

PRELIMINARY

TEN-YEAR CAPITAL STRATEGY

FISCAL YEARS 2008 – 2017

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
MICHAEL R. BLOOMBERG, MAYOR

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
MARK PAGE, DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
AMANDA BURDEN, DIRECTOR

JANUARY 2007

Cover Images:

The City of New York has a longstanding tradition of excellence in the design and construction of its public works. In 2004, Mayor Bloomberg announced the *Design and Construction Excellence Initiative* (DCE), a pilot program to encourage City agencies to advance this tradition and pilot and evaluate new quality-based methods and practices such as professional peer reviews, on-call design services and negotiated acquisition. The Department of Design and Construction is spearheading this multi-agency effort in partnership with the Procurement Policy Board, the Mayor's Office for Contract Services, Office of Management and Budget, Law Department, Art Commission, and Landmarks Preservation Commission. More than sixty pilot projects, some of which are featured on the cover, are now underway in all five boroughs. For more information about the DCE, please call 311 or visit www.nyc.gov.

Front cover, first column:

The High Line, Manhattan
Langston Hughes Library, Queens
Glen Oaks Branch Library, Queens
Brooklyn Children's Museum, Brooklyn
Metrotech Center, Brooklyn
Queens Central Library, Queens
Pine Street Reconstruction, Manhattan
Surf Avenue Pedestrian Bridge, Brooklyn
Queens Museum of Art, Queens
New Light Fixture Standard, Citywide
Engine Company 259, Queens

Front cover, second column:

Fifth Precinct, Manhattan
Crotona Park Boathouse, Bronx
Fort Hamilton Parkway Reconstruction, Brooklyn
Bloomingdale Park, Staten Island
John F. Murray Park, Queens
176th Step Street, Bronx
Carnegie Hall, Manhattan
Water Tunnel Project, South Brooklyn
Weeksville Heritage Center, Brooklyn
Rescue Three Firehouse, Bronx
Bluebelt, Staten Island

Front cover, third column:

Bloomingdale Park, Staten Island
Aaron Davis Hall, Manhattan
Bronx Criminal Court Complex, Bronx
Family Intake Center, Bronx
Engine Company 93, Manhattan
Office of Emergency Management, Brooklyn
Queens Hospital EMS Station, Queens
Columbus Circle, Manhattan
Duffy Square, Manhattan
Studio Museum of Harlem, Manhattan
P.S. 1, Queens
Flight 587 Memorial, Queens
P.S. 157, Manhattan
Rugby Branch Library, Brooklyn

Back cover, first column:

Duffy Square, Manhattan
Weeksville Heritage Center, Brooklyn
Queens Civil Court, Queens
Blue Belt, Staten Island
Rikers Island Kitchen, Bronx
Fort Hamilton Parkway Reconstruction, Brooklyn
149th Street, Bronx
Aaron Davis Hall, Manhattan
P.S. 340, Brooklyn
S.I. Zoo, Reptile House, Staten Island
Fifth Precinct, Manhattan
Blue Belt, Staten Island

Back cover, second column:

Family Intake Center, Bronx
Rescue Three Firehouse, Bronx
Queens Central Library, Queens
New York Hall of Science, Queens
Office of Emergency Management, Brooklyn
Water Tunnel Project, South Brooklyn
Queens Civil Court, Queens
Queens Hospital EMS Station, Queens
Lenox Hill Neighborhood House Senior Center,
Manhattan
New Light Fixture Standard, Citywide
Columbus Circle, Manhattan

Back cover, third column:

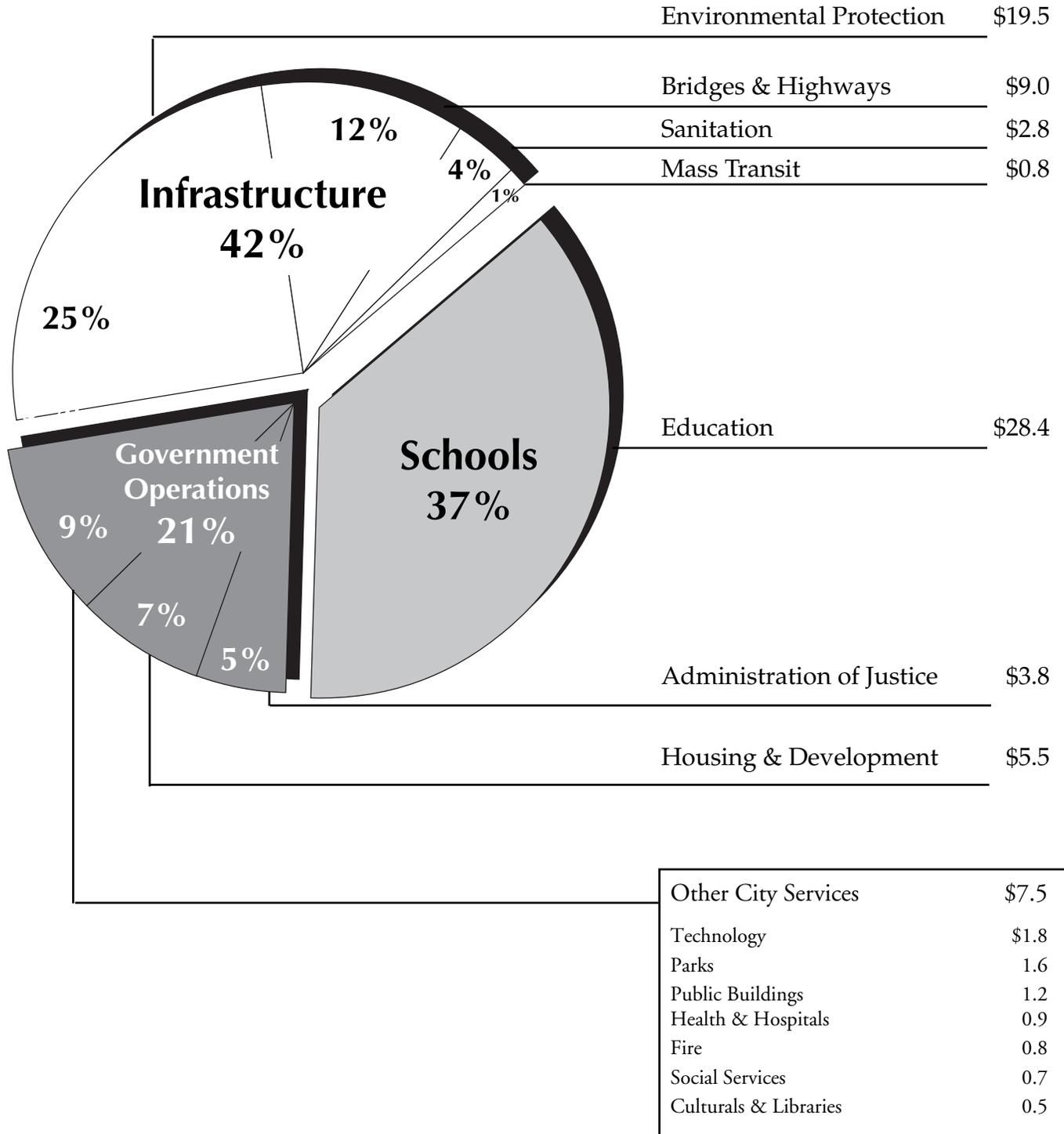
P.S. 1, Queens
Brooklyn Children's Museum, Brooklyn
Bloomingdale Park, Staten Island
John F. Murray Park, Queens
Montessori Progressive Learning Center, Queens
Metrotech Center, Brooklyn
Engine Co. 93, Manhattan
Pine Street Reconstruction, Manhattan
33rd Precinct, Bronx
P.S. 1, Queens
Queens Museum of Art, Queens
Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn

***Preliminary
Ten-Year
Capital Strategy
Summary***

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy 2008-2017

Totals \$77.3 Billion in All Funds

(\$ in billions)



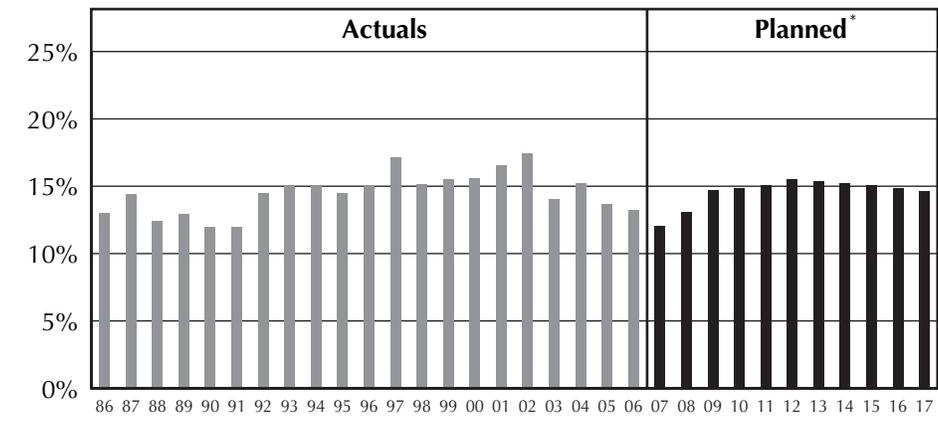
Sources Financing the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy 2008 - 2017

Total City Funds		\$59.9 Billion
	General Obligation	<i>\$40.5 Billion</i>
	New York Water Authority	<i>\$19.4 Billion</i>

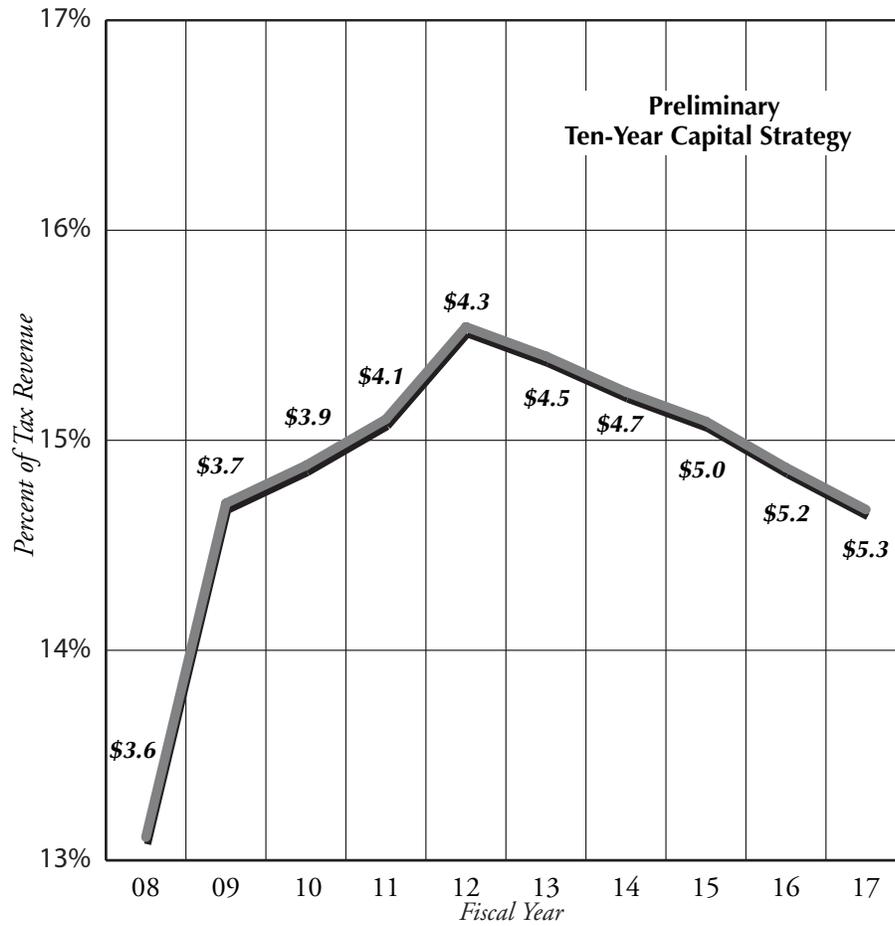
Total Non-City Funds		\$17.4 Billion
	Federal	<i>\$2.0 Billion</i>
	State	<i>\$15.4 Billion</i>

Total Ten-Year Capital Strategy		\$77.3 Billion
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Debt Service as a Percent of Tax Revenues

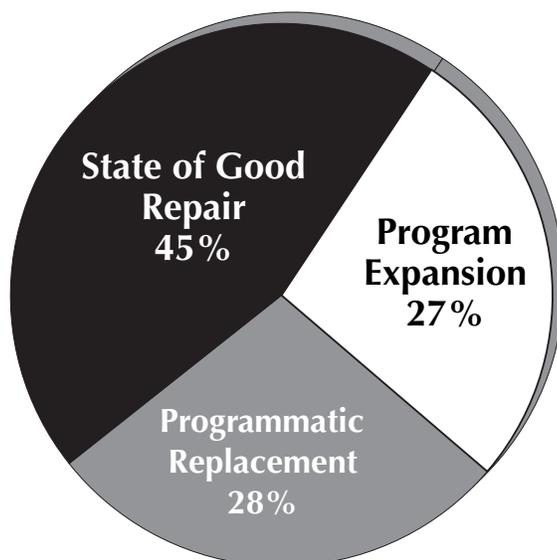


(\$ in billions)



* Planned figures include General Obligation Bonds, Transitional Finance Authority Bonds, and lease debt service. Amounts shown are net of prepayments. Tax Revenues used to compute the percentage include an addition of TFA debt service.

Distribution of the All Funds Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for 2008-2017



Total Program: \$77,282

(\$ in millions)

State of Good Repair	\$34,877	Program Expansion	\$21,171	Programmatic Replacement	\$21,234
• Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Schools	\$18,680	• New School Construction	\$9,397	• Water Quality Mandates & Preservation	\$3,614
• East River and Other Bridge Reconstruction	4,498	• Assistance to Owners of Private Housing	1,869	• Water Pollution Plant Component Stabilization	2,997
• Reconstruction & Resurfacing of Streets and Highways	3,612	• Neighborhood based and Other Housing Initiatives	1,742	• Water Consent Decree Upgrading and Construction	2,408
• Park Reconstruction	1,457	• Augmentation of Sewers	1,235	• Water Main Replacement and DAM Safety Program	2,332
• Sanitation Garages and Facilities	1,032	• Construction of Court Facilities	783	• Citywide Information System & Equipment	1,789
• Rehabilitation of Public Buildings and Systems	1,010	• Construction of Water Conveyance Systems	773	• Upgrade of Water Pollution Control Plants	1,557
• Rehabilitation of <i>In Rem</i> Housing and Other Housing Support Investment	817	• Commercial, Cultural and Industrial Development	647	• Purchase of Sanitation Equipment	1,250
• Replacement of Failing Sewer Components	731	• Prison Construction for Increased Capacity	605	• Police Facilities, Vehicles and Equipment	824
• Reconstruction of Correctional Facilities	725	• Solid Waste Management	503	• Sewer and Water Main Utility Relocation and Conservation	772
• Fire House Renovations	455	• Sewer Extensions to Accommodate New Development	499	• Transit System Rehabilitation	767
• Upgrades to Traffic Signal & Lighting Systems	398	• Construction of the Third Water Tunnel	484	• Construction of Prison Support Spaces	506
• Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Health Facilities	341	• Water Main Construction	461	• Major Renovation and Reconstruction of Hospitals	396
• Rehabilitation of Libraries and Cultural Institutions	291	• Croton Filter Project	421	• Replacement of Fire Department Vehicles and Equipment	358
• Landfill Remediation	167	• Waterfront and Port Development	395	• Reconstruction and Renovation of Court Facilities	333
• Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of CUNY Facilities	131	• Improvements to Cultural and Recreational Facilities	287	• Reconstruction of Ferry Boats and Terminal Facilities	171
• Other	532	• Shelters for Homeless Individuals and Families	269	• Emergency Medical Equipment	142
		• Other	801	• Other	1,018

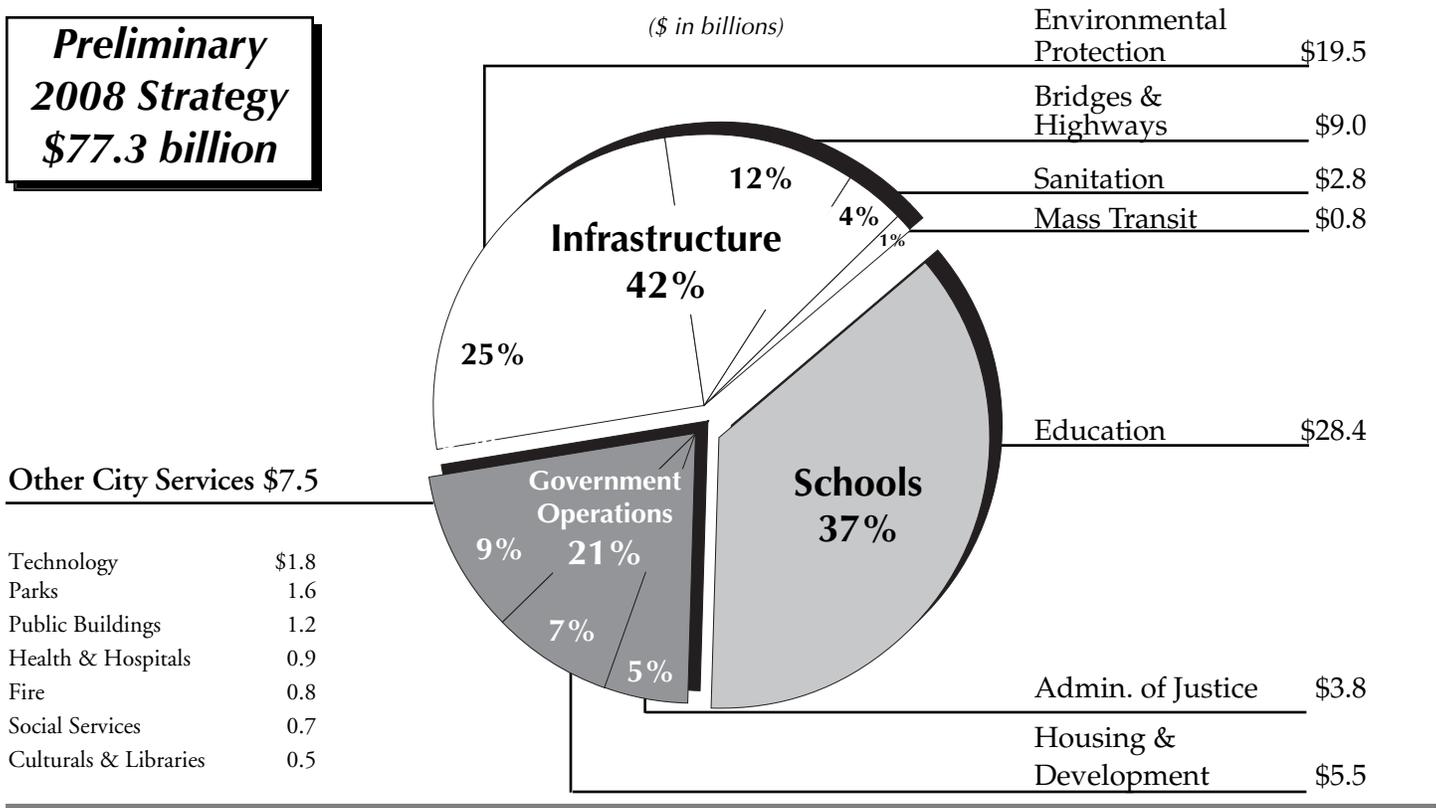
Funding for the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy by Agency Program

(\$ in 000's)

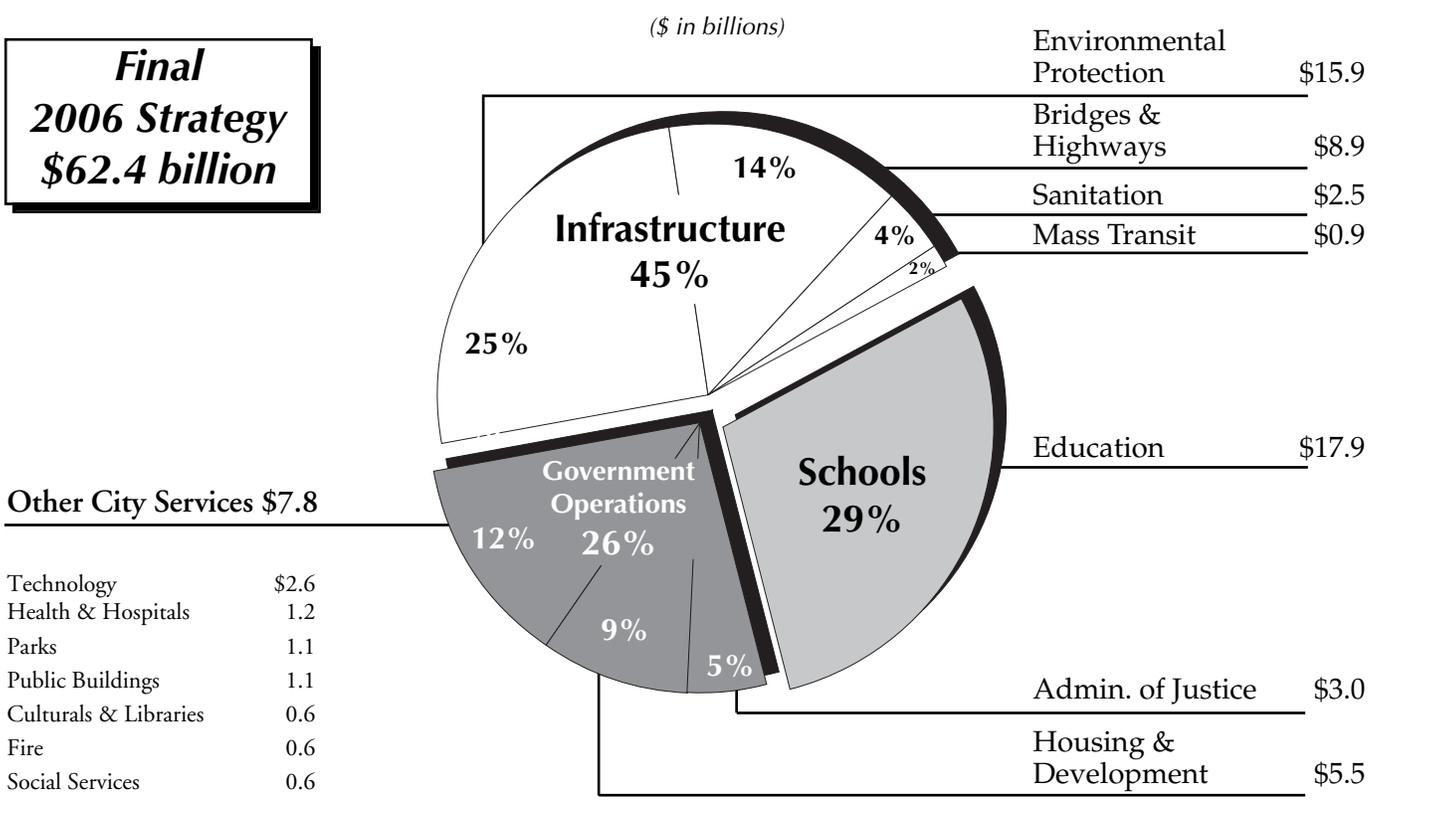
	FY08-11		FY08-17	
	City Funds	All Funds	City Funds	All Funds
Education	\$4,701,868	\$11,176,798	\$13,205,868	\$28,184,798
Water Pollution Control	5,197,305	5,197,305	8,724,884	8,724,884
Water Mains	3,564,756	3,564,756	5,431,002	5,431,002
Bridges	1,678,575	2,325,507	3,413,270	4,498,285
Housing	1,245,551	1,689,629	3,563,350	4,199,060
Highways	1,387,835	1,561,470	3,428,822	3,611,577
Sanitation	1,596,658	1,597,258	2,784,701	2,785,301
Sewers	1,026,299	1,026,299	2,482,235	2,482,235
Corrections	988,874	992,624	1,832,295	1,836,045
Technology	1,782,928	1,782,928	1,788,928	1,788,928
Subtotal-Major Agency Programs	\$23,170,649	\$30,914,574	\$46,655,355	\$63,542,115
Water Supply	648,590	648,590	1,607,193	1,607,193
Parks and Recreation	1,177,056	1,210,883	1,523,872	1,557,699
DEP Equipment	739,453	852,220	1,154,104	1,266,871
Public Buildings	455,687	455,687	1,158,207	1,158,207
Courts	966,525	966,525	1,116,258	1,116,258
Economic Development	807,588	816,488	1,103,848	1,112,748
Police	412,455	412,455	824,384	824,384
Fire	455,814	455,814	812,727	812,727
Transit	334,862	334,862	766,859	766,859
Hospitals	476,791	476,791	694,347	694,347
Traffic	169,662	290,204	370,671	602,213
Cultural Affairs	230,543	230,543	395,708	395,708
Homeless Services	138,954	138,954	288,951	288,951
Health	168,266	168,266	262,691	262,691
CUNY	159,139	172,716	189,762	232,118
Housing Authority	152,596	152,596	228,506	228,506
Human Resources	55,522	82,751	125,180	185,417
Ferries	101,915	112,015	166,529	176,629
Admin for Children's Services	79,304	85,632	154,669	163,171
Transportation Equipment	38,181	45,140	64,989	71,948
Real Estate	15,927	15,927	51,220	51,220
Aging	25,192	25,192	43,487	43,487
NY Branch Libraries	22,807	22,807	31,207	31,207
Brooklyn Libraries	23,381	23,381	29,796	29,796
Queens Libraries	21,662	21,662	28,285	28,285
Juvenile Justice	15,913	15,913	23,624	23,624
NY Research Library	5,943	7,293	5,943	7,293
Total	\$31,070,377	\$39,155,881	\$59,878,372	\$77,281,672

Changes in the Allocation of Resources From the Final 2006 Strategy to the Preliminary 2008 Strategy in All Funds

**Preliminary
2008 Strategy
\$77.3 billion**



**Final
2006 Strategy
\$62.4 billion**



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

Fiscal Years 2008-2017

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**Preliminary Ten-Year
Capital Strategy Framework &
Financing Program**

Capital Strategy Framework

More than five years after the tragic events of September 11th, New York City has surmounted enormous challenges in its economic recovery. The City has emerged from economic recession and fiscal austerity while maintaining and modernizing its capital infrastructure. New York City's Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy must take into account the City's economic and demographic situation.

Through economic cycles and enormous structural shifts, the City's overall population and employment has finally surpassed the level of 50 years ago. In this period suburban areas experienced rapid growth, while most older urban centers have experienced decline, as did New York City in the 1970's. The City's capital stock accordingly experienced a period of disinvestment in the 1970s, and reconstruction in the 1980s, but had few significant additions since the early 1960s. Increasingly, however, the City's capital plan needs to account for quantitative growth in population and employment. It is based on the need to maintain the existing infrastructure, accommodate economic and social change, and improve the quality of life.

A Mature but Growing City

Like most older cities, New York's population essentially stopped growing in 1950 - New York's record population of 8,008,278 in 2000 exceeded the 1950 population by just over 100,000, or 1.5 percent. (Chart 1 shows population by borough rising through 1950 and then leveling off). The City's population declined substantially during the 1970s, but then recovered during the 1980s and 1990s. However, the City's population has continued growing, and is estimated by the Census Bureau to be 8,213,000 as of July 1, 2005. The Department of City Planning projects that the City will gain an additional 200,000 people by 2010, and grow to a population of 9.1 million by 2030. While the City's growth is small in percentage terms, it is equivalent to adding a city the size of Yonkers, N.Y. every five years.

As with its population, the number of private-sector jobs in the City has finally surpassed its 1969 peak. (Chart 2 shows wage and salary employment from 1950 to 2005, fluctuating in a range). In 2005, New York City's average private sector wage and salary employment was 3,044,000, or about 200,000 below the 1969 peak of 3,250,700.

Chart 1
New York City Population
1890 to 2000 by Borough

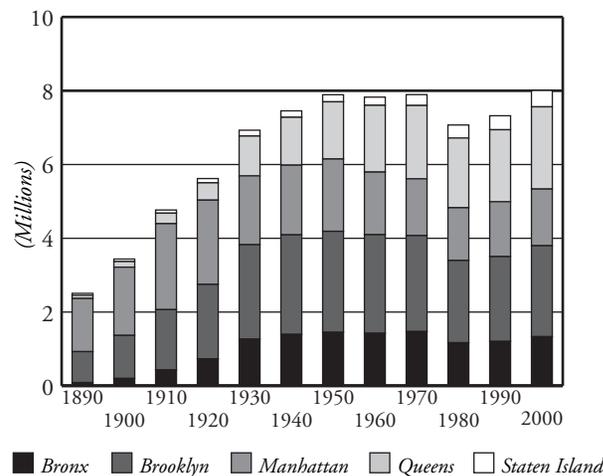
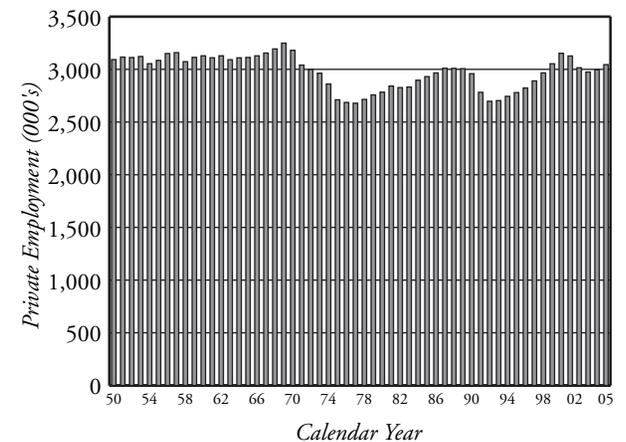


Chart 2
Private Employment
New York City: 1950 to 2005



Source: Current Employment Survey, New York State Department of Labor.

Capital Strategy Framework

However, self-employment has increased dramatically in this period, from 338,501 in 1969 to 719,986 in 2004. This increase of almost 381,000 in self-employment placed the total number of people working in the City above the 1969 level.

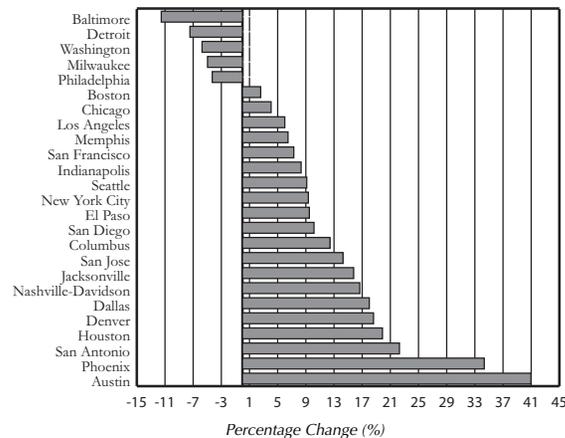
The growth trend is particularly notable because the City's potential for growth is limited by its physical capacity. Its borders are fixed, it is surrounded by other incorporated municipalities, and much of its land is already developed at a high density. The City is growing by using its existing land and infrastructure more intensively, and by building more infrastructure in categories particularly sensitive to growth trends. Thus, for example, the schools, housing, water and sewer categories feature prominently in the Program Expansion portion of this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy.

New York City's population density, about 25,000 people per square mile, is 50 percent higher than that of the nation's second densest major city, San Francisco, at 16,000 per square mile. New York's scale and density, though typical

of other "World Cities" such as London, Tokyo, and Paris, is unique in the United States. New York City's growth is also constrained by the worldwide trend for urban land uses to become more dispersed. Throughout the world, even as the number of "mega-cities" (metropolitan population over 5 million) increases, average densities in these cities are decreasing, with most population growth occurring on the suburban fringes. In dense areas, the cost of new housing and workplaces is inflated by the scarcity of land, the need to purchase and replace existing buildings, and the need to build surrounded by an active city. Lower costs generally drive development to the periphery, if the availability of infrastructure permit. And the desire to bring urban amenities to rural areas – paved roads, electric power, telephone service - provides the infrastructure for suburban spread. From 1990 to 2000, New York City's population increased by only 9.4% as compared to other cities such as Phoenix, San Antonio and Austin, when compared gained 34.3%, 22.3% and 41.0% respectively. Among the top twenty-five cities that had the most dramatic population change, only five had declines in population totals (Baltimore -11.5%, Detroit -7.5%, Milwaukee -4.3% and Washington, D.C. -5.7%). (Chart 3 shows the Population Change of the Top 25 Cities).

Fortunately, New York City is one of a handful of cities which retain a unique urban vitality which is difficult to replicate. New York City has the Manhattan Central Business District, whose critical mass of highly accomplished people, dynamic global firms, and world class institutions places New York with a handful of world cities that attract the international business and cultural elite. It is more than three times the size of the second largest central business district in the country, and one of just a handful in the U.S. and Canada with over 200,000 employed. For several years, New York County (Manhattan) residents have had the highest per capita income of any county in the United States, and its lead over the second wealthiest county is widening. As long as this unique asset remains vibrant, the City's future is assured, but this should never be taken for granted.

Chart 3 Population Change of Top 25 Cities
1990 to 2000



Source: 1990 Census STF1 & STF3 & 2000 Census DP1, DP-2, DP-3, & DP-4 Profiles
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning (June 2002)

Capital Strategy Framework

Structural Change

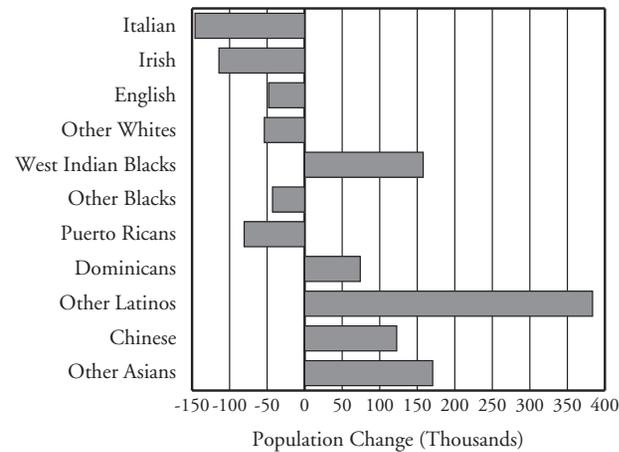
Despite a relatively constant overall population and employment level, New York City experiences constant economic and demographic change. In New York City, as in other cities, many former residents and their descendants have moved out. Unlike less successful cities, however, New York has continued to attract new people to replace the old. (Chart 4 shows Population Change by Race/Ethnicity).

Without the arrival of over 2.8 million immigrants since 1970, the City's population would have fallen at a rate typical of most older cities. Immigrants and their children now account for over half of the City's population. In particular, immigrants have been responsible for revitalizing older, formerly blue-collar neighborhoods located between Manhattan and postwar, "suburban" areas of the City. These areas suffered devastating population losses in the 1960s and 1970s, but have since turned around.

Like its population, the City's economy has continued to evolve despite a relatively constant overall size. In the 1800s, New York was primarily a trading center, and its

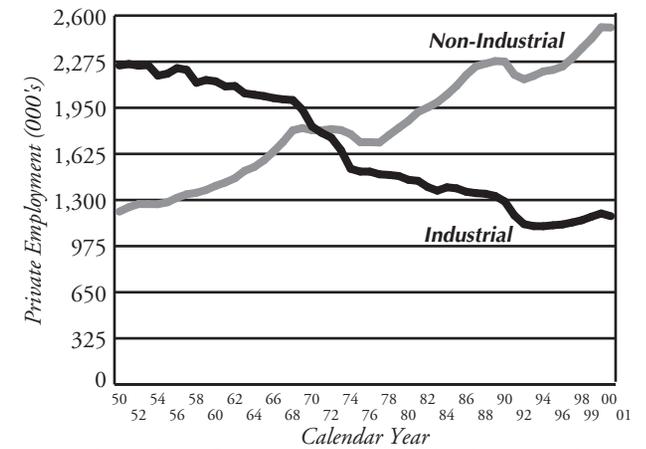
manufacturing included many "heavy" industries drawn by access to the seaport. After 1900, these were replaced by light industries, such as apparel, electronics, and toys, which were drawn by New York City's low wage immigrant labor force. Since 1950, while much industrial activity has left New York and other older cities, New York has had a series of white collar growth waves. (Chart 5 shows Industrial vs. Non-Industrial Employment). From 1950 to 1970, New York City grew as a national corporate center which attracted the headquarters of the nation's largest firms, along with corporate services such as banking and advertising. During the 1980s, New York City rode the globalization of finance, and financial industry employment rose. Today, the City is generating a host of new media, arts, entertainment and communications businesses, which have been energized by the internet and the City's rising popularity as a tourist destination and film-shoot location.

Chart 4
New York City Ethnic Change
1990 to 2000: Race and Ancestry



Source: Census of Population.

Chart 5
Private Employment
New York City: 1950 to 2001



Source: Current Employment Survey, New York State Department of Labor.

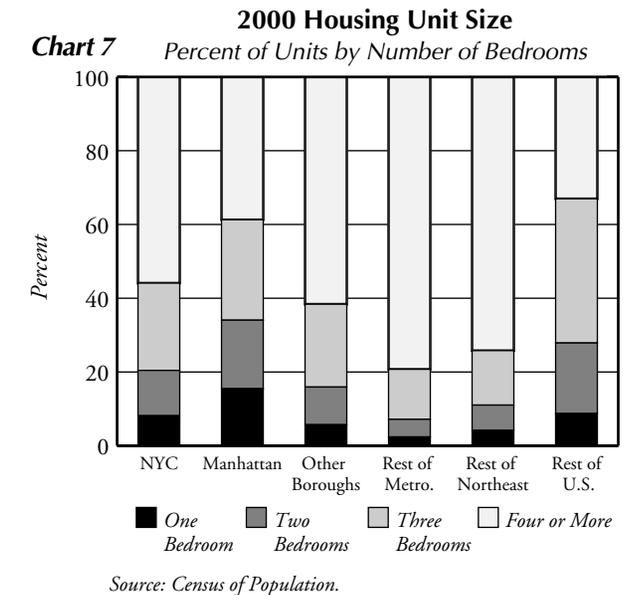
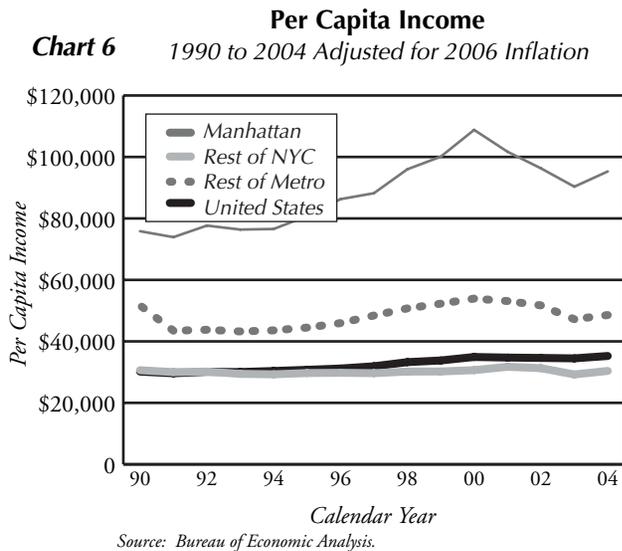
Capital Strategy Framework

Qualitative Growth

New York City residents, like those elsewhere, are more affluent and educated than in the past. (Chart 6 shows Per Capita Income). In 2004, New York City's Per Capita Personal Income (adjusted for inflation) was \$43,033, Manhattan's alone was \$95,286 and the National Per Capita Income was \$35,255. The median household income for New York City was \$38,909 and \$38,293 in 1989 and 1999, respectively.

For the most part, however, a high level of new development and redevelopment is necessary to accommodate a better quality of life. As residents become wealthier and businesses become more productive, they come to expect housing units, places of businesses, and public facilities with more space per person and more amenities.

With the number of people increasing over the long term, New York requires more and better capital facilities per person to remain competitive. From 1990 to 2000, while the City's population grew by 9.4%, the number of housing units increased by only 7.0%. The average square feet per Manhattan office employee rose from 150 in 1960 to an estimated 250 today. However, this qualitative growth remains incomplete, and even as New York City gains, the rest of the nation continues to push ahead. In contrast to ten years before, when New Yorkers seemed to have a disproportionate number of inadequately sized units as compared to the rest of the country, in 2000, the City seemed to gain larger-sized units. (Chart 7 shows percentage of units by number of rooms, city, metropolitan area, state and nation).



Capital Strategy Framework

Qualitative Growth and Public Infrastructure

In the past, infrastructure was built to accommodate new development on previously undeveloped land. Today, despite the City's relatively stable population, public infrastructure investment is still required to maintain the existing physical plant, support the City's increasing density and improve the quality of life. More and more civic minded New Yorkers have realized that for the quality of life to be improved, and the City's economic vibrancy to be maintained, the City must not only maintain its built environment but also expand and improve it on a regular basis.

Financing Program

The City's financing program projects \$35.0 billion of long-term borrowing for the period 2007 through 2011 to support the City's current capital program. Unless bonding capacity of the New York City Transitional Finance Authority (TFA) is increased, all but a very small portion of this financing will be implemented through General

Obligation (GO) bonds of the City and bonds of the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (NYW or the Authority). Figures below do not include \$6.5 billion of state funded financing for education capital purposes through the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) and the TFA Building Aid Revenue Bonds (BARBs):

2007–2011 Financing Program

(\$ in millions)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
City General Obligation Bonds	\$1,520	\$4,040	\$4,500	\$5,840	\$6,020	\$21,920
TFA Bonds (1)	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
Water Authority Bonds (2)	2,047	1,855	2,424	2,377	2,391	11,094
Total	\$5,567	\$5,895	\$6,924	\$8,217	\$8,411	\$35,014

(1) TFA Bonds do not include BARBs issued for education capital purposes. TFA has issued \$650 million of BARBs in fiscal year 2007 and expects to issue an additional \$628 million of BARBs in fiscal year 2007. TFA also expects to issue \$1.394 billion, \$1.394 billion and \$698 million of such bonds in fiscal years 2008 through 2010, respectively.

(2) Includes commercial paper and revenue bonds issued for the water and sewer system's capital program. Figures do not include bonds that defease commercial paper or refunding bonds.

The following three tables show statistical information on debt issued and expected to be issued by the financing entities described above, other than BARBs to be issued by the TFA.

2007–2011 Debt Outstanding

(\$ in millions at year end)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
City General Obligation Bonds	\$35,718	\$37,994	\$40,627	\$44,466	\$48,405
TFA Bonds	13,634	13,560	13,070	12,541	12,008
TSASC Bonds	1,311	1,289	1,265	1,239	1,210
Conduit Debt	2,611	2,496	2,383	2,307	2,206
Total	\$53,274	\$55,339	\$57,345	\$60,553	\$63,830
Water Authority Bonds	\$17,012	\$18,641	\$20,823	\$22,920	\$24,963

Financing Program

2007–2011 Annual Debt Service Costs

(\$ in millions, before prepayment)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
City General Obligation Bonds*	\$3,432	\$3,657	\$3,974	\$4,339	\$4,725
TFA Bonds	734	766	1,154	1,153	1,159
TSASC Bonds	89	88	89	90	91
MAC	10	10	0	0	0
Conduit Debt **	225	308	318	313	315
Total Debt Service	\$4,491	\$4,829	\$5,535	\$5,895	\$6,289
Water Authority Bonds	\$903	\$1,010	\$1,166	\$1,337	\$1,535

*Includes interest on short-term obligations (RANs).

**Conduit Debt debt service includes interest on the \$2 billion Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation (HYIC) debt issued in December 2006. Such debt is not included in the "Debt Outstanding" table above because the City is not required to pay principal of the HYIC debt.

2007–2011 Debt Burden

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Debt Service (NYC GO, Lease & TFA) as % of:					
a. Total Revenue*	7.7%	8.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.8%
b. Total Taxes**	12.2%	13.3%	14.9%	15.1%	15.3%
c. Total NYC Personal Income	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Total Debt Outstanding (NYC GO, Lease & TFA) as % of:					
a. Total NYC Personal Income	13.9%	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%

*Total revenue includes amounts required to pay debt service on TFA bonds other than BARBs (PIT Bonds) and operating expenses.

**Total tax includes amount required to pay debt service on PIT Bonds and TFA operating expenses.

Financing Program

TFA will have exhausted its statutory bonding capacity for general capital purposes of \$13.5 billion (excluding refunding bonds, Recovery Bonds to pay costs related to the September 11th terrorist attacks and BARBs) by the end of this fiscal year. TFA has been a cost-effective source of financing for the City over the past six years. It has been an important source of diversification as a financing vehicle in the marketplace as well. The City is seeking legislative approval to increase TFA's borrowing cap. If the TFA cap is not increased, the City will issue approximately \$21.9 billion of GO bonds during the plan period, which will equal 62.6 percent of the total program. If the TFA cap is lifted, up to half of what otherwise would be issued in the form of GO bonds would be issued by the TFA instead,

significantly reducing the City's financing costs. NYW's annual bonding amount, excluding refundings, will average approximately \$2.2 billion. The aggregate NYW financing during the plan period will account for approximately 31.7 percent of the total financing program.

New York City General Obligation Bonds

Since July 1, 2006, the City has issued \$1.13 billion in refunding bonds and \$820 million in bonds for capital purposes, totaling \$1.95 billion. The dates, principal amounts, and the true interest costs of the tax-exempt, fixed rate portion of these issues are as follows:

NYC GO Issuances

(\$ in millions)

<i>Series</i>	<i>New\$ / Refunding</i>	<i>Issue Date</i>	<i>TaxExempt Amount</i>	<i>Taxable Amount</i>	<i>TIC</i>	<i>Total Par Amount</i>
2007AB	R	8/17/2006	\$850	\$0	4.554%	\$850
2007C	N	1/9/2007	750	70	4.292%*	820
2007D	R	1/9/2007	278	0	4.238%	278
Total			\$1,878	\$70		\$1,948

**A portion of the Series 2007 C transaction consists of floating-rate bonds.*

Financing Program

The two refunding transactions the City has completed to date in fiscal year 2007, totaling \$1.13 billion in aggregate principal amount, generated \$49 million of debt service savings in 2008 and 2009. The present value savings from the refundings were in excess of \$42 million.

All of the \$70 million of taxable financing during the current fiscal year has been issued through competitive bidding. The City's taxable bonds are generally amortized in 12 years or less so that the higher cost taxable debt is paid off sooner than the longer-term lower cost tax exempt debt. In the current fiscal year, the City's taxable bonds, with maturities ranging between 11 and 12 years, were priced approximately 60 basis points higher than those of the US Treasury bonds for comparable maturities.

In addition to the financings described above, the City plans to issue \$0.7 billion of GO bonds for capital purposes in the remainder of 2007 and \$4.04 billion, \$4.50 billion, \$5.84 billion and \$6.02 billion in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, assuming that TFA's statutory bonding cap is not increased.

Currently the debt service for the City and its related financing entities (TFA, TSASC, MAC and conduit debt, excluding the effect of pre-payments, and excluding debt service supported by revenues from the water and sewer system) is 7.7 percent of the City's total budgeted revenues in 2007. That ratio is projected rise to 9.8 percent in 2011. As a percentage of tax revenues, the debt service ratio is 12.2 percent in 2007 and is projected to increase to 15.3 percent in 2011.

While the ratios mentioned above are primarily influenced by the cost of the City's capital program relative to tax and total revenues, the ratios are also affected by the term of the debt financing the capital program. With the overlapping constraints of federal tax law and New York State Local Finance Law, the City's debt is amortized, on average, five years shorter than the life of the assets being financed. This means that earlier generations are more

heavily burdened by the cost of the capital program than future generations. Although it might be viewed as prudent to pay off debt sooner rather than later, accelerated debt repayment does not distribute the burden of the costs equitably across generations. The City will continue to balance the goals of spreading the debt burden equally over time and repaying debt as quickly as possible.

During 2007, short-term interest rates relating to the \$6.28 billion of floating rate debt (including synthetic floating-rate debt, auction rate bonds and variable-rate demand bonds) issued by the City have been 3.45% percent on average for tax-exempt and 5.22% percent for taxable floating rate debt. This floating rate debt has traded on average at rates that are at least 70 basis points lower than those for the City's fixed-rate debt, resulted in an annual savings of over \$44 million.

In 2007, the City did not require a note issuance to satisfy cash flow needs. The City's financing program assumes the issuance of \$1.2 billion of notes in 2008 and \$2.4 billion in each of 2009, 2010 and 2011.

New York City Related Issuers - Variable Rate Debt

As discussed above, variable rate demand bonds have been a reliable source of cost savings in City's capital program. In considering the proportion of the City's debt which is in variable rather than fixed rates, it is useful to consider all sources of financing with the exception of NYW, which is typically considered separately for such purposes. Included would be not only City GO bonds but also TFA, TSASC bonds and conduit debt. The City and its related entities have over \$10.5 billion of variable rate demand bonds and auction rate bonds currently outstanding. The TFA floating rate bonds are supported by liquidity facilities while the City's floating rate general obligation and lease appropriation bonds are supported by credit enhancement facilities and liquidity facilities.

Financing Program

Swaps

The City has entered into various interest rate exchange agreements (swaps and swaptions) since 2002, taking on various risks similar to those of variable rate bonds. The City also bears the economic responsibility for certain swaps entered into through DASNY and the New York City Industrial Development Agency. The total notional amount of swaps outstanding as of December 31, 2006 was \$2.9 billion, on which the termination value was negative \$5.15 million. This is the theoretical amount which the City would pay if all of the swaps terminated under market conditions as of December 31, 2006. However, most of the swaps entered into by the City have sufficient liquidity such that there should be relatively little cost to enter into replacement swaps.

The following table shows the City's and its related issuers' floating rate exposure. Floating rate exposure is of note because certain events can cause unexpected increased costs. Those events include rising interest rates, a change in the tax code (in the case of tax-exempt debt), and the deterioration of the City's credit. By contrast, the cost of outstanding fixed rate debt does not increase if any of the previously mentioned events takes place. On the other hand,

fixed rate borrowing locks in a higher borrowing cost if interest rates do not change materially or if they decline. Overall, floating rate exposure benefits the City because it reduces the cost of financing. In short, interest costs on short term debt are almost always lower than long term debt. The City has assumed floating rate exposure using a variety of instruments, including tax exempt floating rate debt, taxable floating rate debt, synthetic floating rate debt through total return swaps, basis swaps, and certain types of synthetic fixed rate debt. The basis swaps and certain synthetic fixed rate debt provide exposure to changes in the tax code but are largely insensitive to changes in interest rates and changes in the City's credit. Given that those instruments provide only limited floating rate exposure, they are counted as variable rate exposure at less than the full amount of par or notional amount. Instruments that provide exposure only to changes in the tax code are counted at 25 percent of par or notional amount in the table below. Since an agreement to enter into a swap in the future, at the counterparty's option (a "swaption"), is a contingent liability, the swaptions which the City has entered into are not counted as floating rate exposure.

Financing Program

NYC Floating-Rate Exposure*

(\$ in millions)

	<i>GO</i>	<i>TFA</i>	<i>Lease</i>	<i>TSASC</i>	<i>Total</i>
VRDB & Auction Rate Bonds	5,063	2,700	1,207	0	8,971
Synthetic Fixed	241		18		259
Taxable Basis Swap	161				161
Total Return Swap	500		74		574
Enhanced Basis Swap	125				125
Total Floating-Rate	6,091	2,700	1,300	0	10,091
Total Debt Outstanding	35,776	13,634	2,611	1,334	53,354
% of Floating-Rate / Total Debt Outstanding					18.9%
Total Floating-Rate Less \$2 Billion Average Balance in General Fund (Floating-Rate Assets)					8,091
% of Net Floating Rate / Total Debt Outstanding					15.2%

*Debt Outstanding as of the January 2007 Plan

The 18.9 percent floating rate exposure, including the risk from the synthetic fixed rate swaps, the basis swaps, and the “total return” swaps, is even more manageable after taking into account the average \$2 billion of short-term assets in the City’s General Fund which are an offset to these floating rate liabilities. Net of these floating rate assets, the floating rate exposure of the City, excluding NYW, is 15.2 percent of its outstanding debt. Moreover, the City uses conservative assumptions in budgeting expenses from floating rate instruments.

The New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority

The New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (NYW) was created in 1985 to finance capital improvements to the City's water and sewer system. Since its

first bond sale in November 1985, the Authority has sold \$29.8 billion in General (First) and Second General (Second) Resolution bonds and subordinated special resolution crossover refunding bonds. Of this aggregate bond par amount, \$16.0 billion is outstanding, \$10.3 billion was refinanced with lower cost debt, \$752 million was defeased with revenues prior to maturity, and \$2.6 billion was retired with Authority revenues as it matured.

In addition to this long-term debt, NYW uses an \$800 million tax-exempt commercial paper program as a source of flexible short-term financing. This program is comprised of \$200 million of unenhanced extendable municipal commercial paper notes and \$600 million of commercial paper notes backed by three lines of credit.

Financing Program

NYW Ratings

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Fitch</i>	<i>Moody's</i>	<i>Standard & Poor's</i>
First Resolution	AA	Aa2	AA+
Second Resolution	AA	Aa3	AA

NYW participates in the State Revolving Fund (SRF) program that is administered by the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC). The SRF

provides a benefit to NYW in the form of lowered borrowing costs for NYW debt issued to EFC through the investment of Federal and matching state funds.

EFC Ratings

<i>Program</i>	<i>Fitch</i>	<i>Moody's</i>	<i>Standard & Poor's</i>
Senior SRF Bonds	AAA	AaA	AAA
Subordinated SRF Bonds	AA+	Aa1	AA

To date in Fiscal Year 2007, NYW has closed three bond transactions, the Second Resolution Fiscal Year 2007 Series AA, BB, and CC bonds consisted of bond sales directly to the public. The former two series were issued as fixed rate bonds, while the later as variable rate bonds in daily mode. Approximately \$545 million in bonds have been issued in Fiscal Year 2007 to date, including \$134 million in Second

Resolution current refunding bonds, which achieved 10.9 percent present value savings.

The three transactions that have been closed to date in Fiscal Year 2007 are summarized in the following table. New money issuances were used to refinance commercial paper previously issued by NYW and to pay the costs of issuance.

NYW Issuance

<i>Series</i>	<i>(N)ew Money / (R)ef.</i>	<i>Issue Date</i>	<i>Par Amount</i>	<i>True Interest Cost (TIC)</i>	<i>Longest Maturity</i>
2007 Series AA	N	25-Oct-06	\$199,910,000	4.59%	2037
2007 Series BB	R	25-Oct-06	\$134,360,000	4.59%	2021
2007 Series CC	N	30-Nov-06	\$210,500,000	N/A	2038

Financing Program

NYW is a party to two interest rate exchange agreements (swaps) with a total notional amount of \$220 million. On December 23, 2003, NYW entered into a \$200 million synthetic variable rate swap with BNP Paribas. According to the terms of this agreement, NYW receives a fixed interest rate of 3.567 percent in exchange for paying a floating rate based on the BMA Municipal Swap Index. As of June 30, 2006, the mark to market value of the swap was a negative \$6,300,807. NYW also entered into a swap with Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc. on July 9, 2002 in conjunction with its sale of \$20 million of Muni-CPI bonds, which pay the holder a floating rate tied to the consumer price index. Under the swap, NYW receives a payment matching the rate paid on the bonds and pays a fixed interest rate of 4.15 percent, which was 11 basis points lower than conventional fixed rate debt at the time of issuance. As of June 30, 2006, the mark to market value of the swap was \$463,300.

NYW expects to issue approximately \$1.2 billion of new money bonds over the remainder of Fiscal 2007. These bonds are likely to consist of bonds issued to EFC as well as bonds sold directly to the public. To the extent that revenues are available, the Authority expects to defease outstanding First Resolution Bonds before the end of Fiscal Year 2007.

During the period from 2008 to 2011, NYW expects to sell an average of approximately \$2.3 billion of new debt per year. Of this amount, NYW plans to issue a minimum of \$300 million per year through EFC, taking advantage of the interest rate subsidy available for qualifying projects, and minimizing the overall costs of its financing program.

The New York City Transitional Finance Authority

The TFA is a corporate governmental agency constituting a public benefit corporation and instrumentality of the State of New York created by Chapter 16 of the Laws of 1997 in March 1997. The TFA was created to issue debt, primarily secured with the City's personal income tax (PIT),

to fund a portion of the capital program of the City. The TFA was originally authorized to issue up to \$7.5 billion of bonds and notes. Subsequently, the TFA received an additional \$4 billion of bonding capacity in 2000 and an additional \$2 billion of bonding capacity in 2007, increasing its overall authorization to \$13.5 billion.

On September 13, 2001, the TFA was given statutory authority to borrow \$2.5 billion to finance costs related to the September 11th terrorist attack on the City. Pursuant to that authority, the TFA issued approximately \$2 billion of long-term debt in the first half of fiscal year 2003. One billion dollars of Recovery Bond proceeds were used to pay recovery costs consisting of revenue losses associated with the September 11 event and the remaining \$1.03 billion of proceeds were used to retire the Recovery Notes issued in October 2001, which were used to fund other costs and revenue losses related to the attack. The TFA Recovery Bonds are subordinated to TFA senior debt and have a shorter maturity (20 years vs. 30 years for senior bonds).

In April 2006, the State enacted legislation authorizing issuance by the TFA of an additional \$9.4 billion of bonds to be used to fund capital costs for the Department of Education. This legislation also provided for the assignment to TFA of State building aid that had previously been paid directly to the City. In November 2006, the TFA issued the first series of BARBs. BARBs are secured by State building aid and have no claim on PIT. The BARBs received ratings of "AA-" from Standard & Poor's (S&P), "A1" from Moody's, and "A+" from Fitch. As a new credit, investors showed strong demand for the BARBs, placing \$3.8 billion of orders for the \$650 million inaugural issue. Including this issue, the financial plan reflects \$4.8 billion of TFA BARB issuance.

Since the creation of the TFA in March 1997, the TFA has sold \$11.5 billion in senior new money PIT Bonds, \$4.5 billion of BANs and \$2.5 billion of subordinate PIT Bonds.

Financing Program

Refunding PIT Bonds, excluding bonds issued to refund BANs, amounted to \$4.0 billion. Of the \$12.7 billion of PIT Bonds currently outstanding, 45.8 percent will be retired by the end of 2018, with the annual amortization of about \$339 million in 2007, growing gradually to \$755 million in 2020 and then decreasing gradually to \$7.5 million in 2034. The PIT debt will be fully amortized by 2035.

On September 28, 2006, the TFA closed a new money PIT issue consisting of \$500 million of tax exempt fixed rate debt, \$200 million of taxable fixed rate debt, and \$100 million of tax exempt floating rate debt. The entire \$800 million issue was sold as subordinate bonds. It was the first such new money issuance since receiving the additional \$2 billion in financing capacity. Pricing spreads on the tax exempt fixed rate portion ranged from 1 basis point below to 18 basis points over the comparable MMD AAA benchmark depending on the maturity. The taxable bonds were sold by competitive bid pricing 54 to 65 basis points over US treasury securities of comparable maturity.

On November 29, 2006, the TFA issued \$600 million of PIT Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs). The TFA received \$4.9 billion of bids for \$600 million of BANs offered. In aggregate, the issue TIC was 3.496% which was 6 basis points below the MIG-1 note index for a comparable note maturity.

TSASC, Inc.

TSASC, Inc., a special purpose corporation, was created by the City in November 1999 to issue bonds secured with the City's share of the Tobacco Settlement Revenues (TSRs) to be paid pursuant to a nationwide Master Settlement Agreement (MSA). TSASC has acquired the City's 3.4 percent share of the national total TSRs payable under the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA). Under the indenture pursuant to which TSASC originally issued its bonds,

TSASC retained sufficient TSRs to pay for its debt service and operating expenses, and the excess TSRs flowed to the City through ownership of a residual certificate. Due to a credit rating downgrade of a tobacco company which is a party to the MSA, TSASC was required under that indenture to retain a portion of the excess TSRs that would otherwise have been paid to the City in a trapping account.

In 2006, TSASC refinanced all the bonds issued under its original indenture. Under the amended indenture providing for the issuance of the refunding bonds, less than 40% of the TSRs are pledged to the TSASC bondholders and the remainder flows to the City. The pledged TSRs fund regularly scheduled TSASC debt service and operating expenses. Any pledged TSRs received in excess of those requirements are used to pay the newly issued TSASC bonds. The amended indenture does not require that any funds be retained or "trapped" for the benefit of bondholders beyond the pledged TSRs. Therefore, funds in the trapping account established under the original indenture will be released to the City.

Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation

In December 2006, HYIC, a not-for-profit local development corporation, issued its first series of bonds in the principal amount of \$2 billion. HYIC was established to provide financing for infrastructure improvements to facilitate economic development on Manhattan's far west side. Improvements include the extension of the No. 7 subway line west and south, construction of a system of parks, streets, and open spaces, as well as the acquisition of development rights over the MTA rail yards. Principal on the HYIC bonds will be repaid from revenues generated by this new development, notably payments-in-lieu-of-property taxes on the commercial development and various developer payments. To the extent these revenues are not sufficient to cover interest payments, the City has agreed to make interest

Financing Program

support payments to HYIC subject to appropriation. Despite the novel and complex nature of this new credit, it was very well received. While HYIC received bond insurance bids to insure the entire issue, HYIC sold \$800 million on an uninsured basis. Investors showed strong demand for HYIC's inaugural issuance, placing \$8.07 billion of orders for the \$2 billion bonds offered. In addition, HYIC expects a second and final issuance of \$1 billion of Senior Bonds in 2011.

Program Detail by Agency

Department of Transportation

The Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods in New York City. To fulfill this mission, DOT builds and maintains streets, sidewalks, highways, bridges, and municipal parking facilities; maintains and operates municipal ferry systems and monitors private ferry systems; monitors private bus companies and the MTA Bus Company; participates in traffic regulation efforts; and serves as an advocate for better transportation.

Although future demands on the transportation network will depend on a host of economic, demographic, and social trends that are difficult to predict, all indicators point to increased transportation demand. By 2030, the City's population is anticipated to grow by 12.5%. In that time, employment in the City is expected to rise approximately 20% while the number of motor vehicles is expected to increase by approximately 6%. Increasing congestion on the City's highways will further exacerbate the difficulties of goods movement, as over 95% of all goods are shipped into the City via trucks. The challenge, in the face of these trends, will be to channel as much of this rising demand into mass transit as possible, while still maintaining a viable and safe local street system. At the same time, the City must maintain its aging bridge and arterial network so that vital transportation links do not become either structurally deficient or congested, or pollution causing bottlenecks, impeding the City's economic growth.

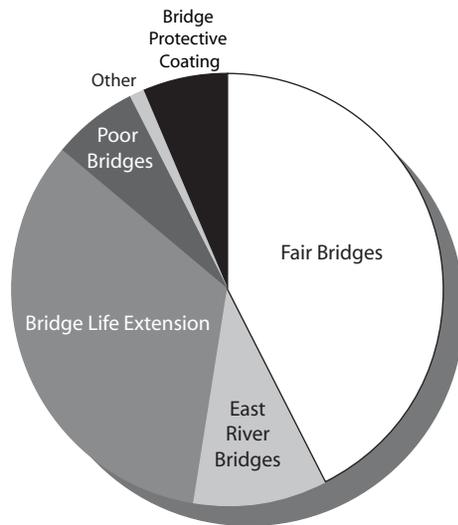
Capital Program Goals

- Provide safe and efficient travel throughout the City by rehabilitating deficient bridges;
- Provide streets in good repair;
- Improve the flow of traffic and minimize congestion;
- Maintain and improve safety on City streets by providing adequate lighting, upgrading intersection signalization, and installing lane markings, and traffic calming measures;
- Protect the public from excessive amounts of motor vehicle pollution;
- Provide public transportation that is accessible, reliable, and clean; and
- Ensure the safe and efficient operation of ferries and ferry terminals.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides approximately \$8.9 billion to the Department, with Bridges and Highways receiving the bulk of funding, totaling approximately \$8.1 billion (91%).

Department of Transportation - Bridges



Bridges

	(in millions)
• Fair Bridges	\$1,912.9
• Bridge Life Extension	1,514.9
• East River Bridges	449.3
• Poor Bridges	289.6
• Bridge Protective Coating	279.0
• Bridge Vehicles/Equipment	44.4
• Bridge Facilities	8.2
TOTAL	\$4,498.3

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$4.5 billion to reconstruct the four East River Bridges and 132 other bridge structures. The first four years of this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$2.3 billion to the Bridge Program, of which \$793.8 million is projected to be committed in 2008. The total commitment reflects the high priority accorded to restoring and maintaining these essential links in the City's transportation system.

East River Bridges: All remaining East River Bridge reconstruction contracts are expected to be registered by the year 2009. By this time, the reconstruction of the Queensboro and Williamsburg Bridges will be complete and the reconstruction of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges will be in the final stages. The final work on the four East River Bridges will be the seismic retrofit, planned for commitment in 2011. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$449.3 million for this program.

Poor Bridges: Four structures currently rated "poor" will be committed for reconstruction by 2011, at a total cost of \$289.6 million, including the Belt Parkway Bridge over Mill Basin in Brooklyn. By 2011, all bridges currently rated "poor" will either be reconstructed, committed for reconstruction, or under reconstruction.

Fair Bridges: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1.9 billion to reconstruct bridge structures currently rated "fair", including the Willis Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River in Manhattan and The Bronx, seven Belt Parkway bridges in Brooklyn, and the Roosevelt Avenue Bridge over Van Wyck Expressway in Queens. By the year 2017, a total of 63 bridge structures currently rated "fair" will either be reconstructed or committed for reconstruction.

Bridge Life Extension: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for rehabilitative work on various bridge structures currently rated "fair" or "good" that require an upgrade to their current condition. In addition to bridge component rehabilitation work on various bridges, a total of 53 bridge structures, all rated "fair," are slated for major rehabilitative work under this program through 2017. This includes the Ramps at St. George Terminal in Staten Island and the construction of a new bridge at East 153rd Street and Park Avenue in The Bronx. A total of \$1.5 billion will be spent on all programs in this category.

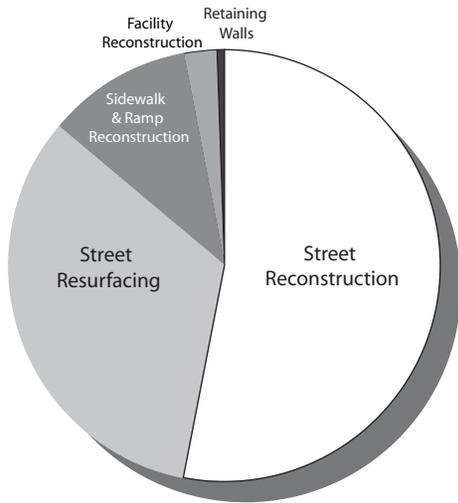
Bridge Protective Coating: Funding in the amount of \$279.0 million has been provided for 12 bridge protective coating treatment projects excluding the painting costs for the four East River Bridges. This program includes protective coating for the bridges crossing over the Bruckner Expressway, the Brooklyn Queens Expressway, and the Long Island Expressway, among others.

Bridge Facilities and Equipment: \$52.6 million will be allocated for the reconstruction of bridge maintenance and repair facilities and the purchase of equipment and vehicles for field forces.

Department of Transportation - Bridges

Project Type: BR and HB											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>East River Bridges</i>											
City	10,122	192,460	6,763	22,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	231,480
Federal	0	163,018	0	44,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	207,846
State	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
<i>Fair Bridges</i>											
City	316,805	219,600	20,478	289,464	47,770	358,982	28,492	135,961	65,751	41,084	1,524,387
Federal	113,390	106,641	19,427	0	0	141,768	0	0	0	0	381,226
State	0	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500
Private	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,778
<i>Bridge Life Extension and Miscellaneous Work</i>											
City	188,750	74,789	49,837	33,704	71,856	196,966	118,902	129,150	152,253	171,599	1,187,806
Federal	27,375	0	3,436	0	10,163	20,000	29,009	72,143	65,000	100,000	327,126
<i>Bridge Painting</i>											
City	30,355	28,286	37,488	0	21,234	23,020	31,674	41,096	24,000	41,855	279,008
<i>Poor Bridges</i>											
City	44,300	27,538	57,120	9,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	138,001
Federal	55,956	0	95,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151,539
<i>Equipment for Bridge Maintenance</i>											
City	4,938	5,000	5,000	2,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	44,438
<i>Bridge Facilities</i>											
City	0	700	700	700	2,550	700	700	700	700	700	8,150
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	595,270	548,373	177,386	357,546	148,410	584,668	184,768	310,907	246,704	259,238	3,413,270
Federal	196,721	269,659	118,446	44,828	10,163	161,768	29,009	72,143	65,000	100,000	1,067,737
State	0	15,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,500
Private	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,778
<i>Project Type Total All Funds</i>											
All Funds	793,769	833,532	295,832	402,374	158,573	746,436	213,777	383,050	311,704	359,238	4,498,285

Department of Transportation - Highways



Highways

	(in millions)
• Street Reconstruction	\$1,921.1
• Street Resurfacing	1,197.4
• Sidewalk & Ramp Reconstruction	390.7
• Facility Reconstruction	85.4
• Retaining Walls	17.0
TOTAL	\$3,611.6

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$3.6 billion for the rehabilitation of 2,990 linear miles (9,811 lane miles) of City streets.

Street Reconstruction: Total funding in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for street reconstruction is \$1.9 billion, which provides for the reconstruction of 246 linear miles (811 lane miles) of streets, Citywide, including the reconstruction of Nassau Avenue in Brooklyn, Times Square in Manhattan, College Point Boulevard in Queens, Arthur Kill Road in Staten Island, and Streets in the Throgs Neck Area of The Bronx.

Retaining Walls: A total of \$17.0 million is provided during the ten-year period for the reconstruction of retaining walls including walls along Kappock Street and 161st Street in The Bronx, West 181st Street in Manhattan, and Highland Boulevard in Brooklyn.

Street Resurfacing: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy calls for the resurfacing of 2,744 linear miles (9,000 lane miles) of streets and arterial highways at a ten-year cost of \$1.2 billion.

Sidewalk and Ramp Reconstruction: For the ten-year period, approximately 44.5 million square feet of sidewalks will be reconstructed throughout the City, at a cost of \$308.3 million. Additionally, pedestrian ramps will be installed at approximately 30,000 corners throughout the City, at a cost exceeding \$82.4 million.

Facility Reconstruction: A ten-year total of \$85.4 million is allocated for the design and reconstruction of highway maintenance and repair yards, other Department facilities, and miscellaneous renovations and upgrades.

Department of Transportation - Highways

Project Type: HW											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Facility Reconstruction											
City	5,000	3,575	28,260	3,575	19,960	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	85,370
Pedestrian Ramp Construction											
City	20,986	19,493	20,655	7,397	5,877	2,634	2,028	1,764	0	0	80,834
Federal	129	1,092	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,540
Private	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Primary Street Reconstruction											
City	186,315	148,591	125,987	193,688	204,674	188,385	167,885	170,491	182,000	189,000	1,757,016
Federal	23,898	64,024	18,693	640	4,000	5,120	0	0	0	0	116,375
State	4,432	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,432
Private	2	35,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,514
Primary Street Resurfacing											
City	119,118	120,643	121,019	122,382	114,122	115,999	117,931	119,919	122,035	124,214	1,197,382
Reconstruction of Retaining Walls											
City	17,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,027
Sidewalk Reconstruction											
City	27,095	28,186	30,213	33,630	35,539	31,949	28,619	30,962	20,000	20,000	286,193
Federal	2,552	15,412	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,088
State	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Reconstruction of Step Streets											
City	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
Federal	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800
Project Type Total by Source of Funds											
City	380,541	320,488	326,134	360,672	380,172	343,967	321,463	328,136	329,035	338,214	3,428,822
Federal	27,379	80,528	19,136	640	4,000	5,120	0	0	0	0	136,803
State	6,432	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,432
Private	5	35,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,520
Project Type Total All Funds											
All Funds	414,357	440,531	345,270	361,312	384,172	349,087	321,463	328,136	329,035	338,214	3,611,577

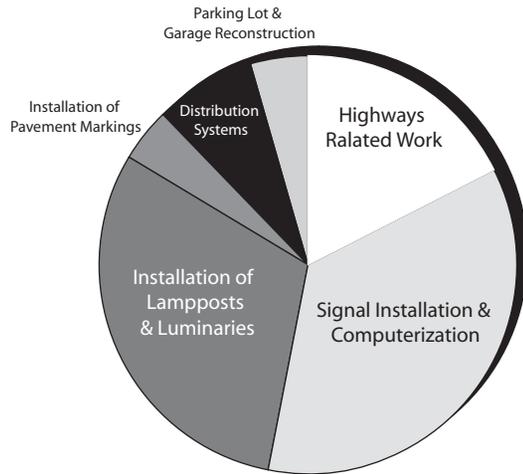
Department of Transportation - Traffic

Traffic

(in millions)

- Signal Installation and Computerization \$214.0
- Installation of Lampposts and Luminaires 184.0
- Highway Related Work 106.7
- Distribution Systems 47.3
- Parking Lot and Garage Reconstruction 25.1
- Installation of Pavement Markings 25.1
- TOTAL \$ 602.2**

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$602.2 million for Traffic programs.



Signal Installation and Computerization: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$214.0 million for traffic signal installation and computerization. Of this amount, \$148.5 million will be allocated to the installation and replacement of approximately 2,800 signals, Citywide, and \$50.7 million spent primarily on signal system modernization and computerization. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy also provides \$14.8 million for the Safe Routes to School Program to improve traffic and pedestrian safety for school children around the City's elementary and intermediate schools.

Installation of Lampposts and Luminaires: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$184.0 million for the installation of 8,000, and replacement of 10,000, lampposts and luminaires, as well as streetlight maintenance, including \$17.2 million for the replacement of incandescent light bulbs in City streetlights with more energy-efficient bulbs and reflectors.

Highway Related Work: A total of \$106.7 million will be used for the installation of signals, streetlights, and lane markings associated with the Highway Reconstruction Program. A total of 246 linear miles of highways will be reconstructed during this ten-year period.

Replacement of Electrical Distribution Systems: To reduce lighting outages, the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy will replace over 1,000,000 linear feet of cable, 250,000 linear feet of conduit, 2,500 cable boxes and 400 control cabinets for the City's roadway and park lighting systems, at a total cost of \$47.3 million.

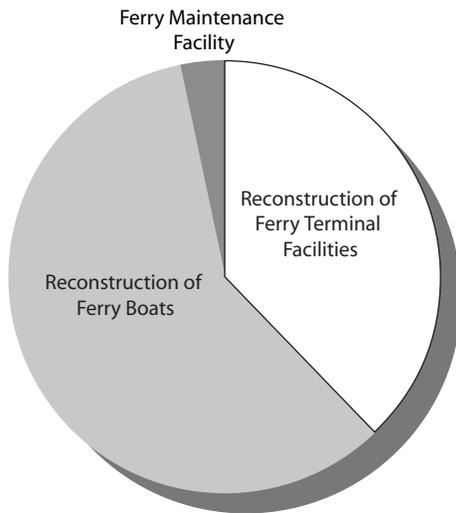
Parking Lot and Garage Reconstruction: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$13.1 million for the rehabilitation of 16 DOT off-street parking facilities. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy also provides \$12.0 million for the installation of parking meters.

Installation of Pavement Markings: Funding of \$25.1 million for the installation of over 65,000 reflective markers and 80 million linear feet of thermoplastic markings to be done in conjunction with the Department's in-house resurfacing program.

Department of Transportation - Traffic

Project Type: TF											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Highway Drawdown Program											
City	7,865	5,819	7,750	8,961	12,591	10,621	10,473	9,658	14,000	14,000	101,738
Federal	466	2,935	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,058
Installation of Lampposts and Luminaires											
City	22,250	31,200	12,500	21,000	6,500	22,000	8,000	22,936	10,300	25,537	182,223
State	0	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800
Parking Lot and Garage Reconstruction											
City	7,752	3,115	940	0	0	0	655	655	0	0	13,117
State	9,770	2,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,979
Installation of Pavement Markings											
City	8,800	0	5,200	0	4,800	0	5,300	0	1,000	0	25,100
Traffic Work in Conjunction with Highway Reconstruction											
City	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	760	0	0	875
Replacement of Electrical Distribution Systems											
City	1,800	1,226	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	3,000	22,426
State	1,800	3,685	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,500	4,000	24,885
Signal Installation and Computerization											
City	16,810	0	2,659	0	2,792	0	2,931	0	0	0	25,192
Federal	29,374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,374
State	18,946	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,500	15,500	15,500	16,000	16,500	16,500	159,446
Project Type Total by Source of Funds											
City	65,277	41,475	30,949	31,961	28,683	34,621	30,359	37,009	27,800	42,537	370,671
Federal	29,840	2,935	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,432
State	30,516	22,694	16,900	17,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	18,000	20,000	20,500	198,110
Project Type Total All Funds											
All Funds	125,633	67,104	48,506	48,961	46,183	52,121	47,859	55,009	47,800	63,037	602,213

Department of Transportation - Ferries



Ferries

(in millions)

- Reconstruction of Ferry Boats \$104.3
- Reconstruction of Ferry Terminal Facilities 66.9
- Ferry Maintenance Facility 5.4
- TOTAL \$176.6**

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for Ferries provides a total of \$176.6 million for the reconstruction and improvement of various ferry vessels and facilities.

Reconstruction of Ferry Boats: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$104.3 million for various projects associated with the eight Department of Transportation-operated ferry boats for service between Staten Island and Lower Manhattan. Of this amount, \$55.1 million is allocated in the plan for the routine maintenance of the Staten Island Ferry boat fleet consistent with Coast Guard regulations and \$22.0 million is provided for the replacement of two oil storage barges and two derricks. In addition, \$10.0 million is provided between FY12 and FY13 for preliminary design work on two next-generation Barberi Class boats that will replace the two existing vessels nearing the end of their useful lives. The remaining amount is set aside for various other ferry boat reconstruction and security projects and upgrades.

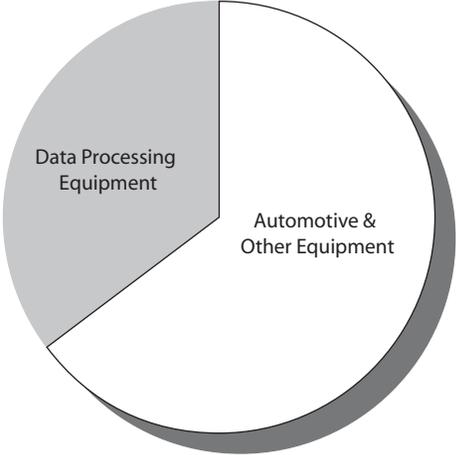
Reconstruction of Ferry Terminal Facilities: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$66.9 million for the Department's portion of the rehabilitation and repair work to ferry terminal buildings, slips, and racks. Of this amount, \$15.0 million is provided for the reconstruction of ferry racks and \$14.0 million is provided for the ADA-required retrofitting of private ferry landing facilities. The remaining amount is provided for other anticipated terminal improvements and related projects. In addition, \$204.6 million is provided in the Bridges' Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the reconstruction of the St. George ramps, which service the St. George Ferry Terminal. The renovations at St. George and Whitehall Ferry Terminals have been substantially completed at an estimated combined cost of \$377.3 million. In addition, \$22.9 million has been committed for security upgrades to the St. George Terminal which are currently underway.

Reconstruction of Ferry Maintenance Facility: Funding of \$5.4 million in FY08 is included for general construction work at the ferry maintenance facilities.

Department of Transportation - Ferries

Project Type: FA											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Reconstruction of Ferry Boats</i>											
City	23,023	10,800	0	15,150	19,418	12,350	8,000	1,000	8,400	3,250	101,391
Federal	2,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,950
<i>Ferry Maintenance Facility Construction</i>											
City	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,400
<i>Reconstruction of Ferry Terminal Facilities</i>											
City	26,042	15,500	5,500	500	5,000	0	0	3,446	0	3,750	59,738
Federal	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
State	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	54,465	26,300	5,500	15,650	24,418	12,350	8,000	4,446	8,400	7,000	166,529
Federal	9,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,950
State	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	64,565	26,300	5,500	15,650	24,418	12,350	8,000	4,446	8,400	7,000	176,629

Department of Transportation - Equipment



Equipment

(in millions)

- Automotive and Other Equipment \$46.6
- Data Processing Equipment 25.3
- TOTAL \$71.9**

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$71.9 million for the purchase of vehicles and equipment for DOT field forces and computer equipment for office automation, data processing, and engineering support.

Department of Transportation - Equipment

Project Type: TD											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Data Processing Equipment</i>											
City	10,339	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	22,339
Federal	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
<i>Automotive and Other Equipment</i>											
City	14,090	4,084	3,334	3,334	4,000	3,752	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,556	42,650
Federal	3,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,472
State	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434
Private	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	24,429	5,084	4,334	4,334	5,000	4,752	4,500	4,500	4,000	4,056	64,989
Federal	6,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,472
State	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434
Private	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
<i>Project Type Total All Funds</i>	31,388	5,084	4,334	4,334	5,000	4,752	4,500	4,500	4,000	4,056	71,948
<i>Transportation Total</i>											
<i>Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	1,119,982	941,720	544,303	770,163	586,683	980,358	549,090	684,998	615,939	651,045	7,444,281
Federal	270,362	353,122	138,239	45,468	14,163	166,888	29,009	72,143	65,000	100,000	1,254,394
State	37,532	42,194	16,900	17,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	18,000	20,000	20,500.00	224,626
Private	1,836	35,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,351
All Funds	1,429,712	1,372,551	699,442	832,631	618,346	1,164,746	595,599	775,141	700,939	771,545	8,960,652

Transit Authority

New York City Transit (NYC Transit) is the largest agency in the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) regional transportation network. The MTA is the largest regional transit provider in the Western Hemisphere and NYC Transit operates the most extensive public transportation system in the country, serving over 2.2 billion subway and bus passengers each year. NYC Transit maintains a fleet of more than 6,200 subway cars and 468 passenger stations in four boroughs, in addition to a 23-station rail system on Staten Island. It operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In addition, NYC Transit operates a fleet of approximately 4,400 buses on 243 routes throughout the City. Through 2006, total NYC Transit ridership was 2.2 percent higher than 2005, with subway ridership reaching its highest level in over 30 years, as riders continue to utilize more unlimited ride and discount fare options.

NYC Transit's Department of Subways maintains nearly 660 miles of subway, at-grade, and elevated track in Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx, extending over 233 route miles. The Staten Island Railway (SIR) operates nearly 29 miles of track. The Department of Buses operates bus service on nearly 1,700 route miles in the five boroughs. NYC Transit rail-car and bus maintenance is accomplished at 2 major car overhaul facilities, 14 car maintenance shops, 23 storage yards, and 22 bus depots.

Since 1982, NYC Transit has implemented five multi-year capital reconstruction programs. These plans have committed an average of over \$1.0 billion per year, to restore the system to a state of good repair and normal replacement, with an emphasis on service and a well-maintained fleet. The transit system currently benefits from a twelve-month average subway car reliability of nearly 160,215 miles between failures. Since 1982 through the end of 2004, the MTA had committed over \$33.0 billion to NYC Transit capital funding. On July 29, 2004, the MTA released a proposed 5-Year Capital Plan for 2005-2009 totaling \$27.8 billion for all its agencies, including \$17.2 billion for the MTA's Core program. The 2005-2009 MTA Capital Program proposed to invest \$12.0 billion in the NYC Transit core system, continuing to restore the system to a

state of good repair with normal replacement and safety improvements, in addition to over \$5.0 billion dedicated towards network expansion and security upgrades. The original proposed 2005-2009 MTA Capital Program was approved by the MTA board but was not approved by the New York State Capital Program Review Board (CPRB). The CPRB disapproved the original plan to permit additional time to resolve funding issues in the context of the New York State Budget.

On April 28, 2005, the MTA Board voted to amend the Proposed 2005-2009 Capital Program. The Amended MTA 2005-2009 Capital Program represented 76% of the original proposed plan and included \$21.2 billion for all its agencies, including \$16.0 billion for the MTA's Core program (93% of the original proposed Core program). The 2005-2009 MTA Capital Program proposed to invest \$11.3 billion in the NYC Transit core system, continuing to restore the system to a state of good repair with normal replacement and safety improvements, and still planned over \$5.0 billion dedicated towards network expansion and security upgrades. The Amended MTA 2005-2009 Capital Program was approved by the CPRB on July 13, 2005. A new Amended MTA 2005-2009 Capital Program was approved by the CPRB on March 14, 2006 to reflect minor changes with no impact on the overall funding. In December 2006, the MTA Board voted to approve a third amendment to the MTA 2005-2009 Capital Program, reflecting other minor changes. The most current amendment awaits approval by the CPRB.

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority Bus Company (MTABC), an MTA subsidiary was established in 2004 to provide bus service in the areas previously served by seven private bus companies franchised by the City. Between January 3, 2005 and February 20, 2006, service from each of these seven companies was transferred to MTABC, which now receives operating subsidy from the City.

The MTABC provides local and express bus service to supplement the New York City Transit system. With a fleet of over 1,200 buses, the MTABC serves over 100 million riders per year, operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Transit Authority

Capital Program Goals

The Amended 2005-2009 MTA Capital Program for NYCT includes subway station rehabilitations, improvements in the subway's signals, communications, fare collection systems and plans for several network expansion initiatives. More specifically, the improvements will ensure safety, reliability and performance by improving infrastructure and facilities. The Amended Capital Program includes the purchase of 960 new subway cars for \$1.8 billion which will replace 912 aging B Division cars. An additional 47 A Division cars are proposed to be used to expand the fleet and make up 11-car trains on the #7 line when new technology cars are shifted to that line. The Capital Program also includes the purchase of 1,360 new buses for \$847.0 million which will all use clean fuel technology. These new buses are part of NYC Transit's normal replacement cycle in addition to allowing for expansion of fleet capacity by 2 percent. The remaining amount is budgeted for system-wide infrastructure and other upgrades.

The Amended 2005-2009 MTA Capital Program for MTABC includes \$138.2 million for the purchase of new vehicles. Not included in the 2005-2009 MTA Capital Program are an additional \$322.5 million previously provided by the City for NYCT's La Guardia connection project in the 2000-2004 Capital Program. These funds have been reallocated by the MTA to the MTABC as agreed to by the City for the purchase of additional vehicles and other capital investments.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

In the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy, the City will contribute \$765.8 million to NYC Transit, including \$350.0 million for ongoing track improvements and rehabilitation and \$356.6 million in discretionary funding for various subway and bus projects. In addition to the City's contribution to NYCT and SIR, \$1.1 million is provided in FY08 as the remaining match to Federal funds allocated for bus purchases for the MTABC. In FY07, \$20.2 million was already provided to match Federal funds allocated for these projects.

Transit Authority

Project Type: MT											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>MTABC Related Capital Purchases</i> City	1,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,073
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	1,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,073
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	1,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,073
Project Type: ST											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Staten Island Rapid Transit Operating Authority</i> City	440	442	500	500	500	500	515	529	529	548	5,003
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	440	442	500	500	500	500	515	529	529	548	5,003
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	440	442	500	500	500	500	515	529	529	548	5,003

Transit Authority

Project Type: T		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
<i>Miscellaneous Transit Improvement Projects</i>												
City		39,560	48,558	49,500	34,289	28,476	28,476	30,630	32,847	32,847	35,600	360,783
<i>Miscellaneous Projects for New York City Transit</i>												
City		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50,000
<i>IFA Trackwork Project for New York City Transit</i>												
City		35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	350,000
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>												
City		79,560	88,558	89,500	74,289	68,476	68,476	70,630	72,847	72,847	75,600	760,783
<i>Project Type Total</i>												
All Funds		79,560	88,558	89,500	74,289	68,476	68,476	70,630	72,847	72,847	75,600	760,783

Department of Environmental Protection

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) protects the environmental health and welfare of the City's residents and natural resources. The Department manages the City's water supply system, including upstate water collection and downstate distribution; collects, treats, and disposes of waste and storm water; regulates the discharge of pollutants into the City's air; responds to emergencies involving hazardous materials; manages programs to clean up sites contaminated with hazardous waste and asbestos; enforces the City's noise code; and promotes water and energy conservation.

DEP manages over 2,000 square miles of watershed in upstate New York from which the City and nine upstate counties draw their supply of drinking water. In addition to a system of dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, and water tunnels, DEP maintains approximately 6,300 miles of water mains which distribute water throughout the five boroughs, and 6,600 miles of sewers which collect waste and storm water and transport it to 14 wastewater treatment plants. The Department also operates facilities and equipment to maintain and support these systems.

Capital Program Goals

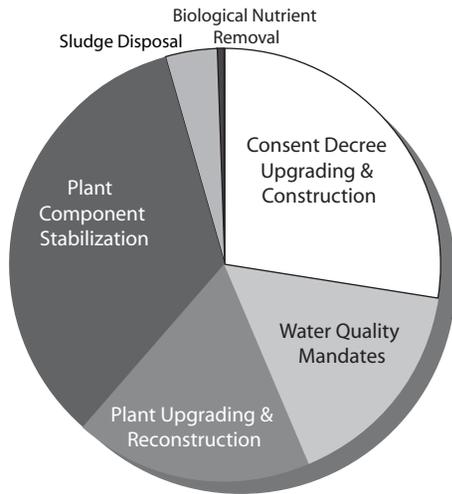
- To maintain the quality of water in the City's watersheds and, where necessary, treat the supply to ensure that supplies continue to be of high quality;
- To maintain and improve the transmission and distribution capacity of the City's water supply system;
- To improve the quality of the surrounding waters by upgrading the City's sewage treatment facilities and by reducing pollution caused by combined sewer overflows; and
- To contain sanitary sewage and prevent flooding by replacing failing sewers and extending service to underserved areas of the City.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

DEP's Capital Program, relating to the City's water and sewer systems, is financed by the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (Authority) and paid for by water and sewer charges collected through the New York City Water Board. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$19.5 billion for DEP programs, of which \$19.4 billion is Authority funded.

The water and sewer system is currently facing significant costs for mandate compliance and improvements to its water supply and sewage treatment systems. This Capital Plan for the City's water and sewer system seeks to balance necessary investment in this vital service with as moderate an impact on City water and sewer ratepayers as can be achieved.

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Pollution Control



Water Pollution Control

To improve the quality of the City's estuaries and to comply with the mandates imposed by the Clean Water Act, the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$8.7 billion towards wastewater treatment programs.

	(in millions)
• Plant Component Stabilization	\$2,996.5
• Consent Decree Upgrading & Const.	2,408.4
• Plant Upgrading and Reconstruction	1,557.0
• Water Quality Mandates	1,396.8
• Sludge Disposal	339.8
• Biological Nutrient Removal	26.4
TOTAL	\$8,724.9

Plant Component Stabilization: \$3.0 billion to stabilize in-City wastewater treatment facilities that are in need of system-wide reconstruction to ensure their continued compliance with State permit requirements.

Consent Decree Upgrading and Construction: \$2.4 billion to address mandated projects including \$1.9 billion allocated to the ongoing Newtown Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) upgrade.

Plant Upgrading and Reconstruction: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1.6 billion for the reconstruction or replacement of individual components at in-City wastewater treatment facilities or related-conveyance infrastructure to ensure their continuous and reliable operations.

Water Quality Mandates: Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) are currently a source of pollution in New York City waters. CSO events occur during and after heavy rainstorms, when the flow of wastewater and stormwater in the sewers exceeds the treatment capacity of a wastewater treatment plant and therefore enters surrounding waterways untreated. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$1.4 billion for the reduction of CSOs. DEP is exploring a total water quality approach in water bodies that are impacted by the discharge of CSOs, which will study alternatives to constructing costly retention tanks.

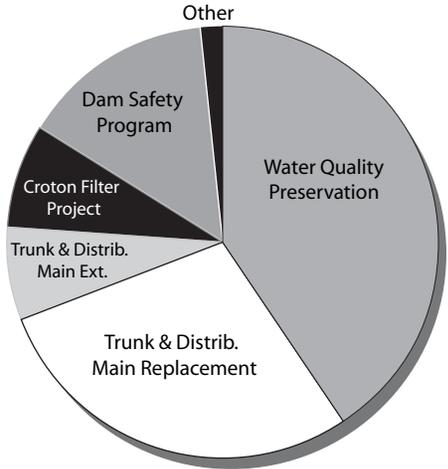
Sludge Disposal: The \$339.8 million in this category will be used for the reconstruction of facilities that dewater sludge.

Biological Nutrient Removal: The Preliminary Ten-Year Strategy provides \$26.4 million for research and related pilot projects to reduce the amount of nitrogen discharged into New York Harbor, Jamaica Bay, and the Long Island Sound.

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Pollution Control

Project Type: WP											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
<i>Biological Nutrient Removal</i> City	16,839	9,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,422
<i>Consent Decree Upgrading and Construction</i> City	1,095,784	601,512	155,872	204,141	80,465	106,913	61,570	39,416	61,474	1,180	2,408,327
<i>Plant Upgrading and Reconstruction</i> City	71,071	460,600	304,068	124,207	98,549	102,315	99,755	104,577	109,694	82,191	1,557,027
<i>Sludge Disposal</i> City	0	64,825	25,000	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	339,825
<i>Plant Component Stabilization</i> City	59,234	184,729	332,101	624,825	583,664	470,165	354,517	200,100	37,109	150,035	2,996,479
<i>Water Quality Mandates</i> City	116,974	176,600	214,465	104,875	66,445	0	71,445	157,000	489,000	0	1,396,804
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	1,359,902	1,497,849	1,031,506	1,308,048	829,123	679,393	587,287	501,093	697,277	233,406	8,724,884
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	1,359,902	1,497,849	1,031,506	1,308,048	829,123	679,393	587,287	501,093	697,277	233,406	8,724,884

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Mains



Water Mains

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides approximately \$5.4 billion for the protection and upkeep of the City's source water supply and water distribution systems including funds for the construction of an ultraviolet light water disinfection facility for the Catskill and Delaware Watersheds at a cost of \$1.1 billion and the continuing construction of a full-scale filtration plant for the Croton watershed at a cost of \$420.9 million.

	(in millions)
• Water Quality Preservation	\$2,217.3
• Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement	1,541.4
• Dam Safety Program	790.9
• Croton Filter Project	420.9
• Trunk and Distribution Main Extension	381.8
• Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer	73.1
• Extensions to Accommodate New Development	5.4
• Augmentation of Water Supply Systems	0.2
TOTAL	\$5,431.0

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Mains

Water Quality Preservation: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy calls for improvements to the upstate watershed including the construction of an ultraviolet light water disinfection facility (\$1.1 billion). Funding is provided for the investigation and repair of the leak(s) in the Delaware Aqueduct (\$311.4 million).

Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement: This category includes the replacement of distribution and trunk mains at a total cost of \$1.5 billion.

Dam Safety Program: This category includes the reconstruction of dams and associated bridges in the Croton watershed (\$121.1 million) and the initiation of design and reconstruction of the dams in the Catskill and Delaware watersheds (\$669.8 million). The Catskill and Delaware watersheds Dam Safety total includes \$331.2 million for the Gilboa Dam reconstruction.

Croton Filter Project: The City is required, under a federal court consent decree, to design and construct a filtration plant for its Croton water supply. In September 2004, a notice to proceed was issued for the first phase of construction of the plant. The total amount included for the plant and related projects in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy is \$420.9 million in addition to the \$1.5 billion allocated in 2007.

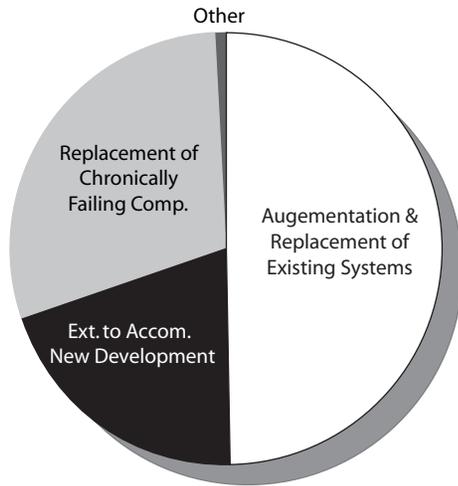
Trunk and Distribution Main Extension: This category includes the extension of distribution and trunk mains at a total cost of \$381.8 million.

Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer: This category includes the construction of a groundwater treatment facility to demonstrate that the Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer can provide quality drinking water while reducing flooding in southeast Queens (\$73.1 million).

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Mains

Project Type: WM											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Augmentation of Water Supply Systems</i> City	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186
<i>Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer</i> City	14,800	16,200	4,410	4,631	4,862	5,105	5,360	5,628	5,910	6,205	73,111
<i>Croton Filter Project</i> City	171,205	239,708	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	420,913
<i>Dam Safety Program</i> City	112,375	362,445	29,500	109,904	5,000	171,624	0	0	0	0	790,848
<i>Extensions</i> City	3,368	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,368
<i>Trunk and Distribution Main Extension</i> City	18,648	26,537	41,587	50,835	36,106	44,992	38,000	42,090	38,000	45,000	381,795
<i>Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement</i> City	114,261	206,442	201,930	166,644	214,565	180,008	190,760	147,615	40,515	78,700	1,541,440
<i>Water Quality Preservation</i> City	1,026,975	186,995	106,553	346,617	130,941	38,205	77,159	268,456	26,955	8,485	2,217,341
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	1,461,818	1,038,327	385,980	678,631	401,474	439,934	311,279	463,789	111,380	138,390	5,431,002
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	1,461,818	1,038,327	385,980	678,631	401,474	439,934	311,279	463,789	111,380	138,390	5,431,002

Department of Environmental Protection - Sewers



Sewers

Approximately \$2.5 billion will be committed over the next ten years to replace existing sewers in areas requiring increased capacity, to extend sewers to unserved or underserved areas, and to replace failing, flawed, or collapsed sewer mains.

	(in millions)
• Augmentation and Replacement of Existing Systems	\$1,234.9
• Replacement of Chronically Failing Components	731.4
• Extensions to Accommodate New Development	499.4
• Programmatic Response to Regulatory Mandates	9.9
• Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement	6.0
• Programmatic Replacement and Reconstruction	0.6
TOTAL	\$2,482.2

Augmentation and Replacement of Existing Systems:

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1.2 billion to increase capacity of the existing system including three large projects in southeast Queens and the Rockaways to address flooding issues (\$427.6 million). This also includes Bluebelt land acquisition and construction in Staten Island (\$236.8 million).

Replacement of Chronically Failing Components:

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$731.4 million for the replacement of malfunctioning or collapsed cement pipe combined sewers.

Extensions to Accommodate New Development:

\$499.4 million in this category continues the program to construct additional segments or extensions of sewers into underserved areas, primarily in Queens and Staten Island. Priority is given to areas that are presently served only by septic systems and sanitary drains, and to areas that are experiencing flooding problems because no storm sewers exist.

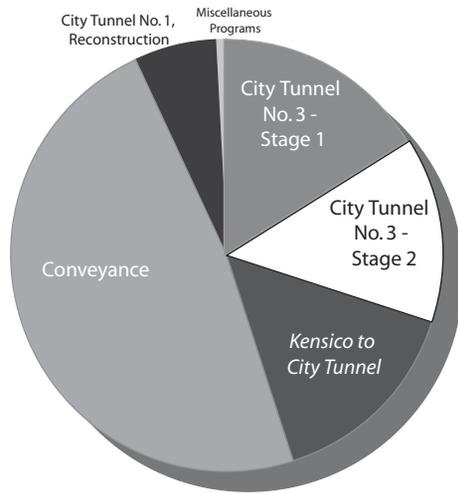
Programmatic Response to Regulatory Mandates:

Sewers must be constructed to separate the existing combined sewer system in order to meet permit requirements. State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permits require the City to reduce sewage discharge into surrounding waters during storms. This program will cost \$9.9 million.

Department of Environmental Protection - Sewers

Project Type: SE		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
<i>Replacement or Augmentation of Existing Systems</i>												
City		44,208	120,503	113,717	166,199	118,688	140,414	120,352	153,966	130,528	126,345	1,234,920
<i>Extensions to Accommodate New Development</i>												
City		104,554	56,300	84,154	29,383	43,298	33,217	30,000	30,000	40,000	48,455	499,361
<i>Programmatic Response to Regulatory Mandates</i>												
City		0	0	0	9,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,900
<i>Programmatic Replacement and Reconstruction</i>												
City		0	0	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	630
<i>Replacement of Chronically Failing Components</i>												
City		61,094	73,334	80,431	75,848	71,283	69,274	72,327	73,586	74,656	79,547	731,380
<i>Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement</i>												
City		3,476	1,284	0	1,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,044
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>												
City		213,332	251,421	278,932	282,614	233,269	242,905	222,679	257,552	245,184	254,347	2,482,235
<i>Project Type Total</i>												
All Funds		213,332	251,421	278,932	282,614	233,269	242,905	222,679	257,552	245,184	254,347	2,482,235

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Supply



Water Supply

Approximately \$1.6 billion will be committed over the next ten years to begin work on the Kensico to City Tunnel, Conveyance and to complete work on Stages 1 and 2 of City Tunnel No. 3.

	(in millions)
• Conveyance	\$773.4
• City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 1	260.7
• Kensico to City Tunnel	239.4
• City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 2	223.6
• City Tunnel No. 1, Reconstruction	100.0
• Miscellaneous Programs	10.1
TOTAL	\$1,607.2

Conveyance: DEP will commit \$773.4 million in this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy towards Water Conveyance. This program will research and develop alternate water supplies for the City in order to provide more dependability within the water system. The alternate water supplies could be used during drought situations, repairs and inspections of existing aqueducts and tunnels and to augment the City's daily water supply.

City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 1: DEP will commit \$260.7 million in this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for construction work at the Hillview Reservoir including the modification of chambers and the construction of chlorination and monitoring buildings.

Kensico to City Tunnel: DEP will commit \$239.4 million in this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy towards the construction of the Kensico to City Tunnel. This 16 mile long tunnel will run from the Kensico Reservoir to the Van Cortlandt Park Valve Chamber, bypassing the Hillview Reservoir. This project will provide redundancy for sections of the Catskill and Delaware Aqueducts from the Kensico Reservoir in Westchester County to the City.

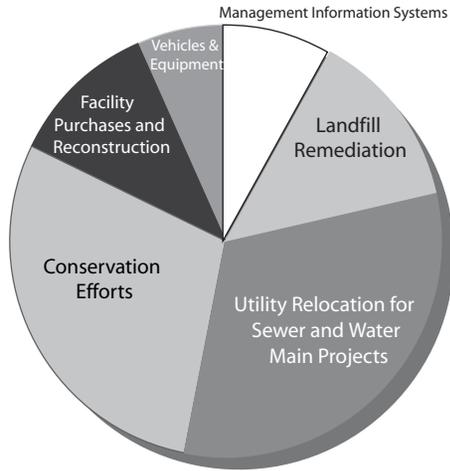
City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 2: In order to complete the construction of Stage Two, DEP will commit \$223.6 million in this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy. The bulk of this amount will be committed towards the construction and completion of shaft sites in Manhattan (\$165.0 million).

City Tunnel No. 1, Reconstruction: \$100.0 million is allocated for the beginning of inspection and design work associated with the eventual reconstruction of City Water Tunnel No. 1.

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Supply

Project Type: W											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Conveyance</i>											
City	1,200	12,090	42,800	180,000	0	0	0	150,000	187,313	200,000	773,403
<i>Kensico-City Tunnel</i>											
City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,360	200,000	239,360
<i>Miscellaneous Programs</i>											
City	0	0	10,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,103
<i>City Tunnel No. 1, Reconstruction</i>											
City	5,000	15,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	100,000
<i>City Tunnel No. 3, Stage 1</i>											
City	14,262	0	61,500	75,100	9,000	90,000	5,345	5,500	0	0	260,707
<i>City Tunnel No. 3, Stage 2</i>											
City	47,100	8,860	150,280	295	15,310	325	340	355	370	385	223,620
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	67,562	35,950	289,683	255,395	24,310	90,325	5,685	155,855	227,043	455,385	1,607,193
<i>Project Type Total All Funds</i>											
All Funds	67,562	35,950	289,683	255,395	24,310	90,325	5,685	155,855	227,043	455,385	1,607,193

Department of Environmental Protection - Equipment



Equipment & Miscellaneous Programs:

A total of \$1.3 billion, including \$112.8 million in State funds, is allocated for the following programs: water meter installation, automatic meter reading, toilet retrofit, landfill remediation, facility purchases and reconstruction, payments for gas utility line relocation, and for equipment purchases, including laboratory instruments, vehicles, and computers.

	(in millions)
• Utility Relocation for Sewer and Water Main Projects	\$404.2
• Conservation Efforts	367.8
• Landfill Remediation	167.0
• Facility Purchases and Reconstruction	140.2
• Management Information Systems	104.4
• Vehicles and Equipment	83.3
TOTAL	\$1,266.9

Utility Relocation for Sewer and Water Main Projects: \$404.2 million is allocated for the City's cost sharing agreement with various gas utilities. The City is required to pay 51% of gas utility relocation work that is impacted by water and sewer construction projects.

Conservation Efforts: \$367.8 million is allocated for efforts to reduce consumption of water through the installation and replacement of water meters in residential and commercial properties. This includes \$200.0 million for the implementation of an automatic meter reading program to improve the billing and collections process.

Landfill Remediation: \$167.0 million is allocated for the remediation of the City's inactive landfill at Brookfield Avenue in Staten Island. This project qualifies for \$106.8 million in reimbursement from the State under the Environmental Quality Bond Act. The remainder of this program will be funded with \$60.2 million of proceeds from the issuance of City general obligation bonds rather than bonds supported by water and sewer charges.

Facility Purchases and Reconstruction: \$140.2 million is allocated for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of various water and sewer field operations facilities and DEP administrative offices.

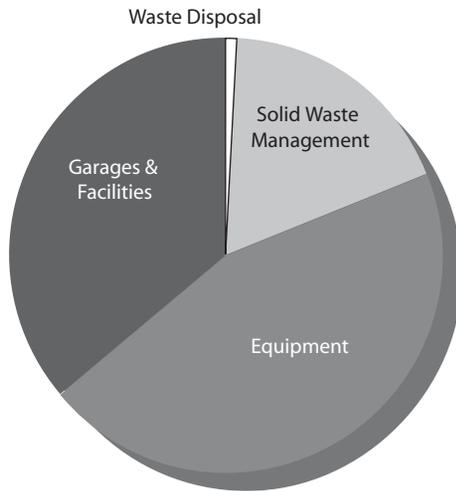
Management Information Systems: \$104.4 million is allocated for agency wide improvements in DEP's management information systems, as well as equipment improvements corresponding with various facility upgrades.

Vehicles and Equipment: \$83.3 million is allocated to the systematic replacement of vehicles and equipment used for water and sewer field operations, plant maintenance, upstate maintenance, and customer service operations.

Department of Environmental Protection - Equipment

Project Type: EP											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Conservation for Water Meter Replacements</i>											
City	121,762	150,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	367,762
<i>Management Information Systems</i>											
City	27,351	15,061	9,675	6,480	12,044	5,738	5,938	6,146	5,000	5,000	98,433
Federal	3,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
<i>Landfill Remediation</i>											
City	60,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,273
State	106,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,767
<i>Facility Purchases and Reconstruction</i>											
City	35,121	58,528	46,565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140,214
<i>Utility Relocation for SE and WM Projects</i>											
City	33,922	39,782	36,913	40,270	38,667	42,680	40,101	44,760	42,629	44,425	404,149
<i>Vehicles and Equipment</i>											
City	13,250	6,000	8,500	6,000	8,500	6,000	11,845	10,178	8,000	5,000	83,273
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	291,679	269,371	113,653	64,750	71,211	66,418	69,884	73,084	67,629	66,425	1,154,104
Federal	3,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
State	106,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,767
<i>Project Type Total All Funds</i>	401,446	272,371	113,653	64,750	71,211	66,418	69,884	73,084	67,629	66,425	1,266,871
<i>Environmental Protection Total</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	3,394,293	3,092,918	2,099,754	2,589,438	1,559,387	1,518,975	1,196,814	1,451,373	1,348,513	1,147,953	19,399,418
Federal	3,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
State	106,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	106,767
Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Funds	3,504,060	3,095,918	2,099,754	2,589,438	1,559,387	1,518,975	1,196,814	1,451,373	1,348,513	1,147,953	19,512,185

Department of Sanitation



The Department of Sanitation (DSNY) is responsible for keeping the City clean by collecting and disposing of garbage through export; collecting and processing recyclable materials; cleaning the streets of litter, snow, and ice; removing debris from vacant lots; and tagging and removing derelict vehicles. In addition, the Department enforces compliance with the Health and Administrative Codes to prevent illegal dumping and to ensure proper operation of solid waste transfer stations and safe disposal of hazardous, medical, and asbestos waste.

The Department currently disposes, through export, approximately 12,000 tons per day of the City's refuse. The Department requires the use of almost 5,500 vehicles for its operations and also operates 60 local sanitation garages from which it dispatches all community collection, cleaning, and recycling services.

Capital Program Goals

- To upgrade the capital plant and address facilities' needs;
- To maintain an adequate and reliable fleet; and
- To implement an efficient and economically viable long-term waste disposal strategy that maximizes flexibility and access to available disposal alternatives; and minimizes negative environmental impacts.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

In an effort to provide adequate collection, cleaning, recycling, and waste export services to New York City and to meet the Department's capital goals, the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy responds to projected needs in four primary areas:

	(in millions)
• Equipment	\$ 1,249.8
• Garages and Facilities	1,004.1
• Solid Waste Management	503.4
• Waste Disposal	28.0
TOTAL	\$ 2,785.3

Department of Sanitation

Equipment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1,249.8 million for equipment acquisition. To perform its day-to-day and emergency operations effectively, the Department must maintain an adequate and reliable fleet of vehicles.

Garages and Facilities

The amount of \$1,004.1 million is allocated in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the construction and reconstruction of garages. Funding is provided for site acquisition and construction of new garages, for replacing existing facilities that may be undersized, sited outside their service district, or require relocating as part of other large-scale City initiatives. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes funding for the rehabilitation of existing facilities necessary to address safety issues and provides funding for the construction of salt sheds to cover exposed salt.

Solid Waste Management

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$503.4 million for Solid Waste Management. Major funding has been provided for the construction of the marine transfer stations (\$485.7 million).

Waste Disposal

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$28.0 million for waste disposal infrastructure unrelated to the long term waste export plan, including for the Fresh Kills Landfill end-use development.

Department of Sanitation

Project Type: S											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Garages and Facilities</i>											
City	153,443	228,096	146,976	140,415	20,896	87,495	23,865	56,379	73,065	73,486	1,004,116
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	103,278	125,953	119,787	139,907	112,303	99,913	124,571	128,888	144,559	150,623	1,249,782
<i>Solid Waste Management</i>											
City	337,013	10,556	0	63,234	0	80,000	0	12,000	0	0	502,803
Federal	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
<i>Waste Disposal</i>											
City	10,500	0	0	17,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,000
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	604,234	364,605	266,763	361,056	133,199	267,408	148,436	197,267	217,624	224,109	2,784,701
Federal	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
<i>Project Type Total All Funds</i>	604,834	364,605	266,763	361,056	133,199	267,408	148,436	197,267	217,624	224,109	2,785,301

Department of Correction

The Department of Correction (DOC) provides custody, care and control of detainees awaiting trial or sentence, convicted offenders sentenced to one year or less, convicted offenders awaiting transfer to State correction facilities, State prisoners with court appearances in New York City, and parole violators awaiting parole revocation hearings.

DOC manages fifteen jails, including ten Rikers Island facilities and five borough facilities. It also staffs court detention facilities in each borough, and prison wards in City hospitals. Cumulatively, the City's jails have a maximum physical capacity of 19,674 beds.

Capital Program Goals

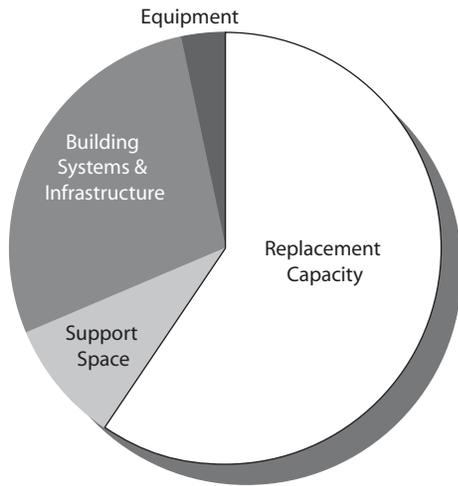
- To ensure sufficient capacity is available to meet the security, programmatic, health, and safety needs of the existing and projected population;
- To replace aging modular and sprung housing units with new permanent housing facilities;
- To upgrade existing support areas to provide sufficient space for educational, health and administrative services and to improve kitchen facilities and fire/life safety systems;
- To maintain appropriate replacement cycles of vehicles, security equipment, fencing, and communication equipment; and
- To maintain existing infrastructure and building systems to ensure the preservation of the physical plant.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

Over the past several years, the DOC inmate population has remained below the historical highs of the middle to late nineties. The FY07 population trend is showing a slight increase in the number of inmates being housed from the previous year; however, the year end projection is still consistent with the overall low numbers experienced since FY02. This has enabled DOC to concentrate on upgrading rather than adding capacity and has given the Department the flexibility to close entire jails and significant portions of other facilities. Furthermore, DOC can conduct major reconstruction and capital improvement projects with little disruption to its operation. This saves the City operating and capital costs and enhances safety and security.

During the late 1980's and early 1990's, the Department expanded its capacity by adding temporary modular units and sprung. These housing areas were built to accommodate the rapid increase in inmate population during that period. Many of these housing areas are at the end of their useful lives. Therefore, over the next ten years, DOC will replace these temporary structures with permanent additions to the Rose M. Singer Center (RMSC) and the Brooklyn Detention Center (BKDC), the re-opening of the James A. Thomas Center (JATC), and the construction of a new jail complex at Oak Point in the Bronx. These measures will provide operational and security advantages as well as a safe and healthy environment for staff and inmates.

Department of Correction



The improvement of Rikers Island's infrastructure continues to be a major component of the Department's capital program. Funding is allocated in this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy to replace security fencing, complete the water distribution system, reconstruct storm sewers, improve plumbing, replace facades, roofs and windows at various facilities, and ensure compliance with fire/life safety standards. In addition, information systems, telecommunication equipment, and security apparatus will be upgraded.

	(in millions)
• Replacement Capacity	\$1,095.4
• Building Systems and Infrastructure	519.0
• Support Space	164.6
• Equipment	57.0
TOTAL	\$1,836.0

Replacement Capacity

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1,095.4 million for capacity replacement of existing modular units and sprung. A total of 4,764 beds will be replaced over the ten year period and allocated among four facilities. Capacity at the three existing facilities will be increased by approximately 2,350 beds with the remaining capacity to be replaced through the design and construction of a new state-of-the-art facility at Oak Point in the Bronx.

Building Systems and Infrastructure

Of the \$519.0 million for Building Systems and Infrastructure, \$489.1 million is for various infrastructure projects including the replacement of roofs, windows, and facades, \$24.8 million is for the upgrade of fire/life safety systems, and \$5.1 million is for mechanical and electrical permanent power upgrades.

Support Space

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$164.6 million to improve and construct support facilities. New construction includes administration and maintenance buildings, as well as a parking facility, all to be located on Rikers Island.

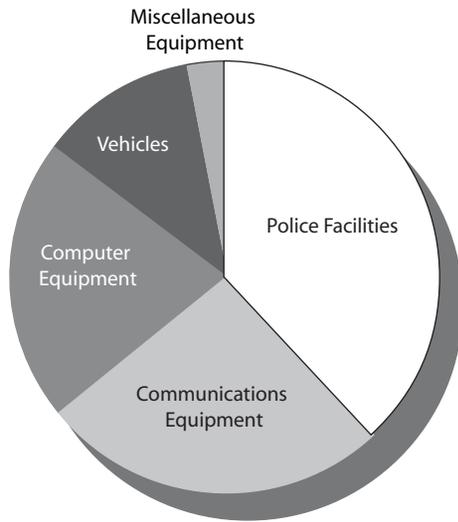
Equipment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$57.0 million for life-cycle replacements and upgrades for vehicles, computers, security, and communication systems.

Department of Correction

Project Type: C											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Support Space</i>											
City	4,596	990	13,300	4,250	12,750	3,500	25,750	54,846	44,662	0	164,644
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	13,258	5,150	5,625	2,989	7,200	5,700	8,500	8,600	0	0	57,022
<i>Replacement Capacity</i>											
City	60,316	50,639	159,000	577,981	243,480	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	1,095,416
<i>Building Systems and Infrastructure</i>											
City	22,986	23,077	8,950	35,767	36,750	29,160	6,000	32,700	134,446	185,377	515,213
Federal	0	3,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,750
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	101,156	79,856	186,875	620,987	300,180	39,360	43,250	96,146	179,108	185,377	1,832,295
Federal	0	3,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,750
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	101,156	83,606	186,875	620,987	300,180	39,360	43,250	96,146	179,108	185,377	1,836,045

Police Department



The principal mission of the Police Department is to maintain public safety and security, respond to calls for emergency aid, and to conduct investigations of criminal activity.

The Police Department occupies over 200 facilities that can be categorized as follows: precincts, housing districts, public services areas, highway units, anti-crime units, mounted troops, aviation unit, administrative buildings, training facilities, and storage facilities.

Capital Program Goals

- To maintain safe and proper replacement cycles for all equipment necessary for policing activities (vehicles, communications equipment and computers);
- To bring all facilities and building systems up to a state of good repair; and
- To enhance policing efforts by upgrading and purchasing new equipment.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides funding to maintain the replacement cycles of buildings and equipment and to upgrade necessary systems. The five categories in this strategy focus on the replacement and upgrade of existing facilities and equipment:

	(in millions)
• Police Facilities	\$315.9
• Communications Equipment	214.5
• Computer Equipment	174.6
• Vehicles	96.4
• Miscellaneous Equipment	23.0
TOTAL	\$824.4

Police Department

Police Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$135.6 million for the rehabilitation, relocation, and maintenance of police facilities Citywide. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy also includes \$180.2 million for the construction of a new precinct on Staten Island, as well as the construction of new buildings for the 40th, 66th, 70th, 110th, and 120th Precincts.

Communications Equipment

The Department will focus on maintaining lifecycle replacements for all communications equipment to insure that members of the Department can communicate with each other as well as other first responders efficiently and effectively. Equipment in this category includes \$97.0 million for radios, \$83.6 million for radio systems, and \$33.1 million for mobile data computers.

Computer Equipment

The Department will replace and upgrade computer equipment, including \$68.8 million to enhance its computer network, \$47.2 million for critical data management systems, \$15.6 million for the Real Time Crime Center, \$7.0 million for network security improvements, \$20.9 million for arrest processing equipment, and \$15.0 million for the Lower Manhattan Security Initiative.

Vehicles

An allocation of \$96.4 million will fund the lifecycle replacement of operational and support vehicles.

Equipment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy also allocates \$23.0 million for a diverse range of support equipment such as diesel marine engines, forensic imaging equipment, and other equipment essential to preserving public safety.

Police Department

Project Type: PO		<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Communications Equipment</i> City		26,986	21,891	25,970	27,212	18,531	18,315	18,425	18,570	18,457	20,166	214,523
<i>Computer Equipment</i> City		38,589	8,475	10,750	17,797	6,190	24,466	29,632	24,600	4,600	9,522	174,621
<i>Miscellaneous Equipment</i> City		3,178	2,946	1,648	3,906	2,919	1,942	1,931	1,687	1,278	1,563	22,998
<i>Police Facilities</i> City		99,480	8,847	45,425	23,803	22,758	55,166	27,408	10,563	11,075	11,370	315,895
<i>Vehicles</i> City		14,793	15,002	6,501	9,256	16,822	3,175	3,727	15,321	6,552	5,198	96,347
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City		183,026	57,161	90,294	81,974	67,220	103,064	81,123	70,741	41,962	47,819	824,384
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds		183,026	57,161	90,294	81,974	67,220	103,064	81,123	70,741	41,962	47,819	824,384

Courts

Pursuant to the Court Facilities Act, localities are responsible for the provision of adequate and sufficient court facilities. To comply with this mandate, New York City is required to submit a court facilities capital plan to the State for approval. Periodically the plan is amended to reflect changes in priorities and affordability. The following strategy reflects the City's current proposal for the court facilities capital plan.

Capital Program Goals

- To construct new court facilities which meet the needs of the court system; and
- To reconstruct and renovate existing court facilities to ensure continued usefulness.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1,116.3 million to comply with the Court Facilities Act.

	(in millions)
• Reconstruction/Renovation and expansion of Court Facilities	\$383.3
• Construction of New Court Facilities	733.0
TOTAL	\$1,116.3

Construction of New Court Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides a total of \$733.0 million for the construction of new court facilities, including \$105.0 million for the construction of a new Supreme Court building in Staten Island.

Reconstruction/Renovation of Court Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$383.3 million for the reconstruction and renovation of various court facilities. This includes \$40.3 million for renovation and systems upgrade work in the Bronx Supreme Court building at 851 Grand Concourse; \$26.4 million for renovation and electrical upgrade work in the Bronx Criminal/Family Court building at 215 East 161st Street; \$23.8 million for system upgrades and renovation work in the Brooklyn Criminal Court building at 120 Schermerhorn Street; \$20.0 million for renovation work in the Staten Island Supreme Court building at 18 Richmond Terrace; \$18.9 million for fire safety upgrades, \$37.8 million for infrastructure upgrades and exterior façade rehabilitation, and \$125.2 million for interior rehabilitation in various court facilities.

Courts

Project Type: CO											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Construction of New Court Facilities</i> City	50,801	682,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	732,961
<i>Improvement and Expansion of Court Facilities</i> City	9,343	7,615	5,184	0	13,953	13,793	0	0	0	0	49,888
<i>Reconstruction/Renovation of Court Facilities</i> City	92,498	19,905	1,932	97,087	22,368	17,691	33,341	25,107	11,536	11,944	333,409
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	152,642	709,680	7,116	97,087	36,321	31,484	33,341	25,107	11,536	11,944	1,116,258
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	152,642	709,680	7,116	97,087	36,321	31,484	33,341	25,107	11,536	11,944	1,116,258

Department of Juvenile Justice

The Department of Juvenile Justice's mission is to provide detention services to juveniles remanded to its custody by the courts. In fulfilling its mission, the Department of Juvenile Justice operates secure detention facilities in Brooklyn and the Bronx; provides non-secure detention services at agency-operated and contracted group homes; transports detainees from detention facilities to the Family, Criminal, and Supreme Courts; supervises detainees held in Family Court; and provides community-based preventive and post-detention services.

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes funding for renovations to its detention facilities and central office space.

Capital Program Goals

The primary goal of the capital plan is to renovate juvenile detention facilities and to provide a safe and secure environment for juvenile detainees and staff.

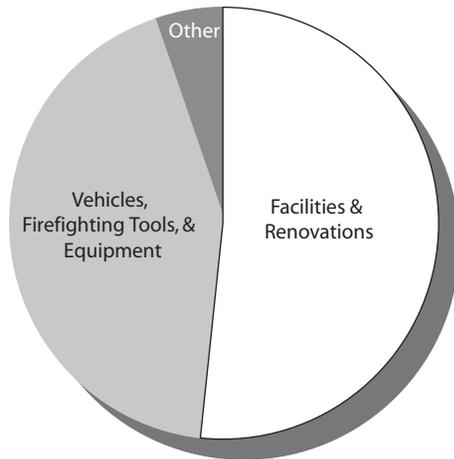
Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy totals \$23.6 million, which includes \$11.0 million for facilities renovation work at secure detention facilities, \$7.0 million for renovations and improvements at the Bridges, Horizon, and Crossroads secure detention centers, \$0.2 million for renovations and improvements at agency-operated non-secure detention facilities, \$4.3 million for the build out of the new central office space, and \$1.0 million to replace secure passenger van vehicles.

Department of Juvenile Justice

Project Type: JJ											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Construction in Non-Detention Facilities</i> City	4,330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,330
<i>Construction of Secure Detention Facilities</i> City	3,194	660	808	2,221	1,171	1,163	1,210	765	1,172	1,350	13,714
<i>Reconstruction of Secure Detention Facilities</i> City	2,059	681	300	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,540
<i>Vehicles</i> City	120	40	0	0	0	50	50	540	180	60	1,040
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	9,703	1,381	1,108	3,721	1,171	1,213	1,260	1,305	1,352	1,410	23,624
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	9,703	1,381	1,108	3,721	1,171	1,213	1,260	1,305	1,352	1,410	23,624

Fire Department



As first responders to fires, public safety and medical emergencies, disasters and terrorist acts, The Fire Department of New York (FDNY) protects the lives and property of New York City residents and visitors. The Department advances public safety through its fire prevention, investigation and education programs.

The Fire Department extinguishes fires, promotes fire prevention awareness, investigates suspicious fires, provides ambulance and pre-hospital emergency medical services, and inspects for building safety. The 358 Fire Companies, including 198 Engine Companies, 143 Ladder Companies, seven Squads, five Rescue Units, three Marine Companies, one Hazardous Materials ("Hazmat") Unit, and one unit at Governor's Island provide fire and rescue services, while public outreach and enforcement of New York City's fire codes promote fire prevention. The Department's Fire Marshals investigate arson cases and apprehend perpetrators. The Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS), along with the Certified First Responder - Defibrillation (CFR-D) trained personnel responding from Engine Companies, provide pre-hospital emergency medical care and ambulance transport. Building inspectors enforce the various building code regulations. To support these activities, the Department's facilities include 221 firehouses including three marine stations, 32 EMS Stations, and ancillary facilities such as administration, training, repair operations, communications offices, and fire investigation bases.

Capital Program Goals

- To maintain emergency equipment in optimal service condition;
- To maintain the Department's facilities in safe condition; and
- To enhance emergency response capability.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for the acquisition of equipment and facilities, communications and computer systems to maintain fire-fighting capability and to provide emergency medical assistance.

	(in millions)
• Facilities Renovation	\$421.5
• Vehicles, Fire-fighting Tools, and Equipment	349.7
• Communications	33.5
• Electronics and Data Processing	8.0
TOTAL	\$812.7

Fire Department

Vehicles, Fire-fighting Tools, and Equipment

The Department's mandate to procure front-line vehicles on a predetermined replacement cycle, usually 11 years, requires that the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provide for the scheduled replacement of these vehicles. \$349.7 million is provided for both mandated and support vehicle replacement and necessary fire-fighting tools and equipment.

Facilities Renovation

The average age of the Fire Department's 221 firehouses is 75 years. Many of them were built in the 19th Century and are in need of renovations. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$262.8 million to replace building components within individual firehouses, and \$135.0 million to construct a new fleet maintenance facility.

Communications

The Communications category contains \$33.5 million which is allocated toward radio replacement and repair and fire alarm call box cabling.

Electronic Data Processing

The Electronics and Data Processing category contains \$8.0 million which is allocated toward computer network and applications development.

Fire Department

Project Type: F											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Communications</i>											
City	1,499	1,541	1,580	6,429	5,587	5,631	5,674	1,794	1,881	1,932	33,548
<i>Electronics and Data Processing</i>											
City	1,739	3,508	1,722	150	150	150	150	150	150	155	8,024
<i>New Facilities and Renovations</i>											
City	63,753	28,166	31,484	140,578	28,718	20,820	24,872	17,930	28,891	36,210	421,422
<i>Vehicles, Firefighting Tools and Equipment</i>											
City	36,713	39,330	31,050	66,572	58,870	37,677	12,203	29,591	15,909	21,818	349,733
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	103,704	72,545	65,836	213,729	93,325	64,278	42,899	49,465	46,831	60,115	812,727
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	103,704	72,545	65,836	213,729	93,325	64,278	42,899	49,465	46,831	60,115	812,727

Department of Education

The New York City public school system, with approximately 1,500 school buildings and support facilities (including transportables and leased facilities), served over one million pupils in the 2006-2007 school year. This vast operation has a complex mandate: to impart basic educational skills and vocational training; to provide pupils with meals, health services and recreation; to provide special educational services to students with limited mobility and proficiency; and to function as a focal point in the City's neighborhoods.

In recent years, the school system's physical plant has experienced problems associated with deferred maintenance and overcrowding in some communities. Since July 1989, the School Construction Authority (SCA) has been responsible for acquiring new school sites, and for the design and construction of capital projects. The legislation that established the SCA exempted the Department of Education (DOE) and the Authority from the City's line-by-line annual Capital Budget. Instead, the City provides a five-year lump-sum allocation for education capital expenditures, and the DOE determines how the funds will be used, subject to scope approval by the City. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy determines the funding levels available to the Department.

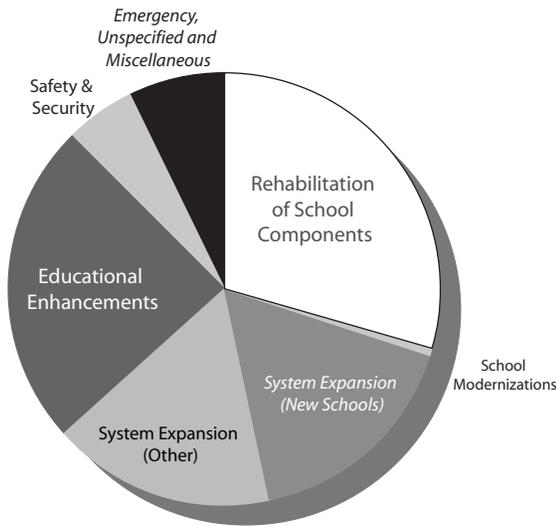
The first year of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy (2008) is also the fourth year of the Department of Education's approved \$13.5 billion Five-Year Capital Plan. This historic plan includes \$6.5 billion of State assistance from 2006 to 2009 in the agreement following the Campaign for Fiscal Equity's lawsuit against the State of New York.

The capital program's primary objectives are to address deterioration of the physical plant and provide additional capacity. Multiple solutions to overcrowding - both capital and non-capital - will be required.

Capital Program Goals

- To halt and reverse the deterioration of school buildings;
- To restore the system to a state of good repair and maintain facilities in a state of good repair via preventive maintenance and life cycle replacement;
- To produce a physically-modernized school system that meets all building and fire code requirements and brings the DOE into compliance with Federal, State, and local mandates;
- To create a physical plant that provides appropriate space for present educational programs and is flexible enough to meet the needs of new educational initiatives, changes in education-related technology, and fluctuating enrollments;
- To guarantee security within schools in order to provide a safe learning environment;
- To relieve overcrowding;
- To provide state-of-the-art technology; and
- To rejuvenate the City's sports programs through the rehabilitation of athletic fields.

Department of Education



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides the Department with a lump-sum allocation of \$28.2 billion to spend at its discretion on school-related capital projects. Funding is distributed across seven broad categories of capital work in the following manner, assuming the current 50/50 split between the City and State will continue throughout the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy:

	(in millions)
• Rehabilitation of School Components	\$8,377.0
• Educational Enhancements	6,843.6
• System Expansion (New Schools)	4,714.7
• System Expansion (Other)	4,682.0
• Emergency, Unspecified and Miscellaneous	1,962.5
• Safety and Security	1,496.4
• Major Modernization of Schools	108.6
TOTAL	\$28,185.0

Rehabilitation of School Components

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$8.4 billion to rehabilitate, replace and upgrade building components. The Department will use funds to maintain roofs and parapets, resurface floors, install new windows and lighting fixtures, re-develop playgrounds, and remove asbestos and lead paint.

Major Modernizations of Schools

In order to meet high standards for entire school buildings, it is essential that existing school facilities undergo major modernizations. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$108.6 million for this purpose. Projects include major replacements of electrical, plumbing and heating systems.

Department of Education

System Expansion

To address the shortage of seating in public schools, the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$4.7 billion for the construction of new schools. An additional \$4.7 billion is allocated for leases, building additions, transportables, modular classrooms, and new athletic fields and playgrounds.

Educational Enhancements

The Department will designate \$6.8 billion to capital improvements associated with recent programmatic needs. The Department will provide desktop and laptop computers for teachers and students. Funds will also be used to purchase educational software, upgrade networks, and re-wire schools for internet access. To further its science education program, the Department will upgrade and replace science labs Citywide.

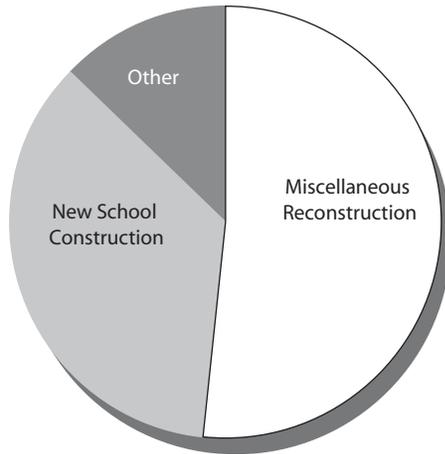
Other Funding

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$4.7 billion for other miscellaneous capital improvements, including approximately \$2.0 billion covers the Mayoral/Council Program, administrative costs, emergency projects, research and development, and prior plan completion costs; and \$1.5 billion is for security systems, emergency lighting and code compliance.

Department of Education

Project Type: E											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Ancillary Facilities (Administration)</i>											
City	2,820	3,086	3,092	3,199	3,312	3,429	3,549	3,672	3,802	3,934	33,895
State	5,599	5,114	3,092	3,199	3,312	3,429	3,549	3,672	3,802	3,934	38,702
<i>Emergency, Inspection and Miscellaneous</i>											
City	74,064	80,636	80,802	83,602	86,536	89,603	92,736	95,936	99,336	102,803	886,054
State	138,820	133,635	80,802	83,602	86,536	89,603	92,736	95,936	99,336	102,803	1,003,809
<i>Educational Enhancements</i>											
City	223,701	296,954	297,566	307,878	318,680	329,974	341,513	353,298	365,820	378,586	3,213,970
State	444,177	492,129	297,566	307,878	318,680	329,974	341,513	353,298	365,820	378,586	3,629,621
<i>Major Modernization of Schools</i>											
City	10,012	3,786	3,794	3,925	4,063	4,207	4,354	4,504	4,664	4,827	48,136
State	19,880	6,274	3,794	3,925	4,063	4,207	4,354	4,504	4,664	4,827	60,492
<i>Rehabilitation of School Components</i>											
City	116,471	387,292	388,090	401,539	415,628	430,357	445,407	460,777	477,107	493,758	4,016,426
State	206,046	641,842	388,090	401,539	415,628	430,357	445,407	460,777	477,107	493,758	4,360,551
<i>Safety and Security</i>											
City	48,158	65,042	65,175	67,434	69,799	72,273	74,801	77,382	80,124	82,921	703,109
State	95,623	107,790	65,175	67,434	69,799	72,273	74,801	77,382	80,124	82,921	793,322
<i>System Expansion (New Schools)</i>											
City	263,539	188,869	189,258	195,816	202,687	209,870	217,209	224,704	232,668	240,788	2,165,408
State	523,279	313,004	189,258	195,816	202,687	209,870	217,209	224,704	232,668	240,788	2,549,283
<i>System Expansion (Other)</i>											
City	287,593	183,845	184,223	190,607	197,295	204,287	211,431	218,727	226,479	234,383	2,138,870
State	571,041	304,677	184,223	190,607	197,295	204,287	211,431	218,727	226,479	234,383	2,543,150
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	1,026,358	1,209,510	1,212,000	1,254,000	1,298,000	1,344,000	1,391,000	1,439,000	1,490,000	1,542,000	13,205,868
State	2,004,465	2,004,465	1,212,000	1,254,000	1,298,000	1,344,000	1,391,000	1,439,000	1,490,000	1,542,000	14,978,930
<i>Project Type Total All Funds</i>											
All Funds	3,030,823	3,213,975	2,424,000	2,508,000	2,596,000	2,688,000	2,782,000	2,878,000	2,980,000	3,084,000	28,184,798

City University



New York City's intellectual resources are unmatched by those of any other city in the country. The City University of New York (CUNY), with a Fiscal Year 2007 registration of approximately 226,207 degree students, primarily serves City residents; however, it also attracts students from all over the world. Divided into colleges and graduate schools, CUNY facilities are distributed throughout the five boroughs and range in curricula from liberal arts to law and medicine. CUNY maintains 21 campuses in the City and is comprised of eleven senior colleges, six community colleges, an honors college, a graduate school, a graduate school of journalism, a law school, and a school of biomedical education.

Changes in enrollment patterns may have a significant impact on future plant use and capital needs. From Fiscal Year 2002 to 2006, degree enrollment at New York City colleges and universities grew from 425,572 to 470,968. During this period, degree enrollment at CUNY went up from 197,131 to 220,486 and non-degree enrollment also increased from 204,682 to 255,121. The total degree enrollment at all New York City colleges increased by 10.7% while CUNY's total degree enrollment increased by 11.8%; undergraduate degree enrollment at CUNY increased by 12.7% and graduate and professional degree programs enrollment increased by 6.8%.

Capital Program Goals

- To construct new academic buildings;
- To rehabilitate and upgrade existing facilities;
- To revamp campus plants to increase efficiency;
- To provide accessibility for the physically handicapped; and
- To strengthen fire protection, life safety and health facilities on the campuses.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy totals \$232.1 million. An additional \$229.7 million is in Fiscal Year 2007 and this amount is not included in the ten-year plan total. Of the \$229.7 million, approximately \$200.0 million will be unspent and rolled over to the next fiscal year. The City now funds its share of the University's large construction projects through its Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy. All work associated with the senior colleges is funded by the State. The community college projects are funded jointly by the City and the State. In some cases the City also independently funds some senior and community college related work. For this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy, CUNY emphasizes the construction of new buildings; rehabilitation of electrical, mechanical, heating, ventilating and air-conditioning systems; interiors and exteriors of buildings, roofs and windows; security systems; and access for the disabled. Work is also required for early childhood and day care centers, athletic fields and capital equipment.

	(in millions)
• Miscellaneous Reconstruction	\$120.0
• New School Construction	82.7
• Data Processing and Other Equipment	16.3
• Electrical, Mechanical and HVAC System Upgrading	6.0
• Athletic Fields, Gymnasiums and Equipment	4.0
• Security Systems	2.4
• Federal, State and Local Mandates	0.7
TOTAL	\$232.1

City University

New School Construction

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for the design and construction of Fiterman Hall at Borough of Manhattan Community College, Academic Building I at Medgar Evers College, and the North Instructional Building at Bronx Community College. Funding for the design of the Instructional Building at Queensborough Community College is also provided.

Miscellaneous Reconstruction, and Electrical, Mechanical and HVAC System Upgrading

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for the replacement or rehabilitation of roofs, windows, elevators, and exterior and interior renovations. Modernization projects include electrical, boiler, heating, ventilation and air conditioning upgrades.

Data Processing and Other Equipment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for the purchase of computer, laboratory and other equipment. These projects include upgrading computer and science laboratories and equipping classrooms with distance learning and smart technology capabilities.

Security Systems

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for strengthening security systems on campuses, providing perimeter fences, lights, surveillance cameras and intrusion alarm systems.

Federal, State and Local Mandates

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy further provides for mandated programs. These programs include construction of facilities to comply with handicap access laws and removal of health and building safety hazards to meet the local law requirements.

Athletic Fields, Gymnasiums and Other Equipment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for the upgrading of athletic fields and gymnasiums.

City University

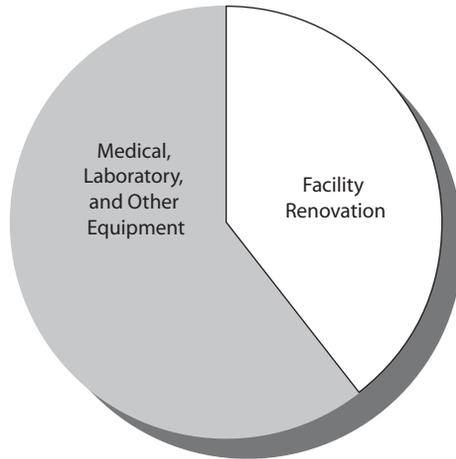
Project Type: HN											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Data Processing and Other Equipment</i>											
City	3,455	853	1,401	10,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,311
<i>Athletic Fields, Gymnasiums and Equipment</i>											
City	1,515	980	1,473	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,010
<i>Federal, State and Local Mandates</i>											
City	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	539
State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200
<i>Electrical, Mechanical and HVAC System Upgrading</i>											
City	1,406	2,076	0	1,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,497
State	406	39	0	1,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,460
<i>New School Construction</i>											
City	27,053	11,195	119	43,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,328
State	0	230	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349
<i>Miscellaneous Reconstruction</i>											
City	14,814	18,551	132	17,779	3,912	4,872	5,023	4,969	5,319	5,505	80,876
State	457	149	132	10,652	3,912	4,872	5,023	4,969	3,475	5,505	39,146
<i>Security Systems</i>											
City	378	0	0	0	823	0	0	0	0	0	1,201
State	378	0	0	0	823	0	0	0	0	0	1,201
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	48,621	33,655	3,464	73,399	4,735	4,872	5,023	5,169	5,319	5,505	189,762
State	1,241	418	251	11,667	4,735	4,872	5,023	5,169	3,475	5,505	42,356
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	49,862	34,073	3,715	85,066	9,470	9,744	10,046	10,338	8,794	11,010	232,118

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) is an integral component of public safety by preserving core public health infrastructure and protecting New Yorkers from existing and emerging threats, both natural and human-made. DOHMH currently maintains twenty-two public health facilities, including its Public Health Laboratory. Community-based services include three District Public Health Offices, seven immunization walk-in clinics, nine tuberculosis test centers, and fifteen sexually transmitted disease clinics. DOHMH provides HIV/AIDS prevention and support services; health services at more than 850 schools; mental health, mental retardation, developmental disability services, and chemical dependency prevention and treatment, and counseling services; Early Intervention services to developmentally delayed infants and toddlers; health and mental health services in the City's adult correctional facilities; and prevention and control services that address non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, tobacco dependency, cancer and diabetes. DOHMH also issues reports on health conditions and community health assessments, as well as birth and death certificates; investigates and eliminates environmental health hazards such as pests and lead poisoning; and inspects restaurants and day care facilities.

The Department's Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes construction funds for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) Bronx Mortuary to be constructed on the Health and Hospital's Corporation (HHC) Jacobi Medical Center Campus. Funds have also been provided for construction of five health and reproductive health centers in selected high schools as part of a Commission on Economic Opportunity (CEO) recommended initiative.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene



Capital Program Goals

- To ensure that Department facilities are in compliance with applicable codes, rules, and regulations;
- To promote effective service delivery by renovating facilities requiring immediate repair and maintaining quality conditions in these facilities;
- To improve the Public Health Laboratory’s capacity to meet the evolving needs of emergency preparedness and communicable diseases;
- To provide effective service delivery by investing in technology for automation and basic infrastructure; and
- To meet legal mandates for animal care and control.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The focus of the 2008 Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy is to identify, prioritize and support immediate needs for code compliance and other renovations at the City’s public health facilities and technology investments that are essential in providing critical public health services.

	(in millions)
• Facility Rehabilitation/Renovation	\$103.9
• Information Technology	54.3
• Office of Chief Medical Examiner	46.3
• Public Health Laboratory	26.0
• Equipment and Vehicles	21.2
• Animal Care and Control	10.9
TOTAL	\$262.7

Animal Care and Control

The Department is legally mandated to provide animal care and control services in each of the five boroughs. \$10.9 million is provided to acquire a site for the Bronx and Queens animal shelters and to make renovations to existing facilities.

Facility Rehabilitation and Renovation

Funding of \$102.9 million is committed for the renovation of various City-owned public health facilities. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy reflects a commitment to assessing, maintaining, and improving conditions throughout the agency’s facilities portfolio. A new need of \$1.0 million was provided to fund the creation of five school based health clinics, as recommended by the Commission on Economic Opportunity (CEO).

Equipment and Vehicles

The Department will also fund \$20.2 million for furniture and equipment at its Health Centers, TB Clinics, and administrative offices. Highlights include \$15.8 million for the Primary Care Information Project which will create electronic medical records at participating clinics and correctional health facilities. The agency will invest \$1.0 million to upgrade equipment at various non-City entities.

Information Technology

The agency has committed \$54.3 million to purchase technology to maintain and improve services.

Office of Chief Medical Examiner

A new Bronx Mortuary will be constructed on HHC’s Jacobi Medical Center Campus. Funding of \$23.3 million is committed for the project.

Public Health Laboratory

Funding for the Public Health Lab includes \$26.0 million for emergency and infrastructure repairs at the current facility on First Avenue. Projects include updating the air balancing systems and purchasing new equipment.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Project Type: HL											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Animal Care</i>											
City	0	0	0	10,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,947
<i>OCME</i>											
City	18,182	9,262	1,575	4,333	1,197	1,284	1,878	3,232	2,621	2,713	46,277
<i>Information Technology</i>											
City	800	3,245	1,300	11,696	6,753	4,417	4,241	3,100	8,141	10,695	54,388
<i>Equipment and Vehicles</i>											
City	8,450	4,245	2,906	2,815	0	0	175	300	2,300	0	21,191
<i>Laboratories</i>											
City	0	187	0	25,849	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,036
<i>Clinic Renovation and Rehabilitation</i>											
City	25,526	20,029	6,263	10,656	5,500	7,901	7,651	6,100	6,936	7,290	103,852
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	52,958	36,968	12,044	66,296	13,450	13,602	13,945	12,732	19,998	20,698	262,691
<i>Project Type Total All Funds</i>	52,958	36,968	12,044	66,296	13,450	13,602	13,945	12,732	19,998	20,698	262,691

Health and Hospitals Corporation

The Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) was established in 1969 as the successor to the former Department of Hospitals to provide greater flexibility in the operation of the municipal hospital system. The Corporation operates 11 acute care hospitals, 6 Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 4 long-term care facilities, a certified home health care agency, and more than 100 community health clinics, including Communicare Centers and Child Health Clinics. Through its wholly owned subsidiary, MetroPlus, HHC operates a health plan which has approximately 296,000 Medicaid, Child Health Plus, Family Health Plus and HIV Special Needs Plan enrollees. HHC facilities treat nearly one-fifth of all general hospital discharges and more than one-third of the emergency room and hospital-based clinic visits in NYC.

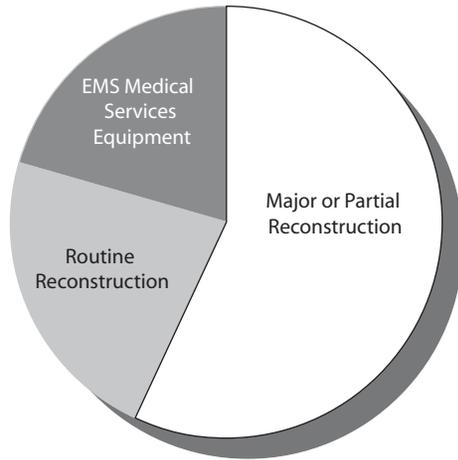
Capital Program Goals

The Health and Hospitals Corporation is in the midst of a \$694.3 million capital program to modernize many of its hospitals and facilities across the City. This plan includes projects to address the following criteria:

- Major modernizations to replace or renovate aging facilities intended to improve market share, operational efficiencies, and patient satisfaction;
- Satisfy regulatory requirements and/or correct code deficiencies;
- Rehabilitate failing building components or systems critical to safety, comfort, plant integrity and/or effective operations;
- Upgrade aging building infrastructure, systems, and service areas to accommodate increased utilization and to improve operating efficiencies;
- Replacement of medical equipment; and
- Replace aging ambulance fleet for the NYFD/EMS.

The funding of the Corporation's capital plan is accomplished through a combination of City, DASNY, and HHC financed bonds.

Health and Hospitals Corporation



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the Health and Hospitals Corporation focuses on the improvement of physical plants to comply with regulatory requirements and to address customer satisfaction, market demands and community health care needs.

	(in millions)
• Major/Partial Hospital Reconstruction	\$395.9
• Routine Renovation and Repair	156.7
• EMS Ambulance Purchases	141.7
TOTAL	\$694.3

Major or Partial Hospital Reconstruction

The City will fund the completion of Phase IV of major reconstruction at Kings County Hospital Center. This phase will include the construction of a new 330,000 sq. ft. Behavioral Health Center for a cost of \$51.0 million.

At Harlem Hospital, the City is funding a \$249.0 million renovation of the campus. The plan will construct a new 150,000 sq. ft. Diagnostic, Treatment and Emergency Care Pavilion and renovate 183,000 sq. ft. of existing space in the Martin Luther King Pavilion for a cost of \$68.0 million. In addition, the City is funding \$4.6 million to relocate and rebuild the EMS Station for the FDNY.

At Gouverneur Healthcare Services, the City is funding a \$146.0 million modernization and expansion project to be completed in two phases. Phase I includes the renovation and expansion of the Diagnostic and Treatment Center and Phase II will renovate and expand the Skilled Nursing Facility from 210 beds to 330 beds and increase the number of private and semi-private patient rooms.

Other major reconstruction and modernization projects include \$30.0 million to fund corporate wide upgrades and expansion of emergency power systems, \$5.0 million for a new Emergency Department at Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center and \$3.0 million for the remediation and replacement of underground storage tanks.

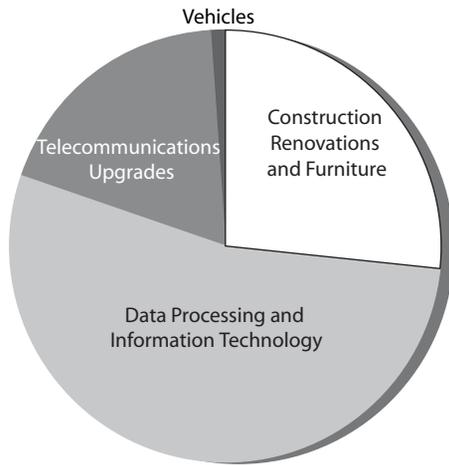
Emergency Medical Services Ambulance Purchases

Approximately \$141.7 million will be provided for the purchase of FDNY EMS ambulances through FY17.

Health and Hospitals Corporation

Project Type: HO											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Emergency Medical Services Equipment</i> City	17,215	10,000	10,000	14,007	13,989	14,394	14,841	15,271	15,714	16,264	141,695
<i>Major Medical Equipment</i> City	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
<i>Major or Partial Hospital Reconstruction</i> City	66,070	60,222	61,500	81,000	59,272	23,271	22,271	22,269	0	0	395,875
<i>Routine Reconstruction</i> City	77,204	32,796	4,736	41,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	156,677
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	160,489	103,018	76,236	137,048	73,261	37,665	37,112	37,540	15,714	16,264	694,347
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	160,489	103,018	76,236	137,048	73,261	37,665	37,112	37,540	15,714	16,264	694,347

Human Resources Administration



The Department of Social Services (DSS) / the Human Resources Administration (HRA) provides a range of programs and services that help families and individuals achieve self-sufficiency. Eligible participants receive Public Assistance, Medical Assistance, Food Stamps, employment and support services. HRA also provides shelter, housing, homecare, and other support services to victims of domestic violence, people with AIDS and HIV-illness, and frail and/or elderly adults.

Capital Program Goals

- Maintain, renovate, and improve social service facilities throughout the City;
- Enhance the Agency’s computer network infrastructure for the continued development of connectivity between DSS and service providers; and
- Upgrade, maintain, and acquire telecommunications and information systems equipment and technology to improve Department operations.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The primary focus of the Department’s Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy is to improve employee productivity and the delivery of customer services through renovations and upgrades to Job Centers and other HRA sites. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy also provides for acquisition and upgrade of computer technology, including Wide and Local Area Networks; and information systems development to meet the needs of the Department’s many programs and social services.

(in millions)

• Data Processing and Information Technology	\$99.2
• Construction/Renovations and Furniture	49.8
• Telecommunications Upgrades	34.7
• Vehicles	1.8
TOTAL	\$185.4

Data Processing and Information Technology

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy will continue to emphasize imaging and database management of paper records, and the maintenance and upgrade of computer equipment and software for greater efficiency in caseload tracking, reporting, and intra- and inter-agency communications.

Construction/Renovations and Furniture

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides funding to complete the renovation and upgrade of Model Offices, which streamline service delivery in client centers; to continue the consolidation of leased space agency-wide and for improvements to maintain the structural integrity of various DSS facilities. Funds are also provided to address emergencies, improvements for HVAC, masonry, roofing, electrical, plumbing, and renovations.

Telecommunications Infrastructure

The Department will continue to enhance productivity and create a Wide Area Network to provide greater connectivity among agency personnel and contract service providers. These will strengthen operations management and maximize the efficient allocation of resources using the latest technology including Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) and an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS).

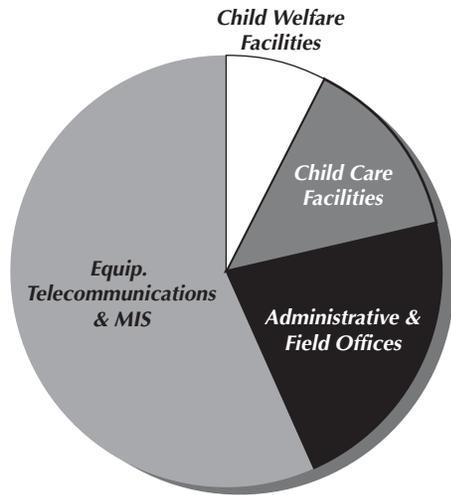
Vehicles

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates funding for the replacement of aging cars, vans, and trucks used to support program operations.

Human Resources Administration

Project Type: HR											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Telecommunications Equipment</i>											
City	701	1,020	2,240	3,169	2,034	2,357	2,371	2,386	2,245	2,292	20,815
Federal	467	680	1,494	2,113	1,355	1,571	1,580	1,591	1,496	1,528	13,875
<i>Data Processing Equipment</i>											
City	5,736	4,124	6,772	11,828	8,412	5,015	4,052	4,184	4,646	4,744	59,513
Federal	3,824	2,748	4,513	7,886	5,606	3,341	2,699	2,789	3,097	3,162	39,665
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	1,141	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617
Federal	705	0	0	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,022
<i>Social Services Buildings</i>											
City	6,116	1,166	1,290	9,320	3,634	3,057	4,329	4,329	4,329	4,579	42,149
Federal	599	0	0	1,649	495	110	495	495	495	661	4,999
<i>Automotive Equipment</i>											
City	72	128	121	102	165	0	0	165	165	168	1,086
Federal	0	85	81	68	110	0	0	110	110	112	676
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	13,766	6,438	10,423	24,895	14,245	10,429	10,752	11,064	11,385	11,783	125,180
Federal	5,595	3,513	6,088	12,033	7,566	5,022	4,774	4,985	5,198	5,463	60,237
<i>Project Type Total All Funds</i>											
All Funds	19,361	9,951	16,511	36,928	21,811	15,451	15,526	16,049	16,583	17,246	185,417

Administration for Children's Services



The Administration for Children's Services (ACS) provides services to protect and advance the interests of New York City's children. ACS investigates allegations of abuse and neglect, provides preventive services, and when necessary, foster care and adoption services. Services also include subsidized child care and early childhood education through Head Start.

The Agency is responsible for nearly 180 facilities including the ACS Children's Center, child care centers, a network of program field offices and administrative sites.

Capital Program Goals

- Improve children's service facilities, including meeting code compliance and handicapped accessibility standards;
- Renovate child care facilities;
- Upgrade telecommunications and computer technology for improved connectivity within and between agency locations; and
- Upgrade field and central office facilities.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

	(in millions)
• Equipment, Telecommunications, & MIS	\$92.3
• Administrative & Field Offices	35.6
• Child Care Facilities	22.7
• Child Welfare Facilities	12.6
TOTAL	\$163.2

The primary focus of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy is to continue to improve delivery of services to children and families through the improvement of community based field offices and the enhancement of integrated management information systems to better track outcomes. Major projects include renovation of administrative offices and computer software development projects.

Children's Services

Project Type: CS											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Child Welfare Facilities</i>											
City	7,543	1,940	0	3,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,610
<i>Day Care Facilities</i>											
City	4,802	547	533	8,819	2,371	2,069	1,702	1,838	0	0	22,681
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	8,950	5,984	4,459	12,591	5,812	5,856	5,934	7,843	15,013	15,511	87,953
Federal	997	1,159	1,064	1,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,284
<i>Social Service Buildings</i>											
City	11,593	500	3,188	4,728	2,201	2,318	2,502	2,780	780	835	31,425
Federal	266	0	848	930	532	532	547	563	0	0	4,218
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	32,888	8,971	8,180	29,265	10,384	10,243	10,138	12,461	15,793	16,346	154,669
Federal	1,263	1,159	1,912	1,994	532	532	547	563	0	0	8,502
<i>Project Type Total All Funds</i>											
All Funds	34,151	10,130	10,092	31,259	10,916	10,775	10,685	13,024	15,793	16,346	163,171

Department For The Aging

The Department for the Aging administers a wide range of programs that enable senior citizens to maintain their independence and improve their quality of life. Services include congregate and home delivered meals, home care, employment counseling and placement, social and legal services, transportation, and information and referral services. The Department also serves as an advocate for the City's elderly population through legislative activity and public policy initiatives.

Capital Program Goals

- Rehabilitation of facilities that provide services for senior citizens;
- Creation of computerized labs in senior centers; and
- Purchase of vehicles to ensure safe and timely meal delivery to homebound seniors as well as transportation services.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

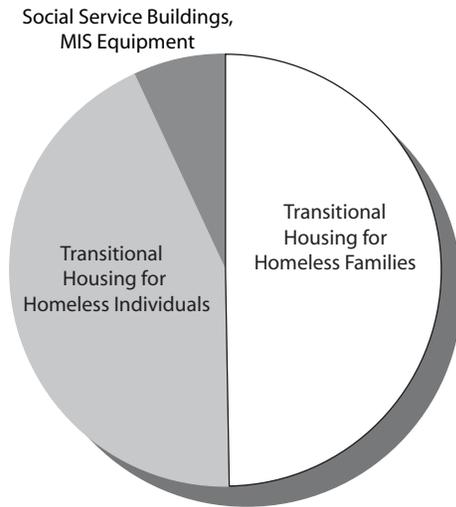
	(in millions)
• Building Reconstruction	\$30.1
• Data Processing and Information Technology	13.4
TOTAL	\$43.5

The Department's primary focus for Senior Center improvements include: fire suppression systems, heat and hot water systems and renovations for handicapped accessibility. The Department is also planning on bridging the digital divide by creating computer labs at senior centers with high-speed connection to the internet. In addition, the Department allocates \$1.0 million in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for migration of the Providers Data System (PDS) to a web based platform so that client service demographic data can inform policy and planning.

Department for the Aging

Project Type: AG		<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Data Processing and Information Technology</i> City		1,775	700	1,200	3,479	500	639	0	0	1,841	3,290	13,424
<i>Department for the Aging Building Reconstruction</i> City		14,367	1,375	790	1,506	1,706	2,831	3,041	3,109	1,338	0	30,063
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City		16,142	2,075	1,990	4,985	2,206	3,470	3,041	3,109	3,179	3,290	43,487
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds		16,142	2,075	1,990	4,985	2,206	3,470	3,041	3,109	3,179	3,290	43,487

Department of Homeless Services



The Department of Homeless Services provides homeless families and individuals with transitional housing and services to enable their return to independent living. The Department also provides outreach services to people living in public places, rental assistance programs, and homelessness prevention services. The Department works with other City agencies to develop permanent and transitional housing.

The Department of Homeless Services is currently responsible for the maintenance of 36 facilities for homeless singles, 28 facilities for homeless families and 6 Single Room Occupancy (SRO) permanent residences.

Capital Program Goals

- Ensure all facilities are in compliance with applicable health and safety standards;
- Rehabilitate and renovate transitional facilities for homeless families and singles;
- Construct a new Intake Center for Families with Children; and
- Upgrade and expand computer networks to effectively manage and share information.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

	(in millions)
• Transitional Housing for Homeless Families	\$141.2
• Transitional Housing for Homeless Individuals	127.8
• Social Service Buildings, MIS & Equipment	20.0
TOTAL	\$289.0

Transitional Housing for Homeless Individuals & Families

The focus of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy is the maintenance and development of transitional housing for homeless families and single adults. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates 93 percent of funding to the rehabilitation and development of these facilities. Major priorities for the agency continue to be code compliance, fire safety, and exterior building stabilization. Major family projects include the interior renovation of Auburn to create a new Adult Family Intake Center as well as exterior stabilization at Catherine Street, Jennie Clarke, Linden, and Nelson Avenue. In addition, funds are allocated for the construction of a new Intake Center for families with children. Adult projects include exterior envelope stabilization at the Barbara Kleinman Men’s Shelter and the Ward’s Island Men’s Shelter complex as well as building upgrades at Park Slope Armory, Harlem Men’s Shelter, Park Avenue Armory, Webster SRO and Willow Avenue.

MIS & Equipment

Major MIS initiatives include continued expansion of the LAN/WAN to complete the connectivity of all shelter sites. This will provide access to the Client Tracking System database to enhance shelter management, reporting, and interagency data sharing.

Department of Homeless Services

Project Type: HH											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Shelters for Homeless Individuals</i>											
City	15,672	8,989	6,432	10,798	17,075	16,867	16,904	11,688	11,688	11,688	127,801
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	8,985	2,500	1,500	750	1,000	1,000	1,028	1,058	1,058	1,058	19,937
<i>Shelters for Homeless Families</i>											
City	34,512	19,345	12,169	17,302	9,384	9,675	9,948	9,626	9,626	9,626	141,213
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	59,169	30,834	20,101	28,850	27,459	27,542	27,880	22,372	22,372	22,372	288,951
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	59,169	30,834	20,101	28,850	27,459	27,542	27,880	22,372	22,372	22,372	288,951

Housing Preservation & Development

The Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) preserves, upgrades, and assists in the expansion of the City's affordable housing stock. Its primary goals are: to spur the preservation and development of affordable housing through direct investment and the provision of loans; to maximize neighborhood ownership and management of housing by generating local participation in disposition and development programs; and to enforce compliance with housing quality standards. Using City capital to encourage new investment by private residential lenders and owners, HPD has attracted residents back to the City's lower and moderate income neighborhoods. HPD's budget is structured to meet the goals of "The New Housing Marketplace," a \$7.5 billion plan to create and preserve more than 165,000 homes Citywide from FY04 to FY13. HPD will have started construction on over 65,810 units by the end of FY07.

HPD continues to expand the use of public-private partnerships throughout the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy. The agency is firmly committed to completing the rehabilitation and disposition of all remaining *in rem* buildings, both occupied and vacant, before the end of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy. These privatization initiatives will foster the rehabilitation of the approximately 4,399 remaining *in rem* dwelling units.

Concurrently, through various preservation strategies, the City is expanding efforts to prevent the abandonment of privately owned buildings and avert their entry into City ownership by providing financial and technical assistance to private landlords. Furthermore, the City maintains its commitment to provide new homeownership opportunities, particularly through existing new construction programs. HPD will continue to build on assemblages of vacant land and urban renewal sites through the Neighborhood Initiative, Partnership and Nehemiah homeownership programs. Construction activity engendered by the City's housing commitment also provides a substantial stimulus to the New York City economy.

In this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy, new programs have been created and existing programs expanded to provide an array of new housing options. The City is dedicating \$290.0 million in City capital funding between FY08 and FY17 toward the development of a Middle Class Housing Initiative that will make New York affordable to a broader range of residents. Through creative financing mechanisms, this new program will generate approximately 11,500 units of housing targeted at middle-income New Yorkers earning between \$53,000 and \$143,000. This program will be implemented on large sites throughout the five boroughs.

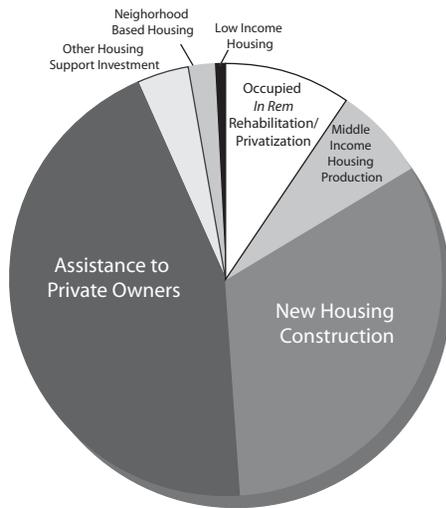
Funding is also included for expanded and new housing initiatives for homeless, very low income, and special needs populations. These initiatives will increase the production of rental and homeownership units for the homeless; and provide new supportive housing programs for families and youth aging out of foster care. Approximately \$557.0 million in City capital, Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program and Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS (HOPWA) funds will be invested in these initiatives to produce 4,000 units for homeless and formerly homeless households.

The funding provided in this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy will be used in conjunction with Housing Development Corporation (HDC) funding and Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) to create new markets for affordable housing at all income levels. More than \$500.0 million in HDC funding will be invested in New Development Initiatives, wherein low cost loans will be provided to private developers to create approximately 36,500 units of low and moderate income housing through FY13. Over the same period, \$596.0 million will be leveraged in LIHTC and used towards the New Housing Marketplace Plan.

Housing Preservation & Development

Capital Program Goals

- To complete the disposition of City owned occupied and vacant housing units to tenants, community based not-for-profit organizations, and selected private owners;
- To promote the preservation and improvement of the City's existing housing stock and prevent abandonment through financial assistance to private owners;
- To spur the private market and create new markets for the construction of affordable housing at several income levels through new development initiatives, which will provide low cost loans to private developers of affordable housing;
- To promote the construction of affordable owner occupied housing for middle, moderate, low and very low income households, including the formerly homeless, and to foster neighborhood retail and commercial development; and
- To produce permanent Supportive Housing for homeless and low income singles and families, through the provision of low and zero interest loans to community based not-for-profit organizations and private developers.



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates a total of nearly \$4.2 billion for HPD to achieve the goals of the New Housing Marketplace plan. Of this amount, \$3.6 billion represents City funding, while approximately \$636.0 million will be leveraged in Federal funds. Substantial private equity is also leveraged through HPD programs.

	(in millions)
• Assistance to Private Owners	\$1,868.5
• New Housing Construction	1,363.1
• Occupied <i>In Rem</i> Rehabilitation/Privatization	402.1
• Middle-Income Housing Production	290.0
• Other Housing Support Investment	162.7
• Neighborhood-Based Housing	89.0
• Low-Income Housing	23.7
TOTAL	\$4,199.1

Assistance to Private Owners

Activities under the Third Party Transfer, Article 7A, Article 8A, Small Homes Private, Participation Loan, Home Improvement, Senior Citizens' Homes, Primary Prevention lead abatement, and Supportive Housing Loan programs are funded at over \$1.8 billion during the ten-year period for the rehabilitation and preservation of approximately 34,000 units in privately owned multiple dwellings and one- to four-unit homes.

New Housing Construction

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$1.4 billion to foster the new construction of approximately 25,926 housing units affordable to low and moderate income homeowners and renters through existing programs such as Partnership, New Foundations, New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) Collaboration, Mixed-Income Rentals, and the Multifamily New Construction programs.

Housing Preservation & Development

Occupied *In Rem* Rehabilitation/Privatization

Approximately \$402.1 million is provided to fund the rehabilitation and disposition of 3,000 City owned housing units between FY08 and FY17 through a variety of programs including the Tenant Interim Lease (TIL), Neighborhood Redevelopment (NRP), Neighborhood Homes (NHP), and Neighborhood Entrepreneurs (NEP) programs. Buildings are sold to: low income tenant cooperatives through TIL; community based not-for-profit owners/managers through NRP and NHP; and local for-profit property managers through NEP.

Neighborhood Based Housing

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$89.0 million to fund the Neighborhood Initiative program through which HPD drafts or modifies urban renewal plans; seeks approval of the plans from local community boards, borough presidents, the City Planning Commission, the City Council, and the Mayor; acquires property; sells properties for the purpose of redevelopment; manages the relocation of residents and businesses; and coordinates redevelopment of the area. Some of HPD's Neighborhood Initiatives include Gateway Estates at Spring Creek in Brooklyn and Edgemere and Arverne in Queens. HPD expects 4,835 units to result from these Neighborhood Based Initiatives.

Other Housing Support Investment

Funds totaling \$162.7 million are provided for a variety of projects supporting HPD's affordable housing initiatives, including the demolition of unsafe buildings, urban renewal associated costs, computer based productivity initiatives, and other infrastructure supports.

Low-Income Housing

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$23.7 million for Low-Income Housing programs such as the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Multifamily, Asset Control Area, and Section 8 Preservation Programs, as well as projects sponsored by the South Bronx Community Corporation and Parker Jewish Institute. Funds will contribute to construction, rehabilitation and site work.

Middle-Income Housing Production

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$290.0 million for the construction of housing for New Yorkers earning between 75% and 195% of the Area Median Income. This program should generate approximately 11,500 units between FY08 and FY17 including 5,000 units within the new Queens West development.

Housing Preservation & Development

Project Type: HD											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Low-Income Housing Production</i> City	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155
<i>Low-Income Housing Retention</i> City	4,500	3,750	3,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
<i>Middle-Income Housing Production</i> City	40,000	10,000	20,000	60,000	70,000	90,000	0	0	0	0	290,000
<i>Moderate-Income Housing Upgrading</i> City	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
<i>Neighborhood-Based Housing Initiatives</i> City	5,115	7,899	13,072	7,000	30,947	24,928	0	0	0	0	88,961
<i>New Housing Construction</i> City	128,735	19,148	8,300	19,576	20,713	22,603	183,925	204,903	223,289	234,309	1,065,501
Federal	80,312	41,655	48,648	42,316	42,316	42,316	0	0	0	0	297,563
<i>Other Housing Support Investment</i> City	8,763	30,281	19,850	9,100	8,000	8,000	19,440	19,583	19,764	19,950	162,731
<i>Occupied In Rem Rehabilitation</i> City	71,000	73,500	76,000	64,188	37,500	37,500	32,310	10,133	0	0	402,131
<i>Other Housing Programs</i> City	1,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000
<i>Assistance to Private Owners</i> City	91,128	131,497	135,882	171,862	173,364	157,670	155,500	167,900	171,138	174,430	1,530,371
Federal	66,232	59,204	52,211	53,500	53,500	53,500	0	0	0	0	338,147
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	350,896	281,075	281,854	331,726	340,524	340,701	391,175	402,519	414,191	428,689	3,563,350
Federal	146,544	100,859	100,859	95,816	95,816	95,816	0	0	0	0	635,710
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	497,440	381,934	382,713	427,542	436,340	436,517	391,175	402,519	414,191	428,689	4,199,060

Housing Authority

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) operates and maintains affordable housing for low income New Yorkers. The mandate of the Housing Authority, created in 1934, is to provide decent, safe and affordable housing for low-income families.

The New York City Housing Authority owns and operates the nation's largest public housing program, with 344 developments (179,025 apartments in 2,686 buildings), housing over 413,000 tenants throughout the City. The Authority also operates the Leased Housing (Section 8) Program in the private housing market, with approximately 84,000 occupied apartments. Approximately 29,618 private landlords participate in the Section 8 program.

Managing the Housing Authority's vast physical plant and its 13,000 employees is an increasingly complex challenge. In addition, the Authority's related programs have grown to include community centers, senior citizen facilities, day care programs, child health stations, drug elimination strategies, and security initiatives.

NYCHA implemented its Plan to Preserve Public Housing on June 28, 2006. Increased energy costs and rising non-discretionary costs associated with the management of public housing have provided onus on the Authority to improve efficiency. As such, the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy focuses agency resources on technological and energy initiatives that will increase operational efficiency within the agency.

Capital Program Goals

- To modernize existing developments including Boulevard, Bayview and St. Mary's Houses, where most City capital is allocated; and
- Implementation of various energy conservation initiatives, including conversion to instantaneous hot water heaters at various developments to improve operational efficiency and reduce maintenance costs.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

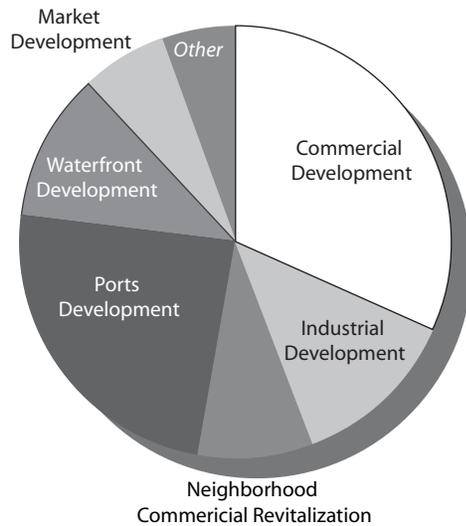
The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$228.5 million primarily for the upgrade of existing City-aided public housing units. In addition, some of these funds will be used to upgrade Federal and State developments. These funds cover a wide range of projects including, but not limited to, heating and plumbing work, door and entrance replacements, roof and window replacements, and site related improvements such as steel bar fencing, lighting and upgrades to community centers.

	(in millions)
• Low to Moderate Income Public Housing Upgrade	\$228.5

Housing Authority

Project Type: HA		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
<i>Low to Moderate Income Public Housing Upgrade</i>												
City		38,157	34,434	33,588	46,417	11,737	12,077	12,452	12,813	13,185	13,646	228,506
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>												
City		38,157	34,434	33,588	46,417	11,737	12,077	12,452	12,813	13,185	13,646	228,506
<i>Project Type Total</i>												
All Funds		38,157	34,434	33,588	46,417	11,737	12,077	12,452	12,813	13,185	13,646	228,506

Department of Small Business Services



The Department of Small Business Services (SBS) provides business assistance directly to the public and administers other City economic development initiatives, including capital improvements to City-owned properties. Under contract with SBS, the Economic Development Corporation (EDC) coordinates the City’s commercial, industrial, market, waterfront and intermodal transportation development projects.

Capital Program Goals

- To stimulate commercial development through the development of City assets as well as construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, public open space, and amenities;
- To upgrade infrastructure in the City’s industrial areas, including streets, sewers, water mains, and other City assets;
- To assist neighborhood commercial development through physical improvement of public areas, including street and sidewalk reconstruction, new public lighting, landscaping and other public amenities as well as through assistance in the development of cultural resources and other community facilities;
- To enhance the City’s waterfront by maintaining and rehabilitating the City’s piers, as well as by creating a balanced mix of multi-use projects which include commercial, industrial, retail and recreational developments;
- To improve the intermodal transport of goods through the construction, modernization and integration of port, rail and aviation facilities; and
- To provide public market facilities.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

	(in millions)
• Commercial Development	\$345.0
• Port Development	262.1
• Industrial Development	152.2
• Waterfront Development	133.0
• Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization	92.5
• Market Development	70.3
• Cultural Development	50.8
• Miscellaneous	6.7
TOTAL	\$1,112.7

Commercial Development

EDC continues its efforts to expand the City’s commercial base and diversify the City’s economy by fostering the growth of new industries and new retail opportunities. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy supports the City’s vision of developing central business districts such as Downtown Brooklyn and overall redevelopment projects such as Coney Island and Governors Island. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy supports the development of Downtown Brooklyn by facilitating the creation of Class A office space, retail, and cultural land uses. The Coney Island strategic plan includes the revitalization of the area’s commercial and recreational assets, streetscape improvements and the reconstruction of the landmark parachute jump. The Governors Island redevelopment will rehabilitate the seawall, renovate historic buildings, improve existing access points, and upgrade the island’s infrastructure to support development. The redevelopment of Homeport, a former naval base on Staten Island, will create a mixture of commercial uses such as restaurants, a farmers market, as well as a community sports complex.

Department of Small Business Services

Port Development

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy recognizes the importance of providing public and commercial transportation while preserving and expanding recreational spaces for the public along the City's waterfront. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes major improvements to the piers and bulkheads at the New York Cruise Terminal along with similar improvements along the waterfront for the creation of the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal. Together, these terminals will increase the City's ability to serve a growing number of passengers and retain and expand tourism-related business. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy also includes major capital maintenance to Piers 7-12 in Brooklyn in anticipation of the purchase of the piers from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. In addition the plan upholds the City's commitment to a working waterfront by upgrading and performing major capital maintenance to the South Brooklyn Marine Terminal to support multiple maritime uses.

Industrial Development

EDC markets City-owned real estate to industrial users and works closely with firms to find sites for their expansion and relocation. In support of these efforts, the plan includes pre-development infrastructure improvements and health and safety related infrastructure improvements at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which houses over 200 small businesses and 3,000 jobs. Other projects include upgrades to the physical plant of the City's industrial parks and City-owned properties such as the Bush Terminal and the Brooklyn Army Terminal.

Waterfront Development

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy upholds the City's commitment in all five boroughs to stabilize and rehabilitate bulkheads and piers that have become severely deteriorated due to weathering and marine borer activity. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy also includes funding for the redevelopment of public space along the City's waterfront.

Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization

EDC, along with SBS, will continue efforts to assist neighborhood businesses and community groups with revitalization projects. These projects include physical improvements to public areas, including street and sidewalk reconstruction, new public lighting and landscaping. Major projects in this category include the Jamaica Center project in Queens, which includes pedestrian and intermodal improvements in the mixed-use district; the South Bronx Greenway in Hunts Point, which includes a waterfront recreational area; and improvements along the 125th Street corridor in Manhattan.

Market Development

The City's ongoing commitment to preserve its markets through various infrastructure improvements is reflected in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy through the provision of funding for infrastructure improvements at the Essex Street Market and various components of the Hunts Point markets in the Bronx as well as other locations Citywide.

Cultural Development

The City's commitment to preserving and enhancing its cultural strength as an engine for economic growth is reflected in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy through the provision of funding for various projects in the Brooklyn Academy of Music (BAM) Cultural District and for the restoration of the Intrepid Sea, Air & Space Museum.

Department of Small Business Services

Project Type: ED											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
Commercial Development											
City	126,527	81,433	37,250	36,788	16,200	7,395	7,626	8,946	9,205	6,144	337,514
State	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500
Cultural Development											
City	40,840	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,840
Industrial Development											
City	51,392	23,400	0	40,536	7,109	7,395	7,626	2,353	2,423	10,000	152,234
Market Development											
City	4,425	7,400	2,000	13,350	0	7,395	7,626	8,946	9,205	10,000	70,347
Miscellaneous											
City	4,050	1,070	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,320
State	700	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400
Neighborhood Revitalization											
City	24,268	19,875	0	11,170	0	7,395	7,626	8,946	9,205	4,000	92,485
Port Development											
City	116,811	44,715	17,900	19,188	20,331	7,395	7,626	8,946	9,205	10,000	262,117
Waterfront Development											
City	14,700	37,020	6,600	14,680	16,808	7,406	7,626	8,946	9,205	10,000	132,991
Project Type Total by Source of Funds											
City	383,013	224,913	63,950	135,712	60,448	44,381	45,756	47,083	48,448	50,144	1,103,848
State	8,200	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,900
Project Type Total All Funds											
All Funds	391,213	225,613	63,950	135,712	60,448	44,381	45,756	47,083	48,448	50,144	1,112,748

Department of Citywide Administrative Services

The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) is the principal support agency for the City of New York. The operating divisions of DCAS are responsible for the maintenance of public buildings, the maintenance and reconstruction of piers and bulkheads, and the procurement of goods and services for City agencies.

DCAS operates, maintains, and reconstructs the 53 public buildings in its real estate portfolio totaling nearly 13.8 million square feet of space, which includes 6.4 million square feet of court space. The Department acquires, manages, and leases nonresidential real properties. DCAS also provides municipal supply services to agencies. The services include the acquisition, testing, and distribution of supplies and equipment as well as the administration of the Citywide vehicle fleet.

Capital Program Goals

- To rehabilitate and maintain public structures, including piers and bulkheads;
- To reconstruct public buildings;
- To coordinate and enhance Citywide space planning;
- To improve the procurement, warehousing, and distribution of goods; and
- To increase productivity through advanced technology/information systems.

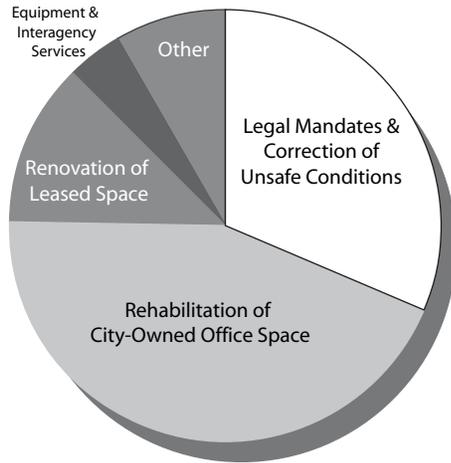
Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes improvements and renovations to public buildings. This will help reduce ongoing maintenance costs as well as the City's reliance on leased space.

In addition, the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy seeks to correct existing or potential safety hazards and to provide better access for people with disabilities. In order to comply with various State and Federal environmental laws, the City is continuing the abatement of asbestos and lead paint in buildings owned or leased by the City.

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy totals \$1,209.4 million and is allocated between Public Buildings and Real Property as follows:

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Public Buildings



Public Buildings

(in millions)

• Rehabilitation of City-owned Office Space	\$510.0
• Legal Mandates and Correction of Unsafe Conditions	364.1
• Renovation of Leased Space	142.4
• Miscellaneous Construction	75.1
• Equipment and Interagency Services	47.1
• Board of Elections Modernization	9.7
• Renovation of Other City-owned Facilities	9.2
• Communications Equipment	0.6
TOTAL	\$1,158.2

Rehabilitation of City-Owned Office Space

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$510.0 million for the management of non-court public buildings. Included are major rehabilitation projects for exterior stabilization; mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems; and boiler plant replacements at selected non-court buildings, Citywide. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$50.0 million for central administration of select energy efficiency projects Citywide, as well as interior and exterior renovations of the Brooklyn Municipal Building (\$25.5 million), the Manhattan Municipal Building (\$14.5 million), City Hall (\$13.1 million), and Queens Borough Hall (\$10.9 million).

Legal Mandates and Correction of Unsafe Conditions

The correction of code violations and compliance with legal mandates is a capital focus of the Department, representing \$364.1 million of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy. Legally mandated work will include Local Law 5 of 1973 fire and safety upgrades (\$155.8 million), Local Law 11 of 1998 façade repairs (\$140.8 million), and asbestos and lead abatement (\$19.9 million) in DCAS-managed buildings and other City-owned facilities. Other projects include environmental services contracts, land

surveys, subsurface site engineering, geotechnical investigations, and topography contracts (\$32.5 million) and upgrades to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (\$15.0 million).

Renovation of Leased Space

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$142.4 million for leased space renovations over the ten-year period. Funding is primarily for agency office consolidations and office space needs when City-owned facilities are not available. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for the move of the Comptroller's Office to leased space (\$24.7 million), the relocation and consolidation of the Queens District Attorney's Office (\$24.3 million), and the move of the Department of Records and Information Services warehouse (\$5.0 million).

Miscellaneous Construction

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$75.1 million for construction in non-City owned facilities. Included are construction at the Seaview Senior Housing in Staten Island (\$27.0 million), renovations to the Sephardic Community Center (\$9.0 million), as well as the expansion and renovation of the Consortium for Worker Education's Long Island City Training Facility (\$3.0 million).

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Public Buildings

Equipment and Interagency Services

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$47.1 million over the ten-year period for this category to fund equipment purchases, including management information systems equipment.

Board of Elections Modernization

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$9.7 million for Board of Elections modernization, including \$7.1 million for the Board of Elections' warehouse renovation in Manhattan. In addition to the values in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy, there is \$50.0 million in FY07 for the purchase of electronic voting machines.

Renovation of Other City-Owned Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$9.2 million for the renovation of other City-owned facilities, excluding the 53 public buildings in the DCAS portfolio, including the construction of a new facility for the Jewish Community Center of Staten Island (\$3.6 million).

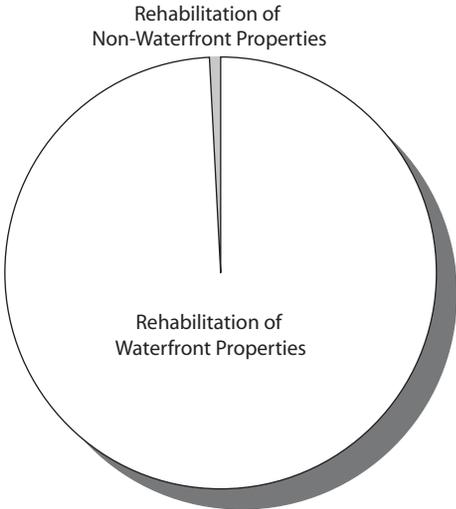
Communications Equipment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$0.6 million for the Ethernet connection of DCAS' Buildings Management System.

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Public Buildings

Project Type: PW											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Communications Equipment</i> City	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
<i>Board of Elections Modernization</i> City	9,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,718
<i>Equipment and Interagency Services</i> City	3,865	1,500	1,500	3,050	6,550	5,910	6,020	6,125	6,230	6,335	47,085
<i>Legal Mandates and Correction of Unsafe Conditions</i> City	11,870	16,660	10,985	35,651	45,230	45,754	46,773	48,718	50,270	52,232	364,143
<i>Miscellaneous Construction</i> City	57,055	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,055
<i>Rehabilitation of City-Owned Office Space</i> City	81,100	44,301	19,172	61,876	46,580	48,118	50,126	51,200	52,763	54,746	509,982
<i>Renovation of Leased Space</i> City	14,182	24,700	24,292	6,394	11,600	11,820	12,040	12,250	12,460	12,670	142,408
<i>Renovation of Other City-Owned Facilities</i> City	9,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,216
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	187,006	105,161	55,949	107,571	109,960	111,602	114,959	118,293	121,723	125,983	1,158,207
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	187,006	105,161	55,949	107,571	109,960	111,602	114,959	118,293	121,723	125,983	1,158,207

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Real Estate



Real Estate

	(in millions)
• Rehabilitation of Waterfront Properties	\$50.9
• Rehabilitation of Non-Waterfront Properties	0.3
TOTAL	\$51.2

Rehabilitation of Waterfront Properties

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes the reconstruction of DCAS-managed waterfront properties. DCAS has \$50.9 million allocated for pier and bulkhead reconstruction over the ten-year period.

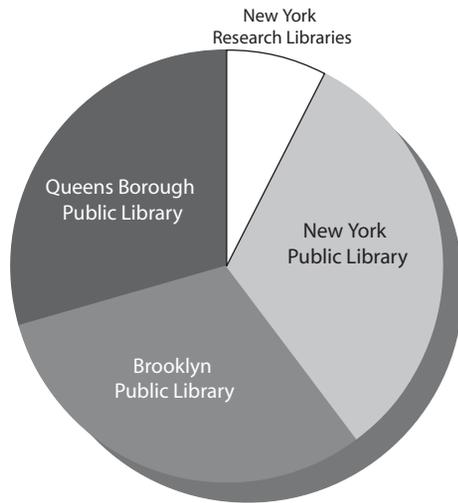
Rehabilitation of Non-Waterfront Properties

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$0.3 million for the rehabilitation of miscellaneous properties managed by the Department.

Department of Citywide Administrative Services -Real Estate

Project Type: RE											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Rehabilitation of Non-Waterfront Properties</i> City	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297
<i>Rehabilitation of Waterfront Properties</i> City	2,446	3,444	3,992	5,748	5,457	5,615	5,789	5,957	6,130	6,345	50,923
<i>Project Type Total</i> <i>by Source of Funds</i> City	2,743	3,444	3,992	5,748	5,457	5,615	5,789	5,957	6,130	6,345	51,220
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	2,743	3,444	3,992	5,748	5,457	5,615	5,789	5,957	6,130	6,345	51,220

Public Libraries



New York City's public library services are provided by three individually operated branch systems - the Brooklyn Public Library, the New York Public Library, and the Queens Borough Public Library. Each of these entities receives funds from the City as well as State, Federal, and private contributions. The branch libraries provide circulating collections, reference materials, computers and access to the internet, literacy programs, English-as-a-Second-Language programs, and children's reading programs. The City's three library systems are among the country's largest and busiest.

The Brooklyn Public Library (BPL) oversees a Central Library, Business Library and 58 branches which include a Caribbean Cultural Center at the Flatbush Branch Library and five Adult Learning Centers.

The New York Public Library (NYPL) manages the libraries in three boroughs: the Bronx, with 34 branches; Manhattan, with 39 branches; and Staten Island, with 12 branches. In addition, the New York Public Library oversees four Research Libraries, including the Humanities and Social Sciences Library, the Library for the Performing Arts, the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, and the Science, Industry, and Business Library (SIBL).

The Queens Borough Public Library (QBPL) has a Central Library and 62 community libraries, which include six Adult Learning Centers, the International Resource Center at the Flushing Library and the Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center.

Capital Program Goals

- To support service levels by maintaining, improving, and optimizing the operation of library facilities;
- To phase infrastructure improvements for full ADA compliant access at all sites;
- To preserve unique and irreplaceable collections through improved environmental systems, security and fire protection, and increased storage capacity;

- To improve the management of data through enhancement of computerized records management systems; and
- To provide remote access to digital collections, expand personal computer stations and offer free internet service at the branch libraries by improving information technology systems.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

Steadily increasing circulation, development of community-oriented outreach programs, and rising attendance at cultural/informational programs are favorable developments. The three library systems will focus on the protection of the growing collection of library materials, reconstruction of branch libraries, and increasing accessibility for persons with disabilities. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides a total of \$96.6 million (98.6 percent in City funds), with an additional \$194.1 million in FY 2007, allocated as follows:

Brooklyn Public Library

	(in millions)
• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	\$17.0
• Rehabilitation and Relocation of Branch Libraries	11.4
• Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities	1.4
Subtotal	\$29.8

New York Public Library

• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	\$15.7
• Expansion and Construction of Facilities	12.7
• Improvements to Existing Facilities	2.1
• Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities	0.6
• Support Services Improvements	0.1
Subtotal	\$31.2

Public Libraries

New York Research Libraries

• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	\$7.3
Subtotal	\$7.3

Queens Borough Public Library

• Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities	\$20.9
• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	5.4
• Replacement Branches	2.0
Subtotal	\$28.3
TOTAL	\$96.6

Brooklyn Public Library

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the Brooklyn Public Library emphasizes the essential reconstruction of facilities, the rehabilitation and relocation of branch libraries and a commitment to maintain existing facilities. Highlights include \$11.4 million for the construction and initial outfitting of the new Kensington branch library; \$5.0 million for the design and construction of the new Brooklyn Public Library Visual and Performing Arts Library, in addition to \$3.0 million in FY07; \$2.4 million for upgrades to emergency and safety systems at the Central branch, with an additional \$16.7 million in FY07 for HVAC and electrical systems upgrades; \$1.1 million for the rehabilitation of the Ryder branch library. Additional funding for the branch libraries concentrates on public service enhancements, cyclical replacements of building components (roofs, HVAC, boilers) and ADA compliance.

New York Public Library

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the New York Public Library focuses on the essential reconstruction, expansion and improvements necessary to maintain existing facilities. Highlights include \$10.8 million for technology upgrades at multiple branches, in addition to \$7.3 million in FY07; \$6.4 million added to \$1.1 million in FY07 for the construction and initial outfitting of the new Macomb's Bridge branch library in Manhattan; \$5.6 million for the acquisition and expansion of the Stapleton branch library in Staten Island, in addition to \$3.3 million in FY07; \$5.3 million plus an additional \$4.0 million in FY07 for the construction and initial outfitting of the Mariner's Harbor branch library in Staten Island; \$597,000 added to \$5.6 million in FY07 for the second floor renovation of the Woodstock branch library in the Bronx; \$491,000 plus an additional \$1.3 million in FY07 for the full renovation and ADA-compliance of the Jefferson Market branch library in Manhattan; and \$454,000 added to \$884,000 in FY07 to complete work at the new Bronx Borough Center. Additional funding for the branch libraries focuses on maintaining and upgrading facilities; roof, window and door replacement; and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Public Libraries

New York Research Libraries

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for New York Research Libraries includes \$7.3 million for façade restoration of the Humanities and Social Sciences Library, added to \$31.2 million in FY07.

Queens Borough Public Library

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the Queens Borough Public Library reflects a continued commitment to maintain and upgrade existing facilities, support essential reconstruction of existing facilities, and initiate construction of replacement facilities as needed. Highlights include \$16.7 million for a new Children's Library Discovery Center at the Central Library added to \$11.7 million in FY07; \$4.7 million for HVAC upgrades at multiple facilities in the Queens Borough Public Library system; \$1.2 million for ADA compliance projects at multiple facilities in the Queens Borough Public Library system; \$1.0 million added to \$8.9 million in FY07 for the Glen Oaks replacement facility; and \$800,000 for the expansion of the Elmhurst community library in addition to \$20.1 million in FY07. Additional funding for the community libraries focuses on renovation and rehabilitation, systems upgrades and cyclical replacement of building components (roofs, windows and doors).

Brooklyn Public Library

Project Type: LB											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
<i>Rehabilitation and Relocation of Branch Libraries</i>											
City	11,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,373
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i>											
City	1,293	626	500	8,645	500	1,021	1,052	1,083	1,114	1,153	16,987
<i>Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities</i>											
City	476	0	226	242	492	0	0	0	0	0	1,436
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	13,142	626	726	8,887	992	1,021	1,052	1,083	1,114	1,153	29,796
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	13,142	626	726	8,887	992	1,021	1,052	1,083	1,114	1,153	29,796

New York Public Library

Project Type: LN											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Expansion and Construction of Facilities</i> City	10,647	1,624	0	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,726
<i>Improvements to Existing Facilities</i> City	1,391	662	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,092
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i> City	4,738	1,200	950	450	1,299	1,336	1,378	1,418	1,459	1,510	15,738
<i>Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities</i> City	597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	597
<i>Support Services Improvements</i> City	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	17,373	3,486	950	998	1,299	1,336	1,378	1,418	1,459	1,510	31,207
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	17,373	3,486	950	998	1,299	1,336	1,378	1,418	1,459	1,510	31,207

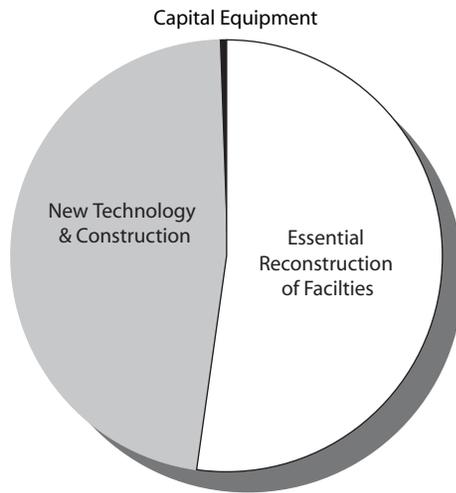
New York Research Libraries

Project Type: L											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Improvements to Existing Facilities</i>											
City	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i>											
City	5,880	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,918
Federal	750	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,350
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	5,880	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,943
Federal	750	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,350
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	6,630	600	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,293

Queens Public Library

Project Type: LQ											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Replacement Branches</i> City	1,814	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,959
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i> City	10	657	0	327	1,041	1,071	450	504	665	650	5,375
<i>Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities</i> City	9,142	0	842	8,725	0	0	546	632	504	560	20,951
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	10,966	657	842	9,197	1,041	1,071	996	1,136	1,169	1,210	28,285
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	10,966	657	842	9,197	1,041	1,071	996	1,136	1,169	1,210	28,285

Department of Cultural Affairs



The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) is the largest public funder of the arts in the United States and is currently investing over \$1.0 billion in New York City’s cultural life and ensuring the City’s artistic preeminence. DCA funds and provides support services to the nearly 1,400 art and cultural organizations in the five boroughs, including 375 off-Broadway theater companies, 330 dance companies, 150 museums, 96 orchestras, 24 performing arts centers, 7 botanical gardens, 5 zoos and 1 aquarium. Nearly 950 public schools in New York City have partnerships with these organizations, and together these nonprofits create over \$5.0 billion in annual economic impact for New York City.

The City of New York owns 34 cultural facilities, and these organizations comprise the Cultural Institutions Group (CIGs). The CIGs receive general operating support and energy subsidies through DCA, which helps care for the City’s buildings and most often covers a portion of the salaries for their administrative, curatorial, maintenance, and security staff. In return for this support, the CIGs provide programming that is accessible to as broad a public as possible. In 2006, the CIGs welcomed 17.2 million visitors, including both New Yorkers and tourists, and 2.2 million visits by schoolchildren. Furthermore, the 34 CIGs spend more than \$300.0 million annually at local New York City businesses.

Ten years ago DCA had capital projects at 44 organizations; today, it has projects at 195. Since 2002, there are almost twice as many capital projects at cultural organizations located outside of Manhattan, with a \$189.0 million increase in capital funding for them. DCA’s capital projects range from reconstruction and renovations, to equipment purchases, expansions and new construction, including a new visitor center at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden; renovation of the courtyard and lobby at El Museo del Barrio; expansion of the Museum of the City of New York; expansion of the Queens Museum of Art; renovation of the Staten Island Zoo Reptile Wing; making Wave Hill fully ADA-compliant; and the completion of the Weeksville Historical Society’s educational museum.

Capital Program Goals

- To invest in and strengthen capital infrastructure at cultural organizations throughout the five boroughs;
- To invest in improving and expanding cultural facilities in ways that will increase the public’s access and enjoyment;
- To provide the technical assistance necessary for smaller and emerging organizations to fully participate in the City’s capital process;
- To invest in equipment and systems at cultural organizations, including vehicles, grounds keeping and communications systems; and
- To ensure compliance with legal mandates, code requirements, and address emergency situations as they arise.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The City’s cultural institutions have significantly benefited from high levels of City capital investment. Approximately \$1.5 billion of City funds were committed from 1990 through 2006 for the reconstruction, modernization, and expansion of these facilities. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for cultural institutions and organizations, which reflects DCA’s focus on facility reconstruction and programmatic enhancement, provides a total of \$395.7 million, with an additional \$636.4 million in FY07, allocated as follows:

	(in millions)
• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	\$207.5
• New Technology and Construction	186.2
• Capital Equipment	2.0
TOTAL	\$395.7

This Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy reflects the City’s commitment toward maintaining the infrastructure of the facilities, thus allowing the institutions to concentrate more on operational and programmatic areas.

Department of Cultural Affairs

Highlights of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy include:

- Lincoln Center Redevelopment: \$173.6 million, with an additional \$49.2 million in FY07.
- 122 Community Center Façade Restoration and Building Reconstruction: \$15.3 million, with an additional \$2.0 million in FY07.
- Snug Harbor Cultural Center site-wide improvements: \$14.3 million, added to \$8.1 million in FY07 including \$4.0 million for Phase 3 renovations to the Music Hall.
- Queens Museum of Art Expansion: \$12.8 million, with an additional \$17.6 million in FY07.
- New York Aquarium/Wildlife Conservation Society Master Plan: \$12.7 million, with an additional \$31.0 million in FY07 including \$26.6 million towards the new shark exhibit.
- New York Botanical Garden Capital Campaign: \$9.9 million, with an additional \$23.9 million in FY07, \$12.5 million of which was for improvements to parking and roads.
- New York Hall of Science improvements: \$7.1 million, added to \$11.0 million in FY07.
- Clinton Green rehabilitation and initial outfitting: \$7.0 million, with an additional \$6.5 million in FY07 for the 52nd Street project to rehabilitate the community theater.
- Brooklyn Museum of Art Master Plan: \$6.6 million, with an additional \$21.8 million in FY07 for climate control.
- Bronx Zoo/Wildlife Conservation Society improvements: \$6.4 million, plus an additional \$19.4 million in FY07 including \$7.6 million towards the new Lion House.
- New York Shakespeare Festival/Public Theater Master Plan: \$5.7 million, added to \$11.7 million in FY07.
- Museum of the City of New York Expansion: \$5.0 million, with an additional \$6.0 million in FY07.
- PS 1 improvements: \$5.0 million, with an additional \$2.4 million in FY07.
- Brooklyn Botanic Garden renovation: \$4.8 million, with an additional \$24.9 million in FY07, of which \$22.6 million will go toward a new visitor center.
- Brooklyn Academy of Music improvements: \$4.8 million, with an additional \$5.9 million in FY07 for various improvements including alterations to the Opera House.
- Staten Island Historical Society improvements: \$4.2 million, added to \$2.4 million in FY07.
- Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences reconstruction of Buildings A and B: \$4.2 million, with an additional \$3.3 million in FY07.

Department of Cultural Affairs

- Wave Hill ADA compliance work and various improvements: \$3.7 million, added to \$3.6 million in FY07.
- Jamaica Center for Arts & Learning Master Plan & Performing Center: \$2.4 million, with an additional \$9.4 million in FY07 for reconstruction and HVAC system upgrade.
- Billie Holiday Theater Renovation: \$2.0 million, in addition to \$860,000 in FY07.
- Staten Island Zoo Master Plan: \$1.8 million, with an additional \$10.9 million in FY07 including \$7.5 million for the reconstruction of the Reptile Wing.
- Museum of the Moving Image Expansion: \$1.5 million, with an additional \$18.0 million in FY07.
- Isamu Noguchi Museum Renovation: \$1.4 million, with an additional \$7.0 million in FY07 including \$5.6 million for Phase 2 renovations of the entry pavilion.
- Staten Island Botanical Garden Master Plan: \$1.1 million, in addition to \$1.6 million in FY07, \$1.0 million of which funded a site-wide irrigation project.
- Jewish Children's Museum Fourth Floor Exhibits: \$1.0 million, added \$4.0 million in FY07.
- Bronx River Arts Center Reconstruction: \$738,000 added to \$2.1 million in FY07.
- Staten Island Children's Museum Reconstruction: \$645,000, in addition to \$2.6 million in FY07 for the expansion of the West terrace.

Department of Cultural Affairs

Project Type: PV											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Capital Equipment</i> City	1,676	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,026
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i> City	90,217	11,018	4,500	45,544	5,537	7,816	10,501	849	1,663	29,864	207,509
<i>New Technology and Construction</i> City	18,793	11,285	2,857	44,303	19,802	18,000	16,750	27,192	27,191	0	186,173
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	110,686	22,303	7,357	90,197	25,339	25,816	27,251	28,041	28,854	29,864	395,708
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	110,686	22,303	7,357	90,197	25,339	25,816	27,251	28,041	28,854	29,864	395,708

Department of Parks & Recreation

The primary responsibilities of the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) are to maintain approximately 29,000 acres of developed, natural, and undeveloped parkland and to operate its parks, playgrounds, playing fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, golf courses, recreation facilities, beaches, skating rinks, stadia, and zoos. The Department is also responsible for the care and cultivation of approximately 2.5 million park and street trees.

The Department of Parks and Recreation provides recreational programs for all age groups at parks, playgrounds, and recreation centers throughout the City. Structured programs include organized basketball, track and field events, softball, boxing, and swimming instruction. Other recreational activities, such as track and swimming, are available at many of the Department's recreation centers.

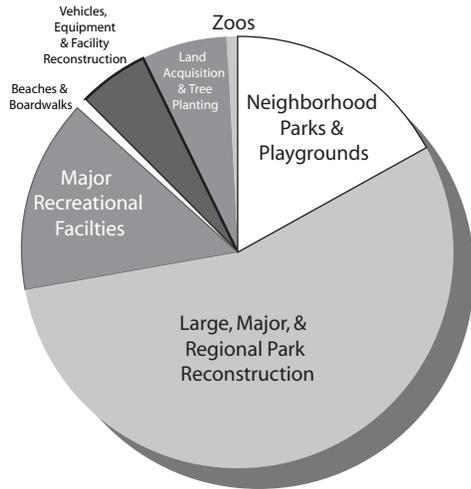
The City's park system includes over 800 ball fields, 565 tennis courts, 50 outdoor swimming pools, 11 indoor swimming pools, 48 recreation facilities, 14 miles of beaches, 7.5 miles of boardwalks, 13 golf courses, 6 ice skating rinks, 5 major stadia and 4 zoos.

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1,557.7 million for capital construction and reconstruction projects.

Capital Program Goals

- To provide an adequate amount and equitable distribution of open space and recreational facilities in the City;
- To maintain these facilities in a clean, attractive, and usable condition;
- To ensure public safety in parks;
- To protect natural landscapes, unique environmental features, and wildlife;
- To conserve historic structures and statues;
- To provide and coordinate public recreational programs; and
- To plant and care for street trees.

Department of Parks & Recreation



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy supports the Department of Parks and Recreation's continuing commitment to provide quality open space.

	(in millions)
• Large, Major, and Regional Park Reconstruction	\$857.8
• Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds	267.6
• Major Recreational Facilities	228.4
• Land Acquisition and Tree Planting	100.8
• Vehicles, Equipment, and Facility Reconstruction	80.6
• Beaches and Boardwalks	12.7
• Zoos	9.8
TOTAL	\$1,557.7

Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides funding of \$267.6 million for the reconstruction of neighborhood parks and playgrounds. Within this allocation, \$167.7 million is directed toward requirements contracts for the reconstruction and replacement of safety surfaces, play equipment and paths Citywide, \$8.6 million is provided for the reconstruction of Union Square and \$3.0 million for the rehabilitation of the Eastern Parkway Malls. In addition, the Department of Environmental Protection allocates approximately \$22.2 million for various neighborhood parks and playgrounds throughout the Bronx.

Large, Major, and Regional Park Reconstruction

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$857.8 million for reconstruction to be implemented at numerous sites, Citywide. This includes \$180.7 million for the development of a new regional park at the former Fresh Kills landfill, \$130.9 million for open space improvements in Greenpoint and Williamsburg, Brooklyn, \$37.8 million for the construction of Brooklyn Bridge Park, \$11.6 million for the renovation of the waterfront park at Fort Totten, and \$58.2 million for the rehabilitation of Randall's Island sports fields and infrastructure. The City also provides \$37.0 million for projects along the Bronx River. In addition, the Department of Environmental Protection allocates \$95.6 million for various large and regional parks projects throughout the Bronx.

Department of Parks & Recreation

Major Recreational Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$228.4 million for the rehabilitation of specialized and youth-oriented major recreational facilities, such as indoor recreation centers, pools, tennis courts, and playing fields. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$158.1 million for parkland construction related to the new Yankee Stadium. Also included is \$16.7 million for pool and recreation center reconstruction Citywide, \$5.1 million for the completion of the Bronx International Youth Tennis Center and \$2.3 million for the Wyckoff Farm House Museum, Brooklyn.

Beaches and Boardwalks

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$12.7 million for continued reconstruction of boardwalks and beaches, as needed, at such locations as Coney Island Beach in Brooklyn, Rockaway Beach in Queens, Orchard Beach in The Bronx, and South Beach in Staten Island. This allocation includes \$5.5 million for contracts to perform required reconstruction to beaches and boardwalks Citywide.

Zoos

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$9.8 million for rehabilitation and exhibit expansion of the zoo system. This allocation includes \$6.1 million for the construction of a new Snow Leopard exhibit at the Central Park Zoo, and \$3.3 million for a new Amur Leopard exhibit at the Prospect Park Zoo, Brooklyn.

Vehicles, Equipment, and Facility Reconstruction

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$80.6 million to support infrastructure improvements and equipment purchases. This allocation includes \$18.1 million for improvements to computer systems and \$61.8 million for the replacement of vehicles and equipment.

Land Acquisition and Tree Planting

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$100.8 million for the acquisition of new parkland and tree planting. With \$76.9 million of this allocation directed toward tree planting and the Greenstreets program, the Parks Department will plant, on average, over 12,000 trees per year and continue to transform concrete traffic triangles and malls into green spaces. Tree planting and the Greenstreets program contribute visibly to an improved quality of life, helping to stabilize neighborhoods at a relatively low cost. In addition, the Department of Environmental Protection allocates \$10.0 million for tree planting projects in the Bronx. Acquisitions will include Cottages Hill Park, Staten Island for \$2.0 million and \$3.1 million for Udall's Cove, Queens.

Department of Parks & Recreation

Project Type: P											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Beaches and Boardwalks</i>											
City	3,689	553	1,700	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	9,442
Federal	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200
<i>Land Acquisition and Tree Planting</i>											
City	25,829	8,400	8,000	8,003	8,600	9,260	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	100,092
Federal	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	748
<i>Major Recreational Facilities</i>											
City	80,092	68,454	26,032	14,689	7,449	7,599	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,070	228,385
Federal	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
<i>Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds</i>											
City	102,875	16,613	14,100	21,000	18,500	18,000	18,000	18,065	18,000	18,000	263,153
Federal	2,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,340
State	1,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627
Private	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
<i>Vehicles, Equipment and Facility Reconstruction</i>											
City	7,596	7,832	6,831	9,102	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	80,561
<i>Large, Major and Regional Park Reconstruction</i>											
City	441,467	209,973	60,405	23,505	19,271	19,274	34,828	15,700	4,000	4,000	832,423
Federal	19,307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,307
State	6,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,075
Private	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Zoos</i>											
City	9,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,816
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	671,364	311,825	117,068	76,799	62,520	62,833	75,528	56,465	44,700	44,770	1,523,872
Federal	25,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,620
State	7,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,702
Private	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	505
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	705,191	311,825	117,068	76,799	62,520	62,833	75,528	56,465	44,700	44,770	1,557,699

Citywide Equipment

The City purchases computer equipment for its major central data centers, and for the departmental computer systems of many City agencies.

The data center of the Financial Information Services Agency supports Citywide applications, which are key to the City's financial integrity, such as the Financial Management System (FMS), the Payroll Management System (PMS), and the Pension Payroll Management System (PPMS). FMS maintains the City's budget and accounting records in a single, unified database. This provides the Comptroller with a uniform system of accounts, which is subject to audit by an independent firm of Certified Public Accountants.

The New York City Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (DoITT) was created to consolidate Citywide management of information and communications technologies to achieve long-term productivity improvements, revenue enhancements, and cost savings. Among the services provided by DoITT are the Computer Service Center (CSC), state-of-the-art host computer facilities supporting City agencies' systems which are critical to the City's operations; application development for the consolidation and coordination of City IT resources; the City's website (NYC.GOV); telecommunication services; NYC-TV; and CityNet, the Citywide data communications network.

DoITT has responsibility for the New York City 3-1-1 Center, which provides a centralized source for information about non-emergency City services and is coordinating the development of the new e-911 emergency response system.

Capital Program Goals

- To purchase data processing equipment and services that will enable the City to achieve greater productivity with limited resources.

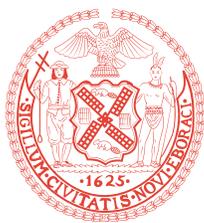
Citywide Equipment

Project Type: DP											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Electronic Data Processing Equipment for DoITT, Citynet</i> City	464,400	281,323	64,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	809,923
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	464,400	281,323	64,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	809,923
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	464,400	281,323	64,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	809,923
Project Type: PU											
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Electronic Data Processing Equipment - FISA</i> City	18,050	7,000	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,050
<i>Electronic Data Processing Equipment - City-Wide</i> City	616,938	256,259	60,949	7,809	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	947,955
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	634,988	263,259	66,949	7,809	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	979,005
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	634,988	263,259	66,949	7,809	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	979,005

Citywide Summary

Project Type: CW

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
<i>Citywide Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	10,050,818	8,372,841	5,393,912	7,252,806	4,915,519	5,133,392	4,342,585	4,868,033	4,800,974	4,747,492	59,878,372
Federal	453,734	466,003	247,098	155,311	118,077	268,258	34,330	77,691	70,198	105,463	1,996,163
State	2,165,907	2,047,777	1,229,151	1,282,667	1,320,235	1,366,372	1,413,523	1,462,169	1,513,475	1,568,005	15,369,281
Private	2,341	35,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,856
All Funds	12,672,800	10,922,136	6,870,161	8,690,784	6,353,831	6,768,022	5,790,438	6,407,893	6,384,647	6,420,960	77,281,672



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