Consolidated Plan

2015–2019
Five-Year Strategic Plan

Bill de Blasio
Mayor, City of New York

Carl Weisbrod
Director, Department of City Planning

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

Effective as of December 4, 2015

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The City of New York

2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

December 4, 2015

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Strategic Plan (SP-)

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Five-Year Strategic Plan describes the City's priorities and proposed actions for Consolidated Plan program years 2015 - 2019 (January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2019) which relate to: housing funded by HUD and the City including NYCHA public housing, transitional housing, permanent housing, and homeless prevention programs; CDBG-funded non-housing activities; and actions to address the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

New York City's 2015 Consolidated Plan Five-Year Strategic Plan strives to build on the accomplishments of the 2010 Consolidated Plan Five-Year Strategic Plan as well as outline a number of new policies and approaches to address issues which have grown in importance or simply become more clearly delineated over the last five years. Notwithstanding some of the changing conditions and the resultant modifications in strategy and approach that are contained in this plan, the City's basic housing and community development objectives have not changed significantly.

It is important to note that while the City has made progress in addressing its needs, the level of housing needs cannot be totally remedied within the next five years without a substantial increase in the level of federal funds appropriated to HUD by Congress.

For Section SP-45, Goals, the City of New York has chosen to order its strategic goals according to the HUD Performance Outcome Objective Measurement System. There are three (3) HUD-defined objectives: create Suitable Living Environments; provide Decent Affordable Housing; and Create Economic Opportunities which, combined with the three (3) performance outcome categories, Accessibility/Availability; Affordability; and Sustainability, create nine (9) performance measurement objective statements.
The nine performance measurement outcome objective statements are:

- Accessibility for the purpose of providing Decent Affordable Housing
- Affordability for the purpose of providing Decent Affordable Housing
- Sustainability for the purpose of providing Decent Affordable Housing
- Accessibility for the purpose of creating Suitable Living Environments
- Affordability for the purpose of creating Suitable Living Environments
- Sustainability for the purpose of creating Suitable Living Environments
- Accessibility for the purpose of creating Economic Opportunities
- Affordability for the purpose of creating Economic Opportunities
- Sustainability for the purpose of creating Economic Opportunities

Please note that within each of the respective performance measurement categories there is no particular order.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Geographic Area

SP-Table1 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Highbridge/South Concourse Bx**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Highbridge / South Concourse, Bronx has 34.9% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 82.7% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 68.7% residential.
2	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu Bx**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Kingsbridge Heights / Mosholu, Bronx has 32.8% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 77.4% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 77.5% residential.
3	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Morrisania/East Tremont Bx**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.

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	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Morrisania / East Tremont, Bronx has 36.2% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 83.9% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 71.0% residential.
4	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Mott Haven/Hunts Point Bx**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Mott Haven / Hunts Point, Bronx has 32.7% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 83.7% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 53.8% residential.
5	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Pelham Parkway Bx**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Pelham Parkway, Bronx has 15.2% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 54.8% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 71.1% residential.
6	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Riverdale/Kingsbridge Bx**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Riverdale / Kingsbridge, Bronx has 25.9% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 51.1% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 79.5% residential.
7	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Soundview/Parkchester/Throggs Neck/Co-op City Bx**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Soundview / Parkchester / Throggs Neck / Co-op City, Bronx has 26.0% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 58.6% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 77.8% residential.
8	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. University Heights/Fordham Bx**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. University Heights / Fordham, Bronx has 38.6% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 82.0% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 79.8% residential.
9	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Williamsbridge/Baychester Bx**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Williamsbridge / Baychester, Bronx has 24.2% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 54.4% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 82.0% residential.
10	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Borough Park Bk**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Borough Park, Brooklyn has 15.1% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 67.1% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 78.7% residential.
11	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Brownsville/Ocean Hill Bk**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Brownsville / Ocean Hill, Brooklyn has 33.5% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 75.4% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 73.9% residential.
12	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Bushwick Bk**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.

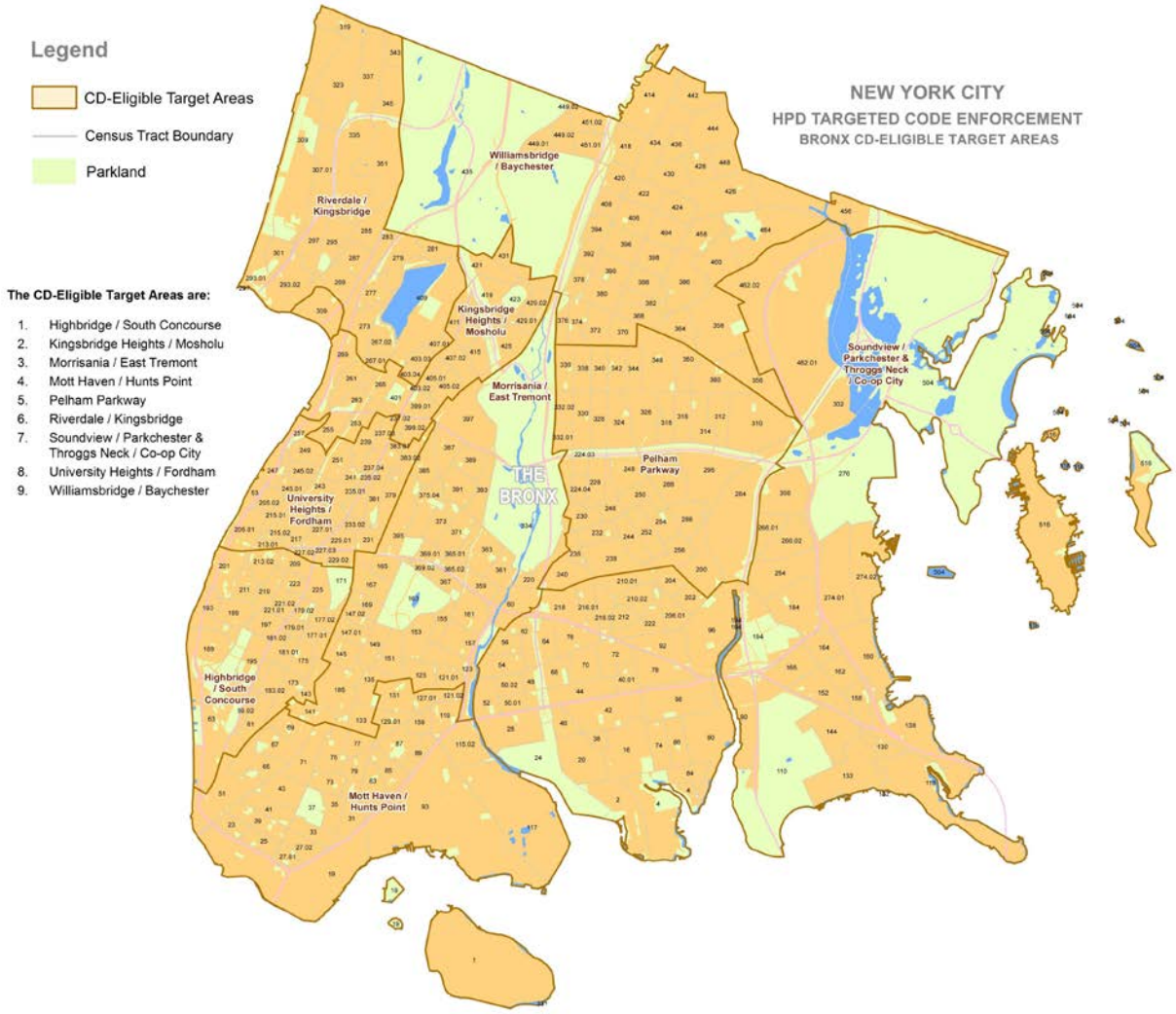
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Bushwick, Brooklyn has 20.7% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 74.6% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 69.4% residential.
13	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. East Flatbush Bk**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. East Flatbush, Brooklyn has 34.1% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 54.8% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 78.9% residential.
14	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. East New York/Starrett City Bk**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. East New York / Starrett City, Brooklyn has 25.0% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 70.4% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 69.6% residential.
15	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Flatbush/Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend Bk**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Flatbush / Sheepshead Bay / Gravesend, Brooklyn has 23.5% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 55.7% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 84.2% residential.
16	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights Bk**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. North Crown Heights / Prospect Heights, Brooklyn has 24.3% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 63.6% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 79.5% residential.
17	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Park Slope/Carroll Gardens/Sunset Park Bk**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Park Slope / Carroll Gardens / Sunset Park, Brooklyn has 19.1% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 52.5% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 59.1% residential.
18	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. South Crown Heights Bk**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. South Crown Heights, Brooklyn has 41.9% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 62.5% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 78.9% residential.
19	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Williamsburg/Greenpoint/Bedford Stuyvesant Bk**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Williamsburg / Greenpoint / Bedford Stuyvesant, Brooklyn has 19.5% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 69.6% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 70.6% residential.
20	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Central Harlem Mn**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Central Harlem, Manhattan has 31.4% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 68.9% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 76.8% residential.
21	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. East Harlem Mn**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. East Harlem, Manhattan has 32.8% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 72.7% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 66.3% residential.
22	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Lower East Side/Chinatown Mn**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Lower East Side / Chinatown, Manhattan has 17.2% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 63.0% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 65.3% residential.
23	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Morningside/Hamilton Heights Mn**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Morningside / Hamilton Heights, Manhattan has 26.9% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 64.4% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 58.2% residential.
24	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Washington Heights/Inwood Mn**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Washington Heights / Inwood, Manhattan has 29.3% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 69.4% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 73.4% residential.
25	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Jamaica Qn**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. Jamaica, Queens has 15.8% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 51.3% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 72.7% residential.
26	**Area Name:**	**Code Enf. Rockaways Qn**
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See CD Targeted Code Enforcement area maps in the appendix.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	CD funds are used by HPD for code enforcement initiatives in deteriorated and deteriorating residential neighborhoods where at least 51% of the population is at or below 80% of median income and 15% or more occupied units in multiple dwellings have three or more maintenance deficiencies. The Rockaways, Queens has 15.9% of units with three or more maintenance deficiencies; 55.0% of residents are of low- and moderate-income; and the area is 68.2% residential.



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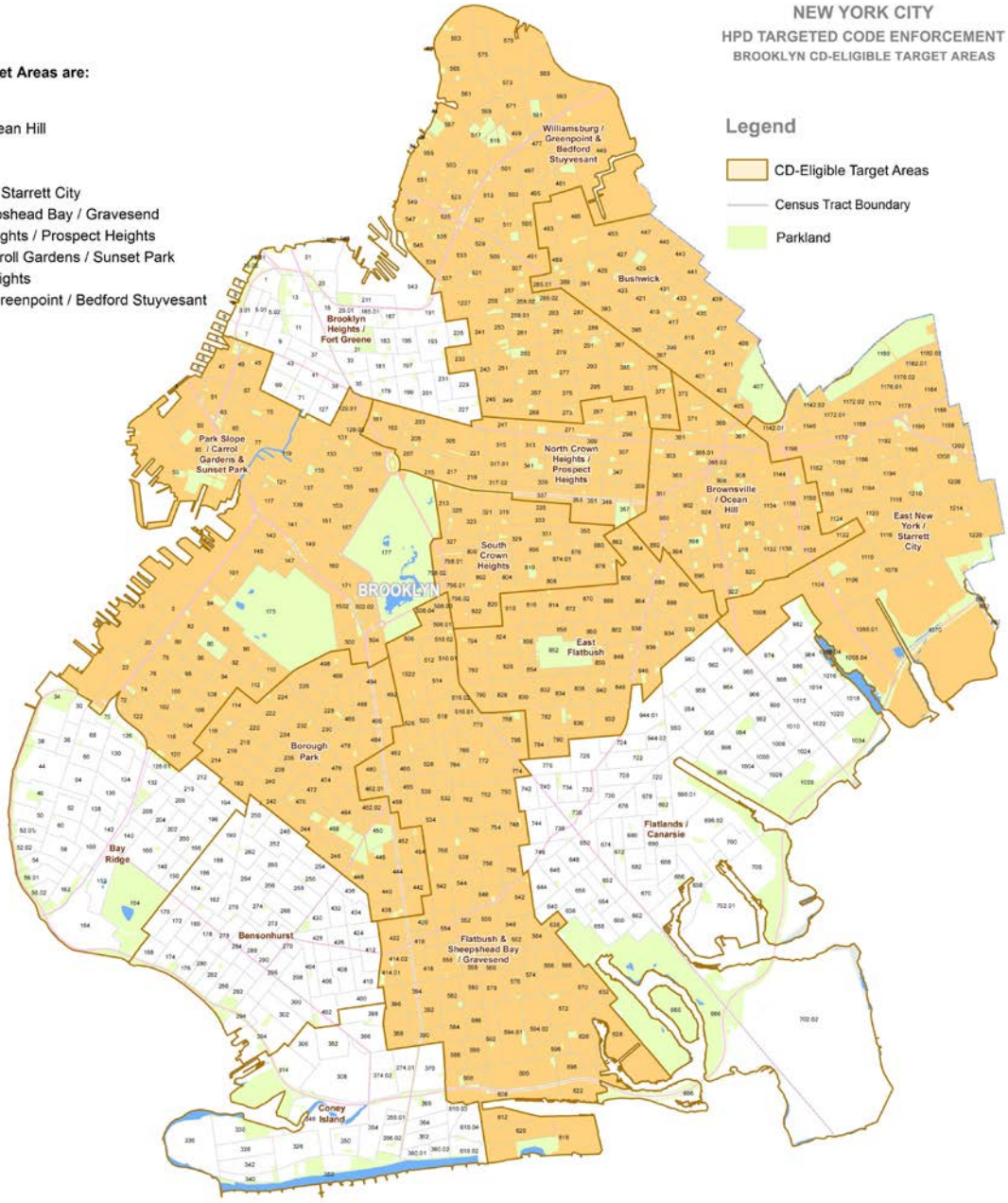
The CD-Eligible Target Areas are:

10. Borough Park
11. Brownsville / Ocean Hill
12. Bushwick
13. East Flatbush
14. East New York / Starrett City
15. Flatbush / Sheepshead Bay / Gravesend
16. North Crown Heights / Prospect Heights
17. Park Slope / Carroll Gardens / Sunset Park
18. South Crown Heights
19. Williamsburg / Greenpoint / Bedford Stuyvesant



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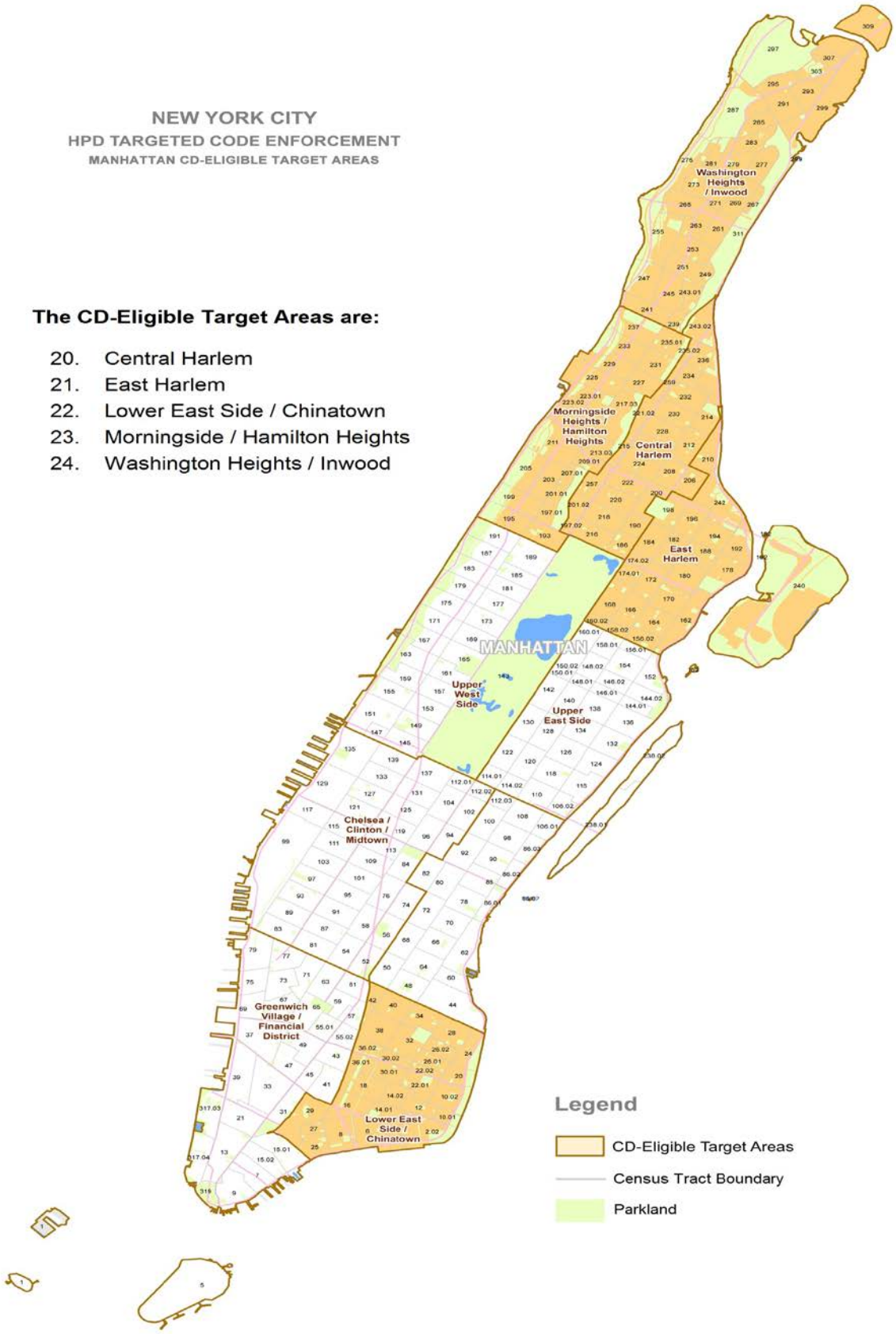

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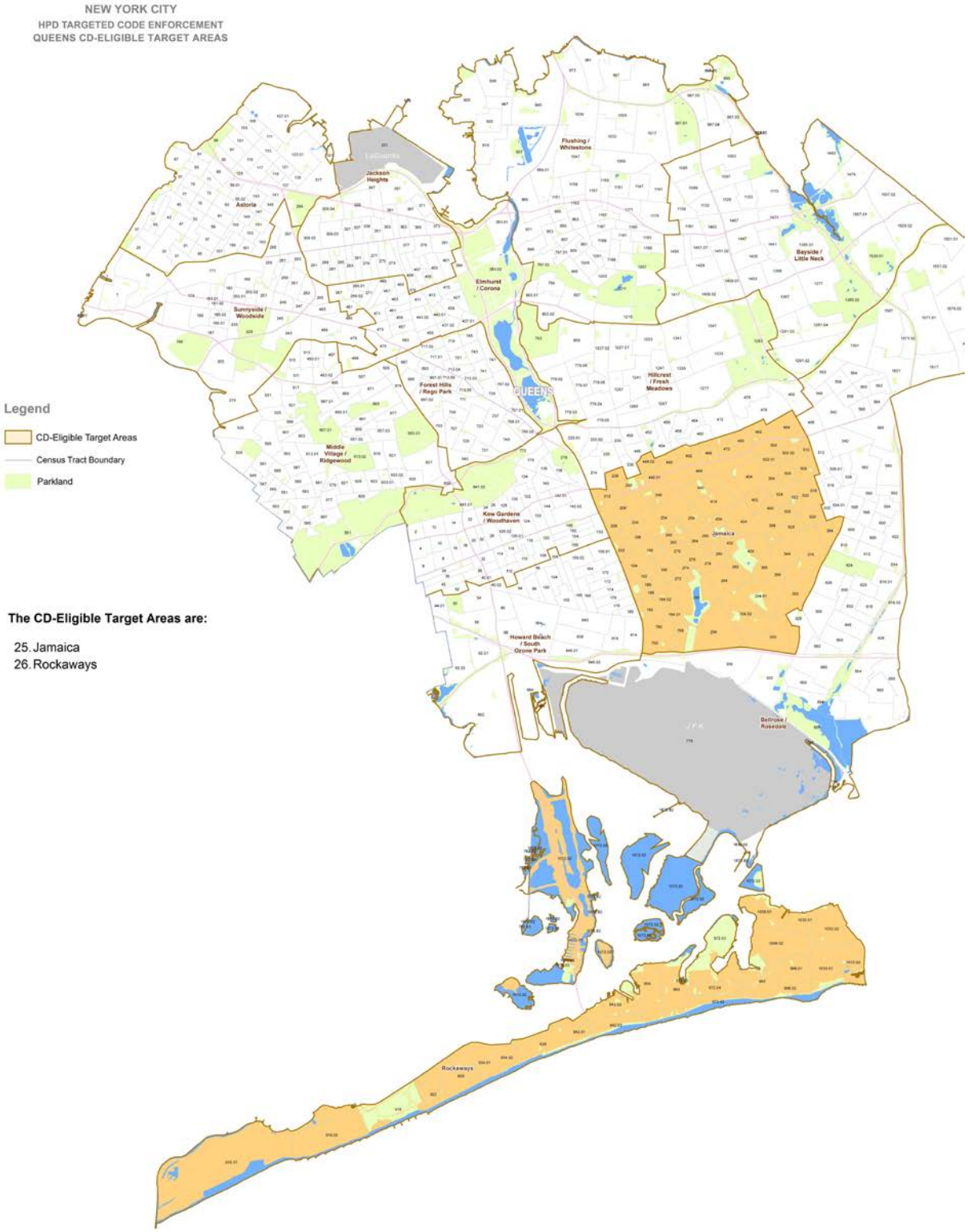

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General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

The HOPWA EMSA includes the five boroughs of New York City, three counties in the Hudson Valley (Orange, Westchester, and Rockland), and three counties in New Jersey (Monmouth, Ocean, and Middlesex). The Division of Disease Control uses multiple data sources and community input to ensure fair allocation of services in each of the five boroughs. First, the Division uses surveillance data to allocate housing services based on the prevalence of living HIV cases. The Division also uses poverty indices to identify need in communities that have historically lacked resources. Finally, there is collaboration with Ryan White Part A and other entitlement grants, as well as the Continuum of Care (CoC) to determine need and allocation and local/state resources to coordinate housing resources in the EMSA.

The CD regulations restrict Code Enforcement activities to "deteriorating or deteriorated areas when such enforcement together with public or private improvements, rehabilitation, or services to be provided may be expected to arrest the decline of the area." Accordingly, CD-funded Code Enforcement efforts are conducted in areas where at least 15 percent of the occupied units in multiple-dwelling buildings have three or more maintenance deficiencies and at least 51 percent of the population is at or below 80 percent of the median income. CD funds pay for the time 311 operators spend on emergency housing complaints from tenants in multiple-dwelling buildings within the target areas; the time spent by Code Inspectors on these complaints; and support staff. CD also funds other components of HPD's follow-up efforts to ensure safe housing. When landlords fail to correct hazardous emergency conditions, the Emergency Repair Program will make the necessary repairs. The City will also undertake full system replacements in buildings exhibiting serious physical deterioration under the Alternative Enforcement Program. Under the Litigation program, HPD's Housing Litigation Division initiates actions in Housing Court against owners of privately-owned buildings to enforce compliance with the Housing Quality Standards contained in the New York State Multiple Dwelling Law and the New York City Housing Maintenance Code.

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

Priority Needs

SP-Table2 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing - Affordable Housing**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families)
	Associated Goals	Return foreclosed housing to private ownership
	Description	Maintain City-owned, tax-foreclosed housing until it can be returned to responsible private owners.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As of December 31, 2014 there were 3,077 units in occupied City-owned buildings that are supported with CDBG funds.
2	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing - Privately-Owned**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs) Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Code Enf. Mott Haven/Hunts Point Bx Code Enf. Morrisania/East Tremont Bx Code Enf. Highbridge/South Concourse Bx Code Enf. University Heights/Fordham Bx Code Enf. Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu Bx Code Enf. Riverdale/Kingsbridge Bx Code Enf. Soundview/Parkchester/Throggs Neck/Co-op City Bx Code Enf. Pelham Parkway Bx Code Enf. Williamsbridge/Baychester Bx Code Enf. Williamsburg/Greenpoint/Bedford Stuyvesant Bk

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		Code Enf. Bushwick Bk Code Enf. East New York/Starrett City Bk Code Enf. Park Slope/Carroll Gardens/Sunset Park Bk Code Enf. North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights Bk Code Enf. South Crown Heights Bk Code Enf. Borough Park Bk Code Enf. Flatbush/Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend Bk Code Enf. Brownsville/Ocean Hill Bk Code Enf. Lower East Side/Chinatown Mn Code Enf. Morningside/Hamilton Heights Mn Code Enf. Central Harlem Mn Code Enf. East Harlem Mn Code Enf. Washington Heights/Inwood Mn Code Enf. Jamaica Qn Code Enf. Rockaways Qn Code Enf. East Flatbush Bk
	Associated Goals	Increase accessible hsg for people w/disabilities Maintain habitability for elderly homeowners Preserve and improve occupied private housing
	Description	New York City has the following Priority Needs associated with privately-owned housing: • To ensure the habitability of privately-owned housing: New York City has an inadequate supply of safe rental housing that is accessible to low- and moderate-income households. • To remove architectural barriers in rental units and owner-occupied homes inhabited by individuals with disabilities. • Many elderly and frail homeowners are unable to physically and/or financially make repairs to their homes. This may lead them to abandon their homes or to institutionalization, causing them to become a tax burden to the community. The provision of minor home repairs can help the elderly maintain and retain their homes.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Following is the basis for New York City's privately-owned housing Priority Needs: • The City must preserve the existing housing stock in order to prevent further decreases to the housing supply, which cannot easily be replaced if lost. • The City seeks to provide better quality of life for individuals with disabilities. • As the demographic profile of New York City continues to age, and as senior homeowners experience declining health, their inability to maintain their homes requires increased attention and action.
3	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing - Residential Historic Preservation**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low

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		Moderate Middle
	Associated Goals	Preservation of historic buildings and areas Preserve and improve occupied private housing
	Description	Low- and moderate-income households that own historic properties must maintain the building façades in accordance with historic standards. Since many cannot afford to pay for this work, CD funds are used to provide rehabilitation grants.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Assist low- and moderate-income homeowners comply with New York City historic preservation requirements.
4	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing - Planning**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Associated Goals	Perform housing market analysis Preserve and improve occupied private housing
	Description	To preserve and maintain affordable housing through various comprehensive housing market analyses.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City must preserve the existing housing stock in order to prevent further decreases to the housing supply, which cannot easily be replaced if lost.
5	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing - Fair Housing**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Associated Goals	Reduce discrimination and promote diversity Reduce housing discrimination
	Description	To promote fair housing choice, prevent segregation, and foster inclusive communities for all.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Housing is at the center of New Yorkers' lives. It helps stabilize families and connect them to schools, work, neighborhoods, etc. The City of New York's fair housing laws reflect its commitment to equal opportunity and fair treatment when looking for a home or residing in any of the City's diverse neighborhoods.
6	**Priority Need Name**	**Public Housing**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Public Housing Residents Elderly (Non-homeless Special Needs) Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Independent living for the elderly and disabled

	Description	Trained paraprofessionals and advisors are needed to educate the elderly and disabled on anti-crime tactics and to provide around-the-clock intervention in crisis situations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Ensure the safety of the elderly and disabled populations at NYCHA facilities.
7	**Priority Need Name**	**Homelessness - Emergency Shelter**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children
	Associated Goals	Prevent long-term displacement and homelessness Reduce homelessness
	Description	• Shelter services are required for households displaced by unsafe building conditions. • Support operations of adult shelters at which homeless persons receive services to help them return to self-sufficiency as soon as possible. A safe, secure environment must be provided.
	Basis for Relative Priority	City law requires that the homeless be provided shelter.
8	**Priority Need Name**	**Homelessness - Outreach (ESG-CDBG COMBINED)**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Unaccompanied Youth
	Associated Goals	Homeless Outreach (ESG) Reduce homelessness
	Description	(ESG) DHS deploys street outreach teams throughout the City 24 hours a day, seven days a week. These teams work to engage street homeless individuals and encourage them to move from the streets into housing. (CDBG) Persons with mental illness who also may have substance abuse problems occupy the Staten Island Ferry or other locations throughout Staten Island. Intervention services are needed to assist these individuals to take them out of the Ferry Terminal and off the streets into safe havens and/or transitional or permanent housing settings. Project Hospitality will provide outreach and supportive services.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	(DHS) The 2014 Point in Time (PIT) count estimated over 3,000 individuals living unsheltered. This is 24% fewer than when the first survey was administered back in 2005. DHS will continue to prioritize getting all individuals off the street and into housing. ESG funds are used to support these outreach efforts and provide funding to three outreach providers. (CDBG) Support services are designed to provide better quality of life to homeless persons with mental illness and substance abuse problems.
9	**Priority Need Name**	**Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Improve literacy of low-skilled adults Make the City more livable for ppl w/disabilities Promote justice for victims of crime and abuse Provide community green space through gardens Provide day care services to low/mod households Provide enrichment activities to low/mod areas Provide recreational activities for low/mod people Reduce discrimination and promote diversity Revitalize the Bronx River and the adjacent area
	Description	New York City has the following Priority Needs in the area of non-housing public services: • Outreach to people with disabilities, landlords, tenants, and advocates in the areas of housing and housing rights in order to promote housing and employment opportunities for the disabled. • Prevent and address discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, gender and gender identity, marital status, age, disability, lawful occupation, sexual orientation, familial status, lawful source of income, alienage, and citizenship status by enforcing the laws that prohibit such discrimination. Strengthen neighborhoods by fostering positive inter-group relations among residents of diverse racial, ethnic, and religious backgrounds. • Residents of low- and moderate-income areas need comprehensive community services. This need will be addressed through academic enhancement, recreational, cultural, and substance abuse prevention programs. • Crime victims need support services in order to reduce the psychological, physical, and financial hardships associated with

		victimization. Crime victims will be assisted through counseling, document replacement, court services, shelter referrals, and other services. • Rubble-strewn, unsafe, and derelict public and private vacant land was converted into community gardens. Funds are needed to provide oversight of the community groups that operate these gardens and to provide garden materials to those in low- and moderate-income areas. • Support housing and economic development efforts by providing day care services so low- and moderate-income parents and caregivers may secure employment. • The Bronx River was previously a dumping ground for all manner of debris as well as the receptor of industrial, street, and storm-water pollutants. Years of clean-up efforts funded through a variety of funding sources has revitalized the river, providing the public with the opportunity to enjoy this vital resource. Funds are still needed to help maintain the river's water quality, keep its surrounding environs clean, and to continue their ecological restoration. • Recreational space is at a high premium in a densely populated city like New York. Not only is it essential to provide sufficient space, facilities, and equipment but staffing is needed to provide the public with a variety of recreational programming and to provide for a safe and secure experience. • An estimated 36 percent of all City adults have literacy proficiency at the lowest level. The provision of literacy and basic educational services will help to improve the employment and economic opportunities for low-skilled, low-income adult New Yorkers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	• Provide better quality of life for individuals with disabilities. • The New York City Commission on Human Rights is responsible for the enforcement of the New York City and Federal Human Rights Laws. • CD funds are used for the recreational and academic enrichment of persons within low- and moderate-income areas. • Safe Horizon's mission is to provide support, prevent violence, and promote justice for victims of crime and abuse, their families, and communities. • Maintain gardens so that they do not return to a blighting state. • Provide day care services that are designed to address the developmental, social, educational, and nutritional needs of children. • Ensure that the Bronx River does not return to a state of contamination and blight. • Provide a better quality of life for residents of low- and moderate-income areas. • Improve the quality of life for illiterate individuals.
10	**Priority Need Name**	**Non-Housing Community Development/Pub. Facilities**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low

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		Moderate Middle Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs) Frail Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Provide safe learning environment in City schools Provide safe, accessible senior centers
	Description	New York City has the following Priority Needs in the area of public facilities: • A safe learning environment in City schools. • Improve the quality of life for senior citizens through the rehabilitation of senior centers. The centers provide meals as well as social interaction for seniors. Numerous centers have not received upgrades in many years.
	Basis for Relative Priority	• A safe learning environment is imperative to students reaching their full academic potential. • The demand for senior services has increased due to the growth in the elderly population in the City.
11	**Priority Need Name**	**Non-Housing Community Development/Clearance**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Reduction of blighted properties
	Description	The demolition of structurally hazardous buildings.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Ensure the health and safety of the public.
12	**Priority Need Name**	**Non-Housing Community Development/Eco Development**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Facilitate small business development and growth Revitalize commercial districts in low/mod areas
	Description	New York City has the following Priority Needs associated with economic development: • To provide free technical assistance and business training courses to entrepreneurs and small businesses to start, operate, and expand in NYC. • To promote the economic viability of neighborhood business districts in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Following is the basis for New York City's economic development Priority Needs: • The City seeks to improve the economic standing of low- and moderate-income persons.

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		• The City seeks to provide expanded service and consumer opportunities to low- and moderate-income residents.
13	**Priority Need Name**	**Non-housing Community Development/Capacity Bldg**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Increase capacity of local arts organizations
	Description	Local arts organizations that primarily serve low- and moderate-income people require technical assistance to build their capacity, thereby improving the viability of the organization so they can better serve their respective communities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Cultural organizations play a vital role in creating and maintaining healthy, vibrant communities.
14	**Priority Need Name**	**Non-housing Community Development/Non-ResiHistPrsr**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Preservation of historic buildings and areas
	Description	Nonprofit organizations that serve low- and moderate-income areas and own historic properties must maintain the building façades in accordance with historic standards. This can be an unaffordable financial burden for many nonprofits. To address this need, CD funds are used to provide rehabilitation grants.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Assist nonprofit organizations in low- and moderate-income areas comply with New York City historic preservation requirements.
15	**Priority Need Name**	**Non-housing Community Development/Interim Assist**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Improve sanitary conditions throughout the City
	Description	Streets and vacant lots that are littered with debris or overgrown with vegetation can pose a health and safety issue for the public.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Address the potential risk that environmental hazards pose to the health and safety of the public.
16	**Priority Need Name**	**Non-Housing Community Development/Planning**
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Non-housing Community Development Other
	Associated Goals	Improve sanitary conditions throughout the City Preservation of historic buildings and areas Promote community development through planning
	Description	• Formulate long-term development and policy objectives through comprehensive community development planning. • Significant research and analysis are required to effectuate the preservation of architecturally significant buildings and historical sites through the designation process. • Street and sidewalk cleanliness is essential for New York City neighborhoods. Inspectors use a visual rating scale to determine the percentage of acceptably clean streets and sidewalks. Funds are needed to employ the inspectors who produce quarterly reports used by the Department of Sanitation, Community Boards, and other members of the public.
	Basis for Relative Priority	• Ensure the social and economic viability of New York City communities through planning studies and information dissemination. • The Landmarks Preservation Commission's mission is to carry out the City's historic preservation mandate. • Develop and evaluate policy to improve cleanliness in the City.
17	**Priority Need Name**	**Administration - CDBG**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Facilitate small business development and growth Improve literacy of low-skilled adults Improve sanitary conditions throughout the City Increase accessible hsg for people w/disabilities Increase capacity of local arts organizations Independent living for the elderly and disabled Maintain habitability for elderly homeowners Make the City more livable for ppl w/disabilities Perform housing market analysis Preservation of historic buildings and areas Preserve and improve occupied private housing Prevent long-term displacement and homelessness Promote community development through planning Promote justice for victims of crime and abuse Provide community green space through gardens Provide day care services to low/mod households Provide enrichment activities to low/mod areas Provide recreational activities for low/mod people Provide safe learning environment in City schools Provide safe, accessible senior centers Reduce discrimination and promote diversity Reduce homelessness

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		Reduce housing discrimination Reduction of blighted properties Return foreclosed housing to private ownership Revitalize commercial districts in low/mod areas Revitalize the Bronx River and the adjacent area
	Description	This function provides administrative and support services for planning, management, and citizen participation necessary to formulate, implement, and evaluate the City's Community Development Program.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Administer programs aimed at benefiting low- and moderate-income people.
18	**Priority Need Name**	**Homeless Prevention - ESG**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Other
	Associated Goals	Homeless Prevention (ESG)
	Description	DHS has placed homelessness preventions efforts at the forefront of the agency's goals. Through a variety of strategies, the prevention programs within NYC help individuals and families overcome housing crises and avoid entering the emergency shelter system. Services will include family or tenant/landlord mediation, household budgeting, emergency rental assistance, and benefits advocacy.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As of the end of Q3 in CFY2014, over 13,000 individuals had enrolled in the City's prevention program. This is a 15% increase since the same point in time the year prior. Housing stability is associated with many positive outcomes and prevention efforts are essential in helping at-risk individuals maintain that stability. Prevention programs are an important component in the City's efforts to reduce homelessness. ESG funds are used to support 11 Homebase prevention programs which are located in community districts throughout the five boroughs.
19	**Priority Need Name**	**Emergency Shelter and Essential Services - ESG**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children

		Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Associated Goals	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)
	Description	NYC is governed by a right to shelter mandate, which means every person found eligible for services will be provided temporary emergency shelter. The City's emergency shelter system is one of the most comprehensive in the nation, providing connections to mainstream services and a variety of resources to help individuals become stably housed as quickly as possible.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As of February 2015, there were over 58,000 individuals in emergency shelter. NYC is governed by a right to shelter mandate, which means every person found eligible for services will be provided temporary emergency shelter. The City's is committed to providing shelter as a safety net for those in need and helping individuals become stably housed as quickly as possible.
20	**Priority Need Name**	**Rapid Re-housing ESG**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Victims of Domestic Violence
	Associated Goals	Rapid Re-housing (ESG)
	Description	Rapid re-housing services are available for persons who are homeless according to HUD's definition and for whom the ESG assistance can be used early in a shelter stay. NYC faces some obstacles in utilizing ESG for RRH rental assistance but continues to seek waivers and solutions to work within the required regulations. The CoC is also laying the ground work to provide CoC funded RRH. The CoC has developed written standards as of September 2014 and the 2014 NoFA included a RRH project application.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City recognizes the importance of getting individuals placed in permanent housing as quickly as possible and rapid re-housing services can help achieve this goal.
21	**Priority Need Name**	**Veterans Homelessness - ESG**
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Veterans
	Associated Goals	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG) Homeless Outreach (ESG) Homeless Prevention (ESG) Rapid Re-housing (ESG)
	Description	NYC is committed to ending veteran's homelessness. The City, along with the VA, and the CoC provide a full continuum of care for homeless veterans. Services and housing include: collaborative street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, HUDVASH vouchers, and connections to benefits, employment, and housing placement services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	NYC is committed to ending veteran's homelessness. The 2014 PIT estimated a total of 1,645 homeless veterans. In order to end veteran homelessness a variety of stakeholders have been collaborating to achieve this goal, including multiple city agencies, the VA, and the CoC. ESG funds are used to support many of the services needed to achieve this goal, including street outreach, prevention, emergency shelter, and housing placement services.
22	**Priority Need Name**	**Chronic Homelessness - ESG**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans
	Associated Goals	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG) Homeless Outreach (ESG)
	Description	NYC CCoC and the City are continuing to expand efforts to end chronic homelessness. Outreach teams continue to connect with chronically homeless individuals living on the street and encourage them to move into housing. While in shelter or at a Safe Haven, chronically homeless individuals receive services and case management with the focus of getting stably housed as quickly as possible. To help meet the housing need for the chronically homeless, the CCoC is to expanding the number of dedicated PSH beds in 2014 and 2015. DHS is coordinating referrals to these PSH programs to ensure these dedicated beds

		are a well-utilized resource. The City also announced in August 2014 a new rental assistance program that will focus on chronically homeless families.
	Basis for Relative Priority	ESG funding is used to support some of these efforts. Specifically, ESG funds are helping chronically homeless individuals and families through outreach, providing emergency shelter and essential services, and housing placement services.
23	**Priority Need Name**	**Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs) Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Other
	Associated Goals	Facilitate small business development and growth Improve sanitary conditions throughout the City Maintain habitability for elderly homeowners Preservation of historic buildings and areas Preserve and improve occupied private housing Prevent long-term displacement and homelessness Promote community development through planning Provide safe learning environment in City schools Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy Reduce homelessness Reduction of blighted properties Revitalize commercial districts in low/mod areas
	Description	Address the impacts from Hurricane Sandy.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Housing, businesses, and City infrastructure in the impacted areas must be restored. In addition, the City must take measures to protect the City from future storms.
24	**Priority Need Name**	**Affordable housing for low income seniors**
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low

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		Moderate Elderly (Families) Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs)
	Associated Goals	Independent living for the elderly and disabled Maintain habitability for elderly homeowners
	Description	Many elderly live on low fixed incomes and are not able to find affordable rentals and/or cope with the rising expenses associated with owning a home. More affordable older adult housing units, assisted living opportunities, and financing for the development of new housing for older New Yorkers are needed
	Basis for Relative Priority	The need is recognized, but no funding is available at this time.
25	**Priority Need Name**	**Aftercare/other supportve services for the elderly**
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly (Families) Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs)
	Associated Goals	Homeless Prevention (ESG) Independent living for the elderly and disabled
	Description	Very low income seniors can be at risk of homelessness. Section 8 vouchers and other supportive services are necessary to provide housing to homeless seniors and prevent those at risk from becoming homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The need is recognized, but no funding is available at this time.
26	**Priority Need Name**	Legal support for seniors around housing issues
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low Moderate Middle Elderly (Families) Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs)
	Associated Goals	**Homeless Prevention (ESG)**
	Description	DFTA provides legal representation for seniors at risk of being evicted from their homes, and also to those who wish to commence a proceeding against tenants/subtenants on whom they are dependent for income through the Assigned Counsel Project, which is currently operating in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. An expansion of the project to Staten Island will allow DFTA to serve all boroughs.

	Basis for Relative Priority	No funding is available at this time.
27	**Priority Need Name**	**Alternate housing for victims of elder abuse**
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Elderly (Families) Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs)
	Associated Goals	Homeless Prevention (ESG) Rapid Re-housing (ESG)
	Description	Perpetrators of elder abuse crimes are often family members, friends or caregivers of victims. The needs of this particularly vulnerable group of elderly continue to be a priority for DFTA. Alternate housing would allow elderly victims who live with their perpetrators to move into a safe environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	No funding is available at this time.
28	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing - New Construction**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs) Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction
	Description	Creation of new and affordable housing is a major concern to most New Yorkers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	While the need in New York City for affordable housing is deep and growing across most income groups, some feel the pressure more than others. In 2011, there were about one million Extremely Low-Income and Very Low-Income households but there were only 425,000 rental units affordable to those households.
29	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing - Rehabilitation of Existing Rental Units**
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs) Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Preserve and improve occupied private housing Return foreclosed housing to private ownership
	Description	Many multiple dwellings in New York City have serious maintenance and rehabilitation needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City has assigned a priority need level to each of its planned activities under the HOME Program. The City assigns a "Low priority need" for some activities that it wishes to take on but is unlikely to be able to do so due to limited federal funding. We intend that the majority of HOME Program grant funding to New York City in Calendar 2015 will go toward "Housing - New Construction" and toward "Housing - HOME Tenant-Based Rental assistance," that is, rent subsidies to maintain affordable rents. Despite assigning "Housing – Rehabilitation of Existing Rental Units" a "Low priority need" for the purposes of the Consolidated Plan, the City acknowledges and believes in the importance of this activity. The City will be using extensive local and other non-federal funding streams to address preservation and rehabilitation needs during all of the Strategic Plan program years (2015-2019).
30	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing - HOME Tenant-Based Rental assistance**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs) Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA
	Description	Some low-income families wishing to live in HPD-assisted housing have lost expected rent subsidies from outside sources. HPD will use HOME funds to assist them.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Between 2005 and 2012, rents in New York City rose by 11 percent, while renter's incomes stagnated, after adjusting for inflation. The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) intends to transfer HOME Program funds to the New York City Human Resources Administration (HRA) to develop a Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program. HRA plans to offer rental assistance to assist approximately 1,250 eligible families, based on funding availability, and subject to close supervision by HPD as the HOME Program administrator. HRA plans to serve only those households who meet all four of the following qualifications: 1. Currently resides in a NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) or HRA shelter designated for Families with Children, or for Adult Families (which consist of households with more than one adult and no minor children). 2. Household income does not exceed 60% of Area Median Income. 3. At least one household member receives federal supplemental security income or social security benefits. 4. Has resided in shelter for more than 120 days. The program is designed to last for two years with an ongoing opportunity to extend an additional two years as long as funding is available. Under the program, families pay the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar: - 30% of the family's monthly-adjusted income; - 10% of the family's monthly gross income; - Public assistance shelter allowance (that portion of the New York State public assistance grant that is specifically designated to meet the family's actual housing costs); or - The minimum rent established by HPD for the HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance is $50.
31	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing - Homeownership assistance (Downpayment)**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs) Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Downpymnt

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	Description	Create new homeownership opportunities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	New York City wishes to create new homeownership opportunities for existing renter households. Assistance takes the form of down payment assistance to first-time homebuyers. Eligible prospective homebuyers can qualify for a forgivable loan to use toward down payment and/or closing costs on a one- to four- family home, condominium or cooperative purchased in one of the five boroughs of New York City.
32	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing - Affordable Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA)**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families) Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs) Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Associated Goals	Increase housing stability among low-income PLWHA Promote access to care among low-income PLWHA Reduce homelessness among low-income PLWHA
	Description	The provision of affordable housing for persons living with HIV/AIDS including tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rental, mortgage and utility assistance (STRMU), and permanent supportive housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Provides affordable housing to help persons living with HIV avoid homelessness, promote housing stability, and increase health outcomes.
33	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing Support Services for PLWHA (HOPWA)**
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly (Families)

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		Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly (Non-Homeless Special Needs) Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Associated Goals	Increase housing stability among low-income PLWHA Promote access to care among low-income PLWHA Reduce homelessness among low-income PLWHA
	Description	The provision of essential housing-related support services to help persons living with HIV/AIDS find and maintain affordable housing. These services also address co-morbid conditions such as substance abuse, mental illness and chronic homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	These support services are essential to help persons living with HIV/AIDS maintain housing.

Narrative (Optional)

For the Priority Needs listed above localities developing their Five-Year Consolidated Plan are obligated to provide a brief explanation of what constitutes their priority need level ("high priority need" and "low priority need", respectively); and, assign a priority level to their proposed objectives and activities.

The City of New York defines its "high priority need" as: "*activities will be funded with federal funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds, to address the needs during the strategic plan program years.*"

"Low priority need" is defined as: "*activities that may be funded, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds, if additional federal funding becomes available during the strategic plan program years. The jurisdiction will consider certifications of consistency for other entities' applications for Federal assistance.*"

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

SP-Table3 – Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	High market-rate rents in most neighborhoods of New York City combined with Fair Market Rents that lag significantly behind actual rents will limit the ability of Housing Choice Voucher holders, HOPWA TBRA programs, and holders of other forms of TBRA such as Shelter Plus Care to successfully obtain rental housing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Finding affordable housing in New York City continues to be a challenge for all HOPWA programs. Findings from the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development's *2011 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS)* showed that the citywide rental vacancy rate was only 3.12%. Vacant units available for low rents continue to be extremely scarce. The rental vacancy rate in 2011 for units with asking rents under $799 was just 1.10%; for units with asking rents of $800 - $999 it was 2.58%. The vacancy rate for rent-stabilized units was 2.63% in 2011. This low vacancy rate, when coupled with extremely high rental costs and a limited supply of affordable housing, makes providing TRBA in New York City challenging.
New Unit Production	The recovery of the housing market combined with rising market-rate rents have already spurred an increase in new housing unit production, especially market-rate rental housing. The City has set an aggressive target of creating 200,000 affordable housing units by 2024, either newly constructed or rehabilitated.
Rehabilitation	The City of New York is working aggressively to leverage public-and private-sector financing to rehabilitate and preserve privately-owned HUD-assisted rental housing throughout New York City. The City's mission is to ensure long-term affordability, stabilize low-income properties and revitalize neighborhoods. The City of New York targets buildings that are most distressed due to physical neglect and financial mismanagement, as well as those properties that face expiring HUD use restrictions or are considered "at-risk" of opting out of subsidy programs and converting to market rate housing.
Acquisition, including preservation	While land costs in New York City are often prohibitively high, the City's Housing Trust Fund is funded by $130 million in Battery Park City Authority revenue, provides subsidies for innovative acquisition programs, rehabilitation of portfolios of housing, and to facilitate rehabilitation and new construction targeted to households earning below 30 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) and between 60-80 percent of AMI.

SP-Table4 - 2011 HVS Total Pop and Total HH

POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS			
BOROUGH		TENURE	
	TOTAL	OWNER	RENTAL
TOTAL	8020045	2710545	5309499
BNX	1341096	266531	1074565
BKN	2484192	746657	1737535
MAN	2196519	372336	1169079
QNS	456822	994146	1202373
SI	456822	330875	125947
TOTAL	100	100	100
BNX	16.7	9.8	20.2
BKN	31	27.5	32.7
MAN	19.2	13.7	22
QNS	27.4	13.7	22
SI	5.7	12.2	2.4
TOTAL	100	33.8	33.8
BNX	100	19.9	19.9
BKN	100	30.1	30.1
MAN	100	24.2	24.2
QNS	100	45.3	45.3
SI	100	72.4	72.4
ALL HOUSEHOLDS			
TOTAL	3088881	984066	2104816
BNX	473656	98166	375491
BKN	929296	256130	673166
MAN	752459	181606	570853
QNS	769860	337775	53221
SI	163610	110389	432085
TOTAL	100	100	2.5
BNX	15.3	10	20.5
BKN	30.1	26	27.1
MAN	24.4	18.5	32
QNS	5.3	11.2	17.8
SI	24.9	34.3	100
TOTAL	100	31.9	68.1
BNX	100	20.7	79.3
BKN	100	27.6	72.4
MAN	100	24.1	75.9
QNS	100	43.9	56.1
SI	100	67.5	32.5

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

Introduction

The City of New York has based its five year Anticipated Resources projections for its four formula entitlement funded programs (CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA) on the premise that the funding levels for Consolidated Plan Programs Years 2016 through 2019 will be the same as the City expects to receive for the 2015 Consolidated Plan Program Year (Flat-level Funding).

It is important to note the 2011 Housing Vacancy Survey (HVS) housing conditions data (overcrowding, housing quality, and rent burden), the homeless populations, and persons living with HIV/AIDS data described in the previous Needs Assessment (NA-) and Market Analysis (MA-) sections represent the City of New York's actual housing needs in terms the creation, rehabilitation and retention of affordable housing and supportive housing.

It addition, it is not prudent to attempt to predict future Congressional appropriations for HUD formula entitlement programs, and therefore, the level of accomplishment that would be achieved through the expenditure of the future (unrealized) federal monies. Congress may reduce its appropriation to HUD in one or all of the years covered by this Strategic Plan. As a result, the City's projected Goals described in section SP-45, Goals Summary, may not be totally accomplished.

Lastly, while the City has made progress in addressing its priority needs, the level of its existing needs cannot be totally remedied within the next five years without a substantial increase in the level of federal funds appropriated to HUD by Congress.

With regards to the (one-year) expected resources as described in 2015 Action Plan (AP-) sections AP-15, Expected Resources, and AP-20, Annual Goals and Objectives, specific priorities for funds budgeted reflect the outcome of the City Charter mandated budget process that began with community board consultations in September 2013 and ended with adoption of the budget by the City Council the in June 2014. These specific allocations reflect consensus on the need to achieve the City's annual goals. Funds in the Action Plan originally budgeted in City Fiscal Year 2015 (which began on July 1, 2014) are subject to reallocation in the budget process for CFY16 (July 1, 2015). Please note that the projections in the tables should be considered as such. In no event should these initial estimates be misconstrued as a firm commitment on the part of the City to allocate these funds in the exact manner specified. If there are substantial changes, an amendment to the Consolidated Plan will be provided as described in the Citizen Participation Section.

Anticipated Resources

SP-Table5 - Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	151,365,377	39,000,000	33,494,623	223,860,000	895,440,000	Expected Remainder Amount is calculated at $Year1 x 4 years.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	52,128,435	0	0	52,128,435	208,513,740	The City cannot be certain what funding HUD will award in the next four years (2016-2019). Therefore, we estimate that in each of these years the City will receive funding equal to 2015. As a result, the dollar amount in "Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan" is the Year 1 entitlement grant allocation times four (4).

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	47,036,978	0	0	47,036,978	188,147,912	Expected remainder amount is calculated at $Year1 x 4 years.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	13,600,063	0	0	13,600,063	54,400,252	Expected Remainder Amount is calculated at $Year1 x 4 years.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Supportive services Transitional housing Other	114,136,681	0	0	114,136,681	456,546,724	Annual allocation was determined from awarded Tier 1 and Tier 2 for FY2013 Competition grants and the 2013 Planning Grant. Expected Remainder Amount is calculated at $Year1 x 4 years.
LIHTC	public - state	Acquisition Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	12,500,000	0	0	12,500,000	50,000,000	The low income housing tax credit is a means by which the federal government provides funding, indirectly, for the construction and rehabilitation of low-income housing. Developers (and their investors,) who build developments or rebuild buildings and rent to a specified percentage of low-income tenants, receive a credit against their federal income taxes. By

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
								federal statue, eligible projects must target at minimum 20 percent of the units to households earning less than 50 percent of the median income or in New York City at least 25 percent of its units to households earning less than 60 percent of the median. There are two types of tax credits, 4% credits and the more valuable 9% credits. The 4% credits are available to projects that are financed through private activity bonds while the 9% credits that are awarded through a competitive process. To obtain 9% credits developers must apply to the state housing agency in which their project is located, which decides which

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
								projects will receive the limited pool of tax credits allocated to their state.The State of New York delegates a portion of its allocation authority to the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development. HPD received approximately $12.5 million in 2015 credit authority to be allocated during the 2014 funding round. Since the State Division of Housing and Community Renewal can allocate credits to projects in New York City as well as throughout the rest of the State, additional projects may receive credits besides those allocated by HPD.HPD has an Allocation Plan that specifies the criteria used to select

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
								projects for allocation. Points are awarded to those projects based on the degree to which they satisfy criteria such as amount of subsidy required, sponsorship by non-profit organizations, and housing those with very low income, and the homeless. Any developer can compete for tax credits available, and credits are awarded on a competitive basis, so it is impossible to know in advance which projects will receive credits in a given year. In practice, most low-income housing projects in New York City require not only tax credits but also additional public funds, such as low interest loans provided by the City.Among the

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
								programs likely to utilize the tax credit as a funding source in calendar year 2015 are the Supportive Housing Loan Program, Third Party Transfer, Multi-Family Participating Loan Program, HUD Multi-Family, Low Income Program and Participation Loan Program (PLP). Typically, HPD's tax credit allocations help fund rehabilitation or construction of approximately 1,000 low-income units per year. For calendar year 2015 HPD anticipates these aforementioned programs will be applying to provide the same amount of units sought in 2014.New York City cannot be certain what funding New York State will award

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
								the City in the next four years (2016-2019). Therefore, we estimate that in each of these years the City will receive funding equal to 2015. As a result, the dollar amount in "Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan" is the Year 1 credit allocation times four (4).
Section 8	public - federal	Rental Assistance	401,625,000	0	0	401,625,000	1,606,500,000	Actual FFY2015 amounts are pending HUD announcements (as of 02/25/15). HPD projects continued funding annually of $386M. Furthermore, HPD projects supplementary annual funding of $14M. The total projected amount is $401M.
Other – Neighborhood Housing	private	Homeowner rehab	151,000	0	0	151,000	604,000	Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) is a nationwide nonprofit organization. The

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Services Revolving Loan								aim of the program is to support neighborhood revitalization through housing preservation. NHS of New York City and its divisional offices provide below-market-rate interest financing to low- and moderate-income homeowners for the moderate rehabilitation of one- to four-family houses. A Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) has been established through prior years' CDBG allocations. The loan fund only consists of program income in the form of loan repayments and interest from notes receivable. The program is not receiving a new allocation in 2015. The balance of the revolving loan fund on 12/31/2014 was $53,011. Program

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
								income during 2015 is projected to be $97,717. The revolving loan fund balance and program income ($150,728 rounded to $151,000) will be used to fund new loans during 2015. Through this program, NHS operates a variety of loan programs, which are described below. The standards for these loans are approved by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development. A) Emergency Repair Loans: loans not exceeding $10,000 that are needed to correct an immediate threat to the health and safety of the occupants of the subject building or to perform lead paint remediation anywhere in New York City. B)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
								Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Core Loans: loans made to borrowers citywide. In order to qualify for a loan the borrower's annual income must be at or below 80% of the Area Median Income, currently $67,100 for a family of four. Homeowners may borrow up to $30,000 per dwelling unit. NHS also leverages CDBG funds with private funds in order to maximize the productivity of the RLF Core Loan Program. C) Home Improvement Program (HIP) Option Loans: Homeowners who have been turned down for a City-sponsored Home Improvement Loan due to their insufficient income or credit history are eligible to apply. Homeowners may

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
								borrow a maximum of $30,000 at below-market rates. Additionally, the borrowers' annual income must be at or below 80% of the Area Median Income. The main office of NHS is located at 307 West 36th Street in Manhattan (phone: 212-519-2500). Neighborhood offices are located at the following locations: 1451 East Gun Hill Road, Bronx; 848 Concourse Village West, Bronx; 2806 Church Avenue, Brooklyn; and 60-20 Woodside Avenue, Queens.
Other – Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)	public - federal	Homeowner rehab Housing Public Improvements Public Services	4,213,876,000	0	0	4,213,876,000	0	

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Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

HPD City Funds -- Calendar 2015

HPD Capital matching Federal Funds
HPD's total capital budget for calendar year 2015 from all funding sources (including HUD) is approximately $667,710,000. Of that amount $574,180,000 comes from the City. Of the City funds, $**375,094,000** is scheduled for programs that use City funds in conjunction with Federal funds (CDBG, HOME, Section 8, etc.). The remaining $199,086,000 of City funds are used in programs that do not receive Federal funds.

The City uses a portion of this $375,094,000 figure to meet its 12.5% requirement to match HOME funds, in addition to using the appraised value of tax exemptions. The latest full year for which match data are available indicate that the City's match was $83,568,277 as reported in the FY 2013 Match Report, published in the 2013 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report (APR). The City thus exceeded the 12.5% minimum, all of which was calculated as the cash value of Capital funds. Estimates for next year's match amount and the portion constituting the cash value of Capital funds are not available at this time.

HPD Expense matching Federal Funds
HPD's total expense budget for calendar year 2015 from all funding sources (including HUD) is approximately $555,324,370. Of that amount approximately $79,556,815 comes from the City (tax levy, Inter-Fund Agreement (IFA), and Intra-City). Of the City funds, approximately **$41,608,396** is scheduled for programs that use City funds in conjunction with Federal funds (CDBG, HOME, Section 8, etc.). The remaining approximate $37,948,419 of City funds are used in programs that do not receive Federal funds.

HPD Capital without Federal Funds
In Calendar Year 2015, HPD expects to budget approximately $**199,086,000** in programs that receive no Federal funds.

HPD Expense without Federal Funds
In Calendar Year 2015 HPD expects to budget approximately **$37,948,419** in programs that receive no Federal funds.

*The Explanation as to how the City of New York meets its Matching Funds Requirement continues in the response section of the question labeled **Discussion** below.*

Discussion
Conclusion of Explanation of Meeting the Matching Funds Requirement

HPD Capital and Expense
As the primary housing agency in the City of New York, HPD has used both City capital and tax levy funds to develop housing programs to address the needs of low-and moderate-income households. Although the funds received from the federal government are an essential element in the City's housing policy, HPD has created over 10 housing programs with no direct federal funds for the purposes of increasing

housing production and maintaining the existing housing stock through the following activities: new construction, substantial and moderate rehabilitation, code enforcement,
operating and maintenance costs, planning and administration, homeless prevention, infrastructure improvements, public service improvements, homeless assistance, rental assistance and other activities.
Non-federally funded HPD Programs

- Arverne Urban Renewal Area (URA)
- Edgemere URA
- Home Improvement Program (HIP)
- Housing Education Program (HEP)
- Inclusionary Housing Program
- Melrose Commons URA
- Nehemiah Gateway Estates at Spring Creek
- New York City Partnership New Homes /New Foundations Program
- Senior Citizen Home Assistance Program (SCHAP)
- Neighborhood Housing Services Loan Program (NHS)
- Taxable "80/20" Program
- Tenant Support Services
- Urban Renewal Associated Costs
- Multifamily Homeownership Program
- Multifamily Rental – Mod/Mid
- NYCHA Program
- Queens West / Hunters Point South
- Small Homes – Large Sites
- Small Homes – Scattered Sites
- Small Homes – NYCHA Program
- Year 15/Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC)
- Mortgage Assistance Program
- West Bushwick URA
- Broadway Triangle URA

Emergency Solutions Grant Matching Funds

The City of New York provides a dollar for dollar match to the ESG award through City Tax Levy funds. In addition to the required matching funds, the City of New York provides additional City Tax Levy expense and capital funds that are used for family facilities and for overall agency administration. DHS also receives funding through Federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Homeless Assistance Funds from the State of New York, which are used for both single adult and family facilities and programs. A combination of all funding sources is dedicated to addressing the needs of homeless single adults and families and overall agency administration.

HOPWA Matching Funds

The City of New York invests in affordable and decent housing for low-income PLWHA. This commitment is evidenced by the fact that in 2014, for every HOPWA dollar spent, the City leveraged $8.54 for a total of $413,567,653. HOPWA dollars were combined with other federal resources, as well as State and City funding, to support HIV/AIDS housing and other services. HASA used City Tax Levy and matching State and federal dollars to fund case management and housing services as well as medical assistance,

homecare, and homemaking services. HOPWA funds distributed to community-based organizations by DOHMH augmented City and State-funded services to persons with mental illness and HIV/AIDS. Almost all of the programs funded through DOHMH received in-kind and donations from the community based organizations providing their HOPWA-funded services.

NOTE - THE FOLLOWING PERTAINS TO THE 2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN PROGRAM YEAR ONLY:
HUD has informed the City that $2,072,661 of its $153,438,038 Federal Fiscal Year 2015 CDBG grant is from funds recaptured from other cities and may be subject to litigation. Therefore, these funds may not be made available to the City. In the event that reallocated funds are not received in 2015, all proposed activities' 2015 budgets will be maintained at the estimated funding levels through the use of program income receipts as they are received throughout the course of the program year, including but not limited to proceeds from the sale of urban renewal properties.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

SP-Table6 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES	Government	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CDYCD	Government	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY		Public Housing	Jurisdiction
NYC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE	Government	Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES		Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF THE AGING		Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET		Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
NEW YORK CITY HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION	Government	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of New York has a sophisticated and comprehensive infrastructure in place to meet the various needs of persons who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless. While the service delivery system within New York City is robust, the City recognizes the need for more Permanent Supportive Housing and is already taking action to address this need.

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

SP-Table7 – Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) works closely with many other City, State and Federal agencies to address the needs of homeless individuals and individuals at risk of homelessness. The City agencies that DHS collaborates with include: the Human Resources Administration (HRA), the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH), the Administration for Children's Services (ACS), the Department of Education (DOE), the Department of Correction (DOC), the New York City Police Department (NYPD), and the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence (MOCDV), the Mayor's Office of Veterans' Affairs (MOVA), Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD), NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA), Office of Mental Health (OMH), the NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS), and the US Department of Veterans Affairs. These collaborations have ensured that DHS and the City of New York can prevent homelessness whenever possible, provide housing assistance and connection to benefits, ensure the health and safety of individuals within the shelter system, implement initiatives to assist individuals who are street homeless, identify and help victims of domestic violence entering shelter, and meet the needs of various subpopulations (e.g. youth, formally incarcerated, veterans, chronically homeless, etc). These collaborations also included implementing policies and procedures to ensure systems of care minimize/eliminate discharging individuals into homelessness.

All HOPWA programs seek to provide housing and support services to homeless PLWHA or unstably housed. HOPWA funds multiple supportive housing programs designed specifically to engage and retain homeless individuals and link them to health and employment services to help people maintain their housing. In 2014, 32% of all new HOPWA clients were homeless before entering the HOPWA housing program and of those, 15% were chronically homeless.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

DHS is the CoC's Collaborative Applicant, a Steering Committee member, and the ESG recipient. Therefore, there has been consistent alignment of the ConPlan goals and the CoC's strategic plan. This has led to coordinated efforts within the jurisdiction to address the needs of homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness. Some of these efforts include: Investing in proven strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals on the streets; Preventing those families and individuals at-risk of homelessness from entering shelter; Ensuring that shelter is a short-term solution to a housing crisis by rapidly re-housing families and individuals; Preventing low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless; Addressing the multiple needs of homeless persons, Helping homeless persons rapidly transition to independent living. While the service delivery system within New York City is robust, there continues to be not enough Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) for people who need it. The City recognizes this need and is already taking action to address it.

In 2015, DYCD continued its partnership with NYC's Administration for Children's Services (ACS) on the Safe Harbor Initiative for commercially sexually exploited youth with funding provided by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services.

Through this initiative, individual and group counseling are provided at the Children's Center by two full-time Masters level social workers from Safe Horizon. Counselors from Girls Education and Mentoring Services (GEMS) provide weekly psycho-educational groups at the Children's Center, and at two of our secure detention facilities: Crossroads and Horizon. DYCD also has oversight of Summer Youth Employment Program slots allotted specifically for trafficked or youth at risk for trafficking.
ACS also intends to continue partnering with three LGBTQ-specialized service agencies: Hetrick Martin Institute, Ali Forney Center and The Door, as well as support faith based and community initiatives targeting trafficking awareness and prevention.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

In order to meet the need for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), the City of New York and the NYC CCoC has taken steps to expand the supportive housing available. In May 2014, Mayor de Blasio released the City's ten year housing plan, "Housing New York, A Five-Borough Ten-Year Plan." The full plan can be reviewed here: http://www.nyc.gov/html/housing/assets/downloads/pdf/housing_plan.pdf. One of the many points within this plan was the need to expand supportive housing. The plan discusses the need to encourage the production of new supportive housing, and also the need to improve the efficiency of moving people into supportive housing and moving out of supportive housing (when the tenant no longer requires the level of services provided). This City has already taken action on many of these points, including approving a 30% rent cap protection for HASA clients and releasing a memo in August 2014 which outlines recommendations to expedite supportive housing placements (memo can be viewed here: https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B0y8nyjjIBSqY1lXVTFQSUU3LTg/edit).

As previously mentioned, NYC CCoC is also contributing to the efforts to expand PSH within New York City. The CCoC is strategically reallocating resources to end chronic homelessness. In the 2014 NoFA, the CoC reported a total of 4,913 dedicated beds for the chronically homeless. New beds will be created via NY/NYIII, the $1 billion city/state agreement; 456 new dedicated chronically homeless beds will be available by 2014 and 696 more new beds by 2015. In 2014 and 2015 projects that have been under spending will reduce their grants to create new PSH projects via reallocation, and projects will be identified for reallocation by the CCoC PQI process.

Through the Safe Harbor Initiative, Street Outreach services were expanded with the addition of a street outreach team, including a van, which has focused on engaging foster care youth in areas known to be frequented by youth at high risk of sexual exploitation. In addition, 40 additional Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) slots were dedicated in the summer of 2014 to high risk youth in placement due to sexual exploitation.

In Fiscal Year 2015, the services will be expanded to 24 hours at one of the Drop-in Centers located in Central Harlem that will assist in placing youth in safe locations throughout the night and work to connect them to services seven days a week. An additional 100 crisis beds were also added to the RHY continuum, increasing the number of crisis beds by 86 percent.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

SP-Table8.1 – Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Independent living for the elderly and disabled	2015	2019	Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Administration - CDBG Affordable housing for low income seniors Aftercare/other supportive services for the elderly Public Housing	CDBG: $3,375,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 22770 Persons Assisted
2	Increase accessible hsg for people w/disabilities	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Administration - CDBG Housing - Privately-Owned	CDBG: $1,085,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 23 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 23 Household Housing Unit
3	Make the City more livable for ppl w/disabilities	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Administration - CDBG Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services	CDBG: $660,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 910000 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Prevent long-term displacement and homelessness	2015	2019	Homeless		Administration - CDBG Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Homelessness - Emergency Shelter	CDBG: $72,790,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 6370 Persons Assisted
5	Reduce housing discrimination	2015	2019	Fair Housing		Administration - CDBG Housing - Fair Housing	CDBG: $1,690,000	
6	Perform housing market analysis	2015	2019			Administration - CDBG Housing - Planning	CDBG: $69,295,000	
7	Rapid Re-housing (ESG)	2015	2019	Homeless		Alternate housing for victims of elder abuse Rapid Re-housing ESG Veterans Homelessness - ESG	ESG: $1,360,006	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1400 Households Assisted
8	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Housing - New Construction	HOME: $126,492,713	Rental units constructed: 1055 Household Housing Unit
9	Return foreclosed housing to private ownership	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Administration - CDBG Housing - Affordable Housing Housing - Rehabilitation of Existing Rental Units	CDBG: $114,605,000	Housing Code Enforcement/ Foreclosed Property Care: 3077 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	Reduce homelessness among low-income PLWHA	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Housing - Affordable Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA) Housing Support Services for PLWHA (HOPWA)	HOPWA: $47,036,978	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 33635 Household Housing Unit
11	Increase housing stability among low-income PLWHA	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Housing - Affordable Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA) Housing Support Services for PLWHA (HOPWA)	HOPWA: $47,036,978	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 33635 Household Housing Unit
12	Promote access to care among low-income PLWHA	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Housing - Affordable Housing for PLWHA (HOPWA) Housing Support Services for PLWHA (HOPWA)	HOPWA: $47,036,978	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 33635 Household Housing Unit
13	Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Housing - HOME Tenant-Based Rental assistance	HOME: $100,000,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 6945 Households Assisted
14	Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Downpymnt	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Housing - Homeownership assistance (Downpayment)	HOME: $8,085,245	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 450 Households Assisted

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15	Preserve and improve occupied private housing	2015	2019	Private Housing	Code Enf. - Mott Haven/Hunts Point Bx - Morrisania/East Tremont Bx - Highbridge/South Concourse Bx - University Heights/Fordham Bx - Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu Bx - Riverdale/Kingsbridge Bx - Soundview/ Parkchester/Throggs Neck/Co-op City Bx - Pelham Parkway Bx - Williamsbridge/ Baychester Bx - Williamsburg/ Greenpoint/Bedford Stuyvesant Bk - Bushwick Bk - East New York/ Starrett City Bk - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens/Sunset Park Bk - North Crown Heights/ Prospect Heights Bk - South Crown Heights Bk - Borough Park Bk - Flatbush/Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend Bk - Brownsville/Ocean Hill Bk - Lower East Side/	Administration - CDBG Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Housing - Planning Housing - Privately-Owned Housing - Rehabilitation of Existing Rental Units Housing - Residential Historic Preservation	CDBG: $444,970,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 83845 Household Housing Unit Housing Code Enforcement/ Foreclosed Property Care: 5645110 Household Housing Unit

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
					Chinatown Mn - Morningside / Hamilton Heights Mn - Central Harlem Mn - East Harlem Mn - Washington Heights/ Inwood Mn - Jamaica Qn - Rockaways Qn - East Flatbush Bk			
16	Homeless Prevention (ESG)	2015	2019	Homeless		Aftercare/other supportve services for the elderly Alternate housing for victims of elder abuse Homeless Prevention - ESG Legal support for seniors around housing issues Veterans Homelessness - ESG	ESG: $10,880,050	Homelessness Prevention: 12500 Persons Assisted
17	Provide enrichment activities to low/mod areas	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services	CDBG: $27,995,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 84000 Persons Assisted

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
18	Provide safe, accessible senior centers	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Non-Housing Community Development/Pub. Facilities	CDBG: $9,580,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15007 Persons Assisted
19	Promote justice for victims of crime and abuse	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services	CDBG: $16,230,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 599000 Persons Assisted
20	Reduce discrimination and promote diversity	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Housing - Fair Housing Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services	CDBG: $25,815,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 435000 Persons Assisted

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
21	Reduce homelessness	2015	2019	Homeless		Administration - CDBG Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Homelessness - Emergency Shelter Homelessness - Outreach (ESG-CDBG COMBINED)	CDBG: $20,490,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 46120 Persons Assisted
22	Provide recreational activities for low/mod people	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services	CDBG: $7,565,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 86955438 Persons Assisted
23	Provide community green space through gardens	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services	CDBG: $3,995,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 123694 Persons Assisted
24	Promote community development through planning	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Non-Housing Community Development/Planning	CDBG: $75,515,000	

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
25	Homeless Outreach (ESG)	2015	2019	Homeless		Chronic Homelessness - ESG Homelessness - Outreach (ESG-CDBG COMBINED) Veterans Homelessness - ESG	ESG: $4,760,022	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3000 Persons Assisted
26	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)	2015	2019	Homeless		Chronic Homelessness - ESG Emergency Shelter and Essential Services - ESG Veterans Homelessness - ESG	ESG: $47,600,221	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 74000 Persons Assisted
27	Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	2015	2015	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development		Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry	CDBG-DR: $4,213,876,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 8200000 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 27850 Households Assisted

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
								Brownfield acres remediated: 68 Acre Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 32000 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 300 Households Assisted Jobs created/ retained: 430 Jobs Businesses assisted: 850 Businesses Assisted Buildings Demolished: 400 Buildings

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
28	Provide day care services to low/mod households	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services	CDBG: $14,815,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1885 Persons Assisted
29	Maintain habitability for elderly homeowners	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Administration - CDBG Affordable housing for low income seniors Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Housing - Privately-Owned	CDBG: $1,810,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 11175 Persons Assisted
30	Increase capacity of local arts organizations	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Non-housing Community Development/Capacity Bldg	CDBG: $1,395,000	Other: 73 Other
31	Preservation of historic buildings and areas	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Housing - Residential Historic Preservation Non-Housing Community Development/Planning Non-housing Community Development/Non-ResiHistPrsr	CDBG: $3,260,000	Facade treatment/ business building rehabilitation: 5 Business Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
32	Revitalize the Bronx River and the adjacent area	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services	CDBG: $955,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1440000 Persons Assisted
33	Provide safe learning environment in City schools	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Non-Housing Community Development/Pub. Facilities	CDBG: $22,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 779595 Persons Assisted
34	Improve sanitary conditions throughout the City	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development Vacant Lots		Administration - CDBG Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Non-Housing Community Development/Planning Non-housing Community Development/Interim Assist	CDBG: $98,480,000	Other: 15466 Other
35	Reduction of blighted properties	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Non-Housing Community Development/Clearance	CDBG: $23,050,000	Buildings Demolished: 150 Buildings

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
36	Improve literacy of low-skilled adults	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services	CDBG: $7,805,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 8605 Persons Assisted
37	Facilitate small business development and growth	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Non-Housing Community Development/Eco Development	CDBG: $2,895,000	Businesses assisted: 29367 Businesses Assisted
38	Revitalize commercial districts in low/mod areas	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Administration - CDBG Community Development Block Grant/Disaster Recovry Non-Housing Community Development/Eco Development	CDBG: $10,720,000	Businesses assisted: 75 Businesses Assisted
39	Reduce hunger	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development/Pub. Facilities Non-Housing Community Development/Public Services	CDBG: $7,714,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 318931 Persons Assisted

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
								Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 255600 Persons Assisted

Goal Descriptions

SP-Table8.2 – Goals Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Independent living for the elderly and disabled
	Goal Description	Continue to promote long-term, community-based residential options with supportive services for the elderly and people with disabilities who need help with daily living activities, housekeeping, self-care, social services, and other assistance in order to continue to live independently in the community.
2	**Goal Name**	Increase accessible hsg for people w/disabilities
	Goal Description	Continue to fund the removal of architectural barriers in rental dwellings and owner-occupied residences, thereby helping people with disabilities to remain in their homes and to maintain their independence.
3	**Goal Name**	Make the City more livable for ppl w/disabilities
	Goal Description	Provide outreach and technical assistance to people with disabilities, landlords, tenants, and advocates in the areas of housing and housing rights.
4	**Goal Name**	Prevent long-term displacement and homelessness
	Goal Description	Provide emergency relocation services to tenants displaced as a result of unsafe building conditions.
5	**Goal Name**	Reduce housing discrimination
	Goal Description	Prevent discrimination in housing by providing fair housing counseling services, education, and assistance to effectuate compliance in the public and private housing markets.

6	**Goal Name**	Perform housing market analysis
	Goal Description	Assist in housing preservation through comprehensive housing market analysis.
7	**Goal Name**	Rapid Re-housing (ESG)
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to ensure that shelter is a short-term solution to a housing crisis by rapidly re-housing families and individuals. ESG funded RRH includes case management and housing placement services.
8	**Goal Name**	Create Affordable Housing - New Construction
	Goal Description	Use HOME Program funds to increase supply of decent, affordable multi-family rental housing for income-eligible New Yorkers, particularly for those with special needs.
9	**Goal Name**	Return foreclosed housing to private ownership
	Goal Description	Use CDBG funds to maintain and then City funds to rehabilitate and return the stock of City-owned buildings to a range of responsible private owners in order to improve living conditions in these buildings while maintaining affordability for very low-, low-, and moderate-income tenants.
10	**Goal Name**	Reduce homelessness among low-income PLWHA
	Goal Description	The City will use HOPWA funds to reduce homelessness among low-income for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) through the provision of supportive housing, rental assistance, and housing information services.
11	**Goal Name**	Increase housing stability among low-income PLWHA
	Goal Description	The City will use HOPWA funds to ensure that low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) not only gain stable housing but they maintain that housing stability through the provision of support services and supportive housing.
12	**Goal Name**	Promote access to care among low-income PLWHA
	Goal Description	The City will use HOPWA funds to ensure that low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS access and receive primary care to help improve health outcomes.
13	**Goal Name**	Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA
	Goal Description	Use HOME Program funds to Ensure Affordability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing.
14	**Goal Name**	Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Downpymnt
	Goal Description	Use HOME Program funds to Assist First-Time Homebuyers to Afford Downpayment Expense.
15	**Goal Name**	Preserve and improve occupied private housing
	Goal Description	Preserve and improve the existing supply of occupied privately-owned housing.

16	**Goal Name**	Homeless Prevention (ESG)
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to prevent those families and individuals at-risk of homelessness from entering shelter. Services will include family or tenant/landlord mediation, household budgeting, emergency rental assistance, and benefits advocacy.
17	**Goal Name**	Provide enrichment activities to low/mod areas
	Goal Description	Provide comprehensive community development services to residents in low- and moderate-income areas through academic enhancement, recreational, cultural, and substance abuse prevention programs.
18	**Goal Name**	Provide safe, accessible senior centers
	Goal Description	Improve the quality of life for senior citizens through the rehabilitation of senior centers.
19	**Goal Name**	Promote justice for victims of crime and abuse
	Goal Description	Assist crime victims through counseling, document replacement, court services, shelter referrals, and other services.
20	**Goal Name**	Reduce discrimination and promote diversity
	Goal Description	Prevent and address discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, sex, marital status, age, disability, lawful occupation, sexual orientation, familial status, lawful source of income, alienage, and citizenship status by enforcing the laws that prohibit such discrimination. Strengthen neighborhoods by fostering positive inter-group relations among residents of diverse racial, ethnic, and religious backgrounds.
21	**Goal Name**	Reduce homelessness
	Goal Description	Support operations of adult and family shelters and drop-in centers at which homeless persons receive services to help them return to self-sufficiency as soon as possible.
22	**Goal Name**	Provide recreational activities for low/mod people
	Goal Description	Provide recreational services to low- and moderate-income people by funding staff to coordinate and manage programs at parks facilities.
23	**Goal Name**	Provide community green space through gardens
	Goal Description	Create, improve, and maintain neighborhood gardens.
24	**Goal Name**	Promote community development through planning
	Goal Description	Perform citywide, comprehensive community development planning to help formulate long-term development and policy objectives for the City.

25	**Goal Name**	Homeless Outreach (ESG)
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to invest in proven strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals on the streets. Activities will include canvassing for clients, engaging clients, accessing or providing emergency and crisis intervention services, assessing clients, crisis intervention counseling, case management, providing access to any available entitlements, benefits, housing or other resources, direct provision of and/or referrals and linkages to health and/or mental health services, and transportation of clients. There will be a specific focus on homeless veterans and chronically homeless individuals.
26	**Goal Name**	Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to support the operations of adult and family shelters. In addition to supporting general shelter operations, funds will be used to provide services within the shelter like substance abuse counseling, employment services, advocacy, etc. There are specific services and housing placement options targeted to veterans, families with children, and chronically homeless individuals.
27	**Goal Name**	Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy
	Goal Description	OMB-DR
28	**Goal Name**	Provide day care services to low/mod households
	Goal Description	Support housing and economic development efforts by providing day care services so low- and moderate-income parents and caregivers may secure employment.
29	**Goal Name**	Maintain habitability for elderly homeowners
	Goal Description	Help the elderly maintain and retain their homes through the provision of home repairs.
30	**Goal Name**	Increase capacity of local arts organizations
	Goal Description	Assist local arts organizations that primarily serve low- and moderate-income people by providing targeted technical assistance to build capacity and better serve their respective communities.
31	**Goal Name**	Preservation of historic buildings and areas
	Goal Description	Promote the preservation of historic residential and non-residential buildings.
32	**Goal Name**	Revitalize the Bronx River and the adjacent area
	Goal Description	Oversee the revitalization of the Bronx River and educate the public to be environmentally responsible in its use.
33	**Goal Name**	Provide safe learning environment in City schools
	Goal Description	Provide a safe environment for NYC public school students through the prevention or removal of code violations.

34	**Goal Name**	Improve sanitary conditions throughout the City
	Goal Description	Promote sanitary conditions throughout the City.
35	**Goal Name**	Reduction of blighted properties
	Goal Description	Improve neighborhood quality through the elimination of blighted properties.
36	**Goal Name**	Improve literacy of low-skilled adults
	Goal Description	Improve the employment and economic opportunities for low-skilled, low-income adult New Yorkers through the provision of literacy and basic educational services.
37	**Goal Name**	Facilitate small business development and growth
	Goal Description	Facilitate small business creation, development, and growth; provide technical assistance; and maximize entrepreneurial development services to vendors and other micro-enterprises.
38	**Goal Name**	Revitalize commercial districts in low/mod areas
	Goal Description	Revitalize commercial corridors in low- and moderate-income areas.
39	**Goal Name**	Reduce hunger
	Goal Description	Address hunger and food insecurity by expanding access to free school- and pantry-based meals.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.215(b)(2)

Section 215 Affordable Housing Goals

Estimated Number of Households

Affordable Housing Goals				
		Income (% MFI)	Estimated Number of Households	
			Per Year	Per Five Years
Renter	Low	0 – 50%	1,168	5,842
	Moderate	51 – 80%	432	2,158
Owner	Low	0 – 50%	9	45
	Moderate	51 – 80%	81	405

NOTE#1: While the City has attempted to follow HUD's Consolidated Plan guidelines regarding estimating the assistance provide by income categories, we note that, with the exception of Section 8 and Public Housing, none of the Federal housing programs distinguishes between households with incomes below 30 percent of the area median (referred to as "extremely low-income households") and those with incomes above 30 percent of the median. Consequently, it is extremely difficult to accurately predict how many households will fit each of these two subcategories. It is more feasible to project the split between households earning below 50 percent of the median (referred to as "low-income households") and those earning above 50 percent of the median (referred to as "other low-income households"), because many Federal programs use this point as an eligibility cut off. Since the Housing Priority Needs Table does not accommodate disaggregated numbers for each of the specific income categories requested, the City has chosen to present aggregated totals for households in the following income categories: 0-50 percent of area median, and 51-80 percent of area median. For naming consistency, the City will refer to the income categories using the nomenclature of CDBG program: Low-income (0-50 percent of area median) and Moderate-income (51-80 percent of area median).

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

In accordance with the Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) signed jointly with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1996, NYCHA agreed to make five percent of its total units, equivalent to 9,100 apartments accessible and made available to residents / applicants with mobility impairments. In addition, NYCHA will provide reasonable accommodations and 504 modifications to existing conventional apartments.

As of July 31, 2014, NYCHA has converted 7,691 units and completed approximately 12,924 partial modifications in NYCHA units including, but not limited to, widened doorways, roll in showers, modified kitchen cabinets, lowered kitchen sink counters, bathroom grab bars, raised or lowered electrical outlets, raised or lowered toilet seats as well as audio/visual alarms. NYCHA also offers reasonable accommodations in policies, procedures and practices that will make non dwelling facilities, services and programs accessible to persons with disabilities.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

NYCHA's Annual Plan process, a HUD-mandated report, includes multiple opportunities for resident and general public involvement. The Plan is developed in consultation with the Resident Advisory Board (RAB) which consists of 66 duly elected public housing resident leaders and 2 participants from the Section 8 program. In addition, NYCHA holds town hall meetings in each borough and one public hearing on the formulation of the Plan, which are open to the general public. NYCHA's Community Programs and Development Department facilitates and supports the activities of the RAB as they seek input from residents and fulfill their responsibility to (1) make recommendations and provide advice to NYCHA as it develops the Agency Plan and (2) disseminate information regarding the Plan to NYCHA residents.

NYCHA's Department of Community Programs and Development works cooperatively with public, community-based and other not-for-profit agencies to facilitate the delivery of essential social, cultural, health, educational and recreational services to public housing residents. These services may be provided at community, senior, day care, and Head Start centers on the grounds of public housing developments or at non-NYCHA sites. Service providers may contract with NYCHA or another not-for-profit agency, operating under a sponsorship agreement with NYCHA. Center sponsorship agreements may be developed through direct application to NYCHA.

If a government agency or not-for-profit organization assists unemployed or under-employed public housing residents to achieve self-sufficiency through job readiness, workforce development, employment placement, financial literacy and asset building programs, they are encouraged to contact NYCHA's Office of Resident Economic Empowerment and Sustainability at 787 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn New York 11238.

Not-for-profits interested in program sponsorships should contact NYCHA's Department of Community Programs and Development at 90 Church Street, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10007.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Impediments to Affordable Housing and Actions to Remove Impediments

Between 2005 and 2012 (the most recent year for which consistent data is available), the median monthly rent across New York City increased by about 11 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Over the same time, the real income of the City's renters has stagnated, rising from $40,000 in 2005 to just $41,000 in 2012 (both figures are adjusted to 2013 dollars). When rents go up, but incomes remain stagnant or decrease, housing becomes less affordable. Even those numbers fail to capture the extent of the problem, however, because households looking to move to a new apartment generally face higher rents than existing residents. Renters who had lived in their units for five years or less (recent movers) typically paid about $230 more per month than all renters typically paid in 2012. Thus, newcomers to the City or households who need to move because of rising rents or a change in household status may face an especially daunting housing market. And of course, median rents vary from neighborhood to neighborhood. Furthermore, renters face increasing utility costs: monthly utility costs increased by 20 percent from 2002 – 2011.

The current affordable housing crisis is rooted in many factors. Housing is considered unaffordable when housing costs consume too much of a person's income. As the discussion above shows, both sides of that equation have worked against the City's households in recent years. Wages have inched up slowly, while rents and utility costs have risen dramatically over the past two decades. One of the major drivers of those rent increases is a mismatch between the demand for, and the supply of, housing in general, and a gap between the demand for, and the supply of, affordable housing in particular.

Furthermore, the City's projected population growth places additional demands for affordable housing. Young families and empty-nesters are finding the City's vibrant culture and transit-oriented lifestyle more attractive than the suburbs. People from every corner of the nation and globe continue to pour into the City, seeking opportunities for themselves and their families. As a result, the City has grown to 8.4 million people and the population is expected to continue to rise, surpassing 9 million residents by 2040. This population growth is a reflection of the City's success in attracting and retaining people from all over the world, but it also brings with it a growing need for housing.

Although the City's current housing stock of approximately 3.4 million units is the largest it has ever been, recent additions to the stock have not been sufficient to accommodate the growth in demand. The foreclosure crisis and Great Recession led to declines in housing construction, limiting the supply of new housing. Hurricane Sandy destroyed or damaged many homes. Constrained credit markets in the aftermath of the foreclosure crisis have slowed the lending necessary to generate additional construction.

In addition, the supply of new housing in New York City is constrained by the high cost of building here. In many neighborhoods, land values are at record highs, so that developers face high upfront costs to acquire land for new buildings. New York City is also one of the most expensive construction markets in the country. As the cost of building increases, housing developers respond by building fewer housing units, charging more to rent or buy a home, or both.

In early 2014, Mayor de Blasio asked City agencies to study whether New York City could improve upon its considerable efforts to affirmatively further fair housing that occurred under previous administrations.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Mayor de Blasio's Housing New York, A Five-Borough Ten-Year Plan identified possible impediments that, if removed, would facilitate the achievement of the Mayor's ambitious affordable housing goal. The Plan indicated that such impediments to new housing take a variety of forms:

- The supply of new housing—particularly affordable housing—has failed to keep up with demand, and as a result, greater competition for limited supply has driven up housing prices and made many of the City's neighborhoods less affordable. These pressures are making it increasingly difficult for moderate- and middle-income workers to remain in the City, and they are placing particular strains on the lives of lower-income New Yorkers. In response, over the course of the next ten years, the City will identify areas across the five boroughs where coordinated planning with communities – including changes to land use and zoning, and improvements to infrastructure and services – can promote substantial opportunities for new housing that complement and enhance neighborhood character. In addition, the City will establish a new mandatory Inclusionary Housing Program to ensure that the housing marketplace serves New Yorkers at a broader range of income levels. This program will require a portion of the new housing developed in the City to be affordable. Additionally, the City will improve the effectiveness of its existing voluntary inclusionary housing program.
- Certain existing regulations unduly burden or restrict the development of affordable housing. Amending regulations to remove these impediments would encourage the construction of new housing.
    - In "Inner Ring" neighborhoods that are located outside the Manhattan core but are accessible to transit, employment centers, and services, per-unit parking requirements for affordable housing exceed car ownership rates among low-income households. Where parking is built for affordable housing, spaces often go unused. The construction of unnecessary parking spaces increases construction costs and may deter development or reduce the number of affordable units that can be produced. The City will propose appropriate reductions in parking requirements for affordable housing developments near public transit.
    - Because of higher standards for housing, the rise of green technologies, and new methods including modular construction, today's residential buildings typically have higher floor-to-floor heights than the buildings of 30 years ago, when many of the height and setback regulations of zoning were established. Standards for retail space have also increased to provide an improved shopping environment and to allow space for modern ventilation and other mechanical systems. Especially when combined with the floor area bonus allowed through the Inclusionary Housing Program, these factors can make it difficult to accommodate the full amount of housing allowed within the permitted height and setback limits. The City will propose zoning changes that would provide some additional flexibility to these regulations to facilitate housing creation, further encourage use of the existing Inclusionary Housing zoning bonus, and improve the quality of both housing and street-level commercial activity.
    - Over time, many older buildings have become obsolete for their original intended purpose. To address the need to repurpose these buildings, zoning regulations allow non-residential buildings constructed before 1961 to be converted to housing, irrespective of current

residential bulk regulations in some parts of the city. However, in other areas, the regulations for the conversion of obsolete non-residential buildings to residences have not been consistently updated. The City will explore extending conversion opportunities to add additional residential and commercial areas of the city. Conversion of obsolete commercial and community facility buildings would unlock potential housing without the need to build anew. More thoughtful zoning policies then allow for true mixed use opportunities.

o From the 1940s to the 1970s, many large sites were developed under Mitchell Lama and other programs with high-rise housing in a "tower-in-the-park" configuration. These sites are governed by special zoning rules that require large expanses of open space, often occupied by open parking lots. These open areas potentially provide opportunities to site new housing, including affordable units. However, zoning restrictions would need to be eased. The City will initiate zoning changes to facilitate development on these large sites while preserving light, air and usable recreation space.

- While the City's highest-density zoning districts allow development at substantially higher densities for commercial uses, a cap in the State Multiple Dwelling Law currently restricts the amount of housing that can be provided in any building to a floor area ratio (FAR) of 12.0. Removing the statutory limit would allow more housing, including affordable housing, to be developed in high density areas, provided that the zoning is also amended, a process that will entail a full public review. The City will propose state legislation to remove the FAR limit and permit decisions about maximum density to be made through the local land use process.

- High construction-related costs in New York City are a result of numerous factors, including but not limited to regulatory and policy requirements, limited competition, slow adoption of new technologies, and outdated laws. Addressing these various factors may help contain construction-related costs and facilitate affordable housing production.
  - The City will convene a task force to solicit input from the industry and other stakeholders about how to consolidate and streamline the permitting and review process across agencies in order to reduce costs and avoid delays for developers. The task force will focus on modernizing and automating filing, reviewing, approval and permitting processes by upgrading technology, and on identifying opportunities to further expedite reviews by reforming and aligning permitting procedures.
  - The task force will also explore how to streamline interagency coordination for City infrastructure investments to support community development. Reforms like better tracking of payments and change orders, more flexible contracting methods, and more efficient project management will be a primary goal.
  - The Department of City Planning (DCP) will implement new agency rules to provide greater predictability and transparency to the pre-certification review of land use and environmental review applications. The new rules formalize the pre-filing submission and meeting participation requirements of the BluePRint review process, establish timeframes for action, and provide a clear, predictable roadmap for applicants and DCP as a project moves from conception to filing.
  - City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) is the process by which the City conducts environmental quality reviews of discretionary actions, including land use and other approvals, in compliance with city and state law. Over the years, the CEQR process has become increasingly complex, and the delays and costs associated with environmental reviews have become burdensome to both public and private applicants seeking approvals to build affordable housing or take other actions. The City will review the CEQR process to make it more efficient and make Environmental Impact Statements more comprehensible to

the general public and affected communities. It will examine how environmental reviews are undertaken in other jurisdictions in order to incorporate best practices into the New York City process.

- O The City will work collaboratively with real estate developers, construction and building trades to help reduce the costs of construction without sacrificing the quality of our buildings or the livelihoods of those who build our City. While improvements were made to the Department of Buildings' Permitting Approval Process in recent years, more needs to be done to remove additional inefficiencies and encourage the use of new construction technology. The City will also study its building and fire codes to assess what changes could reduce costs without jeopardizing safety.
- O Lowering construction costs is also about expanding the pool of subcontractors. This includes small businesses, especially Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises M/WBEs. The City will work to expand our existing programs that help these businesses grow by providing technical assistance, matching M/WBE owners with mentors, and securing loans and surety bonds for M/WBEs. This will ensure that the business owners have the skills and training they need to increase capacity, grow and thrive.

- Developing housing that meets our changing demographics and the evolving ways New Yorkers live is critical. The City's housing stock currently does not adequately reflect the needs of the growing number of one- and two-person households. Moreover, many larger families face significant rent burdens because of lack of affordable two and three bedroom units.
  - O The City has many regulations that restrict the development of smaller housing units. Zoning regulations establish a minimum unit size of 400 square feet for multifamily housing in many areas, limit the density of units based on lot area, and prevent the construction of a building consisting solely of units built at the minimum square footage. However, projects in other cities and pilots in New York City are demonstrating that developers can build compact units that are livable, safe, and healthy and contribute a new set of housing options for small households. A compact unit includes a kitchen and bathroom and is often smaller than allowed under current regulations. This housing type is likely most appropriate in highly transit-accessible neighborhoods that contain a large proportion of small households. The City will review the results of the pilot now underway once it is completed, and consider zoning changes to allow the construction of both compact units and a greater number of small units per building.
  - o The City will amend its current housing policies to encourage the development of more studios and three-bedroom units, thereby creating housing stock that more closely meets the needs of the population. Current HPD policy requires new construction projects to contain either 50 percent two-bedroom units, or 30 percent two-bedroom and 10 percent three-bedroom units. Oftentimes, developers opt for the former. By promoting the latter option, 60 percent of the units can be developed as studios and one-bedrooms, which are suitable for smaller households, while providing increased opportunities for larger families to find affordable housing.
  - O Currently, there are other regulatory barriers that do not support sensible unit size distribution. For example, the 421-a program requires that the unit size distribution of market rate units mirror that of the affordable units or 50 percent two-bedroom units. A developer who wants to build studio and one-bedroom market rate units is forced to build larger units than the market may dictate in order to mirror the requirements that subsidy programs impose for two- and three-bedroom affordable units. The City will work to eliminate these inefficient regulations.

- The ability to secure affordable housing in inclusive mixed-income neighborhoods is based on the provision of units and the household's ability to pay affordable rents. In addition to promoting the development of new affordable housing, the City can improve fair and affordable housing opportunities by working to increase income and employment for New Yorkers. To this end, the City is working on several initiatives to expand workforce opportunities.
- HUD formula entitlement grants require that Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBEs) are provided the opportunity to participate in the development or preservation of affordable housing. However, many of these businesses are unfamiliar with the City's contract requirements or are limited in their current capacity in both size and technical expertise to secure a construction contract with the City.

  The City's Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) will implement a program to expand M/WBEs) access to capital, build their capacity, and provide opportunities to compete for a targeted pipeline of development projects. Furthermore, the City has also allocated funding to HPD and Small Business Services (SBS) to expand SBS's Compete to Win Program to provide capacity building to M/WBE affordable housing developers. The expansion of size and capacity will provide increased employment opportunities for unemployed and under-employed New Yorkers.

  On June 13, 2014 Mayor Bill de Blasio and HPD Commissioner Vicki Been announced passage of State legislation that allows HPD to create a pipeline of affordable housing development opportunities dedicated to increasing the participation of M/WBEs in HPD's programs. HPD will use its new authority to establish a pre-qualified list of M/WBE developers and joint ventures that will be eligible to compete for a designated pipeline of new construction and preservation projects supported by HPD.
- The City has a variety of workforce development and placement programs. The programs have succeeded in placing New Yorkers into jobs, but have had moderate success helping them develop the skills that employers require today. As a result, most were placed in low-wage jobs that offered no clear path to higher earnings and greater security.
  The City will develop new programs coordinated through the Office of Workforce Development to ensure that our housing investments are incorporated into the City's broader workforce development efforts. Specifically:
  1. Create a designated workforce development Senior Contractor Manager who will ensure that developers implement hiring practices and work in partnership with City agencies to connect individuals with job opportunities.
  2. Partner with local intermediaries who conduct outreach to and screening of local jobseekers
  3. Develop a City-wide hiring database through the launch of a centralized on-line job application system that improves screening at local access points and enables follow up for other construction jobs outside of local areas.
  4. Expand promising construction workforce programs and integrate them into the affordable housing construction investments.

  On May 20, 2014 Mayor Bill de Blasio announced the creation of the 'Jobs for New Yorkers' Task Force that will develop real-time strategies to strengthen the city's workforce and help workers develop the skills needed to secure good paying jobs in fast-growing careers. The task force will help shift the City's approach to focus on employment for New Yorkers in skill

building, higher-wage jobs that offer opportunities for advancement. In addition, the task force will be responsible for combining economic development strategies with workforce development initiatives to allow more New Yorkers access to quality employment in industries where the City makes investments, such as affordable housing development.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

DHS and DOHMH jointly fund 4 outreach programs that serve all boroughs of New York City. As of July 2014, DHS, working jointly with the MTA, assumed responsibility for administering subway outreach on all 34 lines and 468 stations. This means that in addition to overseeing the provision of services for all the unsheltered individuals sleeping on the streets, DHS is now responsible for engaging and helping to place all unsheltered individuals sleeping within NYC transit. All outreach teams coordinate services and make placements in drop-in centers, safe havens, stabilization beds, reception centers, shelters and permanent housing. The outreach teams provide homeless individuals with access to meals, counseling, medical/psychiatric services, showers, laundry facilities, clothing, assistance in applying for benefits, and other social services. DYCD also funds citywide outreach with a focus on those areas where youth are known to congregate. The purpose of the program is to distribute information about RHY services; provide resources, and referrals; and transport youth to their homes, crisis shelters, or other safe environments.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Governed by a unique right to shelter mandate, New York City provides temporary emergency shelter to every man, woman, and child who is eligible for services, every night. New York City's shelter system is consistently recognized as the most sophisticated and comprehensive in the nation. At the forefront of NYC's homeless strategy is prevention, but when homelessness cannot be prevented, an extensive safety-net of temporary housing assistances and supportive services are available. As described in section MA-30, individuals in temporary emergency shelter receive a wide array of services and connections to mainstream benefits to help individuals and families become stably housed as quickly as possible.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Through intense case management and comprehensive housing placement strategies, DHS focuses on transitioning families and individuals into stable housing as quickly as possible. DHS emergency shelters operate under performance-based contracts that reward diverting clients to stable housing situations, placements into permanent housing, placements that result in individuals not returning to shelter, and placements of long-term stayers.

In addition to encouraging successful permanent placements through performance-based contracts, DHS also encourages families to be proactive if another housing crisis arises after placement. To ensure

minimal returns to homelessness, when a family exits shelter, DHS provides its Homebase prevention providers with the family's contact information. Families receive periodic mailings with information and resources to maintain housing stability. If families are determined to be at risk of returning to shelter they are enrolled in Homebase services; approximately 30% of Homebase' caseload consists of former shelter residents.

Multiple initiatives are also in place to focus on placing veterans, families, and chronically homeless individuals into permanent housing. These initiatives include five (5) new rental assistance programs implemented in 2014; three (3) of these programs are for families with children and the other two (2) are for adult families and individuals. Another initiative is the NYC CCoC's Veterans Task force which is working to coordinate the conversations and planning around ending homelessness among NYC Veterans. This task force has already launched Mission HOME which is piloting a tool to help accelerate the placement of homeless veterans into permanent housing.

As part of Mayor de Blasio's commitment to leveraging existing City resources to reduce the number of families in homeless shelters and to meet local housing needs, the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) reinstated the policy to give homeless families in Department of Homeless Services (DHS) shelters the highest priority level for NYCHA public housing. The census of families with children in the DHS shelter system is at an all-time high. To meet local housing needs, NYCHA upgraded the Need-Based priority for DHS-referred Homeless clients from N-4 to N-0 (the highest Need-Based priority) in June 2014. In addition to the Need-Based priority change, NYCHA will also give preference to DHS homeless families who are on the NYCHA Working Family wait list. NYCHA has on average, over 5,000 public housing apartments that become available each year and will prioritize a number of units for assignment to homeless families. In addition, utilizing the City's public housing resources to address the homeless population is an important step in receiving New York State support for a homeless rental subsidy NYCHA's plan not only addresses local housing needs, but is also in line with the national objectives of using mainstream housing assistance programs as an essential part of achieving President Obama's goals of the 2010 Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness. The HUD Secretary has strongly encouraged public housing authorities to make special efforts to serve homeless households, including the establishment of limited preferences.

DHS-referred homeless families already have the highest priority for housing in NYCHA's Section 8 program. In support of the Mayor's Housing Plan, NYCHA is connecting the homeless families currently holding this top priority and who are on the Section 8 waiting list with available Section 8 project-based units in the Authority's 21 LLC developments; all vacant apartments in LLC II developments will be Section 8 project-based.

DHS will provide supportive services to the incoming homeless families to help them with a smooth transition into their new apartment. After move-in, the family will be assisted with services to help them stabilize in housing, as well as achieving and maintaining lease compliance.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving

assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

NYC has a coordinated approach to reducing the number of household who become homeless. Throughout implementation of prevention services, whether HPRP, ESG, TANF or locally funded, DHS (the CoC Collaborative Applicant & ESG grantee) has coordinated with the CoC to gather input from members. This input has been incorporated into decisions around program implementation. DHS uses mainstream resources or other funding for prevention services, along with using ESG where it will have the greatest impact. DHS administers Homebase, a citywide community–based prevention program. Services are provided to those found most at risk of entering shelter. DHS works with housing courts to assist households facing eviction to avoid shelter. HRA, NYC's public assistance agency and CCoC member is co-located at shelter intake to provide diversion services to avoid shelter entry. Fair housing barriers were identified in the Analyses of Impediments (barriers often present in urban areas including immigration status, disability, and receipt of subsidy) and are being addressed, primarily, through City's Commission on Human Rights. NYC also has a system of policies and procedures to minimize discharges into homelessness from public institutions and systems of care.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

New York City's Lead-Based Paint (LBP) abatement activities are conducted by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, the City's local housing agency, the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), responsible for public housing and homeownership developments under its direction, and the Department of Homeless Services (DHS), responsible for shelters and transitional housing for homeless individuals and families.

The City of New York prioritizes preventing childhood lead poisoning by requiring identification and reduction of lead-based paint hazards. Lead hazard reduction activities target residences of children less than 6 years of age. Intervention efforts are also provided to children with elevated blood lead levels. Effective on August 2, 2004, Local Law #1 requires that owners maintain child-occupied units free of lead-based paint hazards. The law requires that owners affirmatively ascertain which units are occupied by children under age 6 and perform annual inspections for lead-based paint hazards. The law also requires that when any work is performed that disturbs lead-based paint in a dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling building (3 units or more) with a child under age 6 -- whether the work is done in response to issuance of a violation, or is just a routine repair or renovation -- the workers performing such work must be trained, and safe work practices must be utilized. When an owner fails to address lead-based paint hazards, the City uses Local Law #1 to enforce correction of the conditions.

NYCHA complies with Federal, State, and City regulations concerning lead and executes HUD directives regarding lead-based paint (LBP). NYCHA identifies hazards posed by paint, dust and soil, and implements programs designed to control or mitigate such hazards safely and efficiently.

In an effort to prevent lead exposures to the housing population and workforce, NYCHA educates residents and staff on how to live safely with LBP and LBP hazards (e.g., Lead Disclosure Program, lead specific procedures and directives), and implements a strategic framework for lead hazard control. The framework is a combination of evaluating and controlling LBP hazards, (i.e., any condition that causes exposure to lead from dust-lead hazards, soil-lead hazards, or LBP that is deteriorated or present in chewable surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces). NYCHA evaluates LBP hazards through a combination of inspections and Risk Assessment Reevaluations (Reevaluation). An inspection is a surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of LBP; a Reevaluation is an on-site investigation combining visual assessment with collection of environmental samples to determine if a previously implemented lead-based paint hazard control measure is still effective and if the dwelling remains lead-safe. Reevaluations are required at developments where LBP hazards were identified during an initial Risk Assessment. A Risk Assessment is an on-site investigation that determines the existence, nature, severity, and location of LBP hazards. At this time NYCHA has performed Risk Assessments at all required developments.

After LBP hazards have been identified by a Reevaluation or by inspection, NYCHA reduces the hazards through either abatements or interim controls. Abatement is the elimination of LBP hazards using strategies such as paint removal, enclosure or component replacement. Interim controls temporarily reduce exposures to lead by correcting LBP hazards and stabilizing LBP through activities such as repainting, specialized cleaning and implementing procedures to reduce lead hazards that may be caused by operation and maintenance activities.

Program Highlights

NYCHA manages various lead hazard reduction programs and projects. The following are brief descriptions of major programs and projects:

Department of Health Violations DOHMH & Litigation Support Program

Children with blood lead levels equal to or greater than 15 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dl) are considered lead-poisoned. If a lead-poisoned child or Elevated Blood Level (EBL) is identified, the New York City DOHMH will inspect the child's residence for the presence of Lead Based Paint (LBP). The intent of the inspection is to identify if there are any sources of lead within the apartment that may contribute to the child's EBL. If the DOHMH identifies LBP on friction, impact, mouthable or defective surfaces, a Health Code violation for LBP is issued to the landlord. The violation mandates the landlord to make specific corrective actions. The landlord can either implement the corrective actions or contest the violation by testing the cited surfaces. After either correcting the cited conditions or successfully contesting the violation, the DOHMH will dismiss the violation. NYCHA contests each DOHMH LBP violation, and if LBP is present, performs the corrective action specified by the Health Code.

Risk Assessment Program

Developments constructed before 1980 are assessed for Lead Based Paint (LBP) hazards. Consultant firms under contract with NYCHA provide the Reevaluation services and subsequent report, which explains the results of the investigation and options for reducing LBP hazards.

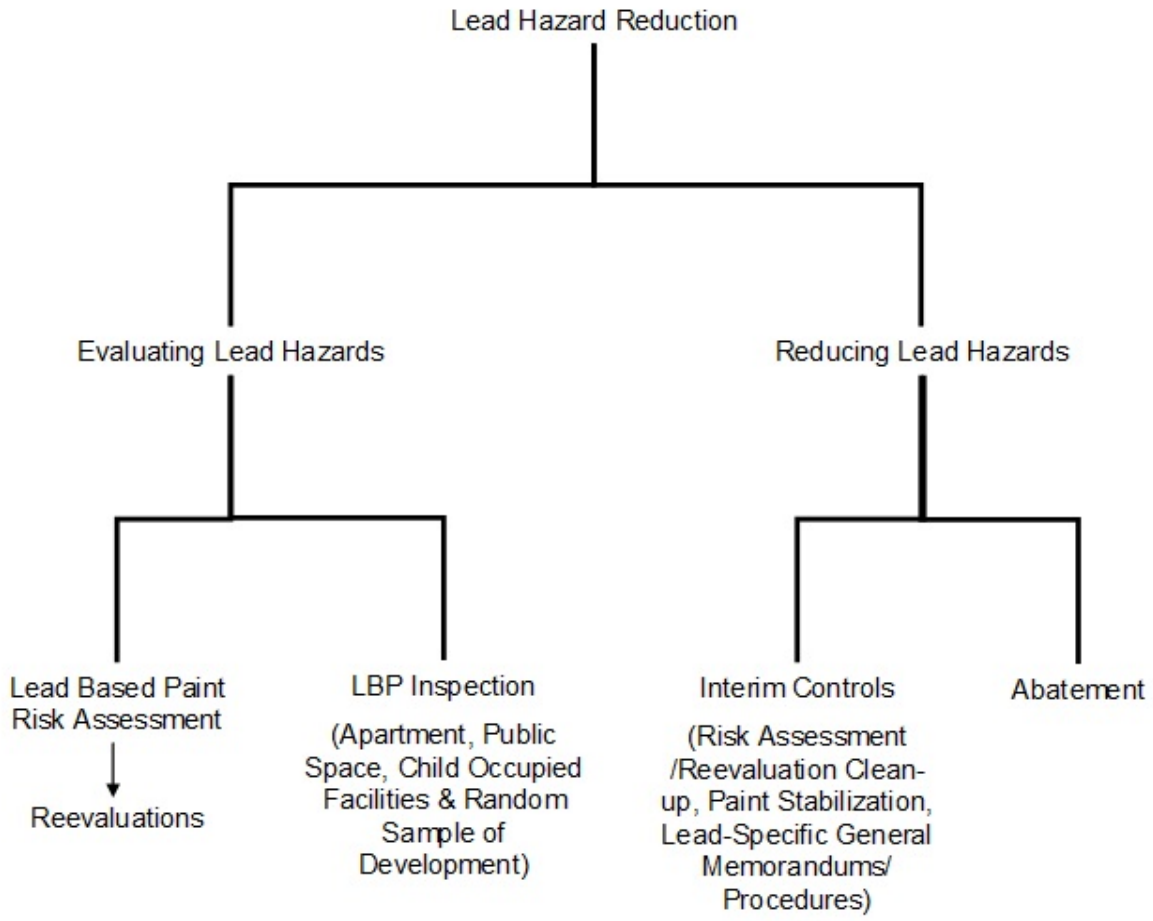
Local Law 1 of 2004

On August 2, 2004, Local Law 1 went into effect, calling for the comprehensive prevention of childhood lead poisoning through the remediation of lead-based paint hazards in housing and day care facilities (child occupied facilities). Local Law 1 applies to apartments and common areas of all buildings built before 1960, or between 1960 and 1978 if Lead Based Paint (LBP) is present, and where a child under 6 years of age lives. The initial law was for children under the age of seven, but as of October 1, 2006, the law was changed to include children under the age of six. NYCHA has identified 89 developments totaling 84,439 apartments constructed prior to 1960 or between 1960 and 1978 where LBP is present or presumed to be present. NYCHA has submitted a request for exemption of 113 properties built prior to 1960 or between 1960 and 1978 that were identified as not containing LBP in apartments. As of June 30, 2014, 67 developments have been exempted.

NYCHA LBP Strategic Framework

New York City Housing Authority

Strategic Framework for Lead Hazard Reduction



OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) oversees and manages several initiatives to investigate, treat and eliminate lead-based paint hazards in homeless shelters that are operated by the agency, or are operated under contract with the agency. All construction, renovation and repair work at DHS facilities must be preceded by certain lead-based paint related activity. Such activity may consist of inspecting, sampling, air monitoring, laboratory analysis, encapsulation or abatement. These tasks are contracted out by the agency. The contractors, available on-call, responding on an as-needed basis to emergency situations are used also for planning long term projects. In-house staff at DHS ensures that all contracted services are conducted in conformance with HUD/EPA established guidelines.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

The main goal of the City's lead poisoning prevention efforts is to reduce and eliminate the incidence of lead-based paint poisoning of young children, who are especially vulnerable. The Departments of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) work together to implement Local Law #1 and safeguard children. The agencies administer programs that address: (1) children with elevated blood lead levels, (2) units with identified lead hazards where children under age 6 reside, and (3) units where early intervention can prevent exposure to lead-based paint hazards. Each agency has rules that include standards for using trained workers and safe work practices to address lead-based paint hazards.

(1) New York City estimates there are 1,108,153 dwelling units citywide with lead-based paint that are also occupied by families earning less than 80% of median household income. By working together and creating stringent quality-control protocols, fewer cases of lead poisoning occur.

DOHMH and HPD run a coordinated program to address hazards where there is a lead-poisoned child identified by the DOHMH. The blood lead level at which DOHMH initiates environmental intervention is one blood lead test of 15 ug/dL or greater. In 2013, 285 children younger than 18 years of age were newly identified with blood lead levels of 15 mcg/dL or greater. This represents an 18% decline compared to 2012 when there were 349 children younger than 18 years of age newly identified with blood lead levels of 15 mcg/dL or greater. This also represents a 67% decline compared to 2005 when there were 875 children younger than 18 years of age newly identified with blood lead levels of 15 mcg/dL or greater.

Where a lead-poisoned child is identified, the DOHMH orders the owner to abate lead paint hazards. If the owner fails to do so, HPD's Bureau of Emergency Repair and Environmental Hazards (BEH) will do the work and place a lien against the property for the cost.

(2) Under Local Law l, HPD is required to conduct XRF inspections for lead-based paint hazards if there is a complaint of a peeling paint condition and a child under six resides in a pre-1960 apartment. Additionally, HPD is required to ask whether a child under six resides in a given apartment on any inspection conducted by the department, and if there is, to conduct a visual inspection of all painted surfaces in the apartment and make any appropriate referrals for XRF testing. Identification of a lead-based paint hazard results in issuance of a class C (immediately hazardous) violation. HPD performs lead hazard remediation work when owners fail to correct lead violations. To complete both DOHMH-ordered and HPD violation-based repairs, HPD currently maintains four (4) contracts with maximum award capacity of two million, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($2,950,000) for remediation and

abatement, and three (3) contracts with maximum award capacity of one hundred fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) for dust wipe analysis.

(3) The DOHMH also administers several primary prevention initiatives that focus on lead paint hazard remediation in homes of young children who do not have elevated blood lead levels. HPD and DOHMH have established protocols for joint inspections where necessary and assigning staff to act in a project-management capacity in order to facilitate lead abatement work in cases where the landlord or tenant may impede the performance of such work. In calendar year 2012, 171 jobs to abate DOHMH violations were completed by BEH in privately owned buildings.

Marketing and Inventory Conditions

ESTIMATE OF UNITS WITH LEAD-BASED PAINT

	Total units*	Estimate of percent of units with LBP	Estimated number of units with LBP	LBP units occupied by families less than 50% of median	LBP units occupied by families between 50% and 80% of	Total LBP units occupied by families less than 80% of median
Year Units Built						
Built after 1959	855,051	0%	0	0	0	0
Built 1947-1959	427,523	80%	342,018	133,387	59,511	192,898
Built before 1947	1,806,307	90%	1,625,676	645,393	269,862	915,255
Total	3,088,881		1,967,694	778,780	329,373	1,108,153

(*Source: 2011 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, conducted by U.S. Census Bureau)

New York City prohibited the use of lead-based paint in residential dwellings in 1960. Therefore, our estimate assumes that housing units built after 1960 do not contain lead-based paint.

The Law requires NYCHA to:

- Inquire at initial leasing and at renewal if a child under 6 years old resides in the apartment.
- Notify residents of their rights under the law (Provide DOH Pamphlet at lease signing).
- Send an annual notice to tenants inquiring as to whether there is a child under 6 years old in the apartment.
- Conduct investigations annually, to determine whether there are lead hazards.
- Remediate all lead hazards in common areas and apartments with children under 6 using trained workers; a third party must collect clearance wipes for projects that disturb more than two square feet.
- Make apartments lead safe when they become vacant (abate doors and door frames).

In response to the new regulation, NYCHA has tested over 23,000 apartments and abated approximately 11,200 that tested positive for Lead-Based Paint. The balance was submitted immediately to HPD for exemption.

LBP Inspection & Abatement Program

NYCHA conducts LBP testing in dwelling units and public spaces in all pre-1978 developments, where children under the age of 6 live or are expected to live. NYCHA will test entire developments, (i.e., for multifamily housing, only a random sample of dwelling units needs to be inspected to determine if LBP is present.), individual dwelling units, public spaces, and common areas for LBP. The testing is performed

in response to HUD mandates, DOHMH Violation, Court Order or requests from any of the following internal departments:

- Capital Projects Department
- Development Manager or Resident with a child under the age of 7 (including privately managed developments)
- Community Operations Department
- Facility Planning Department

LBP Disclosure Program:

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 requires NYCHA to disclose to its tenants any information relevant to LBP and LBP hazards that may exist in housing built before 1978. The program is complex and requires coordination with all NYCHA Departments and Management.

Summary of NYCHA Activities

Description	January 2014 (through June 30, 2014)
New DOH Violations Received	3
Number Of Violations Dismissed	1
Number Of Violations Rescinded	2
Total Number Of Apartments Abated (LBP)	328
Number Of Child Occupied/ Multi-Use Facilities Inspected For LBP (XRF)	0
Total Number Of Apartments Tested For LBP (XRF)	654
Total Number Of Public Spaces Tested For LBP (XRF)	0
Number Of Apartments Tested For Elevated Lead Dust Levels (Dust Wipes)	468
Number Of Public Spaces Tested For Elevated Lead Dust Levels (Dust Wipes)	202
Distribute LBP Disclosure Information to developments Constructed Prior To 1980 (Development Wide Disclosure, Reevaluation)	0
Distribution of Single Family LBP Disclosure Packages In developments Constructed Prior To 1978	653
Development Wide Testing Of Developments Constructed Prior To 1978 For LBP (i.e., Reevaluation)	0
Local Law 1 – Move Out Apartments Tested	625
Local Law 1 – Move Out Apartment Lead Abatements Completed	318

With Local Law 1 of 2004 in effect since August 2004, the DHS has dedicated special attention and concentrated efforts to identify, inspect and remedy lead paint hazards at eighteen (18) DHS family facilities built prior to 1960, where children under seven years of age reside. A follow-up inspection program has been instituted for all dwellings and common areas where lead-based paint has been

identified to include re-inspections when tenants move out. It must be noted that not all eighteen (18) family facilities (1,114 units) contained lead. At lead paint containing sites, follow-up inspection results have indicated that an estimated 52% of the units require remediation.

The Office of Construction and Technical Services (OCTS) continues to compile a comprehensive 'Lead Paint Hazard Checklist' for all of their owned/operated/contracted facilities where such hazards once identified, are slated for remedial action by licensed and certified contractors. During Fiscal Year 2014 DHS has responded to lead paint related activities at ten (10) Adult and Family facilities on twenty-two (22) occasions.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

As noted above, New York City has approximately 3,089,000 units of housing, the vast majority (72 percent) of which were built before 1960, the year that use of lead-based paint in New York City was banned.

One effective approach NYC uses to integrate lead hazard remediation into housing policy and procedures is its Primary Prevention Program (PPP), an interim treatment scope of work funded by HUD's Federal Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant. The program began in 1996. In conjunction with the DOHMH, HPD's PPP targets areas with high incidence rates of childhood lead poisoning. The goal of this program is the primary prevention of lead poisoning in high-risk areas.

As of September 2014, PPP has completed 2,786 of its committed 3,129 units, which included the Demo, LHC and Outreach Grants that were awarded from 2003 through 2012. Of the 2,786 completed units for PPP as of this month, 1,435 of them were City Capital funded units serving as match for the Federal lead grants from HUD.

Under the program, the owner is obligated for five years from the completion of the intervention work to continue to rent to low-income families, and to give preference to families with children under six years of age at turnover of the rented apartments during that same five-year period. This assures that additional lead-safe housing is being made available.

The City is addressing the need to eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Other elements of the City's plan include:
Increasing public awareness of dangers of lead paint through community campaigns in schools and media; devising and implementing cost-efficient methods for lead-based paint hazard reduction; continued training and certification of HPD's lead staff to ensure an informed and professional response to lead hazard reduction at all levels of complexity and scope; training contractors, workers and developers in safe work practices; and continued maintenance of an HPD contract for medical exams and blood tests to monitor the lead levels of all staff that may be exposed to lead paint or dust.

A major component of DHS' policies concerning lead-based paint is risk assessment. Adhering to the goal of the Agency's Office of Technical and Construction Services (OTCS) in providing a safe environment for its staff and clients, Lead Inspectors conduct lead paint hazard investigations on a routine basis. If lead paint presence is known or detected, remedial steps are taken to eliminate the risk of exposure. DHS will continue its efforts to create comprehensive lead-based paint profiles of each city-owned DHS operated or contracted site, with family shelters being the first priority. This effort is not

necessarily limited to facilities operated by DHS, but encompasses all city-owned shelters under the jurisdiction of the agency.

Lead inspectors respond to calls for inspections from DHS shelter staff concerned about possible exposure during renovation, construction, or maintenance activities. An outside contractor is called for bulk sampling, if there are indications of chipping and peeling paint when renovation work or construction work is planned or if maintenance activities are planned that may disturb existing paint. During activities where lead paint is disturbed, an outside contracted third party air monitor and inspector are also brought on-site and an accredited laboratory analyzes dust wipes and/or air samples.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

The Mayor's robust efforts to alleviate poverty in New York City includes the successful launch of transformational programs and policies including Universal Pre-K, Paid Sick Leave, the Living Wage, and the Jobs for New Yorkers Taskforce, shifting the City's approach to focus on skill-building and higher-wage jobs that offer opportunities for advancement. Mayor de Blasio is working with every city agency to bring a focus on equity to its work. This new equity agenda was displayed publically in the 2014 Mayor's Management Report, in which each reporting agency included a section called "Focus on Equity" to articulate how that agency is working to promote fair delivery and quality of services to New Yorkers. In addition to these broad policy efforts, New York City also has many targeted programs designed to reduce Poverty.

The Center for Economic Opportunity (CEO) fights the cycle of poverty in New York City through innovative programs that build human capital and improve financial security. Launched in 2006 and with an annual budget of approximately $100 million, CEO has initiated more than 60 innovative programs in partnership with 20 City agencies and nearly 200 nonprofit organizations to serve more than 525,000 individuals. CEO's poverty measure was adopted by the Census Bureau as a more accurate measure of poverty, and several CEO initiatives are being replicated nationally under the federal Social Innovation Fund and locally as part of the Young Men's Initiative (YMI). CEO program areas include: asset development, employment, criminal justice, education, and health.

The de Blasio administration has begun a major initiative in workforce development to better train New Yorkers for good-paying jobs and help secure job placements in fast-growing fields. Based on a report, Career Pathways, released by the Jobs for New Yorkers Task Force, the administration will invest in middle-skill job training, prioritize good-paying full-time job placements at workforce agencies, and require companies doing business with the City to move New Yorkers to the front of the hiring line.

The report features 10 recommendations in three key policy areas:
Policy Area 1., Building Skills Employers Seek - The workforce system will significantly expand its capacity to provide job-relevant skills and education.

- Launch or expand Industry Partnerships with real-time feedback loops in six sectors: healthcare, technology, industrial/ manufacturing, and construction, which will focus on training more New Yorkers for jobs with career potential, and retail and food service, which will focus on improving the quality of low-wage occupations.
- Establish Career Pathways as the framework for the City's workforce system.
- Invest annually in bridge programs that prepare low-skill jobseekers for entry-level work and middle-skill job training.
- Triple the City's training investment to $100 million annually by 2020 in career-track, middle-skill occupations, including greater support for incumbent workers who are not getting ahead.
- Improve and expand career and technical education (CTE)and college preparedness programs, adjust CUNY's alternative credit policy, and invest in career counseling to increase educational persistence and better support students' long-term employment prospects.
- Increase work-based learning opportunities for youth and high-need jobseekers.

Policy Area 2., Improving Job Quality - In addition to enabling income mobility by investing in skill development, the City will take measures to support the economic stability of New Yorkers in lower-wage jobs.

- Create a standard that recognizes high-road employers who have good business practices, with the goal of assessing at least 500 local businesses by the end of 2015.
- Improve the conditions of low-wage work by expanding access to financial empowerment resources in partnership with at least 100 employers and pursuing legislative changes such as increasing the minimum wage.

Policy Area 3., Increasing System and Policy Coordination - New York City's economic development investments and contracts must work in tandem with training and employment services to deliver value not only for the entities that benefit from public subsidies, but for jobseekers and incumbent workers as well. Accordingly, the multiple agencies that administer workforce programs must also function cohesively, with shared metrics, definitions, requirements, processes, and data systems.

- Maximize local job opportunities through the City's contracts and economic development investments by establishing a "First Look" hiring process and enforcing targeted hiring provisions in social service contracts.
- Reimburse workforce agencies on the basis of job quality instead of the quantity of job placements by aligning service providers under a system-wide data infrastructure that measures job outcomes such as full-time work, wage growth, and job continuity.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The City of New York, to the greatest extent feasible, is committed to directing job training and employment opportunities to low- and very low-income New Yorkers, and its programs have increased opportunities for these groups. The Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) has undertaken various affirmative efforts to realize the benefits of Section 3 for local residents and local businesses:

- HPD includes the Section 3 clause in its HUD funded contracts, alerting each entity of the program and its obligations. The clause also requires its placement in every subcontract subject to Section 3 regulations.
- HPD promotes awareness of Section 3 by summarizing Section 3 requirements during HPD's weekly Pre-Award Conferences, wherein loan recipients, contractors and subcontractors engaged in Agency funded projects and activities are also informed of equal opportunity, business utilization and workforce participation provisions found in Agency contracts. In CY 2014 a total of 543 representatives of private and nonprofit business entities participated in 52 Pre-Award Conferences.
- HPD has created and posted a HUD Section 3 webpage at the HPD website. The webpage contains an explanation of the regulations, reporting forms, a Section 3 Business Concern application, a Business Concerns directory, a link to the City's Workforce One Centers for finding qualified candidates for employment/training opportunities and a link to the HUD Section 3 Business Directory, a nationwide list of firms that have self-certified as Section 3 Business Concerns. The webpage provides firms working with the Agency easy access the information needed to comply with Section 3 program requirements. It is available here: http://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/developers/compliance-section3.page
- HPD has participated in the NYC Human Resources Administration/Department of Social Services' Work Experience Program (WEP). The program gives low income Cash Assistance Clients part time jobs at City agencies, where they gain valuable employment experience while looking for full employment.

- HPD has procured and is implementing a new web based payroll management that will improve Section 3 reporting. The LMAC (Labor Management And Compliance) service will collect, store, manipulate, report on and retrieve certified payrolls and related documentation submitted by contractors and their subcontractors as are required by labor laws and socioeconomic mandates, including Section 3. LMAC will replace the paper-based and labor intensive process in place currently, allowing contractors to electronically identify Section 3 firms and workers at the time of initial payroll submission.

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) is subject to the Section 3 requirements. As such, for CDBG-funded programs/projects, the City includes the Section 3 provisions in a document entitled "Appendix B". This document identifies many applicable federal requirements and is annexed to CDBG-funded procurement contracts and subrecipient agreements. In addition, the New York City Office of Management and Budget provides specific instructions regarding Section 3 outreach and reporting to CDBG-funded programs that are subject to these requirements. CDBG-funded agencies and contractors are encouraged to hire "Section 3 residents" to the greatest extent possible. Several CDBG-funded programs are within the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD). Please see the narrative regarding HPD's Section 3 efforts related to the HOME Program above. Much of HPD's Section 3 process for the HOME Program is done in conjunction with CDBG-funded activities as well.

As part of the City's overarching plans to transform workforce development with a focus on six sectors, the Construction-focus aligns with the Mayor's Housing plan.

With an increase in affordable housing development and ongoing Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts, the City is working to better connect related jobs to its workforce development programs. The Mayor's Housing plan outlined the policies and programming-areas to accomplish this. Including:

- Engaging NYCHA Residents and the surrounding communities to identify local needs and opportunities
- Creating quality construction jobs and workforce development opportunities
- Linking investment in affordable housing to the City's broader workforce development programs
- Promoting the growth of Minority and Women-owned Business Enterprises
- Construction Industry Partnership:
- A new initiative serving the construction sector that will focus on connecting local low-income residents to newly created jobs in construction. This collaboration will work with union employers to leverage the City's construction spending to ensure the hiring of local low-income residents.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91.230, the City of New York monitors on an ongoing basis its entitlement program subcontractors, subrecipients, and project sponsors to ensure compliance with the statutory provisions of the National Affordable Housing Act. The fiscal and programmatic procedures of federally-funded programs already are audited or monitored by several entities: the City agencies which administer the federally-funded programs; an independent auditor, pursuant to the federally-mandated "Single Audit"; and, the City Comptroller's Office through its Charter mandate to investigate all matters relating to the City's finances. Therefore, it is not the intent of this plan to duplicate but to augment the City's monitoring procedures currently in place for its Consolidated Plan-related programs.

Each of the respective formula entitlement grants have separate and distinct regulations and statutory requirements. Therefore, the monitoring processes used by New York City's respective grant administering departments vary based on the type of entitlement grant. However, in general, the respective departments monitor their subcontractors, subrecipients, and/or project sponsors for timeliness of expenditure; the meeting of predetermined accomplishments/milestones; and, the compliance with the applicable federal requirements.

NOTE: Due to the limited space provided by the HUD eConPlanning system for this section, the City incorporated the full description of the monitoring activities for each of the respective formula entitlement grants as an appendix to the Consolidated Plan. Please see Appendix 1., **Description of Monitoring Activities**.