation amount was \$374,065.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DOHMH

NYC Housing Connect Enhancements

Project Code: ARP_HCE_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$1,650,213

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

The NYC Housing Connect Enhancement Project supports NYC's Housing Connect program, which is New Yorkers' portal to find and apply for affordable housing opportunities across the five boroughs of New York City. This project supports the updates to its Marketing and Affordability Oversight program. The primary objective of the marketing, lease-up, and sales effort is to ensure that the process of the Housing Connect lottery system is fair, transparent, and provides equal opportunity to all applicants. The FY22 allocation amount was \$1,650,213.

Website: [HPD Housing Connect](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: HPD

NYC Resiliency

Project Code: ARP_NYCR_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$8,000,000

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

The NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) administered a remedial design project for the Gowanus Canal. Gowanus Canal sediments contain more than a dozen contaminants, present at high levels including: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, and heavy metals, including mercury, lead, and copper. ARP funds will support the remedial design for the Gowanus Canal Superfund site, including dredging to remove contaminated sediments from the bottom of the canal, which have accumulated due to industrial activity and combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharges. This historic cleanup addresses a legacy of hazardous waste and urban pollution that dates back to the 1800s. The FY22 allocation amount was \$4,000,000.

Website: [DEP Gowanus Canal](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DEP

School-based Public Health Services

Project Code: ARP_SBHS_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$193,520,000

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

SLFRF was used to reopen the City University of New York's Hunter Campus schools, specifically by supporting facility operations and COVID-19 prevention in terms of building maintenance, custodial, and safety staff, COVID testing for students, IT supplies, and other equipment. This made it possible for students at Hunter to have the same protections as other public schools in the City system. The FY22 funding allocation amount was \$2,520,000.

Website: [DOE School Health](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: CUNY

Education Support

Project Code: ARP_ES_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$87,024,272

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

The Education Support project provided free childcare options for children 3-K through 8th grade, on days when they were scheduled for remote learning as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Learning Bridges/Learning Labs created opportunities for supervised, out-of-home time for school-aged children. FY22 funds were used to supply the licenses required to carry out the program. The FY22 allocation amount was \$161,877.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DCAS

Technology and Equipment

Project Code: ARP_ESD_1

SLFRF Funding Amount: \$16,005,656

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

This project enabled the City to address the physical distancing requirements brought on by COVID-19 through additional technology and equipment. Agencies were able to safely accomplish day-to-day tasks both in office and virtually, and funding for the PASSPort system enabled vendors to interact remotely with the City's contracting process in newly efficient ways. The FY22 allocation amount was \$16,005,656.

Website: [PASSPort](#)

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: MLTY, MOCS, OTI

Waste Collection and Removal

Project Code: ARP_WCR_1

SLFRF Funding amount: \$460,309,749

Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Revenue Replacement Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

The Waste Collection and Removal project supported the collection of litter from neighborhood baskets and transport of the City's waste to various landfills and incinerators and allowed for an increase in dedicated litter basket service by more than 100 trucks per week. It restored baseline funding for services conducted Monday through Saturday, Sunday, and holiday litter basket service, and replaced revenue for the city's waste export operations for the City-Funded Export budget for Fiscal Year 2022. The FY22 allocation amount was \$441,061,149.

Associated NYC Agencies in FY22: DSNY

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