

Consolidated Plan

Annual Performance Report 2010
Volume 1



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DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

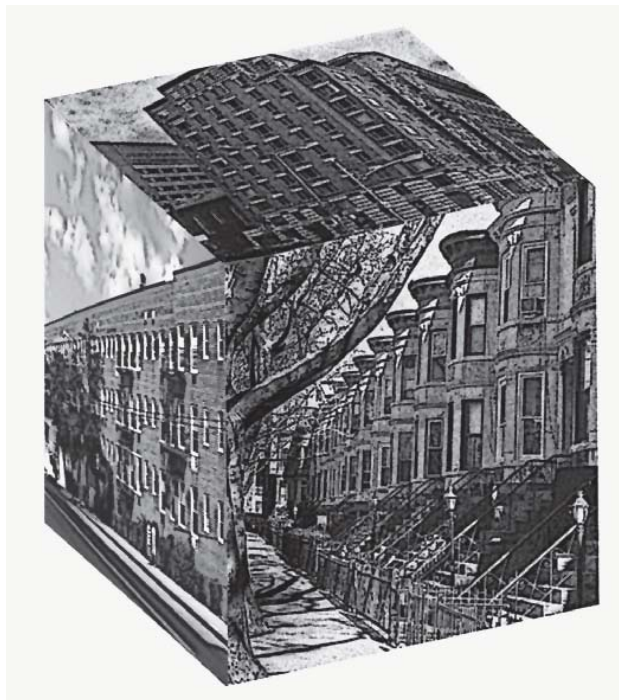
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Consolidated Plan

2010

Annual Performance Report

Volume 1



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2010 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report (APR)

November 2, 2011

VOLUME 1

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PREFACE

This 2010 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report (APR) reports on the City of New York's performance in using the funds from the four U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Office of Community Planning and Development Entitlement Programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME); Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG); and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The performance is based on funds received, committed and accomplishments made as reported in the 2010 Consolidated Plan whose program year was from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

Federal regulations require the City to submit an APR to HUD no later than 90 days after the end of the program year. This is the twelfth year the City of New York has used HUD's budgeting system called, the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). As with the City's 1999 APR, the required elements of the 2010 APR come from the reports generated from IDIS. This document was submitted to HUD on March 31, 2011 and subsequently approved on November 2, 2011.

The public comment period was from March 11, 2011 to March 25, 2011. A letter announcing this comment period was sent to over 2,000 New York City residents, organizations, and public officials. In addition, the public comment period was announced in three local citywide newspapers, one English-language, one Spanish-language and one Chinese-language. However, no citizens' comments were received during the comment period.

Any questions on the content or substance of the 2010 Consolidated Plan APR should be directed to:

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Written comments on the 2010 Consolidated Plan APR should be sent to Mr. Sorrentino at the Department of City Planning, 22 Reade Street 4N, New York, New York 10007.

INTRODUCTION

This 2010 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report (APR) reports on the performance of the four Entitlement Programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME); Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The activities described occurred from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

This Report is a five-part document which contains a summary of the programmatic accomplishments for projects and evaluates New York City's performance in meeting its priorities and objectives.

Volume One contains Part I., Annual Performance in its entirety. Part I describes New York City's performance based on the resources available in 2010. Part II. Status of Actions Undertaken in Previous Year is divided between Volumes One and Two. The Status of Actions Undertaken in Previous Year summarizes the actions taken to implement the Plan. Volume One contains the City's review of its Continuum of Care.

Volume Two contains the balance of the Status of Actions Undertaken in Previous Year; Part III. Evaluation of Annual Performance; Part IV. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH); and, Part V. Citizen Participation, respectively.

The Evaluation of Annual Performance assesses the City's effectiveness in meeting the one-year action plan for allocating the funds, assisting households and persons with housing, and providing other services. The Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing provides a one-year update to the City's activities and actions to promote fair housing choice. Citizen Participation includes the census tract maps of each borough which include the areas of directed assistance and other HUD requirements. Volume Two also includes the Appendix: HOPWA Project Sponsor Information.

There are five volumes of appendices. Volume III., has been divided into four volumes totaling over 1,000 pages. These four volumes include only data on the Community Development Block Grant Program and contain the "offline" information on site-specific expenditures, accomplishments and site lists. This data was too voluminous to enter into the Integrated Disbursement and Information System's (IDIS) limited accomplishments fields. To request a copy of Volumes II., II.A., II.B., and II.C., please call (212) 788-6152.

The last volume, Volume III, includes only the IDIS reports. The IDIS reports included in this Appendix are: seven reports reporting data on each of the Entitlement Programs; two reports on ESG data only; and three reports on HOME data only. Volume III (parts A, B and C) is approximately 500 pages, and will be provided upon request. Please call 212-720-3337 for this volume.

PART I -- Annual Performance for the 2010 Consolidated Plan

Part I is divided into three sections: A. Assessment of Entitlement Programs; B. Other Funding Sources; and C. Progress in Providing Affordable Housing. These sections describe the City's allocation of the funds received from HUD, the State, private entities, and City capital and expense budgets to address the goals and objectives outlined in the 2010 five-year Consolidated Plan strategic plan. The programs designed to address the five-year Strategy are described in the 2010 Consolidated Plan Action Plan. There are approximately 70 housing, homeless, supportive housing, and community development programs. The City's intention is to provide decent housing, suitable living environments and expand economic opportunities for its residents. The funds allow for the provision of additional housing, homeless services, and supportive services to the inhabitants of New York and assists in meeting our goals to address the needs of the City's population, especially the low-income population.

A. Assessment of Entitlement Programs

This is the thirteenth year that the City is using HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) for reporting its performance for the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs. Since several IDIS reports are complicated and difficult for the general public to comprehend, the City has provided the essential information on each HUD Entitlement Program, in DCP Tables 1 - 11. Two tables which include the most essential variables are: 1) the Program Expenditures, and 2) Program Accomplishments Tables (a.k.a., DCP Tables # 1 and 2, respectively). These tables provide the information required by HUD. The IDIS reports required for public review are C04PR06 CP Annual Performance and Evaluation Report and C04PR23 Summary of Accomplishments. The reports are located in Volume III: HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) Reports. Volume III is approximately 200 pages, and will be provided upon request. Please call 212-720-3337 for this volume. A third report required for public review is the C04PR03 Summary of Activities. The Summary of Activities may be found in Volume II: CD Addenda. Please call (212) 788-6152 to obtain a copy. Only one copy of the Addenda and Appendices will be provided to each individual or organization.

It should be noted that at the end of 2009 HUD completed an upgrade to the IDIS reporting platform. However, as the result of system modifications, there were certain inconsistencies between the data entered by the formula entitlement grant administering agencies and the data presented on the various reports. Therefore, the reader is advised to interpret the data depicted in Volume III with caution. Furthermore, where necessary, the City of New York relied on its background data and not the data generated by the IDIS report.

This Volume, One, provides complete information on the City's 2010 performance with entitlement funds. This Assessment section defines the Entitlement funds received, allocated, committed and expended/drawn down/disbursed and accomplishments for the 2010 Consolidated Plan year, January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. It includes: assessment of progress in fulfilling the vision of five-year strategy; adjustments in funding; accomplishments; and nature and reasons for changes to program objectives. The City has reviewed, as it does every year, the progress made with the entitlement funds to address the priorities and objectives stated in the five-year strategy as described in the 2010 Consolidated Plan.

In addition, included is the second requirement which is to describe the adjustments made in each program's funding. Each agency that administers an entitlement grant has described the program differences, if any, between the allocation as indicated in the 2010 Consolidated Plan, and the actual funding amounts committed, and any differences in how the funds were expended/drawn down/disbursed. It should be noted the 2010 allocation for the proposed activities is based on the actual monies received by the respective formula grant programs for FFY2010. The actual programmatic allocations were incorporated into the amended 2010 Consolidated Plan. The amended plan was released in July 2010. The Program Expenditures Table (a.k.a., DCP Table # 1) lists all the expenditures by program.

For the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Shelter Grant, each program's accomplishments is reported and the differences between the proposed, amended and the actual accomplishments were explained if the difference was greater than 25 percent. These proposed accomplishments, listed on Program Accomplishments Table (a.k.a., DCP Table #2), were reported in the Proposed 2010 Consolidated Plan and represent the City's estimation for the year, January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. The amended accomplishments reflect accomplishments funded by the actual HUD monies received for the respective formula grant programs for FFY2010. However, the accomplishments may have been completed with prior year funding, program income, accruals and disallowances.

In 2007, HUD released new annual performance reporting requirements for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program which differed from the HUD Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) annual performance reporting guidelines used in previous years to assess the provision of housing and supportive housing services to persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWAs). The new reporting guidelines superseded DCP Tables 1 and 2 (Expenditures and Accomplishments, respectively) with a new HUD-defined accomplishment and expenditure chart, and required localities to assess their accomplishments based on HUD-defined client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care. In addition, the assessment for the HOPWA program differs from previous APRs in that the accompanying HOPWA narrative and charts aggregates the data for New York City and the HOPWA programs of the upstate EMSA Counties of Putnam, Rockland and Westchester. Therefore, the reader is advised to please interpret the data with caution.

Additional income, race, and ethnicity information on the accomplishments for all four entitlement programs can be found in Section C., Progress in Providing Affordable Housing. Lastly, the agencies described any reasons for substantial changes to the program objectives. The definition of a substantial change can be found in the citizen participation section of the 2010 Consolidated Plan. Such a change is defined by a change in any site or area from one borough to another; the deletion or addition of an activity; and the reduction of greater than 50% of any total activity category of funding.

HUD Performance Outcome Measurement System

For the 2010 Consolidated Plan Program Year the City of New York was required to use the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Performance Outcome Measurement System. The Performance Outcome Measurement System was developed to enable HUD to collect and aggregate standardized performance data on entitlement-funded activities from all entitlement grantees nationwide for use in reporting to Congress on the effectiveness of its formula entitlement programs in meeting the Department's strategic objectives.

The outcome performance measurement system includes objectives, outcome measures and performance indicators that describe the intended outputs of the various entitlement funded activities. Formula entitlement grantees were required to categorize their respective grant program's activities by three (3) federally-defined objectives: creating Suitable Living Environment; providing Decent Affordable Housing; and Creating Economic Opportunities which, combined with the three (3) performance outcome categories, Accessibility/Availability; Affordability; and Sustainability, created nine (9) performance measurement statements. In addition to determining their respective entitlement program's performance outcome measurement, localities were required to collect and enter into the HUD Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) accomplishment data according to eighteen (18) federally-defined Performance Indicator categories. Performance Indicator categories encompass housing construction and rehabilitation, public services and facilities, business/economic development, and homelessness prevention-related activities.

In the fall of 2006 the City of New York implemented HUD's Performance Outcome Measurement System in preparation for its 2007 Consolidated Program Year-funded activities. Beginning January 1, 2007 the City began collecting data on its programs according to the nine (9) federally-defined performance measurement statements and intended to report on Performance Indicator data in its Proposed 2007 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report for the 2007 Program Year's activities (the first full year of collecting Performance Indicator data). However, as mentioned previously there are various report regeneration inconsistencies within

the IDIS system. Therefore, until the IDIS reports with the necessary Performance Indicators accomplishment data become available, the City of New York has formulated its APR for the entire 2010 Consolidated Plan Program Year using the reporting requirements and format that were used to report on the City's 2006 Program Year.

2010 Formula Entitlement Program Expenditures by HUD Performance Outcome Objective Statement

As mentioned previously, HUD's Performance Outcome Measurement System required formula entitlement grantees to categorize their respective grant program's activities by three (3) federally-defined objectives: creating Suitable Living Environment; providing Decent Affordable Housing; and Creating Economic Opportunities which, combined with the three (3) performance outcome categories, Accessibility/Availability; Affordability; and Sustainability, created nine (9) performance measurement statements. The nine performance outcome measurement statements are:

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

For New York City's 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan Five-Year Strategy Plan, the City organized its housing, homelessness, supportive housing and community development strategic objectives according the nine performance outcome measurement statements as per HUD requirements. The objectives are articulated in the 2010 Consolidated Plan, Volume 2, Part II., Five-Year Strategic Plan – Priorities and Actions, HUD Table 1C., Summary of Specific Objectives by Performance Outcome Measurement Code.

As mentioned above, the IDIS reports which report on Performance Indicator data have not been modified to display the outcome objectives/indicators mandated as a result of the performance measurement initiative. However, the following Performance Outcome Objective Statements for the respective formula entitlement programs were formulated by aggregating the respective programs' expenditures by their assigned Outcome Objective Statement.

2010 Formula Entitlement Program Expenditures by HUD Performance Outcome Objective Statement

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

- Four programs expended an accumulative total of approximately \$956,100 for the purpose of providing increased or new accessibility to decent affordable housing.
- Nine programs expended an accumulative total of approximately \$48,508,800 for the purpose of providing increased affordability for decent housing.
- Four programs funded for the full program year expended an accumulative total of approximately \$40,466,500 for the purpose of providing sustainability of decent affordable housing. In addition, one program funded for half of the program year expended a total of \$397,100 for the purpose of providing sustainability of decent affordable housing.
- Twelve programs expended an accumulative total of approximately \$25,754,900 for the purpose of creating/improving accessibility to suitable living environments.
- One program expended a total of approximately \$3,292,000 for the purpose of creating/improving affordability for suitable living environments.
- Six programs expended approximately \$6,650,400 for the purpose of creating/improving sustainability of suitable living environments.

- Three programs funded for the full program year expended approximately \$5,740,700 for the purpose of creating/improving accessibility to economic opportunity. In addition, one program funded for half of the program year expended approximately \$24,000 for the purpose of creating/improving accessibility to economic opportunity.
- Four programs expended an accumulative total of approximately \$60,545,400 to undertake CDBG-eligible housing and community development non-housing activities for which there is no appropriate HUD Performance Indicator or applicable HUD-defined outcome/objective statement.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)

- Eight programs expended an accumulative total of approximately \$97,390,400 for the purpose of providing increased or new accessibility to decent affordable housing.
- Five programs expended an accumulative total of approximately \$275,583,600 for the purpose of providing increased affordability of decent housing.
- One program expended approximately \$3,973,300 for the purpose of increased sustainability of decent affordable housing.

Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)

- Three programs expended an accumulative total of approximately \$7,925,600 for the purpose of creating/improving accessibility to suitable living environments.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) (*New York City Program only*)

- One program expended a total of approximately \$870,761 for the purpose of providing increased accessibility to decent affordable housing.
- Three programs expended a cumulative total of approximately \$49,508,000 for the purpose of providing increased affordability of decent housing.

1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CD or CDBG)

The City's Consolidated Plan 2010 Year (calendar year) is the same as the Thirty-Sixth Community Development Year (CD 36). The City had projected in the 2010 Proposed Consolidated Plan that it would receive \$180,347,000 in FFY '10. To supplement the FFY '10 Entitlement, the City had projected that a total of \$69,478,000 would be available from program income, accruals and disallowances. Thus, the City projected that a total of \$249,825,000 would be available for allocation to programs in 2010/CD 36. To satisfy HUD's APR reporting requirements, the City also projected that there would be \$1,354,000 available under the Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) Revolving Loan Fund (which did not receive a 2010/CD 36 allocation). Therefore, the total 2010/CD 36 budget was projected to be \$251,179,000.

The actual FFY '10 CDBG Entitlement grant for New York City was \$195,203,000 (line 1, column B of the Summary Table of Funding Resources). A total of \$60,958,000 was actually available from program income (including \$938,000 in NHS funds) and accruals to supplement the '10 Entitlement. Thus, the total funds available in 2010/CD 36 were \$256,161,000.

In addition to the information regarding 2010 CD expenditures and accomplishments reported in the document you are now reading, greater detail is provided in the CD Addenda and Appendices. The Addenda includes the "Activity Summary (GPR) for Grantee Number: 364436/0001", a HUD Integrated Disbursement Information System (IDIS) generated report. The Addenda also includes other "offline" information on site-specific expenditures and accomplishments that were too voluminous to enter into IDIS' limited accomplishments fields.

The Appendices also contain other "offline" HUD-required CD information. Volume II, Appendix A contains site addresses for the Emergency Repair Program; Housing Litigation Division; Private Buildings Seal-Up, and

Targeted Code Enforcement (partial list, continued in Volume II, Appendix B). Volume II, Appendix B contains site addresses for three HPD areas of responsibility: Targeted Code Enforcement (balance of sites); Division of Property Management, and Property Disposition and Finance, formerly known as the Division of Alternative Management. Volume II, Appendix C contains site addresses for DSNY's Vacant Lot Clean-Up Program and DPR's Land Restoration Program and GreenThumb, CD eligibility determinations for census tracts linked to the addresses found in the first two Appendices for the Emergency Repair Program, Housing Litigation Division, Private Buildings Seal-Up, Targeted Code Enforcement, Division of Property Management, Property Disposition and Finance, Vacant Lot Clean-Up, Land Restoration Program, and GreenThumb.

These volumes total to over 1,000 pages and will only be provided upon request. Please call (212) 788-6152 to obtain a copy of the Addenda or the Appendices. Only one copy of the Addenda and Appendices will be provided to each individual or organization.

The overall goal of the CD Program is that the cumulative actions of the various CD-funded activities will improve the overall conditions and quality of life in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Through property rehabilitation, historic preservation, vacant lot clean-up, and the provision of a variety of services to the residents of these areas, CD funds assist in the short and long term preservation and improvement of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

The 2010 Program Accomplishments Table, (see page I-22) includes the proposed, amended, and actual accomplishments for the CD-funded programs. Those programs that exceeded or failed to meet their proposed accomplishments by 25% or more are also discussed below. Additional information on the performance of the CD programs is contained in the CD Addenda and Appendices.

The CD 36/2010 Program Expenditure Table can be found on page I-19.

Summary of Specific Objectives by Performance Outcome Measurement Code

Following are the five-year CD program objectives, which were identified in the 2010 Consolidated Plan in Table 1C: "Summary of Specific Objectives by Performance Outcome Measurement Code". After each is an indication of how CD funds are currently used to meet those objectives and, if applicable, how those objectives have changed. Programs that have been added or deleted during 2010 are also discussed.

DH-1 Availability/Accessibility for the purpose of providing Decent Affordable Housing

Continue to promote long-term community-based residential options with supporting services for the elderly who need help with daily living activities, housekeeping, self-care, social services and other assistance in order to continue to live independently in the community.

The New York City Housing Authority operates the Elderly Safe-at-Home and Senior Resident Advisor Programs. Elderly Safe-at-Home's trained paraprofessionals provide the elderly at three NYCHA developments in the Bronx with a variety of services including crime prevention education, crisis intervention, assistance with benefits and entitlements, referral to transportation services and escort to medical facilities. The program proposed that 2,382 people would be served in 2010. A total of 2,301 people were assisted. There were a total of 20,968 units of service provided in 2010.

The Senior Resident Advisor Program operates in 22 NYCHA developments citywide (12 are CD-funded) that are exclusively for elderly and disabled tenants. Advisors provide 24-hour care at selected live-in sites and 9-5 coverage at non-live-in sites. Advisors intervene in crisis situations and provide case management according to a plan devised by the program's Social Work Supervisor. The program estimated that 2,526 people would benefit. A total of 2,379 people were assisted in 2010. There were 36,571 units of service provided.

Continue to fund the removal of architectural barriers in rental dwellings and owner-occupied residences, thereby helping people with disabilities to remain in their homes and to maintain their independence.

The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities operates Project Open House, which removes architectural barriers from the homes of New York City residents who have mobility impairments. The program collaborates with the Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, using their contractors to complete the modifications. The program estimated that 9 rental units and 9 owner-occupied units would be modified. There were three owner-occupied sites at which work was completed in 2010. All three were owner-occupied. There was one building with 36 rental units at which work was underway.

DH-2 Affordability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing

Continue to educate builders, landlords, architects, and people with disabilities about fair housing issues as they relate to people with disabilities.

The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities' Housing, Information and Education provides information to the public regarding housing accessibility. Information includes that related to housing discrimination, fair housing laws, barrier removal programs, technical and legal guidance relating to the design and construction of accessible and affordable housing. There were 214,479 units of service in 2010; 1,182 letters were sent, there were 188,742 website hits; 24,490 instances of phone outreach; and 65 walk—in visits. The website has proven to be a very effective means of providing information and one which is very convenient for the clients.

Preserve and improve the existing supply of both occupied and vacant privately-owned affordable housing. Administer a variety of loan and grant programs, through the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) to enable not-for-profit groups and qualified for-profit owners to rehabilitate and improve the existing supply of occupied and vacant privately-owned residential properties (including the reduction of potential hazards such as lead-based paint poisoning) for very low-, low- and moderate-income New Yorkers. Pursue a special intervention strategy of education (including education on the City's new Lead Paint law), investment, and enforcement for targeted projects that have been identified as in jeopardy of being abandoned.

As part of HPD's Anti-Abandonment efforts, CD and City Capital Budget funds are used under the 7A Program for renovations and for systems repair/replacement in buildings that have been abandoned by their owners. The goal is to ultimately sell the buildings to responsible owners. Rehabilitation was completed in two buildings with a total of 12 units. HPD had projected 45 units would be renovated with CD funds. However, many buildings either left the program (owners may have re-claimed their buildings) or the work was completed with Capital Budget funds. Program income is generated when loans are repaid by buildings which can support such a repayment.

Maintain the stock of HPD-managed, City-owned buildings until they are ready to be transferred to the Division of Alternative Management Programs (now known as Property Disposition and Finance).

In Rem Property Management

CD funds are used by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) to operate and maintain City-owned in rem (tax foreclosed) housing until it can be sold to responsible owners. In 1995, there were over 26,000 units in occupied buildings within HPD's Central Management inventory. The City's disposition efforts have substantially reduced the in rem occupied building inventory. As of 12/31/05, there were 999 units. By 12/31/10 disposition efforts had reduced the inventory to 77 occupied buildings with 251 units. The CD-funded Handyperson Contract, Superintendent Contract, Material and Management Procurement, Property Management, Building Maintenance and Repair and Project Support Programs assist in providing for the operation and maintenance of the buildings in HPD's Central Management inventory.

Use CDBG funds to maintain and City Capital funds to rehabilitate and return the stock of City-owned buildings to a range of responsible private owners in order to improve living conditions in these buildings while

maintaining affordability for very low-, low-, and moderate-income tenants. Continue, through HPD, to accelerate the sale of its in rem buildings to tenants, nonprofit organizations and selected for-profit owners.

To further the goal of selling City-owned residential (in rem) buildings to tenants and nonprofits, CD funds continue to be used by HPD to pay for fuel and utilities and minor repairs in buildings in the Division of Property Disposition and Finance inventory. As of 12/31/10, there were 270 buildings (225 City-owned and 45 privately-owned) and with a total of 4,323 housing units in all of the Property Disposition and Finance programs. Of the 4,323 units, 3,694 were City-owned, (reflected in the Accomplishments Chart) and 629 were privately-owned. Under the Tenant Interim Lease Program, there were 207 buildings and 3,470 units in the program as of 12/31/10. There were 139 TIL units in which rehabilitation was completed (with City Capital funds). There were 4 TIL buildings sold in 2010, which contained a total of 51 units.

Prevent displacement and reduce cost burdens for low- and moderate-income New Yorkers by finding ways to enable special needs populations, such as youth aging out of foster care and formerly homeless households, to afford to live in permanent housing.

When landlords fail to correct code violations, the Housing Litigation Division represents the City in housing code compliance actions instituted by HPD in the Housing Part of the Civil Court. In 2010, a total of 26,209 cases were litigated. They involved heat and hot water, tenant initiated actions, judgment enforcement, anti-harassment, and comprehensive cases. These cases impacted a total of 250,652 units, compared to the 245,228 units that were projected. Program income is generated from civil penalties assessed against property owners for violations of the State and City housing codes.

The Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) provides emergency relocation services to tenants displaced as a result of fires or vacate orders issued by the Department of Buildings, Fire Department, or HPD. In 2010, there were 468 families and 768 adults (1,236 households) that received relocation assistance. A total of 221 families and 275 adults (496 households) were later relocated to permanent housing.

DH-3 Sustainability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing

Preserve and improve the existing supply of both occupied and vacant privately-owned affordable housing. Administer a variety of loan and grant programs, through the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) to enable not-for-profit groups and qualified for-profit owners to rehabilitate and improve the existing supply of occupied and vacant privately-owned residential properties (including the reduction of potential hazards such as lead-based paint poisoning) for very low-, low- and moderate-income New Yorkers. Pursue a special intervention strategy of education (including education on the City's new lead paint law) investment, and enforcement for targeted projects that have been identified as in jeopardy of being abandoned.

The Emergency Repair Program (ERP) works to ensure that immediately hazardous "Class C" violations are corrected by private landlords. When there is no voluntary compliance, CD-funded repairs are made by the Emergency Repair Bureau. HPD projected that 20,000 units would be repaired by HPD in 2010. The actual number was 18,450. Please note that in calendar year 2010 the program spent \$11,226,546 in funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, assisting an additional 21,852 units. The program generates Program Income when owners pay for work done by the City.

On 7/1/10, CD began paying for Rehabilitation Services within HPD's Asset Management Group. HPD works to ensure that the buildings that HPD had previously assisted continue to be operated and maintained in a sound financial and physical condition. HPD uses CD funds to conduct building inspections to determine which buildings require rehabilitation and prevent building distress and deterioration. There were 421 buildings (a total of 6,406 units) which had roof to cellar assessments of physical conditions. The accomplishment number of 259 was exceeded because HPD added two additional inspectors to the one that had been dedicated to the program when it was initially CD-funded.

On July 1, 2007 CD funds were allocated for the Alternative Enforcement Program, which is intended to alleviate the serious physical deterioration of the most distressed buildings in New York City. Under the program, the owner must make effective repairs (or the City will do so) in a more comprehensive fashion so that emergency conditions are alleviated and the underlying physical conditions related to the emergency housing code violations are addressed. Each year, 200 new buildings (containing an estimated total of 1,000 units) come into the program. In 2010, work undertaken by the City with CD funds was completed and paid for at 23 sites, which affected a total of 188 units. At eight sites, work was completed in 2010 but will be paid for in 2011. There were 19 sites that were completed in 2009 and paid for in 2010. Program income is generated when owners repay for the cost of the work done by the City as well as for management fees.

On July 1, 2006, CD funds were allocated to HPD's Primary Prevention Program. For 2010, the program projected that nine units would undergo lead hazard reduction. The year-end actual was 20 units completed. The reason for the increase was that the initial projects considered were mostly one- and two-family houses. Some of the owners of these sites decided not to pursue the grant. The replacement sites were 3 and 4 units. The final tally was 8 projects, consisting of 2 one-unit sites, 2 two-unit sites, 2 three-unit sites and 2 four-unit sites for a total of 20 units. As of 7/1/10 this program was no longer CD-funded. The program will continue in 2011 with City Capital funds and federal funds from a HUD Lead-based Paint Demonstration Grant.

Implement an aggressive and targeted anti-drug effort in multi-unit residential buildings.

HPD's Narcotics Control Program was re-named Public Safety Initiatives in 2010. The program responds to requests from private owners and city-owned buildings where illegal activity – such as drug sales, graffiti, and gang activity – exists with recommendations and referrals. Building-wide strategies to address these problems may be developed. A total of 7,500 housing units were projected to be assisted (although the HUD indicator for this program is the “Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service”, the program is only able to determine the number of housing units assisted. A total of 12,633 units were assisted. The program is being terminated and the operations will be undertaken by the New York City Police Dept. with non-CD funds in 2011.

SL-1 Availability/Accessibility for the Purpose of Creating Sustainable Living Environments

Provide comprehensive community development services to community residents in low- and moderate-income areas through academic enhancement, recreational, cultural and substance abuse prevention programs.

The Department of Youth and Community Development operates 80 Beacon programs located throughout the City. CD funds 14 Beacon Schools serving low- and moderate-income areas year-round. In addition to the recreation activities offered, services include life skills, community building, academic enhancement, career awareness / school to work transition, and culture / art. The program projected that 16,800 people would be served but served 18,407 persons in 2010.

Improve the quality of life for senior citizens through the rehabilitation of senior centers.

The Department for the Aging's (DFTA) Senior Center Improvements Program had 12 projects completed, 6 underway and 2 cancelled in 2010. The centers at which renovations were completed served a total of 1,897 seniors. CD funds also pay for two positions at DFTA, an Architect and an Associate Space Analyst.

Assist mentally ill homeless persons in and around the Staten Island Ferry Terminals to obtain shelter or housing and treat them for psychiatric or substance abuse problems.

Project Hospitality in Staten Island provides homeless outreach and housing placement services to homeless, mentally ill persons who may also have substance abuse/dependence problems and occupy the Staten Island Ferry Terminal or other locations throughout Staten Island. Services included the provision of food, showers, shelter, and counseling as well as referrals for housing, medical, drug and psychiatric treatment. The program

estimated that 800 persons would be assisted in 2010. A total of 729 persons were assisted, which resulted in 14,082 units of service. There were 119 individuals placed in permanent housing and 26 were placed in Safe Havens.

Assist crime victims through counseling, document replacement, and emergency lock repair.

Safe Horizon provides an array of services to crime victims and their families to reduce the psychological, physical, and financial hardships associated with victimization. Services included the families contacted and referrals made under the Domestic Violence Prevention Program, persons assisted through the Domestic Violence and Crime Victims Hotline, and the court-based services for crime victims assisted at Criminal and Family Court in the Bronx and Brooklyn. In 2010, Safe Horizon provided 146,649 units of service to its clientele, which includes: 1,371 under the Domestic Violence Prevention Program; 95,342 calls answered under the Domestic Violence Hotline; 14,336 calls answered under the Crime Victims Hotline; 35,600 under the Court-Based Services for Crime Victims; 12,993 clients in the Bronx Criminal and Family Courts and 11,347 clients in the Brooklyn Criminal and Family Courts.

Help prevent discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, sex, marital status, age, disability, lawful occupation, sexual orientation, familial status, alienage, and citizenship status by enforcing the laws which prohibit such discrimination. Accomplish this goal through the investigation and prosecution of individual and systemic complaints.

The Commission on Human Rights' Law Enforcement Program is responsible for the enforcement of the laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations on the basis of race, color, creed, age, national origin, alienage or citizenship status, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, partnership status, status as a victim of domestic violence, whether children are, may be, or would be residing with a person; conviction or arrest record; lawful occupation; relationship or association, and retaliation. In 2010, 1,698 people sought assistance, 460 persons filed formal complaints, 460 investigations were initiated based on filed complaints, and 388 investigations were carried into 2010 from prior years. To reflect the number of persons served in 2010, the accomplishment number for this program (2,086) is the total of the following activities: 1,698 persons seeking to file a complaint plus 388 investigations carried over into 2010.

Strengthen neighborhoods by fostering positive inter-group relations among residents of diverse racial, ethnic and religious backgrounds.

The Neighborhood Human Rights Program uses CD funds to conduct bias prevention activities, community education and outreach, and intervention into discriminatory real estate practices to address quality of life issues that transcend racial, ethnic, religious, and social differences. Because it is not possible to track each of the individuals who may obtain services, the program uses the total number of "instances of service" as its accomplishment indicator. In 2010, there were a total of 88,597 instances of service: 60,495 through community education conferences and workshops; 9,110 in school and youth-based trainings and technical assistance for groups and individuals, 7,065 were provided technical assistance in Fair Housing areas (mortgage /predatory lending: 761; Equal Access: 2,344 and Housing Court/Fair Housing: 3,960); and 2,869 through workshops and trainings on general fair housing issues. Under Bias Prevention and Response, technical assistance was provided to 11 persons in conflict situations.

Shelter services should be used on an emergency, short-term basis hence, pursue a range of strategies that would reduce the average length of stay.

Between 1/1/09 and 6/30/09, the Department of Homeless Services used CD funds to assist homeless families. After that, CD funds were used to assist both families and singles. In 2010, the program served 204 families (which consisted of 628 individuals) without public assistance cases. The program also served 38 homeless individuals. The total accomplishment figure of 666 people is the total of the 628 and 38 individuals. Services

included the provision of shelter as well as meals, money management, consumer awareness, food management, housekeeping, housing search, transportation, educational planning, job skills and child care

Provide recreational services to low- and moderate-income people by funding staff to coordinate and manage programs at parks facilities.

CD funds are used to provide recreational services at several parks as an eligible public service under the CD regulations. The Prospect Park Administrator's Office in Brooklyn conducted a User's Survey in 1997-1998 which estimated that 6 million people visited the park. In 2009, a new User's Survey was undertaken which estimated that Prospect Park now draws 8.863 million visitors to the park. The Office issued 4,084 special event permits in 2010. The park hosted events such as the Winter Film Festival (1,320 visitors); Blooming Naturalists/Spring Break (2,536 attendees); Macy's Fishing Contest (3,000 visitors); Hawk Weekend (1,000 attendees) and Creepy Crawly Halloween (5,395 visitors).

The Van Cortlandt/Pelham Bay Parks Special Administrator's Office coordinates special events, educational and environmental programming; capital projects oversight; natural areas and wildlife management; volunteer activities and community outreach. In 1999 a User's Survey was conducted, which estimated that approximately 4 million people used the park. In 2010, Van Cortlandt Park issued 650 special events permits while Pelham Bay Park issued 829 special events permits. The parks hosted many events including the Tour de Bronx bike ride (6,000 riders); Making Strides Against Breast Cancer Walk (7,500 people); the Manhattan College High School Cross -Country Invitational (12,000 runners); and the Eastcoast Classic Car Association's Classic Car and Motorcycle Show (15,000 people).

The Parks Department estimated that a total of 112,420 children would use the CD-funded Minipools. This was based on a very rough estimate of 140 swimmers per day at 11 sites in a 73-day season. The actual usage was 109,340, based on 140 swimmers per day at 11 CD-funded sites during a 71-day season. In accordance with HUD's requirement to identify activities that serve a limited clientele not falling within one of the categories of presumed limited clientele low- and moderate-income benefit, the City determined that all Minipools are eligible for CD funds due to their close proximity to NYCHA Public Housing developments. The Minipools determined to be CD-eligible are used primarily by NYCHA residents and the incomes of NYCHA residents are primarily CD-eligible.

Creating and maintaining neighborhood gardens.

GreenThumb licenses City-owned land to community groups for the establishment of community vegetable and flower gardens. These gardens often replace vacant, littered lots that were a blighting influence on the neighborhood. GreenThumb has 590 active community gardens. During the year, GreenThumb held the GrowTogether Conference which was attended by over 1,000 gardeners. The Harvest Fair was held in conjunction with the French Institute Alliance Francaise's Farm City Fair and attended by more than 900 people. The program organized 47 educational workshops which were attended by 2,167 people. The program surveys gardeners to collect demographic, site and food production data and to identify best practices and assess garden and program potential. The 2010 survey found that 80% of the gardens grow food, 66% compost and 43% partner with a local school. It is estimated that 60,000 people benefited from the program in 2010.

SL-2 Affordability for the Purpose of Creating Suitable Living Environments

Support housing and economic development efforts by providing day care services so low- and moderate-income mothers may secure employment.

CD funds pay for child care slots for children from low- and moderate-income families. In 2010 CD paid for 400 children at 4 sites.

SL-3 Sustainability for the Purpose of Creating Suitable Living Environments

Continue to promote decent housing and suitable living environments for aging in place, and to help elderly retain their homes and maintain them adequately through a variety of programs that provide assistance with home maintenance, home repair and adaptive modification, and technical assistance regarding residents' rights and protections.

The Elderly Minor Home Repair Program provides for minor repairs to the homes of the elderly. Although minor in nature, these repairs are beyond the abilities of the elderly to complete themselves. Often the repair will help prevent a major problem from developing, which could be financially difficult for the elderly to carry out. In 2010, the Elderly Minor Home Repair Program completed 51,421 repairs in 2,557 homes.

Assist local arts organizations that primarily serve low- and moderate-income areas by providing targeted technical assistance to build capacity and better serve their respective communities.

The Community Arts Development Program (CADP) historically funded improvements in publicly-owned, nonprofit-owned, and privately-owned facilities. In 2008, CADP began a new Capacity Building component which uses consultants to assist arts organizations which serve low- and moderate-income individuals or areas to operate their organizations more efficiently. In 2010, nine Capacity Building projects were underway and there was a cancellation of one project. Renovation grants are no longer awarded but funding is still in place for two existing electrical upgrade projects (within the same building) that were on hold until the landlord arranged to have sufficient electrical service brought up to the groups' space. It is expected that these two projects will be completed in 2011.

Promote the preservation of historic residential and non-residential buildings through grants for façade renovation.

The Landmarks Historic Preservation Grant Program provides grants for facade restoration of residential buildings and those owned or occupied (through a long-term lease) by nonprofit organizations. The 2010 Proposed Consolidated Plan indicated that 3 "commercial façade treatments" (nonprofit projects) and 12 "owner-occupied units rehabilitated or improved" would be completed. One nonprofit project was completed and 9 homeowner projects were completed and 2 were underway.

Treat blighted open space in low- and moderate-income areas by removing debris and greening.

The goal of the Bronx River Project is to clean the river and develop amenable facilities along its banks. Among its various activities, the program uses CD funds to issue a bilingual calendar, bi-weekly email newsletter and an annual newsletter, the Current, which is mailed to over 1,400 people. The Education Program promotes the river as an educational asset and consists of the following: The Bronx River Classroom which reaches schools with training, tools and other resources; the Bronx River Stewards Volunteer Monitoring Program is a corps of trained, committed volunteers who undertake weekly scientific monitoring of water quality at specific sites on the river, and the Public Education Program reaches people through presentations, canoe trips, slideshows, public events and informational tables. The Ecological Restoration and Management Program works to restore the River's ecology. A Conservation Crew that is recruited from the local community planted 876 trees, 289 shrubs and 250 other herbaceous plants; removed 13 river blockages, 1214 bags of trash and 85 tires; hosted a wood chipping site and turned 61 Christmas trees to mulch. Highlights of 2010 also include the Bronx River Festival attended by over 400 people and the Amazing Bronx River Flotilla, a procession of 69 canoes and 18 kayaks making their way down the Bronx River. It is estimated that a total of 31,197 people participated in the Bronx River Project's outreach, education and restoration activities.

Improve neighborhood quality through the elimination of vacant blighted properties and the promotion of greater community involvement and investment through the provision of new homeownership opportunities and stimulation of concerned local businesses to perform housing management and rehabilitation functions.

Under HPD's Emergency Demolition Program, a total of 62 buildings were demolished in 2010. Although HPD projected that 100 slum and blight demolitions would occur, these demolitions are not planned and are conducted upon a determination of an emergency by the Buildings Department. An additional 31 buildings were demolished with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) funds during 2010. The program generates Program Income when owners repay for work done by the City.

Help ensure the safety of school children by preventing or rectifying code violations in New York City public schools.

The Department of Education receives CD funds to complete work such as the installation of emergency lighting, fire-rated doors, fire alarm systems and fire suppression systems; repair of damaged flooring and ceilings, electrical fixtures and wiring. Ten million dollars under ARRA were allocated to the program from 7/1/09 – 6/30/10. From 7/1/10 – 12/31/10 the program received \$2.5 million in CD funds. Because ARRA expenditures were delayed by having to add ARRA-specific contract language to existing contracts, ARRA funds continued to be spent throughout 2010. Thus, the \$2.5 million in CD funds allocated for the period 7/1/10-12/31/10 were not spent and will be expended in 2011.

In the City's ARRA reports to the FederalReporting.gov website, the City reported that a total of 1,476 jobs were completed in 2010. Although this number is correct, it only reflected the jobs that were completed and paid for in a quarterly reporting period during 2010. There were an additional 2,000 jobs that were paid for during 2010, for a total of 3,476. Some jobs were completed in 2009 and some were completed in 2010 but were not paid for until a later quarter. These numbers will be reconciled in the City's 3/31/11 ARRA report to FederalReporting.gov. The work was done at 823 schools citywide.

Help prevent hunger by providing food to low- and moderate-income persons.

The Met Council Food Pantry was funded as of 7/1/10. CD funds pay for a food distribution program targeting low- and moderate income residents in New York City. Funds pay for Met Council staff and food. A total of 56,000 persons benefitted from the program's disbursement of food packages.

EO-1 Accessibility for the Purpose of Creating Economic Opportunities

Improve the employment and economic opportunities for low-skilled, low-income New Yorkers through the provision of literacy, educational or vocational services.

On July 1, 2006, CD funds were allocated to the Department of Youth and Community Development for the Adult Literacy Program. There are several components to this program.

In 2010, CD funds paid for contracts with 12 organizations that provided classroom literacy instruction. A total of 1,992 persons were assisted.

CD funds were allocated for *We Are New York* (WANY), a low-cost approach to improving the English skills of the City's 1.7 million adults with low English proficiency. The project is comprised of four programs: a nine part TV show that airs on two TV stations; study materials based on the TV show that are used in adult ESL and adult literacy classrooms, a website www.nyc.gov/LearnEnglish with all material available to download, and a system of volunteer-led community based conservation groups. Visits to the website in 2010 were 124,416, an increase of over 350% from 2009's website figure of 26,504. The program provided 237,161 units of service from this component, including the following: 3,300 individuals served at the volunteer-led groups; 7,588 students took ESL classes that utilized the WANY videos; 50,000 DVD's of the TV program distributed; and 109,576 study guides distributed at public libraries, schools, and through the website.

CD funds were also allocated to *Re-entry Education Pilot Programs*. The Osborne Association will use CD funds to provide employment skills and job placement services to Rikers Island inmates to assist them in obtaining employment upon release. Future Now at Bronx Community College provides career counseling and workshops to Rikers Island inmates (400 attended outreach workshops and 14 formerly incarcerated students have enrolled in GED classes; 11 have enrolled in college; and 7 have enrolled in vocational training). The College Initiative and College and Community Fellowship provide incarcerated and recently incarcerated, low-income individuals with college preparation programs, mentoring, financial aid counseling, and application assistance. A total of 660 persons were assisted (472 through College Initiative and 188 through College and Community Fellowship). The Lehman College Adult Learning Center focused on work with formerly incarcerated individuals interested in transitioning to college and on community outreach for work with the *We Are New York* (WANY) video series and related material. These two initiatives supported instructional work and college counseling for 46 students, 9 formerly incarcerated individuals interested in transitioning to college and 37 ESL students who worked in classrooms where instruction was organized around the WANY material.

The Adult Literacy Program had estimated that a total of 251,500 persons would benefit in 2010. That was the projection based on the video series being broadcast on NYC TV and the videos being available to libraries, city agency websites, classrooms and community centers for viewing. This also includes 1,500 persons expected to be taught in a classroom setting. The total number of persons assisted in 2010 was 240,259 (comprised of 1,992 persons assisted through the Classroom component, 237,161 served by the TV Program, and 1,106 served through the Pilot component).

The Department of Housing Preservation and Development's Building Maintenance for Youth Training Program was discontinued in 2010. There were no accomplishments.

Facilitate business creation, development, and growth; provide technical assistance; maximize entrepreneurial development services to vendors and other micro-enterprises by providing courses on business basics, creating alternative markets, and developing vacant storefronts.

CD funds pay for three components of the NYC Business Solutions Program. First, the Business Outreach Teams provide technical assistance to businesses in business planning, financing, government regulations and licensing, business incentives, marketing, workforce development, government procurement, and real estate. CD funds pay for the assistance to businesses that serve low- and moderate-income areas. There were 3,309 new businesses and 3,614 existing businesses assisted and 15,025 service requests addressed by the Business Outreach Teams in 2010. The goal of the Vendor Market component is to provide spaces to former street vendors in which they can conduct business legitimately and transition into entrepreneurs. The program currently sanctions the operation of the Flatbush-Caton Market in Brooklyn. A total of 46 vendors were assisted in 2010. The Business Basics component provides free courses in business planning, marketing, and computer applications to micro-entrepreneurs and small business owners at the NYC Business Solutions Centers citywide. A total of 3,428 people attended Business Basics training.

Revitalize commercial streets via façade and security improvement of commercial businesses and through use of market studies, marketing assistance, architectural design, and development strategies.

Avenue NYC promotes the economic viability of neighborhood retail areas by funding local development corporations in low- and moderate-income areas who develop market strategies, development strategies, and architectural design. As the program does not provide direct financial assistance to businesses, 0 businesses were estimated to be assisted. However, CD funds were budgeted for 55 local development/nonprofit organizations in 2010.

N/A Not Applicable

Perform citywide comprehensive community development planning to help formulate long-term development and policy objectives for the City.

Under HPD Program Planning, HPD staff completed 46 planning reviews. Under the ULURP/UDAAP actions, HPD conducted analysis on the following:

- Disposition of 24 new construction units through the NYS Housing Trust Fund
- Disposition of 65 new construction units through the HUD Section 208/811 Program
- Disposition of 3,018 new construction units through NYC programs
- Disposition of 60 gut rehabilitation units through NYC programs

HPD's Division of Housing Policy Analysis and Statistical Research plans and conducts major housing-related research. The Division provides housing market data and analyses on the housing inventory, rental vacancy rate, housing and neighborhood conditions, rents and affordability, and household characteristics, including incomes. The Division publishes the Housing Vacancy Survey (HVS) tri-annually. Among the 2010 accomplishments were the following:

- First, second, third and final drafts of the comprehensive final report on the 2008 HVS were prepared for all substantive chapters, resulting in detailed data and in depth analysis of population and households, income and the labor market, the housing inventory, vacancies and vacancy rates, rent expenditures and affordability, and housing and neighborhood conditions.
- The Division reviewed and revised the 2011 HVS Questionnaire and Filed Representatives' manual in consultation with the Mayor's Office of Economic Opportunity and the City's Health Dept.
- Provided extensive and complex 2008 HVS data for the City in support of an application to HUD for grant assistance for the Primary Prevention Program.
- The Division also prepared and administered the contract with the Rent Guidelines Board.

HPD's Anti-Abandonment Borough Offices are now called Neighborhood Preservation Offices, which identify and develop interventions for residential buildings at risk of abandonment. In 2010, the Division of Neighborhood Preservation counseled owners of 6,037 tax delinquent properties. In addition, 16 properties were removed from Third Party Transfer Foreclosure action by entering into tax repayment agreements with the Department of Finance. In addition, 2,573 assessments were conducted of distressed buildings citywide. There were 755 building assessments conducted on properties where Third Party Transfer Actions were filed. Using funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, HPD reviewed 24,963 properties for the 2010 tax lien sale by the Department of Finance. A total of 386 properties were ultimately excluded from the sale. The total amount of revenue generated from the sale was \$453,856,299.

LPC Planning's activities include environmental reviews, and architectural, archaeological, and historical analysis. LPC also researches and plans for potential landmark districts. In 2010, the Commission designated 33 individual buildings and 7 historic districts and extensions. An Upper West Side survey resulted in 802 buildings surveyed. The Archaeology Dept. reviewed 322 projects, which included 23 rezoning actions for the Dept. of City Planning and the Dept. of Housing, Preservation and Development. Ninety-seven percent of these reviews were completed within 10 days, and improvement of 1% from 2009 despite a 25% increase in reviews. The Environmental Review Dept. coordinated 1,184 project reviews, a 13% increase from 2009, and architectural and archaeological surveys for 2,493 lots and/or geo-referenced points, a 16% drop from 2009. The total number of documents recorded and processed totaled 1,903, a 27% increase from last year.

CD pays for the support staff of the Rent Guidelines Board. This administrative and planning staff prepares research regarding the economic condition of the stabilized residential real estate industry, including operating and maintenance costs, the cost of financing, housing supply, and cost of living indices. The research staff produced the 2010 Price Index of Operating Costs (the Price Index of Operating Costs for Rent Stabilized Apartment Buildings was 3.4%, for hotels 3.9% and for lofts 3.8%); the 2010 Mortgage Survey (for 2009 lending the average interest rate for new multi-family mortgages declined 0.18 percentage points from 6.46% to 6.28%); the 2010 Income and Affordability Study (housing affordability and tenant income: in 2009 NYC's economy shrunk by 3.0%, the City lost 106,800 jobs, and the unemployment rate rose to 9.5% from 5.5%); the 2010 Housing Supply Report (in 2009, the number of new housing units completed decreased 8.8% and 6,057 permits were issued for new dwelling units in NYC, down from the 33,911 in 2008); and the Changes to the

Rent Stabilized Housing Stock in New York City in 2009 Report (there was a net estimated loss of 10,052 rent stabilized units in 2009).

The Department of City Planning's Comprehensive Planning covers planning issues such as land use, economic, housing, infrastructure, waterfront and open space, and community facilities. In 2010, DCP engaged in 93 CD-funded planning studies. Of those, 24 were completed, 56 are active, 8 were deferred and 5 were terminated. The Department's 75-block rezoning along Third Avenue and Tremont Avenue corridors in central Bronx was adopted in October 2010. Approximately 700 new units of affordable housing could be created as a result of this rezoning effort. The Staten Island West Shore Study was presented to the public in May. The Culver El rezoning was adopted in October 2010. Several large-scale rezoning projects were advanced in Queens in 2010. For example, the Astoria rezoning, adopted in May 2010, preserves the character of a 238-block area. DCP also prepared "Vision 2020: The New York City Comprehensive Waterfront Plan". The Plan will establish a long-range vision for over 500 miles of NYC's waterfront. Two citywide zoning text amendments were advanced to further PlaNYC goals. The Department provided the US Census Bureau's NYC Outreach Office with support regarding participation rates of residents, including the preparation of maps illustrating these rates by neighborhood. Also completed were the "Citywide Statement of Needs for Fiscal Year 2012-2013" the "Community District Needs Statement for Fiscal Year 2012" and the "2010 Consolidated Plan".

DCP Information Technology supports the planning activities of the Department of City Planning and other City agencies. The Geographic Systems Section (GSS) continued to work with the Dept. of Information Technology and Telecommunications' (DoITT) Citywide GIS group in developing a new Citywide Street Centerline file that will replace the LION base file and other street centerline files being used by DoITT and the City's Emergency Services agencies. GSS has developed extensive computer mapping capabilities. Computer maps are generated for planning and presentation purposes and are produced on request for DCP staff as well as for other City agencies. In 2010, the Web and GIS Teams added a new public web application to provide the status of City Environmental Quality Reviews (CEQR); added the Zoning Map Finder, an interactive waterfront map to find all publicly accessible waterfront spaces in the five boroughs, and updated Review Session Agenda, Disposition Sheets, Land Use Application Status Reports, and the City Planning Commissions Reports and Calendars. Additionally, DCP produced and the Web Team posted Environmental Impact Statements, Consolidated Plans, Citywide Statement of Needs, Zoning Maps, Annual report on Social Indicators, Community District Profiles, etc. CD Program Income is generated when DCP sells the desktop version of Geosupport through a license agreement, when DCP licenses Primary Land Use Tax Lot Output (PLUTO) data for use with micro-computer software, by licensing the PLUTO data merged with tax lot base map data in different mapping software formats and through sales of "Bytes of the Big Apple" CD-ROMS. In 2010, 23 CD-ROMS were distributed to NYC agencies, 67 were sold to professional organizations and colleges, as well as Con Ed, Time Warner and Verizon.

On July 1, 2005, CD began paying for the Scorecard Program, which evaluates the cleanliness of the City's streets. In 2010, the Department of Sanitation achieved a citywide percentage of acceptably clean streets of 95.4 %. The 2009 percentage was 95.8.

N/A 1.2: Help ensure the success of the New York City Empowerment Zone initiatives by providing oversight administration and audits.

CD funds one staff member at the Empowerment Zone (EZ) Administration Office. The EZ office is responsible for evaluating investment proposals, managing EZ corporation approval and closing processes, and conducting industry cluster development and investment strategy analysis. Following are some of the activities that were undertaken in 2010.

Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation (BOEDC)

1. Bronx EZ Environmental Revolving Loan Fund – Authorization of a \$1,000,000 grant to the BOEDC to capitalize the Bronx Empowerment Zone Environmental Revolving Loan Fund.

2. BOEDC Administrative Budget – Authorization of \$675,000 for the administrative budget for Fiscal Year 2011 beginning 7/1/10.
3. Non-Profit Loan Fund – An amendment to the \$1,000,000 non-profit bridge loan program making it a revolving fund.

Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone (UMEZ)

1. Grameen America, Inc. – Authorization of a \$500,000 loan to expand their micro-lending program in Upper Manhattan and a \$125,000 restricted grant for administrative expenses, respectively.
2. Cultural Industry Investment Fund – Authorization of NYEYC staff review and approval process for CIIF Direct Investments of up to \$50,000 and Capitalization of \$250,000 for CIIF Direct Investments of up to \$50,000.
3. Visual Arts Research and Resource Center Relating to the Caribbean, Inc. – Authorization of a \$759,249 Cultural Industry Investment Fund (CIIF) grant for pre-development expenses and other start-up costs associated with the development of the resource center.
4. Dance Theater of Harlem – Authorization of a \$646,000 CIIF grant for organizational capacity building.
5. Hispanic Federation – Authorization of a \$250,000 CIIF grant on behalf of Northern Manhattan Arts Alliance (NoMAA) for the purpose of capacity building to become self-sustaining.
6. CIIF Technical Assistance – A \$250,000 grant to re-capitalize the CIIF TA fund.
7. Alianza Dominicana, Inc. – Authorization of a \$2,636,750 grant for the build-out of the cultural and office spaces of the Triangle Building and start-up cost for programming.
8. John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts – A \$100,000 grant to provide comprehensive training and consultation to the needs of senior management and board leaders of five participating organizations.
9. Business Resource & Investment Service Center (BRISC) Administrative Budget - Authorization of \$510,352 for the Fiscal Year 2011 administrative budget.
10. UMEZ Administrative Budget – Authorization of \$3,475,999 for the Fiscal Year 2011 administrative budget.
11. Harlem Arts Alliance – Authorization of \$250,000 to fund the organization’s operations and re-grant program for artists and arts organizations.

Prevent discrimination in housing and promote expanded housing opportunities for racial and ethnic minorities. Provide fair housing counseling services to effectuate compliance in the public and private housing markets, conduct educational workshops about landlord/tenant rights, assist people with disabilities to find accessible housing, identify housing discrimination and provide assistance in determining eligibility or qualifications for tenancy and/or social service programs.

The HPD Fair Housing Services Program provides fair housing counseling and educational services through CD-funded contracts with four local nonprofit groups. In 2010, 101 fair housing workshops were conducted (5,130 attendees) to increase awareness of housing laws, agency services, community resources and counseling was provided to individuals or families (8,874 cases) on housing-related issues such as landlord/tenant rights and responsibilities and housing locator services, including accessible housing for people with disabilities.

Provide administrative and support services for planning, management, and citizen participation necessary to formulate, implement, and evaluate the City's Community Development Program.

Under CDBG Administration, people within the Office of Management and Budget, City Planning, Youth and Community Development, Landmarks Preservation Commission and Office for People with Disabilities perform functions related to the preparation of environmental reviews, the Consolidated Plan, monitoring of CDBG-funded programs, and liaison with HUD and other federal departments.

The positions funded under HPD Administration are responsible for the oversight of activities that cross two or more CD eligibility categories. For example, the Timekeeping Unit tracks and inputs timekeeping data for all HPD CD-funded employees. Units within the Division of Accounts Payable are responsible for receiving, reviewing and approving all contractor invoices submitted for payment for programs involving both City-owned (*in rem*) and privately-owned properties. Also under the Administration eligibility category, CD pays for some positions related to oversight of the HOME Program.

Housing preservation functions including educating owners in housing-related matters to maintain or restore buildings to a structurally sound and fiscally sound condition. The role of the consultants is to assess buildings to determine if they are distressed, develop and recommend remedial and intervention strategies to prevent owner abandonment, assist owners in improving their properties, and encourage owners to pay their taxes.

As part of the Code Enforcement strategy, the Neighborhood Preservation Consultants provide the City with information on residential buildings at risk within CD-eligible areas. They assist HPD's Code Enforcement Unit in the implementation of their comprehensive plans to upgrade and preserve existing privately-owned stock, recommend intervention priorities based on community needs assessments, and coordinate service delivery to owners and tenants. As a result of their efforts, nine voluntary repair agreements were signed by landlords. There were 19 CD-funded Neighborhood Preservation Consultants under contract in 2010.

O1.1 Rehabilitate and return the stock of City-owned buildings to a range of responsible private owners in order to improve living conditions in these buildings while maintaining affordability for very low- low- and moderate-income tenants. Continue, through HPD, to accelerate the sale of its in rem buildings to tenants, non-profit organizations and selected for-profit owners. This major initiative focuses on clusters of buildings in selected neighborhoods and packages both vacant and occupied properties.

The In Rem Maintenance and Repair Program's Project Support staff processed 90 Pre-qualification Applications for vendors wishing to be placed on the list of approved contractors for Open Market Orders; awarded 453 Open Market Orders for maintenance and construction services; conducted 486 monitoring inspections and 430 inspections for contractor payment requests; monitored fuel usage and completed 170 efficiency tests on heating plants in 176 *in rem* buildings.

Other (N/I No Appropriate Indicator)

Treat blighted open space in low- and moderate-income areas by removing debris and greening.

The Land Restoration Program (LRP) treats large tracts of vacant City-owned land by seeding, fertilizing, and mowing these properties. The program helps to improve the image of the surrounding neighborhoods, reduces muggier cover, and makes the property more presentable to the community and potential developers. In 2010, a total of 157.98 acres were initially cleaned, mowed, seeded, fertilized and weed pre-treated. LRP had estimated that 265 acres would be newly treated. However, 2 of the 3 large trucks that are used to move equipment around the city were out of service for several months and 109 City-owned lots (197 acres) were lost to development. A total of 189.81 acres of tough ground received secondary treatment of seed, fertilizer and weed control. A total of 192.37 acres were mowed at least one time. LRP also assisted the GreenThumb Program by cleaning and

baiting 134 gardens for rodents (3 visits to each site), by making deliveries of topsoil, compost, fill, and lumber to 179 garden sites. LRP also assisted with the projects or renovation of 85 other garden/park sites.

Restore sanitary conditions in vacant lots in CD-eligible areas through debris and bulk refuse removal.

The Neighborhood Vacant Lot Clean-Up Program cleans vacant lots to meet the City's Health Code Standards. Cleaning schedules keyed to the community board areas are based on health emergencies, preparatory cleaning for other CD-funded lot-related programs (GreenThumb, Land Restoration Program), and community board requests. The City had estimated that 4,400 lots would be cleaned. In 2010, there were a total of 4,559 lots cleaned: 3,889 in CD-eligible areas and 670 in non-CD-eligible areas (paid for with City Tax Levy funds). In addition, 2,890.5 tons of debris were removed from CD-eligible areas. The program also recycled 29 loads (262.9 tons) of bulk refuse and removed 48,749 tires. The program generates Program Income when private owners pay the City for cleaning their lots.

Protect, preserve and improve the existing sound housing, including City-owned (in rem) residential structures, privately-owned buildings in deteriorating neighborhoods, and conventional public housing, so that this housing can remain or become stable tax revenue-generating residential stock.

In an effort to preserve existing housing, CD pays for code enforcement efforts in deteriorating, low- and moderate-income areas. CD pays for the time 311 operators (at the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunication) spend on emergency housing complaints. A total of 487,248 emergency housing complaint calls were referred to HPD. A total of 3,835,560 minutes (63,926 hours) were spent on emergency housing complaint calls by 311 operators. Upon receiving a complaint, HPD will send out a Code Enforcement Housing Inspector to determine if a violation exists (a portion of whose time is also CD-funded). Unfortunately, there is no HUD Accomplishment Indicator that can accurately reflect the number of code violations that are eventually removed as a result of HPD's efforts. In 2010, there were 963,757 code inspections performed, a total of 489,927 violations were issued during inspection and 583,469 code violations were removed by inspection or through administrative removal. Program income is generated when owners pay fees related to registering their buildings with HPD. This program income is cost-allocated between CD and Tax Levy to reflect those owners who live within the CD targeted areas and those outside.

Section 3 Requirements: Community Development Block Grant Program

In 2010, a total of \$19,899,676 in Community Development Block Grant (CD) and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009-funded contracts were subject to the Section 3 requirements. One contract was awarded to a Section 3 business. There were 342 new hires, of which 301 persons were Section 3 residents.

<u>New Hires/Category</u>	<u># of Section 3 Residents</u>	<u>Total # of Section 3 Employees & Trainees</u>
13 Professionals	8	8
1 Office/Clerical	0	0
35 Construction Trades	0	0
293 Training	293	293

**CDBG
PROGRAM EXPENDITURES**

FORM
DCP #1

Proj Code	Program Name	HUD Code	Revised 2010 Allocation	Amount City Authorized	Amount City Expended/ Drawdown/ Disbursed
	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)				
DH-1 Availability/Accessibility for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing					
C-CHA-0039	ELDERLY SAFE-AT-HOME	05A	\$225,000	\$500,621	\$240,900
C-CHA-0041	SENIOR RESIDENT ADVISOR PROGRAM	05A	\$450,000	\$691,733	\$374,642
C-MAY-0047	PROJECT OPEN HOUSE FOR DISABLED PERSONS	14A,14B	\$239,000	\$1,055,869	\$204,276
C-MAY-0048	HOUSING, INFORMATION AND EDUCATION	05B	\$124,000	\$262,491	\$136,291
DH-2 Affordability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing					
C-HPD-0085	7A PROGRAM	14B	\$1,431,000	\$3,443,233	\$759,471
C-HPD-0011	IN REM HANDYPERSON CONTRACT	19E	\$375,000	\$2,943,422	\$453,541
C-HPD-0012	IN REM SUPERINTENDENT CONTRACT	19E	\$260,000	\$1,700,847	\$209,449
C-HPD-0013	IN REM MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT	19E	\$505,000	\$2,925,715	\$188,013
C-HPD-0014	IN REM PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	19E	\$4,347,000	\$9,299,967	\$3,866,884
C-HPD-0090	IN REM BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR PROGRAM	19E,05	\$1,388,000	\$4,483,311	\$1,221,607
C-HPD-0207	PROPERTY DISPOSITION AND FINANCE (FORMERLY IN REM ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM)	19E	\$26,065,000	\$37,537,142	\$17,419,175
C-MAY-0048	HOUSING LITIGATION DIVISION	15,19E	\$7,773,000	\$12,446,972	\$7,629,827
C-HPD-0198	HPD EMERGENCY SHELTERS	08	\$10,873,000	\$21,341,243	\$16,760,839
DH-3 Sustainability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing					
C-HPD-0009	EMERGENCY REPAIR PROGRAM	06,14B,19E	\$32,041,000	\$59,871,967	\$28,238,809
C-HPD-0206	ALTERNATIVE ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM	14B	\$8,889,000	\$25,716,914	\$11,193,962
C-HPD-0205	PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAM	14I	\$170,000	\$1,514,907	\$397,053
C-HPD-0017	PUBLIC SAFETY INITIATIVES (FORMERLY NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM)	05	\$1,533,000	\$2,879,850	\$773,352
C-HPD-0000	NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES	14A,14B,21A	\$1,146,000	\$938,057	\$260,407
SL-1 Availability/Accessibility for the Purpose of Creating Sustainable Living Environments					
C-DYCD-0142	BEACON SCHOOL PROGRAM	05	\$6,300,000	\$11,901,029	\$6,346,887
C-DFA-0183	DFTA SENIOR CENTER IMPROVEMENTS	03A	\$2,180,000	\$5,630,755	\$1,105,379
C-DHS-0046	HOMELESS OUTREACH AND HOUSING PLACEMENT SERVICES	05O	\$553,000	\$1,036,378	\$634,266
C-MOCJC-0037	SAFE HORIZON	05,21B	\$3,614,000	\$5,147,635	\$3,332,866
C-CHR-0040	COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM	05	\$2,027,000	\$2,697,081	\$1,858,009

**CDBG
PROGRAM EXPENDITURES**

FORM
DCP #1

Proj Code	Program Name	HUD Code	Revised 2010 Allocation	Amount City Authorized	Amount City Expended/ Drawdown/ Disbursed
C-CHR-0051	COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS NEIGHBORHOOD HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM	05,20,21A,21D	\$3,868,000	\$4,101,150	\$3,791,197
C-DHS-0182	DHS HOMELESS SERVICES (FORMERLY DHS HOMELESS FAMILIES SERVICE)	05	\$4,645,000	\$5,653,000	\$5,653,000
C-DPR-0095	MINIPOOLS	05D	\$662,000	\$677,980	\$635,548
C-DPR-0032	PROSPECT PARK SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE	05	\$555,000	\$1,076,960	\$592,493
C-DPR-0033	VAN CORTLANDT/PELHAM BAY PARKS SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE	05	\$493,000	\$1,020,613	\$499,912
C-DPR-0053	GREENTHUMB	05	\$884,000	\$1,586,598	\$930,332
C-DYCD-0174	MET COUNCIL FOOD PANTRY	05	\$375,000	\$750,000	\$375,000
SL-2 Affordability for the Purpose of Creating Suitable Living Environments					
C-ACS-0042	DAY CARE CENTER SERVICES	05L	\$3,292,000	\$4,938,001	\$3,292,000
SL-3 Sustainability for the Purpose of Creating Suitable Living Environments					
C-DFA-0049	ELDERLY MINOR HOME REPAIR PROGRAM	05A	\$362,000	\$517,748	\$325,359
C-DCA-0079	COMMUNITY ARTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	19C	\$218,000	\$782,926	\$147,135
C-LPC-0052	LANDMARKS HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANT PROGRAM	16A,16B	\$176,000	\$480,602	\$110,207
C-DPR-0055	BRONX RIVER PROJECT	05	\$214,000	\$410,005	\$204,511
C-DOEd-0165	CODE VIOLATION REMOVAL IN SCHOOLS	03	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0
C-HPD-0171	EMERGENCY DEMOLITION PROGRAM	04, 06,19E	\$5,315,000	\$10,647,648	\$5,863,235
EO-1 Accessibility for the Purpose of Creating Economic Opportunities					
C-VARIOUS-0204	ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM	05H, 21B	\$2,525,000	\$3,901,011	\$2,259,667
C-HPD-0050	BUILDING MAINTENANCE FOR YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAM	05H	\$82,000	\$253,954	\$23,991
C-SBS-0200	NYC BUSINESS SOLUTIONS CENTERS	05H,18B,18C	\$906,000	\$1,410,312	\$574,509
C-SBS-0026	AVENUE NYC	18B,19C	\$2,635,000	\$5,974,965	\$2,906,500
N/A Not Applicable					
C-DCP-0061	DCP INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	20	\$3,219,000	\$5,131,969	\$3,072,876
C-DCP-0062	DCP COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING	20	\$13,530,000	\$17,399,013	\$13,153,682
C-HPD-0060	HPD HOUSING POLICY ANALYSIS AND STATISTICAL RESEARCH	20	\$3,087,000	\$4,830,465	\$1,514,947
C-HPD-0166	HPD PROGRAM PLANNING	20	\$3,199,000	\$4,894,817	\$2,943,551
C-HPD-0137	HPD NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION OFFICES	20	\$4,766,000	\$9,128,046	\$3,909,058
C-LPC-0202	LPC PLANNING	20	\$548,000	\$766,713	\$496,085
C-HPD-0199	RENT GUIDELINES BOARD SUPPORT STAFF	20,21A, 21C	\$470,000	\$970,568	\$549,601
C-MAY-0203	SCORECARD PROGRAM	20	\$454,000	\$666,351	\$432,132
C-SBS-0029	EMPOWERMENT ZONE ADMINISTRATION	21A	\$100,000	\$538,734	\$78,970
C-HPD-0024	HPD FAIR HOUSING SERVICES PROGRAM	21D	\$970,000	\$2,043,619	\$515,961
0063	CDBG ADMINISTRATION	21A	\$2,584,000	\$4,247,264	\$2,427,395
C-HPD-0092	HPD ADMINISTRATION	21A	\$6,649,000	\$9,302,025	\$3,506,322

**CDBG
PROGAM EXPENDITURES**

FORM
DCP #1

Proj Code	Program Name	HUD Code	Revised 2010 Allocation	Amount City Authorized	Amount City Expended/ Drawdown/ Disbursed
C-HPD-0114	NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS	18B	\$1,306,000	\$4,529,668	\$1,044,622
C-HPD-0015	IN REM BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR PROJECT SUPPORT	19E	\$1,785,000	\$4,735,396	\$2,287,048
N/I Not Applicable-No Suitable Performance Indicator					
C-HPD-0209	REHABILITATION SERVICES	14H	\$206,000	\$342,500	\$176,303
C-DPR-0054	LAND RESTORATION PROGRAM	03E,05,06	\$579,000	\$1,122,191	\$717,265
C-DOS-0031	NEIGHBORHOOD VACANT LOT CLEAN-UP	06	\$20,666,000	\$30,330,276	\$18,678,462
C-HPD-0010	TARGETED CODE ENFORCEMENT	15	\$41,902,000	\$62,809,143	\$40,973,403

**CDBG
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

FORM
DCP #2

Proj_Code	Program Name	HUD Code	Accomplishment	Proposed Accomp_#	Amended Accomp_#	Actual Accomp_#
	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)					
C-CHA-0039	ELDERLY SAFE-AT-HOME	05A	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service	2,382	2,144	2,301
C-CHA-0041	SENIOR RESIDENT ADVISOR PROGRAM	05A	Total number of persons assisted with new or continuing access to a service or benefit	2,526	2,273	2,379
C-MAY-0047	PROJECT OPEN HOUSE FOR DISABLED PERSONS	14A,14B	Total rental units made accessible for persons with disabilities	9	2	0
C-MAY-0047			Total number owner-occupied units rehabilitated or improved	9	6	3
C-MAY-0048	HOUSING, INFORMATION AND EDUCATION	05B	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service	33,000	33,500	214,479
C-HPD-0085	7A PROGRAM	14B	Total number of units brought from substandard to standard condition.	45	44	12
C-HPD-0011	IN REM HANDYPERSON CONTRACT	19E	Total number of units brought from substandard to standard. (In rem occupied building inventory: occupied & vacant units)	267	251	251
C-HPD-0012	IN REM SUPERINTENDENT CONTRACT	19E	Total number of units brought from substandard to standard. (In rem occupied building inventory: occupied & vacant units)	267	251	251
C-HPD-0013	IN REM MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT	19E	Total number of units brought from substandard to standard. (In rem occupied building inventory: occupied & vacant units)	267	251	251
C-HPD-0014	IN REM PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	19E	Total number of units brought from substandard to standard. (In rem occupied building inventory: occupied & vacant units)	267	251	251
C-HPD-0090	IN REM BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR PROGRAM	19E,05	Total number of units brought from substandard to standard. (In rem occupied building inventory: occupied & vacant units)	267	251	251
C-HPD-0207	PROPERTY DISPOSITION AND FINANCE (FORMERLY IN REM ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM)	19E	Estimated DAMP occupied inventory 1-1-10	3,893		3,694
C-HPD-0207		19E	Actual PDF occupied inventory 7-1-10		3,651	
C-HPD-0084	HOUSING LITIGATION DIVISION	15, 19E	Number of Households that received legal assistance to prevent homelessness (# of cases litigated).	245,228	245,000	250,652
C-HPD-0198	HPD EMERGENCY SHELTERS	08	Total number of persons given overnight shelter (# of households)	1,250	1,195	1,236

**CDBG
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

FORM
DCP #2

Proj Code	Program Name	HUD Code	Accomplishment	Proposed Accomp #	Amended Accomp #	Actual Accomp #
C-HPD-0009	EMERGENCY REPAIR PROGRAM	14B,06,19E	Total number of units brought from a substandard to a standard condition	20,000	17,500	18,450
C-HPD-0009			Total number of units brought into compliance with lead-safe housing rule	1,275	2,500	1,275
C-HPD-0206	ALTERNATIVE ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM	14B	Total number of units brought from a substandard to standard condition	1,000	1,000	188
C-HPD-0205	PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAM	14I	Total number of units brought into compliance with lead-safe housing rule	9	16	20
C-HPD-0205						
C-HPD-0017	PUBLIC SAFETY INITIATIVES (FORMERLY NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM)	05	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service (# represented is # of housing units)	7,500	4,600	12,633
C-HPD-0000	NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES	14A,14B,21A	Total number of owner-occupied units brought from substandard to standard condition	20	24	18
C-DYCD-0142	BEACON SCHOOL PROGRAM	05	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service	16,800	18,532	18,407
C-DFA-0183	DFTA SENIOR CENTER IMPROVEMENTS	03A	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a facility	2,200	1,974	1,897
C-DFA-0183			Public Facilities	10	11	12
C-DHS-0046	HOMELESS OUTREACH AND HOUSING PLACEMENT SERVICES (DROP-IN CENTERS OUTREACH)	05O	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service	800	800	729
C-MOCJC-0037	SAFE HORIZON	05,21B	Total number of persons assisted with new or continuing access to a service or benefit	128,216	159,695	146,649

**CDBG
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

FORM
DCP #2

Proj Code	Program Name	HUD Code	Accomplishment	Proposed Accomp #	Amended Accomp #	Actual Accomp #
C-CHR-0040	COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM	05	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service (Units of service: # of Investigations anticipated to be initiated in 2010 + # of investigations carried over from 2009)	1,400	1,500	2,086
C-CHR-0051	COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS NEIGHBORHOOD HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM	05,20,21D,21A	Total number of persons assisted with a new/improved access to a service (Units of service)	85,000	85,000	88,597
C-DHS-0182	DHS HOMELESS SERVICES (formerly DHS HOMELESS FAMILIES SERVICES)	05	Total number of Homeless persons given overnight shelter	465	522	666
C-DPR-0095	MINIPOOLS	05D	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service	112,420	112,420	109,340
C-DPR-0032	PROSPECT PARK SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE	05	Total number of persons assisted with new or continuing access to a service or benefit (Based on a user's survey)	6,000,000	8,863,109	8,863,109
C-DPR-0033	VAN CORTLANDT/PELHAM BAY PARKS SPECIAL ADMINISTRATORS' OFFICE	05	Total number of persons assisted with new or continuing access to a service or benefit (Based on a user's survey)	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
C-DPR-0053	GREENTHUMB	05	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service	60,000	65,000	60,000
C-DYCD-0174	MET COUNCIL FOOD PANTRY	05	Total number of persons assisted with new or continuing access to a service or benefit		56,000	56,000
C-ACS-0042	DAY CARE CENTER SERVICES	05L	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service	571	388	400
C-DFA-0049	ELDERLY MINOR HOME REPAIR PROGRAM	05A	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service	2,200	2,150	2,557
C-DCA-0079	COMMUNITY ARTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	19C	Organizations	8	3	0
C-LPC-0052	LANDMARKS HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANT PROGRAM	16A,16B	Total number of commercial façade treatments	3	1	1
C-LPC-0052			Total number of owner-occupied units rehabilitated or improved	12	9	9
C-DPR-0055	BRONX RIVER PROJECT	05	Total number of persons assisted with new improved access to a service. (Units of Service)	37,000	35,000	31,197
C-DOEd-0165	CODE VIOLATION REMOVAL IN SCHOOLS	03	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a facility	1,007,362	1,016,806	0
C-DOEd-0165			Public Facilities	411	411	0
C-DOEd-0165			No Suitable HUD Indicator (Number of Code Violations Removed)	1,193	1,193	0
C-HPD-0171	EMERGENCY DEMOLITION PROGRAM	04,06,19E	Total # of slum and blight demolitions	100	75	62

**CDBG
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

FORM
DCP #2

Proj_Code	Program Name	HUD Code	Accomplishment	Proposed Accomp_#	Amended Accomp_#	Actual Accomp_#
C-VARIOUS-0204	ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM	05H,21B	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service	251,500	202,303	240,259
C-HPD-0050	BUILDING MAINTENANCE FOR YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAM	05H	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service	50	0	0
C-SBS-0200	NYC BUSINESS SOLUTIONS CENTER	05H,18B,18C	Total number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a service via Business Basics training	2,300	2,300	3,428
C-SBS-0200			Total existing businesses assisted	3,500	3,000	3,614
C-SBS-0200			Total new businesses assisted	4,000	5,500	3,309
C-SBS-0026	AVENUE NYC	18B, 19C	Total existing businesses assisted	0	0	0
C-SBS-0026			Total new businesses assisted	0	0	0
C-DCP-0061	DCP INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	20	Not Applicable			
C-DCP-0062	DCP COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING	20	Not Applicable			
C-HPD-0060	HPD HOUSING POLICY ANALYSIS AND STATISTICAL RESEARCH	20	Not Applicable			
C-HPD-0166	HPD PROGRAM PLANNING	20	Not Applicable			
C-HPD-0137	HPD NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION OFFICES	20	Not Applicable			
C-LPC-0202	LPC PLANNING	20	Not Applicable			
C-HPD-0199	RENT GUIDELINES BOARD SUPPORT STAFF	20, 21A, 21C	Not Applicable			
C-MAY-0203	SCORECARD PROGRAM	20	Not Applicable			
C-SBS-0029	EMPOWERMENT ZONE ADMINISTRATION	21A	Not Applicable			
C-HPD-0024	HPD FAIR HOUSING SERVICES	21D	Not Applicable			
C-VARIOUS-0063	CDBG ADMINISTRATION	21A	Not Applicable			
C-HPD-0092	HPD ADMINISTRATION	21A	Not Applicable			
C-HPD-0114	NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS	18B	Not Applicable			
C-HPD-0015	IN REM BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR PROJECT SUPPORT	19E	Not Applicable			
C-HPD-0209	REHABILITATION SERVICES	14H	Number of physical inspections performed		259	421
C-DPR-0054	LAND RESTORATION PROGRAM	06, 03E, 05	No appropriate HUD Indicator (Number of Acres Treated)	265	279	158
C-DOS-0031	NEIGHBORHOOD VACANT LOT CLEAN-UP	06	No Suitable HUD Indicator (Number of Vacant Lots Cleaned)	4,400	4,200	3,889
C-HPD-0010	TARGETED CODE ENFORCEMENT	15	No Suitable HUD Indicator (Number of Code Violations Removed)	600,000	500,000	583,469

Financial Summary Chart for the Community Development Block Grant Program

On the pages that follow is the CDBG Financial Summary Chart. This chart reflects available funds and expenditures for the period 01/01/10 - 12/31/10. In addition to the CD entitlement received for 2010, revenues also are generated through program income.

Part III: 70% of CD Program funds must benefit low- and moderate-income (low/mod) persons. For calendar year 2010, the percent benefit to low/mod persons is 89.55.

Part IV: 70% of CD Program funds must benefit low- and moderate-income (low/mod) persons. The City has chosen to be evaluated for a three-year period (2008, 2009, and 2010). For calendar years 2008, 2009 and 2010, the percent benefit to low/mod persons is 88.85.

Part V: The Public Service cap is calculated by dividing the sum of the Public Service expenditures and the Public Service unliquidated obligations by the sum of the current year's grant and the prior year's program income. The Public Service cap is 15%. In calendar year 2010, the Public Service percentage is 12.51%.

Part VI: No more than 20% of the CD Entitlement plus program income received in the current year may be expended for planning and administration activities. In 2010, 13.92% of CD funds was expended for these activities.

**FINANCIAL SUMMARY
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM**

Name of Grantee: City of New York
Grant Number: B10MC360104
Reporting Period: 01/01/10 - 12/31/10

NOTE: This Financial Summary Report represents calendar year 2010 fiscal data.

PART I: Summary of CDBG Resources

1. Unexpended CDBG funds at end of previous reporting period			173,169,393.00
2. Entitlement Grant from form HUD-7082			195,203,459.00
3. Surplus Urban Renewal Funds			0.00
4. Section 108 Guaranteed Loan Funds (Principal Amount)			0.00
5. Program Income received by	Grantee	Subrecipient	
	(column A)	(column B)	
a. Revolving Funds - NHS	58,986.00	0.00	
b. Other (identify below)	0.00	57,134,223.00	
Total Program Income (sum of columns A and B)			57,193,209.00
6. Prior period adjustments (if negative, enclose in brackets)			0.00
7. Total CDBG funds available for use during this reporting period			425,566,061.00

PART II: Summary of CDBG Expenditures

8. Total expenditures reported *		228,278,584.00
9. Total expended for Planning & Administration	35,141,352.00	
10. Amount subject to Low/Mod Benefit calculation	193,137,232.00	
11. CDBG funds used for Section 108 principal & interest payments		0.00
12. Total expenditures (line 8 plus line 11)		228,278,584.00
13. Unexpended balance (line 7 minus line 12)		197,287,477.00

PART III: Low/Mod credit this Reporting Period

14. Total Low/Mod credit for multi-unit housing expenditures	102,773,034.00
15. Total from all other activities qualifying as Low/Mod expenditures	70,177,821.00
16. Total (line 14 plus line 15)	172,950,855.00
17. Percent benefit to Low/Mod persons (line 16 divided by line 10 this reporting period)	89.55%

PART IV: Low/Mod Benefit for Multi-Year Certifications (Complete only if certification period includes prior years)

Program Years (PY) covered in certification PY '08 PY '09 PY '10

18. Cumulative net expenditures subject to program benefit calculation	608,936,711.00
19. Cumulative expenditures benefiting Low/Mod persons	541,052,883.00
20. Percent benefit to Low/Mod persons (line 19 divided by line 18)	88.85%

PART V: For Public Services Activities only: Public Services Cap Calculation

21. Total Public Service expenditures	30,205,945.00
22. Total Public Service unliquidated obligations	4,781,702.00
23. Sum of line 21 and line 22	34,987,647.00
24. Total Public Service unliquidated obligations reported at the end of the previous reporting period	4,331,986.00
25. Net obligations for public services (line 23 minus line 24)	30,655,661.00
26. Amount of Program Income received in the preceding program year	49,892,825.00
27. Entitlement Grant amount (from line 2)	195,203,459.00
28. Sum of lines 26 and 27	245,096,284.00
29. Percent funds obligated for Public Service Activities (line 25 divided by line 28)	12.51%

* Includes Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) program.

**FINANCIAL SUMMARY
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM**

Name of Grantee: City of New York
Grant Number: B10MC360104
Reporting Period: 01/01/10 - 12/31/10

PART VI: Planning and Program Administration Cap Calculation

30. Amount subject to planning and administration cap (grant amount from line 2 plus line 5)	252,396,668.00
31. Amount expended for planning and administration (from line 9 above)	35,141,352.00
32. Percent funds expended (line 31 divided by line 30)	13.92%

PROGRAM INCOME NARRATIVE

Due to limitations inherent in the IDIS software, a listing of Program Income sources generated by prior years' completed CD programs follows the Financial Summary as Chart A.

Line 5b:

Other Program Income			
Project ID #	Description	Grantee	Subrecipient
207	Tenant Interim Lease	1,194,468.00	0.00
171	Emergency Demolition Program	1,033,080.00	0.00
85	7A Administration	480,526.00	0.00
9	Emergency Repair Program	17,766,134.00	0.00
31	Vacant Lot Clean Up	617,833.00	0.00
84	Housing Litigation Division	3,505,255.00	0.00
61	Information Technology	75,215.00	0.00
26	Avenue NYC	1,193.00	0.00
31	Vacant Lot Clean Up/Bulk Recycling	46,889.00	0.00
206	Alternative Enforcement: Repairs	3,487,222.00	0.00
206	Alternative Enforcement: Fees	912,735.00	0.00
9	Emergency Repair Program II	1,629,594.00	0.00
171	Emergency Demolition Program II	343,721.00	0.00
10	CD Multiple Dwelling & Copy Fees	505,641.00	0.00
10	CD Dismissal Request	495,800.00	0.00
-	Completed CD programs' revenue streams.	25,038,917.00	0.00
TOTAL:		57,134,223.00	0.00

Line 6: **PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT NARRATIVE**

RECONCILIATION OF LINE (S) OF CREDIT (LOC) AND CASH BALANCES TO UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF CDBG FUNDS SHOWN ON THE APR:

Complete the following worksheet and submit with the attachment:

UNEXPENDED BALANCE SHOWN ON FINANCIAL SUMMARY (line 13):	197,287,477.00
ADD:	
LOC balance (s) as of APR date	196,408,406.00
Cash on Hand:	
Grantee Program Account	0.00
Subrecipients Program Accounts	0.00
Revolving Fund Cash Balances	879,071.00
Section 108 Accounts (in contract)	0.00
SUBTRACT:	
Grantee CDBG Program Liabilities (include any reimbursements due to the Grantee from program funds)	(0.00) *
Subrecipient CDBG Program Liabilities (Same instructions as above)	(0.00) *
TOTAL RECONCILING BALANCE:	197,287,477.00
UNRECONCILED DIFFERENCE:	0.00

* When grantees or subrecipients operate their programs on a reimbursement basis, any amounts due to the grantees or subrecipients should be included in the Program Liabilities.

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
 CD YEAR 36 REVENUE SUMMARY
 (Reporting Period: 01/01/10 - 12/31/10)
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM**

SOURCE AGENCY	REVENUE SOURCE DESCRIPTION	REVENUE AMOUNT
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CHART A

HPD	Sweat Equity	110,153
HPD	Participation Loan	87,462
HPD	Community Management	3,136
HPD	Private Ownership Management	968
HPD	SRO Rehab Loan	89,875
HPD	Federal Urban Renewal Leases and Rents	1,497,119
Various	Program Income Adjustment	20,057
DSBS	EDC Miscellaneous Revenue	13,129
DSBS	EDC Urban Renewal Land Sales	20,913,536
HPD	HUD Clearance Test Reimbursement	1,500
HPD	HPD Federal CD Miscellaneous Revenue	2,301,982
PROGRAM INCOME - COMPLETED PROGRAMS TOTAL:		25,038,917

2. HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (HOME)

The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development has continued to use its limited resources to fulfill the long-range strategies that were laid out in the FFY 2010 Consolidated Plan. Actual accomplishments for some of the individual programs vary from the proposed accomplishments due to use of HOME funds for long-term construction and rehabilitation purposes. Please refer to the note at the end of this article for a complete discussion explaining the basis for substantial variances between proposed and actual accomplishments.

The City's 2010 HOME award was \$124,813,610 for HOME; it was received on May 12, 2010. It was projected that the majority of the 2010 grant would be targeted to substantial and moderate rehabilitation activities designed to benefit a range of small and large households, homeless families and individuals and elderly families. In addition, some of the 2010 HOME grant may be used toward acquisition, new construction, rental assistance, or down payment assistance. The funds must be committed to projects by May 31, 2012. The City's schedule to commit projects with these funds has not been finalized.

During 2010, after allowing for a 10% administrative cost allowance on the HOME grant, the City committed \$55,332,790 of HOME funds for a variety of affordable housing projects. These funds include HOME monies granted in prior years but committed in HUD's Cash Management Information System (CMI) and in HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010. The funds committed during this time were from 2007, 2008, and 2009 HOME awards. Therefore, the funds committed discussed in this section do not correspond directly to the amounts received from HUD as listed in the Program Expenditures Table (DCP Table # 1). The required IDIS HOME tables are provided in Volume III: C04PR27 Status of HOME Grant; C04PR22 Status of HOME Activities; and C04PR25 Status of CHDO funds. Volume III is over 200 pages in length, and therefore will only be provided upon request. To request a copy, please call (212) 720-3531.

In the Program Accomplishments Table, the column entitled "Proposed Accomplishment Number" was taken from the 2010 Consolidated Plan, which the City published prior to the time the City actually received its 2010 HOME grant. This figure represents the City's original estimate as to the total number of households that will be assisted over time using 2010 HOME funds. The column entitled "Actual Accomplishment Number" indicates the total number of households being assisted in projects that actually committed HOME funds during calendar year 2010. A fuller explanation as to why this methodology was used is at the end of this HOME Section.

The matching requirements for the HOME grant were reduced for many localities in an effort to ease the financial burden on jurisdictions already strapped for funds. As with the City's past HOME allocations, 2010 HOME funds must be matched by non-federal resources (for example, cash, value of waived taxes, value of land, cost of infrastructure improvements) based on the type of activity undertaken. For every federal dollar, 0.125 non-federal dollars must be spent.

It is anticipated that 2010 HOME program dollars will be combined with City capital funds in several HPD programs. These programs are described in detail in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. It is important to note that at least 15% of HOME funds must be reserved for housing to be developed, sponsored, or owned by community housing development organizations (CHDOs). However, given the City's long and extensive history of involvement with not-for-profit organizations in the production, ownership and management for affordable housing, it is again likely that more than the 15% minimum of the HOME awards will be used for projects involving CHDOs. In addition, 10% of HOME funds are set aside for eligible administrative expenses, as is reflected in the HOME/CMI Table and on the HOME Program Expenditure Table.

In the 2010 Consolidated Plan: Five-Year Strategy, the City of New York's agencies that address housing issues identified several housing-related program objectives. Below is an explanation of how HPD has used its resources (federal, state, city, and private funds) to meet those broad objectives.

In all of the City-administered HOME-funded programs that benefited newly assisted households in 2010, the City assisted 2,786 housing units, which is substantially more than its overall goal of benefiting 1,463 housing units. Nevertheless, variances arise between planned and actual start dates for housing projects. Also, planning of projects is tied to estimations of the dates that projects will be ready for commitment in IDIS, and these estimations are not readily predictable in advance of the program year, when estimations are made. Consequently, on a program-by-program basis, variances between planned and actual goals are explained under the objectives headings in the following article.

Objectives:

DH-1 Availability/Accessibility for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing

The Supportive Housing Loan Program actually committed \$65,606,765 in 2010, exceeding the \$61,154,180 planned, for the acquisition and rehabilitation of properties by not-for-profit organizations for the purpose of developing new permanent housing for homeless and low-income single adults. The program will benefit 769 units, far more than the 314 units planned in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The proposed accomplishment was based on the application of a presumed HOME \$ per unit average cost to the projected grant award amount for the Supportive Housing Loan Program. The actual accomplishment is the total number of units in projects that were set up against HOME grant funds during Program Year 2010. While the amount of HOME dollars committed for SHP in Program Year 2010 (utilizing HOME grant funds from earlier years), was within the range expected, the number of units exceeded the target. This is because the average per-unit cost for projects committed in Program Year 2010 was lower than that assumed at the time of the Consolidated Plan.

In 2010, HPD committed no HOME funds for the **Third Party Transfer Program**, although \$4,082,891 were planned to be committed to assist 34 housing units in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. As a result, no Third Party Transfer households were reported in the IDIS system to be assisted in 2010. The 2010 Consolidated Plan assumed the utilization of HOME funds in the Third Party Transfer Program, but sites closed within that program year did not utilize HOME. We anticipate that HOME funds will be used in the 2011 program year. In this program, the number of buildings that actually receive commitments of HOME funds can vary substantially from HPD's projection at the time that the Consolidated Plan is prepared.

In 2010, HPD committed no HOME funds for the Small Homes Scattered Sites (New Foundations), less than the \$1.227 million planned in the 2010 Consolidated Plan, which provides affordable financing to owners of small private buildings that require moderate or substantial rehabilitation. As a result no households will be assisted, compared with the initial proposed estimate of 31 units. The proposed accomplishment was based on the application of a presumed HOME \$ per unit average cost to the projected grant award amount for the New Foundations Program. The actual accomplishment is the total number of units in projects that were set up against HOME grant funds during Program Year 2010. The program experienced a shortfall in starts due to the depressed homeownership market in 2010 and the difficulties developers experienced in securing financing.

In 2010, HPD planned to use \$1,811,041 in HOME funds for the Article 8A Loan Program, which provides loans to finance the replacement of existing systems or removal of substandard conditions which are violations of the multiple dwelling law or local housing code. The loan program is authorized by the New York State Private Housing Law. Some 88 units were planned to benefit from the use of funds. In 2010, HPD actually committed \$3,894,107, far above the planned amount. These funds which resulted in a substantially greater 162 units benefiting. The proposed accomplishment was based on the application of a presumed HOME \$ per unit average cost to the projected grant award amount for the Article 8A Loan Program. The actual accomplishment is the total number of units in projects that were set up against HOME grant funds during Program Year 2010. The volume of HOME-funded activity in the program can vary substantially from year to year, based on how projects move through the development pipeline.

HPD actually committed \$17,758,0669 in HOME funds for the **Low Income Rental Program**, although \$32,444,061 of HOME funds were planned in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. Nevertheless, 799 units will actually

be assisted through the program, although 404 units were estimated in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The proposed accomplishment was based on the application of a presumed HOME \$ per unit average cost to the projected grant award amount for the Low Income Rental Program. The actual accomplishment is the total number of units in projects that were set up against HOME grant funds during Program Year 2010. While the number of units set up for Low Income Rental in Program Year 2010 (utilizing HOME grant funds from earlier years), was higher than expected, the amount of HOME funds set up was below target. This is because the average per unit cost for projects committed in Program Year 2010 was lower than that assumed at the time of the Consolidated Plan.

Also in the 2010 Consolidated Plan, HPD planned to commit \$5,153,015 in HOME funds for the Multifamily Homeownership (formerly known as the Cornerstone) Program, but it actually committed \$712,630, far below the planned HOME funds amount. Nevertheless, some 71 units will be assisted through the program, although only some 170 units were estimated in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The proposed accomplishment was based on the application of a presumed HOME \$ per unit average cost to the projected grant award amount for the Multifamily Homeownership Program. The actual accomplishment is the total number of units in projects that were set up against HOME grant funds during Program Year 2010. The volume of HOME-funded activity in the program can vary substantially from year to year, based on how projects move through the development pipeline.

HPD committed \$5,940,000 in HOME funds for the HUD Multifamily Program in 2010, although it had planned to commit \$1,096,283 of HOME funds in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. Some 198 units were assisted through the program, although only 33 units were estimated in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The proposed accomplishment was based on the application of a presumed HOME \$ per unit average cost to the projected grant award amount for the HUD Multifamily Program. The actual accomplishment is the total number of units in projects that were set up against HOME grant funds during Program Year 2010. The volume of HOME-funded activity in the program can vary substantially from year to year, based on how projects move through the development pipeline.

DH-2 Affordability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing

In 2010, HPD committed \$1,118,377 in HOME funds to the Neighborhood Entrepreneurs Program (NEP), slightly less than the \$1,121,638 planned in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The number of units that will benefit from the program is seven (7), the same number as planned in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The NEP Program provides rehabilitation of occupied and vacant City-owned buildings that will be eventually sold to and managed by neighborhood based property managers. Rehabilitation financing is provided by commercial banks and HPD provides permanent financing.

Also in 2010, HPD committed \$2,552,047 in HOME funds to the Neighborhood Redevelopment Program (NRP), somewhat higher than the \$1,932,179 planned in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The number of units that will benefit from the program is 13, the same number as planned in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The Neighborhood Redevelopment Program (NRP) provides financing to enable experienced, locally-based not-for-profit organizations to acquire and rehabilitate occupied City-owned buildings.

HPD committed \$4,479,154 of HOME funds for the HUD Section 202 Program in 2010, although it had planned to commit \$2,900,626 of HOME funds in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. Some 148 units were assisted through the program in 2010, although some 224 units were estimated in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The proposed accomplishment was based on the application of a presumed HOME \$ per unit average cost to the projected grant award amount for the HUD Section 202 Program. The actual accomplishment is the total number of units in projects that were set up against HOME grant funds during Program Year 2010. While the amount of HOME funds set up for HUD 202 in Program Year 2010 (utilizing HOME grant funds from earlier years), was higher than expected, the number of units in HOME funded projects was below target. This is because the average per unit cost for projects committed in Program Year 2010 was higher than that assumed at the time of the Consolidated Plan.

In 2010, HPD actually assisted 138 households under the HomeFirst Downpayment Assistance Program, far higher than the 50 households planned in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The target of 50 households was based on an assumed allocation of approximately \$805,000 in HOME funds for HomeFirst in Calendar 2010. HomeFirst was using non-HOME funds to operate during HPD's 2010 fiscal year, but HOME funds were restored in City Fiscal Year 2011. It was assumed that HomeFirst would use non-HOME funding for the majority of households assisted during Calendar 2010, with only \$805,000 of HOME funds during that time period. However, due to increased demand, in part spurred by Congress extending the expiration date of the First-Time Homebuyer Tax Credit from June 30th 2010 to September 30th 2010, the program actually used \$2,062,049 in Calendar 2010.

Also in 2010, HPD actually committed \$14,872,703 in HOME funds for the Multifamily Rental Mixed Income Program, although it had planned to commit \$3,945,654 of HOME funds in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. Some 471 households will actually be assisted through the program, although some 77 units were estimated in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The proposed accomplishment was based on the application of a presumed HOME \$ per unit average cost to the projected grant award amount for the HUD Multifamily Program. The actual accomplishment is the total number of units in projects that were set up against HOME grant funds during Program Year 2010. The volume of HOME-funded activity in the program can vary substantially from year to year, based on how projects move through the development pipeline.

DH-3 Sustainability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing

The City of New York has devoted significant resources to the moderate rehabilitation of privately owned housing. Such programs include the Participation Loan Program (PLP), which in 2010 actually committed \$290,000 in HOME funds, substantially less than the planned \$1,363,110, to provide low-interest loans to both for-profit and not-for-profit owners; occupied and vacant multi-family buildings undergo rehabilitation ranging from moderate to substantial. The proposed accomplishment was based on the application of a presumed HOME \$ per unit average cost to the projected grant award amount for the Participation Loan Program. The actual accomplishment is the total number of units in projects that were set up against HOME grant funds during Program Year 2010. The volume of HOME-funded activity in the program can vary substantially from year to year, based on how projects move through the development pipeline.

Mayor Bloomberg's New Housing Marketplace Plan began on July 1, 2003 and was expanded in February 2006 into a \$7.5 billion plan to create affordable housing for over 500,000 New Yorkers, more than the entire population of Atlanta. It is the largest municipal affordable housing plan in the nation's history. The plan uses innovative approaches to find new land and financing to build affordable housing for New York's future. By December 2010, 109,756 units of affordable housing had been started under the plan, putting the City on track to achieving the Mayor's goal of creating and preserving 165,000 affordable housing units. Since Mayor Bloomberg came to office the City has funded more than 129,690 units of affordable housing.

Separately, in 2010, HPD continued to operate a tenant-based rental assistance program through the federal Housing Choice Voucher Program. Approximately 32,951 households received tenant-based Section 8 rental assistance and project-based Section 8 rental assistance administered through HPD. This includes 5288 households that were newly assisted during the calendar year period.

HOME Completions in 2010

The number of HOME-assisted housing units completed in this category during calendar 2010 using current and prior years grant funds, was 805. The following information is a breakdown of the number of HOME-assisted housing completions in 2010 by program.

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>
Neighborhood Entrepreneurs Program (NEP)	156
Neighborhood Redevelopment Program (NRP)	82
Participation Loan Program (PLP)	45

Third Party Transfer (TPT)	8
The Supportive Housing Loan Program	279
Small Homes Scattered Sites Loan Program (New Foundations)	0
Article 8-A	0
Multifamily Homeownership (formerly known as the Cornerstone) Program	11
New Mixed Income Rental Program (MIRP)	99
Low-Income Rental Program	5
HUD Section 202 Program	0
HomeFirst Down Payment Assistance Program (ADDI)	120
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 805

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The HOME Program is primarily designed to stimulate the development of permanent housing projects, including a variety of substantial (a.k.a., gut) rehabilitation projects as well as new construction projects. By its very nature, the development of permanent housing is an involved process and takes a considerable period of time. In fact, development sites/buildings must be located and acquired, developers selected, market studies performed, architectural drawings and construction scopes of work completed, and financing obtained before most projects can even be committed in HUD's IDIS/CMI system. Once projects are committed, the construction cycle can take as much as another 24 months depending on conditions and the amount of work being performed. In recognition of these facts, the HOME regulations allow grantees up to two years from receipt of the funds to commit them and an additional three years to complete construction and submit the necessary project completion reports. Consequently, it is clearly not possible to produce a complete report on the commitment of 2010 HOME funds, let alone the completion of construction for units assisted with 2010 HOME funds, in the time frame allowed for the 2010 Annual Performance Report, which is required to be completed in early 2011. Instead, under the heading "Actual Accomplishments", HPD has provided information regarding actual HOME commitments made in the CMI/IDIS system during 2010, recognizing that most, if not all, of these commitments were registered using funding from earlier HOME grants. Consequently, the figures provided under this heading will not correspond directly with the figures in the column entitled "Proposed Accomplishments," which represents the Agency's best projections as to how the 2010 HOME grant will be committed over the next two years and how many units will be assisted. Please note also that in compliance with the Annual Performance Report requirements, HPD has provided a full accounting of all units completed in HOME projects during 2010 under the Accomplishments section of this report. Clearly, these figures also represent units that were funded with earlier HOME awards rather than with the 2010 HOME grant. See: the notes on the "Table of HOME Program Expenditures," for an explanation on the use of 2010 HOME funds.

HOME Project Report Summaries

On-site Inspections of Assisted Affordable Rental Housing

During 2010 there were 376 HOME projects under compliance monitoring. The projects included 1,607 buildings containing 11,423 HOME units.

Of the 376 projects, 272 required physical (HQS) inspection in calendar year 2010. A sample of 2,030 apartments was inspected: 1,576 passed or were corrected; 457 failed. Notices of non-compliance are being sent to owners of units that failed, and HPD will continue to seek a satisfactory response.

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Act of 1968

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

- HPD includes information on Sec. 3 requirements in the equal opportunity packages provided to HPD developers, contractors and their sub-contractors.
- HPD provides a Section 3 Requirements Fact Sheet to all prime and subcontractors attending HPD's mandatory contract pre-award conferences.
- HPD includes the Section 3 clause in its HUD-funded contracts, alerting each entity of the program and its obligations. The clause also requires its placement in every subcontract subject to Section 3 regulations.
- HPD has implemented a quarterly review process for the efficient monitoring of Section 3 activity.
- HPD staff offers individual Section 3 training sessions to HOME funded developerw and general Contractors to explain the applicability of the Section 3 requirements to their projects and receive instruction on how to properly complete the Section 3 Project Summary, New Hire Reports, and Business Concern Applications. These training sessions are offered throughout the year on an ongoing basis.
- HPD has created and posted a HUD Section 3 webpage at the HPD website. The webpage contains an explanation of the regulations, reporting forms, a Section 3 Business Concern application, a Business Concerns directory and a listing of employment/training referral sources. The webpage provides firms working with the agency easy access the information they need to comply.
- HPD has developed relationships, memorialized by Memorandums of Understanding, with local construction employment and training agencies (including YouthBuild programs) that offer formal training, job readiness and pre-screening programs. Our Section 3 webpage lists referral sources for firms seeking qualified candidates for any construction trade or management related job opportunities that may arise.
- HPD has a Memorandum of Understanding with the NYC Department of Small Business Services (DSBS) under which firms that certify with HPD as Section 3 Business Concerns will obtain business counseling and networking opportunities sponsored by DSBS by enrolling in their Emerging Business Enterprise Program.

HPD tracked 19 HOME funded projects, having a total development cost value of over \$378M in Calendar 2010. These development projects filled 174 positions last year, of which 6 (3%) were Section 3 residents.

HPD is committed to implementing the goals of the Section 3 program.

**HOME
PROGRAM EXPENDITURES**

FORM
DCP #1

Proj_Code	Program Name	HUD Code	2010 Allocation	Amount City Committed	Amount City Expended
	HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS				
DH-1 Availability/Accessibility for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing					
H-HPD-0006	THE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAM	12,14B,14G	\$47,437,999	\$61,154,180	\$65,606,765
H-HPD-0010	THIRD PARTY TRANSFER	12,13,14B	\$4,082,891	\$0	\$2,515,526
H-HPD-0011	MULTIFAMILY HOMEOWNERSHIP (Cornerstone Program)	01,12,14B	\$5,153,015	\$712,630	\$0
H-HPD-0012	ARTICLE 8-A LOAN PROGRAM	14B	\$1,811,041	\$3,894,107	\$8,353,867
H-HPD-0020	SMALL HOMES SCATTERED SITES (NEW FOUNDATIONS)	01,02,04, 04A, 05R,12,13	\$1,303,547	\$0	\$0
H-HPD-0028	HUD MULTIFAMILY PROGRAM	14B,14G	\$1,096,283	\$5,940,000	\$0
H-HPD-0029	MULTIFAMILY RENTAL MIXED INCOME	12	\$3,945,654	\$14,872,703	\$3,156,213
H-HPD-0031	LOW INCOME RENTAL PROGRAM (Formerly NEW MIRP)	12	\$24,294,918	\$32,444,061	\$17,758,066
DH-2 Affordability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing					
H-HPD-0002	NEIGHBORHOOD ENTREPRENEURS PROGRAM	14B	\$1,121,638	\$1,118,377	\$25,335,921
H-HPD-0003	NEIGHBORHOOD REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	14B	\$1,932,179	\$2,552,047	\$15,683,157
H-HPD-0033	HUD SECTION 202 PROGRAM	12,14B,14G	\$14,533,401	\$2,900,626	\$4,479,154
H-HPD-0035	HOME TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE	05S	\$3,459,697		
H-HPD-0201	HOMEFIRST DOWNPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	13	\$804,907	\$2,062,049	\$2,062,049
DH-3 Sustainability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Affordable Housing					
H-HPD-0004	PARTICIPATION LOAN PROGRAM (GUT/MOD)	12,13,14B,14G	\$1,363,110	\$290,000	\$3,973,304
N/A Not Applicable					
H-HPD-0001	HPD ADMINISTRATION	21E,21H	\$12,473,331	\$29,176,085	\$29,176,085
Programs from Prior Consolidated Plan Program Years					
H-HPD-0005	SMALL BUILDINGS LOAN PROGRAM			\$0	\$480,334
H-HPD-0011	CORNERSTONE			\$1,401,393	\$1,557,761
H-HPD-0028	MULTIFAMILY NEW CONSTRUCTION			\$0	\$9,714,792

The above chart reflects City's HOME "activity for the period of calendar year 2010, including HOME funds newly received from HUD in 2010, HOME funds committed in the HUD system in 2010, and HOME funds which were actually expended or (drawn down) during the period. It is important to point out however, that since the development period (including planning, predevelopment activities, and finally the actual construction) for a typical HOME development project is necessarily in excess of a year, the actual HOME commitments or expenditures registered in any given year are likely to be from a previous year's or years' HOME allocation. Consequently, the figures listed in the column entitled "Amount City committed" do not represent a subset of the funds in the column entitled "2010 Allocation". In fact, the commitment totals may be greater or less than the figures listed under the allocation column, depending on how HOME funds from previous years were allocated. For a fuller explanation of this issue, please see the HOME section, Part I.A.2

**HOME
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

FORM
DCP #2

Proj Code	Program Name	HUD Code	Accomplishment	Proposed Accomp #	Amended Accomp #	Actual Accomp #
	HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS					
H-HPD-0001	HPD ADMINISTRATION	21E,21H	None			
H-HPD-0006	THE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAM (formerly known as SRO LOAN PROGRAM)	12,14B,14G	Housing Units	216	316	769
H-HPD-0010	THIRD PARTY TRANSFER	12,13,14B	Housing Units	34	34	0
H-HPD-0011	MULITIFAMILY HOMEOWNERSHIP (formerly known as Cornerstone Program)	01,12,14B	Housing Units	170	170	71
H-HPD-0012	ARTICLE 8-A LOAN PROGRAM	14B	Housing Units	88	88	162
H-HPD-0020	SMALL HOMES SCATTERED SITES (NEW FOUNDATIONS)	,13	Housing Units	31	31	0
H-HPD-0028	HUD MULTIFAMILY PROGRAM	14B,14G	Housing Units	33	33	198
H-HPD-0029	MULITIFAMILY RENTAL MIXED INCOME	12	Housing Units	77	77	471
H-HPD-0031	LOW INCOME RENTAL PROGRAM (formerly known as NEW MIRP)	12	Housing Units	461	404	799
H-HPD-0002	NEIGHBORHOOD ENTREPRENEURS PROGRAM	14B	Housing Units	7	7	7
H-HPD-0003	NEIGHBORHOOD REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	14B	Housing Units	13	13	18
H-HPD-0033	HUD SECTION 202 PROGRAM	12,14B,14G	Housing Units	224	224	148
H-HPD-0035	HOME TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE	05S	Households		750	0
H-HPD-0201	HOMEFIRST DOWN PAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ADDI)	13	Housing Units	50	50	138
H-HPD-0004	PARTICIPATION LOAN PROGRAM (GUT/MOD)	12,13,14B,14G	Housing Units	18	18	5

HOME Match Report 2010

PART III: MATCH CONTRIBUTION FOR THE FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR

Name of Participating Jurisdiction
CITY OF NEW YORK

Federal Fiscal Year (yyyy)
2010

CM/I NO.	1. ACTIVITY NO.	2. DATE OF CONTRIBUTION	3. CASH	4. FOREGONE TAXES, FEES CHARGES	5. APPRAISED LAND/REAL PROPERTY	6. REQUIRED INFRASTRUCTURE	7. SITE PREPARTION, CONSTRUCT.MAT DONATED LABOR	8. BOND FINANCING	9. TOTAL MATCH
	1740	3-10	\$0	\$174,905	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$141,907	\$316,812
	2066	3-10	\$0	\$205,071	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$124,159	\$329,230
	2059	4-10	\$0	\$181,681	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$752,263	\$933,944
	1661	8-10	\$0	\$525,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$674,227	\$1,200,118
	1670	8-10	\$0	\$693,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,681	\$917,481
	1739	8-10	\$0	\$92,755	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,427	\$160,182
	1924	8-10	\$0	\$0	\$4,267,639	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,267,639
	2369	8-10	\$0	\$0	\$9,666,415	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,666,415
	1579	9-10	\$0	\$575,358	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$539,716	\$1,115,074
	1644	9-10	\$0	\$386,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$68,728	\$455,716
	1652	10-10	\$0	\$287,066	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$153,618	\$440,684
	1742	10-10	\$0	\$493,906	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$308,355	\$802,261
	1446	12-10	\$0	\$0	\$2,666,264	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,666,264
	1464	12-10	\$0	\$0	\$1,816,719	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,816,719
	1655	12-10	\$0	\$0	\$1,371,724	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,371,724
	1664	12-10	\$0	\$232,795	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$726,348	\$959,143
	1674	12-10	\$0	\$0	\$2,576,593	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,576,593
	1923	12-10	\$0	\$0	\$3,671,994	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,671,994
	1931	12-10	\$0	\$0	\$7,483,822	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,483,822

CM/I NO.	1. ACTIVITY NO.	2. DATE OF CONTRIBUTION	3. CASH	4. FOREGONE TAXES, FEES CHARGES	5. APPRAISED LAND/REAL PROPERTY	6. REQUIRED INFRASTRUCTURE	7. SITE PREPARTION, CONSTUCT.MAT DONATED LABOR	8. BOND FINANCING	9. TOTAL MATCH
		TOTAL	\$0	\$3,850,216	\$33,521,170	\$0	\$0	\$3,780,429	\$41,151,815

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 45 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

The HOME statute imposes a significant number of data collection and reporting requirements. This includes information on assisted properties, on the owners or tenants of the properties, and on other programmatic areas. The information will be used: 1) to assist HOME participants in managing their programs; 2) to track performance of participants in meeting fund commitment and expenditure deadlines; 3) to permit HUD to determine whether each participant meets the HOME statutory income targeting and affordability requirements; and 4) to permit HUD to determine compliance with other statutory and regulatory program requirements. This data collection is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act or related authorities. Access to Federal grant funds is contingent on the reporting of certain project-specific data elements. Records of information collected will be maintained by the recipients of the assistance. Information on activities and expenditures of grant funds is public information and is generally available for disclosure. Recipients are responsible for ensuring confidentiality when public disclosure is not required.

Instructions for the HOME Match Report

Applicability:

The HOME Match Report is part of the HOME APR and must be filled out by every participating jurisdiction that incurred a match liability. Match liability occurs when FY 1993 funds (or subsequent year funds) are drawn down from the U.S. Treasury for HOME projects. A Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) may start counting match contributions as of the beginning of Federal Fiscal Year 1993 (October 1, 1992). A jurisdiction not required to submit this report, either because it did not incur any match or because it had a full match reduction, may submit a HOME Match Report if it wishes. The match would count as excess match that is carried over to subsequent years. The match reported on this form must have been contributed during the reporting period (between October 1 and September 30).

Timing:

This form is to be submitted as part of the HOME APR on or before December 31. The original is sent to the HUD Field Office. One copy is sent to the

Office of Affordable Housing Programs, CGHF
Room 7176, HUD, 451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410.

The participating jurisdiction also keeps a copy.

Instructions for Part II:

1. **Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year:** Excess match carried over from prior Federal fiscal year.
2. **Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year:** The total amount of match contributions for all projects listed under Part III in column 9 for the Federal fiscal year.

3. **Total match available for current Federal fiscal year:** The sum of excess match carried over from the prior Federal fiscal year (Part II, line 1) and the total match contribution for the current Federal fiscal year (Part II, line 2). This sum is the total match available for the Federal fiscal year.
4. **Match liability for current Federal fiscal year:** The amount of match liability is available from HUD and is provided periodically to PJs. The match must be provided in the current year. The amount of match that must be provided is based on the amount of HOME funds drawn from the U.S. Treasury for HOME projects. The amount of match required equals 25% of the amount drawn down for HOME projects during the Federal fiscal year. Excess match may be carried over and used to meet match liability for subsequent years (see Part II line 5). Funds drawn down for administrative costs, CHDO operating expenses, and CHDO capacity building do not have to be matched. Funds drawn down for CHDO seed money and/or technical assistance loans do not have to be matched if the project does not go forward. A jurisdiction is allowed to get a partial reduction (50%) of match if it meets one of two statutory distress criteria, indicating "fiscal distress," or else a full reduction (100%) of match if it meets both criteria, indicating "severe fiscal distress." The two criteria are poverty rate (must be equal to or greater than 125% of the average national family poverty rate to qualify for a reduction) and per capita income (must be less than 75% of the national average per capita income to qualify for a reduction). In addition, a jurisdiction can get a full reduction if it is declared a disaster area under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act.

5. **Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year:** The total match available for the current Federal fiscal year (Part II, line 3) minus the match liability for the current Federal fiscal year (Part II, line 4). Excess match may be carried over and applied to future HOME project match liability.

Instructions for Part III:

1. **Project No. or Other ID:** "Project number" is assigned by the C/MI System when the PJ makes a project setup call. These projects involve at least some Treasury funds. If the HOME project does not involve Treasury funds, it must be identified with "other ID" as follows: the fiscal year (last two digits only), followed by a number (starting from "01" for the first non-Treasury-funded project of the fiscal year), and then at least one of the following abbreviations: "SF" for project using shortfall funds, "PI" for projects using program income, and "NON" for non-HOME-assisted affordable housing. Example: 93.01.SF, 93.02.PI, 93.03.NON, etc.

Shortfall funds are non-HOME funds used to make up the difference between the participation threshold and the amount of HOME funds allocated to the PJ; the participation threshold requirement applies only in the PJ's first year of eligibility. [§92.102]

Program income (also called "repayment income") is any return on the investment of HOME funds. This income must be deposited in the jurisdiction's HOME account to be used for HOME projects. [§92.503(b)]

Non-HOME-assisted affordable housing is investment in housing not assisted by HOME funds that would qualify as "affordable housing" under the HOME Program definitions. "NON" funds must be contributed to a specific project; it is not sufficient to make a contribution to an entity engaged in developing affordable housing. [§92.219(b)]

2. **Date of Contribution:** Enter the date of contribution. Multiple entries may be made on a single line as long as the contributions were made during the current fiscal year. In such cases, if the contributions were made at different dates during the year, enter the date of the last contribution.
3. **Cash:** Cash contributions from non-Federal resources. This means the funds are contributed permanently to the HOME Program regardless of the form of investment the jurisdiction provides to a project. Therefore all repayment, interest, or other return on investment of the contribution must be deposited in the PJ's HOME account to be used for HOME projects. The PJ, non-Federal public entities (State/local governments), private entities, and individuals can make contributions. The grant equivalent of a below-market interest rate loan to the project is eligible when the loan is not repayable to the PJ's HOME account. [§92.220(a)(1)] In addition, a cash contribution can count as match if it is used for eligible costs defined under §92.206 (except administrative costs and CHDO operating expenses) or under §92.209, or for the following non-eligible costs: the value of non-Federal funds used to remove and relocate ECHO units to accommodate eligible tenants, a project reserve account for replacements, a project reserve account for unanticipated increases in operating costs, operating subsidies, or costs relating to the portion of a mixed-income or mixed-use project not related to the affordable housing units. [§92.219(c)]
4. **Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges:** Taxes, fees, and charges that are normally and customarily charged but have been waived, foregone, or deferred in a manner that achieves affordability of the HOME-assisted housing. This includes State tax credits for low-income housing development. The amount of real estate taxes may be based on the

post-improvement property value. For those taxes, fees, or charges given for future years, the value is the present discounted cash value. [§92.220(a)(2)]

5. **Appraised Land/Real Property:** The appraised value, before the HOME assistance is provided and minus any debt burden, lien, or other encumbrance, of land or other real property, not acquired with Federal resources. The appraisal must be made by an independent, certified appraiser. [§92.220(a)(3)]
6. **Required Infrastructure:** The cost of investment, not made with Federal resources, in on-site and off-site infrastructure directly required for HOME-assisted affordable housing. The infrastructure must have been completed no earlier than 12 months before HOME funds were committed. [§92.220(a)(4)]
7. **Site preparation, Construction materials, Donated labor:** The reasonable value of any site-preparation and construction materials, not acquired with Federal resources, and any donated or voluntary labor (see §92.354(b)) in connection with the site-preparation for, or construction or rehabilitation of, affordable housing. The value of site-preparation and construction materials is determined in accordance with the PJ's cost estimate procedures. The value of donated or voluntary labor is determined by a single rate ("labor rate") to be published annually in the Notice Of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the HOME Program. [§92.220(6)]
8. **Bond Financing:** Multifamily and single-family project bond financing must be validly issued by a State or local government (or an agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision thereof). 50% of a loan from bond proceeds made to a multifamily affordable housing project owner can count as match. 25% of a loan from bond proceeds made to a single-family affordable housing project owner can count as match. Loans from all bond proceeds, including excess bond match from prior years, may not exceed 25% of a PJ's total annual match contribution. [§92.220(a)(5)] The amount in excess of the 25% cap for bonds may carry over, and the excess will count as part of the statutory limit of up to 25% per year. Requirements regarding

bond financing as an eligible source of match will be available upon publication of the implementing regulation early in FY 1994.

9. **Total Match:** Total of items 3 through 8. This is the total match contribution for each project identified in item 1.

Ineligible forms of match include:

1. Contributions made with or derived from Federal resources e.g. CDBG funds [§92.220(b)(1)]
2. Interest rate subsidy attributable to the Federal tax-exemption on financing or the value attributable to Federal tax credits [§92.220(b)(2)]
3. Contributions from builders, contractors or investors, including owner equity, involved with HOME-assisted projects. [§92.220(b)(3)]
4. Sweat equity [§92.220(b)(4)]
5. Contributions from applicants/recipients of HOME assistance [§92.220(b)(5)]
6. Fees/charges that are associated with the HOME Program only, rather than normally and customarily charged on all transactions or projects [§92.220(a)(2)]
7. Administrative costs

3. EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANT (ESG)

In the 2010 Consolidated Plan, the Continuum of Care chapter describes the programs provided by the Department of Homeless Services. In addition to the Emergency Shelter Grant Program, DHS funds a variety of programs from many sources, including City, State, and private funds. The Continuum of Care contains the City's long-term strategy as outlined in the 2010 Consolidated Plan which includes outreach to the chronic unsheltered homeless to encourage them to accept shelter and services; diversion programs to prevent homelessness; assessment centers using varying model approaches that assess client needs and first focus on diversion efforts especially for currently employed clients and for others, to make appropriate referrals for services; transitional shelters with supportive services to stabilize an individual or family so that they are able to live independently; next step shelters to provide a very intensive level of social services to families in need with the ultimate goal of permanent housing; and permanent and long-term housing options, both supported and non-supported. The IDIS Reports required for ESG funds are C04PR19 ESG Program for Grantee Statistics; C04PR20 ESG Activity Summary Report; and C04PR12 ESG Financial Summary. The forms are included in Volume III. However, Volume III is over 200 pages, therefore will only be provided upon request, please call 212-720-3337.

While ESG funds comprise a small percentage of total funding for the continuum of care, in 2010 ESG funds were used to continue existing successful programs that filled in gaps in the continuum of care. ESG funds can be used for five categories. The City chooses to use the \$7,928,053 awarded in 2010 for three of these categories: prevention, services to the homeless, and shelter operating costs. All the programs are listed and defined in the 2010 Consolidated Plan.

The following is a status update on the objectives listed in the 2010 Consolidated Plan Five-Year Strategic Plan and Continuum of Care. The accomplishments reflect 2010 DHS/ESG activities and reflect DHS' success in meeting its objectives *in creating/improving accessibility to suitable living environments (SL-1)*.

Provide outreach and engagement services, temporary emergency services, and placement services to reduce the number of people living on the streets.

In 2010, DHS continued its objective of reaching out to homeless people living on the streets, and in parks, transportation centers, and other public spaces through its outreach program - working to encourage homeless people to accept placements directly into housing, Safe Havens, shelter and other services. DHS used ESG funds to support outreach services and a drop-in center for single adults as well as the provision of three Safe Havens.

On January 25, 2010, DHS conducted its annual citywide Homeless Outreach Population Estimate (HOPE) which resulted in an estimate of 3,111 individuals residing in the streets and public spaces in the five boroughs; a 29 percent decrease since the first citywide survey was conducted in 2005. DHS again hosted HOPE on January 31, 2011, the results of HOPE 2011 are expected to be published in late winter 2011.

Provide employment, mental health, substance abuse, and counseling services in shelters to facilitate a return to independent or supported living in the community.

Many of the City's shelters provide services that enhance the continuum of care. In many of our single adult and family facilities, employment programs and/or life skills development help provide incentives and create expectations for the clients to be self sufficient. DHS believes that employment is the cornerstone to independent living and as such used ESG funds in 2010 to help fund four employment counselors at various shelters; a substance-free employment-based shelter; and citywide employment/intake staff. In addition, a variety of social service programs in the adult shelter system received ESG funding. These include services for clients who are mentally ill, as well as substance abuse counselors/services in adult shelters.

Provide housing placement services to assist families and individuals to return to the community and minimize the length of stay in shelter.

In 2010, 7,573 single adults, 1,103 adult families, and 8,761 families with children were placed into permanent housing. The average length of stay for all populations also declined over this time period. These achievements are attributable to the success of the City's rental assistance strategies, a focus on employment as a means to independent living, and provider payment structures that incentive rapid re-housing and a reduced length of stay. ESG funding supported these placement strategies through funding of the single adult system's placement facilitation unit.

Assist homeless persons in shelter with resolving specific issues to facilitate a return to independent or supported living in the community.

Next Step shelters serve clients who have not been successful in completing the goals of their independent living plan in a more structured and service intensive environment. Highlights of Next Step shelters include the establishment of a detailed independent living plan with clear, concrete deliverables, a rich array of life skills-building workshops and motivational group work, and rewards for compliance and consequences for non-compliance. In 2010, ESG funding supported three Next Step shelters for single adults and placed a total of 606 homeless persons into permanent housing.

Support operations of adult and family shelters.

DHS provides temporary housing with supportive services to individuals and to those families who have exhausted all other housing options and are therefore experiencing housing homelessness. ESG funds were used by DHS to help fund the operating costs of several shelters in our system.

Through a partnership with HPD, provide case management services to households at risk of homelessness to maintain housing stability.

HPD provided homelessness prevention services through three community-based service providers to households receiving Section 8 and are at-risk of homelessness. In City FY2010, these providers served 873 households in Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx.

Provide recreational services with an integrated educational curriculum to youth in shelters.

Police Athletic League (PAL) Play Streets program provided recreational and educational activities at five shelters serving 123 youth in 2010. Activities included team sports, arts and crafts, counseling and training.

The City was awarded \$7,928,053 in ESG funds for calendar year 2010. No ESG funds were allocated for shelter renovations, as other funding is available for renovations, and renovations are difficult to start and complete within the grant's strict two-year spending period. ESG funds were not used for grant administration.

On the Program Expenditures Table (DCP Table #1), for each ESG activity, only the ESG amounts drawn down from the 2010 grant were inserted. The City will fully expend the 2010 grant of \$7,928,053 by the year 2012. Because the ESG grant is awarded annually, and each grant is for 2 years, overlap in funding is expected.

In the Program Accomplishments Table, for ESG the number of persons served is an unduplicated count within each activity. HUD defines persons assisted with housing units as individuals or families who did not live in the unit the previous year and in 2010 were provided with an assisted housing unit. For homelessness prevention, the actual accomplishment is the number of units where a household was assisted in maintaining their current housing unit and thus did not enter the shelter system. The activity titled, Services to the Homeless, assisted 22,325 persons who needed a transitional shelter. Shelter Operating Costs were used to assist approximately 13,777 people who needed a transitional shelter.

Reasons for changes to program objectives – Activities not specifically related to the five-year objectives

DHS did not change the original program objectives. Therefore, the nature and reasons for changes in program objectives does not apply this year.

Section 3 Requirements: Emergency Shelter Grant Program

The US Congress directed HUD to take the lead in requiring all Continuum of Care jurisdictions nationwide to have unduplicated client-level data, a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). In addition to being a requirement for HUD funding, the NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) and the NYC Coalition on the Continuum of Care (NYC-CCoC) – a large group of homeless services providers, consumers, advocates, community representatives and government agencies- saw value in accessing HMIS data that could describe the extent and nature of homelessness and provide a greater understanding of service usage, effectiveness and gaps in service. This information could be used to target limited resources and guide planning and policy decisions. The NYC-CCoC and DHS could use HMIS data to demonstrate the size and characteristics of the NYC homeless population, current patterns of service use by population, including access to mainstream services and the need for additional resources to public and private funding sources. HMIS data could also be used to understand how to realign housing resources and service delivery within the NYC-CCoC and how to create the links to mainstream programs that are essential to the prevention of homelessness and to sustaining formerly homeless people in permanent housing. Compared to other commonly used methods of gathering information on homeless persons, notably point-in-time census counts, HMIS presents the NYC DHS and NYC-CCoC with the opportunity to obtain significantly better data about homelessness in its community and to analyze that information over time. The NYC HMIS would include the ability to aggregate standardized information from existing systems and provide a solution for those grant recipient providers who do not have an existing system to document who is homeless, what services and support they need, and the ability to utilize information to better manage service delivery and resource allocation more effectively within the NYC-CCoC. It will provide maximum protection of individual information and maximum access to aggregate information in accordance with applicable laws, standards and best practices. To date, the NYC HMIS is fully operational with 95% of all NYC- CCoC member agencies actively participating in the NYC HMIS. The system now contains over three years' worth of data, allowing the NYC-CCoC to complete the 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) and quarterly Pulse reports utilizing the NYC HMIS.

The City of New York does not use its ESG monies to fund the construction or rehabilitation of emergency or transitional homeless shelters. Therefore, the number of homeless individuals benefiting by training, employment, and contracting opportunities generated by the expenditure of this for shelter construction/rehabilitation (Section 3-related beneficiaries) is zero. However, the following is a breakdown of homeless individuals benefitting by ESG-funded non-Section 3-related employment training and/or placement.

From ESG Program Accomplishments Summary	2010 Actual Accomplishments
E- DHS-0001 Services to the Homeless	
Employment Programs	2,702
Harlem / Doe Fund	262
Citywide / Employment /Intake and Assessment	2,702
DHS Employment Counselors	901

DHS Employment Counselor figure = all placements in CY10 for shelters primarily categorized as Employment sites.

Citywide / Employment/ Intake and Assessment figure = all placements in CY10 for shelters primarily categorized as Employment plus all placements for Assessment sites.

- Harlem / Doe Fund – 262 placements (an employment site)
 - Citywide / Employment / Intake and Assessment – 2,702
 - o Harlem/Doe Fund – 262 (employment site)
 - o Palace Men – 112 (employment site)
 - o Palace Women – 61 (employment site)
 - o HELP SEC – 300 (employment site)
 - o Saratoga–138 (employment site)
 - o Bed Atlantic – 153 (assessment site)
 - o HELP Women’s Center – 430 (assessment site)
 - o CH Gay Assessment – 621 (assessment site)
 - o Franklin – 248 (assessment site)
 - o Porter – 349 (assessment site)
 - o Gates – 28 (employment site)
 - DHS Employment Counselors – 781
 - o Harlem/Doe Fund – 262(employment site)
 - o Palace Men – 112 (employment site)
 - o Palace Women – 61(employment site)
 - o HELP SEC– 300 (employment site)
 - o Saratoga– 138 (employment site)
 - o Gates – 28 (employment site)

**ESG
PROGRAM EXPENDITURES**

FORM
DCP #1

Proj Code	Program Name	HUD Code	2010 Allocation	Amount City Committed	Amount City Expended
	EMERGENCY SOLUTION GRANT PROGRAM (ESG)				
SL-1 Availability/Accessibility for the Purpose of Creating Sustainable Living Environments					
E-DHS-0001	HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION	05	\$798,105	\$798,105	\$798,105
E-DHS-0002	SERVICES TO THE HOMELESS	05	\$6,489,953	\$6,489,953	\$6,489,953
	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM		\$823,245	\$823,245	\$823,245
	INTERIM HOUSING PROGRAM		\$65,550	\$65,550	\$65,550
	MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM		\$1,010,541	\$1,010,541	\$1,010,541
	OUTREACH PROGRAM		\$781,950	\$781,950	\$781,950
	PROGRAM AND HOUSING PLACEMENT		\$448,037	\$448,037	\$448,037
	CLIENT ADVOCACY		\$914,438	\$914,438	\$914,438
	SAFE HAVEN PROGRAM		\$858,651	\$858,651	\$858,651
	NEXT STEP PROGRAM		\$651,232	\$651,232	\$651,232
	SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELORS		\$231,096	\$231,096	\$231,096
	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS		\$442,713	\$442,713	\$442,713
	FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES		\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
	SOCIAL SERVICES		\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500
E-DHS-0003	SHELTER OPERATING COSTS	03T	\$639,995	\$639,995	\$639,995
			\$7,928,053	\$7,928,053	\$7,928,053

**ESG
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

FORM
DCP #2

Proj Code	Program Name	HUD Code	Accomplishment	Proposed Accomp #	Amended Accomp #	Actual Accomp #
	EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG)					
E-DHS-0001	HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION	05	People	500	500	873
	HPD'S COMMUNITY BASED HOMELESS PREVENTION			500	500	
E-DHS-0002	SERVICES TO THE HOMELESS	05	People	19,756	19,064	22,325
	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM			2,598	1,988	2,702
	INTERIM HOUSING PROGRAM			620	620	3,510
	MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM			498	486	457
	OUTREACH PROGRAM			900	900	577
	PROGRAM AND HOUSING PLACEMENT			8,030	8,030	8,676
	CLIENT ADVOCACY			5,953	5,953	4,996
	SAFE HAVEN PROGRAM			173	74	100
	NEXT STEP PROGRAM			300	416	606
	SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELORS			140	63	133
	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS			294	294	305
	FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES			-	140	140
	SOCIAL SERVICES			250	100	123
E-DHS-0003	SHELTER OPERATING COSTS	03T	People	16,076	15,269	13,777

4. HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS (HOPWA)

In 2010 New York City continued to face significant challenges in assisting persons living with HIV/AIDS and in addressing the rapidly changing nature of the epidemic. Certain populations have been disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS, especially communities of color (particularly African-Americans and Latinos), men who have sex with men (MSM), and injecting drug users. The City also recognizes that there are unique obstacles to addressing the needs of adolescents and young adults (especially LGBT youth), immigrant populations, and those recently released and paroled from correctional facilities who are living with HIV/AIDS. The goal of the City's continuum of care service delivery system for persons living with HIV/AIDS prioritizes keeping persons stably housed by providing them with the health, and other supports necessary to remain there. If they become homeless or if their housing becomes inappropriate or unstable, the continuum of care is designed to shift its focus on that client to providing them with the appropriate type of housing and level of support necessary to address that client's needs.

In the 2010 Consolidated Plan, the City identified its five year goals to improve the delivery of services to persons living with HIV/AIDS. The City has made significant achievements in meeting the goals outlined in its five year strategic plan. The following were the City's objectives and the efforts taken to meet these objectives:

Priority 1: Reduce homelessness among persons living with HIV disease in New York City.

Goal A: Ensure the availability of transitional and permanent supportive housing for PLWH in congregate and scattered-site settings, especially for special populations such as persons diagnosed with a mental illness or a substance abuse disorder that is primary barrier to independent living.

Goal B: Ensure the availability of short-term and long-term rental assistance to assist PLWH maintain stable, appropriate housing.

In 2010, the Human Resources Administration's HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HRA/HASA) administered housing contracts with 47 community-based not-for-profit organizations to provide 2,831 units of permanent supportive housing for PLWH in congregate and scattered site settings. These programs targeted special populations such as persons diagnosed with mental illness or substance abuse disorder. These programs served a total of 3,088 households.

In 2010, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene – Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention & Control (DOHMH – BHIV), administered housing contracts with 11 community-based not-for-profit organizations to provide 667 units of congregate and scattered site supportive housing. These programs served special populations such as persons diagnosed with mental illness and/or substance abuse disorder, women with children, recent releases from correctional facilities, persons over 55, persons medically eligible for HRA/HASA but who were not administratively eligible, and LGBT youth. These programs served a total of 759 households.

DOHMH – BHIV contracts with one community-based not-for-profit organization to provide short-term and long-term rental assistance to HIV-infected persons maintain stable, appropriate housing. In 2010, through the services of the funded project sponsor, 367 households were able to maintain stable, appropriate housing.

Priority 2: Enable persons living with HIV disease (PLWH) to establish and maintain a stable living environment in housing that is decent, safe, and sanitary

Goal A: Ensure the availability of housing information services that assist persons that are HIV-infected who are homeless, unstably housed or at-risk of becoming homeless in finding housing.

Goal B: Provide start-up rental assistance (permanent housing placement services) to qualified PLWH so that they may establish permanent housing.

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene – Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention & Control (DOHMH – BHIV) contracts with five community-based not-for-profit organizations to provide housing information

services to persons who are HIV-infected. These five organizations, one located in and targeting each borough of the City of New York, assist HIV-infected persons who are homeless, unstably housed, or at-risk of becoming homeless in finding and securing transitional and permanent housing that is decent, safe, and sanitary. In addition, DOHMH – BHIV supportive housing programs assist clients with finding and securing housing. During 2010, these programs provided housing information services to 1,144 households in New York City.

DOHMH – BHIV contracts with one community-based not-for-profit organization to provide permanent housing placement services to assist HIV-infected persons establish permanent housing. In addition, DOHMH-BHIV administered supportive housing and housing placement assistance programs assist clients with establishing permanent housing. Through the services of these programs, during 2010, 379 households were able to establish permanent housing.

Priority 3: Ensure that persons living with HIV disease (PLWH) are able to have access to and maintenance in HIV primary care.

Goal A: Ensure the availability of supportive services within supportive housing programs such as case management, counseling, and other related services that ensure that PLWH are connected to HIV primary care.

Goal B: Ensure the availability of entitlements coordination and client advocacy services that allow PLWH to access medical insurance, home care, and related public benefits that allow PLWH to access HIV primary care.

The City of New York Human Resources Administration's (HRA) HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA) provides case management to persons in New York City living with AIDS or HIV illness who seek its assistance, and to their families. Services typically include assistance in receiving assessment and determination of eligibility for Public Assistance, Medicaid, and Food Stamps, as well as assistance in accessing other benefits and services as required by the client's individual circumstances. HASA's intensive case management may include initiating evaluation and treatment of substance abuse and mental illness; home care or homemaking services; or housing services, including temporary emergency placement, as well as transitional, supported, and independent housing options. HASA case managers also assist clients in the referral process of applying for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), and other benefits for which they may qualify; and they may refer clients to community based resources for a variety of additional services including legal advocacy, medical or dental care, or employment assistance.

HASA periodically reviews and updates clients' plans and service packages. For those who are unable to come to a HASA office for assessment or review, HASA case managers conduct home visits in addition to scheduled, periodic visits. Additionally, all clients in emergency housing are visited in their apartment periodically until a permanent and stable placement is found. HASA's intensive case management for families includes permanency planning to help survivors remain intact should the caregiver die or become unable to provide care. As of December 21, 2010, HASA had 31,843 active cases which comprised 32,357 HOPWA-eligible individuals and 12,364 other household members, or a total of 44,721 beneficiaries.

The City also used HOPWA dollars to fund housing-related supportive services during 2009. DOHMH – BHIV administered supportive housing programs that: provided essential supportive services including mental health, substance abuse, and supportive counseling; escorts to healthcare and other appointments; and case management (i.e. client advocacy).

Adjustments in Funding

During 2010, DOHMH – BHIV used prior year unexpended funds to enhance existing contracts with nonprofit, community-based organizations to provide additional units of transitional and permanent supportive housing in New York City.

As of December 31, 2010 HASA had 1,091 total staff (including case managers, eligibility staff, and supervisors). HASA has expended \$405,569,862 million in state and city funds for Scatter Site, supportive

transitional, and emergency housing during 2010. These expenditures helped support 19 transitional contracted providers that in 2010 supplied over 972 transitional congregate supportive units. There are 52 contracted permanent congregate housing providers with 1,948 permanent congregate supportive units and 2,254 supportive housing units in HASA's Scatter Site I program.

Accomplishments Achieved

HASA case management and support units provide the foundation of the City's network of services for persons with HIV/AIDS. At the end of 2010, the HASA client census represented 31,843 clients and 12,364 associated case members, for a total of 44,721 individuals served. During 2010, HASA used HOPWA funds to support 2,831 units of supportive housing.

The DOHMH – BHIV provided services to 2,517 households, comprised of 2,517 persons living with HIV/AIDS and 694 other persons.

Leveraging Resources

In calendar year 2010, HOPWA dollars were combined with other federal resources, as well as State and City funding, to support HIV/AIDS housing and other services. HASA used City Tax Levy and matching State and federal dollars to fund case management and support; rental assistance; permanent and transitional congregate housing; and permanent scattered site housing for individuals and families living with HIV and AIDS. Eligible clients also receive medical assistance, homecare, and homemaking services funded with City, State and federal dollars. HPD projects in development through the Supportive Housing Loan Program were funded with a combination of HOPWA and City capital resources. HOPWA funds distributed to community based organizations by DOHMH augmented City and State-funded services to persons with mental illness and HIV/AIDS. Almost all of the programs funded through DOHMH – BHIV received in-kind donations from the community based organizations providing their HOPWA-funded services. In the Lower Hudson Valley portion of the NYC EMSA, State, City and County funds compliment the HOPWA-funded rental assistance and other services provided. Individual-donor and private foundation dollars provide additional support to the community-based organizations funded through HASA, HPD, and DOHMH.

Assessment of Other Funding Sources

In an effort to maximize resources, HPD and its sponsors seek other private and public funds to support its development projects. This includes securing low-income housing and historic tax credits as well as New York State funding from the Homeless Housing Assistance Program and HUD's Section 811 Program.

Continuum of Care

Please refer to Part II., Other Actions, Section A., Continuum of Care for an assessment of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's activities undertaken in 2010 to provide supportive housing to persons with HIV/AIDS.

Part 2: Sources of Leveraging

[1] Sources of Leveraging		Total Amount of Leveraged Dollars (for this operating year)	
		[2] Housing Assistance	[3] Supportive Services and other non-direct housing costs
1.	Program Income		
2.	Federal Government		
	CDC HIV Prevention	\$ -	\$ 204,445
	Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	\$ -	\$ 3,872,000
	HUD Continuum of Care	\$ 46,299	\$ 30,000
	HUD HOPWA SPNS	\$ 318,288	\$ -
	HUD SHP	\$ 118,166	\$ 132,945
	Ryan White - Part A	\$ 183,290	\$ 1,878,925
	Ryan White - Part B	\$ -	\$ 82,777
	SAMHSA	\$ 91,729	\$ -
3.	State Government		
	LITES	\$ -	\$ 17,433
	Medicaid	\$ 180,887	\$ 1,115,335
	NYS Dept of Health - AIDS Institute	\$ 37,878	\$ 86,719
	NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives	\$ -	\$ 442,953
	NYS OASAS	\$ 13,721	\$ -
	NYS OTDA	\$ 203,858,431	\$ 84,000
4.	Local Government		
	DOHMH (Prevention)	\$ -	\$ 358,254
	HIV/AIDS Services Administration	\$ 204,284,803	\$ 8,386
	NYC DYCD	\$ -	\$ 139,491
	Rockland County Department of Health	\$ -	\$ 200,000
	Rockland County Department of Social Services	\$ -	\$ 25,000
	Rockland County Office of Community Development	\$ 50,000	\$ -
	Westchester County DSS	\$ 198,713	\$ -
5.	Foundations and other private cash resources		
	ARCS		\$ 50,000
	Legal Aid Society of Rockland		\$ 35,000
	Other		\$ 48,743
	TOUCH		\$ 50,000
	Van Amerigen Foundation	\$ 22,750	\$ 12,250
6.	In-kind Resources		
7.	Resident rent payments in Rental, Facilities, and Leased Units	\$ 1,461,733	
8.	Grantee/project sponsor (Agency) cash	\$ -	\$ -
9.	Total	\$ 410,866,687	\$ 8,874,656

Part 3: Accomplishment Data - Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

1. HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

		HOPWA Assistance		Non-HOPWA		Funding	
		Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	HOPWA Budget	HOPWA Actual
Housing Subsidy Assistance		Output Households					
1.	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	492	523	0	25,095	\$ 4,854,399	\$ 4,772,290
2a.	Households in permanent housing facilities that receive operating subsidies/leased units	3,466	3,669	0	0	\$ 40,868,760	\$ 35,838,165
2b.	Households in transitional/short-term housing facilities that receive operating subsidies/leased units	67	224	0	0	\$ 830,537	\$ 307,413
3a.	Households in permanent housing facilities developed with capital funds and placed in service during the program year	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -
3b.	Households in transitional/short-term housing facilities developed with capital funds and placed in service during the program year	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -
4.	Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance	82	44	0	0	\$ 90,405	\$ 12,756
5.	Adjustments for duplication (subtract)	0	0	0	0		
6.	Total Housing Subsidy Assistance	4,107	4,460	0	25,095	\$ 46,644,101	\$ 40,930,623
Housing Development (Construction and Stewardship of facility based housing)		Output Units					
7.	Facility-based units being developed with capital funding but not opened (show units of housing planned)	0	20	0	0	\$ -	\$ 870,761
8.	Stewardship Units subject to 3 or 10 year use agreements	0	0	0	0		
9.	Total Housing Developed	0	20	0	0	\$ -	\$ 870,761
Supportive Services		Output Households					
10a.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors also delivering HOPWA housing assistance	1,264	1,923			\$ 2,567,725	\$ 6,894,569
10b.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors serving households who have other housing arrangements	30,000	35,619			\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,070,000
11.	Adjustment for duplication (subtract)	-467	-802				
12.	Total Supportive Services	30,797	36,740			\$ 3,567,725	\$ 7,964,569
Housing Placement Assistance Activities		Output Households					
13.	Housing Information Services	500	1,174			\$ 1,627,500	\$ 1,935,114
14.	Permanent Housing Placement Services	52	379			\$ 113,378	\$ 276,547
15.	Adjustment for duplication	0	0				
16.	Total Housing Placement Assistance	552	1,553			\$ 1,740,878	\$ 2,211,661
Grant Administration and Other Activities		Output Households					
17.	Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources					\$ -	\$ -
18.	Technical Assistance (if approved in grant agreement)					\$ -	\$ -
19.	Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total HOPWA grant)					\$ 1,626,569	\$ 1,610,585
20.	Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of portion of HOPWA grant awarded)					\$ 1,286,172	\$ 1,274,988
	Total Expenditures for program year*					\$ 54,865,446	\$ 54,863,188

Part 3: Accomplishment Data - Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

2. Listing of Supportive Services

Supportive Services		Number of Households Receiving HOPWA Assistance	Amount of HOPWA Funds Expended
1.	Adult day care and personal assistance	0	\$ -
2.	Alcohol and drug abuse services	625	\$ 953,389
3.	Case management/client advocacy/ access to benefits & services	37,532	\$ 4,330,953
4.	Child care and other child services		
5.	Education	517	\$ 612,183
6.	Employment assistance and training	77	\$ 85,063
7.	Health/medical/intensive care services, if approved		
8.	Legal services	9	\$ 2,865
9.	Life skills management (outside of case management)	549	\$ 327,840
10.	Meals/nutritional services	1,224	\$ 202,998
11.	Mental health services	519	\$ 975,650
12.	Outreach	334	\$ 80,576
13.	Transportation	1,055	\$ 393,053
14.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement). Specify:		
15.	Adjustment for Duplication (subtract)	-5,701	
16.	TOTAL Households receiving Supportive Services (unduplicated)	36,740	\$ 7,964,569

Part 4: Summary of Performance Outcomes

Section 1. Housing Stability: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Maintaining Housing Stability (Permanent Housing and Facilities)

[A] Permanent Housing Assistance	[1] Total Number of Households Receiving HOPWA Assistance	[2] Assessment: Number of Households Continuing with this Housing (per plan or expectation for next year)		[3] Assessment: Number of Exited Households and Housing Status		
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	523	450		1 (Emergency Shelter) =	0	
				2 (Temporary Housing) =	0	
				3 (Private Housing) =	9	
				4 (Other HOPWA) =	0	
				5 (Other Subsidy) =	44	
				6 (Institution) =	1	
				7 (Jail/Prison) =	0	
				8 (Disconnected) =	13	
					9 (Death) =	6
Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities/Units	3,669	3,364		1 (Emergency Shelter) =	24	
				2 (Temporary Housing) =	4	
				3 (Private Housing) =	101	
				4 (Other HOPW A) =	0	
				5 (Other Subsidy) =	32	
				6 (Institution) =	23	
				7 (Jail/Prison) =	12	
				8 (Disconnected) =	100	
					9 (Death) =	9
[B] Transitional Housing Assistance	[1] Total Number of Households Receiving HOPWA Assistance	[2] Assessment: Number of Households Continuing with this Housing (per plan or expectation for next year)		[3] Assessment: Number of Exited Households and Housing Status		
Transitional Supportive Housing Facilities/Units	224	Total number of households that will continue in residences:	118	1 (Emergency Shelter) =	27	
		Total number of households whose tenure exceeded 24 months:		54	2 (Temporary Housing) =	12
					3 (Private Housing) =	0
					4 (Other HOPW A) =	7
			5 (Other Subsidy) =		34	
			6 (Institution) =		9	
			7 (Jail/Prison) =	5		
			8 (Disconnected) =	11		
			9 (Death) =	1		

Part 4: Summary of Performance Outcomes

Section 2. Prevention of Homelessness: Assessment of Client Outcomes on reduced risks of homelessness (Short-Term Housing Assistance)

[1] STRMU Housing Assistance	[2] Assessment of Housing Status		[3] HOPWA Client Outcomes
44	Maintain private housing without subsidy (<i>e.g. Assistance provided/completed and client is stable, not likely to seek additional support</i>)	0	Stable/Permanent Housing
	Other Private Housing without subsidy	0	
	Other HOPWA Support (PH)	7	
	Other housing subsidy	35	
	Institution (<i>e.g. residential and long-term care</i>)	0	
	Likely to maintain current housing arrangements, with additional STRMU assistance	2	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
	Transitional Facilities/Short-term (<i>e.g. temporary or transitional arrangement</i>)	0	
	Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangement (<i>e.g. gave up lease and moved in with family or friends but expects to live there less than 90 days</i>)	0	
	Emergency Shelter/Street	0	Unstable Arrangements
	Jail/Prison	0	
	Disconnected	0	
	Death	0	Life Event
	1a. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the prior operating year, that received STRMU assistance in the current operating year		
1b. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the two (2 years ago) prior operating years, that received STRMU assistance in the current operating year			

Part 4: Summary of Performance Outcomes

Section 3. HOPWA Outcomes on Access to Care and Support

1A. Status of Households Accessing Care and Support by Project Sponsors delivering HOPWA Housing Assistance/Housing Placement/Case Management

Categories of Services Accessed	Households Receiving Housing Assistance within the Operating Year	Outcome Indicator
1. Has a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going housing.	4,460	<i>Support for Stable Housing</i>
2. Has contact with case manager/benefits counselor consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan..	4,460	<i>Access to Support</i>
3. Had contact with a primary health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan,	4,036	<i>Access to Health Care</i>
4. Has accessed and can maintain medical insurance/assistance.	4,460	<i>Access to Health Care</i>
5. Successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income.	4,460	<i>Sources of Income</i>

1B. Number of Households Obtaining Employment

Categories of Services Accessed	Number of Households that Obtained Employment	Outcome Indicator
Total number of households that obtained an income-producing job	320	<i>Sources of Income</i>

2A. Status of Households Accessing Care and Support through HOPWA-funded Services receiving Housing Assistance from Other Sources

Categories of Services Accessed	Households Receiving Housing Assistance within the Operating Year	Outcome Indicator
1. Has a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going housing.	36,740	<i>Support for Stable Housing</i>
2. Has contact with case manager/benefits counselor consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan..	36,740	<i>Access to Support</i>
3. Had contact with a primary health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan,	34,171	<i>Access to Health Care</i>
4. Has accessed and can maintain medical insurance/assistance.	36,740	<i>Access to Health Care</i>
5. Successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income.	36,740	<i>Sources of Income</i>

2B. Number of Households Obtaining Employment

Categories of Services Accessed	Number of Households that Obtained Employment	Outcome Indicator
Total number of households that obtained an income-producing job	182	<i>Sources of Income</i>

PART 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes

Permanent Housing Assistance	Stable Housing (# of households remaining in program plus 3+4+5+6)	Temporary Housing (2)	Unstable Arrangements (1+7+8)	Life Event (9)
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	504	0	13	6
Permanent Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units	3,520	4	136	9
Transitional/Short-Term Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units	168	12	43	1
Total Permanent HOPWA Housing Assistance	4,192	16	192	16
Reduced Risk of Homelessness: Short-Term Assistance	Stable/Permanent Housing	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness	Unstable Arrangements	Life Events
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU)	42	2	0	0
Total HOPWA Housing Assistance	4,234	18	192	16

D. Unmet Housing Needs: An Assessment of Unmet Housing Needs

1. Assessment of Unmet Need for HOPWA-eligible Households

1. Total number of households that have unmet housing needs	935
From Item 1, identify the number of households with unmet housing needs by type of housing assistance	
a. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	0
b. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments (STRMU)	0
c. Housing Facilities, such as community residences, SRO dwellings, other housing facilities	935

2. Recommended Data Sources for Assessing Unmet Need (check all sources used)

	= Data as reported in the area Consolidated Plan, e.g. Table 1B, CPMP charts, and related narratives
X	= Data established by area HIV/AIDS housing planning and coordination efforts, e.g. Continuum of Care
	= Data from client information provided in Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS)
X	= Data from project sponsors or housing providers, including waiting lists for assistance or other assessments on need
	= Data from prisons or jails on persons being discharged with HIV/AIDS, if mandatory testing is conducted
	= Data from local Ryan White Planning Councils or reported in CARE Act Data Reports, e.g. number of clients with permanent housing
	= Data collected for HIV/AIDS surveillance reporting or other health assessments, e.g. local health department or CDC surveillance data

B. Other Funding Sources

This section, Other Funding Sources, is divided into two parts: a narrative and a table. The narrative describes the funds received from HUD competitive programs, the State, City tax-levy funds, and other federal (non-HUD) funding. A description of the programs listed in the table can be found in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. The funds the City actually received in 2010 for the four formula entitlement grants are outlined on Table 1, in the previous section, I.A.

DCP Form 3, **Summary Table of Other Funding Sources**, has been divided into six parts: **Part i.** New York City Housing Authority Funds, which includes NYCHA's Public Housing Capital Fund, Public Housing Drug Elimination Program, and HOPE VI Program; **Part ii.** HUD Competitive Programs, includes the Section 202 and Section 811 Programs; **Part iii.** State Funds, includes funds that are provided to match federal and city funds, and non-matching funds; **Part iv.** City Funds, includes city funds to match federal funds, plus non-matching funds; and **Part v.** Total Funding Sources is the aggregation of Parts i-iv.

In addition, the allocations are presented in two columns, A. and B., which indicate how funds will be received: if Column A is designated, the funds will come directly through a City agency; if Column B is selected the money will be received by another entity in the City, such as NYCHA or a not-for-profit organization. The figures in both columns refer to funds awarded in calendar year 2010, not to funds which were previously awarded and are still available.

For the most part, the allocations provided here follow the Consolidated Plan year for the four formula programs, CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA. However, it is important to note that not all of the estimates on this table are presented in terms of the Consolidated Plan Year. Since each governmental entity (i.e., federal, state, and city) uses a different 12 month period to define its fiscal year, the various estimates are based on the fiscal year of the relevant level of government. For example, the projections for the City's contributions are based on the City's fiscal year (July 1 to June 30), while the State figures are reported according to the State fiscal year (April 1 to March 31). In the case of Federal funds, the fiscal year is October 1 to September 30.

i. New York City Housing Authority Funds

In addition to the HUD formula/entitlement programs, the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) receives HUD funds to operate its facilities. Please refer to the 2010 Consolidated Plan for a description of NYCHA's programs.

Line 1. Public Housing Capital Fund Program

In 2010, NYCHA received from HUD, through the Capital Fund Program, approximately **\$327,134,697** for building modernization. These funds will be primarily devoted to moderate rehabilitation activities that benefit low- and very low- income households in Federally subsidized housing projects. NYCHA obligated (awarded contracts) \$398,483,031 in Capital Fund Program funds during 2010.

Line 2. HOPE VI

NYCHA decided not to apply for HOPE VI in 2010. Therefore, **\$0** has been entered on line 2, column B.

i. Subtotal - New York City Housing Authority Funds (lines 1-2) for column B, **\$327,134,697**.

ii. HUD Competitive Programs

HUD releases notices of funding availability (NOFAs) several times a year; the allocation of these funds is made on a competitive basis. In addition to the City of New York, NYCHA and not-for-profit organizations are

eligible to apply for funds. In some cases, the City of New York has applied for this money and been awarded funds. Listed below are the funds awarded to the City during 2010. Column A lists the funds that City agencies received directly, and column B lists the funds NYCHA, a non-for-profit organization, or another entity in the City received.

Line 3. Continuum of Care Super-NOFA

Section 8 Moderate Rehab SRO, Shelter Plus Care and Supportive Housing

The HUD Continuum of Care Super Notice of Funding Availability (Super-NOFA) is administered in New York City by the New York City Coalition on the Continuum of Care (NYC CCoC) which coordinates and prepares applications for Shelter Plus Care rental assistance and Supportive Housing program grants. The Shelter Plus Care Program provides rental assistance for hard-to-serve homeless persons with disabilities. The Supportive Housing Program is designed to promote the development of supportive housing and supportive services to assist homeless persons to live independently.

Prior to December 31, 2010, HUD did not announce the 2010 SuperNOFA awards for this competitive grant program. Therefore, \$0 has been entered on line 3, column B. The grant awards were announced in early 2011 and will be reported in the Proposed Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report for the 2011 Program Year.

Line 4. Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly

In 2010, HUD announced the Section 202 funding awards from the 2009 SuperNOFA. Three not-for-profit community-based organizations in NYC received a total of \$31,882,600 in Section 202 funding (\$27,673,600 in Capital Advances and \$4,209,000 in rental assistance).

In early March 2011, HUD informed the City of New York that for FFY10, the capital advance funding for the Section 202 Program within the New York Region (New York City, Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Westchester, Sullivan and Ulster Counties) would be approximately \$40,399,700. However, this NOFA was released after the close of the City's 2010 Consolidated Plan Program Year. Therefore, \$31,882,600 is entered on line 4, column B.

The outcome of the FFY2010 Section 202 Supportive Housing grant competition will be reported in the Proposed 2011 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report in March 2012.

Line 5. Section 811 Supportive Housing for People with Disabilities

In 2010, HUD announced the results of the 2009 SuperNOFA for the New York Region (New York City, Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Westchester, Sullivan and Ulster Counties). No New York City nonprofits received Section 811 grants. At this writing, no announcement has been made yet regarding the release of the Section 811 2010 SuperNOFA. Therefore, \$0 has been entered on line 5, column B.

Line 6. Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

In 2010, HUD did not issue a new Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Program (Section 8 Mainstream Program).

NYCHA is funded for 120 units. The 2010 portion of the 60 months of funding for the 20 units awarded in May 2006 was \$196,783. Therefore, \$196,783 has been entered on line 6, column B.

Line 7. Section 8 Fair Share Allocation Voucher Program.

Traditionally, both HPD and NYCHA administer a Section 8 Voucher Program. In 2010, HUD did not issue a new Notice of Funding Availability under its Section 8 Fair Share Allocation Program. Therefore, \$0 has been entered on line 7, columns A and B.

Line 8. Family Unification Program

There was a Notice of Funding Availability for the Family Unification Program in 2010. However, HPD has not received a response to its application for vouchers under the program. Therefore, **\$0** has been entered on line 8, column A. NYCHA did not receive any funding for this program. **\$0** has been entered on line 8, column B.

For a description of NYCHA's existing Family Unification Program, please see Part II. B., Continuum of Care.

Line 9. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS

The competitive grant provides states, localities and nonprofit organizations with resources and incentives to devise strategies for meeting the housing and related supportive service needs of low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Funds are divided into three categories: (1) grants for Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS); and (2) grants for projects that are part of Long Term Comprehensive Strategies (Long Term); and (3) grants for Renewal of Permanent Supportive Housing.

In 2010, HUD did not award any new HOPWA Competitive grants. Therefore, **zero** has been entered on line 9, column B.

Line 10. Lead-based Paint Hazard Control

HUD announced a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for this program in September, 2010. New York City did not apply to this notice since HUD noted that one could only apply to either the Lead Hazard Control Grant or the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program, not to both. HPD decided to apply for the Demonstration Grant since the award amount was greater. Therefore, **zero** has been entered in Line 10, column A.

Line 11. Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program

HUD announced a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for this program in September, 2010. New York City applied to HUD in November, 2010. At the close of the 2010 Consolidated Plan program year HUD had yet to announce the grant awards. Therefore, zero (**\$0**) has been entered into Line 11, column A. In early January, 2011, HUD announced the City was awarded the maximum amount requested of \$4.5 million.

ii. Subtotal - Competitive Programs (lines 3 –11) is **\$0** for column A, and approximately **\$32,079,400** for column B.

Total Federal (HUD) Funds The total for Federal HUD funds (New York City Housing Authority Funds and Competitive Grants) received in 2010 by New York City agencies, and other entities within the City are approximately: **\$367,807,700** (Lines 1–11, column A, and Federal Formula/Entitlement Programs; complete description in Section A), and approximately **\$364,826,300** (lines 1–11, column B), respectively.

iii. State Funds

The State of New York provides funding through City agencies for housing, homeless and supportive housing services. The State funds listed in column A are administered by a New York City agency. Column B lists the programs which are operated by NYCHA and not-for-profit entities. The following programs have received State funds:

Line 12. Affordable Homeownership Development Program

The Affordable Homeownership Development Program is administered by the New York State Affordable Housing Corporation, a subsidiary of the New York State Housing Finance Agency. In 2010, HPD was awarded **\$2,950,000** (line 12, column A) for the construction of 4 projects consisting of 112 new homeownership units for low and moderate income households.

Line 13. Homeless Housing Assistance Program

The Homeless Housing and Assistance program expands the supply of housing for homeless persons through the provision of capital grants and loans for housing development and preservation. Grants are provided to not-for-profit organizations and may be used to develop emergency, transitional and permanent housing for the homeless. Eligible costs include land/building acquisition; capital improvements (rehabilitation and new construction); professional fees (i.e. architectural, legal); and other costs associated with project development. Approved projects must be operated as homeless housing for a period of not less than twenty-five years and rents cannot exceed the public assistance shelter allowance or 30% of income. In SFY '09 – '10, **\$17,960,732** (line 13, column B) was allocated for New York City projects, including \$5,580,554 specifically dedicated for the development of housing for persons living with AIDS. There were 153 units of permanent self-contained housing for families, 166 emergency units for singles, and 449 units of SRO housing completed in SFY '09 – '10. There were 74 units completed for people with AIDS. There were 25 units of transitional housing provided for families.

Line 14. Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)

In 2010, HPD awarded a total of **\$16.1 million** (line 14, column A) in federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits for eleven developments under the competitive funding round for 2010. HPD's authority is negotiated annually with the State of New York, which in turn receives a fixed amount determined by a per capita formula from the U.S. Department of the Treasury (IRS). These credits will help build or rehabilitate 1,015 apartments of which 967 will be affordable for low-income families in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn.

Line 15. Low Income Housing Trust Fund Program

This program was created to address the shortage of decent, affordable housing for low-income people. It provides funding to non-profit corporations, municipalities, counties, housing authorities, private developers and partnerships to build or rehabilitate housing or convert non-residential properties to house low-income homesteaders, tenants, tenant cooperators or condominium owners. It provides housing for the homeless and those with special needs, large families, the elderly and disabled, and persons with incomes with income less than 80 percent of median in New York City. Applications for funding are processed through the Division of Housing and Community Renewal's Unified Funding Application Process. The actual amount of funds approved by the HTFC Board for New York City projects in SFY '09 – '10 was \$9,296,531. Funding commitments were executed with awardees in NYC in the amount of **\$0** (line 15, column B). There were 62 units completed in 2 projects in New York City in SFY '09 – '10.

Line 16. Public Housing Modernization

NYCHA received **\$6.4 million** for State modernization funding (line 16, column B) in State FY 2009/2010 (April 1st through March 31st) to be utilized, in addition to City Capital funds, to perform modernization work, including brickwork, roofing and balcony upgrades at one development originally built with State funds, and not included in the calculation for operating and capital subsidy, but allowed to partake in allocations made on behalf of federal developments.

Line 17. RESTORE

RESTORE, administered by the New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation, is targeted to low-income elderly homeowners and provides grants and loans of up to \$7,500 per unit for emergency home

repairs. Funds are made available to non-profit organizations and municipalities for projects. Applications are processed through notice of funds available. A total of **\$500,000** was made available for 93 units in SFY '09 –'10 (line 17, column B).

iii. Total State Funds

The total State of New York funds the City of New York allocated for housing, homeless and supportive housing services is **\$19,050,000** (lines 12-17, column A). NYCHA, not-for-profit agencies and other entities expect to allocate approximately **\$24,860,700** (lines 12-17, column B) of state funds within the City of New York.

iv. City Funds

Column A

Line 18. DHS City Funds

a. DHS Expense with Federal Funds

DHS used approximately \$796.074 million in City Fiscal Year 2010 to administer the Continuum of Care program for the homeless. Not including CDBG and ESG funds used by DHS to provide homeless services, the total is approximately \$786.506 million. Of this, approximately **\$546,291,789** (line 18a, column A) was used in conjunction with Federal funds. This includes approximately \$7.9 million in City Tax Levy funds used to match ESG funds received from HUD. Excluding this ESG Match, the \$538.616 million comes from three funding sources, approximately 56% City tax levy, 18% State of New York and 26% from Federal funds. The primary Federal funding source is the U.S. Department of Health and Human services (HHS) Temporary Assistance to Need Families (TANF) program. The New York State funds represent the State's match of TANF funds.

b. DHS Capital without Federal Funds

The City expended approximately **\$33,687,000** in City Capital funds for DHS programs (line 18b, column A).

c. DHS Expense without Federal Funds

In addition to the approximately \$7.9 million in City Tax Levy funds used for the ESG match, the City used approximately **\$240.215 million** (line 18c, column A) in CFY 2010 for the provision of homeless services without Federal Funds. This represents, in addition to the ESG match, the City's contribution to the Continuum of Care that does not involve Federal funding. City tax levy funds are matched with two types of funding from New York State, funding to reimburse localities for local adult shelter expenditures and SRO operating subsidies. The \$240.215 million does not include CD or ESG funds used by DHS to administer homeless services.

Line 19. HPD City Funds

- a. HPD's total capital budget actuals for 2010 from all funding sources (including HUD) is approximately \$251,930,000. Of that amount \$201,425,000 comes from the City. Of the City funds, **\$158,080,000** (line 19a, column A) are scheduled for programs that use City funds in conjunction with Federal funds (CDBG, HOME, etc.). The remaining \$43,345,000 of City funds are used in programs that do not receive Federal funds.

The City uses a portion of this \$158,080,000 figure to meet its 12.5% requirement to match HOME funds, in addition to using the appraised value of tax exemptions. Please refer to the HOME Match Report located in Section A. for a description of the City's matching contribution to federally funded HOME Investment Partnership projects.

In 2010, the HOME Program generated was \$255,407.

b. HPD Expense with Federal Funds

HPD's total expense budget actuals for 2010 from all funding sources (including HUD) was \$665,109,243. Of that amount, \$76,968,327 comes from the City (tax levy, Inter-Fund Agreement (IFA), and Intra-City). Of the City funds, approximately **\$43,917,114** (line 19b, column A) is scheduled for programs that use City funds in conjunction with Federal funds (CDBG, HOME, etc.). The remaining approximate \$33,051,213 of City funds are used in programs that do not receive Federal funds.

c. HPD Capital without Federal Funds

In 2010 HPD committed approximately **\$43,345,000** (line 19c, column A) in programs that receive no Federal funds.

d. HPD Expense without Federal Funds

In 2010, HPD budgeted approximately **\$33,051,213** (line 19d, column A) in programs that receive no Federal funds.

HPD Capital and Expense

As the primary housing agency in the City of New York, HPD has used both City capital and tax levy funds to develop housing programs to address the needs of low and moderate income households. Although the funds received from the federal government are an essential element in the City's housing policy, HPD has created 21 housing programs with no federal funds for the purposes of increasing housing production and maintaining the existing housing stock through the following activities: new construction, substantial and moderate rehabilitation, code enforcement, operating and maintenance costs, planning and administration, homeless prevention, infrastructure improvements, public service improvements, homeless assistance, rental assistance and other activities.

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

Line 20.HRA City Funds

HRA HASA Services are funded with a combination of the funding sources outlined below. In City Fiscal Year 2010 the total HASA budget was \$225.234 million for case management, housing, support services, and expenses for the design and implementation of HASA's Model offices.

In City fiscal year 2010, projected City tax levy funding for HASA was approximately **\$82.710 million** (line 20, column A).

HASA received the following additional money not listed in the HUD Variables chart. The amounts are approximately \$69.183 million in New York State matching funds; and \$73.341 million in federal funds.

The numbers do not include expenditures for rental assistance and enhanced rental assistance, housing related special grants, or nutrition and transportation benefits paid through public assistance.

Column B

Line 21. NYCHA City Capital without Federal Funds

The City allocates Capital funds for the modernization of NYCHA developments. In CFY 2010 the following funds were allocated for modernization work at NYCHA developments: Mayoral Capital funds in the amount of \$18.8 million, City Council funds in the amount of \$14.6 million and Borough President Discretionary Capital funds in the amount of \$1.8 million. Therefore, the total of the three sources is entered on line 21, column B as **\$35.2 million**.

v. Total City Funds

The Total Funds the City of New York expects to allocate for housing, homeless and supportive housing services is approximately **\$1,181,297,100** column A, and the amount the City is expected to provide to NYCHA is represented in column B, **\$35.2 million**.

vi. Total Funding Sources

Line 22. Federal Sources

In column A, the City received federal funds from three funding sources:

- a. \$ 367,807,661 Federal Formula/Entitlement Programs (see Section A for a complete description);
- c. \$ 0 subtotal HUD Competitive Programs (part ii)
- d. \$ 0 subtotal HUD Fair Housing and Housing Counseling (see AFFH Statement)
- e. **\$367,807,661 Total Federal Sources Received by the City**

In column B, NYCHA and other entities received federal funds from three funding sources:

- b. \$ 327,134,697 subtotal New York City Housing Authority Funds (Part i)
- c. \$ 32,079,383 subtotal HUD Competitive Programs (Part ii)
- d. \$ 5,612,246 subtotal HUD Fair Housing and Housing Counseling (see AFFH Statement)
- e. **\$ 364,826,326 Total Federal Sources Received by Other Entities**

Line 23. Total State Sources

In column A, approximately **\$19,050,000** in State funds was provided directly to City agencies for housing, homeless, and supportive housing services. In column B, approximately **\$24,860,700** in state funds was provided to other entities, such as NYCHA or not-for-profit organizations.

Line 24. Total City Sources

In column A, approximately **\$1,181,297,100** of City tax-levy dollars was used in the 2010 Consolidated Plan. In column B, **\$35.2 million** was used by NYCHA.

Line 25. Total Private Sources

In column B, approximately **\$424,454,260** in private funds were received in 2010. This figure only includes private funds to be used in conjunction with federal HOME funds. It includes private bank loans and tax credit equity.

Total All Sources

In column A, approximately **\$1,568,154,800** in Federal, State, and City funds (lines 22, 23, and 24, respectively) was administered by City agencies for housing, homeless, supportive housing services and community development needs.

In column B, approximately **\$849,341,300** in Federal, State, City and Private funds (lines 22, 23, 24 and 25, respectively) were received by NYCHA and not-for-profit organizations.

In the 2010 Consolidated Plan over **\$2,417,496,100** (Total All Sources, column A plus column B) was used by City agencies, NYCHA, and not-for-profit organizations to meet the housing, homeless, supportive housing services and community development needs within the City of New York.

Line	Funding Source	Amount City Received in 2010 (A)	Amount Received by Other Entities in 2010 (B)
i.	New York City Housing Authority Funds		
1	Public Housing Capital Fund Program		\$327,134,697
2	HOPE VI		\$0
i.	Subtotal-New York City Housing Authority Funds		\$327,134,697
ii.	HUD Competitive Funds		
3	Homeless Continuum of Care SuperNOFA Section 8 Moderate Rehab SRO Shelter Plus Care Supportive Housing		\$0
4	Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly		\$31,882,600
5	Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities		\$0
6	Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities		\$196,783
7	Section 8 Fair Share Allocation Voucher Program	\$0	\$0
8	Family Unification Program		\$0
9	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (SPNS)		\$0
10	Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program	\$0	
11	Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program	\$0	
ii.	Subtotal-HUD Competitive Program	\$0	\$32,079,383
iii.	State Funds		
12	Affordable Homeownership Development Program	\$2,950,000	
13	Homeless Housing and Assistance Program		\$17,960,732
14	Low Income Housing Tax Credit	\$16,100,000	
15	Low Income Housing Trust Fund Program		\$0
16	Public Housing Modernization		\$6,400,000
17	RESTORE Program		\$500,000
iii.	Subtotal-State Funds	\$19,050,000	\$24,860,732

Line	Funding Source	Amount City Received in 2010 (A)	Amount Received by Other Entities in 2010 (B)
iv.	City Funds		
18	DHS City Funds		
	a. DHS City Expenses with Federal Funds	\$546,291,789	
	b. DHS City Capital in Programs that receive no Federal Funds	\$33,687,000	
	c. DHS City Expense in Programs that receive no Federal Funds	\$240,215,000	
19	HPD City Funds		
	a. HPD City Capital with Federal Funds	\$158,080,000	
	b. HPD City Expense with Federal Funds	\$43,917,114	
	c. HPD City Capital in programs that receive no Federal Funds	\$43,345,000	
	d. HPD City Expense in programs that receive no Federal Funds	\$33,051,213	
20	HRA City Funds		
	HRA City Expense with no Federal Funds	\$82,710,000	
21	New York City Housing Authority Capital Funds		\$35,200,000
iv.	Subtotal-City Funds	\$1,181,297,116	\$35,200,000
v.	TOTALS		
22	Total Federal Sources		
	a. Formula Entitlement Programs (See Section A)		
	CDBG	\$180,347,000	
	HOME	\$124,813,610	
	ESG	\$7,928,053	
	HOPWA	\$54,718,998	
	b. New York City Housing Authority		\$327,134,697
	c. HUD Competitive Programs	\$0	\$32,079,383
	d. HUD Fair Housing and Housing Counseling	\$0	\$5,612,246
	e. Total	\$367,807,661	\$364,826,326
23	Total State Sources	\$19,050,000	\$24,860,732
24	Total City Sources	\$1,181,297,116	\$35,200,000
25	Total Private Sources		\$424,454,260
v.	TOTAL ALL SOURCES	\$1,568,154,777	\$849,341,318

C. Progress in Providing Affordable Housing

The section has been divided into two parts: 1. Households and Persons Assisted with Housing by Income; and 2. Households and Persons Assisted with Housing by Race and Ethnicity. The first section will report on the total number of extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income renter and owner households, homeless families and persons, and persons and non-homeless persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families) who were assisted with housing during 2010. The second section provides the race and ethnicity for those programs where such data was collected. In addition, the section reports on the race and ethnicity for persons receiving rental assistance through the Section 8 Rental Certificate and Voucher programs.

1. Households and Persons Assisted with Housing by Income Categories

This Section describes **Table 4, Households and Persons Assisted with Housing**, which estimates the number of extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income renter and owner households, homeless families and persons, and non-homeless persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families) who were assisted with housing during 2010. In reviewing the information provided for **Table 4** several important caveats must be considered.

First, the total number of households and persons to be assisted is based upon a distinct category of funding. In accordance with the Performance Report instructions, the tables provide data **only** for households and persons who have been assisted with Federal funds (whether wholly or in part), and in no way comprises the total universe of households and persons that have been assisted by the City in 2010. The specific Federal programs used to compile these estimates are cited below. It is important to note that, while Federal funds are critical to the City's housing goals and have an increasingly significant impact on the types of activities that can be done and the range of households and persons to be assisted, these funds account for a limited amount of the City's overall housing assistance budget. As mentioned earlier in this report a substantial amount of housing production and assistance activities are undertaken solely with local financial resources, or a combination of local and state resources. This assistance is not reflected in this table.

Second, the estimates found in Table 4 are based on 2010 accomplishments irrespective of when these funds used to support the accomplishments were made available. For example, even if all or part of the funds were expended in the fiscal year(s) prior to calendar year 2010, if the household moved into a dwelling unit in calendar year 2010, the household will be counted as "assisted in 2010" for the purposes of this report. For renter households, a renter is considered to have benefited if the household or individual takes occupancy of affordable housing that is newly acquired, newly rehabilitated, or newly constructed, and/or receives rental assistance. For Homeowners, an existing homeowner is benefited during the year if the home's rehabilitation is completed. A homebuyer is benefited if a home is purchased during the reporting year. For the homeless, the accomplishments count homeless families and persons as having been assisted with housing if they became the occupant of transitional or permanent housing in 2010. The numbers reported are based upon information provided by HUD regional staff, as well as information and input provided by the program staff at HPD, NYCHA, DHS, HRA and other city agencies. It is important to note, however, that while all of the households and persons listed here are receiving some federal assistance, the majority also receive assistance from the City.

Third, in formulating its estimate of those households and persons "to be assisted" the City used the definition outlined in the HUD instructions which specified the conditions under which a household or person is benefited through the investment of Federal funds and specific categories found in Table 4. These categories are as follows: 1) Total Renters; 2) Total Homeowners; 3) Homeless, Individuals and Families; and 4) Non-Homeless persons with Special Needs. These activities and initiatives are targeted to increase the number of renter and ownership units available, and make those units accessible to the greatest number of residents, while serving the full range of household types and persons, and ensuring that economic and racial integration is maintained. The category "Support Services" are defined and included as, "Federal funds, or activities assisting homeless and non-homeless persons with special needs not linked to the provision of supportive, transitional or permanent

housing, may be reported separately, but shall not be included in the estimate of households and persons assisted with housing." The programs specified in each of these categories which received Federal funds have been defined in the 2010 Consolidated Plan.

Due to the above limitations only a few of the City's CDBG-funded programs could be included in the charts which identify the total numbers of households and persons assisted. For instance, all of the ongoing repair work in the in-rent units goes to benefit the many thousands of people residing in this housing. However, since each individual repair does not constitute a completed rehabilitation it is not proper to count it here. Consequently, the numbers of the households and persons positively impacted by the City's efforts are actually much higher than can be identified under the Performance Report criteria.

In addition, the instructions for completing the 2010 Consolidated Plan required that the City report on assistance for three categories of income: extremely low-income (0-30 percent of the area median family income (MFI)); low-income (31-50 percent of MFI); and moderate (51-80 percent of MFI). While attempting to comply with these instructions when providing performance projections in the 2010 Consolidated Plan, the City also noted that, since many of the Federal programs do not distinguish between extremely low-income households with incomes below 30 percent of the MFI and those with income above 30 percent of MFI, this information is only provided if the information exists. It is significantly easier to provide information concerning the split between households earning below 50 percent of MFI and those earning above 50 percent of MFI, because many Federal programs use this point as an eligibility cut-off. However, even in this case, it is not always possible to accurately apportion beneficiaries. In fact, in some Federal programs like the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, families with incomes between 50 percent and 60 percent of MFI are often treated in the identical manner as families with incomes below 50 percent of MFI. As a result, while the 2010 Consolidated Plan estimates for total households assisted are relatively accurate, the specific projections for each of the income categories are not completely reliable and should be used with caution.

With these caveats in mind, the City has attempted to present the most complete and accurate information possible concerning the use of Federal funds to assist households and individuals in 2010. The program description for each program is detailed in the 2010 Consolidated Plan.

Table 4 - HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS ASSISTED WITH HOUSING BY INCOME AND TENURE

RENTERS

Column E: Renters

Line 1(E): Extremely-Low Income and Low-Income (0 to 50% of MFI) Households: On line 1, column E, a total of **7,050** households were assisted in the following programs: Federal Public Housing Development program (**3,648**); NYCHA Section 8 Rental Housing Choice Vouchers (**1,084**); HPD Rental Vouchers (**1,919**); HOME-assisted Participation Loan Program (**22**); HOME-assisted Supportive Housing Program (**74**); HOME-assisted Article 8A Loan Program (**64**); HOME-assisted HUD Multifamily Program (**11**); HOME-assisted Multifamily Rental Mixed-Income (**27**); HOME-assisted Low Income Rental (**123**); and, HOME-assisted Section 202 Program (**78**).

Line 3 (E): Moderate-Income (51 to 80% of MFI) Households: On line 3, column E, a total of **2,086** households have been assisted with funds from the following programs: Federal Public Housing Development Program (**923**); HPD Rental Vouchers (**84**); HOME-assisted Participation Loan Program (**387**); HOME-assisted Supportive Housing (**54**); HOME-assisted Article 8A Loan Program (**72**); HOME-assisted HUD Multifamily Program (**65**); HOME-assisted Multifamily Rental Mixed-Income (**96**); and, HOME-assisted Low Income Rental (**405**).

Line 4 (E): Total Low/Moderate-Income Households: This line is a total of the above defined categories of assisted households which equals **9,136** households.

OWNERS

Column I: Homeowners:

Line 1 (I): Extremely-Low Income and Low-Income Households (0 to 50% of MFI): On line 1, column I, **16** extremely low-income and low-income households have been assisted with funds from the HOME-assisted Homefirst Downpayment Assistance Program (**16**).

Line 3 (I): Moderate-Income (51 to 80% of MFI): On line 3, column I, **122** other low-income households have been assisted with funds from the HOME-assisted Homefirst Downpayment Assistance Program (**122**).

Line 4 (I): Total Low/Moderate-Income: Lines 1 and 3 of Column I, equal **138** homeowners.

HOMELESS

Column J: Homeless Individuals:

Line 1 (J): Extremely Low-Income and Low-Income Households (0 to 50% of MFI): On Line 1, column J, is a total of extremely low-income and low-income individuals (0 to 50% of MFI): This column is a total of **33,486** individuals which includes the Emergency Shelter Grant (**33,170**); Federal Public Housing Development Program (**137**); NYCHA Section 8 Rental Housing Choice Vouchers (**5**); HPD Rental Vouchers (**115**); and, HOME-assisted Supportive Housing Loan Program (**59**).

Line 3 (J): Moderate Income Households (51% to 80% of MFI): On line 3, column J, a total of **3** individuals were assisted through the Federal Public Housing Development Program (**2**); and, HPD Rental Vouchers (**1**).

Total of column J, on line 4: A total of **33,489** Homeless Individuals were assisted with housing in 2010.

Column K: Homeless Families:

Line 1 (K): Extremely Low-Income and Low-Income Households (0 to 50% of MFI): On line 1, column K, a total of **1,448** families which includes Emergency Shelter Grant (**588**) (families with approximately 1547 individuals in those families); Federal Public Housing Development Program (**408**); NYCHA Section 8 Rental Housing Choice Vouchers (**28**); HPD Rental Vouchers (**340**) and, HOME-assisted Supportive Housing Loan Program (**84**).

Line 3 (K): Moderate Income Households (51% to 80% of MFI): On line 1, column K, a total of **141** families were assisted through the Federal Public Housing Development Program (**27**); HPD Rental Vouchers (**12**) and, HOME-assisted Supportive Housing Loan Program (**102**).

Total of column K, on line 4: A total of **1,589** Homeless families were assisted with housing in 2010.

NON-HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Column L: Non-Homeless Special Needs:

Line 1 (L): Extremely Low-Income and Low-Income Households (0 to 50% of MFI): On line 1, column L, is a total of **5,770** households which includes Federal Public Housing Development Program (**682**); NYCHA Section 8 Rental Housing Choice Vouchers (**411**) Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly (**373**); Department of Health and Mental Hygiene- Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention & Control (DOHMH- BHIV) (**1,216**); and, HASA-Housing Contracts (**3,088**).

Column L: Non-Homeless Special Needs:

Line 3 (L): Moderate Households (51% to 80% of MFI): On line 3, column L, is a total of **65** households assisted through the Federal Public Housing Development Program.

Total of Column L on line 4: A total of **5,835** households with Special Needs were assisted

TOTALS

Column M: Total Goals: The numbers in this column represent the sum of the numbers from columns A through L. The number of extremely low-income households and persons assisted were **47,770**. The number of moderate-income households assisted was **2,417**. The total of all households and persons assisted in 2010 is **50,187**.

Column N: Total Section 215 Goals: **823** of the **50,187** households assisted met the Section 215 Goals as outlined in the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990.

TABLE 4

Consolidated Plan U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Annual Performance Report (APR)
Households and Persons Assisted with Housing Office of Community Planning and Development

Name of Jurisdiction: NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Fiscal Year: 2010

Household Income (All Households)	Renters					Owners				Homeless Persons		Non-Homeless Persons with Special Needs	Totals	
	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (A)	Small Related Households (2 to 4) (B)	Large Related Households (5 or more) (C)	All Other Households (D)	Total Renters (E)	Existing Homeowners (F)	1st-Time		Total Homeowners (I)	Indvls. (J)	Families (K)		All Households Assisted (M)	Section 215 Households (N)
							with Children (G)	All Others (H)						
1. Extremely Low 0 to 30% MFI*					7,050				16	33,486	1,448	5,770	47,770	823
2. Low 31 to 50% MFI*														
3. Moderate 51 to 80% MFI*					2,086				122	3	141	65	2,417	
4. Total Low/Moderate Income					9,136				138	33,489	1,589	5,835	50,187	823

* Or, based upon HUD adjusted income limits, if applicable.

2. Households and Persons Assisted with Housing by Race and Ethnicity

This section documents the race and ethnicity of all households or persons who were assisted with housing during 2010. In the previous chapter, the same households or persons assisted with housing were reported by income, see Table 4 Households and Persons Assisted with Housing by Income.

In late September 2002, HUD release guidance on the collection, analysis, and reporting using new federally-defined race and ethnicity categories. Race data will be described using five federally-defined single race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African-American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and White) and six additional multiple race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native *and* White; Asian *and* White; Black or African American *and* White; American Indian or Alaska Native *and* Black or African American; Any other (multiple) race combination that comprises more than 1 percent of the population; and Balance of individuals reporting more than one race, respectively). In addition, persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity shall be reported as a subcategory within each of the respective race categories.

Please note: if one of the aforementioned categories is not listed in a table, no persons of that race/ethnic group were registered in that category and the table has been collapsed for the sake of reporting brevity. In addition, the Race and Ethnicity data are not collected for every program that the City of New York administers. Such data has been summarized for the programs where data is available. HUD does not make race and ethnicity data available, therefore, such data for Section 202 and Section 811 are not provided.

HUD's implementation date was January 1, 2003. Therefore, the City collected race and ethnicity data for Consolidated Plan program year 2010 activities using the new categories. The data has been reported in the Proposed 2010 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report.

Department of Housing Preservation and Development Programs

The following information represents the race/ethnicity of households and persons assisted with housing by HPD programs (CDBG, HOME, and other federal funds).

The renter programs include: HOME-assisted Participation Loan Program (PLP); HOME-assisted Supportive Housing Program; HOME-assisted Article 8A Program; HOME-assisted Multifamily Program; HOME-assisted Multifamily Rental Mixed-Income Program; HOME-assisted HUD Section 202 Program; and Low-Income Rental Program.

Homeownership programs include: HOME-assisted Homefirst Downpayment Assistance Program.

Lastly counted in this table are homeless households and persons assisted through the following programs: HOME-assisted Low-Income Rental Program; HOME-assisted Supportive Housing Program.

TABLE 5: The Race and Ethnicity of Households and Persons Assisted with Department of Housing Preservation and Development-Administered Housing Programs Using Federal Funds. (1)

RACE/ ETHNICITY	TOTAL RENTERS (A)	TOTAL HOME-OWNERS (B)	HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS (C)	HOMELESS FAMILIES (D)	TOTAL ASSISTED (A+B+C+D)
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	2	0	2	17
Asian	108	11	4	6	129
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	1	0	1	13
Black or African American	615	44	21	114	794
White	720	81	32	62	895
Other (Multi-)racial	10	0	1	2	13
TOTAL	1,477	139	58	187	1,861
RACE/ ETHNICITY	TOTAL RENTERS (A)	TOTAL HOME-OWNERS (B)	HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS (C)	HOMELESS FAMILIES (D)	TOTAL ASSISTED (A+B+C+D)
Assisted Hispanic	485	37	8	33	563

Notes:

- 1 The distributions shown reflect both survey-based information from occupants and estimates. Caution is recommended in interpreting this data.
- 2 "Other" includes unknown or not available.
3. Some of the above data includes middle-income households assisted by the respective programs described above.

In addition, HPD is responsible for maintaining and preserving the City-owned residential housing stock (a.k.a., *in-rem* housing). An assessment of the racial/ethnic composition of the tenants living in *in-rem* housing was undertaken based on the 2008 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey. The survey found that the racial and ethnic composition of the *in-rem* tenants was as follows:

TABLE 6: Race and Ethnicity of the Householder of Community Development-funded, Department of Housing Preservation and Development-administered, City-owned Housing Stock, New York City 2010

RACE/ETHNICITY	PERCENTAGE
Black, non Hispanic	48.5%
Hispanic	43.9%
White, non-Hispanic	6.7%*
Asian, non-Hispanic	**
Other, non-Hispanic	**
TOTAL	100%

* Due to survey and estimation errors, percentage should be used with caution.

** Too few individuals to report.

Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Funded Programs

The following numbers demonstrate the racial and ethnic composition of the homeless families that benefit from the City's shelter programs. The funds from the HUD entitlement program, the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), provides services to the homeless for three activities: prevention, services, and shelter operating costs. A description of the ESG funded programs can be found in the 2010 Consolidated Plan.

The table describes only the number of persons in families who were assisted with housing in 2010. The number of persons in families assisted by DHS homeless prevention activities do not access housing and, therefore are omitted from both tables: 1) the Households and Persons Assisted with Housing by Income Categories, and 2) the Households and Persons Assisted with Housing by Race and Ethnicity. In addition, the data represented in the Services to the Homeless and Shelter Operations columns are unduplicated within each column category. Due to the fact a family may be assisted by both homeless services and shelter operations, there is an overlap in the data between column categories. The reader is advised to interpret the data with caution.

TABLE 7: The Race and Ethnicity of Persons in Families Assisted with ESG-funded Housing Units

RACE/ETHNICITY	SERVICES TO THE HOMELESS (TOTAL)		SERVICES TO THE HISPANIC HOMELESS		SHELTER OPERATIONS (TOTAL)		SHELTER OPERATIONS HISPANIC	
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	1.47%	5	3.07%	31	2.89%	23	5.9%
Asian	1	.21%	1	.61%	2	.9%	1	.26%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	8	.75%	7	1.79%
Black or African American	291	61.3%	22	13.5%	31	2.89%	13	3.33%
White	28	5.88%	18	11.04%	665	62.09%	62	15.9%
Balance	149	31.3%	117	71.8%	334	31.19%	284	72.82%
Total	476	100%	163	100%	1071	100%	390	100%

HOPWA Funded Programs

The following numbers represent the racial and ethnic composition of the individuals and families that benefited from HOPWA-funded housing in 2010. As stated to the explanatory remarks at the beginning of this section, the data represents those placed in HOPWA-funded housing only. Although the City's eligible HOPWA-funded activities include 1) substantial rehabilitation; 2) development and facility operations; 3) housing and placement services; and, 4) supportive services, those persons with HIV/AIDS and their families who were assisted with non-HOPWA-funded housing (e.g. City/State-funded housing) are not reflected in either Table X or this table.

The HOPWA-funded supportive housing programs include: HASA Housing Contracts (P-HRA-204) Department of Health and Mental Hygiene – Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention & Control (P-NFP-207).

TABLE 8: Race and Ethnicity of the Beneficiaries (Persons and Related Household Members) Assisted with HOPWA-funded Housing Units

RACE/ETHNICITY	204		207	
	TOTAL	HISPANIC	TOTAL	HISPANIC
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	1	3	0
Asian	15	0	6	0
Black or African American	1,437	12	1,080	136
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	1	0	0
White	217	5	361	190
American Indian or Alaska Native <i>and</i> White	1	0	0	0
Asian <i>and</i> White	2	0	1	0
Black or African American <i>and</i> White	9	0	6	0
American Indian or Alaska Native <i>and</i> Black or African American	1	0	1	0
Other (single race)		0		0
Other (Multi-)racial	1,395	1,113	289	271
Balance				
TOTAL	3,088	1,133	1,747	597

New York City Housing Authority -- Federal Public Housing Funded Program

In 2010, NYCHA provided 5,892 newly assisted persons with housing through the federal public housing funds that are used to operate the authority. The Federal Public Housing Development Program is designed to assist in the production of affordable housing for lower-income tenants. The tenants assisted were taken from the normal waiting list turnover of units (for example, units vacated through transfer or households who have permanently left the Program). It should be noted tenants taken from the list may include applicants granted a higher priority due to federal preferences (eg., victims of domestic violence, homelessness or other emergencies, such as fires). The following is a breakdown of persons assisted by race and ethnicity in 2010.

TABLE 9: Race and Ethnicity of the Persons Assisted with Federal Public Housing Units

RACE/ETHNICITY	TOTAL ASSISTED	# OF HISPANIC ASSISTED	PERCENTAGE ASSISTED	PERCENTAGE OF HISPANIC ASSISTED
American Indian or Alaska Native	41	26	0.7%	0.9%
Asian	625	3	10.6%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	109	86	1.8%	3.0%
Black or African American	2,741	652	46.6%	22.7%
White	2,376	2,111	40.3%	73.3%
TOTAL	5,892	2,878	100%	100%

Section 8 tenant-based - Rental Housing Choice Vouchers Program

The City of New York has two Public Housing Authorities (PHA's) which receive Section 8 Rental Housing Choice Vouchers: the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA); and the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD). Both agencies provide tenant-based assistance to very low-income households. Tenant assistance is in the form of vouchers or certificates. The following is a breakdown of persons assisted by race and ethnicity in 2010, for Housing Choice Vouchers issued by NYCHA followed by a second table of those issued by HPD.

TABLE 10: Race and Ethnicity of the Population Receiving NYCHA Rental Housing Choice Vouchers

RACE/ETHNICITY	TOTAL ASSISTED	# OF HISPANIC ASSISTED	PERCENTAGE ASSISTED	PERCENTAGE OF HISPANIC ASSISTED
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0	0.1%	0.0%
Asian	56	3	3.7%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	2	0.2%	0.3%
Black or African American	870	205	56.9%	29.3%
White	597	489	39.1%	70.0%
TOTAL	1,528	699	100%	100%

TABLE 11: Race and Ethnicity of the Population Receiving HPD Rental Assistance Vouchers and Certificates

Category	TOTAL RENTERS (A)	HISPANIC RENTERS (a)	TOTAL HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS (B)	HISPANIC HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS (b)	TOTAL HOMELESS FAMILIES (C)	HISPANIC HOMELESS FAMILIES (c)	TOTAL ASSISTED (A+B+C)	TOTAL HISPANIC ASSISTED (a+b+c)
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	0	1	0	1	0	7	0
Asian	120	1	3	0	11	0	134	1
Black or African-American	952	46	73	1	197	7	1,222	54
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	0	0	0	4	0	13	0
White	917	659	39	30	139	119	1,095	808
TOTAL	2,003	706	116	31	352	126	2,471	863

NOTE: Hispanic Renters, Homeless Individuals, and Homeless Families are subcounts of their respective Total Households by Tenure Categories.

PART II -- Status of Actions Undertaken in Previous Year

Part II, Status of Actions Undertaken in Previous Year, is divided into five sections, A-E. The respective sections provide an assessment of the various housing, homeless, supportive housing, community development, and other federally-required activities undertaken by the City in 2010. Section A. is an assessment of the City's continuum of care for homeless individuals and families, and homeless special needs populations. The relevant public policies as required by HUD are described in Section B. This subsection addresses the federally-required activities undertaken by the City with regards to: barriers to affordable housing; resident initiatives within public housing developments; the elimination of lead-based paint hazards; an anti-poverty strategy to assist households of low- and moderate-income; changes to the City's institutional structure and the coordination of efforts between City agencies, not-for-profits and other entities to enhance Consolidated-Plan related activities.

In Section C. is a summary of the City's anti-displacement policy for federally funded housing rehabilitation and new construction programs. Section D. outlines an assessment of the City's HOME minority business enterprise and women business enterprise outreach-related activities in 2010. Lastly, Section E. summarizes the status of City projects funded by HUD's Brownfield/Economic Development Initiative (B/EDI) Programs and Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program.

For the 2010 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report, the City's one-year update of its Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Statement is now described in Part IV.

A. Continuum of Care

The City of New York has a Continuum of Care in place that addresses the needs of the homeless, the elderly, persons with either physical or mental disabilities, persons with alcohol and drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS, public housing residents, youth, and victims of domestic violence. A detailed description of the Continuum of Care can be found in the 2010 Consolidated Plan.

The City undertakes a complex set of activities to cover the needs of each group of individuals and households within the classifications listed above. For the homeless an elaborate system including emergency shelter and transitional housing with services exists to assist persons and families to eventually find permanent housing.

Department of Homeless Services

The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), under the terms of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, provides funding to localities to operate Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs to assist homeless persons move to permanent housing and self-sufficiency. HUD distributes much of this funding through an annual grant competition that is announced in a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). Funds awarded through this competition support the Supportive Housing (SHP) and Shelter Plus Care (S+C) programs. Not-for-profit organizations may apply directly to HUD for funding under the SHP program, but only States, units of local government and Public Housing Authorities are eligible to apply for S+C funds. SHP has four components: transitional housing, permanent housing for persons with disabilities, safe haven and supportive services only. All components promote the development of supportive housing and services that assist homeless individuals to transition from homelessness to living as independently as possible. The Shelter-Plus-Care Program provides rental assistance for homeless persons with disabilities in connection with supportive services funded from sources outside the program.

The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) has coordinated the City's response to the HUD NOFA since 1995. It works in partnership with the New York City Coalition on the Continuum of Care (NYC CCoC), a large group of homeless service providers, consumers, advocates, representatives of the public, and government agencies. The NYC CCoC, as the lead entity for the City's homeless continuum of care planning process, analyzes service gaps and needs, sets annual priorities for the use of new HUD funds, and establishes an application process for organizations seeking either new or renewal funding through the grant competition. As the NYC CCoC lead member, DHS coordinates all pre-application processes, reviews and ranks project applications, provides technical assistance to organizations wishing to apply for funds, and prepares and electronically submits the Continuum of Care narrative Exhibit 1 for inclusion in the NOFA application. DHS also manages the CCoC's centralized HMIS database. New York City has been extremely successful in obtaining funding through the HUD NOFA. The following table summarizes HUD grant awards made in New York City since 1995.

NOFA Year	Funds Awarded (Millions)	Number of Grants
1995 - 1999	\$331.4	303
2000-2004	\$360.60	696
2005	\$74.0	161
2006	\$75.5	189
2007	\$83.3	228
2008	\$83.9	233
2009	\$102.1*	249*
2010	\$102.2**	258**
Total	\$1,104.6	2,057

* Includes 2009 bonus projects announced in 2010.

** Announced in 2011, for 2010 NOFA year. Bonus projects have not been announced yet.

Outreach Programs

Throughout 2010, ESG funds continued to be an integral component of the City's continuum of care for the homeless. These funds have supported DHS' outreach activities to street homeless persons. DHS and DOHMH jointly fund 4 outreach programs that serve all 5 boroughs of New York City (Brooklyn and Queens are combined). The contracts are organized in such a way that

provides a single point of accountability for street homeless clients in each borough. These contracts are based on a milestone payment structure where a percentage of a program's budget is paid when a retention period in housing is met. Outreach programs are to focus primarily on transitional and permanent housing placement of chronically homeless clients in an effort to reduce the street census. Teams coordinate services and make placements in drop-in centers, safe havens, stabilization beds, reception centers, shelters and many different permanent housing settings. Many of these placements also provide homeless individuals with meals, counseling, medical/psychiatric services, showers, laundry facilities, recreation space, referrals for employment, assistance in applying for benefits, and other social services. In CY2010, 577 chronically homeless street clients were placed into housing options.

Safe Havens

Safe havens, which are in part funded by ESG, are a low threshold housing alternative, developed with feedback from clients who have repeatedly refused to enter shelter. They offer fewer rules and private/semi-private rooms. The ESG funded safe havens placed 100 clients into permanent housing in CY2010.

Interim Housing Program

ESG funding also supported the Grand Central Drop-In Center. Drop-in Centers provide clients with food, shower/bathroom facilities and chairs to rest. Clients are also provided on-site case managers and housing specialists who work with them to provide transitional shelter or permanent housing. Clients are provided with support systems, assistance in obtaining entitlements and access to medical/psychiatric care. In CY2010, the Grand Central Drop-In Center served 3,510 unique individuals and placed 112 clients into permanent and transitional housing.

Single Adult System

At the end of CFY 2010, 47 single adult shelters and 2 Veteran Short-term Housing facilities were in use. DHS continues to provide extensive supportive services in these single adult facilities, by addressing employment, educational services, mental health rehabilitation, specialized services for veterans and clients formerly involved with the criminal justice system, substance abuse treatment, intensive counseling, case management, and health services.

Employment Programs

Employment is a cornerstone of DHS' effort to help its clients move back to independence. Federal ESG funding supports several employment initiatives. The Harlem I program in Manhattan is a substance-free environment for 198 men which stresses the importance of saving money and behaving responsible. The program assists clients with employment including career counseling, job search assistance and placement services. ESG is also used by DHS to fund four staff members to provide employment counseling/intake and assessment at various adult shelters throughout the shelter system. Access to mainstream resources and workshops including employment readiness, resume writing and interviewing techniques are conducted. Five DHS staff in the Adult Services Division are also funded by ESG to provide case management and placement services to clients to move them quickly to permanent housing. The combined employment initiatives served 2,702 homeless clients in CY2010.

DHS recognizes that its shelter residents face other obstacles in achieving independent living. For this reason, DHS provides several different program models for clients who are chemically dependent. ESG funding supported three substance abuse initiatives: substance abuse counselors at Barbara Kleinman Clean and Sober program, and substance abuse services at the Kenton and Forbell shelters. These substance abuse initiatives placed 438 persons into permanent housing in CY2010.

ESG funding supported mental health services at five DHS shelters: Help Women's Center - TLC, Valley Lodge, Project Renewal's Fort Washington Shelter, the Park Avenue Shelter and the Park Slope Shelter.

The Mental Health Program at the Help Women's Center - TLC provides intensive clinical case management to seriously and persistently mentally ill residents. Services include individual counseling, therapeutic group work, crisis intervention, psycho-education, community meetings and recreational activities. Program services include entitlement advocacy, psychiatric evaluations, clinical case management, referrals to medical, psychiatric, and substance abuse treatment, medication monitoring and enhancing ADL skills and money management. This program is administered by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Health (DoHMH).

Valley Lodge is a transitional shelter serving 50 homeless men and 42 homeless women fifty years of age and older, including those with medical problems, mental illness, and a history of alcohol and substance abuse. An array of services is available to residents on-site, including assistance with medication management, a medical team, visiting nurse, psychiatric services from psychiatrists, podiatry clinic, glucose level and blood pressure monitoring, smoking cessation, diet and nutrition information, money management, case management services, entitlement advocacy, referrals for housing placement and recreational activities.

Project Renewal's Fort Washington Shelter provides shelter and mental health services to two hundred adult male mentally ill clients. There are three psychiatric treatment programs on site. These programs include the Social Service Treatment Team, Project Pride and Project Steps. Each program offers psychiatric and nursing care, case management, individual and group therapy, recreational activities, entitlements advocacy and housing referrals. Each team has its own case managers and psychiatrists. Each client is expected to visit a psychiatrist while at the facility. Case managers work with clients to assist them in achieving therapeutic goals.

The Park Avenue Shelter operated by the Lenox Hill Neighborhood House serves 84 homeless adult women 45 years of age and older with a primary psychiatric diagnosis and long-term history of homelessness. Women currently using drugs or alcohol are not appropriate. The goal of the program is to create a safe, clean and motivating environment to engage women in treatment. A variety of social and recreational services are available for client participation.

The Park Slope Shelter operated by CAMBA is a 70-bed facility for women with serious mental illness and a co-existing substance abuse problem. The shelter provides an array of social services to enable women to stabilize their condition. Medication management, behavior modification, psycho-education, literacy services, substance abuse services, money management, housing readiness skills development, recreational activities, and other therapeutic programs assist residents in making progress towards a goal of independent or supportive housing.

The ESG-funded mental health programs described above placed 457 clients into permanent housing in CY2010.

Program Housing and Placement

A continuum of outreach, assessment, and therapeutic programs help homeless individuals move into permanent housing, either in an independent living arrangement or a supportive housing environment. DHS placed 8,676 single adults and adult families into housing during CFY 2010.

DHS measures providers' performance with its Performance Incentive Program (PIP). The current PIP holds providers accountable for their performance on four indicators: percent of housing placement target achieved; percent of clients placed that return to shelter; percent of long term stayers placed (these are clients who have been in the shelter system for two out of the past four years); and percent of census that are nine month stayers. Depending on their performance on these indicators, providers can earn up to 10% or lose up to 15% of their budgets. By rewarding shelters for clients' increased housing permanency and decreased length of stay in shelter, DHS ensures that its providers' goals are aligned with those of the agency.

In 2010, Work Advantage was a key component of DHS' rental assistance portfolio. Work Advantage invests in homeless families and individuals who work full or part-time by giving them the rent support they need to move towards independence. It provides a strong motivation to work while moving families and individuals out of shelter and into the community. This is a one-year program that is available for a second year to families who continue to be in need and meet program criteria. In addition, this comprehensive program includes a package of transitional benefits that support work and economic stability, such as food stamps, Medicaid, and child care, if needed.

Advantage clients have access to DHS' aftercare services in the community through the community-based Homebase program, including help with upgrading jobs, household budgeting, tenancy and legal services. Other services, such as training, job search and job retention are available through the Human Resources Administration (HRA). Through the Department of Consumer Affairs' Office of Financial Empowerment clients have access to financial education and tax credits to help clients accrue savings so their money can grow for the future.

Next Step Shelters

While the standard shelter model serves a majority of our clients well, some clients need additional support and enriched services

in order to make the transition from shelter to independent living. ESG funded three Next Step Shelters which serve clients in a more structured and service intensive environment, who have not been successful in completing the goals of their independent living plan. Some of the highlights of the Next Step programs are the establishment of a detailed independent living plan (ILP) with clear, concrete deliverables with specific target dates for completion; a rich array of life skills-building workshops and motivational group work; rewards for compliance with the ILP and consequences for non-compliance; and intensive case management and daily client engagement. In CY2010, 606 clients were placed into permanent housing from these facilities.

Office of Client Advocacy

The DHS Office of Client Advocacy (OCA) continues to successfully assist clients in resolving specific issues as they relate to clients and their experiences with the NYC homelessness system especially when clients feel that their needs are not being adequately addressed by their case workers or supervisors. Advocacy staff work to resolve outstanding client issues as ombudspersons by partnering with DHS employees in explaining the rules and procedures of various services and facilities to the clients. The staff also provides training to clients on self-advocacy, organize client advisory committees, and work with others to improve the shelter system. The broadest objectives of this office are to improve the shelter system, enhance the services provided to clients, and help prepare clients to live independently. OCA staff is also co-located at PATH, the families with children intake center and they are present at AFIC, the adult family intake center, one day each week to meet the needs of the clients at intake. In 2009, the Advocacy Unit served a total of 4,996 constituents. ESG funds continue to be utilized for this unit.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention & Control

The City of New York uses City, State, and Federal funds to implement its Continuum of Care strategy, including the provision of housing and supportive services for persons living with HIV/AIDS. The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program provides funding to prevent homelessness and, for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) who are already homeless, outreach, assessment, and vital supportive services to place and maintain individuals and families in appropriate housing and engage in HIV primary healthcare. As the diagnosis of HIV/AIDS is often accompanied by conditions of poverty, inadequate education, limited vocational experience, substance abuse, and mental illness, a continuum of services must be provided to assist individuals and families in developing the life skills needed to maintain housing, to decrease the dislocation and disruption caused by substance use and other risky behaviors, and, for the homeless, to locate and maintain appropriate housing.

The Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention & Control (BHIV) of the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH), the HOPWA grantee for the New York City Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area, is responsible for ensuring the City's coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The HIV/AIDS Bureau oversees the administration of the City's HOPWA grant, providing oversight of the capital development of HIV/AIDS housing projects through the Department of Housing Preservation & Development (HPD) and ensuring the delivery of housing and related supportive services at the Human Resources Administration's HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HRA/HASA). The BHIV also oversees the administration of 22 subcontracts with 15 non-profit community-based organizations and facilitates community input into planning through a Housing Advisory Working Group.

The City of New York Human Resources Administration's (HRA) HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA) provides case management to persons in New York City living with AIDS or HIV illness who seek its assistance, and to their families. Services typically include assistance in receiving assessment and determination of eligibility for Public Assistance, Medicaid, and Food Stamps, as well as assistance in accessing other benefits and services as required by the client's individual circumstances. HASA's intensive case management may include initiating evaluation and treatment of substance abuse and mental illness; home care or homemaking services; or housing services, including temporary emergency placement, as well as transitional, supported, and independent housing options. HASA case managers also assist clients in the referral process of applying for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), and other benefits for which they may qualify; and they may refer clients to community based resources for a variety of additional services including legal advocacy, medical or dental care, or employment assistance.

HASA periodically reviews and updates clients' plans and service packages. For those who are unable to come to a HASA office for assessment or review, HASA case managers conduct home visits in addition to scheduled, periodic visits. Additionally, all clients in emergency housing are visited in their apartment periodically until a permanent and stable placement is found. HASA's

intensive case management for families includes permanency planning to help survivors remain intact should the caregiver die or become unable to provide care.

In addition, HASA works closely with the DOHMH – BHIV in the planning and operation of programs that serve people with AIDS and advanced HIV illness. As part of HRA’s efforts to address the needs of homeless mentally ill clients, including those with HIV-illness or AIDS, HASA works closely with HRA’s Office of Health and Mental Health Services, and cooperates with the NYC DOHMH, the NYC Department of Homeless Services, and the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development to serve such clients. HASA also works with the NYC Department for the Aging, the NYC Department of Youth and Community Development, and HRA’s own Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) to provide heating and weatherization assistance to eligible clients.

The NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) assists in the development of HIV/AIDS housing by providing the funding and development oversight to eligible non-profit community based organizations for new construction or substantial renovation of congregate facilities for homeless New Yorkers with HIV/AIDS. During 2010, HPD had 55 units under development.

The DOHMH – BHIV manages 24 contracts at 15 community-based organizations that provide housing and services, including: housing placement assistance; supportive housing (project-based rental assistance and supportive services); and rental assistance. The DOHMH – BHIV portfolio includes sixteen supportive housing programs for persons living with HIV/AIDS that target the following special needs populations: homeless LGBTQ adolescents/young adults; women with children; women with mental illness; seniors aged 55 and older; difficult to serve persons; recent parolees/releasees; dually diagnosed persons in need of harm reduction services; and dually diagnosed persons with a diagnosis of either mental illness and/or substance abuse.

New York City Housing Authority

NYCHA has several ongoing initiatives aimed at reducing the incidence of homelessness. These initiatives include:

Relocation of Homeless Families and Preventive Program through Section 8 and Public Housing Assistance

As part of the City’s homeless strategy, NYCHA allocates Section 8 vouchers to be used as a preventive tool to assist working poor and other households at imminent risk of entering a shelter and with limited ability to afford an apartment in the long term. A total of 23 Section 8 rentals and 186 public housing placements were made during 2010 into these programs.

Families at-risk

Family Unification and Independent Living Programs

The Family Unification Program provides public housing apartments and Section 8 rental assistance to families, who are not NYCHA tenants, who due to the lack of adequate housing, are at-risk for having their children retained in foster care. Once adequate housing is provided, children are returned to their families. The Independent Living Program provides public housing apartments and Section 8 rental assistance to young adults leaving foster care who have a goal of Independent Living. NYC Children’s Services (formerly the Administration for Children’s Services) certifies families and young adults that meet these requirements. In 2010, there was 1 apartment rented as a result of the issuance of Section 8 vouchers to persons serviced through the Children’s Services’ Housing Support and Services (“HSS”) unit. This apartment was rented to a family reunified with their children. Additionally, there were 263 public housing units rented as a result of HSS services, for the same year. Of that sum, 197 public housing units were rented to Independent Living youths and 66 public housing units were rented to families being reunified.

Individuals at-Risk

Homeless Veterans

The HUD Veteran’s Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program provides Section 8 rental assistance to homeless veterans. This program combines Section 8 rental assistance with case management and clinical services provided by the Veteran’s Administration (VA) at its medical centers and in the community. The New York City Department of Homeless Services is working jointly with the local VA office to pre-screen and refer applications to NYCHA. NYCHA began receiving VASH applications in October 2008 and has rented 1,120 Section 8 apartments through 2/4/11 (1,038 through 12/31/10).

Disabled

Section 504

In accordance with the Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) signed jointly with the Department of Housing and Urban

Development in 1996, NYCHA will make five percent of its units, or a total of 9,100 apartments, accessible to individuals with mobility impairments and provide materials to NYCHA residents and applicants regarding their right to an accessible apartment or modifications to an existing apartment.

To date, NYCHA has converted 7,694 units. In 2010 parking areas for 683 converted units were made fully accessible. In addition, there are 5 community centers that began new construction or were completed in 2010 that met accessibility standards. In addition, approximately 202 units were partially modified in 2010 and included roll-in showers, modified kitchen cabinets, lowered kitchen sink counters, bathroom grab bars, raised or lowered electrical outlets, raised or lowered toilet seats as well as audio/visual alarms. NYCHA also offers reasonable accommodations in policies, procedures and practices that will make non-dwelling facilities and programs accessible to persons with physical disabilities.

Victims of Domestic Violence

For a description of the activities and accomplishments of the Housing Authority's Supportive Outreach Services (SOS), Emergency Transfer Program (ETP), Domestic Violence Aftercare, and Witness Relocation Programs please refer to the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence (MOCDV) description of activities for the prevention of displacement and housing-related assistance to victims of domestic violence located at the end of this section.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) is committed to working with both government and private not-for-profit agencies to provide services to persons with serious mental illness, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and alcohol and other drug use problems. In City Fiscal Year 2010, the Department funded over 1,000 mental hygiene programs.

People with Mental Illness

As of December 2010, the City and State were providing a continuum of housing options for individuals with mental illness amounting to nearly 17,600 residential units in New York City:

- Licensed Housing Units 5,857
- Supported Apartments and SRO Units 7,828

In addition, there are approximately 1,677 units in various stages of development and several thousand new units of housing to be created under the third City/State New York/New York Agreement.

Other Community-Based Program Services

The New York State Office of Mental Health fund scatter-site supported housing units statewide, 6,621 of which are in New York City and are jointly funded by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

New York/New York Agreements

Under the 1990 New York/New York I Agreement, 3,615 units of new housing are available for individuals who are homeless and living with mental illness.

The 1999 New York/New York II Agreement provided for another joint City/State effort to develop approximately 1,500 additional housing units for individuals living with mental illness who are homeless. By securing various other sources of funding, the City was able to increase its share of development by an additional 327 units, with capital funding provided by the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD). Of these NY/NYII units, 1,827 are currently available. The City and State jointly fund these units at \$12,735.

Under the 2005 New York/New York III Agreement, the City and State are developing approximately 9,000 new units over ten years to serve individuals who are homeless and living with mental illness and various other special needs populations. The units began opening in 2007 and the funding ranges from \$14,888/unit for adults who have been chronically homeless and have a serious mental illness to \$25,000/unit for families who have been chronically homeless where the head of household has a serious mental illness. The procurement process is ongoing and various State and City agencies responsible for NY/NY III have issued RFPs for some of the units. As of December 2010, approximately 1,395 units funded by the State and City combined were opened, for various populations.

High Service Needs I and II Housing

The first High Service Needs City/State match for a congregate housing development program was initiated in State Fiscal Year

2001 to provide approximately 800 new congregate housing units for mentally ill persons with high service needs. The State made awards for the development of 320 service-enriched SRO units for single adults and 80 community residence units for children and youth, all of which are now operating. Nine of the adult programs (225 beds) and eight of the children's programs (64 beds) have opened and others are in various stages of development. The City's match of 400 units, funded at a rate of \$14,106 per unit annually, is all for single adults. Of these 400 units, 312 were operational as of December 31, 2010. The remaining 88 units are in various stages of development and are expected to be operational over the next year and a half.

The second High Service Needs City/State match for congregate housing development was authorized in State Fiscal Years 2004 and 2006 to provide 1,600 units of supported housing for single adults with mental illness in New York City. The State issued an RFP in the fall of 2003 for its commitment of 800 units, and the City issued an RFP for its 800 matching units in February 2005. The State will be providing \$13,233/unit annually to subsidize the social service and building operation costs, and the City will contribute an additional amount to bring the total annual funding to \$14,888/unit. As of December 2010, the State had awarded contracts for all but 82 of the 800. 202 of the units are currently operational. An additional 136 units will be operational during 2011. The remaining units are in various stages of development. The City has registered contracts for 509 units. Of these units 490 are filled. There are 146 units currently in various stages of development. There are approximately 625 operational High Service Needs Units funded by both the City and State. Unit procurement and development are expected to continue over the next few years.

SPMI/SED Young Adult Pilot Program

In July 2006, the City released an RFP for a pilot program to create supportive housing for young adults with serious and persistent mental illness or serious emotional disturbances. This initiative will fund 52 units at \$22,000 per unit annually, 32 of which were open as of December 2010. The remaining 20 units are scheduled to begin operating by the end of 2011.

Human Resources Administration

HRA's HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA) administers supportive social and housing services for persons and families living with HIV/AIDS. These services are supported with grants from both HOPWA and other federal funds. The grants are also complemented with other funds from both New York State and New York City. Please refer to the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene/Office for AIDS Policy Coordination Continuum for a description of HASA activities.

The Human Resources Administration (HRA) directly operates one emergency domestic violence shelter, oversees the reimbursement of 51 domestic violence shelters and oversees and provides client referrals for our transitional housing program for victims of domestic violence. Please refer to the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence (OCDV) Continuum for a description of HRA domestic violence-related activities.

In addition, HRA cooperates with several city agencies, including DOHMH, the Department of Homeless Services, and the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, to address the needs of the homeless mentally ill. HRA also administers the Home Energy Assistance Program, which includes Department for the Aging and Department for Youth and Community Development as alternate certifiers, to provide income eligible senior citizens and low-income individuals and families with heating and weatherization assistance through the Home Energy Assistance Program.

Department for the Aging

The City provides for a Continuum of Care for the elderly through a variety of direct and community-based supportive services, protection against rising rents, and property tax abatements. These efforts play a significant role in helping seniors to live independently for as long as possible.

- In 2010, HUD awarded \$27,673,600 in Section 202 Capital Advances and \$4,209,000 in Project-based Rental Assistance to three not-for-profit housing developers in New York City. (From the 2009 SuperNOFA.) These projects, two in the Bronx and one in Brooklyn, will provide a total of 172 new units of housing for very low-income elderly.
- In CFY 2010, the Department's contracted Legal Services Programs provided approximately 34,403 hours of free legal services for the elderly, including assistance with landlord/tenant issues, housing conditions, tenants' rights, and discrimination.

- The Department provided information and assistance to elderly and their families in need of housing options or housing-related assistance. During CFY 2010, DFTA responded to 11,257 inquiries or service requests for low-income senior housing or housing options for frail or disabled seniors, referred through the City's 311 Customer Service Center.
- Through its contracted service providers, the Department provided for over 1.6 million hours of home care. Approximately 10.6 million congregate and home delivered meals were provided to seniors at senior centers and in the homes of the homebound elderly.
- The City's Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption Program (SCRIE), administered by the NYC Department of Finance, exempts low income elderly living in rent-regulated housing from future rent increases, thereby preventing displacement or eviction in many cases. SCRIE had an active caseload of 41,552 senior households at the close of CFY 2010, and provided tax abatements of \$103.4 million.
- The City's Senior Citizen Homeowner Exemption Program, administered by the Department of Finance provided approximately 44,236 income-eligible senior households with partial property tax exemptions.
- In 2005, the Department recognized a marked increase in elderly tenants involved in eviction proceedings. To address this critical need the Department (DFTA) and the NYC Civil Court initiated a pilot project, the Assigned Counsel Project. It currently serves elderly clients in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens on eviction prevention for seniors. In 2010, approximately 529 elderly clients received free legal and social work services to avoid or cure evictions and, in a handful of cases, find alternative housing.
- Through its network of community-based providers, DFTA's Elderly Crime Victims Resource Center provided approximately 21,243 hours of assistance to victims of elder abuse, including older victims of harassment or financial exploitation (including predatory lending), which can often lead to displacement.

The above services contribute to the continuum of care and needed support services within the community, and play a significant role in helping seniors remain living independently in the most appropriate and least restrictive environment.

The City has continued and expanded its pro-active role in lending technical support to and facilitating the development of service providers in housing-based settings. In CFY 2010, the Department for the Aging, through its 30 contracts to provide on-site Supportive Service Programs in Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORC'S), funded over 95,428 hours of supportive casework, which was provided to approximately 9,111 elderly residents of these communities. In NORC's and traditional senior housing settings the Department for the Aging has continued to provide training, information and educational opportunities to those working in housing locations to help elderly maintain their independence and level of functioning in their home.

The Mayor's Office for Persons with Disabilities

The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD) provided assistance, information and referrals to people with disabilities who sought to find accessible, affordable housing, or assistance renovating their current residences. In addition, MOPD provided assistance to individuals subjected to disability-related housing discrimination, including illegal evictions, and information about their housing rights. MOPD also provided legal and technical assistance to landlords and building managers seeking to understand their obligations regarding accessible facilities and non-discriminatory practices. During the 12-month period from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, MOPD assisted approximately 214,479 people in total. MOPD also provided technical and legal assistance in the design and construction of accessible housing to private and City architects. Building types included multiple dwellings, homeless shelters, domestic violence shelters, and associated community facilities such as day care centers, offices, and other social service facilities.

In 2010, MOPD continued to gather and maintain data regarding accessible and affordable housing. When such housing comes up for rent or sale, MOPD forwarded the information to a number of non-profit organizations with housing locator components. MOPD also provided this information to individuals who contacted the office.

In addition, MOPD is responsible for contract administration of Project Open House, a program operated with CD funds to provide accessible entrances into homes of low-income people with disabilities.

MOPD has worked with other City agencies to transmit constituent concerns and provide informal investigative assistance in housing related complaints. These complaints ranged from failure to remove barriers to public accommodations, failure to reasonable accommodate residents with disabilities, and the general accessibility provisions under a number of laws. A major and continuing complaint has been the lack of affordable housing for people with disabilities. In 2010, MOPD received approximately 50,000 housing inquiries in regards to affordable housing and housing discrimination, including calls, emails and walk-ins. MOPD will continue to expand its efforts in these areas.

Further, MOPD is a partner in the city's Affordable Housing Resource Center (AHRC), located at <http://www.nyc.gov/html/housinginfo/html/home/home.shtml>. The AHRC provides information on all aspects of City housing, including renting an apartment, buying a home, and apartment maintenance issues. This site is also the location of the City's affordable housing lottery listings.

In addition to MOPD's activities addressing the needs of people with disabilities, HPD's Office of Community Support services and Equal Opportunity reviews, evaluates and monitors housing projects with federal funding (Home, Section 17, CDBG, etc) to insure compliance with the Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, Section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act, the ADA, and the required fair housing marketing plans.

MOPD plays an ombudsman's role in relocating HPD tenants with disabilities into City owned housing. MOPD also provides an informal mechanism for discrimination complaints to resolve disputes against City owned and supervised properties.

All of the apartments developed by HPD in its new construction projects with elevators are made adaptable for people with disabilities in accessible buildings. Efforts are made to attract tenants for these apartments through marketing efforts in news papers, local fair housing offices, and MOPD.

MOPD, in partnership with the Department of Finance, handles many inquires regarding the Disabled Rent Increase Exemption (DRIE), which exempts low income qualified people with disabilities living in rent-regulated housing from future rent increases, thereby preventing displacement or eviction in many cases. At the close of 2010, there was an active caseload of approximately 6,207 households receiving DRIE benefits.

Department of Youth and Community Development

DYCD's Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) continuum of services is designed to protect runaway and homeless youth and, whenever possible, reunite them with their families. In cases where reunification is not possible, these programs help youth progress from crisis and transitional care to independent living arrangements. The system is designed to connect young people to educational and career opportunities that will help them establish self-sufficiency. The New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) regulates residential services provided by youth bureaus across NYS. The New York City Charter designates DYCD as the NYC Youth Bureau.

In 2008, DYCD released an RFP for Runaway and Homeless Youth Services to refine the redesigned system that was created in 2006, which features a Drop-In Center in every borough, a continuum of care with short and longer-term residential options, and specialized services for Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) youth, pregnant and parenting youth, and sexually-exploited youth. New program contracts began on July 1, 2009.

DYCD services include:

- Borough-based Drop-In Centers, Crisis Shelters, Transitional Independent Living (TIL) Programs, Street Outreach Services

FY2011 Program Facts:

- Budget: \$12.2M (CTL \$10.6M, State \$1.4M, Federal \$237K)
- FY11 Funded Service Levels:
 - Crisis Shelters – 114 beds
 - TIL Programs – 138 beds

- Drop-In Centers – One in each borough (5); 8,462 projected participants, with 3 additional hubs funded by City Council in Brooklyn, Upper Manhattan, and the Bronx
- Street Outreach Services – 2 programs; 8,000 projected contacts
- 14 providers
- 33% of youth in Crisis Shelters are not in school and 83% are not working; 17% of youth in TIL Programs are not in school and 64% are not working.

Highlights:

- DYCD Crisis Shelters utilized \$333,750 in ARRA Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) funding from DHS to provide case management services to 534 young adults from December 1, 2009 to November 30, 2010.
- On October 5, 2009, Mayor Bloomberg announced the appointment of 25 civic leaders to the New York City Commission for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) Runaway and Homeless Youth. The New York Women’s Foundation President and CEO Ana L. Oliveira served as Chair, and Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) Commissioner Jeanne B. Mullgrav served as Director. The Commission presented a report in June 2010 with a series of recommendations for LGBTQ youth, *All Our Children: Strategies to Prevent Homelessness, Strengthen Services, and Build Support for LGBTQ Youth*. DYCD is implementing the recommendations.
- In FY2011, City Council awarded \$5.99M for RHY services, including:
 - 67 additional Crisis Shelter beds
 - 79 additional Transitional Independent Living (TIL) beds.
 - 3 additional Drop-In Center sites
- DYCD has helped develop additional residential capacity for RHY through its partnership with OCFS, including 10 newly NYS-certified facilities since 2006.
- On November 4, DYCD together with artist and advocate Cyndi Lauper took part in a lighting ceremony at the Empire State Building. That evening, the Empire State Building was lit green, the color designated by the National Runaway Switchboard as the national symbol for runaway awareness and prevention.
- Cyndi Lauper’s True Colors Fund partnered with DYCD and released a new youth homelessness public service announcement (PSA), through its “We Give a Damn” campaign. With support from NYC & Company, roughly 11,700 taxicabs in New York City aired the PSA, which features actress Susan Sarandon, throughout the months of November and December.
- LGBTQ RHY Commission member Nancy Mahon, Global Executive Director of MAC AIDS Fund, announced a \$100,000 leadership grant to fund Family Therapy, a tool that will be designed to improve the outcomes for young people at risk of running away. The MAC AIDS Fund committed to assisting DYCD to identify additional funding to achieve the full planned budget. The Commission on LGBTQ Runaway and Homeless Youth made family therapy a top recommendation in its report.
- DYCD hosted a series of borough-based community forums focused on the findings, recommendations, and report of the NYC Commission on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) Runaway and Homeless Youth. The forums were co-sponsored by the Community Action Board, and the spotlight was on the report recommendations and how all members of the community can participate in improving the lives of young people.

Administration for Children’s Services

The Administration for Children’s Services (ACS or Children’s Services) provides a range of supports and services to families and young people who are aging out of foster care. Statistics indicate that children who age out of the foster care system are at an elevated risk for homelessness. The City of New York is working to provide programs to assist such youth in obtaining suitable and permanent housing. The ACS Division of Family Permanency, which encompasses Housing, the ACS Division of the Budget and the ACS Office of Youth Development are responsible for administering various housing supports and services to our clients. ACS is also collaborating on the development of a number of innovative supportive housing programs for youth aging out of foster care. The following is a description of the housing supports and resources offered by ACS:

1. Resources for Families with Children

Family Unification Program (FUP)

In August 2002, Children's Services, in cooperation with the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), developed the Family Unification Priority (FUP) Code Program. Through the Family Unification Priority Code Program, ACS was able to obtain a Section 8 voucher or Public Housing apartment for any qualified family served by Children's Services, which would help keep families together when appropriate and safe, and reduce the amount of time some children may have spent in foster care.

Public Housing for Families

Children's Services, in cooperation with the New York City Housing Authority, has established priority access to Public Housing units for our families. This program offers our families a reliable option to obtain stable, affordable housing so that they can be reunified with their children in care.

To qualify for this priority access, families must meet the following criteria:

- The family has at least one child currently in foster care.
- Lack of adequate housing is the sole barrier to family reunification, i.e., "but for the lack of adequate housing, the family could be reunified with the child(ren) in foster care".
- The family has a stable source of income and the total household income is within the NYCHA Admission Income Limits (Based on Gross Income).
- All household members over the age of 16 are able to pass the NYCHA Criminal Background Check.

2. Resources for Youth Aging out of Foster Care

Public Housing and Section 8 Vouchers for Youth

In cooperation with NYCHA, ACS developed a program to secure Section 8 vouchers for young adults leaving foster care who have a goal of APPLA, (formerly known as Independent Living). To qualify, a youth has to meet the income eligibility criteria ((earning less than \$27,750 gross/year for a household of 1 person), as well as other NYCHA requirement. Youth aging out of foster care continue to have priority code access to Public Housing. To qualify for this program, youths must meet the following criteria:

1. ACS Status

At least 18 years of age and in care with an anticipated discharge date within the next 6 months; and, with income that is within the NYCHA Admission Income Limits (\$27,750/yr for one person; \$31,760/year for 2 persons).

2. Has no discharge resource.
3. Either employed, in school, or in a training program.
4. If not employed, has another stable source of income.
5. Able to pass the NYCHA Criminal Background Check; not all crimes are disqualifiers.
6. No drug use in the past 3 years unless able to submit proof of satisfactory completion of drug treatment.

In cooperation with NYCHA, Children's Services developed a program to secure Section 8 vouchers for young adults leaving foster care who have a goal of APPLA (Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement formerly referred to as Independent Living ('03')). To qualify, a youth has to meet the income eligibility criteria (earning less than \$27,750 gross/year for a household of 1 person), as well as other Section 8 requirements. Each youth also has to meet one of the following programmatic criteria:

- (2) The client must be at least 18 years of age and in care with a goal of “03” with an anticipated trial discharge date within the next 12 months; or

ACS certifies families and young adults that meet these requirements. In 2010, 182 youth moved into Public Housing apartments and 60 families moved into Public Housing apartments. The total amount of APPLA referrals made from ACS for 2010 was 561 for Public Housing and 187 for Section 8; 215 Public Housing family referrals were made and 94 Section 8.

Development of Supportive Housing for Youth Aging Out of Foster Care and Families with Foster Care and Preventive Histories

ACS strives to ensure that youth leaving the foster care system have a stable place to live and a meaningful connection to an adult in the community. Youth are also actively involved in education and/or employment plans at the time of their discharge. To better serve our youth, Children’s Services collaborated with the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development, Common Ground Community, and Good Shepherd Services to develop the country’s first Foyer Program – a residential career development program for young people aging out of the foster care system, who are homeless or at risk of being homeless.

The Foyer Program is designed to prevent homelessness by offering a comprehensive transitional experience to independent adulthood. Participants work over an 18-month period towards goals of permanent housing and stable employment with career skills by the time of graduation. Residents participate in employment, educational mentoring and life-skills training programs. The 40-unit program is based on a European model and is the first of its type in the United States. With this innovative program, Children’s Services is helping young people develop the tools and skills necessary to avoid homelessness as adults.

In addition, Children’s Services, in cooperation with a variety of private not-for-profit housing developers, continues to support the development of supportive housing for the children and families in our care.

- Operated by the Lantern Group, Schaefer Hall has 25 studio apartments for IL youth aged 18-23 in a facility with a total of 91 units. Supportive services include case management, employment and educational resources, entitlements assistance/advocacy, social and recreational activities, medical and mental health referrals, substance abuse counseling, independent living skills training, support and informational groups, health and nutritional counseling, and consistent emotional support.
- Developed by the Edwin Gould Academy, the Edwin Gould Residence provides 51 apartments (studios and one-bedrooms) for IL youths aged 18-22 upon intake. Supportive services include individual and family counseling, peer support groups, social service information and referrals, educational and vocational placement, career counseling, employment and job training referrals, tutoring and mentoring, business training, medical and mental health services and referrals, substance abuse counseling and referrals, and post-Residence housing assistance. The populations served include homeless youth, former foster care youth, and juvenile justice system placements.
- Community League of the Heights (CLOTH) is a community-based housing provider that has program components designed specifically for alumni of foster care. Community Access Network (CAN) provides the services component for the youth residing in these building through this program. Services provided include assisting tenants with entitlements and budgeting, counseling, referrals to schooling and job training, crisis intervention, referrals to medical, substance abuse, and psychiatric care, and household and wellness self-management.
- Independence Starts At Home (ISAH) is a Local Initiative Support Corporation (LISC) Pilot Program. ISAH is a collaboration among LISC, selected Community Development Corporations (CDCs), and Children’s Services that placed youth transitioning from foster care into quality, permanent housing with on-site supports for the youth. The apartments are largely studio and one bedroom apartments located in West Harlem neighborhoods in Manhattan and Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn.
- On February 16th 2007 New York City and New York State entered into the New York/New York III Supportive Housing Agreement. This landmark agreement calls for the development of 3,850 units of supportive housing, including 300 units for youth of which 200 are specifically for young people aging out of foster care.

3. Resources Targeted for Families and Youth

Housing Subsidy Program for Youth and Families

ACS also operates a Housing Subsidy Program that targets certain families, as well as youth ages 18-21 who are being discharged from foster care to Independent Living. Families are eligible when a primary barrier to reunification is lack of adequate housing or when they are receiving Children's Services preventive services and the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor putting their children at risk of placement into care. Once deemed eligible, up to \$300 is available per month per client for up to three years to assist with paying rent or mortgage. The subsidy is subject to a lifetime cap of \$10,800 for each youth or family that participates in the program. The subsidy payments are made directly to the landlord to prevent any interference with public assistance grants.

There are two other components of the program that provide extra support to our clients. One-time grants of up to \$1,800 are available to assist with expenses associated with obtaining a new apartment, such as a security deposit, broker's fees, furniture, mover's fee, extermination, and essential repairs. Separate one-time grants can also cover up to \$1,800 in rental arrears. However, these one-time grants are counted against the lifetime cap of \$10,800.

Preparing Youth for Adulthood, ACS Strategy to Support Youth in and transitioning from Foster Care

Preparing Youth for Adulthood or PYA is Children's Services' comprehensive strategy to support youth in foster care and as they transition to adulthood promotes the following principles:

- Youth will have permanent connection with caring adults
- Youth will reside in stable living situations
- Youth will have opportunities to advance their education and personal development
- Youth will be encouraged to take increasing responsibility for their work and life decisions, and their positive decisions are reinforced
- Young people's individual needs will be met
- Youth will have ongoing support after they age out of foster care.

Preparing Youth for Adulthood emanates from a strength-based, youth development philosophy that encourages youth participation in decision-making and planning for their own future and goals. In support of this philosophy, Children's Services has established the Office of Youth Development, who works with its contractors and other stakeholders to uphold PYA principles through cultivating high practice standards, identifying resources to support in the implementation of this practice and to support in the execution and monitoring of this work. To facilitate this, OYD offers technical assistance, training supportive programming and a host of other services to these stakeholders to ensure positive outcomes for youth in foster care.

Office to Combat Domestic Violence

1. Citywide Coordination of Services

In November 2001, New York City residents voted to amend the City Charter to establish a permanent office that would comprehensively address issues of domestic violence. Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg appointed Yolanda B. Jimenez as the first commissioner to head the new office, which is one of only a few municipal government offices in the United States focused solely on the issue of domestic violence.

The Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence ("OCDV") develops programs and policies aimed at reducing domestic violence and works with diverse communities to increase awareness about domestic violence. Through outreach to community leaders, health care providers, city agencies, and representatives from the criminal justice system, it holds batterers accountable and creates solutions that are critical to preventing domestic violence in New York City.

A description of domestic violence initiatives by OCDV and the City agencies it oversees are listed below.

Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee

The Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee ("FRC") examines information related to domestic violence fatalities in the City and develops recommendations regarding services for the victims. Based on findings from its third annual report, the FRC developed a plan for a community needs assessment in Districts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of the Bronx. The assessment was completed in

the Fall of 2010. The community assessment found that: (1) community members, including victims, are unclear about which behaviors constitute domestic violence; (2) victims first turn to friends and family members for assistance and they have limited awareness of specific domestic violence services other than police services; and challenges exist in linking victims to services and keeping them engaged in services. Primary actions have been taken to increase knowledge of services through: (1) strategically placed messaging in local business locations and supermarket circulars; (2) training of City employees at the Department of Homeless Services and the New York City Housing Authority; and (3) outreach to medical service providers.

New York City Family Justice Center Initiative

The New York City Family Justice Center Initiative is an initiative of OCDV in partnership with the District Attorney's Offices. The Centers are located in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. With public and private funding, these innovative Centers help domestic violence victims break the cycle of violence by streamlining the process of receiving supportive services. Clients receive their choice of services that are made available in their language, while their children play in the next room. Since opening in July 2005 through December 2010, the New York City Family Justice Center in Brooklyn has served 38,532 new clients seeking domestic violence services and 6,874 children made use of the Center's Children's Room, Margaret's Place. There have been 78,127 adult client visits to the Center since it opened. Since opening in July 2008 through December 2010, the New York City Family Justice Center in Queens has served 9,401 new clients seeking domestic violence services and 2,000 children were supervised in the Center's Children's Room. There have been 23,901 client visits to the Center since it opened. Since opening in April 2010 through December 2010, the New York City Family Justice Center in the Bronx has served 4,301 new clients seeking domestic violence services and 698 children were supervised in the Center's Children's Room. There have been 8,127 client visits to the Center since it opened.

New York City Family Justice Center, Brooklyn, Early Victim Engagement (BKFJC EVE) Project

In April 2008, the New York City Family Justice Center in Brooklyn launched the Early Victim Engagement Project in collaboration with the Kings County District Attorney's Office, two nonprofit organizations and three government agencies. The BKFJC EVE Project is funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. The goal of the BKFJC EVE Project is to have effective, early engagement with domestic violence victims whose abusive partners have interacted with the criminal legal system. The purpose of this contact is to provide them with timely, reliable information about the criminal justice system in their language and allow them to make informed decisions about their safety. In 2010, over 6,000 domestic violence victims were assisted.

Domestic Violence Prevention: New York City Healthy Relationship Academy

In 2005, OCDV established the NYC Healthy Relationship Training Academy in partnership with the Department of Youth and Community Development and the Avon Foundation through the Mayor's Fund to Advance New York City. The Academy offers educational workshops and training sessions on topics concerning domestic violence for young people ages 11 to 24 of especially vulnerable populations, their parents and organizational staff. Since its inception in 2005 through December 2010, the Academy reached 18,322 young people through 924 peer education workshops. These have proven to be highly successful based on data from pre- and post-workshop questionnaires.

2. Homelessness Prevention

Fleeing violence in the home can lead to homelessness for victims and their children. OCDV coordinates a wide range of programs and initiatives that aim to prevent domestic violence and provide safety and services to victims.

Public Education

Public education is a critical component of OCDV's strategy to reduce domestic violence and prevent homelessness in New York City. Effective public education helps to reduce the number of people who become victims and refers those who are victims to appropriate services.

Public Awareness

The OCDV website, www.nyc.gov/domesticviolence, serves as the only citywide clearinghouse for comprehensive domestic violence information. In July 2008, Mayor Bloomberg signed Executive Order (EO) 120, creating a centralized language access policy for New York City. In 2009, as part of OCDV's Language Access Plan, content on OCDV's website was reviewed and translated into Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Haitian-Creole, Korean, Russian and Spanish. OCDV continues to monitor language services and the language needs of our clients through semi-annual bilingual

focus groups and language service questions incorporated into the customer satisfaction surveys collected that the Family Justice Centers.

OCDV and the Verizon Wireless HopeLine® Program

OCDV continues to collaborate with Verizon Wireless' HopeLine in urging all New York City residents to help survivors of domestic violence by donating their no-longer-used wireless devices.

Raising Awareness of the Right to a Healthy Relationship

In the spring of 2010, OCDV launched a poster, palm card and radio public service announcements raising awareness of the right to a healthy relationship. The campaign materials encourage people to call 311 for the New York City Domestic Violence Hotline or 911 in an emergency. The bilingual campaign in English and Spanish, and was launched in April 2010 with a Spanish-language public service announcement radio campaign with the support of two New York City Spanish language radio stations. In June 2010, the posters and palm cards began to be displayed in over 1,000 pharmacies, banks, financial services locations and fast food restaurants. The campaign materials were also placed at several City agencies including the Administration for Children's Services, Department of Consumer Affairs, Department of Homeless Services, Human Resources Administration, Department of Parks and Recreation and New York City Housing Authority in addition to medical providers' offices.

"We Are New York" Adult Education Program

OCDV partnered with the Mayor's Office of Adult Education and the City University of New York to create an episode that addresses domestic violence for the "We Are New York" series. The "We Are New York" show is designed to help immigrants learn to speak English and simultaneously learn about vital city services that they can access. The program focuses on some of the barriers and challenges immigrants may face in reaching out for help and highlights that domestic violence services are available to everyone no matter of immigration status. This program continues to be aired on New York City Television.

October Domestic Violence Month

Since the fall of 2002, OCDV has collated information regarding domestic violence-related activities being hosted in the City each October in honor of Domestic Violence Awareness Month. These activities are organized into a useful resource calendar which is widely distributed and posted on the OCDV website.

During October 2010, OCDV partnered with Alpha Marketing, the parent company of C-Town, Bravo and AIM Supermarkets, to place a public education message - "If you or someone you know is being abused, please call 311 or 1-800-621-HOPE (4673)" - on the back page of a weekly circular during October, which is Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Last October, the circular message was displayed for two consecutive weeks. This circular was then distributed in 123 C-Town, Bravo and AIM Supermarkets.

Spanish Language Radio Public Service Campaign

The City launched a Spanish-language public service announcement radio campaign to raise awareness about domestic violence and inform people of the services available. The announcements were broadcast on two Spanish language New York City stations during the spring of 2010 and featured musicians Gilberto Santa Rosa and Juan Luis Guerra.

New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA)

NYCHA holds conferences on domestic violence annually, primarily for NYCHA residents to increase sensitivity on the issues surrounding domestic violence and to provide information on the issue. This year's conference theme was "We Stand for Healthy Family and Safe Neighborhood". This year's conference sessions were held on Saturday, October 14, 2010, at Pace University. In total, 700 persons attended. Community-Based Resources Representatives, Kiosk Facilitators, and Workshop Presenters gave needed information on the impact of domestic violence through workshops, and a presentation was done by a Domestic Violence survivor.

Human Resources Administration's Teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (RAPP)

This school-based program is one of the most comprehensive domestic violence prevention programs in New York City, and is critical to ending relationship abuse among young people. Through a comprehensive curriculum, students learn to recognize and change destructive patterns of behavior before they are transferred to adult relationships. The program is now serving 62 schools citywide. During the 2009-2010 school year the RAPP social workers offered

individual counseling to 7,100 students. Over 4,000 students completed the three course prevention workshops, with 87 percent of the students showing an increase in knowledge of teen relationship abuse.

Peer education is an important component of the RAPP program. One of the goals of the RAPP program is to promote active student involvement as peer partners, peer educators and mentors. During the summer of 2010, approximately 200 students participated.

Training

Agency personnel and other service providers must be well-trained in order to effectively deliver programs and initiatives that have an impact on reducing domestic violence. This is especially true of frontline workers who directly assist victims and are regularly called upon to provide clear, accurate and often culturally appropriate information and assistance.

The Administration for Children's Services Domestic Violence Screening and Assessment Tools and Training

ACS has updated and enhanced the domestic violence screening and assessment tools for child protective staff, developed and implemented updated domestic violence trainings for new and experienced staff (attorneys, child protective staff, supervisors, and managers) across divisions. In addition, ACS continues to provide ongoing training, consultation, technical assistance and capacity building citywide to community based preventive service and foster care programs directly and through oversight of two contracts; the Community Empowerment Project administered through CONNECT, Inc. (formerly the Urban Justice Center) and the Domestic Violence and Child Welfare Initiative administered through the Children's Aid Society's Family Wellness Program. These efforts are crucial because a substantial overlap exists between domestic violence and child abuse and neglect, and many victims of domestic violence come into contact with child welfare service providers before they are ready to seek assistance from domestic violence service providers or the criminal justice system. The implementation of domestic violence screening and assessment and related ongoing trainings continues to improve the ability of child welfare staff to assess and respond to child safety issues while providing victims of domestic violence with necessary safety planning assistance, intervention and referrals to appropriate community resources.

New York City Elder Abuse Network

The New York City Department for the Aging (DFTA) established the New York City Elder Abuse Network in 2006. The Network was formed by a nucleus of agencies who indicated a strong desire to expand and strengthen their activities in the area of elder abuse. The Network has a broad membership of over 50 agencies, including law enforcement personnel, district attorneys, city agencies, academic institutions, nonprofit providers of victim services as well as support services to the elderly, financial service providers, and other interested community professionals. The Network's focus for this coming year will be in the following areas: 1) developing a speaker bureau; 2) coordinating providers serving elder abuse victims; 3) exploring services for diverse populations including immigrants and people with disabilities; and 4) advocacy. DFTA provides ongoing administrative support to the Network.

Intimate Partner Violence Public Health Detailing Campaign

In February 2009, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene launched an 11-week campaign on intimate partner violence prevention, reaching out to primary care providers in its District Public Health Office neighborhoods. The campaign used strategies to facilitate provider communication around intimate partner violence, including ways to screen and make referrals. Provider resources and patient educational materials from the campaign's kit are still available online at: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/csi/csi-ipv.shtml>.

Intimate Partner Violence Report and Annual Data Updates

In 2008, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene released a comprehensive report chronicling the tragic and persistent problem of intimate partner violence. Data from city hospitals, medical examiner records and surveys are analyzed and updated annually. The report is available at <http://nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/public/ipv-08.pdf>. A presentation summarizing the most recent health department data on female homicides is available at <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/ppt/ip/ip-femicide-stats-1995-2007.pps>

Medical Provider Training

In 2009, the DOHMH launched a campaign on intimate partner violence prevention, reaching out to primary care providers in its District Public Health Office neighborhoods. The campaign used strategies to facilitate provider

communication around intimate partner violence, including ways to screen and make referrals. Provider resources and patient educational materials from the campaign's kit are still available online at: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/csi/csi-ipv.shtml>. In addition, the Health Department still offers technical assistance to health care providers wanting to use these resources.

During October 2010, OCDV and the DOHMH provided training entitled "Domestic Violence Screening and Referral: Training for Medical Providers" to Bronx medical providers and their staff. The training provided medical providers with skill-building tools for responding to domestic violence issues during health care encounters. Additional outreach and training is planned for communities in the Bronx and Brooklyn that have been identified as experiencing a high concentration of family-related homicides.

Department of Homeless Services

Beginning in 2008, DHS and OCDV partnered to develop a domestic violence awareness and referral training program for employees of DHS homeless shelters. The training covered the following topics: 1) prevalence of domestic violence in New York City; 2) power and control dynamics of domestic violence; 3) potential barriers to leaving a domestic violence situation; 4) intersection of mental health, physical disabilities, substance abuse and immigration issues which arise in domestic violence cases; 5) identification of potential signs of domestic violence; and 6) domestic violence resources in New York City. To date, DHS has trained over 900 shelter staff from all five boroughs, and additional staff has been trained by the New York State Office to Prevent Domestic Violence.

Intervention and Outreach

A number of domestic violence programs and initiatives operated by City agencies are designed to intervene in the lives of victims before they become homeless and involve outreach to victims and their families. Outreach and services are provided to victims through the City's Domestic Violence Hotline; criminal justice services; social services, including health and human services; and alternatives to shelter.

New York City Domestic Violence Hotline

Domestic violence services offered in the City can be accessed through the City's toll-free Domestic Violence Hotline which operates 24-hours, seven days a week and provides interpretation services in more than 150 languages and dialects. During the 2010 calendar year, the Hotline answered 119,177 calls, averaging 320 calls per day.

NYC Teen Mindspace – Outreach to teens about multiple mental health issues, including dating violence

In the summer of 2009, the Health Department re-launched its online campaign to engage teenagers grappling with depression, drugs and dating violence, in order to encourage them to seek help. *NYC Teen Mindspace* responds to these issues with interactive features that raise awareness and combat stigma by helping teens identify with peers and prompting them to seek help. By sending a confidential message to a mental health counselor from LifeNet, teens can get help and referrals to treatment. To see the campaign, visit www.myspace.com/nycteen_mindspace.

Criminal Justice Services

Fear for personal safety is a major reason that victims leave their homes and OCDV has made the effective delivery of criminal justice services a critical element of its strategy to reduce domestic violence. Criminal justice personnel respond to calls for help, make arrests, provide referrals and follow-up visits to victims and are responsible for incarcerating and monitoring batterers.

New York City Police Department (NYPD) Domestic Violence Unit

The NYPD Domestic Violence Unit coordinates the department's overall domestic violence strategy, including the training of officers. There are over 380 Domestic Violence Prevention Officers, Domestic Violence Investigators and Domestic Violence Sergeants in the City's seventy-six (76) police precincts and nine (9) Housing Police Service Areas. In 2010, the Domestic Violence Unit conducted seventy-two (72) domestic violence training sessions involving 3,551 uniformed and civilian members from recruits in the Police Academy to Executives.

New York City Police Department Intervention Programs

The Department has many initiatives aimed at prevention, intervention and outreach including a Domestic Violence High Propensity List, which targets households that have a demonstrated tendency toward domestic violence and the

Home Visit Program, where Domestic Violence Prevention Officers visit residences that have had domestic violence incidents in the past in an effort to prevent future incidents.

New York City Police Department Domestic Violence Police Program (DVPP)

The Domestic Violence Police Program (DVPP) combines experienced Safe Horizon counselors with uniformed police officers who jointly contact and counsel NYCHA families where there has been a police report of domestic violence. In January of 2009, Safe Horizon's contract with NYCHA was transitioned to HRA and is now funded by the NYC City Council and they continue to provide services to NYCHA residents. Currently, the DVPP is operational in nine Police Service Areas (PSA 1, 2 and 3 in Brooklyn; PSA 4, 5 and 6 in Manhattan; PSA 7 and 8 – in the Bronx and PSA 9 in Queens).

During the year 2010, police officers prepared 249,444 Domestic Incident Reports (DIRs) and made 43,202 domestic violence arrests.

Domestic Violence Intervention and Education Program (DVIEP)

DVIEP combines non-profit Safe Horizon counselors with police officers who jointly contact and counsel New York City Housing Authority families where there has been a report of domestic violence. During 2010, 12,008 cases were received, 3,610 domestic violence arrests were made, there were 192 police sensitivity training sessions, and 95 community education seminars were conducted. (This program was transitioned to HRA as of January 2009.)

New York City Housing Authority's Witness Relocation Program

Through the Witness Relocation Program, District Attorneys, US Attorneys, or other appropriate law enforcement agencies refer intimidated witnesses who are applying for public housing or Section 8 assistance. During 2010, 236 cases were received and reviewed by the unit, of which 210 were deemed to have met the Intimidated Witness criteria and were forwarded to NYCHA's Department of Housing Applications for processing.

Social Services

The City provides a number of health and human services to meet the immediate needs of victims and help them avoid homelessness. OCDV is committed to having these services delivered in a coordinated manner.

The Administration for Children's Services Domestic Violence Policy and Planning Unit

The Domestic Violence Policy and Planning (DVPP) Unit works to inform ACS delivery of services and practice so that families and children who are involved in the child welfare system and are affected by domestic violence are identified and receive the services they need. DVPP supports capacity building and adherence to best practice, and achieves its goals through consultation, training, interagency collaboration and community outreach. The unit conducts strategic planning related to domestic violence and the child welfare system; directs policy development; formulates practice guidelines and protocols; and collaborates internally and externally on developing domestic violence policies, practices and recommendations. The unit is also responsible for the development and implementation of the agency's domestic violence training strategy, the delivery of these trainings, and supporting 15 domestic violence clinical consultation specialists, and their adequate support in the field on certain high-risk cases.

ACS also oversees two initiatives; the Community Empowerment Project administered through CONNECT, Inc. (formerly the Urban Justice Center) and the Domestic Violence and Child Welfare Initiative administered through the Children's Aid Society's Family Wellness Program. Both of these programs provide on-going training and technical assistance to preventive and foster care agencies as well as community based programs throughout the city.

These efforts are crucial because a substantial overlap exists between domestic violence and child abuse and neglect, and many survivors of domestic violence come into contact with child welfare service providers before they are ready to seek assistance from domestic violence service providers or the criminal justice system. The implementation of domestic violence screening and assessment tools and related on-going training has improved the ability of child protective specialists and preventive program staff to assess and respond to child safety issues, while providing survivors of domestic violence with necessary safety planning assistance and referrals to appropriate community resources.

The Administration for Children's Services Clinical Consultation Program

In 2002, ACS launched the Clinical Consultation Program, which placed 12 domestic violence consultants in the Children's Services child protective field offices throughout the city. The program has since grown to include 15 domestic violence consultants. These consultants work as part of a multidisciplinary team that also includes mental health and substance abuse specialists and a team coordinator and a Medical Services Consultant. The domestic violence consultants, with other team members when needed, provide case specific consultation, office based training, and assistance with referrals for community based resources. Consultations are available to caseworkers, supervisors, and managers to help assess the client for the presence of domestic violence and plan appropriately. In addition, consultants may attend case conferences or have direct contact with clients to provide a more informed consultation and model intervention strategies. Specific office based trainings related to domestic violence and informed by best practices are developed depending on the training needs of a location. Lastly, the domestic violence consultants identify and develop connections to domestic violence related neighborhood based resources to facilitate referrals. A significant change that occurred during this review period was the elimination of the substance abuse consultant line resulting from budget cuts that took effect in June 2010. The impact was seen in a reduction in the number of cross consultants involving domestic violence and Overall during calendar year 2010, domestic violence experts conducted over 6,000 consults (domestic violence only); about 2,500 (domestic violence and substance abuse); a minimum of 1,000 (domestic violence and mental health); at least 500 (domestic violence/mental health/substance abuse); from 60-100 (domestic violence/mental health/medical services/substance abuse); 20-30 (domestic violence and medical services); 10-20 (domestic violence/medical services/mental health) consultations on domestic violence cases and conducted over 200 office based training sessions, as well as about 100 cross-disciplinary training sessions. These estimates represent the fact that the total number of consults exceeds the documented number of formal consults. There are many more instances when the Domestic Violence Consultants are approached with questions that are characterized as informal consults. The consultations included instances when domestic violence was the single issue; and cross consults when there were overlapping issues of substance abuse and mental health. Similarly, the office-based training activities included the singular topic of domestic violence, and other instances of cross-cutting topics that focused on domestic violence in combination with substance abuse and mental health. This is an aspect of how domestic violence consultation has evolved to increase awareness of the interconnection with other issues that impact children and family functioning. A further enhancement of efforts to address domestic violence has been the collaboration of the Domestic Violence Consultants with the agency's Investigative Consultants and Family Court Legal Services. A continuing aspect of the Clinical Consultation Program's development has been its close relationship with the Domestic Violence Policy and Planning Unit within the Office of Child and Family Health under Family Support Services. These partnerships and linkages have resulted in even more capacity building that helps to strengthen the agency's response. Borough Commissioners have expressed the need for more domestic violence consultants to handle an increasing demand based on evidence of escalating rates of domestic violence and related abuse. Another area of concern is the heightened risk to safety and well-being of children who are witnesses of domestic violence. Additional resources are indicated to address the needs of children and families impacted by domestic violence. The Clinical Consultants have been actively involved in numerous conferences related to family safety, in addition to performing training and case specific consultation. The need to address other issues related to such things as family violence has emerged as a gap in our current service structure. Despite a myriad of challenges and budgetary constraints, we continue to work collaboratively using existing resources as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC): Domestic Violence (DV) Program

The HHC 11 acute care hospitals provide a range of domestic violence services that includes in-service training of all staff on domestic violence during orientation; mandatory annual training thereafter; ongoing education/training for clinical staff and prevention activities for patients as well as employees. Other services include creation of linkages between patient support groups and domestic violence services; provision of information and assistance to victims with housing; provision of an easy referral system with the New York City Family Justice Centers in the boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens for clients in need of both social services and medical attention; continuing education domestic violence training sessions for health care providers; peer advocacy program and grant application (when available) to enhance domestic violence services, e.g. group counseling, therapy, advocacy and community outreach activities focused on prevention and reporting.

Project H.E.A.L. (Health Emergency Assistance Link)

Project H.E.A.L. is a comprehensive plan to improve services provided to DV victims at the 11 City Public Hospitals and a partnership of OCDV and the NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation. This project enhances the ability of City

Hospital staff to identify victims, document injuries and connect them with social and legal services. In CY 2010 over 2,166 patients utilized the services provided by this program.

HHC Domestic Violence Coordinators

Domestic violence coordinators provide violence prevention services twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week that include primary, intermediate and follow-up care in a holistic approach inclusive of the victim's psychosocial and cultural needs. Such services may also require collaboration and coordination with external agencies such as NYPD Domestic Violence Prevention Officers and the District Attorneys' Offices at their local police precincts to ensure continuum of care for the safety of the victims. A total of 51 HHC community outreach with 889 community participants were completed in CY 2010. The facilities also participated in the NY Cares Health Fair and Domestic Violence Awareness Month (October 2010). In addition, the Domestic Violence Program continues in partnership with Verizon Wireless to provide high risk patients with pre-paid cell phones.

Health and Hospitals Corporation: Domestic Violence Data Base System

The Domestic Violence Database is an electronic system available on HHC's intranet. The database replaced the Domestic Violence Tracking form developed in 2000 with collaboration of the DOHMH to track domestic violence cases seen at HHC hospitals. In CY 2010, 1,829 domestic/intimate partner violence cases were entered in the Domestic Violence Database System.

Health and Hospitals Corporation: Training and Screening for Domestic Violence

All newly hired staff are given an in-service on domestic violence on orientation and annually thereafter. In addition, newly hired nurses have an ongoing continuing education on the identification, treatment and referral of domestic violence patients. In CY 2010, 7,683 staff participated in domestic violence training and retraining sessions. HHC's protocol requires the Emergency Department, OB-GYN, Ambulatory Care and WIC Clinic staff to screen all females ages 16 and above (and individuals who meet high risk criteria) for domestic and/or intimate partner violence. In the Bronx, domestic violence coordinators created a DV-ID card worn with their hospital issued identification to raise awareness of physicians, nurses, and social workers in screening for domestic violence. Each patient (actual victim or victims at moderate to high risk) receives a comprehensive domestic violence packet outlining domestic violence services each borough offers.

HHC continues to utilize the best practice "*Clinician Guide for Identifying, Treating and Preventing Family Violence*" Manual as a practical reference to clinical staff in the prevention, identification, treatment and management of family violence in all settings.

Human Resources Administration (HRA) Domestic Violence Liaison Unit

HRA created a Domestic Violence Liaison (DVL) Unit in 1998 as a result of the Federal Family Violence Option, part of welfare reform legislation. During 2010, the domestic violence liaisons granted a monthly average of 282 employment waivers to families affected by domestic violence.

Human Resources Administration Project NOVA (No Violence Again)

HRA addresses the needs of domestic violence victims seeking emergency housing from the Department of Homeless Services. During 2010 approximately 11,135 cases were referred to NOVA for assessment to determine eligibility for domestic violence services. Of these referrals, approximately 2,134 were determined to be eligible for services based on an assessment of the client's safety.

Human Resources Administration Non-residential Domestic Violence Programs

HRA contracts with community based organizations to provide non-residential domestic violence programs. These programs maintain hotlines, provide crisis intervention, counseling, referrals for supportive services, advocacy and community outreach in all five boroughs. During 2010, a monthly average of 2,762 clients were served through non-residential programs and 1,030 clients received legal services in addition to the core services.

NYCHA's Domestic Violence Aftercare Program

The program provides intensive home-based social services to victims of domestic violence who have been approved for an Emergency Transfer. Services include counseling, advocacy, assistance with moving expenses and referrals for job training and GED classes. In 2010, 279 new cases were referred to the DVAP program and 241 face to face contacts

with new clients were conducted in their homes. Of the clients seen, 119 of them successfully transferred to new apartments. The Human Resources Administration began implementing this program in February 2010.

Supportive Outreach Services (SOS)

Supportive Outreach Services assists residents in improving their social functioning. Staff conduct needs assessments, design treatment plans, make referrals for direct social services and coordinate service utilization. 7,154 referrals were received during 2010.

The Furniture Distribution Program is a component of SOS that secures donations of furniture, bedding and an assortment of household items from hotels and motels throughout the Metropolitan Area in order to assist relocated families who have lost their possessions due to a fire or other calamity and Victims of Domestic Violence who transferred through the Emergency Transfer Program. During 2010, approximately 107 families were assisted through the program.

Alternatives to Shelter

Human Resources Administration Alternative to Shelter Program (ATS)

The program gives domestic violence victims and their children the option of remaining safely in their own homes through the provision of state-of-the-art security technology and a coordinated response. This approach emphasizes keeping the abusers out of victims' homes. In 2010, ATS served an average of 103 clients per month.

Housing and Supportive Housing

Domestic violence victims who are seeking emergency shelter are referred through the citywide domestic violence hotline to emergency shelter services.

Temporary Housing and Emergency Shelter

Domestic violence victims who are seeking emergency shelter are referred through the citywide domestic violence hotline to emergency shelter services.

The Office of Domestic Violence Services of the Human Resources Administration (HRA) administers 45 state licensed emergency domestic violence shelters, including one directly operated by HRA. Domestic violence victims are provided with a safe environment and a range of support services, including counseling, advocacy, and referral services. During 2010, the emergency shelter capacity increased to 2,228 beds. During 2010, 3,702 families entered the domestic violence shelter system. HRA administers seven transitional housing shelters (Tier II) shelters with a capacity of 243 units.

In City Fiscal Year 2010 (which began July 1, 2009), HRA allocated approximately \$79.2 million for the Office of Domestic Violence Services, which is a unit of the Office of Domestic Violence and Emergency Intervention Services. These funds come from three funding sources: approximately 23 percent is City Tax Levy, 26 percent comes from the State of New York and 51 percent are from Federal funds.

New Permanent Housing

New York City Housing Authority's Emergency Transfer Program

This program is available to NYCHA residents who are victims of domestic violence, intimidated victims, intimidated witnesses, or child sexual victims, which provides a confidential transfer to another development. During 2010, 2,102 emergency transfer requests were received; 862 cases were approved for transfer.