



**PRELIMINARY
TEN-YEAR CAPITAL STRATEGY**
FISCAL YEARS 2010-2019

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
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Cover Image: The Williamsburg Bridge was the second East River Bridge to be built by the City of New York and was first opened to traffic on December 19, 1903. Designed by Leffert Lefferts Buck, it was the first all steel suspension bridge as well as world's longest suspension bridge at the time of its construction. Today, the Williamsburg Bridge serves approximately 119,000 transit riders and over 107,000 vehicles per day. Over the past one hundred and five years, the City of New York has reconstructed its roadways, strengthened its major structural elements, and repainted the bridge.

A capital project is currently underway by the Department of Transportation, and expected to be completed in fall 2009. When completed, the remaining structural elements will have been strengthened, the intermediate tower bearings will have been replaced, and the seismic retrofit of the bridge will be complete. The final phases of work include the rehabilitation of maintenance platforms in both anchorages, flag repairs, balcony installation at both towers, preparatory work for intermediate tower bearings, operational testing of the travelers and modification of Manhattan the south comfort station access from the south foot walk. Offsite fabrication work is also in progress, as is granite cladding work on the intermediate towers. For more information on this project, visit:

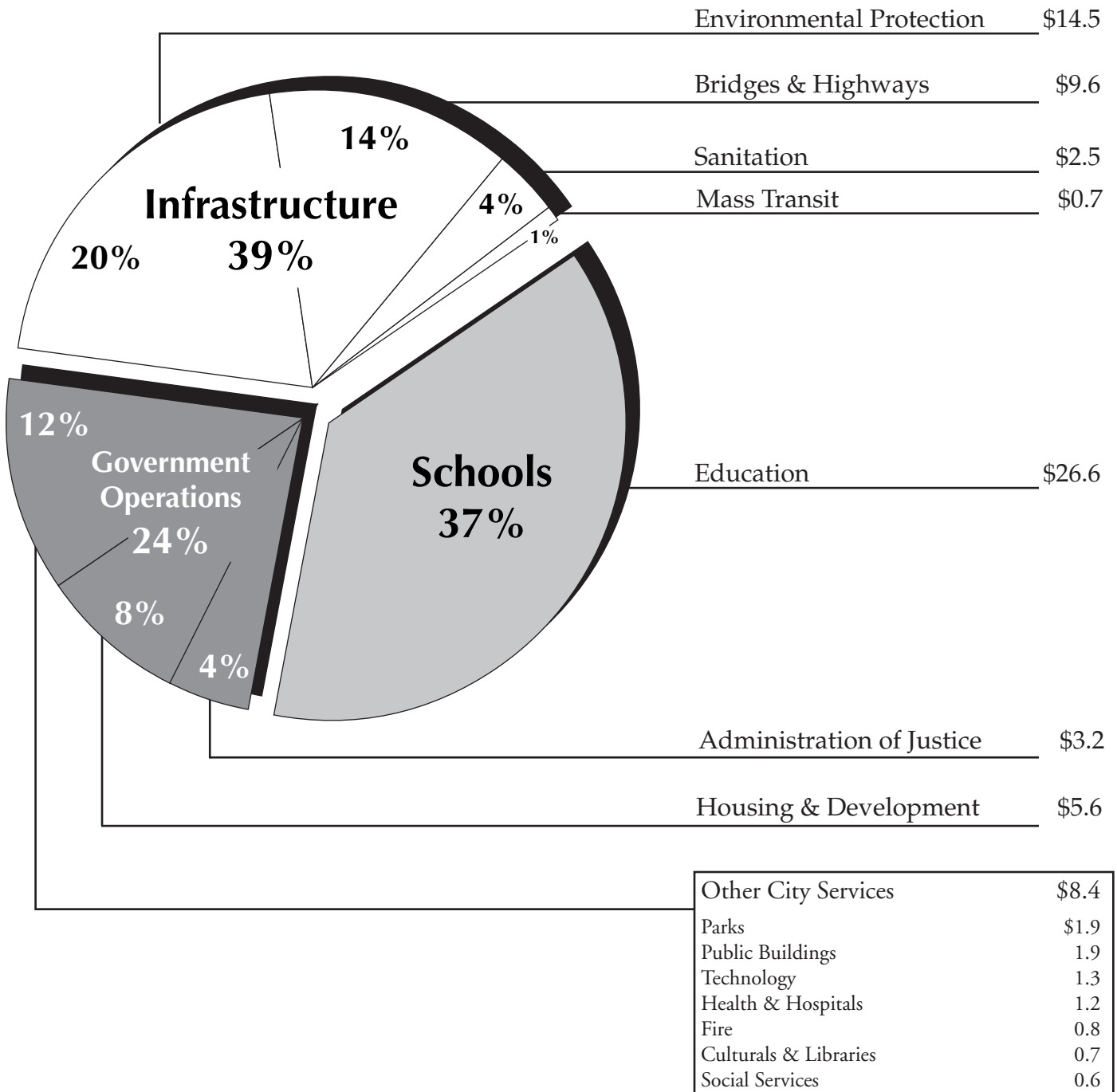
<http://www.-nyc.gov/html/dot/html/bridges/willb.shtml#contract8>.

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



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy 2010-2019




Totals \$71.1 Billion in All Funds

(\$ in billions)



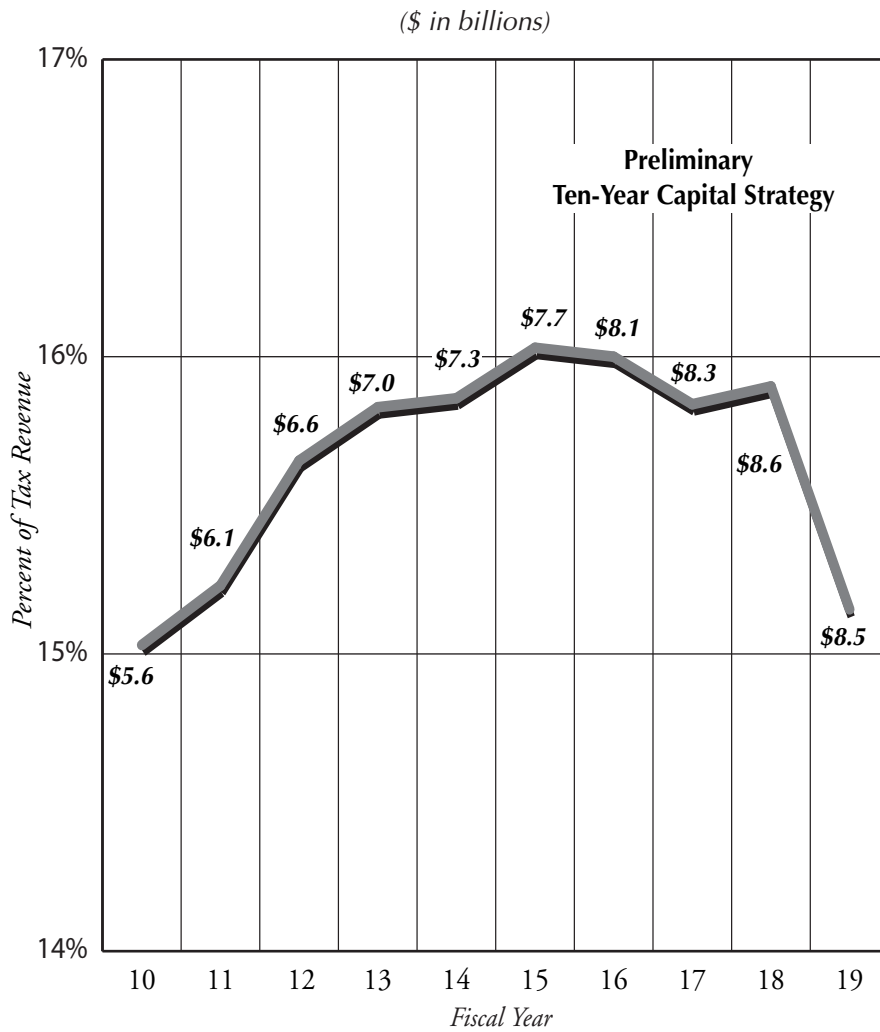
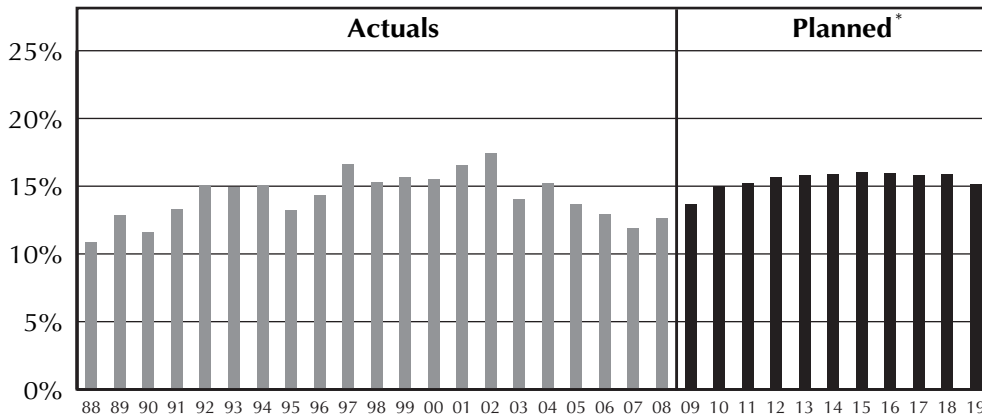
Sources Financing the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy 2010-2019

Total City Funds		\$55.0 Billion
	General Obligation	\$40.7 Billion
	New York Water Authority	\$14.3 Billion

Total Non-City Funds		\$16.1 Billion
	Federal	\$2.1 Billion
	State	\$13.9 Billion
	Other Non-City Sources	\$0.1 Billion

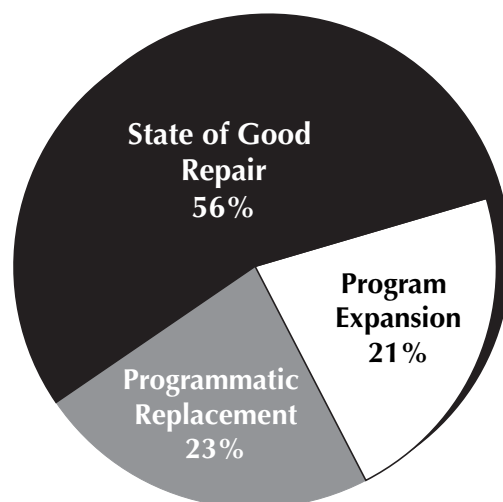
Total Ten-Year Capital Strategy		\$71.1 Billion
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Debt Service as a Percent of Tax Revenues



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

Distribution of the All Funds Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for 2010-2019



Total Program: \$71,075
(\$ in millions)

State of Good Repair	\$39,706	Program Expansion	\$14,957	Programmatic Replacement	\$16,412
• Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Schools	\$20,367	• New School Construction	\$4,874	• Water Quality Mandates & Preservation	\$2,902
• East River and Other Bridge Reconstruction	4,703	• New and Special Needs Housing	2,273	• Citywide Information System & Equipment	2,407
• Reconstruction & Resurfacing of Streets and Highways	3,750	• Construction of Water Conveyance Systems	2,039	• Water Main Replacement and Dam Safety Program	2,344
• Housing Preservation and Rehabilitation	2,020	• Construction of the Third Water Tunnel	1,191	• Upgrade of Water Pollution Control Plants	1,689
• Rehabilitation of Public Buildings and Systems	1,864	• Sewer Extensions to Accommodate New Development	1,109	• Purchase of Sanitation Equipment	1,307
• Park Reconstruction	1,460	• Commercial, Cultural and Industrial Development	1,036	• School Modernizations	1,182
• Reconstruction of Correctional Facilities	802	• Augmentation of Sewers	509	• Police Facilities, Vehicles and Equipment	944
• Sanitation Garages and Facilities	784	• Improvements to Cultural and Recreational Facilities	507	• Water Consent Decree Upgrading and Construction	711
• Upgrades to Traffic Systems	783	• Solid Waste Management	387	• Transit System Rehabilitation	708
• Replacement of Failing Sewer Components	599	• Waterfront and Port Development	234	• Replacement of Fire Department Vehicles and Equipment	481
• Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Health Facilities	588	• Croton Filter Project	204	• Replacement of DEP Facilities and Equipment	369
• Rehabilitation of Libraries and Cultural Institutions	573	• Shelters for Homeless Individuals and Families	195	• Major Renovation and Reconstruction of Hospitals	363
• Fire House Renovations	340	• Water Main Construction	136	• Reconstruction and Renovation of Court Facilities	280
• Landfill Remediation	289	• Others	263	• Emergency Medical Equipment	169
• City Water Tunnel No. 1 Reconstruction	224			• Others	556
• Others	560				

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

(\$ in 000's)

	FY10-13		FY10-19	
	City Funds	All Funds	City Funds	All Funds
Education	\$4,277,371	\$8,525,762	\$13,226,211	\$26,423,442
Bridges	1,292,607	1,966,300	3,384,035	4,702,544
Water Pollution Control	1,718,210	1,718,210	4,277,590	4,277,590
Housing	1,299,028	1,742,285	3,656,896	4,100,153
Water Mains	2,456,062	2,456,062	3,779,991	3,779,991
Highways	1,447,871	1,620,488	3,559,098	3,750,275
Water Supply	1,185,493	1,185,493	3,529,018	3,529,018
Sanitation	1,148,718	1,148,718	2,477,790	2,477,790
Sewers	835,814	835,814	2,264,380	2,264,380
Parks and Recreation	1,278,943	1,290,941	1,857,965	1,869,963
Corrections	1,137,527	1,137,527	1,869,667	1,869,667
Public Buildings	727,077	727,077	1,866,919	1,866,919
Subtotal-Major Agency Programs	\$18,804,721	\$24,354,677	\$45,749,560	\$60,911,732
Technology	1,339,593	1,339,593	1,339,593	1,339,593
Economic Development	999,683	999,683	1,303,947	1,303,947
Traffic	144,311	445,329	396,207	975,925
Police	550,945	550,945	944,382	944,382
Fire	446,731	446,731	821,080	821,080
Hospitals	439,922	439,922	781,360	781,360
Transit	266,860	266,860	707,475	707,475
DEP Equipment	355,593	580,651	432,105	657,163
Cultural Affairs	435,382	435,382	599,829	599,829
Health	299,939	299,939	394,005	394,005
Courts	255,429	255,429	332,644	332,644
Homeless Services	71,443	71,443	204,353	204,353
Housing Authority	114,845	114,845	192,923	192,923
Human Resources	60,558	89,377	127,977	187,811
Admin for Children's Services	77,140	79,982	158,777	162,729
CUNY	80,299	97,543	111,797	158,695
Ferries	81,994	91,844	136,302	149,132
Transportation Equipment	24,959	29,959	50,148	55,148
Real Estate	7,658	7,658	41,210	41,210
Queens Libraries	32,170	32,170	38,985	38,985
Aging	15,952	15,952	35,394	35,394
NY Branch Libraries	22,212	22,212	30,852	30,852
Brooklyn Libraries	18,756	18,756	25,354	25,354
Juvenile Justice	8,131	8,131	16,108	16,108
NY Research Library	7,303	7,303	7,303	7,303
Total	\$24,962,529	\$31,102,316	\$54,979,670	\$71,075,132

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

Fiscal Years 2010-2019

Table of Contents

Program Detail by Agency

Capital Strategy Framework	1	Transportation & Transit	15	Education, Health, Hospitals and Social Services	
Financing Program.....	5	Bridges	16	Education	66
		Highways	18	City University	71
		Traffic	20	Health and Mental Hygiene	75
		Ferries	22	Health and Hospitals Corporation	79
		Equipment	24	Human Resources	82
		Transit Authority	27	Children's Services	84
		Environmental Protection	33	Aging	86
		Water Pollution Control	34	Homeless Services	88
		Water Mains, Sources and Treatment.....	37		
		Sewers	40	Housing and Economic Development	
		Water Supply	42	Housing Preservation and	
		Equipment	44	Development.....	90
		Sanitation	47	Housing Authority	94
				Small Business Services	97
		Public Safety		Citywide Administrative Services	100
		Correction	51	Public Buildings	101
		Police	55	Real Estate	104
		Courts	58		
		Juvenile Justice	60	Culturals & Recreation	
		Fire	63	Libraries	106
				Cultural Affairs	117
				Parks	120
				Citywide Equipment	124
				Citywide Total	127

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy Framework & Financing Program

Capital Strategy Framework

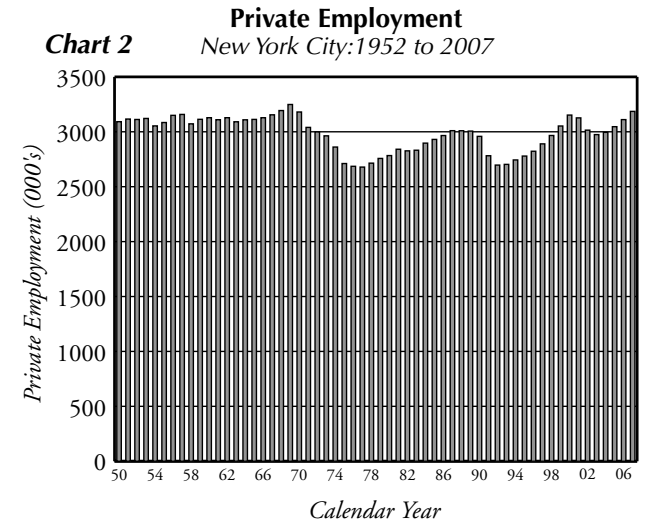
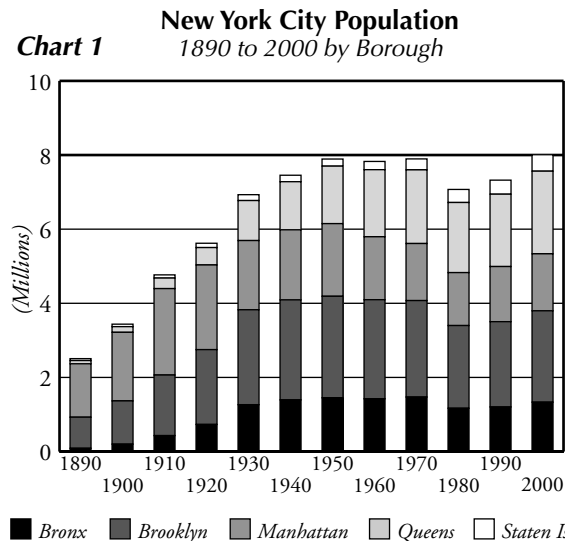
More than seven years after the tragic events of September 11th, New York City has surmounted enormous challenges in its economic recovery. The City has emerged from economic recession and fiscal austerity while maintaining and modernizing its capital infrastructure. With the economic downturn in 2008, New York City faces new challenges. New York City's Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy must take into account the City's economic and demographic situation.

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

A Mature but Growing City

Like most older cities, New York's population essentially stopped growing in 1950 - New York's record population of 8,008,278 in 2000 exceeded the 1950 population by just over 100,000, or 1.5 percent. (Chart 1 shows population by borough rising through 1950 and then leveling off). The City's population declined substantially during the 1970s, but then recovered during the 1980s and 1990s. However, the City's population has continued growing, and is estimated by the Department of City Planning to be 8,310,000 as of July 1, 2007. The Department of City Planning projects that the City will gain an additional 100,000 people by 2010, and grow to a population of 9.1 million by 2030. While the City's growth is small in percentage terms, it is equivalent to adding a city the size of Yonkers, N.Y. every five years.

As with its population, the number of private-sector jobs in the City has finally surpassed its 1969 peak. (Chart 2 shows wage and salary employment from 1950 to 2007, fluctuating in a range). In 2007, New York City's average private sector wage and salary employment was 3,185,800, or about 65,000 below the 1969 peak of 3,250,700. However, self-employment



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

Capital Strategy Framework

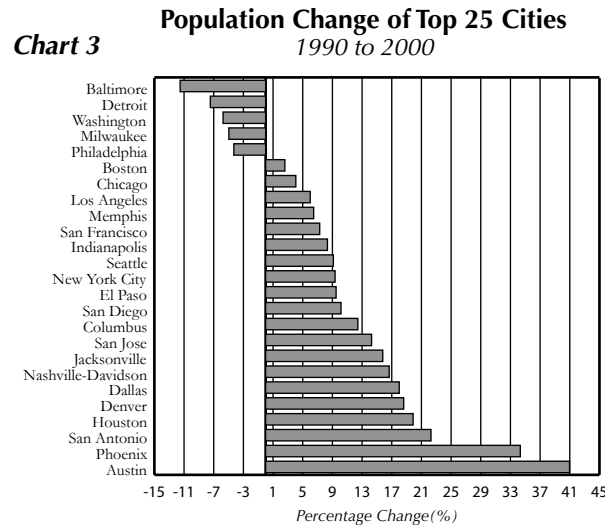
has increased dramatically in this period, from 338,501 in 1969 to 807,758 in 2006. This increase of almost 470,000 in self-employment placed the total number of people working in the City well above the 1969 level.

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

New York City's population density, about 25,000 people per square mile, is 50 percent higher than that of the nation's second densest major city, San Francisco, at 16,000 per square mile. New York's scale and density, though typical of other "World Cities" such as London, Tokyo, and Paris, is unique in the United States. New York City's growth is also constrained by the worldwide trend for urban land uses to become more

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

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



Source: 1990 Census STF1&SFT3 & 2000 Census DP1, DP-2, DP-3, & DP-4 Profiles
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning (June 2002)

Capital Strategy Framework

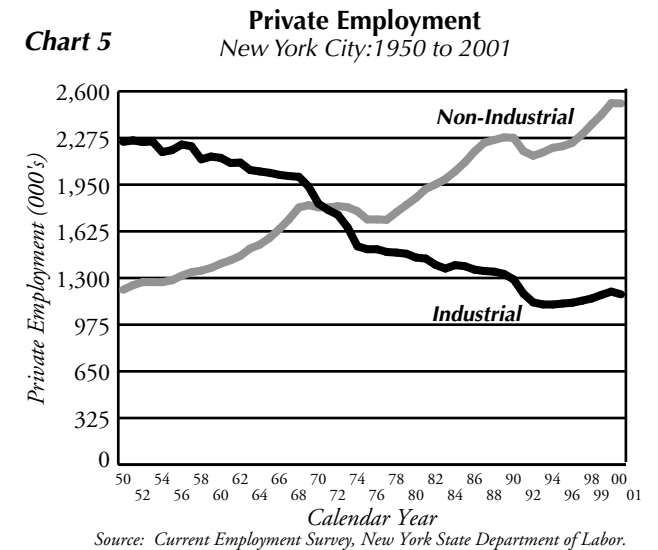
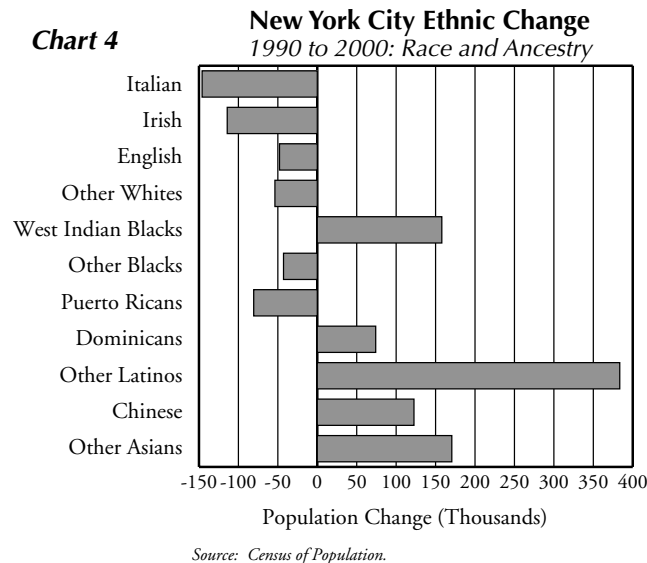
Structural Change

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

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

Like its population, the City's economy has continued to evolve despite a relatively constant overall size. In the 1800s, New York was primarily a trading center, and its manufacturing included many "heavy" industries drawn by access to the seaport.

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



Capital Strategy Framework

Qualitative Growth

New York City residents, like those elsewhere, are more affluent and educated than in the past. (Chart 6 shows Per Capita Income). In 2006, New York City's Per Capita Personal Income was \$46,434, Manhattan's alone was \$110,292 and the National Per Capita Income was \$36,714. For the most part, however, a high level of new development and redevelopment is necessary to accommodate a better quality of life. As residents become wealthier and businesses become more productive, they come to expect housing units, places of businesses, and public facilities with more space per person and more amenities.

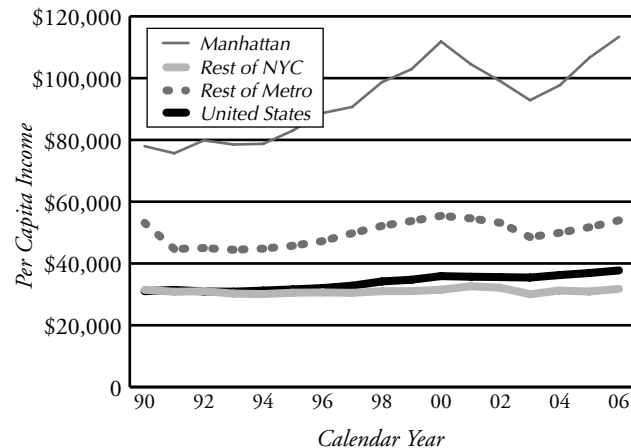
With the number of people increasing over the long term, New York requires more and better capital facilities per person to remain competitive. From 1990 to 2000, while the City's population grew by 9.4%, the number of housing units increased by only 7.0%. The average square feet per Manhattan office employee rose from 150 in 1960 to an estimated 250 today. However, this qualitative growth remains incomplete, and even as New York City gains, the rest of the nation continues to

push ahead. In contrast to ten years before, when New Yorkers seemed to have a disproportionate number of inadequately sized units as compared to the rest of the country, in 2000, the City seemed to gain larger-sized units. (Chart 7 shows percentage of units by number of rooms, city, metropolitan area, state and nation).

Qualitative Growth and Public Infrastructure

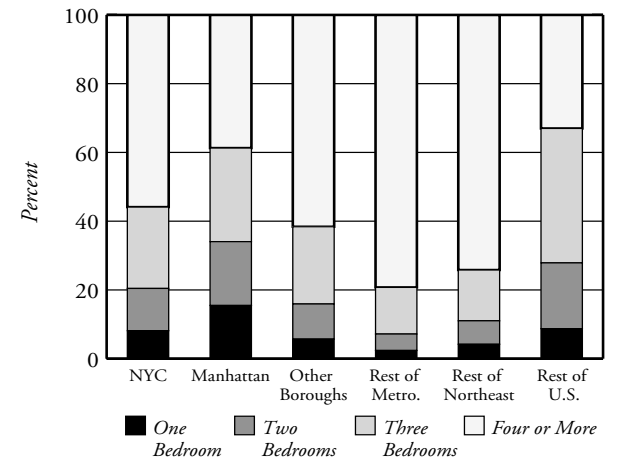
In the past, infrastructure was built to accommodate new development on previously undeveloped land. Today, despite the City's relatively stable population, public infrastructure investment is still required to maintain the existing physical plant, support the City's increasing density and improve the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

Chart 6 Per Capital Income
1990 to 2006 Adjusted for 2007 Inflation



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Chart 7 2000 Housing Unit Size
Percent of Units by Number of Bedrooms



Source: Census of Population.

Financing Program

The City's financing program projects \$40.1 billion of long-term borrowing for the period 2009 through 2013 to support the City's current capital program. Unless bonding capacity of the New York City Transitional Finance Authority (TFA) is increased, all of this financing will be implemented through General Obligation (GO) bonds of the City and bonds of the

New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (NYW or the Authority). Figures below do not include state funded financing for education capital purposes through the TFA Building Aid Revenue Bonds (BARBs) which are footnoted and discussed separately:

2009–2013 Financing Program

(\$ in millions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
City General Obligation Bonds	\$5,530	\$6,500	\$6,340	\$5,540	\$5,220	\$29,130
TFA Bonds (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Authority Bonds (2)	2,716	2,368	2,129	2,026	1,801	11,040
Total	\$8,246	\$8,868	\$8,469	\$7,566	\$7,021	\$40,170

(1) TFA Bonds do not include BARBs issued for education capital purposes. TFA expects to issue \$2.1 billion and \$600 million of such bonds in fiscal years 2009 and 2010, respectively.

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

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

2009–2013 Debt Outstanding

(\$ in millions at year end)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
City General Obligation Bonds	\$40,121	\$44,972	\$49,274	\$52,558	\$55,403
TFA Bonds	12,569	12,108	11,588	10,964	10,329
TSASC Bonds	1,273	1,246	1,217	1,185	1,151
Conduit Debt	1,749	1,687	1,621	1,551	1,479
Total	\$55,712	\$60,013	\$63,700	\$66,258	\$68,362
Water Authority Bonds (1)	\$21,565	\$23,659	\$25,439	\$27,099	\$28,533

(1) Net of economically defeased debt.

Financing Program

2009–2013 Annual Debt Service Costs

(\$ in millions, before prepayments)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
City General Obligation Bonds (1)	\$3,699	\$4,124	\$4,565	\$5,102	\$5,486
TFA Bonds	1,133	1,143	1,149	1,158	1,162
TSASC Bonds	88	89	90	91	92
Conduit Debt (2)	148	238	251	247	246
Total Debt Service	\$5,069	\$5,594	\$6,056	\$6,598	\$6,986
Water Authority Bonds (3)	\$1,115	\$1,329	\$1,523	\$1,652	\$1,750

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

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

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

2009–2013 Debt Burden

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Debt Service (NYC GO, Lease & TFA) as % of:					
a. Total Revenue (1)	7.1%	8.0%	9.4%	9.8%	10.1%
b. Total Taxes (2)	11.5%	12.8%	15.0%	15.4%	15.7%
c. Total NYC Personal Income	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Total Debt Outstanding (NYC GO, Lease & TFA) as % of:					
a. Total NYC Personal Income	12.0%	13.5%	13.8%	13.7%	13.6%

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

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

Financing Program

Recent turmoil in the financial markets has led to constraints in the availability of credit to all borrowers including governmental entities. The success of projected public sales of GO, NYW, and TFA debt will be subject to prevailing market conditions.

Both the long-term and the short term municipal bond markets were completely shut down for the last two weeks in September, the two weeks immediately following the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers. Although the overall market volume in the municipal market since September 15 is down approximately 50 percent, New York City has been able to raise the amount of bond proceeds previously announced to date.

In addition, despite the spike in short-term interest rates which occurred at the end of September and early October, and despite credit problems among certain commercial banks providing credit support and/or liquidity, interest rates on VRDBs of NYC GO, TFA and NYW have averaged approximately 4 percent for the eight weeks from September 15 to November 12. Those rates have reduced significantly in recent weeks. The City and its financing authorities have actively managed its VRDBs outstanding, working closely with its remarketing agents, its tender agents, and its LOC and standby commercial banks, to minimize the impact of the

financial crisis on VRDB interest rates.

TFA has exhausted its statutory bonding capacity for general capital purposes of \$13.5 billion (excluding refunding bonds, Recovery Bonds to pay costs related to the September 11th terrorist attacks, and BARBs). TFA has been a cost-effective source of financing for the City since its inception. It has been an important source of diversification as a financing vehicle in the marketplace as well. Legislative approval is required to increase TFA's borrowing cap. If the TFA cap is not increased, the City will issue approximately \$29.1 billion of GO bonds during the plan period, which will equal 73 percent of the total program. If the TFA cap is lifted, up to half of what otherwise would be issued in the form of GO bonds would be issued by the TFA instead, significantly reducing the City's financing costs. NYW's annual bonding amount, excluding refundings, will average approximately \$2.2 billion. The aggregate NYW financing during the plan period will account for approximately 27 percent of the total financing program.

Financing Program

New York City General Obligation Bonds

Since July 1, 2008, the City has issued \$250 million in refunding bonds and \$2.8 billion in bonds for capital purposes,

totaling approximately \$3.1 billion. The dates, principal amounts, and the true interest costs of the tax-exempt, fixed rate portion of these issues are as follows:

NYC GO Issuances

(\$ in millions)

<i>Series</i>	<i>New\$/Refunding</i>	<i>Issue Date</i>	<i>Tax Exempt Amount</i>	<i>Taxable Amount</i>	<i>TIC (1)</i>	<i>Total Par Amount</i>
2009A	N	8/20/2008	\$800	\$165	4.922%	\$965
2009B	N	9/30/2008	800	90	4.487%*	890
2009CD	R	9/30/2008	250	0	3.660%	250
2009E	N	10/23/2008	500	50	6.181%	550
2009F	N	11/26/2008	400	25	5.361%	425
Total			\$2,750	\$330		\$3,080

(1) The TIC represents the interest cost for only the fixed rate portions of these transactions

* A portion of the Series 2009B transaction consists of floating-rate bonds.

The refunding transaction the City has completed to date in fiscal year 2009 generated approximately \$20 million of debt service savings during the financial plan period.

In addition to the financing described above, the City plans to issue GO bonds for capital purposes of \$2.7 billion, \$6.5 billion, \$6.3 billion, \$5.5 billion, and \$5.2 billion in 2009 through 2013, respectively, assuming that TFA's statutory bonding cap is not increased.

Currently the debt service for the City and its related financing entities (TFA, TSASC, and conduit debt, excluding the effect of pre-payments) is 7.1 percent of the City's total budgeted revenues in 2009. That ratio is projected to rise to 10.1 percent in 2013. As a percentage of tax revenues, the debt service ratio is 11.5 percent in 2009 and is projected to rise to 15.7 percent in 2013.

While the ratios mentioned above are primarily influenced by the cost of the City's capital program relative to tax and total revenues, the ratios are also affected by the term of the debt

financing the capital program. With the overlapping constraints of federal tax law and New York State Local Finance Law, the City's debt has been amortized, on average, up to five years shorter than the life of the assets being financed. This means that earlier generations are more heavily burdened by the cost of the capital program than future generations. Although it might be viewed as prudent to pay off debt sooner rather than later, accelerated debt repayment does not distribute the burden of the costs equitably across generations. The City will continue to balance the goals of spreading the debt burden equally over time and repaying debt as quickly as possible.

From 2005 through 2009, the City did not require a note issuance to satisfy cash flow needs. The City's financing program assumes the issuance of \$2.4 billion annually from 2010 to 2013.

Financing Program

The New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority

The New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (NYW) was created in 1985 to finance capital improvements to the City's water and sewer system. Since its first bond sale in November 1985, the Authority has sold \$36.0 billion in bonds. These bond issuances included a combination of general (first) resolution, second general resolution and subordinated special resolution crossover refunding water and sewer system revenue bonds. Of this aggregate bond par amount, \$19.9 billion is outstanding, \$12.3 billion was refinanced with lower cost debt, \$752 million was defeased with revenues prior to maturity, and \$3.1 billion was retired with Authority revenues as it matured.

In addition to this long-term debt, NYW uses tax-exempt commercial paper as a source of flexible short-term financing. In September 2008, NYW expanded its commercial paper program to \$1 billion through the issuance of \$200 million of unenhanced extendible municipal commercial paper (EMCP) notes, increasing the total amount of EMCP notes to \$400 million. In addition to EMCP notes, NYW's commercial paper program includes \$600 million of notes backed by lines of credit from six banks.

NYW maintains strong credit ratings from all three rating agencies. In July 2008, Standard & Poor's upgraded ratings on NYW's first resolution debt to AAA from AA+ and upgraded ratings on its second resolution debt to AA+ from AA.

NYW Ratings

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Fitch</i>	<i>Moody's</i>	<i>Standards and Poor's</i>
First Resolution	AA	Aa2	AAA
Second Resolution	AA	Aa3	AA+

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

a source of long-term below-market interest rate borrowing, which is subsidized from interest earnings on federal grants and state matching funds held by EFC.

EFC Ratings

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Fitch</i>	<i>Moody's</i>	<i>Standards and Poor's</i>
Senior SRF Bonds	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Subordinated SRF Bonds	AA+	Aa1	AA

On July 23, 2008, NYW issued \$334.1 million of Second General Resolution Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2009 Series AA to refund \$352.2 million of its remaining auction rate bonds. In addition, during the summer of 2008, NYW closed two new money bond series, including Second General Resolution Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2009 Series BB offered as variable rate demand bonds in two sub-subseries of \$100.4 million each, and backed by standby bond purchase agreements. Additionally,

NYW issued \$150.1 million of fixed-rate Second Resolution General Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2009 Series CC consisting of term bonds maturing in 2029, 2030 and 2034.

On October 29, 2008, NYW closed \$536.0 million of fixed rate first resolution revenue bonds, Fiscal 2009 Series A. This bond issue included serial bonds maturing from 2017 to 2024 and a term bond maturity in 2040.

Financing Program

The four bond series that have been closed to date in Fiscal Year 2009 are summarized in the following table. The proceeds of new money bonds were used to refinance commercial paper previously issued by NYW, to pay costs of improvements to the

water and sewer system and to pay the costs of issuance. First resolution bond proceeds were also used to fund a portion of the debt service reserve fund.

NYW Issuance

<i>Series</i>	<i>(N)ew Money /(R)ef.</i>	<i>Issue Date</i>	<i>Par Amount</i>	<i>True Interest Cost (TIC)</i>	<i>Longest Maturity</i>
2009 Series AA	R	7/23/08	\$334,075,000	4.27%	2022
2009 Series BB	N	8/7/08	\$200,870,000	2.25%*	2039
2009 Series CC	N	8/7/08	\$150,100,000	4.97%	2034
2009 Series A	N	10/29/08	\$536,030,000	5.88%	2040

* Bonds issued as variable rate demand bonds; rate shown is an average from the issue date through November 14th, 2008.

NYW expects to issue approximately \$1.9 billion of new money bonds over the remainder of Fiscal 2009, including bonds issued through EFC.

During the period from 2010 to 2013, NYW expects to sell an average of approximately \$2.1 billion of new money debt per year. Of this amount, NYW plans to issue a minimum of \$300 million per year through EFC, taking advantage of the interest rate subsidy available for qualifying projects, and minimizing the overall costs of its financing program. Approximately 80 percent of new debt per year is expected to be issued as fixed rate debt with the remainder issued as floating rate debt, subject to market conditions.

The New York City Transitional Finance Authority

The TFA is a corporate governmental agency constituting a public benefit corporation and instrumentality of the State of New York created by Chapter 16 of the Laws of 1997 in March 1997. The TFA was created to issue debt, primarily secured with the City's personal income tax (PIT), to fund a portion of the capital program of the City. The TFA was originally authorized to issue up to \$7.5 billion of bonds and

notes. Subsequently, the TFA received an additional \$4 billion of bonding capacity in 2000 and an additional \$2 billion of bonding capacity in 2007, increasing its overall authorization to \$13.5 billion.

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

Since July 1, 2008, the TFA has issued \$620 million of BARBs to finance capital projects for educational purposes. The Fiscal 2009 Series S-1 bonds were issued on October 7, 2008 in the amount of \$300 million of par value. Shortly thereafter, the

Financing Program

TFA issued the Fiscal 2009 Series S-2 bonds on November 5, 2008 in the amount of \$320 million of par value. The current City financial plan reflects a total of \$2.1 billion of TFA BARB issuance in 2009 and \$600 million of issuance in 2010.

Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation

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

these revenues are not sufficient to cover interest payments, the City has agreed to make interest support payments to HYIC subject to appropriation. Since the initial issuance of HYIC bonds, the City has not needed to make interest support payments because revenues and earnings on bond proceeds have been sufficient to cover interest payments. In addition, HYIC expects a second and final issuance of \$1 billion of senior bonds in 2011. In November 2007, the board of the MTA approved the initial tunneling contract for the No. 7 line extension for a cost of \$1.14 billion.

On May 19, 2008, single-purpose entities created by The Related Companies were conditionally designated to develop a 12 million square foot mixed-use project over the Eastern and Western sections of the MTA's West Side Rail Yard, including the construction of platforms over both Rail Yards. MTA estimated the present value of the lease payments to be made to the MTA to be \$1 billion. In addition, these entities will pay PILOT to HYIC.

Program Detail by Agency

Department of Transportation

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

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

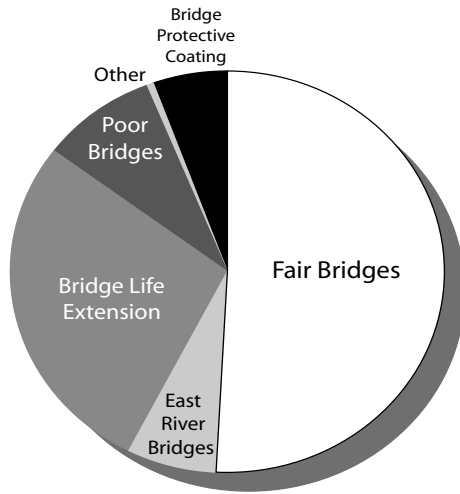
Capital Program Goals

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides approximately \$9.6 billion to the Department, with Bridges and Highways receiving the bulk of funding, totaling approximately \$8.5 billion (88%).

Department of Transportation - Bridges



Bridges

	(in millions)
• Fair Bridges	\$2,400.7
• Bridge Life Extension	1,309.4
• Poor Bridges	407.4
• East River Bridges	303.7
• Bridge Protective Coating	251.8
• Bridge Vehicles/Equipment	22.5
• Bridge Facilities	7.0
TOTAL	\$4,702.5

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$4.7 billion in the Bridge Program for the reconstruction and upgrade of the City’s bridge system. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes funding for work on the four East River Bridges and 132 other bridge structures. The first four years of this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$1.97 billion to the Bridge Program, of which \$744.6 million is projected to be committed in 2010. The total commitment reflects the high priority accorded to restoring and maintaining these essential links in the City’s transportation system.

East River Bridges: All remaining East River Bridge reconstruction contracts will be registered by the year 2010. By this time, the reconstruction of the Queensboro and Williamsburg Bridges will be complete and the reconstruction of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges will be in the final stages. The final work on the four East River Bridges will be the seismic retrofit, with the last registration planned for 2014. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$303.7 million for this program.

Poor Bridges: Six structures currently rated “poor” will be committed for reconstruction by 2013, including the Belt Parkway Bridge over Mill Basin. By 2013, all bridges currently rated “poor” will either be reconstructed, committed for reconstruction, under reconstruction or demolished.

Fair Bridges: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$2.4 billion to reconstruct bridge structures currently rated “fair”, including the Willis Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River in Manhattan and the Bronx, six Belt Parkway bridges in Brooklyn, and the Roosevelt Avenue Bridge over the Van Wyck Expressway in Queens. By the year 2019, a total of 68 bridge structures currently rated “fair” will either be reconstructed or committed for reconstruction.

Bridge Life Extension: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for rehabilitative work on various bridge structures currently rated “fair” or “good” that require an upgrade to their current condition. In addition to bridge component rehabilitation work on various bridges, a total of 60 bridge structures, all rated “fair,” are slated for major rehabilitative work under this program through 2019. This includes the construction of a new bridge at East 153rd Street and Park Avenue in the Bronx. A total of \$1.3 billion will be spent on all programs in this category.

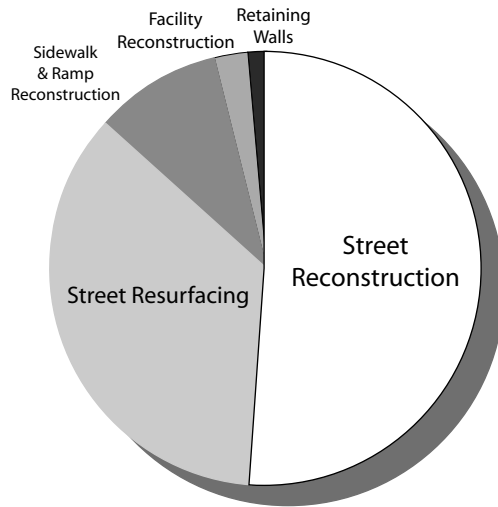
Bridge Protective Coating: Funding in the amount of \$251.8 million has been provided for eight bridge protective coating treatment projects. This is in addition to the protective coating costs of the four East River Bridges which is covered in the East River Bridges section. This program includes protective coating for the bridges crossing over the Bruckner Expressway, the Brooklyn Queens Expressway, and various bridges over the Staten Island Railway.

Bridge Facilities and Equipment: \$29.5 million will be allocated for the reconstruction of bridge facilities and the purchase of equipment and vehicles for field forces.

Department of Transportation - Bridges

Project Type: BR and HB											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>East River Bridges</i>											
City	43,813	0	0	36,112	53,634	0	0	0	0	0	133,559
Federal	114,506	0	0	14,836	29,992	0	0	0	0	0	159,334
State	10,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,776
<i>Fair Bridges</i>											
City	122,382	30,006	117,199	343,279	148,679	124,997	95,816	182,302	108,250	323,173	1,596,083
Federal	168,485	88,001	4,000	81,195	3,376	30,711	0	100,000	0	321,576	797,344
State	5,000	0	0	0	557	0	0	0	0	0	5,557
Private	0	0	0	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,778
<i>Bridge Life Extension and Miscellaneous Work</i>											
City	75,449	7,738	80,194	138,654	276,178	92,216	122,454	83,801	98,296	175,804	1,150,784
Federal	0	0	0	0	100,604	0	58,000	0	0	0	158,604
<i>Bridge Painting</i>											
City	28,549	9,000	20,000	20,000	38,311	20,000	38,096	37,855	20,000	20,000	251,811
<i>Poor Bridges</i>											
City	84,398	122,334	0	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	9,866	222,298
Federal	89,533	95,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185,116
<i>Equipment for Bridge Maintenance</i>											
City	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	7,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	22,500
<i>Bridge Facilities</i>											
City	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	7,000
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	356,291	170,778	219,593	545,945	525,002	239,913	259,066	306,658	229,246	531,543	3,384,035
Federal	372,524	183,584	4,000	96,031	133,972	30,711	58,000	100,000	0	321,576	1,300,398
State	15,776	0	0	0	557	0	0	0	0	0	16,333
Private	0	0	0	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,778
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	744,591	354,362	223,593	643,754	659,531	270,624	317,066	406,658	229,246	853,119	4,702,544

Department of Transportation - Highways



Highways

	(in millions)
• Street Reconstruction	\$1,919.8
• Street Resurfacing	1,332.6
• Sidewalk & Ramp Reconstruction	361.7
• Facility Reconstruction	93.4
• Retaining Walls	42.8
TOTAL	\$3,750.3

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$3.8 billion in the Highways program for the rehabilitation of 9,977 lane miles (3,042 linear miles) of City streets.

Street Reconstruction: Total funding in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for street reconstruction is \$1.9 billion, which provides for the reconstruction of 677 lane miles (207 linear miles) of streets Citywide, including the reconstruction of Columbia Street in Brooklyn, Times Square in Manhattan, Shore Front Parkway in Queens, Woodrow Road in Staten Island, and streets in the Strang Avenue area in The Bronx. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$210.9 million for plaNYC 2030 highway initiatives, including \$146.1 million for the Town Square Initiative and \$12.8 million for Safe Routes to Transit.

Retaining Walls: A total of \$42.8 million is provided in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the reconstruction of retaining walls including walls along Cooper Avenue in Queens, Bailey Place in The Bronx, and Edgecombe Avenue in Manhattan.

Street Resurfacing: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy calls for the resurfacing of 9,300 lane miles (2,835 linear miles) of streets and arterial highways at a ten-year cost of \$1.3 billion. This includes \$32.7 million for the plaNYC 2030 initiative for the resurfacing of 100 additional lane miles of streets and arterial highways per year for FY 2010 - FY 2012.

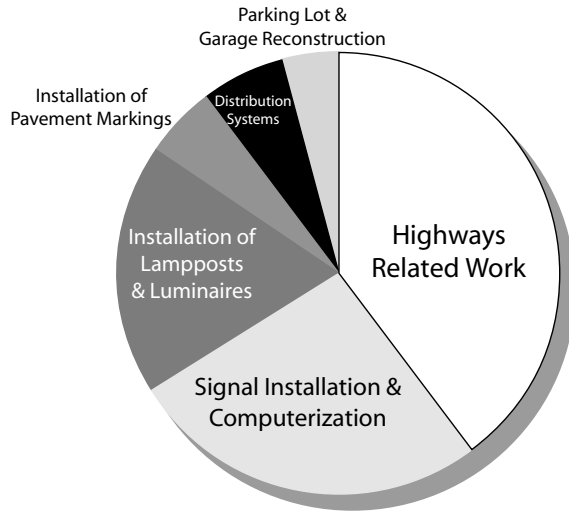
Sidewalk and Ramp Reconstruction: For the ten-year period, approximately 41.4 million square feet of sidewalks will be reconstructed throughout the City, at a cost of \$291.3 million. Additionally, pedestrian ramps will be installed at approximately 25,400 corners throughout the City, at a cost exceeding \$70.4 million.

Facility Reconstruction: A total of \$93.4 million is allocated in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the design and reconstruction of highway maintenance and repair yards, other Department facilities, and miscellaneous renovations and upgrades.

Department of Transportation - Highways

Project Type: HW											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
Facility Reconstruction											
City	37,185	2,000	12,000	5,000	12,253	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	93,438
Pedestrian Ramp Construction											
City	20,736	16,676	15,474	2,702	5,863	2,916	977	2,059	487	0	67,890
Federal	546	0	0	0	1,920	0	0	0	0	0	2,466
Private	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Primary Street Reconstruction											
City	204,596	146,144	62,279	163,708	378,331	221,754	147,935	253,099	91,460	57,993	1,727,299
Federal	56,351	26,605	0	0	12,640	0	0	4,000	0	0	99,596
State	8,706	7,955	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,661
Private	43,326	20,320	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,677
Primary Street Resurfacing											
City	159,902	161,265	162,905	115,999	117,931	119,919	122,035	124,214	124,214	124,214	1,332,598
Reconstruction of Retaining Walls											
City	37,837	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,837
Sidewalk Reconstruction											
City	27,784	29,967	22,190	30,644	42,231	35,437	25,079	26,806	28,183	20,837	289,158
Federal	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
State	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Reconstruction of Step Streets											
City	5,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,878
Federal	2,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,650
Project Type Total by Source of Funds											
City	493,918	361,052	274,848	318,053	556,609	385,026	301,026	411,178	249,344	208,044	3,559,098
Federal	59,671	26,605	0	0	14,560	0	0	4,000	0	0	104,836
State	8,706	9,955	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,661
Private	43,326	20,323	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,680
Project Type Total											
All Funds	605,621	417,935	278,848	318,084	571,169	385,026	301,026	415,178	249,344	208,044	3,750,275

Department of Transportation - Traffic



Traffic

	(in millions)
• Highway Related Work	\$388.3
• Signal Installation and Computerization	256.9
• Installation of Lampposts and Luminaires	181.6
• Distribution Systems	60.2
• Installation of Pavement Markings	50.1
• Parking Lot and Garage Reconstruction	38.8
TOTAL	\$975.9

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$975.9 million for Traffic programs.

Signal Installation and Computerization: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$256.9 million for signal installation and computerization. Of this amount, \$209.7 million will be allocated to the installation and replacement of approximately 2,000 signals, Citywide, and \$43.4 million spent primarily on signal system modernization and computerization. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy also provides \$3.8 million for plaNYC 2030 traffic initiatives relating to Intelligent Transportation Systems.

Installation of Lampposts and Luminaires: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$181.6 million for the installation of 7,000, and replacement of 22,000 lampposts and luminaires, as well as streetlight maintenance, including \$23.3 million for the replacement of incandescent light bulbs in City streetlights with more energy-efficient bulbs and reflectors.

Highway Related Work: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$388.3 million for the installation of signals, streetlights, and lane markings associated with the Highway Reconstruction Program. A total of 207 linear miles of highways will be reconstructed during this ten-year period. Of this amount, \$284.5 million will be used for plaNYC 2030 initiatives including, \$105.4 million for Congested Corridors/Growth Areas, \$176.9 million for Bus Initiatives and \$2.24 million for Bike Network Development. The amount for Bus Initiatives includes \$101.9 million for the Bus Rapid Transit Program.

Replacement of Electrical Distribution Systems: To reduce lighting outages, the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy will replace over 826,000 linear feet of cable, 330,000 linear feet of conduit, and 120 cable boxes for the City's roadway and park lighting systems, at a total cost of \$60.2 million.

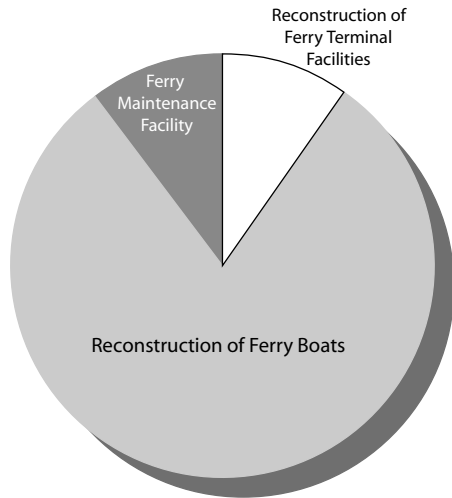
Parking Lot and Garage Reconstruction: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$23.4 million for on-street parking meters and off-street parking facilities. The Preliminary Strategy also provides \$15.4 million for the installation of parking meters.

Installation of Pavement Markings: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides funding of \$50.1 million for the installation of over 65,000 reflective markers and 100 million linear feet of thermoplastic markings to be done in conjunction with the Department's in-house resurfacing program.

Department of Transportation - Traffic

Project Type: TF											
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Highway Drawdown Program											
City	8,140	6,065	2,994	6,785	21,942	13,820	17,468	20,279	4,688	471	102,652
Federal	1,111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,111
Installation of Lampposts and Luminaires											
City	0	0	0	2,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,590
State	12,000	34,000	6,500	22,000	8,000	24,500	8,500	26,500	8,500	28,500	179,000
Parking Lot and Garage Reconstruction											
City	5,317	4,065	1,262	1,890	1,225	1,140	1,340	800	4,500	1,840	23,379
State	1,827	8,190	5,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,407
Installation of Pavement Markings											
City	9,000	0	10,000	0	10,100	0	10,500	0	10,500	0	50,100
Traffic Work in Conjunction with Highway Reconstruction											
City	18,177	7,761	6,710	14,030	32,670	23,350	20,250	13,350	13,350	13,350	162,998
Federal	80,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,400
State	2,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,780
Private	0	0	0	1,160	9,800	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	38,360
Replacement of Electrical Distribution Systems											
State	8,711	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,500	60,211
Signal Installation and Computerization											
City	31,868	1,711	4,521	1,425	4,746	0	4,984	0	5,233	0	54,488
Federal	37,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,193
State	18,256	17,000	17,000	15,500	15,500	16,000	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	165,256
Project Type Total by Source of Funds											
City	72,502	19,602	25,487	26,720	70,683	38,310	54,542	34,429	38,271	15,661	396,207
Federal	118,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118,704
State	43,574	63,190	32,890	41,500	28,500	45,500	31,000	50,000	33,000	53,500	422,654
Private	0	0	0	1,160	9,800	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	38,360
Project Type Total											
All Funds	234,780	82,792	58,377	69,380	108,983	89,290	91,022	89,909	76,751	74,641	975,925

Department of Transportation - Ferries



Ferries

(in millions)

- Reconstruction of Ferry Boats \$119.1
- Ferry Maintenance Facility 15.1
- Reconstruction of Ferry Terminal Facilities 14.9

TOTAL \$149.1

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for Ferries provides a total of \$149.1 million for the reconstruction and improvement of various ferry vessels and facilities.

Reconstruction of Ferry Boats: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$119.1 million for various projects associated with the eight Department of Transportation-operated ferry boats for service between Saint George and Whitehall terminals. Of this amount, \$69.6 million is allocated in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the routine maintenance of the Staten Island Ferry vessel fleet in conjunction with U.S. Coast Guard regulations and \$17.8 million is provided for the replacement of two oil storage barges and two fuel derricks. In addition, \$10.0 million is provided for preliminary design work on two next-generation Barberi Class boats that will replace the two existing vessels nearing the end of their useful lives. The remaining amount is set aside for various other ferry boat reconstruction and security projects and upgrades.

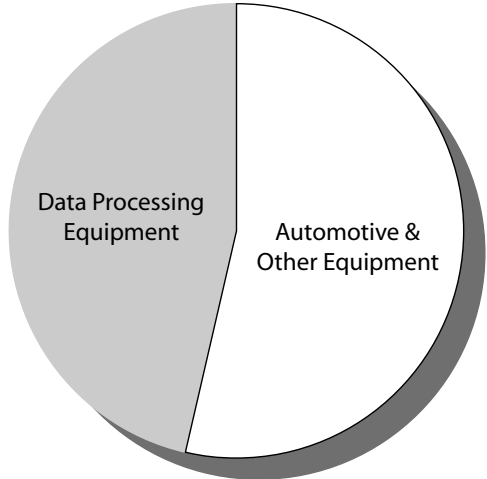
Reconstruction of Ferry Terminal Facilities: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$14.9 million for the Department’s portion of the rehabilitation and renovation work to ferry terminal buildings, slips, and racks. This funding is provided for anticipated terminal improvements and related projects, including \$10 million for construction of ferry racks. The renovations at St. George and Whitehall Ferry Terminals have been substantially completed at a total estimated cost of \$400.2 million, including a \$23.4 million security upgrade to the St. George Terminal which is currently underway.

Reconstruction of Ferry Maintenance Facility: Funding of \$15.1 million is included for general construction work at the ferry maintenance facilities.

Department of Transportation - Ferries

Project Type: FA											
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Reconstruction of Ferry Boats											
City	16,923	12,133	13,878	25,220	6,541	7,250	10,100	6,207	15,700	1,350	115,302
Federal	0	0	2,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,515
State	0	0	315	0	250	250	0	500	0	0	1,315
Ferry Maintenance Facility Construction											
City	5,660	0	0	1,000	2,160	0	0	0	0	0	8,820
Federal	3,840	0	0	0	1,760	0	0	0	0	0	5,600
State	480	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	700
Reconstruction of Ferry Terminal Facilities											
City	1,980	0	100	5,100	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	12,180
Federal	800	0	800	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,400
State	100	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
Project Type Total by Source of Funds											
City	24,563	12,133	13,978	31,320	13,701	7,250	10,100	6,207	15,700	1,350	136,302
Federal	4,640	0	3,315	800	1,760	0	0	0	0	0	10,515
State	580	0	415	100	470	250	0	500	0	0	2,315
Project Type Total											
All Funds	29,783	12,133	17,708	32,220	15,931	7,500	10,100	6,707	15,700	1,350	149,132

Department of Transportation - Equipment



Equipment

(in millions)

- Automotive and Other Equipment \$29.6
- Data Processing Equipment 25.5

TOTAL \$55.1

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$55.1 million for the purchase of vehicles and equipment for DOT field forces and computer equipment for office automation, data processing, and engineering support. This is in addition to the funding provided in FY 2009 for the consolidation of DOT’s data center at its new headquarters at 55 Water Street in Manhattan.

Department of Transportation - Equipment

Project Type: TD											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Data Processing Equipment</i>											
City	7,539	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	20,539
Federal	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
<i>Automotive and Other Equipment</i>											
City	3,334	3,334	4,000	3,752	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,556	2,633	29,609
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	10,873	4,334	5,000	4,752	4,500	4,500	4,000	4,000	4,056	4,133	50,148
Federal	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	15,873	4,334	5,000	4,752	4,500	4,500	4,000	4,000	4,056	4,133	55,148
<i>Transportation Total</i>											
<i>Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	958,147	567,899	538,906	926,790	1,170,495	674,999	628,734	762,472	536,617	760,731	7,525,790
Federal	560,539	210,189	7,315	96,831	150,292	30,711	58,000	104,000	0	321,576	1,539,453
State	68,636	73,145	37,305	41,600	29,527	45,750	31,000	50,500	33,000	53,500	463,963
Private	43,326	20,323	0	2,969	9,800	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	103,818
All Funds	1,630,648	871,556	583,526	1,068,190	1,360,114	756,940	723,214	922,452	575,097	1,141,287	9,633,024

Transit Authority

New York City Transit (NYCT) is the largest agency in the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) regional transportation network. The MTA is the largest regional transit provider in the Western Hemisphere and NYCT operates the most extensive public transportation system in the country, serving over 2.3 billion subway and bus passengers each year. NYCT maintains a fleet of 6,485 subway cars and 468 passenger stations in four boroughs, in addition to a 23-station rail system on Staten Island. It operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In addition, NYCT operates a fleet of 4,578 buses on 244 routes throughout the City. Through 2007, total NYCT ridership was 4.3% higher than 2006, with subway ridership reaching its highest level in over 30 years, as riders continue to utilize more unlimited ride and discount fare options.

NYCT's Department of Subways maintains nearly 660 miles of subway, at-grade, and elevated track in Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx, extending over 238 route miles. The Staten Island Railway (SIR) operates nearly 29 miles of track. The Department of Buses operates bus service on nearly 1,700 route miles in the five boroughs. NYCT rail-car and bus maintenance is accomplished at two major car overhaul facilities, 14 car maintenance shops, 23 storage yards, and 18 bus depots.

Since 1982, NYCT has implemented five multi-year capital reconstruction programs. These plans have committed an average of \$1.6 billion per year, to restore the system to a state of good repair and normal replacement, with an emphasis on service and a well-maintained fleet. The transit system currently benefits from a twelve-month moving average subway car reliability of nearly 136,946 miles between failures. Since 1982 through the end of 2007, the MTA has committed over \$40 billion to NYCT capital funding. A 2005-2009 Capital Program was approved by the MTA Board and adopted by the Capital Program Review Board ("CPRB") in 2005. It included \$21.2 billion for all MTA agencies, including \$16 billion for

its basic infrastructure program, \$11.3 billion of which would be invested in the NYCT core system, and over \$5 billion for NYCT network expansion and security upgrades. The 2005-2009 Capital Program included approximately \$497 million to be funded with proceeds of City general obligation bonds and approximately \$2 billion for extension of the No. 7 subway line and other public improvements which will be funded with proceeds of bonds issued by the Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation ("HYIC"). The latest of a number of amendments to the 2005-2009 Capital Program was approved by the CPRB on November 7, 2008. This amendment increased overall capital funding by an additional \$1.1 billion to a revised total of \$23.7 billion, primarily reflecting additions of federal funding in the amount of approximately \$1 billion.

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

The MTABC provides local and express bus service to supplement the NYCT system. With a fleet of over 1,300 buses, the MTABC serves over 100 million riders per year, operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Transit Authority

Capital Program Goals

The Amended 2005-2009 MTA Capital Program for NYCT includes subway station rehabilitations, improvements in the subway's signals, communications, fare collection systems and plans for several network expansion initiatives. More specifically, the improvements will ensure safety, reliability and performance by improving infrastructure and facilities. The Amended Capital Program includes the purchase of 1,025 new subway cars for \$2.2 billion which will replace 1,002 aging B Division cars. An additional 23 A Division cars are proposed to be used to expand the fleet and make up 11-car trains on the No. 7 line when new technology cars are shifted to that line. In addition, this amendment adds a new project (\$11 million) for the design of 75-foot cars, to be known as the R-179 series. The Capital Program also includes the purchase of 1,357 new buses for \$928.4 million which will all use clean fuel technology. These new buses are part of NYCT's normal replacement cycle in addition to allowing for expansion of fleet capacity. The remaining amount is budgeted for system-wide infrastructure and other upgrades.

The Amended 2005-2009 MTA Capital Program for MTABC includes \$144.5 million for environmental remediation work at various MTA Bus depots and other depot improvements including security and equipment upgrades. Not included in the 2005-2009 MTA Capital Program are an additional \$322.5 million previously provided by the City for NYCT's La Guardia connection project in the 2000-2004 Capital Program. These funds have been reallocated by the MTA to the MTABC as agreed to by the City for the purchase of additional vehicles and other capital investments.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

In the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy, the City will contribute \$707.5 million to NYCT, including \$400.0 million for ongoing track improvements and rehabilitation and \$307.5 million in discretionary funding for various subway and bus projects.

Transit Authority

Project Type: ST

	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Staten Island Rapid Transit Operating Authority</i> City	500	500	500	500	515	529	529	548	548	558	5,227
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	500	500	500	500	515	529	529	548	548	558	5,227
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	500	500	500	500	515	529	529	548	548	558	5,227

Transit Authority

Project Type: T		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<i>Miscellaneous Transit Improvement Projects</i>	City	31,500	19,331	14,681	39,348	28,461	30,616	32,847	32,828	35,600	37,036	302,248
<i>Miscellaneous Projects for New York City Transit</i>	City	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50,000
<i>IFA Trackwork Project for New York City Transit</i>	City	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	350,000
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>												
	City	71,500	59,331	54,681	79,348	68,461	70,616	72,847	72,828	75,600	77,036	702,248
<i>Project Type Total</i>												
	All Funds	71,500	59,331	54,681	79,348	68,461	70,616	72,847	72,828	75,600	77,036	702,248

Department of Environmental Protection

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

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

Capital Program Goals

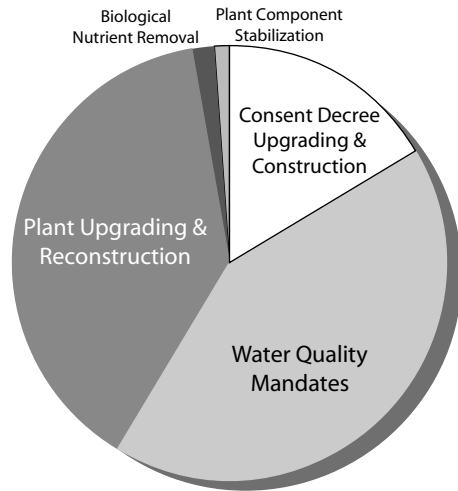
- To maintain the quality of water in the City's watersheds and, where necessary, treat the supply to ensure that supplies continue to be of high quality;
- To maintain and improve the transmission and distribution capacity of the City's water supply system;
- To improve the quality of the surrounding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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

DEP's Capital Program, relating to the City's water and sewer systems, is financed by the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (Authority) and paid for by water and sewer charges collected through the New York City Water Board. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$14.5 billion for DEP programs, of which \$14.2 billion is Authority funded.

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

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Pollution Control



Water Pollution Control

To improve the quality of the City's estuaries and to comply with the mandates imposed by the Clean Water Act, the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$4.3 billion towards wastewater treatment programs.

	(in millions)
• Water Quality Mandates	\$1,807.0
• Plant Upgrading and Reconstruction	1,643.8
• Consent Decree Upgrading and Construction	711.3
• Biological Nutrient Removal	70.5
• Plant Component Stabilization	45.0
TOTAL	\$4,277.6

Water Quality Mandates: Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) are currently a source of pollution in New York City waters. CSO events occur during and after heavy rainstorms, when the flow of wastewater and stormwater in the sewers exceeds the treatment capacity of a wastewater treatment plant and therefore enters surrounding waterways untreated. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$1.8 billion for the reduction of CSOs. DEP is exploring a total water quality approach in water bodies that are impacted by the discharge of CSOs.

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

Consent Decree Upgrading and Construction: \$711.3 million to address mandated projects including \$679.3 million allocated to the ongoing Newtown Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) upgrade.

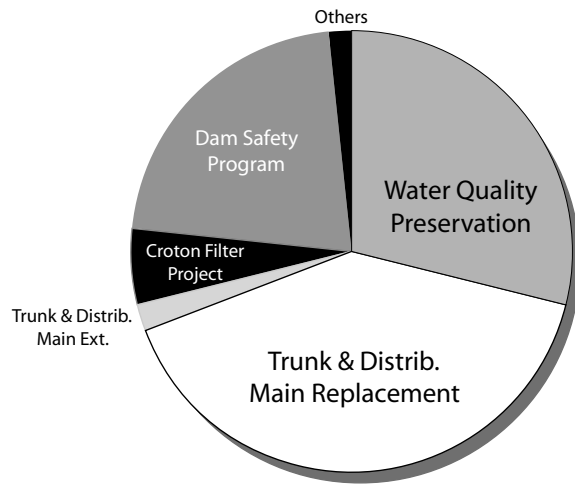
Biological Nutrient Removal: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$70.5 million for research and related pilot projects to reduce the amount of nitrogen discharged into New York Harbor, Jamaica Bay, and the Long Island Sound.

Plant Component Stabilization: \$45.0 million to stabilize in-City wastewater treatment facilities that are in need of system-wide reconstruction to ensure their continued compliance with State permit requirements.

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Pollution Control

Project Type: WP											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Biological Nutrient Removal</i> City	9,985	15,400	15,000	0	30,095	0	0	0	0	0	70,480
<i>Consent Decree Upgrading and Construction</i> City	570,678	71,425	22,000	15,158	16,000	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	711,261
<i>Plant Upgrading and Reconstruction</i> City	32,316	169,124	129,304	143,535	172,033	257,939	240,586	185,000	185,000	128,991	1,643,828
<i>Plant Component Stabilization</i> City	0	25,369	3,867	15,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,036
<i>Water Quality Mandates</i> City	44,924	27,444	138,285	268,596	134,044	91,017	133,020	550,140	309,049	110,466	1,806,985
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	657,903	308,762	308,456	443,089	352,172	348,956	381,606	735,140	494,049	247,457	4,277,590
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	657,903	308,762	308,456	443,089	352,172	348,956	381,606	735,140	494,049	247,457	4,277,590

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Mains, Sources and Treatment



Water Mains, Sources and Treatment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides approximately \$3.8 billion for the protection and upkeep of the City's source water supply and water distribution systems including the reconstruction of the Gilboa Dam at a cost of \$627.0 million and funds for the continued construction of facilities related to an ultraviolet light water disinfection facility for the Catskill and Delaware watersheds at a cost of \$403.6 million.

(in millions)

• Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement	\$1,521.7
• Water Quality Preservation	1,095.0
• Dam Safety Program	822.5
• Croton Filter Project	204.3
• Trunk and Distribution Main Extension	76.9
• Augmentation of Water Supply Systems	41.9
• Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer	9.1
• Extensions to Accommodate New Development	8.6
TOTAL	\$3,780.0

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Mains, Sources and Treatment

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

Water Quality Preservation: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy calls for improvements to the upstate watershed including construction of related facilities to the ultraviolet light water disinfection facility (\$403.6 million). Funding is provided for the continuation of various Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD) measures in the upstate watershed totaling \$285.7 million, including \$182.1 million for land acquisition.

Dam Safety Program: This category includes initiation of design and reconstruction of the dams in the Croton, Catskill and Delaware watersheds (\$822.5 million). The majority of funds is for the reconstruction of the Gilboa Dam and Intake/Outlet Chamber (\$627.0 million).

Croton Filter Project: The City is required, under a federal court consent decree, to design and construct a filtration plant for its Croton water supply. In September 2004, a notice to proceed was issued for the first phase of construction of the plant. In addition to the \$2.2 billion already committed, the total amount included for the plant and related projects in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy is \$204.3 million.

Trunk and Distribution Main Extension: This category includes the extension of distribution and trunk mains at a total cost of \$76.9 million.

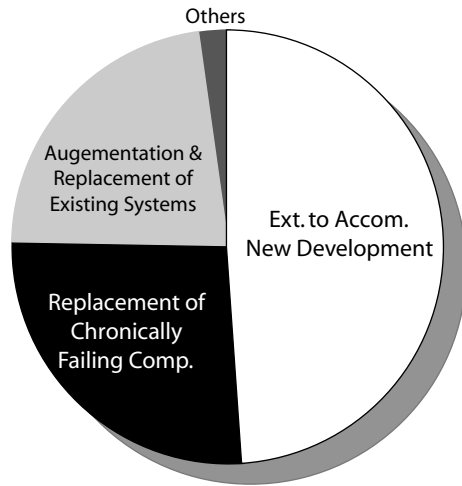
Augmentation of Water Supply Systems: This category provides \$41.9 million to increase capacity of the existing system.

Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer: This category includes the construction of a groundwater treatment facility to demonstrate that the Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer can provide quality drinking water while reducing flooding in southeast Queens (\$5.0 million).

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Mains, Sources and Treatment

Project Type: WM	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Augmentation of Water Supply Systems</i> City	1,209	8,699	15,556	16,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,847
<i>Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer</i> City	0	5,000	0	4,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,104
<i>Croton Filter Project</i> City	77,300	37,000	0	0	90,000	0	0	0	0	0	204,300
<i>Dam Safety Program</i> City	107,000	435,976	141,461	138,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	822,535
<i>Extensions</i> City	3,268	860	0	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,628
<i>Trunk and Distribution Main Extension</i> City	4,277	9,453	6,931	44,110	0	12,090	0	0	0	0	76,861
<i>Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement</i> City	152,860	206,121	125,920	164,774	104,905	236,689	201,029	142,384	48,795	138,205	1,521,682
<i>Water Quality Preservation</i> City	139,574	418,132	145,726	41,770	28,797	35,011	200,442	25,962	34,138	25,482	1,095,034
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	485,488	1,121,241	435,594	413,739	223,702	283,790	401,471	168,346	82,933	163,687	3,779,991
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	485,488	1,121,241	435,594	413,739	223,702	283,790	401,471	168,346	82,933	163,687	3,779,991

Department of Environmental Protection - Sewers



Sewers

Approximately \$2.3 billion will be committed over the next ten years to replace existing sewers in areas requiring increased capacity, to extend sewers to unserved or underserved areas, and to replace failing, flawed, or collapsed sewer mains.

	(in millions)
• Extensions to Accommodate New Development	\$1,108.6
• Replacement of Chronically Failing Components	598.8
• Augmentation and Replacement of Existing Systems	509.3
• Programmatic Replacement and Reconstruction	37.4
• Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement	10.3
TOTAL	\$2,264.4

Extensions to Accommodate New Development: \$1.1 billion in this category continues the program to construct additional segments or extensions of sewers into underserved areas, primarily in Queens and Staten Island. Priority is given to areas that are presently served only by septic systems and sanitary drains, and to areas that are experiencing flooding problems because no storm sewers exist.

Replacement of Chronically Failing Components: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$598.8 million for the replacement of malfunctioning or collapsed cement pipe combined sewers.

Augmentation and Replacement of Existing Systems: The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$509.3 billion to increase capacity of the existing system including two large projects in southeast Queens and the Rockaways to address flooding issues (\$284.2 million). This also includes Bluebelt land acquisition and construction in Staten Island (\$80.1 million).

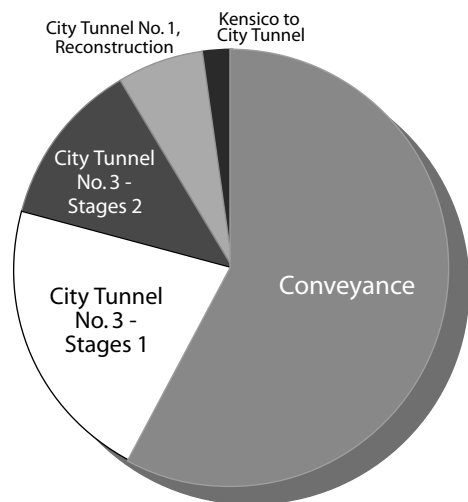
Programmatic Replacement and Reconstruction: The \$37.5 million allocated provides for storm sewers for the alleviation of flooding, the majority of which is for the Whitestone area of Queens (\$29.6 million).

Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement: The \$10.3 million allocated provides for the replacement and reconstruction of sewers throughout the City.

Department of Environmental Protection - Sewers

Project Type: SE		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<i>Replacement or Augmentation of Existing Systems</i>												
	City	33,735	67,786	43,456	104,467	35,452	65,416	38,168	39,504	40,254	41,020	509,258
<i>Extensions to Accommodate New Development</i>												
	City	44,354	91,337	91,250	96,181	190,085	183,885	183,224	133,654	86,979	7,648	1,108,597
<i>Programmatic Replacement and Reconstruction</i>												
	City	21,581	1,000	11,365	3,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,453
<i>Replacement of Chronically Failing Components</i>												
	City	16,707	63,141	57,977	78,980	63,344	62,665	63,297	63,962	64,227	64,498	598,798
<i>Trunk and Distribution Main Replacement</i>												
	City	0	4,802	100	4,088	1,284	0	0	0	0	0	10,274
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>												
	City	116,377	228,066	204,148	287,223	290,165	311,966	284,689	237,120	191,460	113,166	2,264,380
<i>Project Type Total</i>												
	All Funds	116,377	228,066	204,148	287,223	290,165	311,966	284,689	237,120	191,460	113,166	2,264,380

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Supply



Water Supply

Approximately \$3.5 billion will be provided for either a redundant tunnel or loop to the Delaware aqueduct or the development of alternate water sources, conveyance and to complete work on Stages 1 and 2 of City Water Tunnel No. 3.

	(in millions)
• Conveyance	\$2,039.4
• City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 1	762.2
• City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 2	428.8
• City Tunnel No. 1, Reconstruction	224.0
• Kensico to City Tunnel	74.6
TOTAL	\$3,529.0

Conveyance: DEP will commit \$2.0 billion in this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy towards water conveyance. Of this total, \$1.6 billion is provided for either a redundant tunnel or loop to the Delaware aqueduct or the development of alternate water sources. This program will research and develop alternate water supplies and delivery systems for the City in order to provide more dependability within the water system. The alternate water supplies could be used during drought situations, repairs and inspections of existing aqueducts and tunnels and to augment the City's daily water supply.

City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 1: DEP will commit \$762.2 million in this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for construction work at the Hillview Reservoir including the modification of chambers and the construction of chlorination and monitoring buildings. Of this total, \$500.0 million is provided for the construction of a cover over the Hillview Reservoir.

City Tunnel No. 3 - Stage 2: In order to complete the construction of Stage 2, DEP will commit \$428.8 million in this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy.

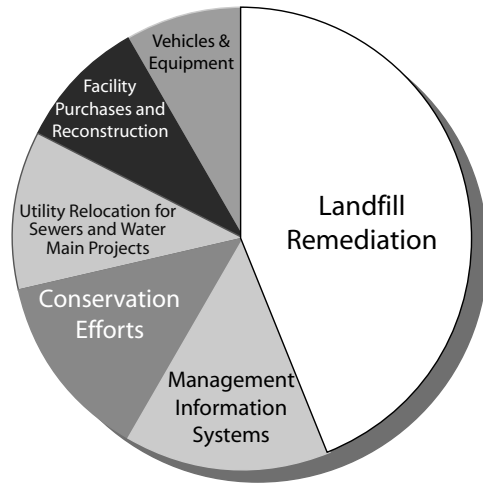
City Tunnel No. 1, Reconstruction: \$224.0 million is allocated for the beginning of inspection and design work associated with the eventual reconstruction of City Water Tunnel No. 1.

Kensico to City Tunnel: DEP will commit \$74.6 million in this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy towards the investigation of the construction of a Kensico to City Tunnel. This 16 mile long tunnel will run from the Kensico Reservoir to the Van Cortlandt Park Valve Chamber, bypassing the Hillview Reservoir.

Department of Environmental Protection - Water Supply

Project Type: W											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Conveyance</i>											
City	71,759	108,761	160,607	313,425	215,289	183,465	139,280	209,897	25,000	611,922	2,039,405
<i>Kensico-City Tunnel</i>											
City	0	0	0	0	0	28,217	0	24,744	0	21,676	74,637
<i>City Tunnel No. 1, Reconstruction</i>											
City	0	3,608	30,179	0	30,095	0	13,213	136,090	0	10,838	224,023
<i>City Tunnel No. 3, Stage 1</i>											
City	11,810	56,293	39,198	81,411	323,453	0	0	0	250,000	0	762,165
<i>City Tunnel No. 3, Stage 2</i>											
City	218,906	320	43,884	45,332	24,469	9,446	85,007	467	475	482	428,788
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	302,475	168,982	273,868	440,168	593,306	221,128	237,500	371,198	275,475	644,918	3,529,018
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	302,475	168,982	273,868	440,168	593,306	221,128	237,500	371,198	275,475	644,918	3,529,018

Department of Environmental Protection - Equipment



Equipment & Miscellaneous Programs:

A total of \$657.2 million, including \$215.1 million in State funds, is allocated for the following programs: water meter installation, automatic meter reading systems, toilet retrofit, landfill remediation, facility purchases and reconstruction, payments for gas utility line relocation, and for equipment purchases, including laboratory instruments, vehicles, and computers.

	(in millions)
• Landfill Remediation	\$288.6
• Management Information Systems	94.9
• Conservation Efforts	86.7
• Utility Relocation for Sewer and Water Main Projects	72.5
• Facility Purchases and Reconstruction	60.7
• Vehicles and Equipment	53.9
TOTAL	\$657.2

Landfill Remediation: \$288.6 million is allocated for the remediation of the City's inactive landfill at Brookfield Avenue in Staten Island. This project qualifies for \$215.1 million in reimbursement from the State under the Environmental Quality Bond Act. The remainder of this program will be funded with \$73.5 million of proceeds from the issuance of City general obligation bonds rather than bonds supported by water and sewer charges.

Management Information Systems: \$94.9 million is allocated for agency wide improvements in DEP's management information systems, as well as equipment improvements corresponding with various facility upgrades.

Conservation Efforts: \$86.7 million is allocated for efforts to reduce consumption of water through the installation and replacement of water meters in residential and commercial properties.

Utility Relocation for Sewer and Water Main Projects: \$72.5 million is allocated for the City's cost sharing agreement with various gas utilities. The City is required to pay 51% of gas utility relocation work that is impacted by water and sewer construction projects.

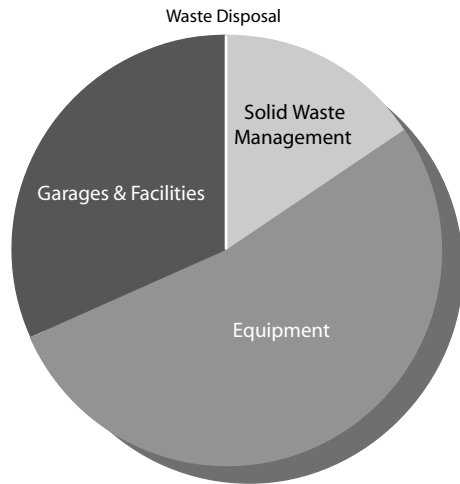
Facility Purchases and Reconstruction: \$60.7 million is allocated for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of various water and sewer field operations facilities and DEP administrative offices.

Vehicles and Equipment: \$53.9 million is allocated to the systematic replacement of vehicles and equipment used for water and sewer field operations, plant maintenance, upstate maintenance, and customer service operations.

Department of Environmental Protection - Equipment

Project Type: EP											
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Conservation for Water Meter Replacements											
City	0	28,371	24,300	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	0	0	86,671
Management Information Systems											
City	33,197	5,726	17,525	15,527	12,885	0	0	0	0	0	84,860
Federal	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Landfill Remediation											
City	73,519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,519
State	215,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215,058
Facility Purchases and Reconstruction											
City	8,549	7,343	44,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,691
Utility Relocation for SE and WM Projects											
City	9,294	11,736	11,823	5,901	30,080	3,662	0	0	0	0	72,496
Vehicles and Equipment											
City	8,456	5,630	11,370	15,527	12,885	0	0	0	0	0	53,868
Project Type Total by Source of Funds											
City	133,015	58,806	109,817	53,955	72,850	3,662	0	0	0	0	432,105
Federal	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
State	215,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215,058
Project Type Total											
All Funds	348,073	68,806	109,817	53,955	72,850	3,662	0	0	0	0	657,163
Environmental Protection Total	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Total by Source of Funds											
City	1,695,258	1,885,857	1,331,883	1,638,174	1,532,195	1,169,502	1,305,266	1,511,804	1,043,917	1,169,228	14,283,084
Federal	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
State	215,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215,058
Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Funds	1,910,316	1,895,857	1,331,883	1,638,174	1,532,195	1,169,502	1,305,266	1,511,804	1,043,917	1,169,228	14,508,142

Department of Sanitation



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

The Department currently disposes of, through export, approximately 12,000 tons per day of the City’s refuse. The Department requires the use of almost 6,000 vehicles for its operations and also operates 60 local sanitation garages from which it dispatches all community collection, cleaning, and recycling services.

Capital Program Goals

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

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

	(in millions)
• Equipment	\$ 1,306.9
• Garages and Facilities	783.6
• Solid Waste Management	386.8
• Waste Disposal	0.5
TOTAL	\$2,477.8

Department of Sanitation

Equipment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1,306.9 million for equipment acquisition. To perform its day-to-day and emergency operations effectively, the Department must maintain an adequate and reliable fleet of vehicles.

Garages and Facilities

An amount of \$783.6 million is allocated in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the construction and reconstruction of garages. Funding is provided for site acquisition and construction of new garages, for replacing existing facilities that may be undersized, sited outside their service district, or require relocating as part of other large-scale City initiatives. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes funding for the rehabilitation of existing facilities necessary to address safety issues and provides funding for the construction of salt sheds to cover exposed salt.

Solid Waste Management

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$386.8 million for Solid Waste Management. Major funding has been provided for the construction of the marine transfer stations (\$379.7 million).

Waste Disposal

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$500,000 for waste disposal infrastructure unrelated to the long term waste export plan.

Department of Sanitation

Project Type: S											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Garages and Facilities</i>											
City	245,308	5,483	7,007	107,124	297,818	73,371	10,358	17,358	12,358	7,388	783,573
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	78,678	155,585	112,303	99,913	124,571	128,888	144,559	150,623	158,303	153,477	1,306,900
<i>Solid Waste Management</i>											
City	249,995	6,000	822	80,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	386,817
<i>Waste Disposal</i>											
City	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	574,481	167,068	120,132	287,037	472,389	202,259	154,917	167,981	170,661	160,865	2,477,790
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	574,481	167,068	120,132	287,037	472,389	202,259	154,917	167,981	170,661	160,865	2,477,790

Department of Correction

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

DOC manages fourteen jails, including ten Rikers Island facilities and four borough facilities. It also staffs court detention facilities in each borough, and prison wards in City hospitals. Cumulatively, the City's jails have a maximum physical capacity of 19,354 beds.

Capital Program Goals

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

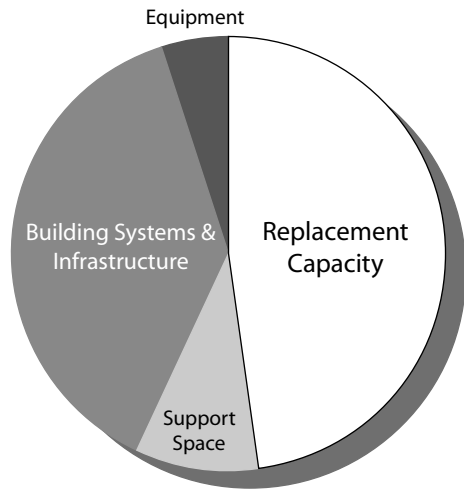
Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

Over the past several years, the DOC inmate population has remained below the historical highs of the middle to late nineties. The FY 2009 population trend shows a slight decrease in the number of inmates being housed from the previous year and the year end projection is consistent with the overall low numbers experienced since FY 2002.

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

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

Department of Correction



	(in millions)
• Replacement Capacity	\$897.7
• Building Systems and Infrastructure	708.6
• Support Space	170.2
• Equipment	93.2
TOTAL	\$1,869.7

Replacement Capacity

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$897.7 million for capacity replacement of existing modular units and sprungs. A total of 4,495 beds will be taken down by the end of the ten year period. Capacity at three existing facilities will be increased by approximately 2,220 beds with an additional 1,500 beds to be replaced through the design and construction of a new state-of-the-art facility in the Bronx.

Building Systems and Infrastructure

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$708.6 million for the refurbishment and replacement of vital building infrastructure including roofs, windows, facades and perimeter fencing. This allocation also funds the upgrade of fire/life safety systems, and mechanical and electrical permanent power upgrades.

Support Space

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$170.2 million to improve and construct support facilities. New construction includes administration and maintenance buildings, classroom space, as well as a parking facility, all to be located on Rikers Island.

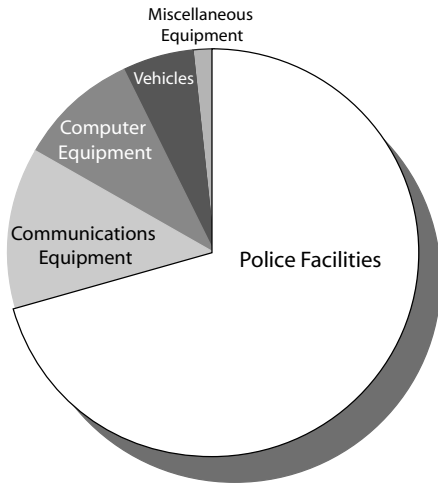
Equipment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$93.2 million for life-cycle replacements and upgrades for vehicles, computers, security, and communication systems.

Department of Correction

Project Type: C											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Support Space</i>											
City	48,644	2,000	0	600	0	9,400	13,096	47,162	10,742	38,500	170,144
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	7,982	5,453	3,250	4,350	14,600	9,200	10,600	10,000	10,000	17,800	93,235
<i>Replacement Capacity</i>											
City	24,243	403,962	218,962	243,425	7,075	0	0	0	0	0	897,667
<i>Building Systems and Infrastructure</i>											
City	56,918	87,988	14,500	15,250	24,760	24,650	72,450	112,948	164,387	134,770	708,621
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	137,787	499,403	236,712	263,625	46,435	43,250	96,146	170,110	185,129	191,070	1,869,667
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	137,787	499,403	236,712	263,625	46,435	43,250	96,146	170,110	185,129	191,070	1,869,667

Police Department



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

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

Capital Program Goals

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

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

	(in millions)
• Police Facilities	\$529.3
• Communications Equipment	178.4
• Computer Equipment	136.2
• Vehicles	81.6
• Miscellaneous Equipment	18.9
TOTAL	\$944.4

Police Department

Police Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$257.7 million for the design and construction of a new Police Academy, as well as \$159.4 million for the design and construction of new buildings for the 40th, 66th, 70th, 110th, and 120th Precincts. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy also includes \$112.2 million for the rehabilitation, relocation, and maintenance of police facilities Citywide.

Communications Equipment

The Department will focus on maintaining lifecycle replacements for all communications equipment to insure that members of the Department can communicate with each other as well as other first responders efficiently and effectively. Equipment in this category includes \$91.9 million for radios, \$52.4 million for radio systems, and \$29.8 million for mobile data computers.

Computer Equipment

The Department will replace and upgrade computer equipment, including \$60.0 million for critical data management systems, \$54.6 million to enhance its computer network, \$11.5 million for the Real Time Crime Center, and \$9.0 million for arrest processing equipment.

Vehicles

An allocation of \$81.6 million will fund the lifecycle replacement of operational and support vehicles.

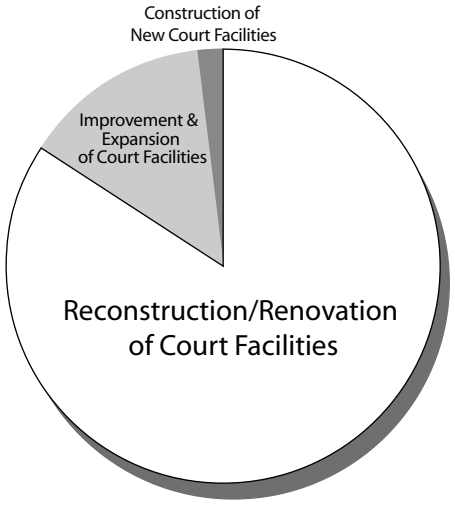
Equipment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy also allocates \$18.9 million for a diverse range of support equipment such as diesel marine engines, forensic imaging equipment, and other equipment essential to preserving public safety.

Police Department

Project Type: PO											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Communications Equipment</i> City	29,589	16,192	13,401	6,541	18,315	18,425	18,570	18,457	20,166	18,720	178,376
<i>Computer Equipment</i> City	13,500	16,897	6,190	2,800	24,466	29,632	24,600	4,600	9,522	4,000	136,207
<i>Miscellaneous Equipment</i> City	1,648	3,536	2,919	591	1,942	1,931	1,687	1,278	1,563	1,808	18,903
<i>Police Facilities</i> City	58,248	7,712	7,713	330,069	55,166	27,408	10,563	11,075	11,370	10,000	529,324
<i>Vehicles</i> City	6,501	8,030	9,448	9,420	3,175	3,727	15,321	6,552	5,198	14,200	81,572
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	109,486	52,367	39,671	349,421	103,064	81,123	70,741	41,962	47,819	48,728	944,382
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	109,486	52,367	39,671	349,421	103,064	81,123	70,741	41,962	47,819	48,728	944,382

Courts



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

Capital Program Goals

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$332.6 million to comply with the Court Facilities Act.

	(in millions)
• Reconstruction/Renovation and Expansion of Court Facilities	\$280.3
• Improvement and Expansion of Court Facilities	46.1
• Construction of New Court Facilities	6.2
TOTAL	\$332.6

Reconstruction/Renovation of Court Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$280.3 million for the reconstruction and renovation of various court facilities. This includes \$127.3 million for interior renovation; \$67.8 million for HVAC upgrades; \$31.9 million for exterior reconstruction; \$25.8 million for fire safety; \$8.1 million for elevator upgrades; \$3.1 million for electrical upgrades; \$2.0 million for ADA compliance; and \$14.4 million for the expansion of Midtown Community Court.

Construction of New Court Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$6.2 million for commitments related to the new Supreme Court/Family Court at 320/330 Jay Street in Brooklyn and the new Bronx Hall of Justice.

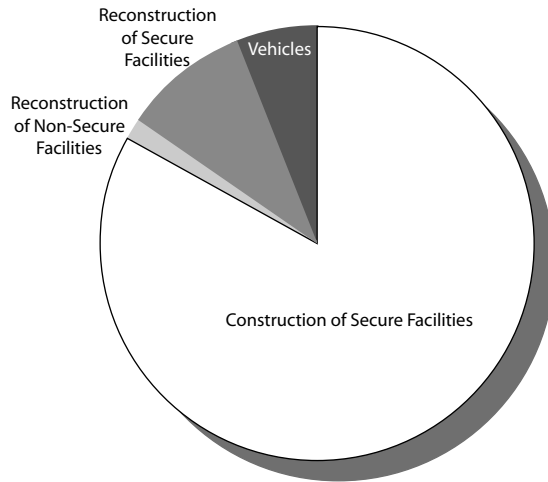
Improvement and Expansion of Court Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$46.1 million for improvements at various court facilities.

Courts

Project Type: CO											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Construction of New Court Facilities</i> City	0	0	0	6,266	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,266
<i>Improvement and Expansion of Court Facilities</i> City	46,064	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,066
<i>Reconstruction/Renovation of Court Facilities</i> City	6,587	65,727	8,002	122,781	15,272	12,848	13,444	11,536	11,944	12,171	280,312
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	52,651	65,727	8,002	129,049	15,272	12,848	13,444	11,536	11,944	12,171	332,644
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	52,651	65,727	8,002	129,049	15,272	12,848	13,444	11,536	11,944	12,171	332,644

Department of Juvenile Justice



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

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

Capital Program Goals

- To renovate juvenile detention facilities; and
- To provide a safe and secure environment for juvenile detainees and staff.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

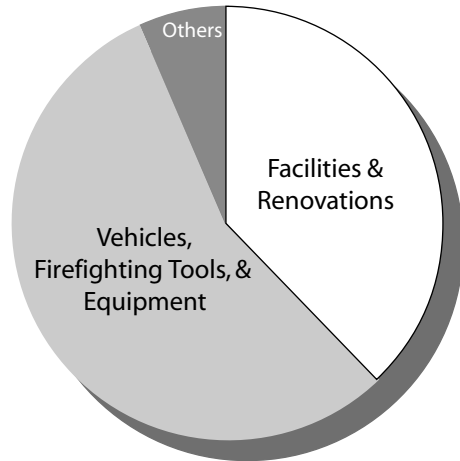
The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy totals \$16.1 million, which includes \$13.6 million for renovations and improvements at the Bridges, Horizon, and Crossroads detention facilities; \$1.5 million for HVAC upgrades, and \$1.0 million to replace secure passenger van vehicles.

	(in millions)
• Construction of Secure Detention Facilities	\$13.4
• Reconstruction of Secure Detention Facilities	1.5
• Vehicles	1.0
• Reconstruction of Non-Secure Detention Facilities	0.2
TOTAL	\$16.1

Department of Juvenile Justice

Project Type: JJ											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Construction of Secure Detention Facilities</i> City	740	2,977	937	1,676	1,163	1,210	765	1,172	1,350	1,437	13,427
<i>Reconstruction of Non-Secure Detention Facilities</i> City	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213
<i>Reconstruction of Secure Detention Facilities</i> City	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
<i>Vehicles</i> City	88	0	0	0	50	50	540	180	60	0	968
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	1,041	2,977	937	3,176	1,213	1,260	1,305	1,352	1,410	1,437	16,108
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	1,041	2,977	937	3,176	1,213	1,260	1,305	1,352	1,410	1,437	16,108

Fire Department



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

The Fire Department extinguishes fires, promotes fire prevention awareness, investigates suspicious fires, provides ambulance and pre-hospital emergency medical services, and inspects for building safety. The 358 Fire Companies, including 198 Engine Companies, 143 Ladder Companies, seven Squads, five Rescue Units, three Marine Companies, one Hazardous Materials (“Hazmat”) Unit, and one unit at Governor’s Island provide fire and rescue services, while public outreach and enforcement of New York City’s fire codes promote fire prevention. The Department’s Fire Marshals investigate arson cases and apprehend perpetrators. The Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS), along with the Certified First Responder - Defibrillation (CFR-D) trained personnel responding from Engine Companies, provide pre-hospital emergency medical care and ambulance transport. Fire Protection Inspectors enforce the various fire code regulations. To support these activities, the Department utilizes 219 firehouses including three marine stations and 32 EMS Stations, and support facilities including FD Headquarters, Training Academies at Randall’s Island and Fort Totten, repair operations facilities, communications offices, and fire investigation bases.

Capital Program Goals

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$821.1 million for the acquisition of equipment and facilities, communication and computer systems to maintain fire-fighting capability and to provide emergency medical assistance.

	(in millions)
• Vehicles, Fire-fighting Tools, and Equipment	\$456.4
• Facilities Renovation	310.4
• Communications	29.5
• Electronics and Data Processing	24.8
TOTAL	\$821.1

Fire Department

Vehicles, Fire-fighting Tools, and Equipment

The Department's mandate to procure front-line vehicles on a predetermined replacement cycle, usually 11 years, requires that the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provide for the scheduled replacement of these vehicles. \$456.4 million is provided for both mandated and support vehicle replacement and necessary fire-fighting tools and equipment.

Facilities Renovation

The average age of the Fire Department's 219 firehouses is 75 years. Many of them were built in the 19th Century and are in need of renovations. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$29.6 million to build new EMS stations, \$168.3 million to replace building components within individual firehouses, and \$84.5 million to construct a new fleet maintenance facility.

Communications

The Communications category contains \$29.5 million which is allocated toward radio equipment upgrades and fire alarm call box cabling.

Electronic Data Processing

The Electronics and Data Processing category contains \$24.8 million which is allocated toward computer network and applications development.

Fire Department

Project Type: F

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<i>Communications</i> City	1,854	3,755	1,663	9,555	5,674	1,794	1,881	1,932	400	1,000	29,508
<i>Electronics and Data Processing</i> City	10,300	10,872	300	510	510	300	300	305	400	1,000	24,797
<i>New Facilities and Renovations</i> City	8,798	57,998	6,968	76,089	57,909	2,305	44,875	15,491	5,805	34,154	310,392
<i>Vehicles, Firefighting Tools and Equipment</i> City	35,393	93,141	76,119	53,416	16,284	42,941	15,909	29,253	61,095	32,832	456,383
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	56,345	165,766	85,050	139,570	80,377	47,340	62,965	46,981	67,700	68,986	821,080
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	56,345	165,766	85,050	139,570	80,377	47,340	62,965	46,981	67,700	68,986	821,080

Department of Education

The New York City public school system, with approximately 1,500 school buildings and support facilities (including transportables and leased facilities), served over one million pupils in the 2008-2009 school year. This vast operation has a complex mandate: to impart basic educational skills and vocational training; to provide pupils with meals, health services and recreation; to provide special educational services to students with limited mobility and proficiency; and to function as a focal point in the City's neighborhoods.

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

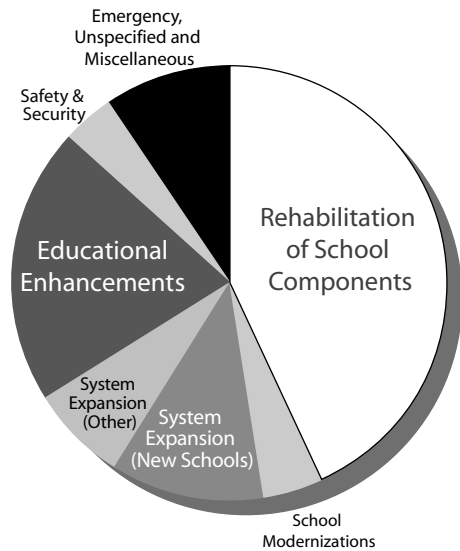
The first year of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy (2010) is also the first year of the Department of Education's proposed \$11.3 billion Five-Year Capital Plan. This plan assumes a continuation of the 50/50 funding split from the prior Five-Year Capital Plan between the City and State.

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

Capital Program Goals

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

Department of Education



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides the Department with a lump-sum allocation of \$26.4 billion to spend at its discretion on school-related capital projects. Funding is distributed across seven broad categories of capital work in the following manner, assuming the current 50/50 split between the City and State will continue throughout the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy:

	(in millions)
• Rehabilitation of School Components	\$11,426.2
• Educational Enhancements	5,485.9
• System Expansion (New Schools)	2,958.1
• Emergency, Unspecified and Miscellaneous	2,472.4
• System Expansion (Other)	1,916.0
• Major Modernization of Schools	1,182.0
• Safety and Security	982.6
TOTAL	\$26,423.4

Rehabilitation of School Components

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$11.4 billion to rehabilitate, replace and upgrade building components. The Department will use funds to maintain roofs and parapets, resurface floors, install new windows and lighting fixtures, re-develop playgrounds, and remove asbestos and lead paint.

Major Modernizations of Schools

In order to meet high standards for entire school buildings, it is essential that existing school facilities undergo major modernizations. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1.2 billion for this purpose. Projects include major replacements of electrical, plumbing and heating systems.

Department of Education

System Expansion

To address the shortage of seating in public schools, the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$3.0 billion for the construction of new schools. An additional \$2.0 billion is allocated for leases, building additions, transportables, modular classrooms, and new athletic fields and playgrounds.

Educational Enhancements

The Department will designate \$5.5 billion to capital improvements associated with recent programmatic needs. The Department will provide desktop computers for teachers and students. Funds will also be used to purchase educational software, upgrade networks, and re-wire schools for Internet access. To further its science education program, the Department will upgrade and replace science labs citywide.

Other Funding

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$2.4 billion for other miscellaneous capital improvements, including the Mayoral/Council Program, administrative costs, emergency projects, research and development, and prior plan completion costs; another \$1.0 billion is for security systems, emergency lighting and code compliance.

Department of Education

Project Type: E											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Ancillary Facilities (Administration)</i>											
City	7,327	2,725	2,462	2,831	3,452	9,168	3,911	3,533	4,348	4,111	43,868
State	7,327	2,725	2,462	2,831	3,452	9,168	3,911	3,533	4,348	4,111	43,868
<i>Emergency, Inspection and Miscellaneous</i>											
City	157,566	115,190	74,661	87,699	89,339	192,128	165,230	107,132	107,822	106,379	1,203,146
State	153,566	115,190	74,661	70,188	89,339	192,128	165,230	107,132	107,822	106,379	1,181,635
<i>Educational Enhancements</i>											
City	267,553	171,046	183,086	231,887	315,136	334,739	245,350	262,710	356,223	375,242	2,742,972
State	267,553	171,046	183,086	231,887	315,136	334,739	245,350	262,710	356,223	375,242	2,742,972
<i>Major Modernization of Schools</i>											
City	164,341	33,420	20,245	29,821	6,737	205,608	47,938	29,050	45,810	8,022	590,992
State	164,341	33,420	20,245	29,821	6,737	205,608	47,938	29,050	45,810	8,022	590,992
<i>Rehabilitation of School Components</i>											
City	387,623	443,099	540,316	412,337	668,534	484,934	631,381	771,083	615,430	762,107	5,716,844
State	387,623	443,099	540,316	404,868	668,534	484,934	631,381	771,083	615,430	762,107	5,709,375
<i>Safety and Security</i>											
City	32,489	23,332	34,919	48,470	70,026	40,648	33,467	50,105	74,460	83,382	491,298
State	32,489	23,332	34,919	48,470	70,026	40,648	33,467	50,105	74,460	83,382	491,298
<i>System Expansion (New Schools)</i>											
City	66,274	195,223	125,888	114,540	117,587	82,917	280,030	180,636	175,955	140,013	1,479,063
State	66,274	195,223	125,888	114,540	117,587	82,917	280,030	180,636	175,955	140,013	1,479,063
<i>System Expansion (Other)</i>											
City	55,437	41,965	79,623	123,976	101,689	69,358	60,193	114,251	190,452	121,084	958,028
State	55,437	41,965	79,623	123,976	101,689	69,358	60,193	114,251	190,452	121,084	958,028
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	1,138,610	1,026,000	1,061,200	1,051,561	1,372,500	1,419,500	1,467,500	1,518,500	1,570,500	1,600,340	13,226,211
State	1,134,610	1,026,000	1,061,200	1,026,581	1,372,500	1,419,500	1,467,500	1,518,500	1,570,500	1,600,340	13,197,231
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	2,273,220	2,052,000	2,122,400	2,078,142	2,745,000	2,839,000	2,935,000	3,037,000	3,141,000	3,200,680	26,423,442

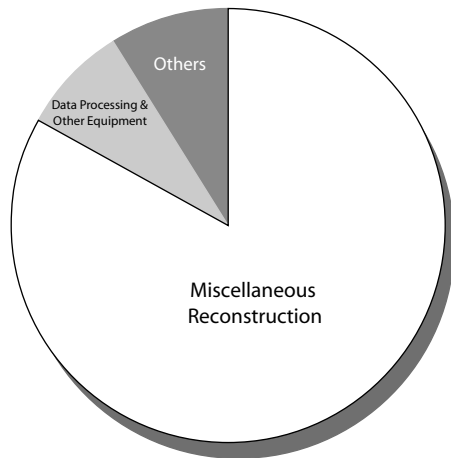
City University

New York City's intellectual resources are unmatched by those of any other city in the country. The City University of New York (CUNY), with a Fiscal Year 2009 registration of estimated 242,898 degree students, primarily serves City residents; however, it also attracts students from all over the world. Divided into colleges and graduate schools, CUNY facilities are distributed throughout the five boroughs and range in curricula from liberal arts to law and medicine. CUNY maintains 23 institutions in the City and is comprised of eleven senior colleges, six community colleges, an honors college, a graduate school, a graduate school of journalism, a law school, a school of professional studies and a school of biomedical education.

Changes in enrollment patterns may have a significant impact on future plant use and capital needs. From Fiscal Year 2004 to 2008, degree enrollment at New York City colleges and universities grew from 452,179 to 481,902. During this period, degree enrollment at CUNY went up from 212,711 to 233,010 and non-degree enrollment also increased from 208,000 to 247,000. The total degree enrollment at all New York City colleges increased by 6.6% while CUNY's total degree enrollment increased by 9.5%; undergraduate degree enrollment at CUNY increased by 11.4% and graduate and professional degree programs enrollment decreased by 1.5%.

Capital Program Goals

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



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy totals \$158.7 million. An additional \$388.5 million is in Fiscal Year 2009 and this amount is not included in the ten-year plan total. These funds include the full City funding of Fiterman Hall at Borough of Manhattan Community College. Of the \$388.5 million, approximately \$250.0 million will be unspent and rolled over to the next fiscal year. The City now funds its share of the University's large construction projects through its Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy. A majority of the work associated with the senior colleges is funded by the State. The community college projects are funded jointly by the City and the State. In some cases the City also independently funds some senior and community college related work. In this Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy, CUNY emphasizes the construction of new buildings; rehabilitation of electrical, mechanical, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems; interiors and exteriors of buildings, roofs and windows; security systems; and access for the disabled. Work is also required for early childhood and day care centers, athletic fields and capital equipment.

	(in millions)
• Miscellaneous Reconstruction	\$132.2
• Data Processing and Other Equipment	12.7
• Electrical, Mechanical and HVAC System Upgrading	4.3
• Athletic Fields, Gymnasiums and Equipment	4.0
• New School Construction	2.7
• Security Systems	1.7
• Federal, State and Local Mandates	1.1
TOTAL	\$158.7

City University

Miscellaneous Reconstruction, and Electrical, Mechanical and HVAC System Upgrading

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

Data Processing and Other Equipment

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

New School Construction

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides contingency funding for the completion of new buildings at Borough of Manhattan Community College, Medgar Evers College, and Bronx Community College.

Security Systems

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

Federal, State and Local Mandates

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

Athletic Fields, Gymnasiums and Other Equipment

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

City University

Project Type: HN											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Data Processing and Other Equipment</i> City	121	0	0	12,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,728
<i>Athletic Fields, Gymnasiums and Equipment</i> City	0	0	0	4,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,010
<i>Federal, State and Local Mandates</i> City	339	0	0	305	0	0	200	0	0	0	844
State	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	200
<i>Electrical, Mechanical and HVAC System Upgrading</i> City	0	0	0	2,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,669
State	0	0	0	1,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,669
<i>New School Construction</i> City	119	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,619
State	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
<i>Miscellaneous Reconstruction</i> City	2,901	3,454	0	50,451	4,872	5,023	4,969	5,319	5,505	5,610	88,104
State	69	0	0	14,564	4,872	5,023	4,969	3,475	5,505	5,610	44,087
<i>Security Systems</i> City	0	0	0	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	823
State	0	0	0	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	823
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	3,480	3,454	0	73,365	4,872	5,023	5,169	5,319	5,505	5,610	111,797
State	188	0	0	17,056	4,872	5,023	5,169	3,475	5,505	5,610	46,898
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	3,668	3,454	0	90,421	9,744	10,046	10,338	8,794	11,010	11,220	158,695

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

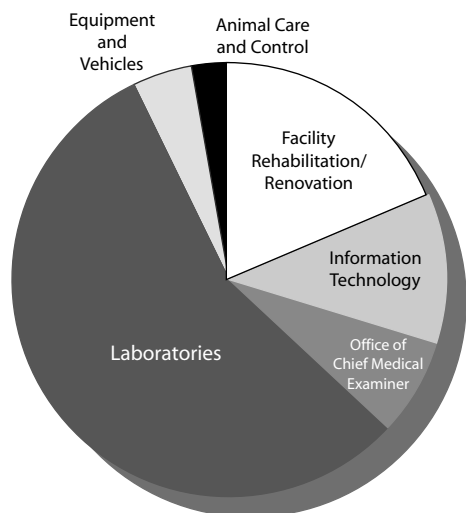
The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) is an integral component of public safety by preserving core public health infrastructure and protecting New Yorkers from existing and emerging threats, both natural and human-made. DOHMH currently maintains twenty-two public health facilities, including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

The Department's Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes funds for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) Bronx Mortuary to be constructed on the campus of the Health and Hospital's Corporation (HHC) Jacobi Medical Center Campus.

Capital Program Goals

- To ensure that Department facilities are in compliance with applicable codes, rules, and regulations;
- To promote effective service delivery by renovating facilities requiring immediate repair and maintaining quality conditions in these facilities;
- To provide effective service delivery by investing in technology for automation and basic infrastructure; and
- To meet legal mandates for animal care and control.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The focus of the 2010 Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy is to identify, prioritize and support immediate needs for code compliance and other renovations at the City's public health facilities and technology investments that are essential in providing critical public health services.

	(in millions)
• Laboratories	\$219.8
• Facility Rehabilitation/Renovation	74.0
• Information Technology	44.2
• Office of Chief Medical Examiner	28.2
• Equipment and Vehicles	16.9
• Animal Care and Control	10.9
TOTAL	\$394.0

Animal Care and Control

The Department is legally mandated to provide animal care and control services in each of the five boroughs. A total of \$10.9 million is provided for the new Animal Shelter Construction in Bronx and the Queens animal shelter.

Facility Rehabilitation and Renovation

Funding of \$74.0 million is committed for the renovation of various City-owned public health facilities. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy reflects a commitment to assessing, maintaining, and improving conditions throughout the agency's facilities portfolio.

Equipment and Vehicles

The Department will also fund \$16.9 million for furniture and equipment at its health centers, TB clinics, and administrative offices.

Information Technology

The agency has committed \$44.2 million to purchase technology to maintain and improve services.

Office of Chief Medical Examiner

A new Bronx Mortuary will be constructed on the NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation Jacobi Medical Center Campus. Funding of \$7.3 million is committed for the project. Currently the project is in Phase I which includes pre-design services by DASNY.

Public Health Laboratory

A total of \$194.0 million has been allocated for the construction of the DOHMH Public Health Lab (New Building). This lab is slated to be built at the NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation's (HHC) King's County Hospital site. Construction for this project is slated to commence in FY 2011.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Project Type: HL											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Animal Care</i>											
City	0	10,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,947
<i>OCME</i>											
City	1,260	3,466	958	8,416	1,284	1,878	3,232	2,621	2,713	2,341	28,169
<i>Information Technology</i>											
City	3,230	4,511	2,538	1,140	2,417	3,841	3,100	8,341	10,695	4,400	44,213
<i>Equipment and Vehicles</i>											
City	2,805	2,815	0	6,276	2,000	575	300	2,100	0	0	16,871
<i>Laboratories</i>											
City	11,751	96,606	40,000	71,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	219,770
<i>Clinic Renovation and Rehabilitation</i>											
City	14,561	10,097	1,172	5,977	1,901	5,651	6,100	6,936	7,290	14,350	74,035
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	33,607	128,442	44,668	93,222	7,602	11,945	12,732	19,998	20,698	21,091	394,005
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	33,607	128,442	44,668	93,222	7,602	11,945	12,732	19,998	20,698	21,091	394,005

Health and Hospitals Corporation

The Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) was established in 1969 as the successor to the former Department of Hospitals to provide greater flexibility in the operation of the municipal hospital system. The Corporation operates eleven acute care hospitals, six Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, four long-term care facilities, a certified home health care agency, and more than 80 community health clinics, throughout the five boroughs. Through its wholly owned subsidiary, MetroPlus, HHC operates a health plan which has approximately 332,000 Medicaid, Child Health Plus, Family Health Plus and HIV Special Needs Plan enrollees. HHC facilities treat nearly one-fifth of all general hospital discharges and more than one-third of the emergency room and hospital-based clinic visits in NYC.

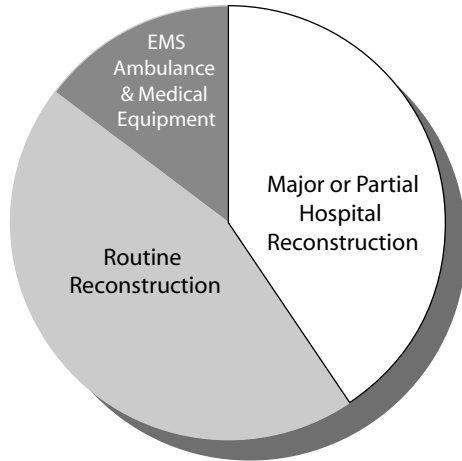
Capital Program Goals

The Health and Hospitals Corporation is in the midst of a \$781.3 million capital program to modernize many of its hospitals and facilities across the City. This plan includes projects to address the following criteria:

- Major modernizations to replace or renovate aging facilities intended to improve market share, operational efficiencies, and patient satisfaction;
- Satisfy regulatory requirements and/or correct code deficiencies;
- Rehabilitate building components and systems to improve safety, patient comfort, and operations;
- Replacement of medical equipment; and
- Replace aging ambulance fleet for the FDNY/EMS.

The funding of the Corporation's capital plan is accomplished through a combination of City General Obligation bonds and Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) financed bonds.

Health and Hospitals Corporation



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

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

	(in millions)
• Hospital Reconstruction	\$363.3
• Routine Reconstruction	249.5
• EMS Ambulance Purchases	165.9
• Major Medical Equipment	\$2.6
TOTAL	\$781.3

Hospital Reconstruction

HHC is in the midst of major or partial reconstruction at many of its facilities. The City is funding a \$241.1 million major campus-wide modernization of the Harlem Hospital Campus over FY 2010-2019. This Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy will include the construction of a new Diagnostic, Treatment, Emergency and Critical Care Pavilion of approximately 194,910 square feet and the renovation of portions of the existing Martin Luther King (MLK) pavilion bed tower. The MLK pavilion renovations and infrastructure work are in the design development phase.

Gouverneur Healthcare Services is embarking on \$179.6 million major modernization and expansion project which includes the construction of a new 108,000 square foot ambulatory care pavilion and long-term care bed tower and the renovation of the existing building. The construction for this project is scheduled to end in 2012.

Other major reconstruction and modernization projects include \$176.9 million for Corporate-wide construction projects associated with ongoing maintenance and equipment purchases, \$3.4 million for the upgrade and expansion of existing emergency power systems throughout the corporation, and \$13.6 million for Local Law 11 compliance.

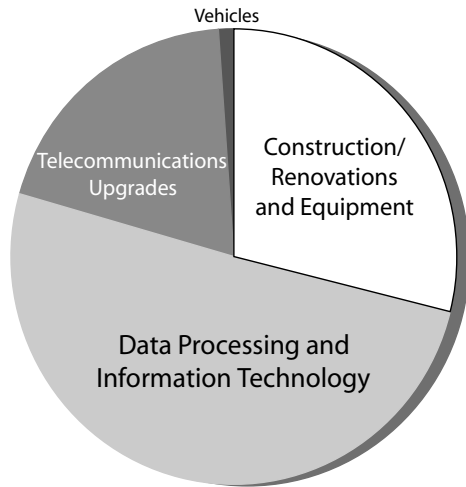
Emergency Medical Services Ambulance Purchases

The City will also provide \$165.9 million for the purchase of FDNY/EMS ambulances through FY 2019.

Health and Hospitals Corporations

Project Type: HO											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Emergency Medical Services Equipment</i> City	8,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	15,394	24,044	35,108	16,264	16,456	16,653	165,919
<i>Major Medical Equipment</i> City	0	0	100	2,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,632
<i>Major or Partial Hospital Reconstruction</i> City	41,519	54,000	51,096	116,423	22,271	22,269	4,011	9,449	24,509	17,740	363,287
<i>Routine Reconstruction</i> City	31,681	44,046	20,200	36,325	30,000	20,799	28,421	20,001	5,299	12,750	249,522
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	81,200	109,046	82,396	167,280	67,665	67,112	67,540	45,714	46,264	47,143	781,360
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	81,200	109,046	82,396	167,280	67,665	67,112	67,540	45,714	46,264	47,143	781,360

Human Resources Administration



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

Capital Program Goals

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

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

	(in millions)
• Data Processing and Information Technology	\$94.9
• Construction/Renovations and Equipment	54.5
• Telecommunications Upgrades	36.4
• Vehicles	2.0
TOTAL	\$187.8

Data Processing and Information Technology

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

Construction/Renovations and Equipment

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides funding to complete the renovation and upgrade of Model Offices, which streamline service delivery in client centers; to continue the consolidation of leased spaces agency-wide; and for improvements to maintain the structural integrity of DSS facilities. Funds are also provided to assure the agency’s fire and safety infrastructure meet standards, and that necessary improvements for HVAC, masonry, roofing, electrical, plumbing are completed.

Telecommunications Infrastructure

The Department will continue to enhance productivity and create a Wide Area Network to provide greater connectivity among agency personnel and contract service providers. This will strengthen operations management and maximize the efficient allocation of resources using the latest technology including Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) and an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS). In addition DSS will establish a secondary data storage warehouse to insure vital caseload data is adequately protected from corruption or loss.

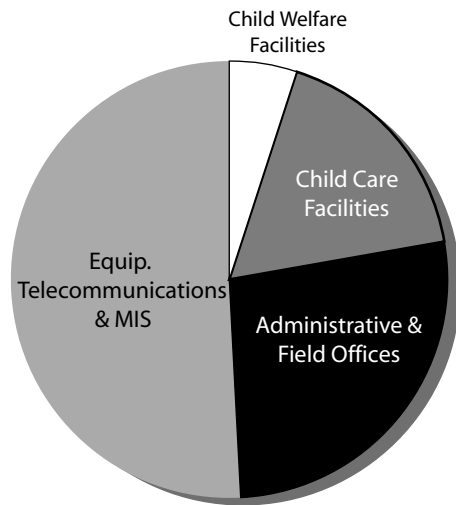
Vehicles

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates funding for the replacement of aging cars, vans, and trucks that are utilized in both programmatic support and agency internal operations.

Human Resources Administration

Project Type: HR											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Telecommunications Equipment</i>											
City	1,954	2,536	1,628	1,715	2,357	2,371	2,386	2,245	2,292	2,335	21,819
Federal	1,303	1,692	1,085	1,145	1,571	1,580	1,591	1,496	1,528	1,557	14,548
<i>Data Processing Equipment</i>											
City	5,017	9,240	6,730	8,561	5,015	4,052	4,184	4,646	4,744	4,834	57,023
Federal	3,345	6,161	4,487	5,639	3,344	2,701	2,789	3,097	3,162	3,223	37,948
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	0	223	0	1,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,228
Federal	0	149	0	623	0	0	0	0	0	0	772
<i>Social Services Buildings</i>											
City	5,775	4,163	2,296	9,167	3,057	4,329	4,329	4,329	4,579	4,666	46,690
Federal	700	763	0	1,369	110	495	495	495	661	674	5,762
<i>Automotive Equipment</i>											
City	0	281	132	135	0	0	165	165	168	171	1,217
Federal	0	187	88	83	0	0	110	110	112	114	804
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	12,746	16,443	10,786	20,583	10,429	10,752	11,064	11,385	11,783	12,006	127,977
Federal	5,348	8,952	5,660	8,859	5,025	4,776	4,985	5,198	5,463	5,568	59,834
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	18,094	25,395	16,446	29,442	15,454	15,528	16,049	16,583	17,246	17,574	187,811

Administration for Children’s Services



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

The Agency is responsible for approximately 550 facilities including the ACS Children’s Center, child care centers, and a network of program field offices and administrative sites.

Capital Program Goals

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

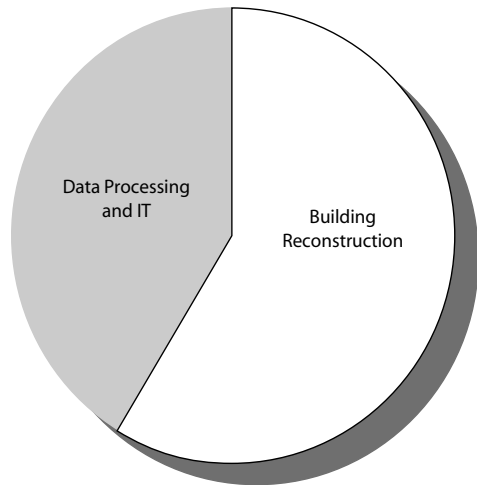
The primary focus of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy is to continue to improve the infrastructure of community based field offices and to enhance and better integrate management information systems that track child welfare outcomes. Major projects include the automated centralization of child care data and an upgrade for in-house network and computer capabilities to strengthen agency-wide communications.

	(in millions)
• Equipment, Telecommunications, & MIS	\$82.7
• Administrative & Field Offices	43.6
• Child Care Facilities	27.9
• Child Welfare Facilities	8.5
TOTAL	\$162.7

Children's Services

Project Type: CS											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Child Welfare Facilities</i>											
City	2,500	1,026	0	4,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,477
<i>Day Care Facilities</i>											
City	1,426	8,247	1,897	4,653	1,807	1,838	0	0	4,000	4,000	27,868
<i>Equipment</i>											
City	3,167	9,873	4,650	9,958	5,934	5,520	11,681	14,958	8,345	8,657	82,743
<i>Social Service Buildings</i>											
City	4,122	3,786	1,761	15,123	2,502	2,780	780	835	4,000	4,000	39,689
Federal	848	930	532	532	547	563	0	0	0	0	3,952
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	11,215	22,932	8,308	34,685	10,243	10,138	12,461	15,793	16,345	16,657	158,777
Federal	848	930	532	532	547	563	0	0	0	0	3,952
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	12,063	23,862	8,840	35,217	10,790	10,701	12,461	15,793	16,345	16,657	162,729

Department For The Aging



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

Capital Program Goals

- Rehabilitation of existing facilities that provide services for senior citizens; and
- Information technology upgrades, including the creation of computers labs in senior centers.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

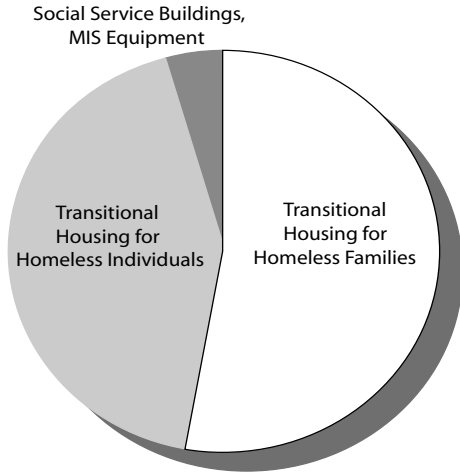
The Department’s primary objectives for senior center improvements include: fire suppression systems, heat and hot water systems, and renovations for handicapped accessibility. The Department is bridging the digital divide by ensuring high-speed Internet connections are available at all DFTA-funded senior centers.

	(in millions)
• Building Reconstruction	\$20.8
• Data Processing and Information Technology	14.6
TOTAL	\$35.4

Department for the Aging

Project Type: AG											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Data Processing and Information Technology</i> City	1,156	2,741	500	4,425	639	0	0	1,841	3,290	0	14,592
<i>Department for the Aging Building Reconstruction</i> City	686	1,247	1,265	3,932	2,831	3,041	3,109	1,338	0	3,353	20,802
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	1,842	3,988	1,765	8,357	3,470	3,041	3,109	3,179	3,290	3,353	35,394
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	1,842	3,988	1,765	8,357	3,470	3,041	3,109	3,179	3,290	3,353	35,394

Department of Homeless Services



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

Capital Program Goals

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

	(in millions)
• Transitional Housing for Homeless Families	\$107.9
• Transitional Housing for Homeless Individuals	87.5
• Social Service Buildings, MIS & Equipment	9.0
TOTAL	\$204.4

Transitional Housing for Homeless Individuals & Families

The major focus of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy is the maintenance and development of transitional housing for homeless families and single adults. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates 96 percent of funding to the rehabilitation and development of these facilities. Major priorities for the agency continue to be code compliance, fire safety, and exterior building stabilization. Major family projects include the exterior building upgrades at Nelson Avenue and the HELP 1 Family residence building in Brooklyn. Adult projects include building upgrades at Borden Avenue, Kingsboro, and the facilities on Ward’s Island.

MIS & Equipment

The Department’s primary information technology initiative is the development of a new client tracking system for families and adults.

Department of Homeless Services

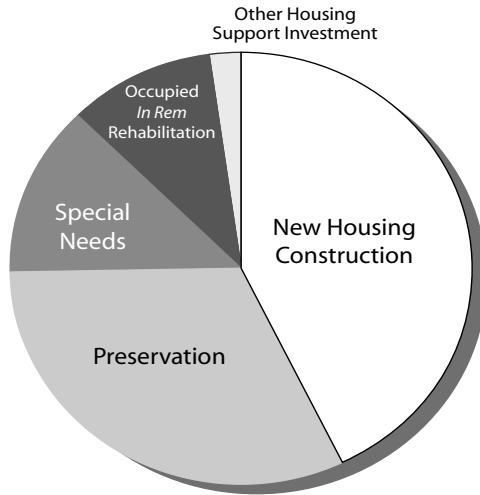
Project Type: HH											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Shelters for Homeless Individuals</i> City	8,000	3,227	5,283	16,339	16,566	11,688	11,688	11,688	11,688	11,688	107,855
<i>Equipment</i> City	500	140	1,000	1,000	1,028	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	8,958
<i>Shelters for Homeless Families</i> City	14,694	6,302	5,884	9,074	7,948	13,134	7,626	7,626	7,626	7,626	87,540
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	23,194	9,669	12,167	26,413	25,542	25,880	20,372	20,372	20,372	20,372	204,353
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	23,194	9,669	12,167	26,413	25,542	25,880	20,372	20,372	20,372	20,372	204,353

Housing Preservation & Development

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

This Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy funds both new initiatives and the expansion of effective agency preservation and rehabilitation programs. The City is continuing efforts to prevent the abandonment of privately-owned buildings and avert their entry into City ownership by providing financial and technical assistance to private landlords. Furthermore, the City maintains its commitment to provide new housing opportunities, particularly through existing new construction programs. Funding is also included for expanded and new housing initiatives for homeless, very low income, and special needs populations.

Housing Preservation & Development



Capital Program Goals

- To promote the preservation and improvement of the City’s existing housing stock and prevent abandonment through financial assistance to private owners;
- To promote the construction of affordable owner-occupied housing for middle, moderate, low and very low income households including the formerly homeless, and to foster neighborhood retail and commercial development; and
- To complete the disposition of City-owned occupied and vacant housing units to tenants, community based not-for-profit organizations, and selected private owners.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates more than \$4.1 billion for HPD to achieve the goals of the New Housing Marketplace Plan. Of this amount, \$3,657.9 million represents City funding, while approximately \$443.3 million will be leveraged in Federal funds. Substantial private equity is also leveraged through HPD programs.

	(in millions)
• New Construction	\$ 1,755.4
• Preservation	1,317.6
• Special Needs	517.3
• Occupied <i>In Rem</i> Rehabilitation	421.2
• Other Housing Support Investment	88.7
TOTAL	\$4,100.2

New Construction

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$1.8 billion to foster the new construction of over 51,000 housing units affordable to low, moderate and middle income homeowners and renters through existing programs such as Multifamily Rental – Low Income, Multifamily Rental – Mixed Income, Multifamily Rental – Mod/Mid Income, Multifamily Homeownership, Small Homes – Scattered Site, and Small Homes – Large Scale.

Housing Preservation & Development

Preservation

Activities under the Third Party Transfer, Article 7A, Article 8A, Participation Loan, Home Improvement, Senior Citizens' Home Assistance, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Multifamily, LIHTC Year 15 Preservation and Primary Prevention lead abatement loan programs are funded at \$1.3 billion during the ten-year period for the rehabilitation and preservation of approximately 50,000 units in privately owned multiple dwellings and one- to four-unit homes.

Occupied *In Rem* Rehabilitation

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$421.2 million to fund the rehabilitation and disposition of over 1,750 City-owned housing units between FY 2010 and FY 2019 through a variety of programs including the Tenant Interim Lease (TIL), Neighborhood Redevelopment (NRP), Neighborhood Homes (NHP), and Neighborhood Entrepreneurs (NEP) programs. Buildings are sold to: low-income tenant cooperatives through TIL; community-based not-for-profit owners/managers through NRP and NHP; and local for-profit property managers through NEP.

Special Needs Housing

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$517.3 million for the construction and preservation of over 2,700 units of supportive housing throughout the five boroughs. Production under this initiative is crucial to both the Mayor's Plan to End Chronic Homelessness and the NY/NYIII agreement.

Other Housing Support Investment

Funds totaling \$88.7 million are provided for a variety of projects supporting HPD's affordable housing initiatives, including the demolition of unsafe buildings, urban renewal associated costs, computer-based productivity initiatives, and other infrastructure supports.

Housing Preservation & Development

Project Type: HD

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<i>New Housing Construction</i>											
City	152,563	65,104	31,309	136,149	108,365	134,377	210,617	219,811	231,272	236,317	1,525,884
Federal	65,475	62,797	48,415	52,858	0	0	0	0	0	0	229,545
<i>Occupied In Rem Rehabilitation</i>											
City	60,748	66,506	74,613	82,647	67,396	23,074	11,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	415,984
Federal	2,787	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,187
<i>Other Housing Support Investme</i>											
City	6,875	6,300	6,300	9,985	9,440	9,583	9,764	9,950	10,139	10,333	88,669
<i>Preservation</i>											
City	119,599	120,856	120,963	142,184	125,500	127,900	130,338	132,814	134,830	136,887	1,291,871
Federal	8,026	7,297	6,768	3,626	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,717
<i>Special Needs Housing</i>											
City	16,560	24,453	26,971	28,343	30,000	40,000	40,800	41,616	42,448	43,297	334,488
Federal	46,835	46,102	45,051	44,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	182,808
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	356,345	283,219	260,156	399,308	340,701	334,934	402,519	414,191	428,689	436,834	3,656,896
Federal	123,123	118,596	100,234	101,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	443,257
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	479,468	401,815	360,390	500,612	340,701	334,934	402,519	414,191	428,689	436,834	4,100,153

Housing Authority

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

The New York City Housing Authority owns and operates the nation's largest public housing program, with 344 developments (179,025 apartments in 2,686 buildings), housing over 412,281 tenants throughout the City. The Authority also operates the Leased Housing (Section 8) Program in the private housing market, with approximately 83,927 occupied apartments. Approximately 29,618 private landlords participate in the Section 8 program.

Managing the Housing Authority's vast physical plant and its 11,800 employees is an increasingly complex challenge. In addition, the Authority's related programs have grown to include community centers, senior citizen facilities, day care programs, child health stations, drug elimination strategies, and security initiatives.

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

Capital Program Goals

- To preserve and modernize existing City-aided public housing developments as well as several State and Federal sponsored developments, including St. Mary's Park Houses, Linden Houses, Boulevard Houses, Bayview Houses and Samuels Houses, among others; and
- To implement various energy conservation initiatives, including conversion to instantaneous hot water heaters at various developments to improve operational efficiency and reduce maintenance costs.

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

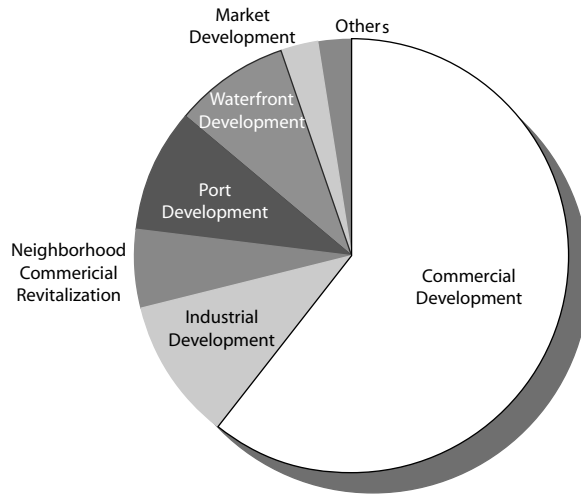
The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$193.0 million primarily for the upgrade of existing City-aided public housing units. In addition, some of these funds will be used to upgrade Federal and State developments. These funds cover a wide range of projects including, but not limited to, building systems and equipment upgrade and/or replacement; entrance door, roof and window replacements; improvements of community facilities; and grounds improvements.

	(in millions)
• Low to Moderate Income Public Housing Upgrade	\$193.0
TOTAL	\$193.0

Housing Authority

Project Type: HA		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<i>Low to Moderate Income Public Housing Upgrade</i>												
City		26,870	37,134	9,390	41,451	12,077	12,452	12,813	13,185	13,646	13,905	192,923
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>												
City		26,870	37,134	9,390	41,451	12,077	12,452	12,813	13,185	13,646	13,905	192,923
<i>Project Type Total</i>												
All Funds		26,870	37,134	9,390	41,451	12,077	12,452	12,813	13,185	13,646	13,905	192,923

Department of Small Business Services



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

Capital Program Goals

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

	(in millions)
• Commercial Development	\$792.7
• Industrial Development	135.8
• Port Development	122.5
• Waterfront Development	111.0
• Neighborhood Revitalization	75.0
• Market Development	34.3
• Miscellaneous	21.3
• Cultural Development	10.6
• Community Development	0.7
TOTAL	\$1,303.9

Commercial Development

EDC continues its efforts to expand the City's commercial base and diversify the City's economy by fostering the growth of new industries and new retail opportunities. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy supports the City's vision of developing central business districts such as Downtown Brooklyn and overall redevelopment projects such as Coney Island and Governors Island. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy supports the development of Downtown Brooklyn by facilitating the creation of Class A office space, retail, and cultural land uses. The Willets Point redevelopment plan includes the acquisition of property and the development of off-site infrastructure to link to the eventual development. The Coney Island strategic plan includes the revitalization of the area's commercial and recreational assets, streetscape improvements and the reconstruction of the landmark parachute jump. The Governors Island redevelopment will rehabilitate the seawall, renovate historic buildings, improve existing access points, and upgrade the island's infrastructure to support redevelopment.

Department of Small Business Services

Industrial Development

EDC markets City-owned real estate to industrial users and works closely with firms to find sites for their expansion and relocation. In support of these efforts, the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes pre-development infrastructure improvements and health and safety related infrastructure improvements at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which houses over 200 small businesses and 4,500 jobs. Other projects include upgrades to the physical plant of the City's industrial parks and City-owned properties such as the Bush Terminal and the Brooklyn Army Terminal.

Port Development

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy recognizes the importance of providing public and commercial transportation while preserving and expanding recreational spaces for the public along the City's waterfront. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes major improvements to the piers and bulkheads at the New York Cruise Terminal along with similar improvements along the waterfront and the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal. Together, these terminals will increase the City's ability to serve a growing number of passengers and retain and expand tourism-related business.

Waterfront Development

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

Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization

EDC, along with SBS, will continue efforts to assist neighborhood businesses and community groups with revitalization projects. These projects include physical improvements to public areas, including street and sidewalk

reconstruction, new public lighting and landscaping. Major projects in this category include the Jamaica Center project in Queens, which includes pedestrian and intermodal improvements in the mixed-use district; the South Bronx Greenway in Hunts Point, which includes a waterfront recreational area; improvements along the 125th Street corridor in Manhattan; and construction of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Gateway encompassing parts of Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue in Brooklyn.

Market Development

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

Cultural Development

The City's commitment to preserving and enhancing its cultural strength as an engine for economic growth is reflected in the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy through the provision of funding for various projects, including the BAM Cultural District.

Department of Small Business Services

Project Type: ED											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Commercial Development</i> City	245,817	57,534	86,981	315,353	34,766	9,224	10,379	9,585	7,984	15,109	792,732
<i>Community Development</i> City	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
<i>Cultural Development</i> City	5,085	0	0	5,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,600
<i>Industrial Development</i> City	19,186	29,266	18,046	25,250	4,260	4,440	14,368	7,233	13,729	0	135,778
<i>Market Development</i> City	2,000	1,240	5,150	3,521	160	2,506	170	3,655	10,180	5,771	34,353
<i>Miscellaneous</i> City	12,650	4,000	0	4,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,260
<i>Neighborhood Revitalization</i> City	45,194	15,438	0	5,125	0	0	0	9,205	0	0	74,962
<i>Port Development</i> City	9,000	19,188	10,331	13,000	17,395	8,874	8,946	9,205	11,440	15,109	122,488
<i>Waterfront Development</i> City	6,600	14,960	4,821	14,072	5,155	20,712	13,220	9,565	6,811	15,108	111,024
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	345,532	141,626	125,329	387,196	61,736	45,756	47,083	48,448	50,144	51,097	1,303,947
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	345,532	141,626	125,329	387,196	61,736	45,756	47,083	48,448	50,144	51,097	1,303,947

Department of Citywide Administrative Services

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

DCAS operates, maintains, and reconstructs the 54 public buildings in its real estate portfolio. This portfolio totals nearly 14.5 million square feet of space, which includes 6.5 million square feet of court space. The Department acquires, manages, and leases nonresidential real properties. DCAS also provides municipal supply services to agencies. The services include the acquisition, testing, and distribution of supplies and equipment as well as the administration of the citywide vehicle fleet.

Capital Program Goals

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

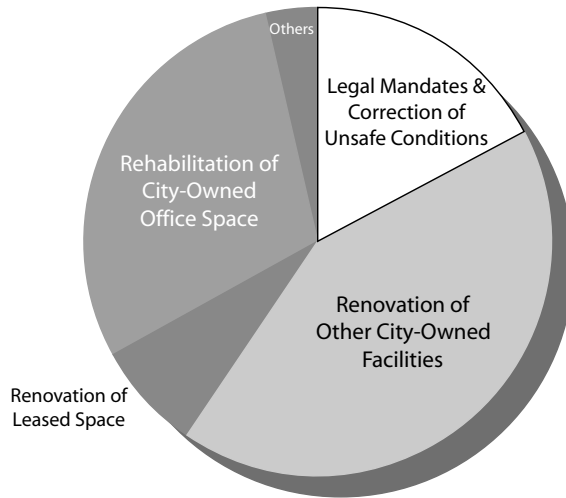
Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

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

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

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy totals \$1.9 billion and is allocated between Public Buildings and Real Property.

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Public Buildings



Public Buildings

	(in millions)
• Renovation of Other City-Owned Facilities	\$787.2
• Rehabilitation of City-Owned Office Space	549.7
• Legal Mandates and Correction of Unsafe Conditions	324.5
• Renovation of Leased Space	140.4
• Equipment and Interagency Services	44.1
• Miscellaneous Construction	21.0
TOTAL	\$1,866.9

Rehabilitation of City-Owned Office Space

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$549.7 million for the management of non-court public buildings. Included are major rehabilitation projects for exterior stabilization; mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems; and boiler plant replacements at selected non-court buildings, Citywide. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes the interior and exterior renovations of the Brooklyn Municipal Building (\$26.4 million), the Manhattan Municipal Building (\$22.5 million) and Queens Borough Hall (\$18.7million).

Legal Mandates and Correction of Unsafe Conditions

The correction of code violations and compliance with legal mandates is a capital focus of the Department, representing \$324.5 million of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy. Legally mandated work will include Local Law 5 of 1973 fire and safety upgrades (\$134.8 million), Local Law 11 of 1998 façade renovations (\$134.8 million), and asbestos and lead abatement (\$11.3 million) in DCAS-managed buildings and other City-owned facilities. Other projects include environmental services

contracts, land surveys, subsurface site engineering, geotechnical investigations, and topography contracts (\$20.9 million) and underground fuel tank replacement (\$10.4 million).

Miscellaneous Construction

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$21.0 million for construction in non-City owned facilities.

Renovation of Leased Space

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$140.4 million for leased space renovations over the ten-year period. Funding is primarily for agency office consolidations and office space needs when City-owned facilities are not available. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides for the relocation and consolidation of the Queens District Attorney's Office (\$24.3 million), and the relocation of various City agencies from 40 Rector Street (\$15.0 million).

Equipment and Interagency Services

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$44.1 million over the ten-year period for this category to fund equipment purchases, including management information systems equipment.

Renovation of Other City-Owned Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$787.2 million for the renovation of other City-owned facilities, including \$783.0 million for energy efficiency projects, Citywide.

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Public Buildings

Project Type: PW											
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<i>Rehabilitation of Court Buildings</i> City	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
<i>Equipment and Interagency Services</i> City	3,340	340	2,538	3,320	5,681	5,347	5,707	5,826	5,948	6,077	44,124
<i>Legal Mandates and Correction of Unsafe Conditions</i> City	26,663	14,400	8,400	5,350	43,182	42,072	43,771	45,296	47,233	48,163	324,530
<i>Miscellaneous Construction</i> City	1,750	0	0	19,213	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,963
<i>Rehabilitation of City-Owned Office Space</i> City	20,241	38,260	63,106	140,526	41,352	46,587	47,494	49,057	51,028	52,027	549,678
<i>Renovation of Leased Space</i> City	25,623	0	3,313	42,324	11,387	11,153	11,321	11,544	11,774	12,015	140,454
<i>Renovation of Other City-Owned Facilities</i> City	65,550	81,300	79,800	81,520	79,800	79,800	79,800	79,800	79,800	79,800	786,970
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	143,167	134,300	157,157	292,453	181,402	184,959	188,093	191,523	195,783	198,082	1,866,919
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	143,167	134,300	157,157	292,453	181,402	184,959	188,093	191,523	195,783	198,082	1,866,919

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Real Estate

Real Estate

(in millions)

- Rehabilitation of Waterfront Properties \$41.2
- TOTAL \$41.2**

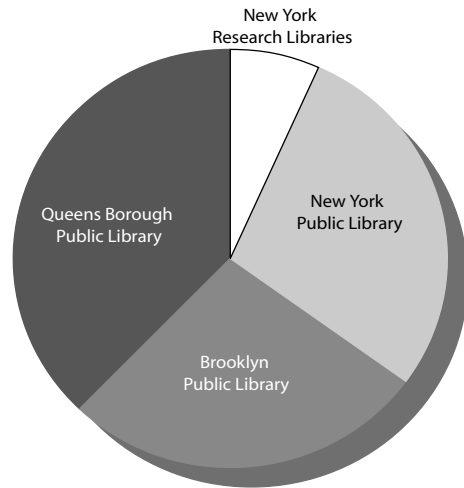
Rehabilitation of Waterfront Properties

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes the reconstruction of DCAS-managed waterfront properties. DCAS has \$41.2 million allocated for pier and bulkhead reconstruction over the ten-year period.

Department of Citywide Administrative Services - Real Estate

Project Type: RE											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Rehabilitation of Waterfront Properties</i> City	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,658	2,865	5,789	5,957	6,130	6,345	6,466	41,210
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,658	2,865	5,789	5,957	6,130	6,345	6,466	41,210
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,658	2,865	5,789	5,957	6,130	6,345	6,466	41,210

Public Libraries



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

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

The New York Public Library (NYPL) manages the libraries in three boroughs: the Bronx, with 35 branches; Manhattan, with 38 branches; and Staten Island, with 12 branches. In addition, the New York Research Library oversees four research libraries: the Humanities and Social Sciences Library; the Library for the Performing Arts; the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture; and the Science, Industry, and Business Library (SIBL).

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

Capital Program Goals

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

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

Steadily increasing circulation, development of community-oriented outreach programs, and rising attendance at cultural/informational programs are favorable developments. The three library systems will focus on the protection of the growing collection of library materials, reconstruction of branch libraries, and increasing accessibility for persons with disabilities. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides a total of \$102.6 million (100 percent in City funds), in addition to the \$279.5 million in funding for FY 2009 (98.1 percent in City funds), allocated as follows:

Brooklyn Public Library

	(in millions)
• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	\$24.4
• Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities	1.0
Subtotal	\$25.4

New York Public Library

• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	\$18.1
• Expansion and Construction of Facilities	7.1
• Improvements to Existing Facilities	4.7
• Support Services Improvements	1.0
Subtotal	\$30.9

Public Libraries

New York Research Libraries

• Improvements to Existing Facilities	\$3.6
• Expansion and Construction of Research Libraries	3.2
• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	0.5
Subtotal	\$7.3

Queens Borough Public Library

• Replacement Branches	\$16.4
• Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities	12.1
• Support Services Improvements	1.5
Subtotal	\$39.0
TOTAL	\$102.6

Brooklyn Public Library

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the Brooklyn Public Library emphasizes the essential reconstruction of facilities, the rehabilitation and relocation of branch libraries and a commitment to maintain existing facilities. Highlights include: \$6.4 million for upgrades to emergency and safety systems at the Central Library, with an additional \$16.7 million funded in FY 2009; \$5.0 million in FY 2011 for the design and construction of the new Brooklyn Public Library Visual and Performing Arts Library, in addition to \$3.0 million funded in FY 2009; \$1.1 million in FY 2013 for the rehabilitation of the Ryder Branch Library; and \$1.0 million, added to \$891,000 for HVAC and technology upgrades for the Red Hook Branch Library. Additional funding for the branch libraries concentrates on public service enhancements, cyclical replacements of building components (roofs, HVAC, boilers) and ADA compliance.

New York Public Library

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the New York Public Library focuses on the essential reconstruction, expansion and improvements necessary to maintain existing facilities. Highlights include \$8.4 million in FY 2013 for the site acquisition and construction of the new Rossville Bridge Branch Library in Staten Island; \$5.0 million in FY 2010 for the construction of the Library Services Center, in addition to the \$30.0 million funded in FY 2009; \$1.4 million in FY 2013 for the renovation of the branch library on Roosevelt Island; \$1.3 million in FY 2013 for a new Macomb's Bridge Branch Library in Manhattan; \$874,000 in FY 2013, added to \$5.4 million in FY 2009, for the full renovation of the Woodstock Branch Library in the Bronx. Additional funding for the branch libraries focuses on maintaining and upgrading facilities; roof, window and door replacement; and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Public Libraries

New York Research Libraries

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library includes \$4.8 million for upgrades to the mechanical penthouse at the Humanities and Social Sciences Library, on top of the \$32.7 million funded in FY 2009 for the façade restoration project; and \$2.5 million in FY 2013 for Phase II renovation work at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, added to \$4.7 million funded in FY 2009.

Queens Borough Public Library

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for the Queens Borough Public Library reflects a continued commitment to maintain and upgrade existing facilities, support essential reconstruction of existing facilities, and initiate construction of replacement facilities as needed. Highlights include: \$7.7 million for the new Children’s Library Discovery Center at the Central Library, added to \$14.0 million funded in FY 2009; \$4.7 million in FY 2013, in addition to \$14.6 million in FY 2009, for the new Far Rockaway Branch Library; \$3.7 million in FY 2013 for the Rego Park Branch replacement facility; \$3.0 million for the expansion of the Elmhurst Branch Library, in addition to \$23.9 million funded in FY 2009; and \$2.3 million in FY 2013 for the expansion of the Jackson Heights Branch Library. Additional funding for the community libraries focuses on renovation and rehabilitation, systems upgrades and cyclical replacement of building components (roofs, windows and doors).

Brooklyn Public Library

Project Type: LB

	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i> City	500	6,868	500	9,899	1,021	1,052	1,083	1,114	1,153	1,175	24,365
<i>Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities</i> City	81	242	294	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	989
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	581	7,110	794	10,271	1,021	1,052	1,083	1,114	1,153	1,175	25,354
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	581	7,110	794	10,271	1,021	1,052	1,083	1,114	1,153	1,175	25,354

New York Public Library

Project Type: LN

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<i>Expansion and Construction of Facilities</i> City	0	418	0	6,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,136
<i>Improvements to Existing Facilities</i> City	0	6	0	4,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,715
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i> City	5,760	374	1,039	2,269	1,336	1,378	1,418	1,459	1,510	1,539	18,082
<i>Support Services Improvements</i> City	0	0	0	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	919
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	5,760	798	1,039	14,615	1,336	1,378	1,418	1,459	1,510	1,539	30,852
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	5,760	798	1,039	14,615	1,336	1,378	1,418	1,459	1,510	1,539	30,852

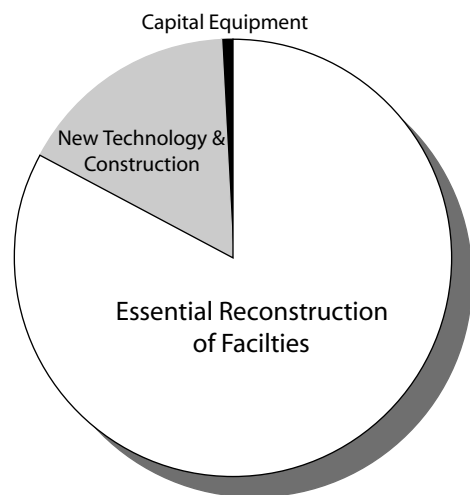
New York Research Libraries

Project Type: L		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<i>Expansion and Construction of Research Libraries</i>												
City		0	0	0	3,155	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,155
<i>Improvements to Existing Facilities</i>												
City		0	0	0	3,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,648
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i>												
City		0	38	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>												
City		0	38	0	7,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,303
<i>Project Type Total</i>												
All Funds		0	38	0	7,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,303

Queens Public Library

Project Type: LQ											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Replacement Branches</i> City	2,000	0	0	14,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,389
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i> City	0	0	833	3,640	450	364	665	609	1,210	1,233	9,004
<i>Reconstruction Necessary to Maintain Facilities</i> City	674	7,358	0	1,801	621	632	471	560	0	0	12,117
<i>Support Services Improvements</i> City	0	0	0	1,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,475
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	2,674	7,358	833	21,305	1,071	996	1,136	1,169	1,210	1,233	38,985
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	2,674	7,358	833	21,305	1,071	996	1,136	1,169	1,210	1,233	38,985

Department of Cultural Affairs



The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) is the largest public funder of the arts in the United States and is currently investing \$1.4 billion in New York City’s cultural life and ensuring the City’s artistic preeminence. DCA funds and provides support services to nearly 1,400 art and cultural organizations in the five boroughs, including 375 off-Broadway theater companies, 330 dance companies, 150 museums, 96 orchestras, 24 performing arts centers, seven botanical gardens, five zoos and one aquarium.

DCA’s mission of fostering dynamic public partnerships with private cultural organizations has its most prominent expression in its relationship with the Cultural Institutions Group (CIG). The 34 CIG members are each located on City-owned property, and receive significant capital and operating support from the City to help meet basic security, maintenance, administration, and energy costs. In return for this support, the CIGs provide significant private funding and programming that is accessible to as broad a public as possible. In 2007, the CIGs welcomed 18.0 million visitors, including both New Yorkers and tourists, and 2.1 million visits by school children.

DCA is responsible for monitoring and maintaining facilities occupied by 60 cultural organizations housed in City-owned buildings. The buildings under DCA’s jurisdiction, many of which are landmarks, comprise over 9.8 million gross square feet. Furthermore, DCA’s capital projects range from reconstruction and renovations, to equipment purchases, expansions and new construction, including a new visitor center at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden; renovation of the courtyard and lobby at El Museo del Barrio; expansion of the Museum of the City of New York; expansion of the Queens Museum of Art; renovation of the Staten Island Zoo Reptile Wing; making Wave Hill fully ADA-compliant; and the completion of the Weeksville Heritage Center’s educational museum.

Capital Program Goals

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

Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

The City’s cultural institutions have significantly benefited from high levels of City capital investment. Approximately \$1.8 billion of City funds were committed from 1990 through 2008 for the reconstruction, modernization, and expansion of these facilities. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy for cultural institutions and organizations, which reflects DCA’s focus on facility reconstruction and programmatic enhancement, provides a total of \$599.8 million, in addition to \$813.7 million in funding for FY 2009, allocated as follows:

	(in millions)
• Essential Reconstruction of Facilities	\$498.1
• New Technology and Construction	96.8
• Capital Equipment	4.9
TOTAL	\$599.8

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

Department of Cultural Affairs

Highlights of the Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy include:

- Lincoln Center redevelopment: \$85.6 million, with an additional \$134.7 million in FY 2009.
- Whitney Museum of American Art renovation and expansion: \$51.5 million, added to \$3.5 million in FY 2009.
- New York Aquarium/Wildlife Conservation Society Master Plan: \$48.3 million, including \$44.9 million towards the new shark exhibit.
- Carnegie Hall Master Plan and renovation of non-performance space: \$35.0 million, in addition to \$8.4 million in FY 2009 for the reconstruction of the Stern Auditorium.
- New York City Center Theater Renovation: \$34.2 million.
- New York Hall of Science reconstruction projects: \$12.3 million, added to \$7.1 million in FY 2009.
- Brooklyn Academy of Music Salvation Army Site reconstruction: \$12.0 million, in addition to \$22.5 million for infrastructure improvements.
- Brooklyn Botanic Garden Children's Garden entrance and Water Garden reconstruction: \$9.5 million, added to \$28.2 million in FY 2009 for the Visitor Center at the Cherry Esplanade.
- Snug Harbor Cultural Center site-wide improvements: \$8.8 million, in addition to \$12.8 million in FY 2009.
- Staten Island Zoo Children's Farmstead project: \$7.6 million, added to \$3.0 million in FY 2009 for various improvements.
- Louis Armstrong House Visitor Center: \$5.1 million, added to \$2.5 million in FY 2009.
- Brooklyn Historical Society renovations: \$4.8 million.
- PS 1 HVAC construction of a new visitor's kiosk and new HVAC system: \$4.4 million, added to \$2.2 million in FY 2009.
- Queens Botanical Garden various improvements: \$3.1 million, added to \$9.5 million in FY 2009.
- Bronx River Art Center reconstruction: \$3.0 million, added to \$3.8 million in FY 2009.
- Staten Island Children's Museum construction of a new entry level vestibule: \$2.9 million.
- Wave Hill ADA compliance work and various improvements: \$2.2 million, in addition to \$6.3 million in FY 2009.
- Bronx Zoo/Wildlife Conservation Society intermodal transportation facility and reconstruction: \$1.6 million, in addition to \$39.0 million in FY 2009 (of which \$10.4 million is non-City) for various improvements.
- Staten Island Historical Society improvements: \$1.6 million, added to \$8.7 million in FY 2009.
- Bronx Museum of the Arts site security and demolition: \$1.5 million.

Department of Cultural Affairs

Project Type: PV											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Capital Equipment</i> City	668	0	0	114	1,475	350	1,800	450	0	0	4,857
<i>Essential Reconstruction of Facilities</i> City	94,335	75,200	19,500	151,295	23,569	26,026	20,961	26,738	30,000	30,500	498,124
<i>New Technology and Construction</i> City	2,998	19,532	0	71,740	0	500	406	1,672	0	0	96,848
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	98,001	94,732	19,500	223,149	25,044	26,876	23,167	28,860	30,000	30,500	599,829
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	98,001	94,732	19,500	223,149	25,044	26,876	23,167	28,860	30,000	30,500	599,829

Department of Parks & Recreation

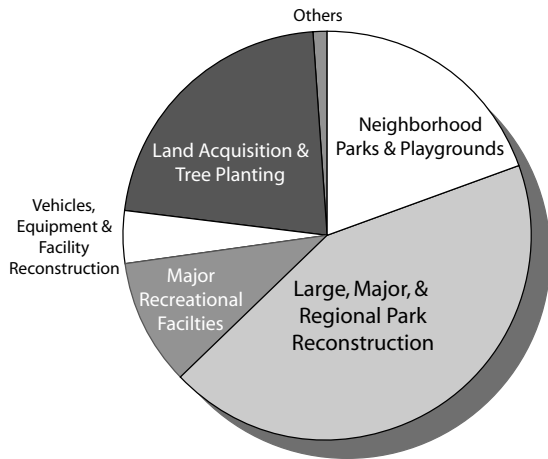
The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is the steward of more than 29,000 acres of land, including more than 4,000 individual properties ranging from Yankee Stadium and Central Park to community gardens and Greenstreets. The Department operates more than 800 athletic fields and nearly 1,000 playgrounds. In addition, DPR manages five major stadia, 550 tennis courts, 54 public pools, 51 recreational facilities, 15 nature centers, 13 golf courses, and 14 miles of beaches and cares for 1,200 monuments and 22 historic house museums. The Department is also responsible for the care and cultivation of 600,000 street trees, and two million trees in parks. DPR is New York City's principal provider of athletic facilities, and is home to free concerts, world-class sports events, and cultural festivals.

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$1,870.0 million for capital construction and reconstruction projects.

Capital Program Goals

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

Department of Parks & Recreation



Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy

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

	(in millions)
• Large, Major, and Regional Park Reconstruction	\$812.1
• Land Acquisition and Tree Planting	409.9
• Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds	366.1
• Major Recreational Facilities	183.8
• Vehicles, Equipment, and Facility Reconstruction	80.0
• Beaches and Boardwalks	11.6
• Zoos	6.5
TOTAL	\$1,870.0

Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides funding of \$366.1 million for the reconstruction of neighborhood parks and playgrounds. Within this allocation, \$47.8 million is provided for playgrounds and fields construction, as part of plaNYC 2030. In addition, \$175.8 million is directed toward requirements contracts for the reconstruction and replacement of safety surfaces, play equipment and paths Citywide, \$69.8 million is provided for the creation of neighborhood parks in the Greenpoint/Williamsburg area of Brooklyn, and \$5.1 million for Melrose Commons in the Bronx. In addition, the Department of Environmental Protection allocates approximately \$3.7 million for various neighborhood parks and playgrounds throughout the Bronx.

Large, Major, and Regional Park Reconstruction

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$812.1 million for work at numerous sites, Citywide. This includes \$293.5 million for the completion of regional parks as part of plaNYC 2030, \$127.2 million for the development of a new regional park at the former Fresh Kills landfill, \$48.2 million for new sections of Hudson River Park in Manhattan, \$46.3 million for the construction of Brooklyn Bridge Park, \$6.2 million for the renovation of the waterfront park at Fort Totten, and \$28.3 million for Ferry Point Park in the Bronx. The Department of Environmental Protection also allocates an additional \$41.4 million for other various large and regional parks projects throughout the Bronx.

Department of Parks & Recreation

Major Recreational Facilities

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$183.8 million for the rehabilitation of specialized and youth-oriented major recreational facilities, such as indoor recreation centers, pools, tennis courts, and playing fields. The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy allocates \$49.3 million for replacement parkland necessitated by the new Yankee Stadium construction in the Bronx. Also included is \$58.8 million for pool and recreation center reconstruction citywide, \$45.4 million for the renovation of the McCarren Park Pool and Bathhouse in Brooklyn as part of plaNYC 2030, and \$1.5 million for the Wyckoff Farm House Museum, Brooklyn.

Beaches and Boardwalks

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$11.6 million for continued reconstruction of boardwalks and beaches, as needed, at such locations as Coney Island Beach in Brooklyn, Rockaway Beach in Queens, Orchard Beach in the Bronx, and South Beach in Staten Island. This allocation includes \$10.0 million for contracts to perform required reconstruction to beaches and boardwalks Citywide.

Zoos

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$6.5 million for rehabilitation and exhibit expansion of the zoo system. This allocation includes \$1.5 million for the construction of a new Jaguar exhibit at the Queens Zoo and \$5.0 million for infrastructure rehabilitation at all three zoos.

Vehicles, Equipment, and Facility Reconstruction

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes \$80.0 million to support infrastructure improvements and equipment purchases. This allocation includes \$18.4 million for improvements to computer and communications systems and \$60.0 million for the replacement of vehicles.

Land Acquisition and Tree Planting

The Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy provides \$409.9 million for the acquisition of new parkland and tree planting. With \$379.7 million of this allocation directed toward tree planting and the Greenstreets program, the Parks Department will plant, on average, over 45,000 trees per year and continue to transform concrete traffic triangles and malls into green spaces. Tree planting and the Greenstreets program contribute visibly to an improved quality of life, helping to stabilize neighborhoods at a relatively low cost. This includes \$286.1 million provided as part of plaNYC 2030. Acquisitions will include the Levine Parcel in the Greenpoint/Williamsburg section of Brooklyn for \$5.0 million, Goodhue Woods in Staten Island for \$6.4 million and \$1.0 million for acquisition of parkland along Beach Avenue in the Bronx.

Department of Parks & Recreation

Project Type: P											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Beaches and Boardwalks</i>											
City	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,583	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	11,583
<i>Land Acquisition and Tree Planting</i>											
City	52,490	47,609	47,716	53,450	43,468	43,468	43,468	43,468	18,000	8,000	401,137
Private	0	8,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,750
<i>Major Recreational Facilities</i>											
City	85,375	40,548	6,863	12,269	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,820	5,820	5,820	183,765
<i>Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds</i>											
City	52,111	27,152	24,763	113,493	21,843	37,165	32,200	20,000	20,400	17,000	366,127
<i>Vehicles, Equipment and Facility Reconstruction</i>											
City	6,700	7,343	7,700	8,132	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	9,200	8,200	80,075
<i>Large, Major and Regional Park Reconstruction</i>											
City	328,096	88,056	16,650	243,389	89,548	20,273	5,250	5,250	9,061	3,250	808,823
State	3,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,248
<i>Zoos</i>											
City	2,090	590	275	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	6,455
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i>											
City	527,862	212,298	104,967	433,816	171,309	117,356	97,368	85,238	63,981	43,770	1,857,965
State	3,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,248
Private	0	8,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,750
<i>Project Type Total</i>											
All Funds	531,110	221,048	104,967	433,816	171,309	117,356	97,368	85,238	63,981	43,770	1,869,963

Citywide Equipment

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

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

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

DoITT has responsibility for the New York City 3-1-1 Center, which provides a centralized source for information about non-emergency City services and is coordinating the development of the new e911 emergency response system.

Capital Program Goals

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

Citywide Equipment

Project Type: DP											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Electronic Data Processing Equipment for DoITT, Citynet</i> City	396,866	46,547	32,000	278,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	753,452
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	396,866	46,547	32,000	278,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	753,452
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	396,866	46,547	32,000	278,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	753,452
Project Type: PU											
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Electronic Data Processing Equipment - FISA</i> City	20,000	29,000	25,000	45,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	119,613
<i>Electronic Data Processing Equipment - City-Wide</i> City	153,884	81,024	46,042	185,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	466,528
<i>Project Type Total by Source of Funds</i> City	173,884	110,024	71,042	231,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	586,141
<i>Project Type Total</i> All Funds	173,884	110,024	71,042	231,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	586,141

Citywide Summary

Project Type: CW

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 Total

Citywide Total by Source of Funds

City	7,041,632	5,864,053	4,421,971	7,634,873	5,791,301	4,588,665	4,787,478	5,219,151	4,628,563	5,001,983	54,979,670
Federal	689,858	348,667	113,741	207,526	155,864	36,050	62,985	109,198	5,463	327,144	2,056,496
State	1,421,740	1,099,145	1,098,505	1,085,237	1,406,899	1,470,273	1,503,669	1,572,475	1,609,005	1,659,450	13,926,398
Private	43,326	29,073	0	2,969	9,800	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	112,568

All Funds	9,196,556	7,340,938	5,634,217	8,930,605	7,363,864	6,100,468	6,359,612	6,906,304	6,248,511	6,994,057	71,075,132
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