

TEN-YEAR CAPITAL STRATEGY



Fiscal Years 2008-2017

April 2007

Cover image: South Oxford Park, Cumberland Street at Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.
Photograph by Malcolm Pickney.

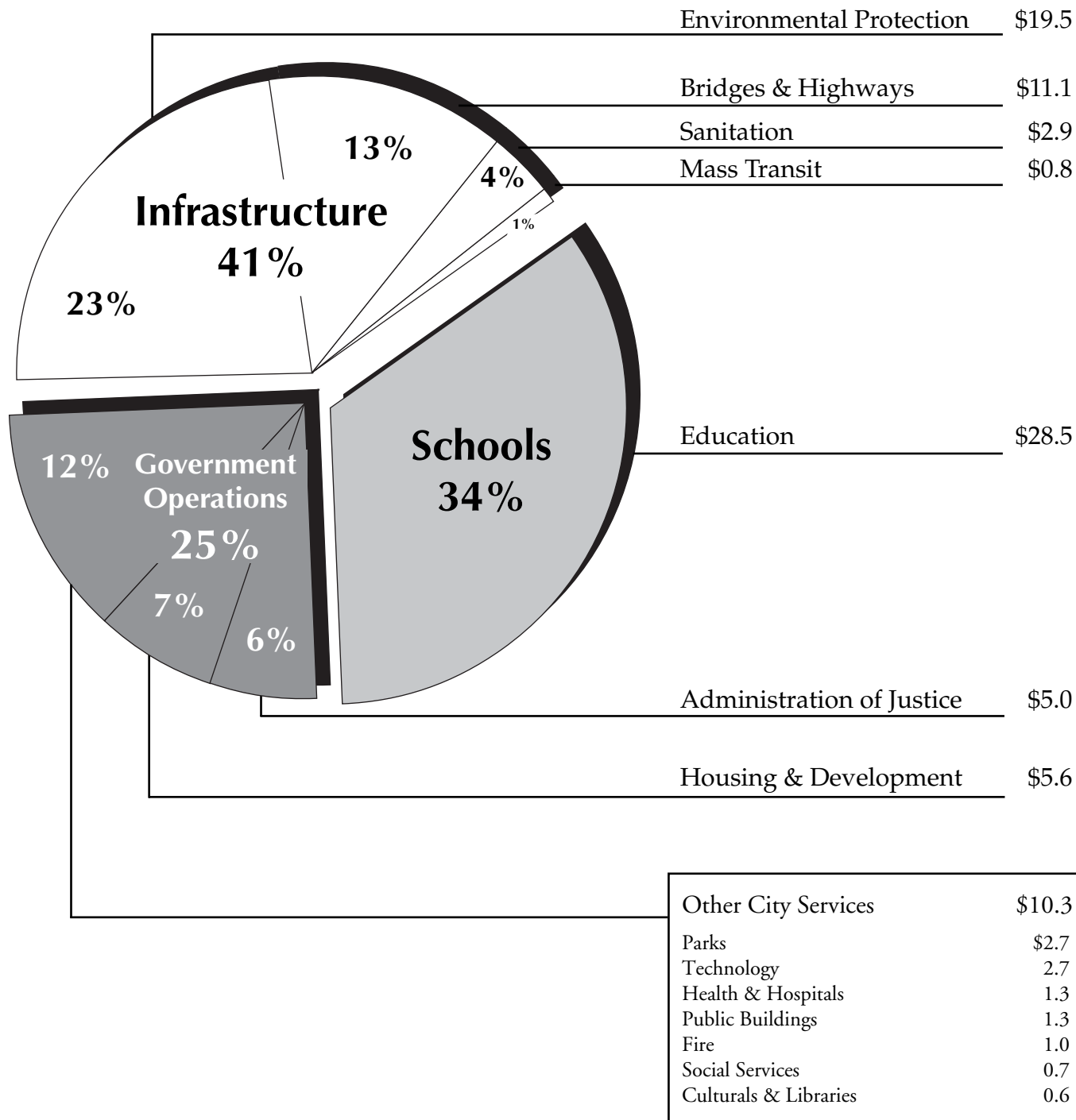
Designed by the New York City Department of Parks Capital Projects Division, the development of South Oxford Park transformed a formerly under utilized public space into a multi-use park for the community. Providing both passive and active recreation opportunities, the park includes play equipment, tennis courts, gardens, and a cat-tail themed spray shower. South Oxford Park opened in June 2006.

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



The Ten-Year Capital Strategy 2008-2017




Totals \$83.7 Billion in All Funds

(\$ in billions)



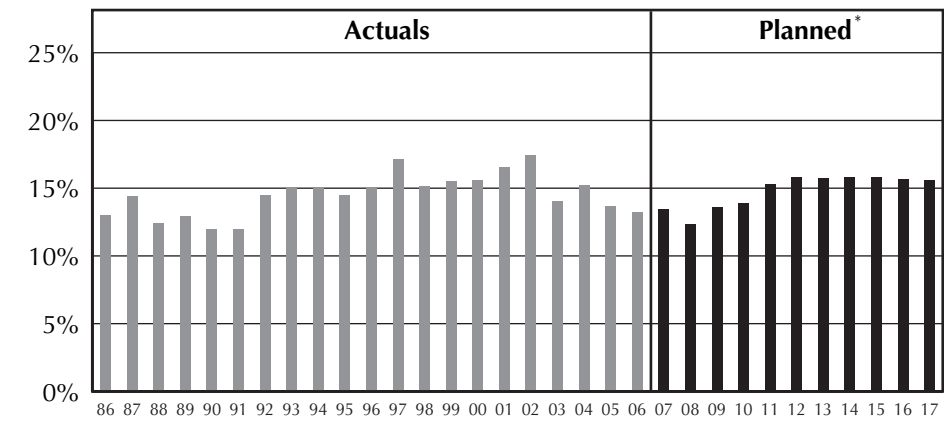
Sources Financing the Ten-Year Capital Strategy 2008-2017

Total City Funds		\$65.2 Billion
	General Obligation	<i>\$45.8 Billion</i>
	New York Water Authority	<i>\$19.4 Billion</i>

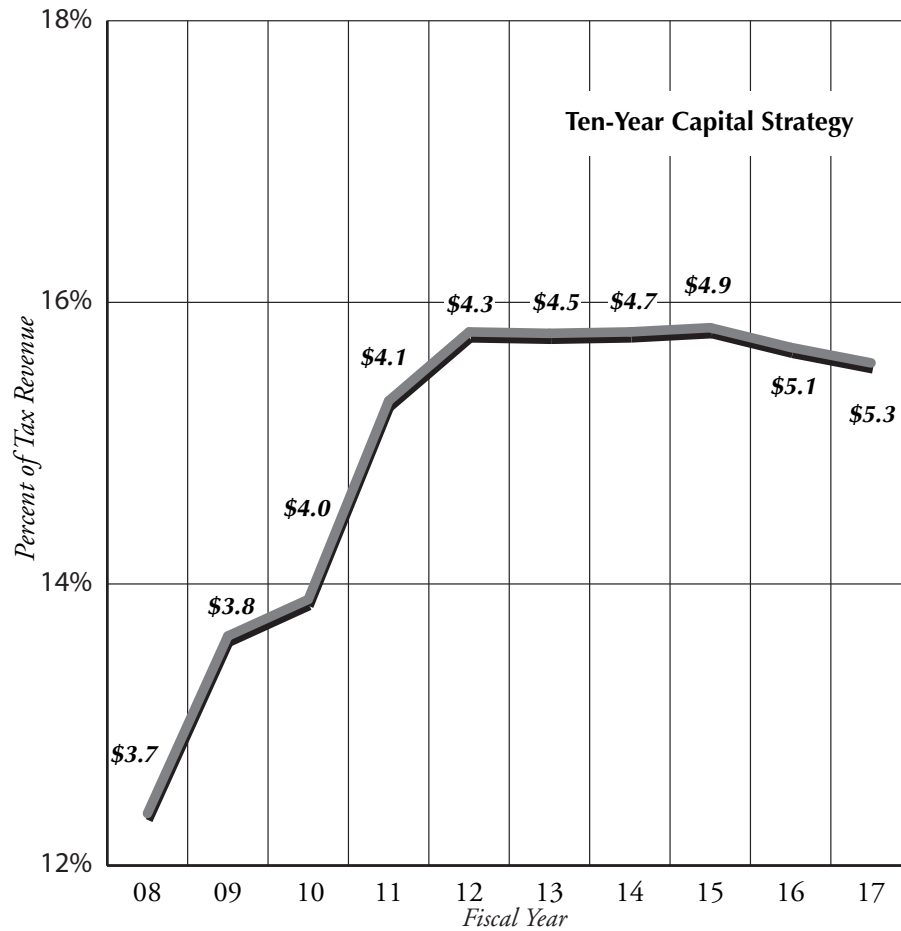
Total Non-City Funds		\$18.5 Billion
	Federal	<i>\$2.5 Billion</i>
	State	<i>\$15.4 Billion</i>
	Other Non-City Sources	<i>\$0.6 Billion</i>

Total Ten-Year Capital Strategy		\$83.7 Billion
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Debt Service as a Percent of Tax Revenues



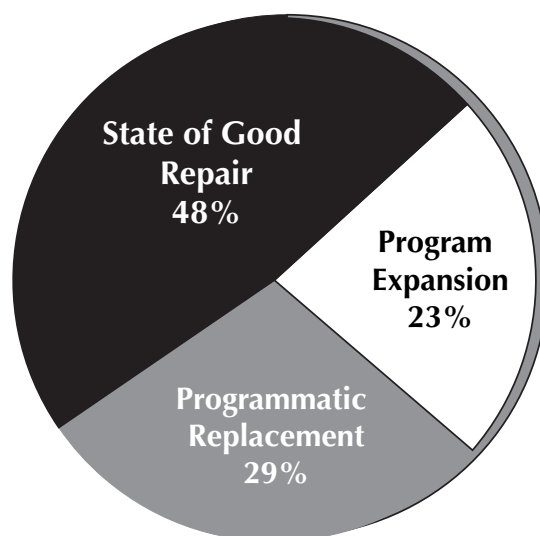
(\$ in billions)



* 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

Ten-Year Capital Strategy for 2008-2017



Total Program: \$83,665
(\$ in millions)

State of Good Repair	\$40,006	Program Expansion	\$19,606	Programmatic Replacement	\$24,053
• Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Schools	\$20,435	• New School Construction	\$6,576	• Water Quality Mandates & Preservation	\$3,643
• East River and Other Bridge Reconstruction	5,825	• Assistance to Owners of Private Housing	1,852	• Water Pollution Plant Component Stabilization	2,754
• Reconstruction & Resurfacing of Streets and Highways	4,038	• Neighborhood based and Other Housing Initiatives	1,752	• Citywide Information System & Equipment	2,679
• Park Reconstruction	2,172	• Augmentation of Sewers	1,179	• Water Main Replacement and DAM Safety Program	2,328
• Rehabilitation of Public Buildings and Systems	1,087	• Prison Construction for Increased Capacity	1,095	• Upgrade of Water Pollution Control Plants	1,988
• Sanitation Garages and Facilities	1,050	• Construction of Court Facilities	838	• Police Facilities, Vehicles and Equipment	1,901
• Rehabilitation of <i>In Rem</i> Housing and Other Housing Support Investment	818	• Commercial, Cultural and Industrial Development	722	• Water Consent Decree Upgrading and Construction	1,838
• Replacement of Failing Sewer Components	764	• Improvements to Cultural and Recreational Facilities	698	• Purchase of Sanitation Equipment	1,318
• Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Health Facilities	647	• Construction of Water Conveyance Systems	668	• Replacement of DEP Facilities and Equipment	1,224
• Reconstruction of Correctional Facilities	634	• Construction of the Third Water Tunnel	636	• School Modernizations	1,219
• Upgrades to Traffic Signal & Lighting Systems	591	• Sewer Extensions to Accommodate New Development	567	• Transit System Rehabilitation	767
• Fire House Renovations	557	• Solid Waste Management	545	• Replacement of Fire Department Vehicles and Equipment	467
• Rehabilitation of Libraries and Cultural Institutions	402	• Croton Filter Project	505	• Major Renovation and Reconstruction of Hospitals	396
• Landfill Remediation	150	• Water Main Construction	485	• Reconstruction and Renovation of Court Facilities	381
• Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of CUNY Facilities	131	• Waterfront and Port Development	424	• Reconstruction of Ferry Boats and Terminal Facilities	184
• Other	705	• Shelters for Homeless Individuals and Families	272	• Emergency Medical Equipment	142
		• Other	792	• Other	824

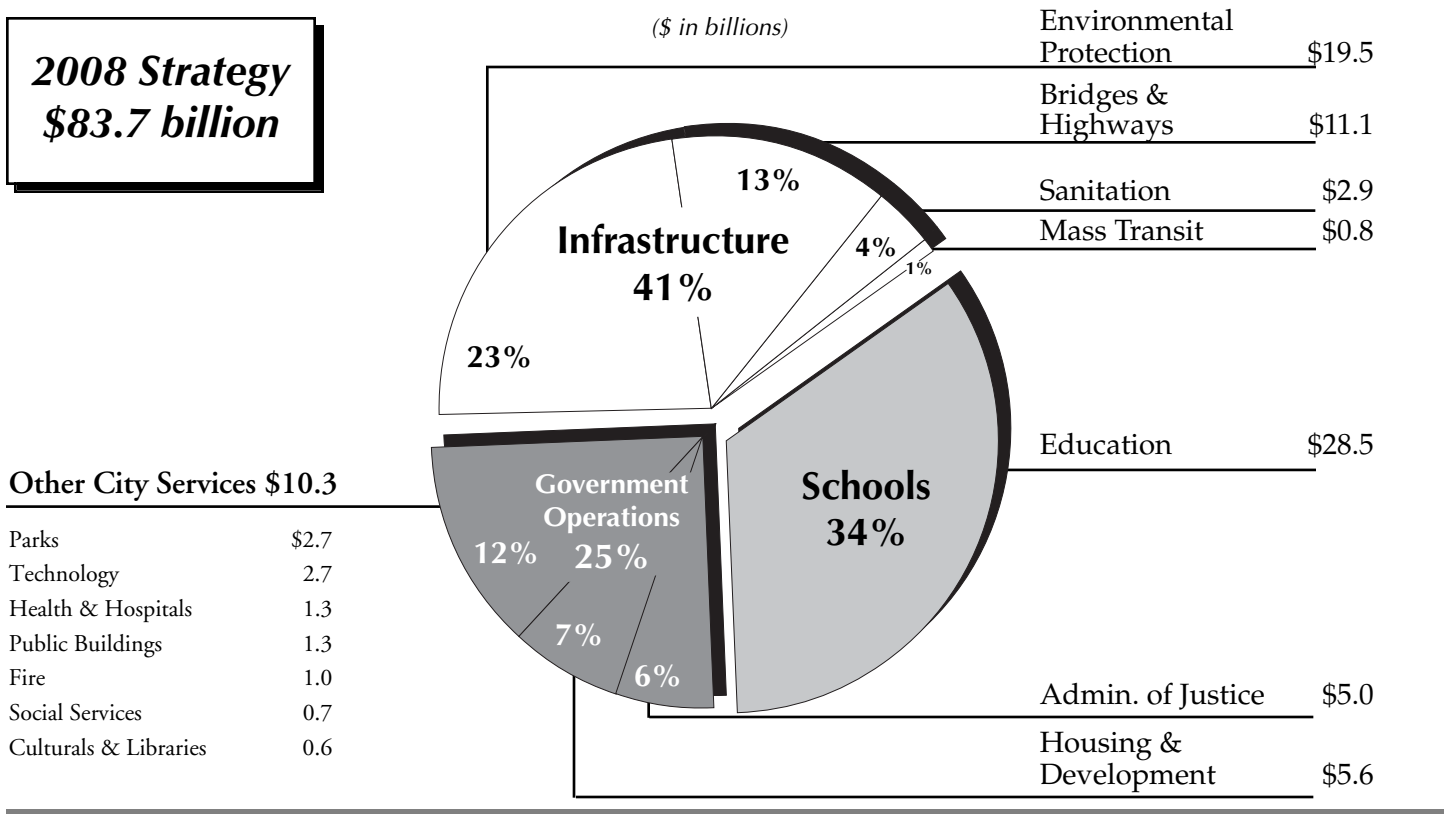
Funding for the Ten-Year Capital Strategy by Agency Program

(\$ in 000's)

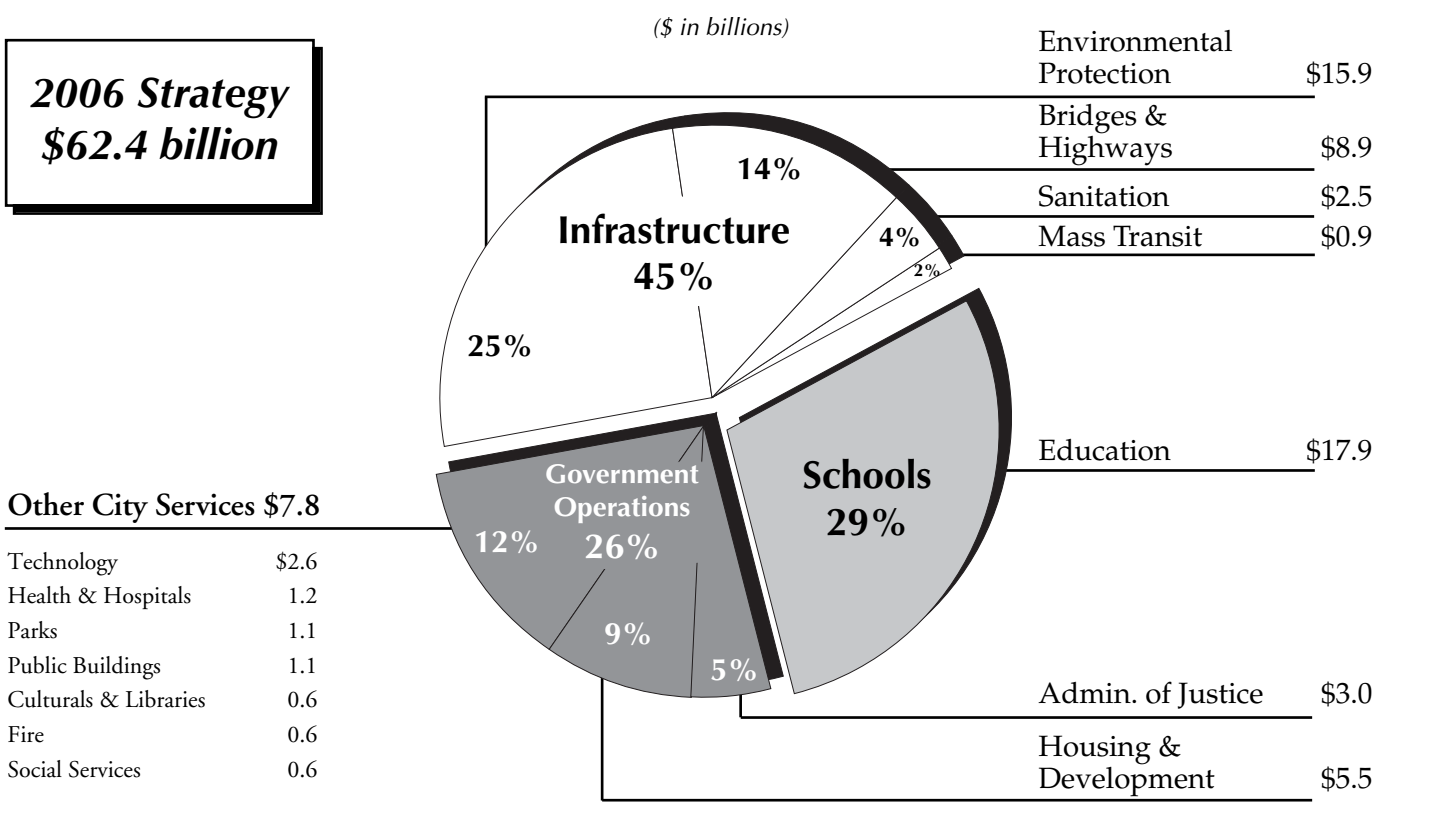
	FY08-11		FY08-17	
	City Funds	All Funds	City Funds	All Funds
Education	\$4,720,828	\$11,222,578	\$13,224,828	\$28,230,578
Water Pollution Control	5,006,081	5,006,081	8,232,357	8,232,357
Bridges	2,222,538	3,272,452	4,105,422	5,824,997
Water Mains, Sources and Treatment	3,640,842	3,640,842	5,648,111	5,648,111
Housing	1,303,156	1,740,434	3,564,714	4,193,624
Highways	1,531,721	1,818,758	3,676,981	4,038,388
Sanitation	1,718,118	1,724,902	2,906,161	2,912,945
Technology	2,563,419	2,563,419	2,679,419	2,679,419
Sewers	1,048,380	1,048,402	2,582,153	2,582,175
Parks & Recreation	1,915,240	2,078,166	2,490,112	2,653,038
Subtotal-Major Agency Programs	\$25,670,323	\$34,116,034	\$49,110,258	\$66,995,632
Police	\$1,489,007	\$1,489,007	\$1,900,936	\$1,900,936
Corrections	997,469	1,001,219	1,840,890	1,844,640
Water Supply	738,786	738,786	1,647,963	1,647,963
DEP Equipment	782,473	896,428	1,260,725	1,374,680
Public Buildings	608,209	608,209	1,283,829	1,283,829
Economic Development	891,918	899,418	1,212,938	1,220,438
Courts	1,130,137	1,130,137	1,219,499	1,219,499
Fire	607,111	607,111	1,023,774	1,023,774
Hospitals	575,755	575,755	973,045	973,045
Traffic	318,985	489,263	641,184	950,172
Transit	334,862	334,862	766,859	766,859
Cultural Affairs	321,670	370,305	486,835	535,470
Homeless Services	151,346	151,346	291,343	291,343
Health	189,829	189,829	284,254	284,254
CUNY	159,139	172,716	189,762	232,118
Housing Authority	152,596	152,596	228,506	228,506
Human Resources	64,639	92,510	134,297	195,176
Ferries	108,619	124,917	173,233	189,531
Admin for Children's Services	80,655	86,983	156,020	164,522
Transportation Equipment	64,444	75,807	91,252	102,615
Real Estate	20,691	20,691	55,984	55,984
Aging	28,935	28,935	47,230	47,230
Queens Libraries	35,268	35,268	41,891	41,891
NY Branch Libraries	22,907	22,907	31,307	31,307
Brooklyn Libraries	23,881	23,881	30,296	30,296
Juvenile Justice	17,505	17,505	25,216	25,216
NY Research Library	5,943	7,668	5,943	7,668
Total	\$35,593,102	\$44,460,093	\$65,155,269	\$83,664,594

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

2008 Strategy
\$83.7 billion



2006 Strategy
\$62.4 billion



Capital Investments for plaNYC 2030

(\$ in 000's)

	2008-2017
Housing	
Develop a Municipal Land Use Database	\$2,000
Transportation	
Develop City Bike Network ⁽¹⁾	\$6,204
Bus Initiatives ⁽¹⁾	46,373
Build Safe Routes to Transit and Subways to Sidewalk Congested Corridors and Growth Areas	15,174
Intelligent Transportation System ⁽¹⁾	124,789
Subtotal	57,310
Parks	
Open Up Schoolyards	\$110,770
Complete 8 Regional Parks	386,365
Install Field Lighting In 36 Parks	21,600
New Soccer Fields	42,120
Greenstreets	15,042
Town Square Initiative	134,250
Stocking of Street Trees (15,500 per year)	246,878
Subtotal	\$957,025
Energy	
Support Construction of City's First Carbon Neutral Building	\$3,000
Air Quality	
Expand Local Law 42 to Include Smaller Buses	\$5,125
Install Staten Island Ferry Engine Upgrades	2,264
Stock Parks with Saplings	118,800
Replacement of Fuel Burners in NYC Public Schools ⁽²⁾	285,000
Subtotal	\$411,189
Total	\$1,623,064

(1) Represents City Match to SMART Fund

(2) Assumes 50% Match of School Building Aid – 10 Per Year

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

Fiscal Years 2008-2017

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**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 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

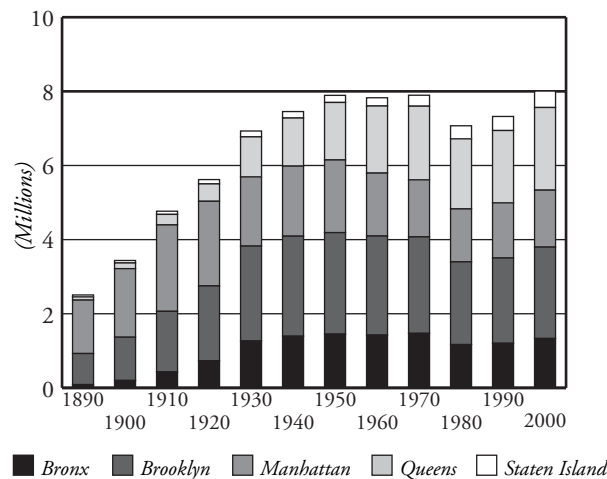
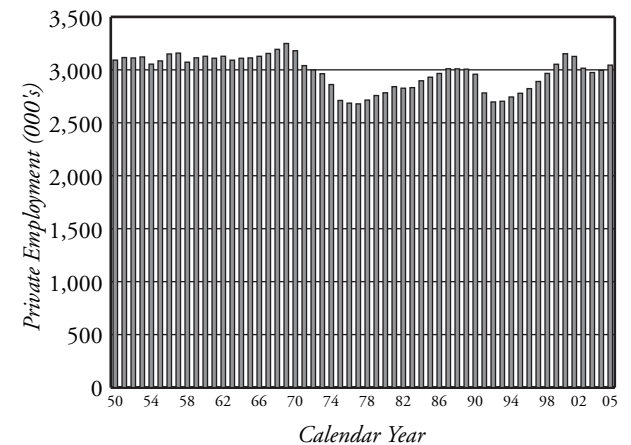


Chart 2
Private Employment
New York City: 1950 to 2005



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.

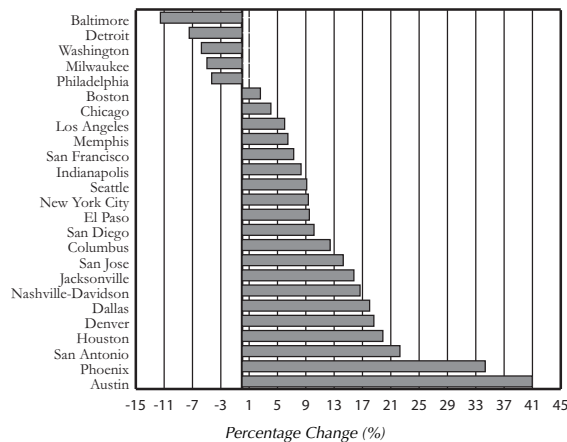
The growth trend is particularly notable because the City's potential for growth is limited by its physical capacity. Its borders are fixed, it is surrounded by other incorporated municipalities, and much of its land is already developed at a high density. The City is growing by using its existing land 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 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 five 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

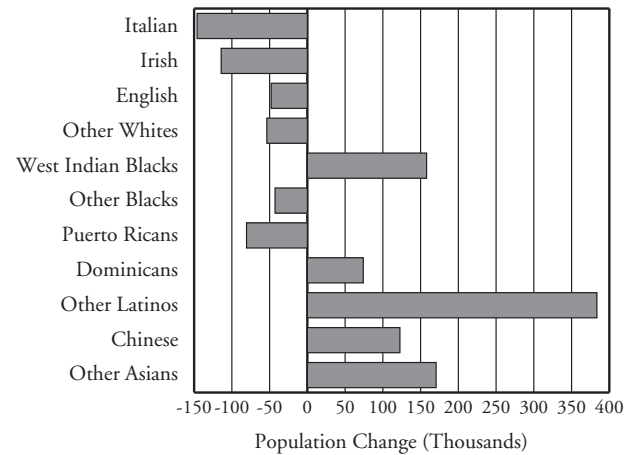
Despite a relatively constant overall population and employment level, New York City experiences constant economic and demographic change. In New York City, as in other cities, many former residents and their descendants have moved out. Unlike less successful cities, however, New York has continued to 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

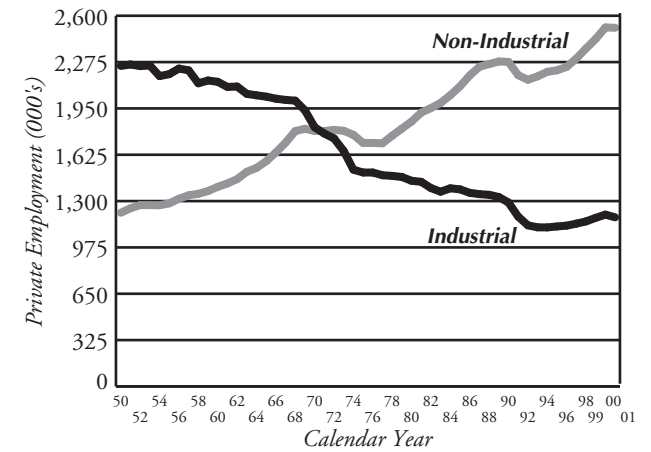
manufacturing included many "heavy" industries drawn by access to the seaport. After 1900, these were replaced by light industries, such as apparel, electronics, and toys, which were drawn by New York City's low wage immigrant labor force. Since 1950, while much industrial activity has left New York 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.

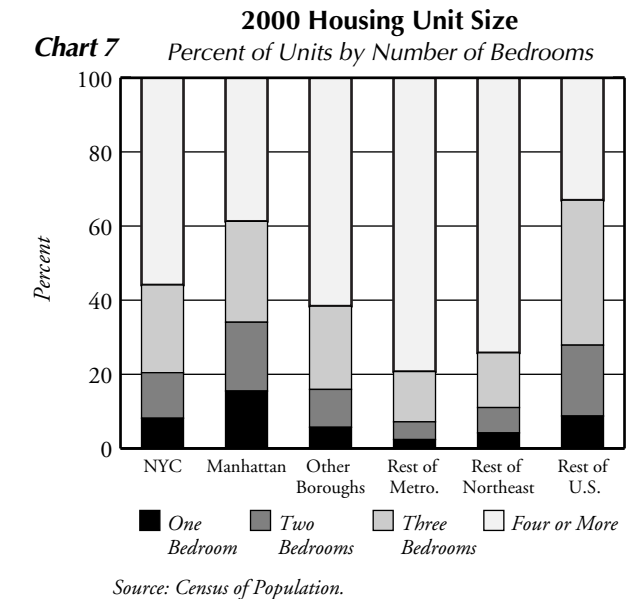
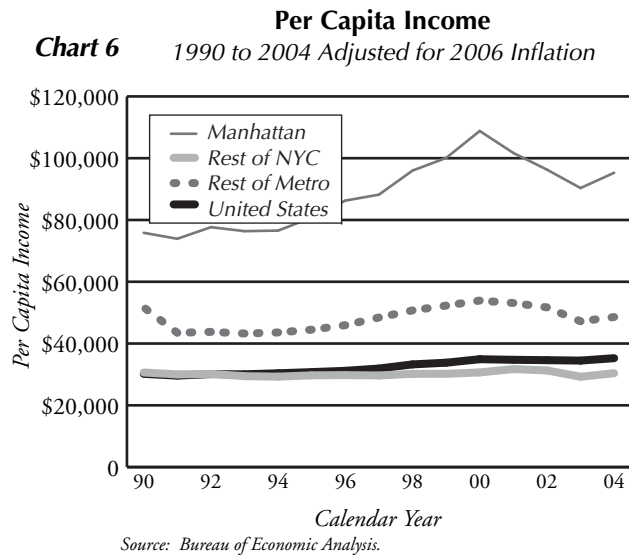
Capital Strategy Framework

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 \$35.4 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 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	\$820	\$4,200	\$4,850	\$6,300	\$6,030	\$22,200
TFA Bonds (1)	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
Water Authority Bonds (2)	2,111	1,871	2,428	2,385	2,394	11,189
Total	\$4,931	\$6,071	\$7,278	\$8,685	\$8,424	\$35,389

(1) TFA Bonds do not include BARBs issued for education capital purposes. TFA has issued \$1.3 billion of BARBs in fiscal year 2007. TFA 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	\$35,018	\$37,454	\$40,455	\$44,770	\$48,727
TFA Bonds	13,634	13,560	13,068	12,554	12,017
TSASC Bonds	1,315	1,294	1,270	1,244	1,215
Conduit Debt	2,611	2,496	2,383	2,307	2,206
Total	\$52,578	\$54,804	\$57,177	\$60,875	\$64,166

Water Authority Bonds (1)

\$17,075 \$18,723 \$20,910 \$23,011 \$25,055

(1) Net of Economically Defeased Debt.

Financing Program

2007–2011 Annual Debt Service Costs

(\$ in millions, before prepayment)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
City General Obligation Bonds (1)	\$4,095	\$3,536	\$3,577	\$3,929	\$4,736
TFA Bonds	727	189	843	879	1,154
TSASC Bonds	85	88	89	90	91
MAC	10	10	0	0	0
Conduit Debt (2)	223	227	319	314	317
Total Debt Service	\$5,139	\$4,050	\$4,828	\$5,212	\$6,298
Water Authority Bonds (3)	\$898	\$1,006	\$1,142	\$1,330	\$1,522

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

(2) 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.

(3) Includes First Resolution debt service and Second Resolution debt service net of subsidy payments from the NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation. Water Authority Bonds debt service is net of debt service on economically defeased debt.

2007–2011 Debt Burden

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Debt Service (NYC GO, Lease & TFA) as % of:					
a. Total Revenue(1)	8.6%	6.8%	8.1%	8.4%	9.7%
b. Total Taxes(2)	13.5%	11.0%	12.9%	13.3%	15.3%
c. Total NYC Personal Income	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Total Debt Outstanding (NYC GO, Lease & TFA) as % of:					
a. Total NYC Personal Income	13.8%	13.9%	13.9%	14.1%	14.1%

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

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

Financing Program

TFA has 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). TFA has been a cost-effective source of financing for the City since the issuance of its first bonds in fiscal year 1998. 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 \$22.2 billion of GO bonds during the plan period, which will equal 62.7 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 31.6 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	8/17/06	\$850	\$0	4.554%	\$850
2007C	N	1/9/07	750	70	4.292%(1)	820
2007D	R	1/9/07	278	0	4.238%	278
Total			\$1,878	\$70		\$1,948

(1) 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 \$4.20 billion, \$4.85 billion, \$6.30 billion and \$6.03 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 8.6 percent of the City's total budgeted revenues in 2007. That ratio is projected rise to 9.7 percent in 2011. As a percentage of tax revenues, the debt service ratio is 13.5 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 has been amortized, on average, up to 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 \$6.24 billion of floating rate debt (including synthetic floating-rate debt, auction rate bonds and variable-rate demand bonds) issued by the City have been 3.46 percent on average for tax-exempt and 5.26 percent for taxable floating rate debt. This floating rate debt has traded recently 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 many years, savings from variable rate debt often have been several multiples of this \$44 million amount.

In 2007 and 2008, the City did not require a note issuance to satisfy cash flow needs. The City's financing program assumes the issuance of \$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 the 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 March 31, 2007 was \$2.9 billion, on which the termination value was negative \$19.85 million. This is the theoretical amount which the City would pay if all of the swaps terminated under market conditions as of March 31, 2007. 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.

In April 2007, the City amended a swap confirmation to eliminate the counterparty's cancellation option by slightly increasing the fixed rate paid by the City under the swap in order to substantially preserve the advantageous terms of the swap.

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	0	18	0	259
Taxable Basis Swap	161	0	0	0	161
Total Return Swap	500	0	74	0	574
Enhanced Basis Swap	125	0	0	0	125
Total Floating-Rate	\$6,091	\$2,700	\$1,299	\$0	\$10,090
Total Debt Outstanding	\$34,256	\$13,634	\$2,611	\$1,315	\$51,816
% of Floating-Rate/Total Debt Outstanding					19.5%
Total Floating-Rate Less \$2.6 Billion Average Balance in General Fund (Floating-Rate Assets)					\$7,404
% of Net Floating Rate/Total Debt Outstanding					14.3%

(1) Debt Outstanding as of the Executive 2008 Plan

The 19.5 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 \$2.6 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 14.3 percent of its outstanding debt. (The City’s cash balance as of February 2007 was \$8.7 billion.) 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 \$30.8 billion in General (First) and Second General (Second) Resolution bonds and subordinated special resolution crossover refunding bonds. Of this aggregate bond par amount, \$16.9 billion is outstanding, \$10.6 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>Resolution</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

On October 25, 2006, NYW issued \$334 million Second Resolution bonds. This issue was comprised of \$134 million of new money bonds and \$200 million current refunding bonds, which achieved 10.9 percent present value savings.

On November 30, 2006, NYW issued \$210 million of tax exempt floating rate new money bonds, which consisted of two tranches each handled by a separate remarketing agent.

In March, 2007, NYW issued \$1.1 billion of tax exempt debt in two transactions as a common plan of finance. The first issuance of \$518 million of Second Resolution new

money bonds was issued to EFC. The second transaction totaling \$588 million of First Resolution bonds included \$310 million of new money bonds, \$223 million of current refunding bonds and \$55 million of advance refunding bonds. The refundings achieved 7.6 percent and 7.7 percent present value savings, respectively.

The six bond series that have been closed to date in Fiscal Year 2007 are summarized in the following table. The proceeds of new money bonds were used to refinance commercial paper previously issued by NYW and to pay the costs of issuance. First Resolution bond proceeds were also used to fund a debt service reserve fund.

Financing Program

NYW Issuance

<i>Series</i>	<i>(New Money)/(Ref.)</i>	<i>Issue Date</i>	<i>Par Amount</i>	<i>True Interest Cost (TIC)</i>	<i>Effective Interest Cost (EIC) (3)</i>	<i>Longest Maturity</i>
2006 Series AA	N	10/25/06	\$199,910,000	4.59%	N/A	2037
2006 Series BB	R	10/25/06	\$134,360,000	4.59%	N/A	2021
2006 Series CC	N	11/30/06	\$210,500,000	N/A	N/A	2038
2007 Series 1(1)	N	3/27/07	\$228,112,917	4.30%	2.98%	3036
2007 Series 2(2)	N	3/27/07	\$290,314,867	4.34%	2.66%	3036
2007 Series A	N/R	3/29/07	\$587,975,000	4.51%	N/A	3039

(1) EFC Series 2007 A

(2) EFC Series 2007 B

(3) Effective cost after interest rate subsidy

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 December 29, 2006, the mark-to-market value of the swap was a negative \$753,309. 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 December 29, 2006, the mark-to-market value of the swap was \$36,000.

NYW expects to issue approximately \$421 million of new money bonds over the remainder of Fiscal Year 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. Approximately 20 percent of new debt per year is expected to be issued as floating rate debt and 80 percent as fixed rate debt. The Authority intends to utilize its General Resolution and Second Resolution on an equal basis for the issuance of NYW new money bonds directly to the public.

The New York City Transitional Finance Authority

The TFA is a corporate governmental agency constituting a public benefit corporation and instrumental 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,

Financing Program

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 New York City 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. Investors showed strong demand for the BARBs, placing \$3.8 billion of orders for the \$650 million inaugural issue. In March 2007, the TFA sold its second issue of BARBs. Including these issues, 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 including refunding bonds which do not materially impact

the \$13.5 billion legislative cap on TFA issuance. Refunding PIT Bonds, excluding bonds issued to refund BANs, amounted to \$4.0 billion. Of the \$13.6 billion of PIT Bonds currently outstanding, 50.1 percent will be retired by the end of 2018, with the annual amortization of about \$339 million in 2007, growing gradually to \$759 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.

On February 22, 2007, the TFA issued its final new money financing under its current authorization. In addition to the \$600 million of new money bond proceeds, the TFA issued \$300 million of refunding bonds. The refinancing generated over \$12 million in savings in 2009.

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

Financing Program

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 support payments to HYIC subject to appropriation. Despite

the novel and complex nature of this new credit, it was very well received. HYIC received credit ratings of “A”, “A3”, and “A-” from Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s, and Fitch, respectively. 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 daily traffic volume 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.

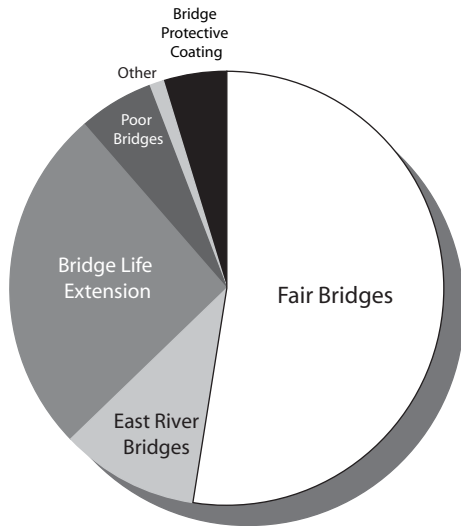
Capital Program Goals

- 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, adding and upgrading intersection signalization, 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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides approximately \$11.1 billion to the Department, with Bridges and Highways receiving the bulk of funding, totaling approximately \$9.9 billion (89%).

Department of Transportation - Bridges



Bridges

	(in millions)
• Fair Bridges	\$3,071.5
• Bridge Life Extension	1,509.9
• East River Bridges	595.9
• Poor Bridges	323.3
• Bridge Protective Coating	265.6
• Bridge Vehicles/Equipment	50.6
• Bridge Facilities	8.2
TOTAL	\$5,825.0

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$5.8 billion to reconstruct and extend the life of the four East River Bridges and 132 other bridge structures. The first four years of this Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$3.2 billion to the Bridge Program, of which \$1.4 billion 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 will 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 2013. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$595.9 million for this program.

Poor Bridges: Five structures currently rated "poor" will be committed for reconstruction by 2011, at a total cost of \$323.3 million, including the Belt Parkway Bridge over Fresh Creek. By 2011, all bridges currently rated "poor" will either be reconstructed, committed for reconstruction, under reconstruction or demolished.

Fair Bridges: The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$3.1 billion to reconstruct bridge structures currently rated "fair", including the Willis Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River in Manhattan and the Bronx, six 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. This \$3.1 billion amount also includes \$309.3 million for plaNYC 2030 initiatives involving bridge reconstruction and capital maintenance.

Bridge Life Extension: The 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.

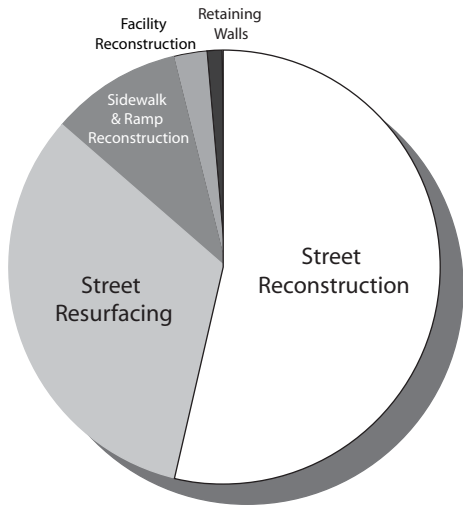
Bridge Protective Coating: Funding in the amount of \$265.6 million has been provided for 12 bridge protective coating treatment projects, excluding the painting costs for the four East River Bridges. This program includes protective coating for the bridges crossing over the Bruckner Expressway, the Brooklyn Queens Expressway, and the Long Island Expressway, among others.

Bridge Facilities and Equipment: \$58.8 million will be allocated for the reconstruction of bridge 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	72,173	217,114	0	0	0	88,747	0	0	0	0	378,034
Federal	0	163,018	0	0	0	44,828	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	688,077	441,918	29,006	80,018	57,661	178,915	52,256	129,437	100,979	190,297	1,948,564
Federal	282,394	223,407	0	19,427	0	141,768	0	0	0	100,000	766,996
State	39,447	5,000	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,947
Private	33,903	28,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	311,028
<i>Bridge Life Extension and Miscellaneous Work</i>											
City	237,843	101,068	49,937	25,171	172,658	143,191	121,789	132,377	149,262	149,386	1,282,682
Federal	27,458	0	3,436	0	10,163	20,000	29,009	72,143	65,000	0	227,209
State	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
<i>Bridge Protective Coating</i>											
City	17,260	27,948	37,488	0	21,234	23,020	31,674	41,096	24,000	41,855	265,575
<i>Poor Bridges</i>											
City	39,818	65,672	57,248	9,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	171,781
Federal	0	55,956	95,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151,539
<i>Equipment for Bridge Maintenance</i>											
City	11,136	5,000	5,000	2,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	50,636
<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	1,066,307	859,420	179,379	117,432	259,103	439,573	211,419	307,610	278,941	386,238	4,105,422
Federal	309,852	442,381	99,019	19,427	10,163	206,596	29,009	72,143	65,000	100,000	1,353,590
State	39,457	15,000	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,957
Private	33,903	28,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	31,125	311,028
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	1,449,519	1,344,926	310,023	167,984	300,391	677,294	271,553	410,878	375,066	517,363	5,824,997

Department of Transportation - Highways



Highways

	(in millions)
• Street Reconstruction	\$2,171.0
• Street Resurfacing	1,318.0
• Sidewalk & Ramp Reconstruction	395.6
• Facility Reconstruction	98.7
• Retaining Walls	55.1
TOTAL	\$4,038.4

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy for Highways of \$4.0 billion will provide for the rehabilitation of 10,328 lane miles (3,196 linear miles) of City streets.

Street Reconstruction: Total funding in the Ten-Year Capital Strategy for street reconstruction is \$2.2 billion, which provides for the reconstruction of 828 lane miles (252 linear 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. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$145.6 million for plaNYC 2030 highway initiatives, including \$130.7 million for the Town Square Initiative and \$14.9 million for Safe Routes to Transit.

Retaining Walls: A total of \$55.1 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy calls for the resurfacing of 9,950 lane miles (3,034 linear miles) of streets and arterial highways at a ten-year cost of \$1.3 billion. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$120.8 million for the plaNYC 2030 initiative for the resurfacing of 100 additional lane miles of streets and arterial highways per year for FY 2008 - FY 2017.

Sidewalk and Ramp Reconstruction: For the ten-year period, approximately 45.1 million square feet of sidewalks will be reconstructed throughout the City, at a cost of \$312.5 million. Additionally, pedestrian ramps will be installed at approximately 30,000 corners throughout the City, at a cost exceeding \$83.1 million.

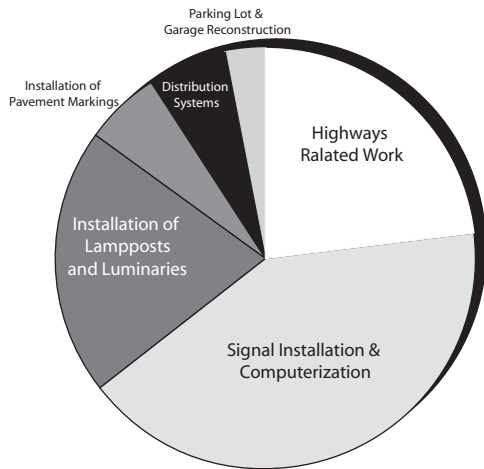
Facility Reconstruction: A ten-year total of \$98.7 million is allocated for the design and reconstruction of highway maintenance and repair yards, other Department facilities, and miscellaneous renovations and upgrades.

Department of Transportation - Highways

Project Type: HW											
	<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>Economic Development - Streets</i>											
City	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
Federal	1,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,653
<i>Facility Reconstruction</i>											
City	8,290	13,575	28,260	3,575	19,960	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	98,660
<i>Pedestrian Ramp Construction</i>											
City	20,719	19,983	20,453	7,772	5,877	2,634	2,028	1,954	0	0	81,420
Federal	258	1,071	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,648
Private	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
<i>Primary Street Reconstruction</i>											
City	202,544	165,913	153,880	220,373	226,939	204,583	184,083	185,929	198,198	205,198	1,947,640
Federal	63,489	52,149	16,443	2,890	4,000	5,120	0	0	0	0	144,091
State	2,090	2,682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,772
Private	27,356	35,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,868
<i>Primary Street Resurfacing</i>											
City	118,955	120,643	121,019	122,382	114,122	115,999	117,931	119,919	122,035	124,214	1,197,219
Private	19,875	13,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	120,750
<i>Reconstruction of Retaining Walls</i>											
City	55,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,115
<i>Sidewalk Reconstruction</i>											
City	26,988	27,268	30,521	35,030	36,557	31,949	28,619	31,532	20,000	20,000	288,464
Federal	2,969	16,958	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,051
State	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
<i>Secondary Street Reconstruction</i>											
City	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Private	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
<i>Reconstruction of Step Streets</i>											
City	6,863	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,863
Federal	1,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,550
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	441,074	347,382	354,133	389,132	403,455	360,165	337,661	344,334	345,233	354,412	3,676,981
Federal	69,919	70,178	16,886	2,890	4,000	5,120	0	0	0	0	168,993
State	4,090	4,682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,772
Private	47,252	49,390	10,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	10,875	183,642
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	562,335	471,632	381,894	402,897	418,330	376,160	348,536	355,209	356,108	365,287	4,038,388

Department of Transportation - Traffic

Traffic



	(in millions)
• Signal Installation and Computerization	\$397.0
• Highway Related Work	223.1
• Installation of Lampposts and Luminaires	194.7
• Installation of Pavement Markings	58.0
• Distribution Systems	50.7
• Parking Lot and Garage Reconstruction	26.7
TOTAL	\$950.2

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$950.2 million for Traffic programs.

Signal Installation and Computerization: The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$397.0 million for signal installation and computerization. Of this amount, \$132.2 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy also provides \$13.0 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. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$174.7 million for plaNYC 2030 traffic initiatives, including \$122.6 million for Congested Corridors/Growth Areas and \$52.1 million for Intelligent Transportation Systems.

Installation of Lampposts and Luminaires: The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$194.7 million for the installation of 8,000, and replacement of 10,000 lampposts and luminaires, as well as streetlight maintenance, including \$15.0 million for the replacement of incandescent light bulbs in City streetlights with more energy-efficient bulbs and reflectors.

Highway Related Work: A total of \$223.1 million will be used for the installation of signals, streetlights, and lane markings associated with the Highway Reconstruction Program. A total of 252 linear miles of highways will be reconstructed during this ten-year period. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$90.9 million for Bus Initiatives relating to plaNYC 2030.

Replacement of Electrical Distribution Systems: To reduce lighting outages, the 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 \$50.7 million.

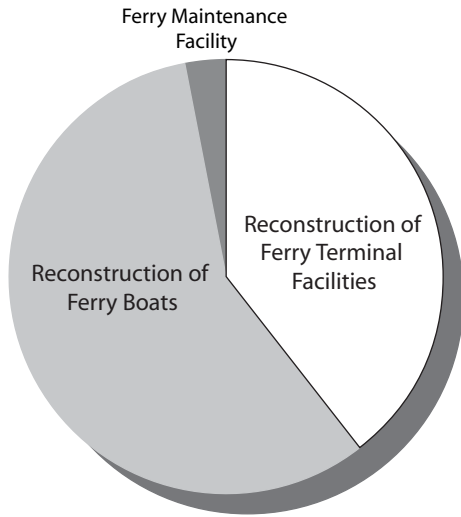
Parking Lot and Garage Reconstruction: The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$14.7 million for on-street parking meters and off-street parking facilities. The Strategy also provides \$12.0 million for the installation of parking meters.

Installation of Pavement Markings: Funding of \$47.2 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. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$10.8 million for the plaNYC 2030 initiative Bike Network Development.

Department of Transportation - Traffic

Project Type: TF											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Communications, Surveillance Equipment											
City	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Highway Drawdown Program											
City	14,041	24,087	7,825	9,989	12,871	15,941	15,793	14,978	19,320	19,320	154,165
Federal	19,391	2,536	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,584
Private	250	18,170	140	140	170	5,320	5,320	5,320	5,320	5,320	45,470
Installation of Lampposts and Luminaires											
City	30,023	31,200	12,500	21,000	6,500	22,000	8,000	22,936	10,300	25,537	189,996
Federal	918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	918
State	1,929	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,729
Parking Lot and Garage Reconstruction											
City	4,467	8,025	940	0	0	0	655	655	0	0	14,742
State	9,770	2,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,979
Installation of Pavement Markings											
City	9,542	2,310	9,130	130	10,140	160	10,260	160	10,660	160	52,652
Private	1,870	2,310	130	130	140	160	160	160	160	160	5,380
Traffic Work in Conjunction with Highway Reconstruction											
City	115	0	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	5,169	3,685	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,500	4,000	28,254
Signal Installation and Computerization											
City	32,531	17,785	57,229	18,690	12,312	12,870	15,801	12,870	12,870	12,870	205,828
Federal	27,548	3,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,728
State	19,946	14,500	15,000	15,000	15,500	15,500	15,500	16,000	16,500	16,500	159,946
Project Type Total by Source of Funds											
City	93,019	84,633	89,524	51,809	43,823	52,971	53,509	55,359	55,650	60,887	641,184
Federal	47,857	5,716	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,230
State	36,814	22,194	16,900	17,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	18,000	20,000	20,500	203,908
Private	2,120	20,480	270	270	310	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	50,850
Project Type Total											
All Funds	179,810	133,023	107,351	69,079	61,633	75,951	76,489	78,839	81,130	86,867	950,172

Department of Transportation - Ferries



Ferries

(in millions)

- Reconstruction of Ferry Boats \$109.2
- Reconstruction of Ferry Terminal Facilities 74.9
- Ferry Maintenance Facility 5.4
- TOTAL \$189.5**

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy for Ferries provides a total of \$189.5 million for the reconstruction and improvement of various ferry vessels and facilities.

Reconstruction of Ferry Boats: The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$109.2 million for various projects associated with the eight Department of Transportation-operated ferry boats for service between Saint George and Whitehall terminals. Of this amount, \$55.1 million is allocated in the Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the routine maintenance of the Staten Island Ferry vessel fleet in conjunction with U.S. Coast Guard regulations and \$22.0 million is provided for the replacement of two oil storage barges and two fuel derricks. In addition, \$10.0 million is provided 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.

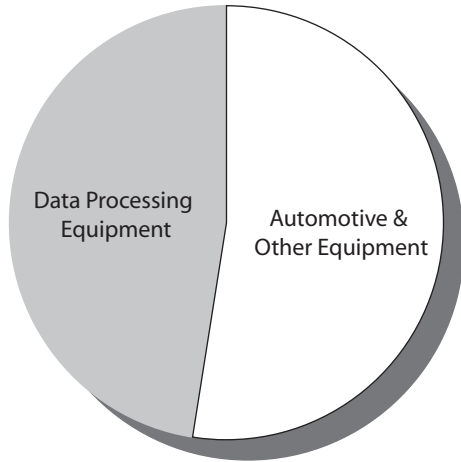
Reconstruction of Ferry Terminal Facilities: The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$74.9 million for the Department's portion of the rehabilitation and renovation work to ferry terminal buildings, slips, and racks. Of this amount, \$16.0 million is provided for the reconstruction of Pier 7 in Staten Island and \$14.0 million is provided for the ADA-required retrofitting of ferry landing facilities. The remaining Terminal Facility funding is provided for other anticipated terminal improvements and related projects. In addition, \$178.5 million is provided in Bridge funding for the reconstruction of the St. George bus and vehicle ramps which service the St. George Ferry Terminal. The renovations at St. George and Whitehall Ferry Terminals have been substantially completed at a total estimated cost of \$400.2 million, including a \$23.4 million security upgrade to the St. George Terminal which is currently underway.

Reconstruction of Ferry Maintenance Facility: Funding of \$5.4 million 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	22,621	13,800	0	15,150	19,418	12,350	8,000	1,000	8,400	3,250	103,989
Federal	4,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,950
State	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
<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	27,198	18,450	5,500	500	5,000	0	0	3,446	0	3,750	63,844
Federal	9,648	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,848
State	100	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	55,219	32,250	5,500	15,650	24,418	12,350	8,000	4,446	8,400	7,000	173,233
Federal	14,598	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,798
State	350	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	70,167	33,600	5,500	15,650	24,418	12,350	8,000	4,446	8,400	7,000	189,531

Department of Transportation - Equipment



Equipment

(in millions)

- Automotive and Other Equipment \$54.0
 - Data Processing Equipment 48.6
- TOTAL \$102.6**

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$102.6 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	23,223	7,539	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	41,762
Federal	3,500	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500
State	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350
<i>Automotive and Other Equipment</i>											
City	20,930	4,084	3,334	3,334	4,000	3,752	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,556	49,490
Federal	3,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,964
State	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496
Private	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	44,153	11,623	4,334	4,334	5,000	4,752	4,500	4,500	4,000	4,056	91,252
Federal	7,464	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,464
State	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846
Private	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	52,516	14,623	4,334	4,334	5,000	4,752	4,500	4,500	4,000	4,056	102,615
<i>Transportation Total</i>											
<i>Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	1,699,772	1,335,308	632,870	578,357	735,799	869,811	615,089	716,249	692,224	812,593	8,688,072
Federal	449,690	522,475	116,562	22,317	14,163	211,716	29,009	72,143	65,000	100,000	1,603,075
State	81,557	42,026	17,400	17,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	18,000	20,000	20,500	268,983
Private	83,328	97,995	42,270	42,270	42,310	47,480	47,480	47,480	47,480	47,480	545,573
All Funds	2,314,347	1,997,804	809,102	659,944	809,772	1,146,507	709,078	853,872	824,704	980,573	11,105,703

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% 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 two 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 moving 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 Five-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 and January 2007, the MTA Board voted to approve amendments to the MTA 2005-2009 Capital Program, reflecting minor changes.

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 \$824.0 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 two 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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

In the 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 FY 2008 as the remaining match to Federal funds allocated for bus purchases for the MTABC. In FY 2007, \$20.2 million was already provided as match to 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		<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>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

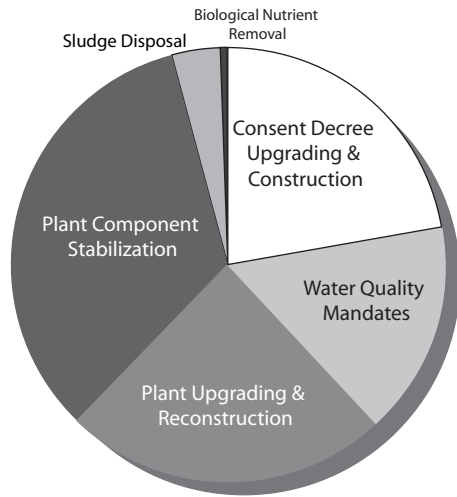
- To maintain the quality of water in the City's watersheds and, where necessary, treat the supply to ensure that supplies continue to be of high quality;
- To maintain and improve the transmission and distribution capacity of the City's water supply system;
- To improve the quality of the surrounding 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.

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 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$8.2 billion towards wastewater treatment programs.

	(in millions)
• Plant Component Stabilization	\$2,754.5
• Plant Upgrading and Reconstruction	1,988.4
• Consent Decree Upgrading & Const.	1,837.7
• Water Quality Mandates	1,312.1
• Sludge Disposal	311.9
• Biological Nutrient Removal	27.8
TOTAL	\$8,232.4

Plant Component Stabilization: \$2.8 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: \$1.8 billion to address mandated projects including \$1.8 billion allocated to the ongoing Newtown Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) upgrade.

Plant Upgrading and Reconstruction: The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$2.0 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$1.3 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.

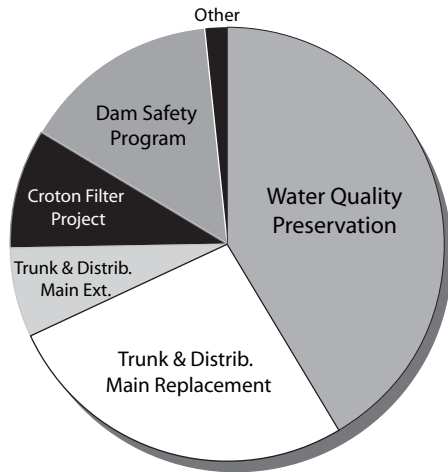
Sludge Disposal: The \$311.9 million in this category will be used for the reconstruction of facilities that dewater sludge.

Biological Nutrient Removal: The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$27.8 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		16,722	11,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,805
<i>Consent Decree Upgrading and Construction</i> City		1,055,243	570,833	176,000	3,518	0	0	0	32,087	0	0	1,837,681
<i>Plant Upgrading and Reconstruction</i> City		242,621	364,876	259,466	294,101	138,793	186,219	123,524	177,602	103,028	98,183	1,988,413
<i>Sludge Disposal</i> City		424	6,500	0	30,000	25,000	0	250,000	0	0	0	311,924
<i>Plant Component Stabilization</i> City		18,518	251,014	431,080	651,000	335,340	392,500	210,000	205,000	10,000	250,000	2,754,452
<i>Water Quality Mandates</i> City		152,416	142,364	146,611	181,691	87,000	24,000	0	89,000	474,000	15,000	1,312,082
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City		1,485,944	1,346,670	1,013,157	1,160,310	586,133	602,719	583,524	503,689	587,028	363,183	8,232,357
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds		1,485,944	1,346,670	1,013,157	1,160,310	586,133	602,719	583,524	503,689	587,028	363,183	8,232,357

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Mains, Sources and Treatment



Water Mains, Sources and Treatment

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides approximately \$5.6 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 \$248.1 million.

	(in millions)
• Water Quality Preservation	\$2,331.0
• Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement	1,500.8
• Dam Safety Program	827.0
• Croton Filter Project	504.6
• Trunk and Distribution Main Extension	372.9
• Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer	80.0
• Augmentation of Water Supply Systems	23.6
• Extensions to Accommodate New Development	5.4
• Mapping and Telemetry	2.8
TOTAL	\$5,648.1

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Mains, Sources and Treatment

Water Quality Preservation: The 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 continuation of various Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD) measures in the upstate watershed totaling \$644.9 million, including \$309.4 million for land acquisition.

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 (\$106.5 million) and the initiation of design and reconstruction of the dams in the Catskill and Delaware watersheds (\$719.6 million). The Dam Safety program for the Catskill and Delaware watersheds includes \$355.1 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy is \$504.6 million in addition to the \$1.5 billion allocated in FY 2007.

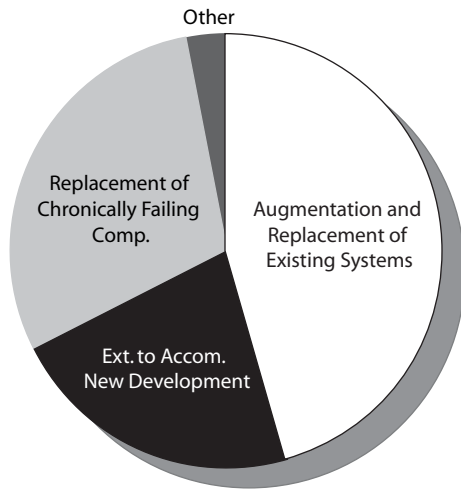
Trunk and Distribution Main Extension: This category includes the extension of distribution and trunk mains at a total cost of \$372.9 million.

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 (\$80.0 million).

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Mains, Sources and Treatment

Project Type: WM	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
<i>Augmentation of Water Supply Systems</i> City	186	1,418	8,302	0	13,639	0	0	0	0	0	23,545
<i>Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer</i> City	21,670	16,200	4,410	4,631	4,862	5,105	5,360	5,628	5,910	6,205	79,981
<i>Croton Filter Project</i> City	267,131	115,763	86,750	25,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	504,644
<i>Dam Safety Program</i> City	53,305	364,062	89,000	57,650	195,500	55,000	12,500	0	0	0	827,017
<i>Extensions</i> City	2,583	785	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,368
<i>Mapping and Telemetry</i> City	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800
<i>Trunk and Distribution Main Extension</i> City	26,409	18,798	38,574	44,131	32,941	48,992	34,000	46,090	34,000	49,000	372,935
<i>Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement</i> City	110,758	144,534	175,194	231,296	191,158	190,249	37,442	210,933	130,515	78,700	1,500,779
<i>Water Quality Preservation</i> City	927,094	252,660	229,264	318,484	180,091	33,205	32,639	112,165	236,955	8,485	2,331,042
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	1,411,936	914,220	633,494	681,192	618,191	342,551	121,941	374,816	407,380	142,390	5,648,111
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	1,411,936	914,220	633,494	681,192	618,191	342,551	121,941	374,816	407,380	142,390	5,648,111

Department of Environmental Protection - Sewers



Sewers

Approximately \$2.6 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	\$1,179.2
• Replacement of Chronically Failing Components	763.8
• Extensions to Accommodate New Development	566.7
• Programmatic Replacement and Reconstruction	36.5
• Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement	26.1
• Programmatic Response to Regulatory Mandates	9.9
TOTAL	\$2,582.2

Augmentation and Replacement of Existing Systems: The 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 (\$422.3 million). This also includes Bluebelt land acquisition and construction in Staten Island (\$225.3 million).

Replacement of Chronically Failing Components: The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$763.8 million for the replacement of malfunctioning or collapsed cement pipe combined sewers.

Extensions to Accommodate New Development: \$566.7 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 Replacement and Reconstruction: The \$36.5 million allocated provides for storm sewers for the alleviation of flooding in the Whitestone area.

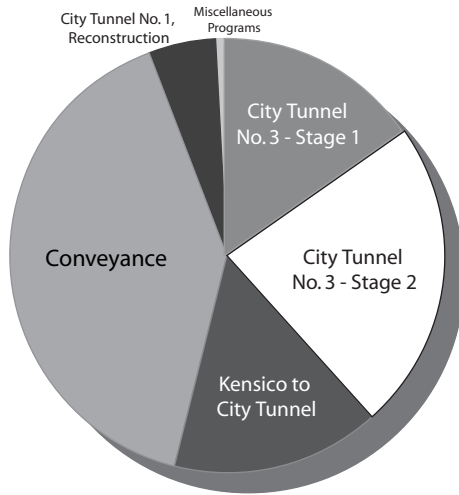
Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement: The \$26.1 million allocated provides for the alleviation of flooding in the Alameda Avenue area in the Rockaways, Queens.

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	22,047	91,712	99,332	151,478	142,142	141,273	120,352	153,966	130,528	126,345	1,179,175
<i>Extensions to Accommodate New Development</i>											
City	88,829	110,664	94,823	17,512	52,979	53,484	30,000	30,000	40,000	48,455	566,746
<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	16,573	0	19,292	0	0	0	0	36,495
<i>Replacement of Chronically Failing Components</i>											
City	63,136	85,490	79,764	91,716	74,283	69,274	72,327	73,586	74,656	79,547	763,779
Private	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
<i>Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement</i>											
City	12,932	3,257	8,585	0	1,284	0	0	0	0	0	26,058
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	186,944	291,123	283,134	287,179	270,688	283,323	222,679	257,552	245,184	254,347	2,582,153
Private	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	186,966	291,123	283,134	287,179	270,688	283,323	222,679	257,552	245,184	254,347	2,582,175

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 Water Tunnel, Conveyance and to complete work on Stages 1 and 2 of City Water Tunnel No. 3.

	(in millions)
• Conveyance	\$667.7
• City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 2	383.6
• Kensico to City Tunnel	252.5
• City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 1	252.1
• City Tunnel No. 1, Reconstruction	82.0
• Miscellaneous Programs	10.1
TOTAL	\$1,648.0

Conveyance: DEP will commit \$667.7 million in this 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 \$252.1 million in this Ten-Year Capital Strategy for construction work at the Hillview Reservoir including the modification of chambers and the construction of chlorination and monitoring buildings.

City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 2: In order to complete the construction of Stage 2, DEP will commit \$383.6 million in this Ten-Year Capital Strategy.

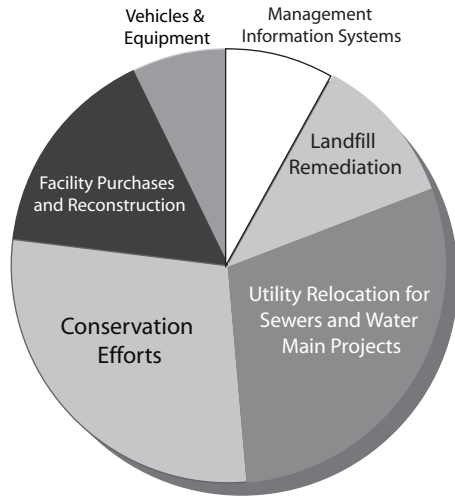
Kensico to City Tunnel: DEP will commit \$252.5 million in this Ten-Year Capital Strategy towards the construction of the Kensico to City Tunnel. This 16 mile long tunnel will run from the Kensico Reservoir to the Van Cortlandt Park Valve Chamber, bypassing the Hillview Reservoir. This project will provide redundancy for sections of the Catskill and Delaware Aqueducts from the Kensico Reservoir in Westchester County to the City.

City Tunnel No. 1, Reconstruction: \$82.0 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	2,500	10,000	0	118,800	0	105,690	115,000	130,000	26,000	159,713	667,703
<i>Kensico-City Tunnel</i>											
City	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000	55,000	0	137,500	252,500
<i>Miscellaneous Programs</i>											
City	0	10,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,103
<i>City Tunnel No. 1, Reconstruction</i>											
City	0	44,500	0	7,500	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	82,000
<i>City Tunnel No. 3, Stage 1</i>											
City	282	81,765	32,000	39,000	9,000	45,000	45,000	0	0	0	252,047
<i>City Tunnel No. 3, Stage 2</i>											
City	15,254	117,990	75,280	153,812	10,310	5,325	340	4,544	370	385	383,610
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	18,036	264,358	107,280	349,112	19,310	156,015	190,340	219,544	26,370	297,598	1,647,963
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	18,036	264,358	107,280	349,112	19,310	156,015	190,340	219,544	26,370	297,598	1,647,963

Department of Environmental Protection - Equipment



Equipment & Miscellaneous Programs:

A total of \$1.4 billion, including \$111.0 million in State funds, is allocated for the following programs: water meter installation, automatic meter reading systems, 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	\$403.5
• Conservation Efforts	390.3
• Facility Purchases and Reconstruction	215.9
• Landfill Remediation	150.4
• Management Information Systems	116.1
• Vehicles and Equipment	98.5
TOTAL	\$1,374.7

Utility Relocation for Sewer and Water Main Projects: \$403.5 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: \$390.3 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 \$200.5 million for the implementation of an automatic meter reading program to improve the billing and collections process.

Facility Purchases and Reconstruction: \$215.9 million is allocated for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of various water and sewer field operations facilities and DEP administrative offices.

Landfill Remediation: \$150.4 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 \$43.6 million of proceeds from the issuance of City general obligation bonds rather than bonds supported by water and sewer charges.

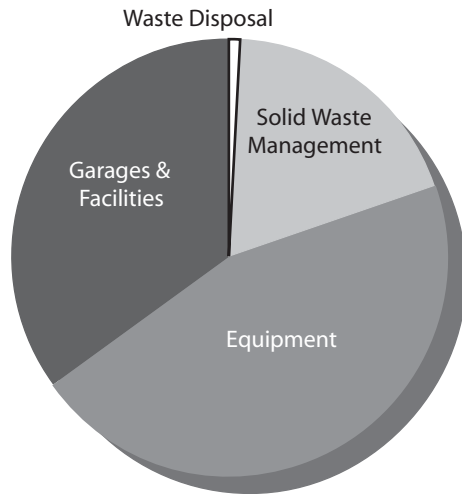
Management Information Systems: \$116.1 million is allocated for agency wide improvements in DEP’s management information systems, as well as equipment improvements corresponding with various facility upgrades.

Vehicles and Equipment: \$98.5 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	128,937	155,000	22,361	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	390,298
<i>Management Information Systems</i>											
City	30,359	22,561	9,675	6,480	12,044	5,738	5,938	6,146	5,000	5,000	108,941
Federal	4,170	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,170
<i>Landfill Remediation</i>											
City	43,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,623
State	106,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,767
<i>Facility Purchases and Reconstruction</i>											
City	57,789	44,928	3,640	48,400	100	61,000	0	0	0	0	215,857
<i>Utility Relocation for SE and WM Projects</i>											
City	32,544	38,409	38,980	37,769	41,168	42,680	40,101	44,760	42,629	44,425	403,465
<i>Vehicles and Equipment</i>											
City	28,518	6,000	8,500	6,000	8,500	6,000	9,095	12,928	8,000	5,000	98,541
Federal	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	321,770	266,898	83,156	110,649	73,812	127,418	67,134	75,834	67,629	66,425	1,260,725
Federal	4,188	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,188
State	106,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,767
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	432,725	269,898	83,156	110,649	73,812	127,418	67,134	75,834	67,629	66,425	1,374,680
<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	3,424,630	3,083,269	2,120,221	2,588,442	1,568,134	1,512,026	1,185,618	1,431,435	1,333,591	1,123,943	19,371,309
Federal	4,188	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,188
State	106,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,767
Private	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
All Funds	3,535,607	3,086,269	2,120,221	2,588,442	1,568,134	1,512,026	1,185,618	1,431,435	1,333,591	1,123,943	19,485,286

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.

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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy responds to projected needs in four primary areas:

	(in millions)
• Equipment	\$ 1,317.9
• Garages and Facilities	1,018.2
• Solid Waste Management	544.7
• Waste Disposal	32.1
TOTAL	\$2,912.9

Department of Sanitation

Equipment

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1,317.9 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 \$1,018.2 million is allocated in the 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 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$544.7 million for Solid Waste Management. Major funding has been provided for the construction of the marine transfer stations (\$485.7 million).

Waste Disposal

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$32.1 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	170,585	228,096	146,976	137,415	20,896	87,495	23,865	56,379	73,065	73,486	1,018,258
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	169,184	125,953	119,787	139,907	112,303	99,913	124,571	128,888	144,559	150,623	1,315,688
Federal	2,184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,184
<i>Solid Waste Management</i>											
City	40,275	346,556	0	61,234	0	80,000	0	12,000	0	0	540,065
Federal	4,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,600
<i>Waste Disposal</i>											
City	14,650	0	0	17,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,150
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	394,694	700,605	266,763	356,056	133,199	267,408	148,436	197,267	217,624	224,109	2,906,161
Federal	6,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,784
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	401,478	700,605	266,763	356,056	133,199	267,408	148,436	197,267	217,624	224,109	2,912,945

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 fourteen jails, including ten Rikers Island facilities and four 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

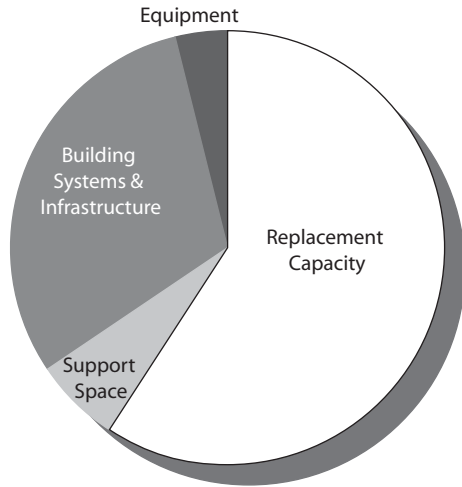
- To ensure sufficient capacity is available to meet the security, programmatic, health, and safety needs of the existing and projected population;
- To replace aging modular and sprung housing units with new permanent housing facilities;
- To upgrade existing support areas to provide sufficient space 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.

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 FY 2007 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 FY 2002. 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 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	\$1,095.0
• Building Systems and Infrastructure	566.4
• Support Space	116.2
• Equipment	67.0
TOTAL	\$1,844.6

Replacement Capacity

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1,095.0 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 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

The Ten Year Capital Strategy provides \$566.4 million for the refurbishment and replacement of vital building infrastructure including roofs, windows, facades and perimeter fencing. This allocation also funds the upgrade of fire/life safety systems and mechanical and electrical permanent power upgrades.

Support Space

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$116.2 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.

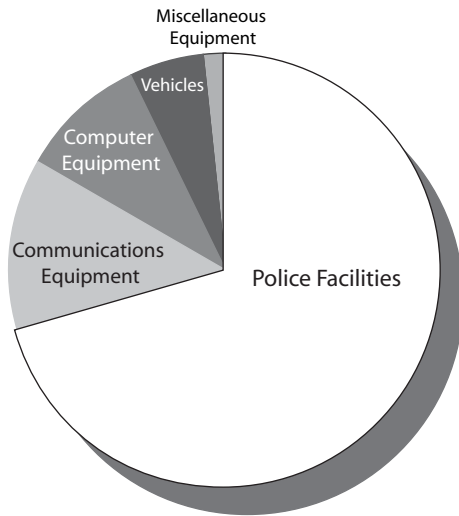
Equipment

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$67.0 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	-102	2,000	2,000	2,750	0	0	18,250	46,596	44,662	0	116,156
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	10,748	5,140	5,925	11,239	7,950	7,200	9,000	9,850	0	0	67,052
<i>Replacement Capacity</i>											
City	59,855	50,639	159,000	577,981	243,480	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	1,094,955
<i>Building Systems and Infrastructure</i>											
City	39,250	22,077	19,950	29,017	48,750	31,160	13,000	39,700	134,446	185,377	562,727
Federal	0	3,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,750
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	109,751	79,856	186,875	620,987	300,180	39,360	43,250	96,146	179,108	185,377	1,840,890
Federal	0	3,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,750
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	109,751	83,606	186,875	620,987	300,180	39,360	43,250	96,146	179,108	185,377	1,844,640

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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The 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	\$1,346.2
• Communications Equipment	237.9
• Computer Equipment	183.9
• Vehicles	102.9
• Miscellaneous Equipment	30.0
TOTAL	\$1,900.9

Police Department

Police Facilities

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$998.0 million for the design and construction of a new Police Academy, as well as \$187.2 million for the design and construction of new buildings for the 40th , 66th , 70th , 110th , 120th and 121st Precincts. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy also includes \$161.0 million for the rehabilitation, relocation, and maintenance of police facilities citywide.

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 \$106.9 million for radios, \$90.6 million for radio systems, and \$33.6 million for mobile data computers.

Computer Equipment

The Department will replace and upgrade computer equipment, including \$63.1 million to enhance its computer network, \$51.3 million for critical data management systems, \$14.6 million for the Real Time Crime Center, \$15.6 million for arrest processing equipment, and \$15.0 million for the Lower Manhattan Security Initiative.

Vehicles

An allocation of \$102.9 million will fund the lifecycle replacement of operational and support vehicles.

Equipment

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy also allocates \$30.0 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	50,415	21,891	25,970	27,212	18,531	18,315	18,425	18,570	18,457	20,166	237,952
<i>Computer Equipment</i> City	47,841	8,475	10,750	17,797	6,190	24,466	29,632	24,600	4,600	9,522	183,873
<i>Miscellaneous Equipment</i> City	10,205	2,946	1,648	3,906	2,919	1,942	1,931	1,687	1,278	1,563	30,025
<i>Police Facilities</i> City	181,773	956,847	45,425	23,803	22,758	55,166	27,408	10,563	11,075	11,370	1,346,188
<i>Vehicles</i> City	21,344	15,002	6,501	9,256	16,822	3,175	3,727	15,321	6,552	5,198	102,898
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	311,578	1,005,161	90,294	81,974	67,220	103,064	81,123	70,741	41,962	47,819	1,900,936
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	311,578	1,005,161	90,294	81,974	67,220	103,064	81,123	70,741	41,962	47,819	1,900,936

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.

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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1,219.5 million to comply with the Court Facilities Act.

	(in millions)
• Construction of New Court Facilities	\$816.8
• Reconstruction/Renovation and Expansion of Court Facilities	402.7
TOTAL	\$1,219.5

Construction of New Court Facilities

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides a total of \$816.8 million for the construction of new court facilities, including \$188.8 million for the construction of a new Supreme Court building in Staten Island.

Reconstruction/Renovation of Court Facilities

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$402.7 million for the reconstruction and renovation of various court facilities. This includes \$67.2 million for renovation and systems upgrade work in the Bronx Supreme Court building at 851 Grand Concourse; \$59.3 million for renovation and electrical upgrade work in the Bronx Criminal/Family Court building at 215 East 161st Street; \$36.7 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 \$70.7 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	766,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	816,838
<i>Improvement and Expansion of Court Facilities</i> City		1,636	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,636
<i>Reconstruction/Renovation of Court Facilities</i> City		135,039	77,808	1,932	76,884	24,318	15,272	12,848	13,444	11,536	11,944	381,025
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City		187,476	853,845	11,932	76,884	24,318	15,272	12,848	13,444	11,536	11,944	1,219,499
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds		187,476	853,845	11,932	76,884	24,318	15,272	12,848	13,444	11,536	11,944	1,219,499

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 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.

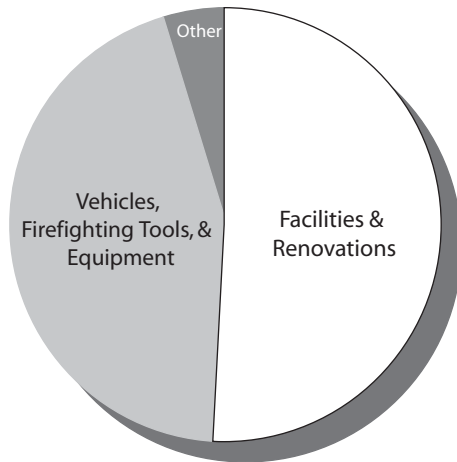
Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy totals \$25.2 million, which includes \$12.0 million for facilities renovation work at secure detention facilities, \$7.1 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, \$4.8 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	4,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,780
<i>Construction of Secure Detention Facilities</i> City	3,774	1,000	1,000	2,221	1,171	1,163	1,210	765	1,172	1,350	14,826
<i>Reconstruction of Non-Secure Detention Facilities</i> City	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213
<i>Reconstruction of Secure Detention Facilities</i> City	1,876	681	300	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,357
<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	10,763	1,721	1,300	3,721	1,171	1,213	1,260	1,305	1,352	1,410	25,216
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	10,763	1,721	1,300	3,721	1,171	1,213	1,260	1,305	1,352	1,410	25,216

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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1,023.8 million for the acquisition of equipment and facilities, communication and computer systems to maintain fire-fighting capability and to provide emergency medical assistance.

	(in millions)
• Facilities Renovation	\$522.5
• Vehicles, Fire-fighting Tools, and Equipment	455.5
• Communications	34.2
• Electronics and Data Processing	11.6
TOTAL	\$1,023.8

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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy provide for the scheduled replacement of these vehicles. \$455.5 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$72.9 million to build new EMS stations, \$251.6 million to replace building components within individual firehouses, and \$141.9 million to construct a new fleet maintenance facility.

Communications

The Communications category contains \$34.2 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 \$11.6 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	2,011	1,616	1,655	6,429	5,587	5,631	5,674	1,794	1,881	1,932	34,210
<i>Electronics and Data Processing</i>											
City	3,335	3,842	1,872	300	300	510	510	300	300	305	11,574
<i>New Facilities and Renovations</i>											
City	141,325	56,291	46,859	120,578	28,718	20,820	24,872	17,930	28,891	36,210	522,494
<i>Vehicles, Firefighting Tools and Equipment</i>											
City	58,778	42,892	35,528	83,800	76,695	53,416	16,284	42,941	15,909	29,253	455,496
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	205,449	104,641	85,914	211,107	111,300	80,377	47,340	62,965	46,981	67,700	1,023,774
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	205,449	104,641	85,914	211,107	111,300	80,377	47,340	62,965	46,981	67,700	1,023,774

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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy determines the funding levels available to the Department.

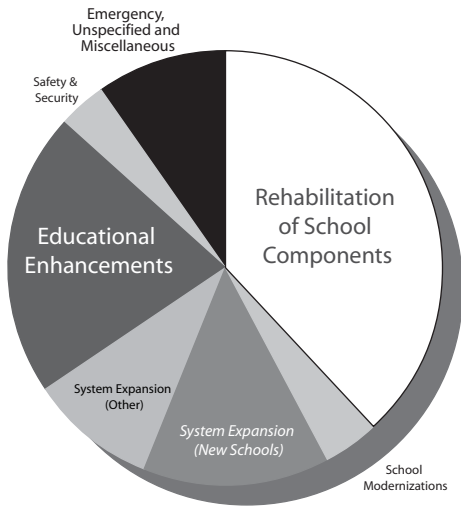
The first year of the Ten-Year Capital Strategy (2008) is also the fourth year of the Department of Education's approved \$13.5 billion Five-Year Capital Plan. This historic plan includes \$6.5 billion of State assistance from 2006 to 2009 in the agreement following the Campaign for Fiscal Equity's lawsuit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



Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy:

	(in millions)
• Rehabilitation of School Components	\$10,766.8
• Educational Enhancements	5,936.2
• System Expansion (New Schools)	3,873.0
• System Expansion (Other)	2,702.8
• Emergency, Unspecified and Miscellaneous	2,671.1
• Major Modernization of Schools	1,219.4
• Safety and Security	1,061.3
TOTAL	\$28,230.6

Rehabilitation of School Components

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$10.8 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1.2 billion 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$3.9 billion for the construction of new schools. An additional \$2.7 billion is allocated for leases, building additions, transportables, modular classrooms, and new athletic fields and playgrounds.

Educational Enhancements

The Department will designate \$5.9 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.

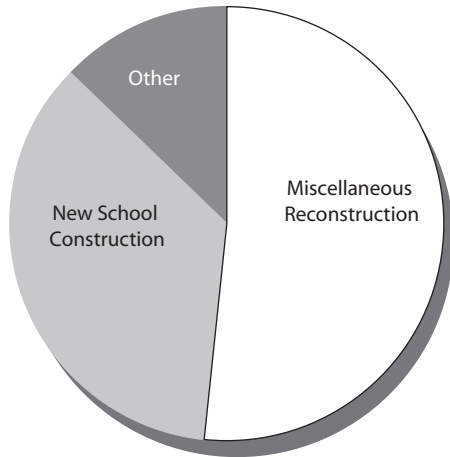
Other Funding

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$2.7 billion for other miscellaneous capital improvements, including the Mayoral/Council Program, administrative costs, emergency projects, research and development, and prior plan completion costs; and \$1.1 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	2,847	3,107	7,988	3,408	3,078	3,790	3,573	9,484	4,050	3,656	44,981
State	5,652	5,148	7,988	3,408	3,078	3,790	3,573	9,484	4,050	3,656	49,827
<i>Emergency, Inspection and Miscellaneous</i>											
City	78,698	80,399	167,404	143,987	93,327	93,977	92,463	198,758	171,085	110,870	1,230,968
State	140,158	133,242	167,404	143,987	93,327	93,977	92,463	198,758	171,085	110,870	1,345,271
<i>Educational Enhancements</i>											
City	233,210	283,601	291,663	213,807	228,857	310,482	326,156	346,290	254,045	271,878	2,759,989
State	463,059	470,000	291,663	213,807	228,857	310,482	326,156	346,290	254,045	271,878	3,176,237
<i>Major Modernization of Schools</i>											
City	12,624	4,007	179,150	41,775	25,306	39,928	6,973	212,703	49,637	30,064	602,167
State	25,066	6,641	179,150	41,775	25,306	39,928	6,973	212,703	49,637	30,064	617,243
<i>Rehabilitation of School Components</i>											
City	176,488	393,659	397,698	525,373	646,894	511,565	662,416	472,184	624,248	768,499	5,179,024
Federal	26,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,820
State	321,145	630,932	397,698	525,373	646,894	511,565	662,416	472,184	624,248	768,499	5,560,954
<i>Safety and Security</i>											
City	48,747	63,019	35,417	29,165	43,649	64,899	72,475	42,051	34,653	51,854	485,929
State	96,791	104,438	35,417	29,165	43,649	64,899	72,475	42,051	34,653	51,854	575,392
<i>System Expansion (New Schools)</i>											
City	230,387	211,641	72,247	244,029	157,360	153,362	121,699	85,778	289,954	186,940	1,753,397
State	457,453	350,743	72,247	244,029	157,360	153,362	121,699	85,778	289,954	186,940	2,119,565
<i>System Expansion (Other)</i>											
City	249,367	183,027	60,433	52,456	99,529	165,997	105,245	71,752	62,328	118,239	1,168,373
State	495,141	303,321	60,433	52,456	99,529	165,997	105,245	71,752	62,328	118,239	1,534,441
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	1,032,368	1,222,460	1,212,000	1,254,000	1,298,000	1,344,000	1,391,000	1,439,000	1,490,000	1,542,000	13,224,828
Federal	26,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,820
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</i>											
All Funds	3,063,653	3,226,925	2,424,000	2,508,000	2,596,000	2,688,000	2,782,000	2,878,000	2,980,000	3,084,000	28,230,578

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 23 institutions 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, a school of professional studies 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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy totals \$232.1 million. An additional \$229.5 million is in Fiscal Year 2007 and this amount is not included in the ten-year plan total. Of the \$229.5 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 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 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for the design and construction of Fiterman Hall at the 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 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 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 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 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 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	14,134	19,231	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	47,941	34,335	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	49,182	34,753	3,715	85,066	9,470	9,744	10,046	10,338	8,794	11,010	232,118

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

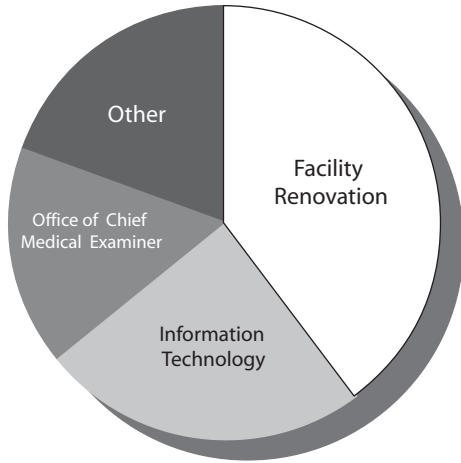
The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) is an integral component of public safety by preserving core public health infrastructure and protecting New Yorkers from existing and emerging threats, both natural and human-made. DOHMH currently maintains twenty-two public health facilities, including 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes 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.

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.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene



Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The focus of the 2008 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	\$113.6
• Information Technology	69.4
• Office of Chief Medical Examiner	46.3
• Public Health Laboratory	28.2
• Animal Care and Control	15.2
• Equipment and Vehicles	11.6
TOTAL	\$284.3

Animal Care and Control

The Department is legally mandated to provide animal care and control services in each of the five boroughs. \$15.2 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 \$113.6 million is committed for the renovation of various City-owned public health facilities. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy reflects a commitment to assessing, maintaining, and improving conditions throughout the agency’s facilities portfolio.

Equipment and Vehicles

The Department will also fund \$11.6 million for furniture and equipment at its health centers, TB clinics, and administrative offices.

Information Technology

The agency has committed \$69.4 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 Laboratory includes \$28.2 million for emergency and infrastructure rehabilitations at the First Avenue Facilities. Projects include updating the air balancing systems and purchasing new laboratory 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	4,303	0	0	10,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,250
<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	20,100	5,545	1,300	5,096	6,753	4,417	4,241	3,100	8,141	10,695	69,388
<i>Equipment and Vehicles</i>											
City	5,811	100	85	2,815	0	0	175	300	2,300	0	11,586
<i>Laboratories</i>											
City	2,157	187	0	25,849	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,193
<i>Clinic Renovation and Rehabilitation</i>											
City	35,234	20,029	6,263	10,656	5,500	7,901	7,651	6,100	6,936	7,290	113,560
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	85,787	35,123	9,223	59,696	13,450	13,602	13,945	12,732	19,998	20,698	284,254
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	85,787	35,123	9,223	59,696	13,450	13,602	13,945	12,732	19,998	20,698	284,254

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 eleven acute care hospitals, six Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, four long-term care facilities, a certified home health care agency, and more than 80 community health clinics, throughout the five boroughs. Through its wholly owned subsidiary, MetroPlus, HHC operates a health plan which has approximately 250,000 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.

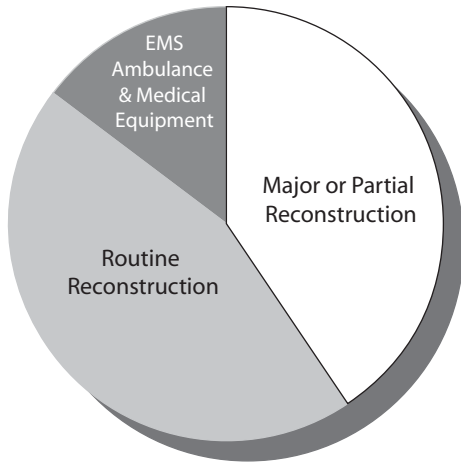
Capital Program Goals

The Health and Hospitals Corporation is in the midst of a \$973.0 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 building components and systems to improve safety, patient comfort, and operations;
- 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 and Dormitory Authority State of New York (DASNY) financed bonds.

Health and Hospitals Corporation



Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The 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)
• Routine Reconstruction	\$435.5
• Hospital Reconstruction	395.6
• EMS Ambulance Purchases	141.7
• Major Medical Equipment	0.2
TOTAL	\$973.0

Hospital Reconstruction

HHC is in the midst of major or partial reconstruction at many of its facilities. These projects include funding for the completion of a new 330,000 sq. ft. Behavioral Health Center at a cost of \$51.0 million at Kings County Hospital Center. The City is funding a \$249.0 million renovation of the Harlem Hospital Campus. This Ten-Year Capital Strategy will include the construction of a new 150,000 sq. ft. Diagnostic, Treatment and Emergency Care Pavilion and renovation of 183,000 sq. ft. of existing space in the Martin Luther King Pavilion.

Gouverneur Healthcare Services is in the design stage of a \$146.0 million modernization and expansion project to be completed in two phases. Phase I of the project will include the expansion and renovation of the Diagnostic and Treatment Center and Phase II will renovate and expand the Skilled Nursing Facility from 210 beds to 330 beds. The skilled nursing unit will see an increase in the number of private and semi-private rooms which will provide patients with increased privacy and mobility.

Other major reconstruction and modernization projects include \$300.0 million for Corporate-wide construction projects associated with ongoing maintenance and equipment purchases, \$30.4 million for the upgrade and expansion of existing emergency power systems throughout the corporation, and \$23.8 million for Local Law 11 compliance.

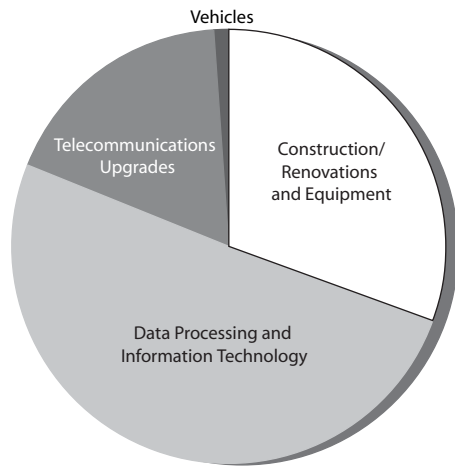
Emergency Medical Services Ambulance Purchases

The City will also provide \$141.7 million for the purchase of FDNY EMS ambulances through FY 2017.

Health and Hospitals Corporations

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	150	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
<i>Major or Partial Hospital Reconstruction</i> City	66,070	60,222	61,500	81,000	59,006	23,271	22,271	22,269	0	0	395,609
<i>Routine Reconstruction</i> City	111,018	62,796	34,736	46,941	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	435,491
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	194,453	133,018	106,236	142,048	102,995	67,665	67,112	67,540	45,714	46,264	973,045
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	194,453	133,018	106,236	142,048	102,995	67,665	67,112	67,540	45,714	46,264	973,045

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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The primary focus of the Agency’s Ten-Year Capital Strategy is to improve employee productivity and the delivery of customer services through renovations and upgrades to Job Centers as Model Offices and other HRA sites in a cost-effective manner. The 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	\$98.7
• Construction/Renovations and Equipment	60.0
• Telecommunications Upgrades	34.7
• Vehicles	1.8
TOTAL	\$195.2

Data Processing and Information Technology

The 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 Equipment

The 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; for improvements to maintain the structural integrity of various DSS facilities and to facilitate the renovation of facilities. Funds are also provided to assure the necessary infrastructure 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. This 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).

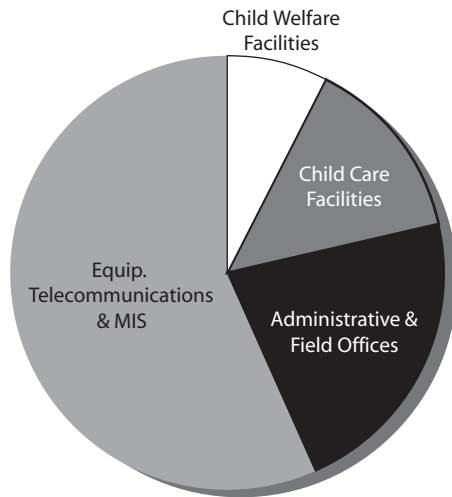
Vehicles

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates funding for the replacement of aging cars, vans, and trucks used to carry out vital program support operations for child support enforcement, investigations, and reconstruction projects throughout the five boroughs.

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	11,549	8,412	5,015	4,052	4,184	4,646	4,744	59,234
Federal	3,824	2,748	4,513	7,700	5,606	3,341	2,699	2,789	3,097	3,162	39,479
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	1,384	0	0	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,139
Federal	844	0	0	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,347
<i>Social Services Buildings</i>											
City	14,935	1,166	1,290	9,320	3,634	3,057	4,329	4,329	4,329	4,579	50,968
Federal	1,102	0	0	1,649	495	110	495	495	495	661	5,502
<i>Automotive Equipment</i>											
City	127	128	121	102	165	0	0	165	165	168	1,141
Federal	0	85	81	68	110	0	0	110	110	112	676
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	22,883	6,438	10,423	24,895	14,245	10,429	10,752	11,064	11,385	11,783	134,297
Federal	6,237	3,513	6,088	12,033	7,566	5,022	4,774	4,985	5,198	5,463	60,879
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	29,120	9,951	16,511	36,928	21,811	15,451	15,526	16,049	16,583	17,246	195,176

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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

	(in millions)
• Equipment, Telecommunications, & MIS	\$92.3
• Administrative & Field Offices	36.8
• Child Care Facilities	22.6
• Child Welfare Facilities	12.8
TOTAL	\$164.5

The primary focus of the 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.

Administration for 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	7,737	1,940	0	3,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,804
<i>Day Care Facilities</i>											
City	5,297	547	533	8,219	2,371	2,069	1,702	1,838	0	0	22,576
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	9,017	5,984	4,459	12,591	5,812	5,856	5,934	7,843	15,013	15,511	88,020
Federal	997	1,159	1,064	1,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,284
<i>Social Service Buildings</i>											
City	12,788	500	3,188	4,728	2,201	2,318	2,502	2,780	780	835	32,620
Federal	266	0	848	930	532	532	547	563	0	0	4,218
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	34,839	8,971	8,180	28,665	10,384	10,243	10,138	12,461	15,793	16,346	156,020
Federal	1,263	1,159	1,912	1,994	532	532	547	563	0	0	8,502
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	36,102	10,130	10,092	30,659	10,916	10,775	10,685	13,024	15,793	16,346	164,522

Department For The Aging

The Department for the Aging (DFTA) 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, caregiver services, health promotion activities and emergency preparedness. 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 existing facilities that provide services for senior citizens;
- Creation of computerized labs in senior centers; and
- Purchase of vehicles to transport seniors and to provide meal delivery to homebound seniors.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

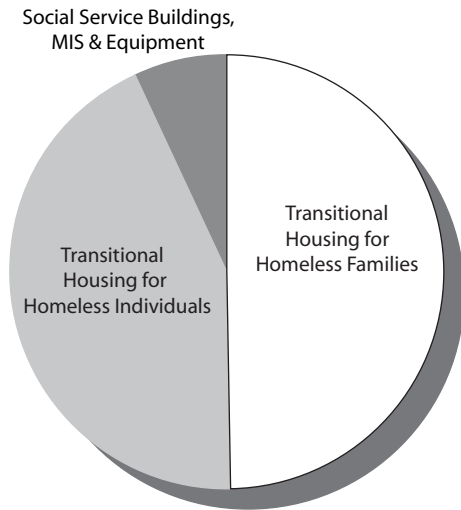
	(in millions)
• Building Reconstruction	\$31.8
• Data Processing and Information Technology	15.4
TOTAL	\$47.2

The Department's primary focus for senior center improvements includes: fire suppression systems, heat and hot water systems and renovations for handicapped accessibility. The Department is working towards bridging the digital divide by ensuring high-speed internet connection is available at all DFTA-funded senior centers and, where possible, the creation of computer labs at senior centers.

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	3,775	700	1,200	3,479	500	639	0	0	1,841	3,290	15,424
<i>Department for the Aging Building Reconstruction</i> City	16,110	1,375	790	1,506	1,706	2,831	3,041	3,109	1,338	0	31,806
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	19,885	2,075	1,990	4,985	2,206	3,470	3,041	3,109	3,179	3,290	47,230
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	19,885	2,075	1,990	4,985	2,206	3,470	3,041	3,109	3,179	3,290	47,230

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.

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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

	(in millions)
• Transitional Housing for Homeless Families	\$141.4
• Transitional Housing for Homeless Individuals	130.9
• Social Service Buildings, MIS & Equipment	19.0
TOTAL	\$291.3

Transitional Housing for Homeless Individuals & Families

The focus of the Ten-Year Capital Strategy is the maintenance and development of transitional housing for homeless families and single adults. The 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 exterior building upgrade at Nelson Avenue and the renovation at Auburn for fire safety systems and new heating plant. In addition, funds are allocated for the construction of a new Intake Center for Families with Children. Adult projects include building upgrades at Harlem Men’s Shelter, Park Avenue Armory, Fort Washington, and Willow Avenue.

MIS & Equipment

Major MIS initiatives include the continued upgrade and expansion of the Department’s computer network linking the directly operated and contracted sites; development of the new Client Tracking System; and implementation of a digital telephone system.

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	18,737	8,989	6,432	10,798	17,075	16,867	16,904	11,688	11,688	11,688	130,866
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	8,059	2,500	1,500	750	1,000	1,000	1,028	1,058	1,058	1,058	19,011
<i>Shelters for Homeless Families</i>											
City	66,865	2,414	7,000	17,302	9,384	7,675	7,948	7,626	7,626	7,626	141,466
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	93,661	13,903	14,932	28,850	27,459	25,542	25,880	20,372	20,372	20,372	291,343
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	93,661	13,903	14,932	28,850	27,459	25,542	25,880	20,372	20,372	20,372	291,343

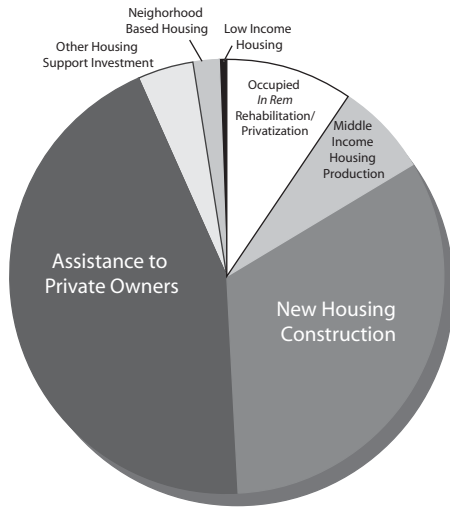
Housing Preservation & Development

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 FY 2004 to FY 2013.

This Ten-Year Capital Strategy funds both new initiatives and the expansion of effective agency preservation and rehabilitation programs. The City is dedicating \$290.0 million in City capital funding between FY 2008 and FY 2017 toward the development of a Middle Class Housing Initiative that will make New York affordable to a broader range of residents. Concurrently, 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 housing opportunities, particularly through existing new construction programs. Funding is also included for expanded and new housing initiatives for homeless, very low income, and special needs populations. Lastly, the agency remains committed to completing the rehabilitation and disposition of all remaining *in rem* buildings, both occupied and vacant, before the end of the Ten-Year Capital Strategy.

The funding provided in this 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. Over the course of the Mayor's New Housing Marketplace Plan, HDC will have invested more than \$500.0 million in New Development Initiatives, wherein low-cost loans will be provided to private developers to create approximately 42,000 units of low and moderate income housing through FY 2013. 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 promote the preservation and improvement of the City’s existing housing stock and prevent abandonment through financial assistance to private owners;
- 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 complete the disposition of City-owned occupied and vacant housing units to tenants, community based not-for-profit organizations, and selected private owners.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The 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 \$629.0 million will be leveraged in Federal funds. Substantial private equity is also leveraged through HPD programs.

	(in millions)
• Assistance to Private Owners	\$ 1,851.9
• New Housing Construction	1,373.3
• Occupied <i>In Rem</i> Rehabilitation/Privatization	402.1
• Middle-Income Housing Production	290.0
• Other Housing Support Investment	174.6
• Neighborhood-Based Housing	89.0
• Low-Income Housing	12.7
TOTAL	\$4,193.6

Assistance to Private Owners

Activities under the Third Party Transfer, Article 7A, Article 8A, Small Homes Private, Participation Loan, Home Improvement, Senior Citizens’ Home Assistance, Primary Prevention lead abatement, and Supportive Housing Loan programs are funded at \$1.9 billion during the ten-year period for the rehabilitation and preservation of approximately 40,000 units in privately owned multiple dwellings and one- to four-unit homes.

New Housing Construction

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$1.4 billion to foster the new construction of over 15,000 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, and Mixed-Income Rental.

Housing Preservation & Development

Occupied *In Rem* Rehabilitation/Privatization

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$402.1 million to fund the rehabilitation and disposition of approximately 3,400 City-owned housing units between FY 2008 and FY 2017 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.

Middle-Income Housing Production

The 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 FY 2008 and FY 2017.

Other Housing Support Investment

Funds totaling \$174.6 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.

Neighborhood-Based Housing

The 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 over 6,500 units to result from these neighborhood-based projects.

Low-Income Housing

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$12.7 million for Low-Income Housing programs such as the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Multifamily, Asset Control Area, and Section 8 Preservation Programs.

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	129,206	89,169	8,300	19,576	20,713	22,603	127,684	204,903	223,289	234,309	1,079,752
Federal	73,512	44,455	48,648	42,316	42,316	42,316	0	0	0	0	293,563
<i>Other Housing Support Investment</i> City	9,656	30,281	19,850	9,100	8,000	8,000	19,440	19,583	19,764	19,950	163,624
<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	117,717	135,882	171,862	173,364	157,670	155,500	167,900	171,138	174,430	1,516,591
Federal	66,232	56,404	52,211	53,500	53,500	53,500	0	0	0	0	335,347
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	352,260	337,316	281,854	331,726	340,524	340,701	334,934	402,519	414,191	428,689	3,564,714
Federal	139,744	100,859	100,859	95,816	95,816	95,816	0	0	0	0	628,910
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	492,004	438,175	382,713	427,542	436,340	436,517	334,934	402,519	414,191	428,689	4,193,624

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 412,281 tenants throughout the City. The Authority also operates the Leased Housing (Section 8) Program in the private housing market, with approximately 83,927 occupied apartments. Approximately 29,618 private landlords participate in the Section 8 program.

Managing the Housing Authority’s vast physical plant and its 13,600 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 continues to implement its Plan to Preserve Public Housing which began on June 28, 2006. Increased energy costs and rising non-discretionary costs associated with the management of public housing have placed the onus on the Authority to improve efficiency. As such, the 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 Linden 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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

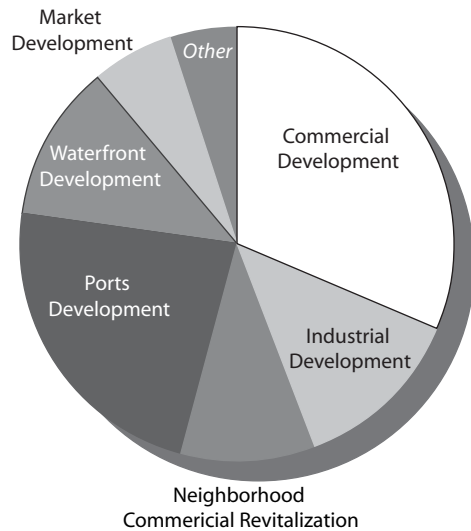
The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$228.5 million primarily for the upgrade of existing City-aided public housing units. In addition, some of these funds will be used to upgrade Federal and State developments. These funds cover a wide range of projects including, but not limited to, heating and 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.

Ten-Year Capital Strategy

	(in millions)
• Commercial Development	\$386.2
• Port Development	281.8
• Industrial Development	155.4
• Waterfront Development	142.3
• Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization	119.7
• Market Development	74.4
• Cultural Development	54.7
• Miscellaneous	5.9
TOTAL	\$1,220.4

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 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 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 redevelopment. 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 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 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 and 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 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 Strategy upholds the City's commitment to a working waterfront by upgrading and performing major capital maintenance to the Sunset Park 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy 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 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 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; improvements along the 125th Street corridor in Manhattan; and construction of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Gateway encompassing parts of Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue in Brooklyn.

Market Development

The City's ongoing commitment to preserve its markets through various infrastructure improvements is reflected in the 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy through the provision of funding for various projects in the 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>
<i>Commercial Development</i>											
City	167,717	81,433	37,250	36,788	16,200	7,395	7,626	8,946	9,205	6,144	378,704
State	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500
<i>Cultural Development</i>											
City	44,640	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,640
<i>Industrial Development</i>											
City	54,544	23,400	0	40,536	7,109	7,395	7,626	2,353	2,423	10,000	155,386
<i>Market Development</i>											
City	8,490	7,400	2,000	13,350	0	7,395	7,626	8,946	9,205	10,000	74,412
<i>Miscellaneous</i>											
City	4,675	1,070	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,945
<i>Neighborhood Revitalization</i>											
City	44,523	26,878	0	11,170	0	7,395	7,626	8,946	9,205	4,000	119,743
<i>Port Development</i>											
City	98,461	23,790	30,350	40,978	35,091	17,395	7,626	8,946	9,205	10,000	281,842
<i>Waterfront Development</i>											
City	15,475	45,520	6,600	14,680	16,808	7,406	7,626	8,946	9,205	10,000	142,266
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	438,525	219,491	76,400	157,502	75,208	54,381	45,756	47,083	48,448	50,144	1,212,938
State	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	446,025	219,491	76,400	157,502	75,208	54,381	45,756	47,083	48,448	50,144	1,220,438

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 54 public buildings in its real estate portfolio. This portfolio totals nearly 14.5 million square feet of space, which includes 6.5 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.

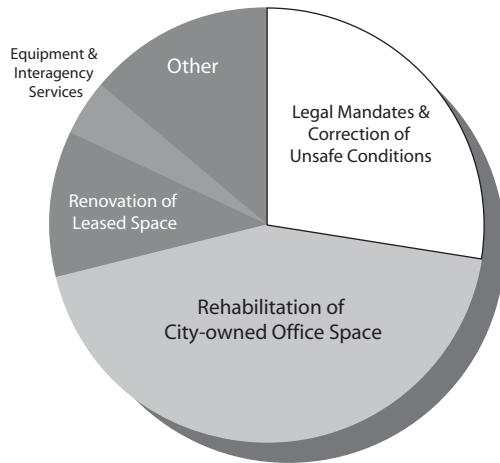
Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy seeks to correct existing or potential safety hazards. 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy totals \$1.3 billion 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	\$561.1
• Legal Mandates and Correction of Unsafe Conditions	354.0
• Renovation of Leased Space	137.9
• Miscellaneous Construction	89.8
• Board of Elections Modernization	59.7
• Equipment and Interagency Services	54.5
• Renovation of Other City-Owned Facilities	26.0
• Communications Equipment	0.8
TOTAL	\$1,283.8

Rehabilitation of City-Owned Office Space

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$561.1 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$55.2 million for central administration of select energy efficiency projects citywide, as well as interior and exterior renovations of the Brooklyn Municipal Building (\$18.0 million), the Manhattan Municipal Building (\$20.7 million) and Queens Borough Hall (\$31.6 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 \$354.0 million of the Ten-Year Capital Strategy. Legally mandated work will include Local Law 5 of 1973 fire and safety upgrades (\$140.8 million), Local Law 11 of 1998 façade renovations (\$125.8 million), and asbestos and lead abatement (\$17.4 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 (\$43.5 million) and underground fuel tank replacement (\$16.0 million).

Miscellaneous Construction

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$89.8 million for construction in non-City owned facilities.

Renovation of Leased Space

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$137.9 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for 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).

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Public Buildings

Equipment and Interagency Services

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$54.5 million over the ten-year period for this category to fund equipment purchases, including management information systems equipment.

Board of Elections Modernization

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$59.7 million for Board of Elections modernization, including \$50.0 million in FY 2008 for the purchase of electronic voting machines and \$9.7 million for the Board of Elections' warehouse and office renovations.

Renovation of Other City-Owned Facilities

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$26.0 million for the renovation of other City-owned facilities, excluding the 54 public buildings in the DCAS portfolio.

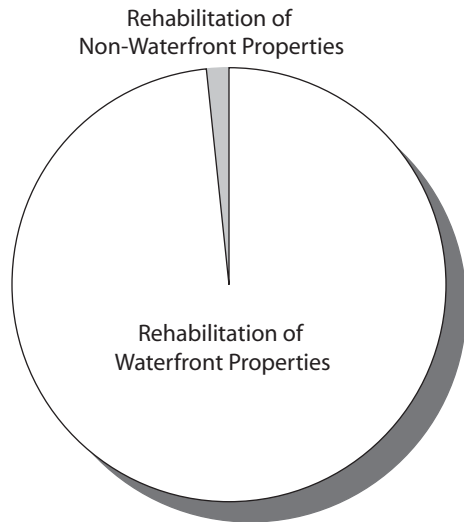
Communications Equipment

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$0.8 million for communications equipment including \$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	145	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	745
<i>Board of Elections Modernization</i> City	59,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59,718
<i>Equipment and Interagency Services</i> City	13,005	0	1,250	3,050	6,550	5,910	6,020	6,125	6,230	6,335	54,475
<i>Legal Mandates and Correction of Unsafe Conditions</i> City	38,120	21,526	7,960	24,360	43,130	40,754	41,973	43,718	45,270	47,232	354,043
<i>Miscellaneous Construction</i> City	71,809	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89,809
<i>Rehabilitation of City-Owned Office Space</i> City	113,022	81,520	31,432	31,637	46,580	48,118	50,126	51,200	52,763	54,746	561,144
<i>Renovation of Leased Space</i> City	40,779	0	24,292	0	11,600	11,820	12,040	12,250	12,460	12,670	137,911
<i>Renovation of Other City-Owned Facilities</i> City	25,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,984
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	362,582	121,046	64,934	59,647	107,860	106,602	110,159	113,293	116,723	120,983	1,283,829
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	362,582	121,046	64,934	59,647	107,860	106,602	110,159	113,293	116,723	120,983	1,283,829

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Real Estate



Real Estate

(in millions)

- Rehabilitation of Waterfront Properties \$55.2
 - Rehabilitation of Non-Waterfront Properties 0.8
- TOTAL \$56.0**

Rehabilitation of Waterfront Properties

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes the reconstruction of DCAS-managed waterfront properties. DCAS has \$55.2 million allocated for pier and bulkhead reconstruction over the ten-year period.

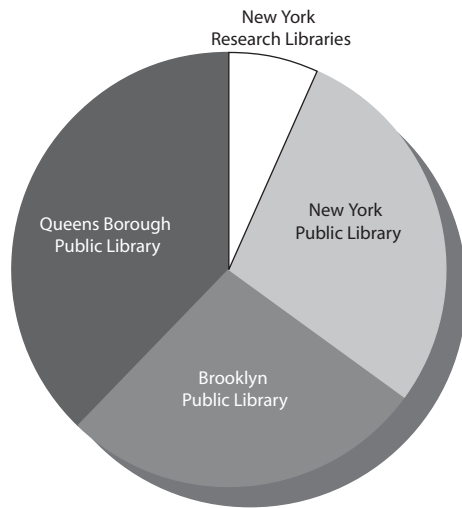
Rehabilitation of Non-Waterfront Properties

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$0.8 million for the rehabilitation of miscellaneous properties managed by the Department.

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Real Estate

Project Type: RE	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
<i>Rehabilitation of Non-Waterfront Properties</i> City	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	760
<i>Rehabilitation of Waterfront Properties</i> City	6,747	3,444	3,992	5,748	5,457	5,615	5,789	5,957	6,130	6,345	55,224
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	7,507	3,444	3,992	5,748	5,457	5,615	5,789	5,957	6,130	6,345	55,984
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	7,507	3,444	3,992	5,748	5,457	5,615	5,789	5,957	6,130	6,345	55,984

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 35 branches; Manhattan, with 38 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.

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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides a total of \$111.2 million (98.4 percent in City funds), with an additional \$180.9 million in FY 2007, allocated as follows:

Brooklyn Public Library

	(in millions)
• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	\$17.1
• Rehabilitation and Relocation of Branch Libraries	11.4
• Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities	1.8
Subtotal	\$30.3

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	0.2
Subtotal	\$31.3

Public Libraries

New York Research Libraries

• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	\$7.6
• Improvements to Existing Facilities	0.1
Subtotal	\$7.7

Queens Borough Public Library

• Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities	\$21.4
• Replacement Branches	15.1
• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	5.4
Subtotal	\$41.9
TOTAL	\$111.2

Brooklyn Public Library

The 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 funded in FY 2007; \$2.4 million for upgrades to emergency and safety systems at the Central Library, with an additional \$17.7 million funded in FY 2007 for HVAC and electrical systems upgrades and the Central Plaza and Auditorium reconstruction project; and \$1.1 million in FY 2011 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 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 \$6.4 million in FY 2008-2009 for the construction and initial outfitting of the new Macomb's Bridge Branch Library in Manhattan, plus the \$1.1 million funded in FY 2007; \$5.6 million in FY 2008-2009 for the acquisition and expansion of the Stapleton Branch Library in Staten Island, in addition to the \$3.3 million funded in FY 2007; \$5.3 million in FY 2008-2009 for the construction and initial outfitting of the new Mariner's Harbor Branch Library in Staten Island, on top of the \$4.0 million funded in FY 2007; \$1.2 million in FY 2008-2011 for technology upgrades at multiple branches, in addition to the \$7.7 million funded in FY 2007; \$597,000 in FY 2008 for the second floor renovation of the Woodstock Branch Library in the Bronx, on top of the \$5.6 million funded in FY 2007; \$491,000 in FY 2008 for the full renovation and ADA-compliance of the Jefferson Market Branch Library in Manhattan, plus the \$1.3 million funded in FY 2007; and \$454,000 in FY 2011 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy for New York Research Libraries includes \$7.7 million in FY 2008-2011 for façade restoration of the Humanities and Social Sciences Library, on top of the \$25.8 million funded in FY 2007.

Queens Borough Public Library

The 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 in FY 2008-2011 for a new Children's Library Discovery Center at the Central Library added to \$11.7 million in FY 2007; \$9.6 million in FY 2008, added to \$317,000 in FY 2007, for the Glen Oaks replacement facility; \$5.3 million in FY 2008 for the expansion of the Elmhurst Community Library, in addition to \$15.6 million in FY 2007; \$4.8 million in FY 2008-2017 for HVAC upgrades at multiple facilities in the Queens Borough Public Library system; and \$1.2 million in FY 2008-2017 for ADA compliance projects throughout the Queens Borough Public Library system. 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											
	<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 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	1,373	626	500	8,645	500	1,021	1,052	1,083	1,114	1,153	17,067
<i>Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities</i>											
City	896	0	226	242	492	0	0	0	0	0	1,856
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	13,642	626	726	8,887	992	1,021	1,052	1,083	1,114	1,153	30,296
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	13,642	626	726	8,887	992	1,021	1,052	1,083	1,114	1,153	30,296

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	100	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	17,473	3,486	950	998	1,299	1,336	1,378	1,418	1,459	1,510	31,307
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	17,473	3,486	950	998	1,299	1,336	1,378	1,418	1,459	1,510	31,307

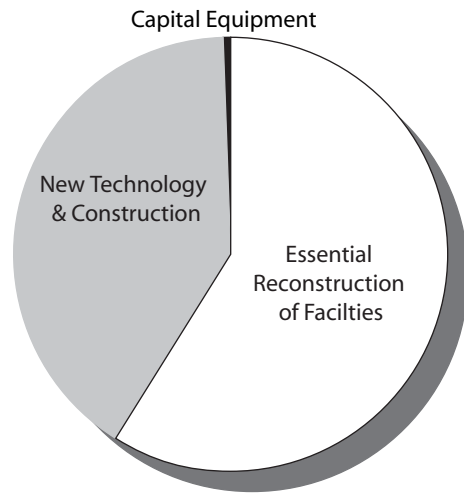
New York Research Libraries

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
State	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375
<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
State	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	7,005	600	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,668

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	14,931	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,076
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i> City	24	657	0	327	1,041	1,071	450	504	665	650	5,389
<i>Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities</i> City	9,617	0	842	8,725	0	0	546	632	504	560	21,426
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	24,572	657	842	9,197	1,041	1,071	996	1,136	1,169	1,210	41,891
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	24,572	657	842	9,197	1,041	1,071	996	1,136	1,169	1,210	41,891

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 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, seven botanical gardens, five zoos and one aquarium.

DCA’s mission of fostering dynamic public partnerships with private cultural organizations has its most prominent expression in its relationship with the Cultural Institutions Group (CIG). The 34 CIG members are each located on City-owned property, and receive significant capital and operating support from the City to help meet basic security, maintenance, administration, and energy costs. 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.

DCA is responsible for monitoring and maintaining facilities occupied by 60 cultural organizations housed in City-owned buildings. The buildings under DCA’s jurisdiction, many of which are landmarks, comprise over 9.8 million gross square feet. Furthermore, 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 Heritage Center’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.

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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy for cultural institutions and organizations, which reflects DCA’s focus on facility reconstruction and programmatic enhancement, provides a total of \$535.5 million, with an additional \$547.4 million in FY 2007, allocated as follows:

	(in millions)
• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	\$316.4
• New Technology and Construction	216.8
• Capital Equipment	2.3
TOTAL	\$535.5

This 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 Ten-Year Capital Strategy include:

- Lincoln Center redevelopment: \$197.6 million, with an additional \$49.2 million in FY 2007.
- Snug Harbor Cultural Center site-wide improvements: \$19.2 million, added to \$3.8 million in FY 2007.
- Queens Museum of Art expansion: \$18.6 million, with an additional \$16.9 million in FY 2007.
- 122 Community Center building reconstruction: \$17.3 million.
- Bronx Zoo/Wildlife Conservation Society improvements: \$16.8 million, plus an additional \$20.0 million in FY 2007 including \$7.6 million towards the new Lion House.
- Weeksville Heritage Center: \$16.6 million, in addition to \$7.0 million in FY 2007 for the restoration of the Hunterfly Road Houses.
- New York Aquarium/Wildlife Conservation Society Master Plan: \$12.7 million, with an additional \$30.4 million in FY 2007 including \$26.6 million towards the new shark exhibit.
- New York Hall of Science reconstruction and stabilization projects: \$11.8 million, added to \$6.6 million in FY 2007.
- City Center Theater renovation: \$10.6 million, added to \$6.7 million in FY 2007.
- Brooklyn Children's Museum Master Plan project: \$10.3 million, in addition to \$10.2 million in FY 2007.
- New York Botanical Garden Capital Campaign: \$9.9 million, with an additional \$23.9 million in FY 2007, \$8.0 million of which was for improvements to parking and roads.
- Clinton Green rehabilitation and initial outfitting: \$7.0 million, with an additional \$6.5 million in FY 2007 for the 52nd Street project to rehabilitate the community theater.
- Brooklyn Museum of Art climate control projects: \$6.7 million, with an additional \$21.8 million in FY 2007.
- Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences reconstruction of Buildings A and B: \$6.6 million.
- Wave Hill ADA compliance work and various improvements: \$6.0 million.
- PS 1 HVAC replacement and construction of a new visitor's kiosk: \$5.9 million, with an additional \$1.5 million in FY 2007.
- Isamu Noguchi Museum renovation: \$5.6 million, in addition to \$2.7 million in FY 2007.
- Staten Island Historical Society improvements: \$5.0 million, added to \$1.6 million in FY 2007.
- Staten Island Zoo Master Plan: \$3.4 million, with an additional \$10.0 million in FY 2007 including \$8.8 million for the reconstruction of the Reptile Wing.
- Bronx County Historical Society renovation: \$1.3 million, added to \$1.0 million in FY 2007.

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	1,969	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,319
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i>											
City	170,887	11,018	4,500	49,081	5,537	7,816	10,501	849	1,663	29,864	291,716
Federal	20,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,840
State	2,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,605
Private	1,238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,238
<i>New Technology and Construction</i>											
City	28,766	11,476	2,857	40,766	19,802	18,000	16,750	27,192	27,191	0	192,800
Federal	21,290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,290
State	2,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,661
Private	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	201,622	22,494	7,357	90,197	25,339	25,816	27,251	28,041	28,854	29,864	486,835
Federal	42,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,130
State	5,266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,266
Private	1,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,239
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	250,257	22,494	7,357	90,197	25,339	25,816	27,251	28,041	28,854	29,864	535,470

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.

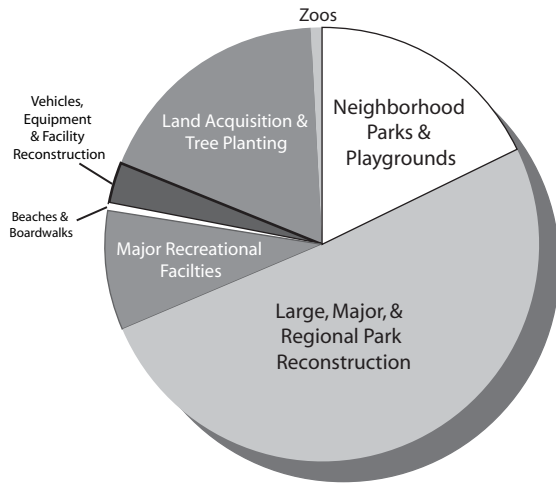
The City's park system includes over 800 ball fields, 565 tennis courts, 50 outdoor swimming pools, 11 indoor swimming pools, 48 recreation facilities, 14 miles of beaches, 7.5 miles of boardwalks, 13 golf courses, six ice skating rinks, five major stadia and four zoos.

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$2,653.0 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



Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The 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	\$1,350.9
• Land Acquisition and Tree Planting	481.0
• Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds	475.3
• Major Recreational Facilities	234.6
• Vehicles, Equipment, and Facility Reconstruction	79.3
• Beaches and Boardwalks	17.0
• Zoos	14.9
TOTAL	\$2,653.0

Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides funding of \$475.3 million for the reconstruction of neighborhood parks and playgrounds. Within this allocation, \$160.1 million is provided for playgrounds and fields construction, as part of plaNYC 2030. In addition, \$185.4 million is directed toward requirements contracts for the reconstruction and replacement of safety surfaces, play equipment and paths citywide, \$8.4 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 \$22.1 million for various neighborhood parks and playgrounds throughout the Bronx.

Large, Major, and Regional Park Reconstruction

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$1,350.9 million for reconstruction to be implemented at numerous sites, citywide. This includes \$386.4 million for the completion of eight regional parks as part of plaNYC 2030, \$171.8 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, \$8.7 million for the renovation of the waterfront park at Fort Totten, and \$73.6 million for the rehabilitation of Randall's Island sports fields and infrastructure. The budget also provides for \$38.1 million for projects along the Bronx River, of which \$19.8 million is provided by the Department of Environmental Protection. The Department of Environmental Protection also allocates an additional \$91.5 million for other various large and regional parks projects throughout the Bronx.

Major Recreational Facilities

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$234.6 million for the rehabilitation of specialized and youth-oriented major recreational facilities, such as indoor recreation centers, pools, tennis courts, and playing fields. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$155.0 million for replacement parkland necessitated by the new Yankee Stadium construction, including \$12.5 million for tree planting in the Bronx. Also included is \$76.6 million for pool and recreation center reconstruction citywide, \$5.1 million for the completion of the Bronx International Youth Tennis Center and \$2.5 million for the Wyckoff Farm House Museum, Brooklyn.

Department of Parks & Recreation

Beaches and Boardwalks

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$17.0 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 \$10.0 million for contracts to perform required reconstruction to beaches and boardwalks citywide.

Zoos

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$14.9 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, and \$5.5 million for infrastructure rehabilitation at all three zoos.

Vehicles, Equipment, and Facility Reconstruction

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$79.3 million to support infrastructure improvements and equipment purchases. This allocation includes \$18.1 million for improvements to computer systems and \$61.2 million for the replacement of vehicles and equipment.

Land Acquisition and Tree Planting

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$481.0 million for the acquisition of new parkland and tree planting. With \$460.5 million of this allocation directed toward tree planting and the Greenstreets program, the Parks Department will plant, on average, over 45,000 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. This includes \$380.7 million provided as part of plaNYC 2030. Acquisitions will include Wyckoff-Bennett Homestead in Brooklyn for \$2.0 million, Long Pond Park in Staten Island for \$1.7 million and \$3.4 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	1,822	1,798	2,200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	12,820
Federal	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200
State	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
<i>Land Acquisition and Tree Planting</i>											
City	56,595	56,134	47,486	47,609	48,316	45,728	44,468	44,468	44,468	44,468	479,740
Federal	507	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,255
State	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
<i>Major Recreational Facilities</i>											
City	84,080	70,272	26,032	14,689	7,449	7,599	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,070	234,191
Federal	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
State	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	430
<i>Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds</i>											
City	93,322	201,291	14,100	21,000	18,500	18,000	18,000	18,065	18,000	18,000	438,278
Federal	14,759	2,777	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,536
State	3,990	2,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,315
Private	13,100	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,120
<i>Vehicles, Equipment and Facility Reconstruction</i>											
City	7,354	6,835	6,831	9,102	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	79,322
<i>Large, Major and Regional Park Reconstruction</i>											
City	398,193	234,761	477,768	23,067	19,271	19,274	34,828	15,700	4,000	4,000	1,230,862
Federal	50,113	14,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,227
State	8,243	3,300	3,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,791
Private	40,972	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,977
<i>Zoos</i>											
City	9,924	595	590	790	500	500	500	500	500	500	14,899
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	651,290	571,686	575,007	117,257	103,236	100,301	112,996	93,933	82,168	82,238	2,490,112
Federal	65,379	20,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,243
State	13,713	5,625	3,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,586
Private	54,072	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,097
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	784,454	598,200	578,255	117,257	103,236	100,301	112,996	93,933	82,168	82,238	2,653,038

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 e911 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	527,400	338,323	64,200	40,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,009,923
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	527,400	338,323	64,200	40,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,009,923
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	527,400	338,323	64,200	40,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,009,923
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>Unallocated Borough Presidents Funding</i> City	93,237	96,638	73,700	123,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	386,975
<i>Electronic Data Processing Equipment - FISA</i> City	22,107	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	102,107
<i>Electronic Data Processing Equipment - Citywide</i> City	671,938	293,718	100,949	57,809	56,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,180,414
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	787,282	410,356	194,649	201,209	76,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,669,496
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	787,282	410,356	194,649	201,209	76,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,669,496

Citywide Summary

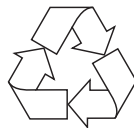
Project Type: CW

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 Total

Citywide Total by Source of Funds

City	11,385,195	10,773,088	6,157,116	7,277,703	5,272,464	5,086,251	4,385,763	4,941,651	4,922,955	4,953,083	65,155,269
Federal	742,985	656,220	225,421	132,160	118,077	313,086	34,330	77,691	70,198	105,463	2,475,631
State	2,220,884	2,052,534	1,232,899	1,282,667	1,320,235	1,366,372	1,413,523	1,462,169	1,513,475	1,568,005	15,432,763
Private	138,661	98,020	42,270	42,270	42,310	47,480	47,480	47,480	47,480	47,480	600,931

All Funds	14,487,725	13,579,862	7,657,706	8,734,800	6,753,086	6,813,189	5,881,096	6,528,991	6,554,108	6,674,031	83,664,594
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