

**The City of New York Action Plan Amendment 22 (non-substantial)**

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**For CDBG-DR Funds, Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-2)**

## Background

Hurricane Sandy hit New York City on October 29, 2012. The City of New York's (City) Action Plan describes how the City will use its award of Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds, received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to support recovery from Hurricane Sandy and to build more resiliently against the challenges of climate change. The programs in this Action Plan include programs to build and support housing, businesses, resiliency, and New York City infrastructure and other City services.

On May 7, 2013, HUD approved the City's initial Action Plan which has subsequently been amended several times through both substantial and non-substantial amendments. The entirety of the City's \$4,213,876,000 CDBG-DR award for Sandy recovery and resiliency is described in the Action Plan, which is periodically amended to reflect program updates and revisions of unmet recovery needs.

Action Plan Amendment 21, which was approved by HUD on June 11, 2020, created a new threshold for New York City's CDBG-DR funds for substantial amendments. Any change greater than \$15 million in funding committed to a certain program, the addition or deletion of a program, or change in the designated beneficiaries of a program, constitutes a substantial amendment. Substantial amendments will be available for public comment for at least 30 days, during which time at least one public hearing will be held, and must be submitted to and approved by HUD.

Action Plan Amendment 22 is a non-substantial amendment to the City of New York's CDBG-DR Action Plan and does not require a public comment period. The Amendment is posted to the City's CDBG-DR website at [www.nyc.gov/cdbgdr](http://www.nyc.gov/cdbgdr) and is effective upon HUD's acknowledgement within five days of publication.

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## Summary of Action Plan Amendment 22 Changes

**Action Plan Amendment 22 makes the following changes to the City’s CDBG-DR Action Plan, in summary:**

### Throughout the Document

- Updates budget tables, information on beneficiaries and accomplishments, and project milestones throughout the Action Plan document to reflect current information

### Housing

- Updates facts, figures, and timeline within the Build It Back Multifamily section to reflect program updates and accomplishments
- Updates facts, figures, and timeline within the Public Housing Rehabilitation and Resiliency section

### Infrastructure and Other City Services (IOCS)

- Reallocates \$265,556 from the Public Services activity as a result of reconciliation from an audit from 2014 for use in another program area
- Updates facts, figures, and timelines associated with various Public Facilities activities, including updated grant balances in recognition of changes in other funding sources

### Resiliency

- Updates facts, figures, timelines and accomplishments associated with the East Side Coastal Resiliency (ESCR) project

### Administrative

- Reallocates \$265,556 to Administration to address unmet needs in this area, bringing available Administrative funds to 4.56% of total CDBG-DR funds, less than the cap of 5%

## Budget Table Summarizing Action Plan Amendment 22 Funding Reallocations

<b>Program Allocations</b>	<b>Prior Action Plan Allocations</b>	<b>Action Plan Amendment 22 Reallocations</b>	<b>Resulting Action Plan Allocations</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>\$3,002,173,230</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$3,002,173,230</b>
Build it Back Single Family	2,263,056,000	-	2,263,056,000
Build it Back Multi-Family	411,000,000	-	411,000,000
Build it Back Temporary Disaster Assistance Program	8,581,270	-	8,581,270
Build it Back Workforce Development	2,535,960	-	2,535,960
NYCHA Rehab and Resilience	317,000,000	-	317,000,000
<b>Business</b>	<b>\$ 91,000,000</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 91,000,000</b>
Hurricane Sandy Business Loan and Grant	58,000,000	-	58,000,000
Business PREP	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Resiliency Innovations for a Stronger Economy (RISE:NYC)	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
<b>Infrastructure and Other City Services</b>	<b>\$ 403,820,586</b>	<b>\$ (265,556)</b>	<b>\$ 403,555,030</b>
Public Services	223,107,101	(265,556)	222,841,545
Debris Removal/Clearance	6,654,089	-	6,654,089
Interim Assistance	97,129,396	-	97,129,396
Rehab/Reconstruction of Public Facilities	76,930,000	-	76,930,000
<b>Coastal Resiliency</b>	<b>\$ 432,237,000</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 432,237,000</b>
Raise Shorelines	6,700,000	-	6,700,000
Staten Island University Hospital	28,000,000	-	28,000,000
East Side Coastal Resiliency	338,000,000	-	338,000,000
Hunts Point Resiliency	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Breezy Point Risk Mitigation	14,537,000	-	14,537,000
Sheepshead Bay Courts Infrastructure	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Resiliency Property Purchase Program	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
<b>Planning and Administration</b>	<b>\$ 284,645,184</b>	<b>\$ 265,556</b>	<b>\$ 284,910,740</b>
Planning	92,720,000	-	92,720,000
Administration	191,925,184	265,556	192,190,740
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 4,213,876,000</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$4,213,876,000</b>

## Details of Action Plan Amendment 22 Changes

**Changes to the following chapters will be made to reflect updated program allocations as a result of Action Plan Amendment 22. These types of changes include updates to charts and text to be consistent with the changes described in this amendment.**

### Funding Justifications

**Changes to the Funding Justifications can be found starting on page 15 of the Action Plan.**

*The following information in this chapter is updated as part of Action Plan Amendment 22 to reflect the reallocation of \$265,556 from Public Services within the Infrastructure and Other City Services (IOCS) program to Administration. This reallocation is the result of a re-assessment of unmet needs, identifying available funds in one program area and continuing needs in another.*

### Infrastructure and Other City Services (IOCS) – \$403.6 million

As permitted in the March 5, 2013 Federal Register, much of the CDBG-DR funds for IOCS will be used to fund the required non-federal share (“local match”) of FEMA Public Assistance disaster grants and other federal grants. The City is allocating \$403.6 million to direct City agency costs associated with local cost shares on other federal recovery funds. The remainder of the required match will be funded using City funds, particularly in the Capital Plan for FEMA Permanent Work. The City will use CDBG-DR to fund the following Infrastructure and Other City Services programs:

- \$222.8 million has been allocated for public service activities that assisted the public during and after the storm,
- \$6.7 million has been allocated for debris removal and clearance,
- \$97.1 million has been allocated for interim assistance, and
- \$76.9 million has been allocated for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of public facilities.

The category of public facilities is associated with Infrastructure projects and the other categories are associated with Other City Services. Activities in the Public Services activity have been completed. The allocation reflects actual expenditures, with an application of a credit as the result of audit reconciliation having been applied.

### Planning and Administration – \$284.9 million

The City will use CDBG-DR funds for long-term community planning and rebuilding efforts, such as community and neighborhood planning to address land use and coastal protection. The City must provide administrative and support services necessary to formulate, implement, and evaluate the City’s CDBG-DR programs. Planning and Administration also includes program-specific planning and administration costs.

As needs are continuously evaluated, allocations for overhead and administration to support recovery efforts are adjusted accordingly. Expenses for Planning and Administration will not exceed statutory caps of 20 percent of total block grant funds for Planning and Administration combined and 5 percent for Administration.

The allocations proposed in this Amendment are adjusted for Public Services. Public Services includes the estimated Public Services IOCS activity of \$223.1 million, the Housing program activities of Build It Back Workforce Development activity of \$2.5 million, the workforce development activities of NYCHA of \$1.1 million under Housing, and a maximum \$3 million for Business PREP under Business. In total, these programs will account for 5.5 percent of the total \$4.2 billion in grant funds, well under the 15 percent cap.

## Housing

**Changes to the Build It Back Multifamily and Public Housing programs can be found starting on page 48 of the Action Plan.**

### **Build It Back - Multi-Family Building Rehabilitation**

#### Program Objective and Description:

The City has allocated \$411 million for rehabilitation, resiliency and reimbursement grants and loans for multi-family (five units or more) housing damaged by Hurricane Sandy. Funds will be used throughout the City, and will serve a wide range of housing types, including market-rate properties, HUD-assisted properties, permanent housing for the homeless, and private market units receiving project-based assistance or with tenants that participate in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. HPD also plans to spend program funds to rehabilitate and retrofit existing affordable housing developments. The portfolio of existing affordable housing includes, but is not limited to HUD-assisted housing, such as Section 202 senior housing, projects that receive Low Income Housing Tax Credits, and developments created through the state Mitchell-Lama program (many have/had federal mortgage subsidies).

This program includes reimbursements for storm-related costs that were previously incurred by owners. Costs incurred after (or costs associated with contracts signed after) October 29, 2013, will not be eligible for reimbursement. The types of eligible costs include permanent repairs and temporary or emergency repairs such as those to stabilize damage and prevent future loss. Applicants seeking reimbursement must comply with all program procedures.

#### Projected Accomplishments:

Approximately 19,361 households in 346 properties will be served, including market-rate properties, HUD-assisted properties such as developments with Section 202 or 236 contracts, permanent housing for the homeless, and private market units receiving project-based assistance, or with tenants that participate in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. It was earlier reported that 19,700 households would be served by the program due to the accidental inclusion of two properties that are no longer part of the program; all funds spent on those properties were returned to program.

#### Performance Schedule:

New York City agencies began preliminary outreach to property owners during the initial Action Plan review process. The CDFIs, in concert with the City, have conducted targeted outreach to properties that are in their existing portfolios that they know to be in the hundred year floodplain and have also worked with community partners located within affected neighborhoods to outreach directly to Sandy-damaged multi-family buildings in their respective catchment areas. Also, as part of the program's outreach efforts, HPD identified all multi-family buildings with 5 or more units that had registered for the Rapid Repair Program or that as of January 2013 still had a yellow DOB placard, a red DOB placard or a power outage and called every owner or property manager where that information was available through the City's annual Multiple Dwelling Registration.

Lending began in the fall of 2013 with the first loans closing on the anniversary of the storm. Each project is individually scoped and designed, and requires permits and, in some cases, zoning review. In HPD's experience, large scale rehabilitation projects require an 18- to 24-month construction period (after the pre-development phase just described), with additional time required for some projects to navigate unforeseen construction field challenges and COVID-19 related delays. HPD obligated funding for the entire multifamily pipeline in the summer of 2018, and aims to disburse all funding by Q2 2022.

### **Public Housing Rehabilitation and Resiliency:**

#### Performance Schedule:

NYCHA continues to move forward with design, environmental review, and procurement associated with its FEMA 428 program. As of July 26, 2019, all developments have completed the design phase.

All of NYCHA's developments in the 428 program have been bid and awarded contracts, and all are in construction except Coney Island Sites (O'Dwyer, Surfside, and Coney Island 8) which should start in about 30 days.

As of the publication of Action Plan Amendment 22 in August 2020, 7 of NYCHA's 35 developments are substantially complete and 28 developments are under construction. The 8 developments receiving CDBG-DR funds for construction are part of the 28 developments under construction.

As of June 2020, NYCHA has received \$248.9 million for CDBG-DR reimbursement associated with its Sandy Recovery efforts. NYCHA has spent approximately \$1.9 billion across Emergency Work, Design, Construction, and Other Sandy-related costs. The majority of NYCHA's emergency response work has been completed; however, some activities such as maintenance of temporary boilers as well as emergency, electrical, and mechanical repairs are ongoing. As NYCHA continues to progress these complex large-scale infrastructure projects, many elements are complete or installed, including 147 roofs, 936 CCTV cameras, 1,344 exterior lights, 102 emergency generators placed (of which 24 are operational) 142 hot water heaters, 54 new boilers set in place, including three developments with fully operational new boiler systems, 34 doors with new security systems. Additionally, 33 new elevated buildings to house critical equipment have been erected with another 59 new buildings in progress.

As of July 2020, NYCHA has received Phase I & Phase II approval of HMGP funding totaling \$49.5M; of which CDBG-DR will be providing the 25% local cost share totaling \$12.4M.

The NYCHA SPU Workforce Development program began in fall 2017, with thirteen classes completed as of July 2020; five (5) by Pathways to Apprenticeship and eight (8) by Rebuilding Together. As of July 2020, the NYCHA Recovery and Resiliency pre-apprenticeship training program has completed 13 classes with 194 total graduates.

### **NYCHA Workforce Development**

*Changes to the NYCHA Workforce Development in the Action Plan consist of the addition of the program website and an update to the projected accomplishments (persons).*

#### **Program Objective and Description:**

Further Information about the workforce development program is available at the following website:

<http://opportunitynycha.org/workforce-development/>.

#### **Projected Accomplishments**

Projected Accomplishments: 234 persons

## Infrastructure and Other City Services (IOCS)

**Changes to the Infrastructure and Other City Services (IOCS) can be found starting on page 83 of the Action Plan.**

*For the purposes of this Action Plan, IOCS is broken into two sections: 1) **Other City Services** is comprised of Public Services, Debris Removal/Clearance, and Interim Assistance activities; and 2) **Infrastructure** is comprised of Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Public Facilities. Action Plan Amendment 22 proposes the following changes to the IOCS Chapter:*

- *Reallocates \$265,556 from the Public Services activity as a result of audit reconciliation for use in another program area*
- *Dates facts, figures, and timelines associated with various Public Facilities activities, including updated grant balances in recognition of changes in other funding sources*

### Public Services - NYC Health + Hospitals (H+H):

H+H is a public benefit not-for-profit corporation controlled by the City of New York that primarily serves low-income residents. H+H provided healthcare services to the public during and after the storm and incurred expenses in three areas: (1) the provision of new services to alleviate emergency conditions in impacted communities, (2) restoring facilities serving low-to moderate-income patients to their full operational capacity, and (3) hastening service readiness to more quickly serve vulnerable populations. A total of \$202 million of currently available CDBG-DR funds are allocated towards the Public Services provided by H+H. As part of the reconciliation of an audit by the HUD Office of Inspector General from 2014, the City has an amount of \$265,556 in CDBG-DR available to reallocate to other programs, which this Action Plan Amendment 22 does. The full amount of \$202 million in available CDBG-DR funds have been reimbursed to the City for this activity.

## Resiliency

**Changes to the Resiliency can be found starting on page 111 of the Action Plan.**

### Rebuild by Design: East Side Coastal Resiliency

**The entire ESCR section has been edited for clarity and length. The following changes are called out to bring attention to large blocks of text changes.**

#### Introduction

The storm surge caused by Hurricane Sandy arrived in the area with great force and height, overtopping bulkheads around Southern Manhattan and sending floodwaters inland (See Appendix G: Figure 1). The extent of the flooding generally reached one to two blocks from the coastline at depths of two to three feet, though the waters did extend farther inland and to greater depths at several locations. The greatest extent of inland flooding was along the eastern edge of Southern Manhattan, where floodwaters inundated the East River Park esplanade, ball fields, and plantings, before traversing the FDR Drive and covering streets and surrounding buildings. In East River Park and Stuyvesant Cove Park, strong winds, storm surge, localized flooding, and fallen tree branches damaged recreational fields and surfaces fences, buildings, and supporting plumbing, electrical, and mechanical systems.

Most building damage in Southern Manhattan was to critical building systems, business inventory, and personal property. Even in areas where floodwaters reached only one to two feet, individuals in the floors above floodwaters were left in challenging or untenable situations due to damage to critical building systems located in basements or sub-basements of the buildings. One of Hurricane Sandy's most significant impacts on the area resulted from power outages across most of Manhattan south of 34th Street. Residents were left without basic amenities and many older or infirm residents were trapped in their apartments on higher floors, unable to communicate or gain access to emergency information through television or the Internet. This was further exacerbated by the fact that a portion of the population has limited English proficiency.

As Hurricane Sandy approached New York City, Con Edison preemptively shut down two electrical networks in Lower Manhattan (the area south of the Brooklyn Bridge) to minimize the damage to their facilities and critical infrastructure. Nonetheless, the surge damaged substation facilities located at both East 13th Street and the South Street Seaport, shutting down electrical service to much of Manhattan below 34th Street for nearly four days after the storm. Sandy also affected

Southern Manhattan’s transportation infrastructure, causing an outage at traffic signals and streetlights across the street network south of 34th Street and inundating the FDR Drive with two to four feet of water.

Despite being preemptively shut down, the subway system sustained the worst flooding in its history. Seven East River subway tunnels flooded, two of which were immersed in seawater from floor to ceiling. Additionally, Southern Manhattan’s two wastewater facilities, Manhattan Pumping Station and the Canal Street Pumping Station, experienced extended service outages due to flooding. The storm also affected businesses and nonprofits, leaving ground-floor businesses closed months after the storm in areas that sustained greater impacts, such as the South Street Seaport district.

The City of New York is proposing to implement the East Side Coastal Resiliency (ESCR) Project (the proposed project) as a component of its overall plan to address vulnerability to major coastal flooding events. This project involves the construction of a coastal flood protection system along a portion of the east side of Manhattan and includes related improvements to City infrastructure. The ESCR project area begins at Montgomery Street on the Lower East Side and extends north along the waterfront to East 25th Street, encompassing portions of several Southern Manhattan neighborhoods that were severely impacted by Hurricane Sandy.

### Project Objectives

The ESCR Project meets these objectives by providing a reliable coastal flood protection system using a combination of floodwalls, closure structures (i.e., swing and roller floodgates), and supporting drainage improvements that together would reduce risk of damage from coastal storms in the protected area. The ESCR Project would elevate and reconstruct East River Park to make it more resilient to coastal storms and inundation from sea level rise, and enhance its value as a recreational resource, in addition to providing flood protection to the inland communities. Further, the project would include enhanced neighborhood connectivity and integration, including improved bikeways and walkways, redesign of several pedestrian bridges to provide enhanced access to the waterfront, and construction of a shared-use flyover bridge linking East River Park and Captain Patrick J. Brown Walk to address the narrow and substandard waterfront public access near the Con Edison facility (on the east side of the FDR Drive between East 13th and East 15th Streets) known as the “pinch point”. The ESCR Project includes construction of the foundations for the shared-use flyover bridge which would be completed in 2023. Subsequently, the superstructure of the shared-use flyover bridge would be completed in 2025. The ESCR project will meet the implementation milestones and conditions to comply with funding allocations as described in further detail below.

### Description of Project Areas and Project Elements

- **Floodwall** (see **Appendix G: Figure 3**) - Floodwalls are narrow, vertical structures with a below- grade foundation that are designed to withstand both tidal storm surge and waves. They are typically constructed of steel, reinforced concrete, or a combination of materials with a reinforced concrete cap. Floodwalls can be above-ground or below-ground structures, as is proposed for the majority of East River Park.
- **Closure Structure** - In many flood protection systems it is necessary to provide openings to accommodate day-to-day vehicular, bicycle, or pedestrian circulation along a street or sidewalk. In these instances, closure structures are installed to close the openings prior to the expected arrival of a design storm event and require active deployment. Closure structures that have been considered as part of the proposed project include swing floodgates and roller floodgates. See **Appendix G: Figure 4** for a cross section of a typical swing floodgate and **Appendix G: Figure 5** for a cross section of a typical roller floodgate.

The flood protection components described above would prevent coastal flooding from entering the protected area. Additional improvements are required to modify the existing combined sewer infrastructure to hydraulically isolate the protected area (drainage isolation) as well as to protect against inland flooding during the simultaneous occurrence of a rain event with a storm surge event (drainage management) (see Appendix G: Figure 6 for an overview of drainage infrastructure improvements).

Con Edison high-voltage transmission lines within the project area present a variety of challenges to the design and construction of flood protection measures. During construction of the proposed project, Con Edison would undertake the wrapping of their existing live transmission lines located below ground in a protective carbon fiber material to protect the transmission lines and ensure long-term viability and access.

The description below and **Appendix G: Figures 7a and 7b** summarize flood protection alignment and design for the ESCR Project.

### *Project Area One*

The proposed landscaping plan incorporates park resiliency through a design that can withstand a changing climate and consideration of species diversity, habitat, salt spray, wind, maintenance, and care. The landscape plan includes over 50 different species, reflecting research around the benefits of diversifying species to increase resiliency and adaptive capacity in a plant ecosystem. By elevating the majority of the park and its landscape and diversifying plant species, the landscape in the park will be more resistant to salt spray exposure and improve resiliency and post-storm functionality over time.

### *Project Area Two*

North of East River Park, the proposed flood protection system includes a closure structure across the FDR Drive. From there, the floodwall continues northward and aligns along the west (southbound) side of the FDR Drive, connecting into the flood protection system at the Con Edison East River Generating Station (between East 14th and East 15th Streets). A closure structure adjacent to East 14th Street near the FDR Drive would also be installed to allow Con Edison operational access. North of the East River Generating Station, a closure structure is proposed across the FDR Drive East 15th Street ramp, and the floodwall continues northward along the FDR Drive to Murphy Brothers Playground.

At Murphy Brothers Playground the proposed floodwall is aligned along the east side of the park, which would also be reconstructed with new ballfields, active recreational spaces, grading and landscaping. Beginning at the northeast corner of Murphy Brothers Playground, the proposed flood protection system turns east along Avenue C, heading towards the East River, crossing the FDR Drive ramps (two swing gate closure structures are proposed here) and under the FDR Drive into Stuyvesant Cove Park. Within Stuyvesant Cove Park, the proposed flood protection system turns northward, where it is comprised of a combination of floodwalls with closure structures (roller gates) at the southerly entrance (from Avenue C) and at the East 20th Street entrance to allow public access into the park to the waterfront esplanade during non-storm conditions. Design of this segment is also being coordinated with the new design for Solar One Environmental Education Center and existing Citywide Ferry Service ferry landing.

North of Stuyvesant Cove Park, the system again turns west and back under the elevated FDR Drive at East 23rd Street. In this segment, a combination of floodwalls and closure structures (a combination of roller and swing gates) are needed to maintain vehicular and pedestrian circulation through this intersection during non-storm conditions. These closure structures are to be recessed except under storm conditions when they would be deployed to provide the proposed flood protection.

North of East 23rd Street and west of the FDR Drive, the proposed flood protection system continues northward along the sidewalk of the southbound FDR Drive service road. The proposed system then turns westward into and across the Asser Levy Park Playground (between the Asser Levy Recreation Center and the outdoor recreational space). Similar to Murphy Brothers Playground, the outdoor recreational space at Asser Levy Playground would be redesigned and reconstructed and a roller floodgate is proposed to connect to the VA Medical Center floodwall. The VA Medical Center flood protection system extends north and then west along East 25th Street to complete the northern tieback at First Avenue.

### Project Feasibility and Effectiveness

The benefits achieved through implementation of the ESCR Project as proposed in design include providing increased coastal flood protection and enhancing waterfront access and open space resources along Manhattan's East River waterfront. A registered Professional Engineer will certify that the final design meets all appropriate codes and industry design and construction standards. Once constructed, the City will own, operate and maintain the flood protection system in accordance with an operations and maintenance protocol. Specifically, the City's Departments of Parks & Recreation, Transportation, and Environmental Protection will oversee the project's operation and maintenance together with Con Edison and the VA Medical Center for connections to their respective resiliency efforts that will meet FEMA standards and achieve FEMA accreditation.

The City of New York hereby certifies that funding will be made available to cover the long-term operating and maintenance costs associated with the ESCR Project. Specific costs will be identified as the design is finalized. The City's Financial Plan reflects five years of City-wide projected revenues and expenditures, currently FY17-FY21. Given that the construction timeline currently extends into 2023, these maintenance and operating costs fall outside of the scope of the current Financial Plan. Funding will be provided in the appropriate fiscal years once the City has the ability to do so.

### *Implementation Partnership*

MOR and DDC executed a Memorandum of Understanding on October 7, 2014, to administer the funding for the project. To implement the project per the requirements associated with the CDBG-DR funds and the schedule set forth by the City (with a groundbreaking in 2020 and spending all CDBG-DR dollars by June 2022), DDC utilizes existing on-call consultant contracts

whenever possible and innovative procurement methods as permitted by law and under the Procurement Policy Board (PPB) rules.

### *Partner Agencies*

The City agencies that have partnered to implement the ESCR Project are as follows:

- NYC Department of Design and Construction (DDC) – Implementing agency for ESCR Project working with other agencies to coordinate plans, designs, environmental review, and construction/construction management.
- NYC Office of Management and Budget (OMB) – NEPA Lead Agency for the environmental review and Responsible Entity (RE) for the disbursement of CDBG-DR funds from HUD.
- NYC Department of Parks & Recreation (NYC Parks) – SEQRA/CEQR Lead Agency for the environmental review; responsible for review and issuance of permits and approvals for project design and construction in City parkland.
- Mayor’s Office Resiliency (MOR) – Advisory agency for ESCR Project providing input and guidance related to the City’s resiliency policies and programs.
- NYC Department of Transportation (NYCDOT) – Lead reviewer of flood protection design and permits related to activities along, adjacent to and within the FDR Drive and Williamsburg Bridge footings, the shared-use flyover bridge, and the local street network.
- NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) – Lead reviewer of project design and permits related to stormwater management and water and sewer infrastructure.
- NYC Department of Small Business Services (SBS) – Involved agency providing review and approvals for activities on SBS-owned property within the ESCR Project Area, including Stuyvesant Cove Park and adjacent parking lot.

### Federal, State, and Local Coordination

Implementation of the ESCR Project will require federal, State, and local permits and authorizations. The City is in the process of completing the acquisition of the various Federal, State, City, local, and other Partner Agency permits and approvals required, including a Joint Permit Application to USACE and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). A Joint Permit Application was submitted in summer 2019. The final permit determination from USACE and NYSDEC is currently pending. The City has closely coordinated with Federal, State, City, local, and other organizations to ensure all required permit issuances and approvals for the ESCR project are anticipated by construction groundbreaking.

### *East Side Coastal Resiliency Outreach Plan*

DDC takes the lead role in coordinating community engagement and communicating with interested City, State, and federal agencies throughout project execution, as well as leading coordination of interagency press and communications. DDC has developed an outreach plan that builds upon the CDBG-DR public participation process. The City recognizes the unique knowledge, background, and experience that local residents can bring to project planning, design, and implementation and seeks to empower local residents and stakeholders with broad input on the project’s design and amenities, provided such input falls within the project’s technical and budgetary boundaries. The City views partnerships with key constituencies as crucial to the success of the ESCR Project and has conducted numerous outreach events tailored specifically to the interested public, residents, elected officials, and community groups. This approach informed and involved these groups at appropriate points in the project planning and design lifecycle by presenting timely information and obtaining feedback and will continue to do so throughout construction. Community engagement and outreach is ongoing, and will continue throughout the project planning, design, construction, and close-out phases.

### *Project Timeline*

The draft project timeline is provided in additional detail below. Dates and task durations shown below are current as of Action Plan Amendment 22 in July 2020 and are subject to change based on ongoing design and coordination with local, State, and federal stakeholders. For updated schedule information, please refer to [www.nyc.gov/escr](http://www.nyc.gov/escr).

While the City anticipates impacts from COVID-19 to overall programming, but with specific impacts not at this point fully known, the schedule for the ESCR project has as of yet not been impacted by concerns related to COVID-19.

- Survey Work, Feasibility Study and Pre-Scoping: June 2014 to December 2014
- Conceptual Design: January 2015 to August 2016
- Preliminary Design: September 2016 to July 2019
- Final Design: August 2019 to December 2019

- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): December 2015 to February 2020
  - Public Scoping Meeting: December 3, 2015
  - Draft EIS (DEIS) Release: April 5, 2019
  - DEIS Public Hearing: July 31, 2019
  - Public Review of DEIS: April 5, 2019 to August 30, 2019
  - Final EIS (FEIS) Release: September 13, 2019
  - Technical Memorandum 001: November 12, 2019
  - Record of Decision (ROD) / Findings: December 6, 2019
  - Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (NOI RROF) Request for Release of Funds (RROF): December 6, 2020
  - Authority to Use Grant Funds (AUGF): February 7, 2020
- Permitting: July 2017 to August 2020
  - USACE Jurisdictional Determination: July 21, 2017
  - Joint Permit Application Submittal to USACE / NYSDEC: May 24, 2019
  - Permit Issuance: August 2020 (anticipated)
- Procurement and Construction: August 2019 to December 2025
  - Procurement and Registration: Summer 2019 through Summer 2020 through a phased contract approach
  - Groundbreaking: Fall 2020 (anticipated)
  - Project Completion: December 2025 (anticipated)

## Planning and Administration

**Changes to the Planning and Administration chapter begin on page 147 of the Action Plan.**

### Administration

*This section provides an overview of Administration costs for the implementation of CDBG-DR programs. The City received funding extensions from HUD through September 2022. Accordingly, the City has reallocated funding to this category to cover the costs associated with administering the corresponding programs that received the timeline extension, particularly associated with the Rebuild by Design projects of Hunts Point and East Side Coastal Resiliency. Without this reallocation, the City would be responsible for funding these administrative costs.*

#### **Changed text in this section consists of the following:**

The City's total allocation of CDBG-DR funding is \$92.7 million to Planning and \$191.9 million to Administration. The HUD requirements for the overall \$4.2 billion block grant are that no more than 20 percent of funds go towards Planning and Administration, with no more than 5 percent going to Administration. In HUD's February 19, 2019 notice (84 FR 4836), the Department allowed planning funds to qualify for an extension of the 24-month expenditure deadline.

The changes from Action Plan Amendment 21 result in 4.6 percent of total funds for Administration and 93.2 percent for direct programs. The City is well within its overall Planning and Administration cap and is below 5.0 percent of the grant for Administration. As long as the City continues to administer Sandy recovery programs, there continues to be an administrative unmet need.

## Appendices

[the following tables and graphs in the appendices replace in their entirety what was there previously:]

### **Appendix G: East Side Coastal Resiliency**

**Figure 3—Typical Floodwall (Illustrative)**



NOTE: Final Design

Capital Project: SANDRESM1

**EAST SIDE COASTAL RESILIENCY PROJECT**

Figure 4—Swing Gate



Open Position



Closed Position

**NOTE:** Final Design

Capital Project: SANDRESM1

**EAST SIDE COASTAL RESILIENCY PROJECT**

Figure 5—Roller Gate



Open Position



Closed Position

**NOTE:** Final Design

Capital Project: SANDRESM1

**EAST SIDE COASTAL RESILIENCY PROJECT**



## EAST SIDE COASTAL RESILIENCY PROJECT

Figure 7b—Schematic of Preferred Alternative: Flood Protection System with a Raised East River Park



Capital Project: SANDRESM1

## EAST SIDE COASTAL RESILIENCY PROJECT

### **Appendix J: Projected Expenditures and Outcomes**

The projected expenditures and outcomes, including text, have been updated as part of Amendment 22 to correspond with changes to program allocations. The projections show current program totals within Housing, Business, Infrastructure and Other City Services, Coastal Resiliency, and Planning and Administration. The actual expenditures have been updated for Q1 and Q2 2020, showing that \$61 million in total was reimbursed in Q1, and \$87 million in Q2. Housing program reimbursements accounted for \$40 million of the total in Q1 and \$65 million of the total in Q2. Despite the challenges posed by the Covid-19 crisis, the City is on pace with its spending.

Actual accomplishments have also been updated for Q1 and Q2 2020. In that period, new homes were served by the Build it Back Single Family program and new businesses were served by the Business PREP program. Projected accomplishments for Build it Back Multifamily were revised to show that the total number of dwelling units that will be served by the program is 19,361. An earlier figure had accidentally included the units at two properties that are no longer part of the program; the grant funds spent at those properties have been returned to program.

As required by the March 5, 2013, Federal Register Notice [Vol. 78, No. 43], the City includes projected expenditures and outcomes in its CDBG-DR Action Plan. The current projections have been updated to reflect reallocations in Amendment 22. The projected expenditures and outcomes will continue to be updated if there are future changes to program funding or creation of new CDBG-DR-funded programs.

In order to speed the pace of recovery spending, the City has elected to spend City funding in advance of Federal CDBG-DR reimbursement. Program expenditures in the projections that follow are defined as reimbursements to

the City from the Federal treasury for expenses that the City has already incurred. Therefore, the expenditures and accomplishments that follow include a buffer period for the passage of time between the date when the City incurs an expense and the date when the Federal government reimburses the City for that expense. Real-world recovery activity occurs before the dates indicated in these charts.

## **Housing**

The City's CDBG-DR Action Plan includes approximately \$3 billion of CDBG-DR funding for housing programs. The New York City Build It Back program will cover the rehabilitation, reconstruction and reimbursement of residential structures damaged by Hurricane Sandy. Build It Back consists of four programs: (1) Single Family Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, and Reimbursement (2) Multi-Family Rehabilitation and Reimbursement (3) Temporary Disaster Assistance Program (TDAP) and (4) Workforce Development. As stated in the Action Plan, the City has allocated \$2.263 billion for single-family homes (1-4 units), \$411 million for multifamily buildings (5 or more units), \$8.6 million for TDAP, and \$2.5 million for workforce development. Within Housing but outside of the Build It Back umbrella, the New York City Housing Authority has received an allocation of \$317 million for its Sandy recovery programs. With this, NYCHA will perform permanent repairs to building systems damaged by Hurricane Sandy and improve the resiliency of facilities across the City.

### **Build It Back Single Family**

The Build It Back Single Family Program is expected to serve approximately 12,700 households. As of June 30, 2020, more than 99 percent of participating homeowners have received some form of construction or reimbursement assistance. Construction has been completed on 5,170 homes representing 7,245 households.

### **Build It Back Multi-Family**

The Build It Back Multi-Family program is expected to serve approximately 19,361 units. As of June 30, 2020, the Multifamily Program has either delivered reimbursement checks to or completed work at 18,488 units in 341 units, if not both. Of that total, 11,631 units in 327 properties have received all benefits they were slated to receive. Repair work is ongoing at 19 properties containing 7,730 units.