

Proposed Consolidated Plan

2018
Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

Volume 1



Bill de Blasio
Mayor, City of New York

Marisa Lago
Director, Department of City Planning

NYCPLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK



Effective as of July 16, 2019

Proposed Consolidated Plan

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**Proposed
2018 Consolidated Plan
Annual Performance and Evaluation Report
(CAPER)**

July 16, 2019

VOLUME 1

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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

Department of Homeless Services

New York City has made substantial progress in addressing the priority areas laid out in its 2018 ESG Action Plan, which includes outreach to unsheltered homeless individuals to assist them in coming off the street, enhancing homelessness prevention, and continuing to invest in emergency shelter and essential services to meet the needs of the right-to-shelter jurisdiction.

In City Fiscal 2016, Mayor de Blasio announced a comprehensive plan to reform the delivery of homeless services in New York City. The plan includes enhancement and expansion of homeless prevention and greater street outreach through HOME- STAT, a new program to engage street homeless individuals and connect them to support services. Management improvements are in progress for shelter safety and operations. “Turning the Tide,” a report issued in February 2017, laid out a blueprint for addressing homelessness that includes providing borough-based services and shrinking the footprint of the shelter system by closing 360 facilities, including eliminating the 19-year “cluster apartment program and commercial hotel use, and opening 90 new borough-based shelters.

To better support this work, the structure and delivery of services related to homelessness is changing. Instead of operating separately, there is now an integrated management structure with both the Human Resources Administration (HRA) and the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) reporting to the Commissioner of Social Services. Support divisions and administrative staff now work under the structure of the Department of Social Services (DSS) to support both DHS and HRA core functions and program divisions. This will ensure homeless services are delivered as efficiently and effectively as possible with a focus on both preventing New Yorkers from becoming homeless and rehousing individuals and families in shelter into housing in the community.

The NYC community-based homelessness prevention program, Homebase, served more than 3,176 households in City Fiscal 2018. More than 94 percent of families with children and single adults, and over 96 percent of adult family households who received prevention services remained in their communities and avoided shelter entry within the 12 months following the service.

HRA staff are co-located in Homebase offices to process applications for public assistance and rental assistance for eligible households. In 2018, Homebase expanded to include landlord and family mediation, educational advancement, employment, and financial literacy services. The City’s expansion of funding to more than \$100 million annually for legal services for low-income tenants facing eviction, displacement and harassment as well as the universal access to counsel, contributed to a 37 percent decrease in evictions by City Marshals from 2013 to 2018. Homeless clients continued to be placed into permanent, stable housing through a variety of City and New York State funded rental assistance programs and the federal HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program. DHS also partners with the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) to place homeless families into public housing units and apartments with Section 8 assistance. From July 2015 through December 2018, a total of over

109,000 individuals in nearly 41,000 households were provided with permanent housing through this expansive portfolio of rental assistance and subsidized housing programs. As indicated in the City's Consolidated Plan, the City recognizes the need for more Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). To meet the need for PSH, the City has taken steps to expand available supportive housing resources. In November of 2015, Mayor de Blasio announced a new plan to create 15,000 units of supportive housing over the next 15 years ("15/15"). As of May 2019, there were more than 1,000 placements into the first 15/15 units. The following is a status update on the progress made by DSS, DHS, and HRA and its fourth-year accomplishments for the goals listed in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Five-Year Strategic Plan and Continuum of Care. The accomplishments reflect January 1 - December 31, 2018 DHS and HRA ESG activities.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Create Affordable Housing - New Construction	Affordable Housing	HOME: 62,933,561	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	1055	4125	391.00%	588	533	90.65%
Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Downpayment	Affordable Housing	HOME: 62,933,561	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0		
Create New Homeownership Opportunities-Downpayment	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$4,000,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	450	540	120.00%	100	78	78.00%
Emergency Shelter & Essential Services (ESG)	Homeless	ESG: \$47,600,221	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	65900	61347	93.09%	12100	14329	118.42%
Facilitate small business development and growth	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	29367	16424	55.93%			
Homeless Outreach (ESG)	Homeless	ESG: \$4,760,022	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3000	1870	62.33%	600	771	128.50%

Homeless Prevention (ESG)	Homeless	ESG: \$10,880,050	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	20600	34522	167.58%	3000	3804	126.80%
Improve literacy of low-skilled adults	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,562,198	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	8605	7610	88.44%	1800	2035	113.06%
Improve sanitary conditions throughout the City	Non-Housing Community Development Vacant Lots	CDBG: \$0	Other	Other	15466	6760	43.71%			
Increase accessible hsg for people w/disabilities	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: 0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	23	8	34.78%	5	0	0.00%
Increase accessible housing for people w/disabilities	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$107,071	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	23	12	52.17%	5	1	20.00%
Increase capacity of local arts organizations	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$220,311	Other	Other	73	13	17.81%			
Increase housing stability among low-income Persons Living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA)	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0		446	440	98.65%

Increase housing stability among low-income Persons Living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA)	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	32677	37062	113.42%	2106	2138	101.52%
Increase housing stability among low-income Persons Living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA)	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	0	0		230	289	125.65%
Increase housing stability among low-income Persons Living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA)	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	Other	Other	0	0		400	306	76.50%
Independent living for the elderly and disabled	Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$675,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	22770	13150	57.75%	2933	3159	107.71%
Maintain habitability for elderly homeowners	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$485,184	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	11175	8945	80.04%	2100	2033	96.81%

Make the City more livable for people w/disabilities	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$176,191	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	910000	1125929	123.73%	315952	317654	100.54%
Preservation of historic buildings and areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$30,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	5	2	40.00%	3	1	33.33%
Preservation of historic buildings and areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$47,400	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	15	10	66.67%	1	1	100.00%
Preserve and improve occupied private housing	Private Housing	CDBG: \$40,278,171	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	83845	196734	234.64%	56014	55469	99.03%
Preserve and improve occupied private housing	Private Housing	CDBG: \$38,483,901	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	5645110	2564994	45.44%	646750	641399	99.17%
Prevent Displacement and Reduce Cost Burdens-TBRA	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1,000,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	6945	1405	20.23%	64	524	818.75%
Prevent long-term displacement and homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$985,700	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	4449		1785	2225	124.65%
Prevent long-term displacement	Homeless	CDBG: \$24,324,297	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	6370	17925	281.40%	3835	3178	82.87%

and homelessness										
Promote access to care among low-income Persons Living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA)	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0		446	440	98.65%
Promote access to care among low-income Persons Living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA)	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	32677	37062	113.42%	2106	2138	101.52%
Promote access to care among low-income Persons Living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA)	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	0	0		230	289	125.65%
Promote access to care among low-income Persons Living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA)	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	Other	Other	0	0		400	306	76.50%
Promote justice for victims of crime and abuse	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$3,193,254	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	599000	450746	75.25%	107000	107012	100.01%
Provide community	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,168,961	Public service activities other than	Persons Assisted	123694	239131	193.32%	21450	15680	73.10%

green space through gardens			Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit							
Provide community green space through gardens	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$58,487	Other	Other	0	0		36	16	44.44%
Provide day care services to low/mod households	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$2,730,339	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1885	697	36.98%	173	155	89.60%
Provide enrichment activities to low/mod areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$5,656,211	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	84000	78035	92.90%	12000	15390	128.25%
Provide recreational activities for low/mod people	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$85,272	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	371405		0	0	
Provide recreational activities for low/mod people	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,661,556	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	86955438	67491194	77.62%	16898111	16910464	100.07%
Provide safe learning environment in City schools	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$20,070,029	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	779595	1485114	190.50%	287378	942661	328.02%
Provide safe, accessible senior centers	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$335,806	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than	Persons Assisted	15007	9137	60.88%	4500	0	0.00%

			Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit							
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$16,811,327	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$412,435	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	8200000	16400000	200.00%			
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$143,307,497	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	27850	9764	35.06%	573	244	42.58%

Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$0	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	68	0	0.00%			
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	6327		4338	637	14.68%
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$470,121,493	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	32000	28839	90.12%	5312	1651	31.08%

Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$0	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	300	111	37.00%			
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$0	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	430	285	66.28%			
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$5,176,619	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	850	1355	159.41%	850	501	58.94%
Recover and rebuild after Hurricane Sandy	Affordable Housing	CDBG-DR: \$0	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	400	0	0.00%			

	Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development									
Reduce discrimination and promote diversity	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	435000	52138	11.99%			
Reduce homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$251,210	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Reduce homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$3,872,399	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	46120	41513	90.01%	9938	9684	97.44%
Reduce homelessness among low-income PLWHA	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0		446	440	98.65%
Reduce homelessness among low-income PLWHA	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

	Non-Homeless Special Needs									
Reduce homelessness among low-income PLWHA	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	32677	37062	113.42%	2106	2138	101.52%
Reduce homelessness among low-income PLWHA	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	0	0		230	289	125.65%
Reduce homelessness among low-income PLWHA	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$48,990,750	Other	Other	0	0		400	306	76.50%

Reduce hunger	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$937,274	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	318931	157570	49.41%	0	75109	
Reduce hunger	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$868,049	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	651838		3050	72011	2,361.02%
Reduction of blighted properties	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Reduction of blighted properties	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$6,092,246	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	150	32	21.33%	12	25	208.33%
Return foreclosed housing to private ownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$13,182,450	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	3077	2823	91.75%	2388	2435	101.97%
Revitalize commercial districts in low/mod areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$32,250	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	75	44	58.67%	14	4	28.57%
Revitalize commercial districts in low/mod areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$2,301,328	Other (Organizations)	Other	0	129		30	40	133.33%
Revitalize the Bronx River and the adjacent area	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$223,376	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1440000	943525	65.52%	266000	262000	98.50%

Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

Assessment of ESG Program Performance

While ESG program funds comprise a small percentage of total funding for homeless services in the New York City, they continue to be a critical and integral component of the effort to prevent and reduce homelessness:

- In Calendar Year 2018, New York City assisted 14,329 individuals through emergency shelter and essential services programs that were partially funded with ESG over the course of the year. This assistance achieved 118% of the program goal of serving 12,100 individuals in the ESG-funded shelter programs over the course of the year.
- New York City set a goal of 600 persons placed into temporary, permanent, or other housing by the three ESG-funded outreach programs. New York City achieved 129% of this goal, placing 771 clients into temporary, permanent or other housing during Calendar Year 2018. In New York City, the HOME-STAT service model continues to engage and serve the clients after placement. So in addition to the 771 clients placed in 2018, other clients continue to receive ongoing aftercare services with the outreach provider.
- New York City exceeded its ESG goals for prevention services. In 2018, the City set a target of serving 3,000 individuals in households without minor children, and actually served 3,804 individuals in households without minor children. In addition to ESG funding, the City increased City tax levy funding in the last three previous fiscal years to provide prevention services to additional households without children, contributing to the achievement of 127% of the original goal.

Assessment of CDBG Program Performance

In 2018, the City's CD-funded programs generally met or exceeded their goals. However, several programs had actual accomplishments that were at least 25 percent higher or lower than their 2018 projections. Below is an explanation for each activity.

- **Alternative Enforcement Program:** The program rehabilitated 153 housing units in 2018. Only units that are rehabilitated with CD funds are counted toward the reported accomplishment. While the proposed accomplishment was 264 housing units, the primary measure of the program's success is the number of buildings the City does not have to rehabilitate due to owner compliance. In 2018, HPD discharged 3,497 units from the program due to owner compliance.
- **Avenue NYC:** The program had projected to serve 14 businesses through the Facade Improvement component, which provides design consultant services for local businesses. The component served only four businesses because the Department of Small Business Services announced it was ending this component in 2018. This resulted in less interest from businesses than anticipated. However, Avenue NYC was able to focus more resources on its Capacity Building component, which exceeded its projection for number of Local Development Corporations served. In 2018, 36 of these organizations were served, compared to the initial projection of 30.
- **Beacon School Program:** The program surpassed its projection of 12,000 people, ultimately serving 15,390 in 2018. New provider contracts commenced on 9/1/2017, and these providers were steadily encouraged to increase outreach efforts through active recruitment drives and community events, which led to increased enrollment.

- Code Violation Removal in Schools-Lead: The program surpassed its projection of 138,038 students served and instead served 641,944 students. This program responds to health and safety conditions as they arise. The Department of Education (DOE) does not know which sites will require CD-funded work following testing or the level/cost of the remediation required, which makes it difficult to project an accomplishment figure. The City uses the prior year's actual accomplishment as the next year's projection, but this is not necessarily indicative of the next year's performance. Additionally, the prior year's accomplishment was based on only six months' worth of work since the City only made funding for this component available as of 7/1/2017.
- Code Violation Removal in Schools-General Repairs: The program surpassed its projection of 149,340 students served and, instead served 300,717 students. This was partly due to the fact that DOE had an increased allocation for doors and boiler inspection and repair work. Also, DOE used CD funds for smaller projects than in the previous year, and was therefore able to complete more jobs. The program responds to health and safety conditions as they arise, making accomplishment projections difficult. The City uses the prior year's actual accomplishment as the next year's projection, but this is not necessarily indicative of the next year's performance.
- Demolition Program: The program completed 25 demolitions, compared to the proposed accomplishment of 12 demolitions. The number of buildings demolished is beyond HPD's control. Buildings are demolished pursuant to a Declaration of Emergency issued by the Department of Buildings. Furthermore, HPD gives property owners the opportunity to correct the conditions on their own or pay for the work once completed with City resources. Only demolitions that have been fully paid for with CD funds count toward CD accomplishments.
- DFTA Senior Center Improvements: DFTA projected three renovation projects with approximately 4,500 seniors to be served in 2018. This projection was not met due to delays in registering the funds with the Comptroller's Office for these projects. At the end of 2018, one project site, the Sirovich Senior Center, had construction underway. Two additional sites, the Park Slope Center for Successful Aging and the City Hall Senior Center, were completing the process of procuring renovation contractors. All three projects are expected to be completed and paid out in 2019.
- Food Pantry Services Program: This activity became CD-funded as of 7/1/18. The providers were unable to submit bills for 2018 due to contracting delays. Accomplishments for Calendar Year 2018 will be reported in 2019.
- GreenThumb: The GreenThumb Program is divided into two components: Public Facilities, which includes larger renovation projects such as the installation of sidewalks and fences; and Public Services, which includes repair work, pest removal, and event preparation. The Public Services component served 15,680 people, which reflects the number of volunteer community gardeners at CD-eligible sites. This is lower than the projection of 21,450 because the initial projection accidentally included gardeners from non-CD-eligible sites. The 15,680 people served is an accurate reflection of the population. The Public Facilities component did not meet its projection of 36 public facilities, serving only 16. This is because the program performed less substantive renovations, such as gate, sidewalk, and fence repairs, as opposed to replacements. Such repairs are considered a Public Service and charged to the program's Public Services component. GreenThumb completed 12 additional projects that did not qualify as rehabilitation and were charged to the Public Service component.
- Landmarks Historic Preservation Grant Program: The program's Non-Residential component estimated it would complete three historic preservation projects but accomplished one in 2018.

The accomplishment number is lower than expected due to two project delays. The Henry Street Settlement was in negotiations with the contractor in order to preserve more of the historic ironwork, and the project for the Lewis Latimer House Museum, which is managed by the Historic House Trust and owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation, required all parties to become signatories of a Subrecipient Agreement before a contractor could be procured.

- Minipools: The program served 47,355 people in 2018, exceeding the projection of 35,002 by about 35 percent. The City accounts the increase to higher temperatures suitable for swimming during the summer of 2018, which allowed more people to take advantage of the minipools.
- Project Open House: The program served one housing unit in 2018. The actual accomplishments were lower than the proposed accomplishment of 10 housing units because HPD was still in the process of selecting qualified vendors to complete the work for five of the approved grant applications in 2018. Altogether, there were six Project Open House grant applications approved for CD funding in 2018. One approved grant applicant chose to withdraw from the program. Only projects that are completed and paid in full during the calendar year count towards the accomplishment figure. During 2018, the City continued a monitoring of this program that was partly focused on making the program more efficient. Since that time, the program's productivity has increased, and the program expects to meet its targets in 2019.
- School Kitchen Renovations Program: This program served 75,109 people under its Public Facilities component, and 72,011 people under its Public Services component in 2018. These accomplishments exceeded the projections, which were zero for both components, because these funds were allocated in a previous year, and therefore the City was unable to project accomplishment for 2018. Please see the CDBG Addenda for more detailed information on each CD-funded program's accomplishments.

CDBG Assessment of Addressing Specific Objectives

Program regulations state that every CD-funded activity must benefit either low- and moderate-income (low/mod) persons, prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet an urgent need. Further, at least 70 percent of CD program funds must benefit low/mod persons. New York City maintains discretion in using its funds for housing renovation, maintenance, and services; economic development; improvements and renovations to public facilities; and public services. The goals identified in this module and the programs that support them have been prioritized both for their ability to address the needs identified in the 2015-2019 Five-Year Strategic Plan and for their benefit to low/mod persons and communities. For Calendar Year 2018, 77.2 percent of CD funds were used to benefit low/mod persons.

The CD program is also limited in the programs that it can fund by the spending caps listed below. The City is close to both caps and cannot fund additional programs that would fall into these categories.

- A 15 percent cap on Public Services, which is calculated by dividing the sum of the Public Service expenditures and unliquidated obligations by the sum of the current year's grant and prior year's program income. In 2018, the City's Public Service percentage was 14.9 percent.
- A 20 percent cap on Planning and Administration activities, which is calculated by dividing the sum of the Planning and Administration expenditures and unliquidated obligations by the sum of the current year's grant and current year's program income. In 2018, the City's Planning and Administration percentage was only 6.5 percent, primarily due to the significant amount of program income that was realized through the sale of a property within a Federal Urban Renewal Area.

In 2018, the City had a total of \$562,785,949 available from the Federal Fiscal Year 2018 Entitlement, program income, revenue credits, and accruals. Total expenditures were \$199,737,795. Although the City expended approximately \$17 million more than in 2017, the City's expenditure rate has dropped from 66 percent in 2017 to 35 percent in 2018. This is due to two primary factors:

- On 12/31/18, the CD program received approximately \$235.4 million in program income from the sale of a Federal Urban Renewal property. The City allocated \$162.0 million of these funds in the amended 2018 Consolidated Plan and \$73.4 million in the Proposed 2019 Consolidated Plan. Since these funds were received on the last day of 2018, they will be spent beginning in 2019.
- Throughout 2018, the Public Housing Rehabilitation Program had approximately \$82,268,000 in available funding (an additional \$60 million was awarded as part of the amended 2018 Consolidated Plan for a total 2018 allocation of \$142,268,000). The program did not expend any funds due to delays completing the necessary subrecipient agreement between the City and the New York City Housing Authority. However, the agreement was nearing completion at the end of 2018 and the program is expected to begin spending in 2019. The expenditure rate is expected to improve once the Public Housing Rehabilitation Program begins to perform CD-funded work and the City begins to spend the program income received in 2018.

PR 26 - CDBG Financial Summary Report



Office of Community Planning and Development
 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Integrated Disbursement and Information System
 PR26 - CDBG Financial Summary Report
 Program Year 2018
 NEW YORK CITY , NY

DATE: 05-29-19
 TIME: 9:39
 PAGE: 1

PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG RESOURCES

01 UNEXPENDED CDBG FUNDS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	221,331,860.00
02 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	166,605,497.00
03 SURPLUS URBAN RENEWAL	0.00
04 SECTION 108 GUARANTEED LOAN FUNDS	0.00
05 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	73,522,002.00
05a CURRENT YEAR SECTION 108 PROGRAM INCOME (FOR SI TYPE)	0.00
06 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LINE-OF-CREDIT	0.00
06a FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LOCAL CDBG ACCOUNT	0.00
07 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AVAILABLE	234,662,954.00
08 TOTAL AVAILABLE (SUM, LINES 01-07)	696,122,313.00

PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG EXPENDITURES

09 DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS AND PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	170,123,221.00
10 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT	(179,855.00)
11 AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 09 + LINE 10)	169,943,366.00
12 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	29,614,574.00
13 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS	0.00
14 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL EXPENDITURES	179,855.00
15 TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM, LINES 11-14)	199,737,795.00
16 UNEXPENDED BALANCE (LINE 08 - LINE 15)	496,384,518.00

PART III: LOWMOD BENEFIT THIS REPORTING PERIOD

17 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD HOUSING IN SPECIAL AREAS	0.00
18 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	60,158,069.00
19 DISBURSED FOR OTHER LOW/MOD ACTIVITIES	143,226,878.00
20 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT	(72,171,603.00)
21 TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM, LINES 17-20)	131,213,344.00
22 PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 21/LINE 11)	77.21%

LOW/MOD BENEFIT FOR MULTI-YEAR CERTIFICATIONS

23 PROGRAM YEARS(PY) COVERED IN CERTIFICATION	PY: 2017 PY: 2018 PY:
24 CUMULATIVE NET EXPENDITURES SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT CALCULATION	324,698,184.00
25 CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES BENEFITING LOW/MOD PERSONS	253,149,967.00
26 PERCENT BENEFIT TO LOW/MOD PERSONS (LINE 25/LINE 24)	77.96%

PART IV: PUBLIC SERVICE (PS) CAP CALCULATIONS

27 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES	22,341,943.00
28 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	7,956,018.00
29 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	4,383,001.00
30 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS	985,700.00
31 TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS (LINE 27 + LINE 28 - LINE 29 + LINE 30)	26,900,660.00
32 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	166,605,497.00
33 PRIOR YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	56,021,673.00
34 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP	(42,595,981.00)
35 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP (SUM, LINES 32-34)	180,031,189.00
36 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PS ACTIVITIES (LINE 31/LINE 35)	14.94%

PART V: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (PA) CAP

37 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	29,614,574.00
38 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	2,373,871.00
39 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	4,339,005.00
40 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS	179,855.00
41 TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS (LINE 37 + LINE 38 - LINE 39 +LINE 40)	27,829,295.00
42 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	166,605,497.00
43 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	73,522,002.00
44 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP	186,787,901.00
45 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP (SUM, LINES 42-44)	426,915,400.00
46 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PA ACTIVITIES (LINE 41/LINE 45)	6.52%

PR 26 - CDBG Financial Summary Report Adjustments

APR 44 - Calendar Year 2018

Community Development Block Grant

Explanation of Adjustments to IDIS PR26 Report - CDBG Financial Summary Report

The following adjustments were necessary to properly reflect New York City's financial summary data in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)

Line 07 - Adjustment To Compute Total Available:

Adjustment of \$234,662,954 is the program income amount from the Neighborhood Housing Services revolving loan fund for Calendar Year 2018 and the sale of the Urban Renewal site at 101 Barclay Street, NY.

2018 Program Income - Urban Renewal land sale	234,659,028.00
Line 5a Status of Funds- 2018 NHS Program Income	3,926.00
Line 7 PR 26 Adjustment	234,662,954.00

Line 10 - Adjustment To Compute Total Amount Subject To Low/Mod Benefit:

Line 09 amount of \$170,123,221 is incorrect. The correct amount is \$169,943,366 on Line 10 of the Status of Funds, which is the Total Expenditures Reported less the Planning & Administration expenditures.

Line 09 PR 26	(170,123,221.00)
Line 10 Status of Funds	169,943,366.00
Line 10 PR 26 Adjustment	(179,855.00)

Line 14 - Adjustment To Compute Total Expenditures:

Line 12 amount of \$29,614,574 is incorrect. The correct amount expended for Planning & Administration is \$29,794,429 on Line 9 of the Status of Funds.

Line 12 PR 26	(29,614,574.00)
Line 9 Status of Funds	29,794,429.00
Line 14 PR 26 Adjustment	179,855.00

Line 20 - Adjustment To Compute Total Low/Mod Credit:

Line 19 amount of \$143,226,878 is incorrect. The correct amount disbursed for other Low/Mod Activities is \$71,055,275 on Line 15 of the Status of Funds.

Line 19 PR 26	(143,226,878.00)
Line 15 Status of Funds	71,055,275.00
Line 20 PR 26 Adjustment	(72,171,603.00)

Line 30 - Adjustment To Compute Total PS Obligations:

Line 27 amount of \$22,341,943 is incorrect. The correct amount disbursed for Public Services is \$23,327,643 on Line 21 of the Status of Funds.

Line 27 PR 26	(22,341,943.00)
Line 21 Status of Funds	23,327,643.00
Line 30 PR 26 Adjustment	985,700.00

Line 34 - Adjustment To Compute Total Subject To PS CAP:

Adjustment of (\$42,595,981) reduces the prior year's program income by the value of the prior year's revenue credits and increases the prior year's program income by the value of the prior year's program income from the NHS' Revolving Loan Fund, leaving just the prior year's true program income for the Public Service Cap Calculation.

Line 40 - Adjustment To Compute Total PA Obligations:

Line 37 amount of \$29,614,574 is incorrect. The correct amount expended for planning and administration is \$29,794,429 on Line 31 of the Status of Funds.

Line 37 PR 26	(29,614,574.00)
Line 31 Status of Funds	29,794,429.00
Line 40 PR 26 Adjustment	179,855.00

Line 44 - Adjustment To Compute Total Subject to PA Cap:

Adjustment of \$186,787,901 is obtained by reducing the current year's income by the value of the revenue credits, leaving just the current year's true program income for the Planning and Administration CAP calculation. The adjustment also increases the current year's program income by the value of the program income from the Neighborhood Housing Services revolving loan fund and the sale of the Urban Renewal site at 101 Barclay Street, NY.

2018 Revenue Credits	(47,875,053.00)
2018 Program Income - Urban Renewal land sale	234,659,028.00
Line 5a Status of Funds- 2018 NHS Program Income	3,926.00
Line 44 PR 26 Adjustment	186,787,901.00

Assessment of HOME Program Performance

In 2015, the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) transferred HOME Program funds to the New York City Human Resources Administration (HRA) to develop a Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program. Through 2018, HRA provided rental assistance to 524 eligible families. An additional 156 eligible families have been approved for assistance and are currently searching for suitable housing. New York City creates new homeownership opportunities for existing renter households by providing down payment assistance to first-time homebuyers. Eligible prospective homebuyers must qualify for a forgivable loan of up to \$40,000.00 to use toward down payment and/or closing costs on a one- to four family home, condominium or cooperative purchased in one of the five boroughs of New York City. In 2018, down payment assistance was provided to 78 households. While the need in New York City for affordable housing continues to grow across most income groups, some feel the pressure more than others. In 2018, financing was provided to 5 developments in order to construct or rehabilitate affordable housing units that affect the most vulnerable populations. This financing aided in the addition of 533 affordable housing units to New York City housing stock.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA
Race:				
White	193898	366	1	0
Black or African American	327240	889	25	0
Asian	192902	96	3	0
American Indian or American Native	12625	17	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5983	11	4	0
Total	732648	1379	33	0
Ethnicity:				
Hispanic	7743	542	10	0
Not Hispanic	724905	1000	25	0

Narrative

Emergency Solutions Grant

The individuals who received DHS services funded by ESG in Calendar Year 2018 were in households without children. However, a total of 35 individuals in households headed by young mothers (aged 16 to 20) with children were served in Calendar Year 2018 by a Runaway Youth Homeless Shelter program administered by the NYC Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) that received ESG funds for service provision. Of the 35 individuals, 25 were identified as Black or African American, 4 were identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 3 as Asian, 2 were identified as having Multiple Races, and one of the individuals was identified as White. Ethnicity data is also available for all 35 participants. Of those 35 participants, 10 identified as Hispanic and 25 identified as Not Hispanic.

Community Development Block Grant

Please note that the chart above does not contain all of the racial categories that are available to CDBG Entitlement grantees in the IDIS reporting screens. CDBG funds were used to serve 1,268,090 people of multiple races. Please see the CDBG Total Race and Ethnicity Table below.

HOPWA

Since the above table does not capture all the racial and ethnic reporting categories available to HOPWA, please refer to the attached HOPWA table for a comprehensive break down of the racial and ethnic composition of households assisted with HOPWA funding in 2018. Moreover, you can refer to the HOPWA 2018 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (HOPWA 2018 CAPER) for race and ethnicity details for both HOPWA eligible individuals and their beneficiaries.

HOME

Please note that the chart above does not contain all of the racial categories that are available to HOME grantees in the IDIS reporting screens. HOME funds were used to serve 1,542 households of multiple races. Please see the HOME Total Race and Ethnicity Table below.

CDBG Complete Racial Ethnicity Composition of Households Assisted in 2018

ALL PROGRAMS		
<i>CDBG Race and Ethnicity</i>	Total	Hispanic
White	193,898	4,460
Black/African-American	327,240	2,911
Asian	192,902	20
American Indian/Alaska Native	12,625	64
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	5,983	288
American Indian/Alaska Native & White	5	3
Asian & White	1	0
Black/African-American & White	9	2
American Indian/Alaska Native & Black/African-American	30	0
Other Multi-Racial	535,397	503,948
	Total: 1,268,090	511,696

HOPWA Complete Racial Ethnicity Composition of Households Assisted in 2018

Category		HOPWA Eligible Individuals	
		[A] Race	[B] Ethnicity
		All eligible individuals	[Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]
1	American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	1
2	Asian	15	2
3	Black/African American	1,713	350
4	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	8	3
5	White	485	286
6	American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	3	3
7	Asian & White	1	0
8	Black/African American & White	41	11
9	American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	6	1
10	Other Multi-Racial	857	428
11	Column Totals (Sum of Rows 1-10)	3,136	1,085

HOME Complete Racial Ethnicity Composition of Households Assisted in 2018

Home Unit Completions by Racial / Ethnic Category

	Rentals		TBRA Families		First Time Homebuyers	
	Units Completed	Units Completed - Hispanics	Units Completed	Units Completed - Hispanics	Units Completed	Units Completed - Hispanics
White	82	60	274	217	10	0
Black/African American	238	22	629	105	22	0
Asian	4	0	65	9	27	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10	1	7	7	0	0
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	5	0	6	4	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	1	0	2	1	0	0
Asian & White	0	0	3	2	0	0
Black/African American & White	0	0	17	7	0	0
Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African Amer.	0	0	2	2	0	0
Other multi-racial	89	64	31	24	18	17
Total	429	147	1,036	378	77	17

	Total, Rentals and TBRA		Total, Homebuyers and Homeowners		Grand Total	
	Units Completed	Units Completed - Hispanics	Units Completed	Units Completed - Hispanics	Units Completed	Units Completed - Hispanics
White	356	277	10	0	366	277
Black/African American	867	127	22	0	889	127
Asian	69	9	27	0	96	9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	17	8	0	0	17	8
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	11	4	0	0	11	4
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	3	1	0	0	3	1
Asian & White	3	2	0	0	3	2
Black/African American & White	17	7	0	0	17	7
Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African Amer.	2	2	0	0	2	2
Other multi-racial	120	88	18	17	138	105
Total	1,465	525	77	17	1,542	542

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	562,604,527	199,737,795
HOME	public - federal	79,767,803	0
HOPWA	public - federal	44,228,148	48,990,750
ESG	public - federal	13,529,906	10,306,370
Competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act	public - federal	107,934,572	
LIHTC	public - state	14,500,000	14,500,000
Section 8	public - federal	452,163,359	438,498,632
Other (NHS Revolving Loan Fund)	private	181,422	0
Other (CDBG-Disaster Recovery)	public - federal	4,213,876,000	635,829,371

Narrative

Emergency Solutions Grant

In Fiscal Year 2018, New York City expended \$10,306,370 of ESG funding within 5 areas. The City expended \$5,872,925 of ESG funding for emergency shelter and essential services to create or staff new programs and to provide enhancements for existing programs. The City expended \$803,102 of ESG funding through contracts with five not for profit organizations to provide street outreach services. The City expended \$1,905,286 to support seven contracted local not for profit service providers operating sixteen Homeless Prevention programs known as Homebase. New York City expended \$1,700,010 in ESG funds to support and enhance the HMIS system, and expended \$130,617 in ESG funds on administrative support.

HOME

Due to the timing of the approval of the 2018 grant, the City was unable to draw on funding from the program year, however, \$60,064,467 was committed from prior year allocations.

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

The New York City Department of Social Services (DSS), which includes the Human Resources Administration (HRA) and the Department of Homeless Services (DHS), provides a dollar for dollar match

of the ESG award using City Tax Levy (CTL) funds. In City Fiscal Year 2018, approximately \$10.3 million of CTL funds were used to match the ESG funds received from HUD. In addition to the required matching funds, DSS provides additional CTL funds for family and adult shelters; prevention services including legal services, emergency rent arrears and community-based programs; rental assistance and permanent supportive housing; and program administration. DSS also receives Federal funding, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, and New York State funding, which is used for programs and services for families and adults without children.

HOPWA

In 2018, HOPWA dollars were combined with other federal resources, as well as State and City funding, to support HIV/AIDS housing and other supportive services. HASA used City Tax Levy and matching State and federal dollars to fund case management; rental assistance; permanent and transitional congregate housing; and permanent scattered-site housing for low-income individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS. Eligible clients also received medical assistance, homecare, and homemaking services funded with City, State and federal dollars. HOPWA funds distributed to community-based organizations by DOHMH augmented City and State-funded services to persons with mental illness and HIV/AIDS. In the Lower Hudson Valley and New Jersey, State, City and County funds complemented HOPWA-funded rental assistance and other supportive services. Grant and private foundation dollars provided additional support to community-based organizations funded through HASA and DOHMH. In summary, the total funding leveraged across all HOPWA programs in 2018 equaled to \$528,758,707.

HPD Capital matching Federal Funds

HPD's total capital commitments for calendar year 2018 from all funding sources (including HUD) was Approximately \$721,349,361. Of that amount \$668,469,839 came from the City. Of the City funds, \$153,181,186 was committed for programs that used City funds in conjunction with Federal funds (CDBG, HOME, Section 8, etc.). The remaining \$515,288,653 of City funds was used in programs that did not receive Federal funds.

The City used a portion of this \$153,181,186 figure to meet its 12.5% requirement to match HOME funds, in addition to using the appraised value of tax exemptions.

HPD Expense matching Federal Funds

HPD's total expense spending for calendar year 2018 from all funding sources (including HUD) was approximately \$872,606,418. Of that amount, approximately \$109,849,049 came from the City (tax levy, Inter-Fund Agreement (IFA), and Intra-City). Of the City funds, approximately \$67,895,231 was scheduled for programs that used City funds in conjunction with Federal funds (CDBG, HOME, Section 8, etc.). The remaining approximately \$41,953,817 of City funds was used in programs that did not receive Federal funds.

HPD Capital without Federal Funds

In Calendar Year 2018, HPD committed approximately \$515,288,653 in programs that received no Federal funds.

HPD Expense without Federal Funds

In Calendar Year 2018 HPD spent approximately \$41,953,817 in programs that received no Federal funds.

Table 2 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	892,978,116
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	57,172,133
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	950,150,249
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	4,636,381
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	945,513,868

Table 3 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
2593	09/30/2018	0	2,485,080	0	0	0	73,536	2,558,616
3751	09/30/2018	0	6,735,846	0	0	0	568,675	7,304,521
5455	09/30/2018	0	970,406	279,481	0	0	83,032	1,332,919
5458	09/30/2018	0	564,447	178,916	0	0	147,175	890,538
5461	09/30/2018	0	909,549	0	0	0	0	909,549
5462	09/30/2018	0	5,044,958	0	0	0	0	5,044,958
5770	09/30/2018	0	2,035,715	0	0	0	0	2,035,715
5774	09/30/2018	0	35,023,869	0	0	0	0	35,023,869
5907	09/30/2018	0	20,714,548	0	0	0	0	2,071,448

Table 4 – Program Income

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
4,874,675	972,466	0	0	5,847,141

HOME MBE/WBE report

Table 5 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	716,485,386	0	0	0	0	716,485,386
Number	18	0	0	0	0	18
Sub-Contracts						
Number	172	0	0	0	2	170
Dollar Amount	258,432,083	0	0	0	635,000	257,797,083
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	716,485,386	0	716,485,386			
Number	18	0	18			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	172	5	167			
Dollar Amount	258,432,083	3,131,166	255,300,917			

Table 6 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		0		0		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0		0		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

Table 8 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	64	524
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	100	78
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	588	533
Total	752	1,135

Table 9 – Number of Households Supported

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	64	524
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	588	533
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	100	78
Total	752	1,135

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

In developing the 2018 Consolidated Plan, the City allocated a small portion of the HOME grant for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) due to the remaining funding available in the prior year's grant as a result of the challenges that the program encountered with lease-ups.

Additionally, it is important to note that HUD's reporting system asks localities to separately report homeless and special needs households. However, the City uses HOME funds for supportive housing that is designed for people who are both homeless and who concurrently have special needs. The City assisted 533 of those Special Needs households in 2018 with HOME funds, falling short of our target, but we have consistently exceeded the annual targets for the previous years as established in the 2015 Strategic Plan, and as such we ended 2018 390% over the 5 year goal. Our commitment to and success in addressing the housing needs of homeless and disabled New Yorkers continues to be reliant on the availability of HOME funds.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

In recent years the City has primarily allocated its HOME grant for either special needs/homeless housing or for downpayment assistance for first time homebuyers. This year’s outcomes support the City’s belief that HOME funds can be used successfully in this way and expects this usage of funds to continue in future annual action plans.

As rising home prices continue to impact the access to quality affordable housing for our HomeFirst target population, the City is committed to the continued use of HOME funding to provide well needed gap financing to eligible LMI purchasers through its HomeFirst Down Payment Assistance Program and to creating even more opportunities to link these purchasers to city-sponsored homeownership developments well into upcoming years.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Table 10 – Number of Households Served

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	1,022
Low-income	0	113
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	0	1,135

Narrative Information

Community Development Block Grant

NYC does not use CDBG funds for rental assistance, the production of new units, or the acquisition of existing units. While CD funds are used to rehabilitate existing units, these activities are aimed at eliminating slum or blighting conditions or increasing accessibility for people with disabilities, not at providing affordability. Accordingly, none of the City's CDBG-funded rehabilitation activities result in affordable rental housing as defined by HUD.

HOME

HOME provided TBRA assistance to 524 households of which 84% went to extremely low-income households, 13% went to very low-income households and the remaining 3% went to low-income households. HOME also provided first time homebuyer assistance to 78 households of which 0% were extremely low-income, 5% were very low-income, and 95% were low-income households. Of the 533 HOME rental units, 86% went to extremely low-income households, 8% went to very low-income households and the remaining 6% went to low-income households, representing 5 developments serving special needs throughout New York City.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

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

ESG funds support outreach activities to street homeless persons to engage and connect them to services and help them move into transitional and permanent housing. In 2018, these funds supported three outreach programs that provide coordinated services and make placements in drop-in centers, safe havens, stabilization beds, shelters and 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. Based on SAGE HMIS reporting, a total of 4,030 persons were engaged by ESG outreach services. Of that total, 2,891 persons were engaged by one of the three ESG-funded outreach programs and 1,139 were served at one of the two ESG-funded drop-in facilities.

The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) deploys outreach teams 24 hours a day, seven days a week across New York City. DHS and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) jointly fund four street outreach programs, three of these are partially funded by ESG dollars. Additionally, the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) co-funds a transit program with DHS to assist homeless persons in the subway system. The scope of this outreach includes homeless services in all five boroughs of NYC and 476 stations of the NYC subway system.

HOME-STAT was launched in New York City in March 2016, and is the most comprehensive street homeless outreach initiative in any major city in the United States. The launch of HOME-STAT doubled the number of street homeless outreach staff working to regularly meet each homeless individual, gain trust and convince individuals to accept services, and then connect people to the resources they need to be placed into housing. HOME-STAT's comprehensive street homelessness outreach effort includes daily outreach in order to identify every individual living on the street, as well as an online dashboard system that maps requests for homeless outreach assistance from the public. Outreach services have also been expanded into indoor spaces such as libraries and hospitals.

In the 2018 Action Plan, the City set a goal of making 600 placements into temporary or permanent housing. ESG funding supported two Drop-In Centers in 2018, and due to changes in the organizational approach to street homelessness, DHS now counts drop-ins as part of the outreach program. Drop-in Centers provide clients with food, shower/bathroom facilities and chairs to rest. Additionally, case managers and housing specialists work with clients to obtain any needed services, medical care, mental health treatment, benefits and permanent housing. In 2018, ESG-funded Drop-In Centers placed 306 individuals and other outreach programs placed 465 individuals. In total, ESG-funded Drop-In Centers and other outreach programs made 771 placements into temporary and permanent housing, achieving 129% of the goal.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Governed by a unique right-to-shelter mandate, New York City provides temporary emergency shelter to families with children, adult couples without minor children, and single adults without available housing alternatives. DHS collaborates with not-for profit partners to provide temporary shelter and services that homeless New Yorkers need to achieve and maintain housing permanency. In April 2016, Mayor de Blasio announced a major restructuring of homeless services in NYC, followed by a release of a comprehensive plan in February 2017 to turn the tide on homelessness, neighborhood by neighborhood. The plan's guiding principle is community and people first; giving homeless New Yorkers, who come from every community across the five boroughs, the opportunity to be sheltered closer to their support networks and anchors of life in the communities they called home in order to more quickly stabilize their lives.

The City is also working to improve conditions within the existing shelter portfolio. It has created a coordinated multi-agency Shelter Repair Squad that aggressively inspects homeless shelters to identify and address building violations and shelters in need of repairs, has increased City Capital budget funding for shelter upgrades, and has put into place a hotline for shelter residents so that it can respond quickly to their concerns.

In 2018, ESG funding provided critical support to emergency shelter and essential services in the following ways:

- Twenty Single Adult shelter programs and one Adult Family Shelter program received ESG funding in 2018. DHS placed 2,166 individuals from these ESG funded shelters into permanent housing during the year.
- DHS operates several emergency shelters specifically for single adult clients who have substance use issues. ESG funding supported substance-use counselors as well as substance-use services to further support individuals struggling with substance use. Acknowledging that mental health issues are a common barrier to housing permanency, ESG funding also supported mental health services within the funded shelters.
- New York City created a non-traditional model of emergency shelter for unsheltered individuals who repeatedly refused to enter shelter called a "Safe Haven" (not to be confused with HUD-funded Safe Havens). These shelters offer low-threshold rules and provide private/semi-private sleeping areas. A flexible model, it allows providers to best meet the needs of the chronically unsheltered homeless population and are used for placement by outreach teams only. ESG funding supported three NYC Safe Havens in 2018.

In the 2018 Action Plan, the City set a goal of assisting 12,100 single adult and adult family clients in emergency shelter with the support of ESG funds. In 2018, the ESG-funded emergency shelter programs assisted 14,329 clients, achieving 118% of the goal.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections

programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The Homebase program remains at the center of New York City's homeless prevention efforts. Homebase's community-based prevention has expanded to ensure that Homebase is the first point of entry for those at risk of homelessness and that people can be served in their home borough. ESG funds for prevention services are allocated to sixteen HomeBase contracts covering all five boroughs.

Comprised of community-based programs in areas of high-need, Homebase assists families and individuals to overcome immediate housing issues that could result in them becoming homeless and helps them stay housed in their community. The program is overseen by the Human Resources Administration (HRA). The agency works with the not-for-profit providers to use data analytics to proactively target prevention services for the most at-risk and assistance is individualized to meet the needs of each household. Services include tenant / landlord mediation; household budgeting; emergency rental assistance; job training and placement; and benefits advocacy (child care, food stamps, tax credits, public health insurance). Also, by co-locating HRA staff at Homebase sites, HRA has expanded onsite processing and triage for HRA benefits, including public assistance and rental assistance. Homebase programs are expanding their case management services to include family mediation, educational advancement, employment and financial literacy services.

The Homebase program maintains a high success rate, as measured by the percent of clients served who do not enter the DHS shelter system within one year of enrollment. In City Fiscal Year 2018, 94% of families with children, 96% of adult families, and 94% of single adult households served by Homebase did not enter shelter within a year of their enrollment.

In the 2018 Action Plan, the City set a goal of assisting 3,000 persons in households without children in Homebase programs with the support of ESG funds. In 2018, the ESG-funded Homebase programs assisted 3,804 persons in households without children, achieving 127% of the goal. In previous years, New York City reported all adult-only households due to limitations of data monitoring. In 2018, DHS and Homebase programs made a number of improvements to enhance reporting capability and increase the quality and accuracy of program data. Specifically, programs improved the case management process to better identify and monitor clients primarily served by ESG funds, and DHS made improvements to the case management data system to more accurately monitor eligible clients.

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

New York City continues to make strides since the launch of the 5-year Consolidated Strategic Plan (2015-2019) in assisting homeless persons transition to permanent housing and stabilizing in the community to avoid future homelessness. The City local housing voucher program, CityFHEPS was

created in 2018 to better serve the community as a streamlined program that replaced three existing - Living in Communities (LINC), City Family Eviction Prevention Supplement/Family Exit Plan Supplement (CityFEPS) and the Special Exit and Prevention Supplement (SEPS), all of which provided rental assistance options to people leaving shelter and prevented families and individuals from entering shelter. These programs were the first time since 2011 that the City or State had offered this kind of rental assistance to families, and the first time ever that the City created its own rental assistance programs. New York City has coupled this with funding and incentives for landlords and brokers to rehouse homeless persons.

Further, New York reopened Section 8 housing vouchers and New York City Housing Authority apartments to a targeted number of homeless families. From July 2015 through December 2018, a total of 109,000 individuals in nearly 41,00 households were placed into permanent housing through this expansive portfolio of rental assistance and subsidized housing programs.

New York City has also launched the largest municipal commitment ever to build and expand supportive housing. Supportive housing integrates case management and connection to mental health and substance use disorder treatment along with referrals to counseling, medical care, and other social and supportive services as needed. It has a proven record of helping stabilize lives and reducing reliance on homeless shelters, hospitals, mental health institutions and jail. In 2016, after the Mayor's commitment to fund 15,000 units over 15 years, the Mayor created a Task Force of nonprofit providers that were charged with analyzing the best way to develop and deliver on the plan. The Task Force developed essential recommendations for operationalizing the plan, including the prioritization of these units for those most in need. Over 1,000 placements have been made into scattered-site and supportive housing units under the new program.

In 2017, the City made a commitment to providing universal access to legal services for all New York City tenants facing eviction in housing court phased in over five years. All tenants facing eviction will have access to free legal assistance and all tenants with low incomes will have full legal representation. The City will provide free legal representation in court to New Yorkers with household incomes below \$50,000 (200 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of four), and legal counseling to those earning more. The City estimates an additional 400,000 New Yorkers each year will come to housing court backed by quality legal assistance when this initiative is fully operational.

With ESG funding, the city has also been able to support the following activities to enhance housing stability:

- In 2018, 2,166 individuals in ESG-funded shelters were placed into permanent housing.
- Employment is a cornerstone of efforts in emergency shelters to help clients return to housing independence. ESG funds support several employment initiatives operated in emergency shelter, including a program offering a substance-free environment for men that stresses the importance of saving money and self-sufficiency. This program offers career counseling, job search and placement services.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The Public Housing Reform Act of 1998 allows for the development of public housing units, either replacement or incremental, through mixed-finance transactions. Developments with public housing units currently under construction include Prospect Plaza and Randolph Houses. NYCHA's in-place preservation work – called "Permanent Affordability Commitment Together" (PACT) – centers on converting public housing units to Section 8 funding via federal pathways such as HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration ("RAD") and adjacent programs. PACT is a NYCHA program to make major improvements to developments while preserving long-term affordability and maintaining strong resident rights through public-private partnerships. Additionally, new housing developments on underutilized NYCHA land are underway, including both mixed-income and 100% affordable developments. Recently completed affordable housing developments include Prospect Plaza, Randolph and Fulton Houses.

Permanent Affordability Commitment Together (PACT)

PACT/RAD at Ocean Bay (Bayside)

In December 2016, NYCHA closed its first PACT/RAD transaction at Ocean Bay (Bayside) in the Rockaways neighborhood of Queens, converting 1,395 apartments in 24 elevator buildings from public housing to project-based Section 8 funding. NYCHA entered into a public-private partnership with MDG Construction + Design (developer and general contractor), The Wavecrest Management Team (property management company), Catholic Charities of Brooklyn and Queens (social services provider), and Ocean Bay Community Development Corporation (resident outreach and engagement team). The project is being financed with Superstorm Sandy recovery funds from FEMA, along with New York State Housing Finance Agency tax-exempt bonds and equity generated from federal 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits. The project's total development cost is \$560 million, including the FEMA-funded resiliency work. Funds are being directed to extensive capital improvements, including the installation of upgraded heating and security systems, new boilers and roofs, and updated apartment interiors that include new windows, kitchens, and bathrooms. All rehab work is occurring with tenants-in-place; no residents are being relocated or displaced as a result of the conversion. RAD repairs were completed in 2018 and the remaining FEMA work will conclude in 2019.

PACT/RAD at Scattered Sites in the Bronx and Brooklyn

Between October 31, 2018 and November 30, 2018, NYCHA closed on three PACT/RAD conversions as outlined below. Extensive capital improvements will be undertaken at all of the sites, including upgrades to roofs, elevators, boilers, security systems, and grounds, as well as apartment interiors, including new kitchens and bathrooms. All rehab work is occurring with tenants-in-place; no residents are being relocated or displaced as a result of the PACT/RAD conversion.

- Twin Parks West in the Fordham Heights neighborhood of the Bronx: this conversion included one building with 312 apartments (including 1 superintendent's unit). NYCHA entered into a public-private partnership with Gilbane Development Company (developer), Dantes Partners (developer), Apex Building Group (general contractor), and Kraus Management, Inc. (property manager). Social services are being provided by BronxWorks. The project is being financed with conventional debt. Total repair work for the project will be approximately \$38 million. Repairs will be completed by 2021.

- Betances Houses in the Mott Haven neighborhood of the Bronx: this conversion included 40 buildings across 10 developments with 1,088 units (including 4 superintendent's units). NYCHA entered into a public-private partnership with MDG Design + Construction (developer and general contractor), The Wavecrest Management Team (property manager), and Catholic Charities Community Services, Archdiocese of New York (social services provider). The project is being financed with conventional debt and developer equity. Total repair work for the project will be approximately \$120 million. Repairs will be completed by 2021.
- Highbridge-Franklin in the Highbridge and Claremont neighborhoods of the Bronx: this conversion included 14 buildings with 336 apartments (including 4 superintendent's units). NYCHA entered into a public-private partnership with Gilbane Development Company (developer), Dantes Partners (developer), Apex Building Group (general contractor), and The Kraus Organization (property manager). Social services are being provided by BronxWorks. The project is being financed with conventional debt and a subsidy loan from the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development. Total repair work for the project will be approximately \$27 million. Repairs will be completed by 2021.

II. 2019 PACT/RAD Conversions

In Summer 2019, NYCHA expects to close on the next PACT/RAD conversion as outlined below:

- Hope Gardens in the Bushwick neighborhood of Brooklyn: this conversion will include 61 buildings with 1,315 apartments. NYCHA will enter into a public-private partnership with Pennrose Properties (developer) and Acacia Network (social services provider). Procida Construction will be the general contractor and Pinnacle City Living will serve as the property manager. Financing and repair scope and schedule will be finalized before closing. This conversion involves the following five developments:
 1. Hope Gardens
 2. Palmetto Gardens
 3. Bushwick II (Groups A & C)
 4. Bushwick II (Groups B & D)
 5. Bushwick II CDA (Group E)

On December 28, 2018, NYCHA released an RFP for a development partner for nine developments in Brooklyn totaling 2,625 units where resident engagement had begun in July 2018. NYCHA expects to close on this preservation project in 2019. The impacted developments are:

1. 572 Warren Street
2. Armstrong I
3. Armstrong II
4. Berry Street-South 9th Street
5. Marcy Avenue-Greene Avenue Site A
6. Marcy Avenue-Greene Avenue Site B
7. Weeksville Gardens
8. Independence Towers (unfunded units)
9. Williams Plaza (unfunded units)

III. PACT for LLCII/Unfunded Units

In July 2017, NYCHA announced it is expanding PACT to protect the Authority's unfunded units portfolio, which consists of eight developments known as the LLC II developments, which are as follows:

1. Baychester, the Bronx
2. Murphy, the Bronx
3. 344 East 28th Street, Manhattan
4. Wise Towers, Manhattan
5. Independence, Brooklyn
6. Williams Plaza, Brooklyn
7. Boulevard, Brooklyn
8. Linden, Brooklyn

The unfunded units portfolio currently receives no public housing funding. To finance badly needed repairs at these developments and preserve their affordability, NYCHA is expanding PACT to create a public-private partnership and bring these units into the Authority's Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program. PACT's key principles, which apply to both the RAD portfolio and the unfunded unit portfolio, include protecting long-term affordability and guaranteeing strong resident rights. This is accomplished by shifting the funding source for apartments to NYCHA's Section 8 program and creating a public-private partnership with management and development partners to raise funds, complete badly needed repairs, including roof replacements, façade repairs and enhanced security features, and efficiently oversee day-to-day operations. Additionally, funding previously diverted to these developments from the rest of NYCHA's portfolio will now go towards operation and maintenance at NYCHA's traditional public housing developments. Completion of the full PACT conversion is expected by 2020.

On December 28, 2018, NYCHA closed on the PACT/Unfunded Units conversion of 722 units at Baychester and Murphy Houses in the Bronx by entering into a public-private partnership with MBD Community Housing Corporation (developer and social services provider), Camber Property Group (developer), and L&M Development Partners (developer and property manager). Social services are also being provided by BronxWorks. The project is being financed with conventional debt with a perm takeout by the New York City Housing Development Corporation. Total renovation work for the project will be approximately \$88 million. Repairs will be completed by 2020.

On December 28, 2018, NYCHA released an RFP for a development partner for nine developments in Brooklyn totaling 2,625 units, including Independence Towers and Williams Plaza, where resident engagement had begun in May 2018. NYCHA expects to close on this preservation project in 2019.

IV. Recently Completed New Housing Developments

Prospect Plaza

The Prospect Plaza Redevelopment Project is a phased redevelopment project located in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville section of Brooklyn. The first phase was completed in 2005, which included construction of 37 two-family homes. All homes were occupied during the summer of 2005, with 32 of the homes purchased by public housing residents that were first time home buyers. The second phase was completed in the summer of 2009, which included the construction of 150 affordable rental units with 45 units set aside for relocated Prospect Plaza and other public housing residents.

In May 2011, HUD granted conditional approval of the Prospect Plaza HOPE VI Revitalization Plan Amendment, which included demolition of the three remaining vacant Prospect Plaza buildings containing 240 apartments.

The balance of the Prospect Plaza project (the “Prospect Plaza Sites”) is a mixed-finance and mixed-income development comprised of rental units and public housing units owned and managed by a private third-party development and management entity. The development includes 80 public housing units and approximately 314 affordable rental units. The non-public housing units will be affordable to households making up to 60% AMI. In addition, the project will include a supermarket, community center, and a recreation space. The design of the project was based on input from former Prospect Plaza residents and other community stakeholders during a three-day design workshop (“Re-Vision Prospect Plaza”) held by NYCHA in June 2010. In December 2011, NYCHA and the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (“HPD”) released a Request for Proposals (“RFP”) for development. Responses to the RFP were submitted in April 2012. A development team was selected in January 2013. A demolition contractor was procured by HPD and demolition work commenced in May 2013 and ended in Spring 2014. Construction of Phase I (110 units including 38 public housing units) started in July 2014 and is now complete. Construction of Phase II (149 units including 42 public housing units) started in March 2015 and is now complete. Closing of construction financing for Phase III (135 units, a supermarket, and a community facility) took place in March 2016 and construction is now complete.

Randolph Houses

A Request for Proposals (“RFP”) was issued on August 22, 2011, which called for the redevelopment of Randolph Houses in two phases: (i) Phase One as a mixed-finance transaction whereby the south side lots would be ground leased and the south side buildings conveyed to a private developer for gut rehabilitation with the creation of at least 140 public housing units and (ii) Phase Two as the conveyance of the north side properties for the redevelopment of mixed income housing.

The design yields a total of approximately 283 dwelling units of which 147 will be public housing. The New York State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) approved this renovation plan in January 2011. Construction began on Phase I of II in March 2014. Phase I construction was completed in April 2016 for Buildings A and B respectively and public housing residents have moved in. Phase II closed on construction financing in 2016 and was completed in 2018.

Fulton Houses

In December 2006, NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued a RFP to identify a developer to construct new affordable housing on a parking lot located on West 18th Street (mid-block) between 9th and 10th Avenues. A developer was selected in September 2007. The Fulton project was modified as part of the Chelsea Market Rezoning and the proposed building which is under construction will include 160 units for households with income from 50% AMI to 165% AMI. Construction was completed in early 2019.

V. Additional New Housing Developments

Holmes Towers, Manhattan – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 20,660 square feet on Block 1573, Lot 20 with approximately 330,368 square feet of development rights for market rate and affordable housing development. NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued an RFP in Spring 2016 and a developer was designated in Spring 2017. A Section 18 Application was submitted in 2019.

Wyckoff Gardens, Brooklyn – NYCHA intends to lease two (2) parcels of approximately 31,000 and 25,000 square feet respectively, both on Block 394, Lot 1, with approximately 500,000 square feet of total development rights for market rate and affordable housing development as part of the NextGen Neighborhoods Program. NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued an RFP in Spring 2016 and a developer was designated in late 2017. A Section 18 Application will be submitted in 2019.

La Guardia, Manhattan – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 18,000 square feet on Block 256, Lot 1 with approximately 350,000 square feet of residential development rights for market rate and affordable housing development. NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued an RFP in 2018.

Mill Brook, Bronx – In 2017, NYCHA leased a parcel (Block 2548 Lot 2) with approximately 126,055 square feet of development rights for the construction of a 159-unit senior housing development. Construction began in 2017 and should be completed in 2019 prior to publication of the 2020 Annual Plan.

Ingersoll, Brooklyn – In 2017, NYCHA leased a parcel (a portion of Block 2034 Lot 134) with approximately 124,000 square feet of development rights for the construction of a 146-unit senior housing development. Construction began in 2017 and should be completed in 2019 prior to publication of the 2020 Annual Plan.

Van Dyke I, Brooklyn – In 2018, NYCHA leased a parcel of approximately 36,000 square feet on Block 3777, Lot 1, with approximately 191,500 square feet of residential development rights for construction of a 180-unit family housing development. NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued a RFP in 2015 and a developer was designated in 2016. A Section 18 Application was submitted in 2017. A new developer was designated in late 2017 and construction began in 2019.

Betances V, Bronx – In 2019, NYCHA leased a parcel of approximately 12,600 square feet on Block 2287, Lot 26 which was merged with the adjacent HPD's Lot 71, for construction of a 152-unit senior housing development. NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued an RFP in 2016 and a developer was designated in 2017. A Section 18 Application was approved in 2019. Construction should begin in June 2019.

Betances VI, Bronx – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 10,000 square feet on Block 2291, Lot 1, for construction of a 101-unit family housing development. NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued an RFP in 2016 and a developer was designated in 2017. A Section 18 Application was submitted in 2019. Demolition of the existing one-story commercial structure and construction of the new affordable housing development is scheduled to begin in 2020.

Morrisania Air Rights, Bronx – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 21,200 square feet on Block 2409, Lot 98, for construction of a family housing development. NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued an RFP in 2017. A developer designation is anticipated in 2018. A Section 18 Application will be submitted in 2019 and construction is scheduled to begin in 2020.

Sumner, Brooklyn – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 24,200 square feet on Block 1580, Lot 1, for construction of a senior housing development with approximately 190 units. NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued an RFP in 2017. A developer was designated in 2018. A Section 18 Application will be submitted in 2019 and construction is scheduled to begin in 2020.

Twin Parks West, Bronx – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 16,500 square feet on Block 3143, Lots 234, 236 and 240, for construction of a 182-unit family housing development. NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued an RFP in 2017. A developer was designated in 2018. A Section 18 Application will be submitted in 2019 and construction is scheduled to begin in 2020.

Harborview Terrace, Manhattan – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 29,000 square feet on Block 1084, Lot 9, for construction of a new housing development. NYCHA in collaboration with HPD issued an RFP in 2017.

Baruch Houses, Manhattan – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 6,800 square feet on Block 323, Lot 1 for construction of a senior housing development.

Bushwick II CDA (Group E), Brooklyn – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 7,800 square feet on Block 3325, Lot 1 for construction of a senior housing development. A developer was designated in 2019. Construction is scheduled to begin in 2020 or 2021.

Justice Sonya Sotomayor Houses, Bronx – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 13,000 square feet on Block 3730, Lot 1 for construction of a senior housing development with approximately 201 units. A developer was designated in 2019. Construction is scheduled to begin in 2020 or 2021.

Dyckman Houses, Manhattan – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 15,000 square feet on Block 2216, Lot 1 for construction of an affordable housing development with approximately 180-250 units. NYCHA will issue an RFP in collaboration with HPD in 2019 or 2020.

Morris II Houses, Bronx – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 13,000 square feet on Block 2902, Lot 36 for construction of a senior affordable housing development with approximately 150-200 units. NYCHA will issue an RFP in collaboration with HPD in 2019 or 2020.

Kingsborough Houses and Kingsborough Houses Extension, Brooklyn – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel of approximately 18,000 square feet on Block 1344, Lots 1 and 175 for construction of an affordable senior housing development with approximately 150-200 units. NYCHA will issue an RFP in collaboration with HPD in 2019.

West Brighton II, Staten Island – NYCHA intends to lease a parcel on Block 196, Lot 1 for construction of a housing development. NYCHA will issue an RFP in collaboration with HPD in 2019 or 2020.

Soundview, Bronx – In 2008, NYCHA and HPD conditionally designated a developer to build affordable housing on an under-utilized parking area at Rosedale Avenue and Lacombe Avenue along Soundview Park. The plan included two eight-story buildings with 206 low income rental units for families and seniors and 16 two-family townhouses for homeownership in a multi-phased affordable housing development project. On June 27, 2013, NYCHA disposed of a 68,500 square foot lot for construction of 120 rental units for low-income households (“Phase I”). Phase I was completed in November 2015. On December 19, 2013, NYCHA disposed of a 48,452 square foot lot for construction of 86 units for low-income seniors: eighty-five Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers were reserved for the new senior residents (“Phase II”). Phase II was completed in June 2016. Phase III consists of construction of 72 for sale cooperative units. It is anticipated that Phase III will close on construction financing in 2019.

East 173rd Street-Vyse Avenue, Bronx – NYCHA obtained HUD’s approval to dispose of land along Hoe Avenue that includes a parking lot, basketball court, and grounds to accommodate a proposal from a sponsor for a three-phase, low-income housing project. The proposal will build a total of 224 dwelling units, including 56 senior resident apartments. The project also requires the transfer of up to 60,000 sq. ft. of development rights. Conveyance of each of the three phases’ building sites is pending funding approval by the sponsor. The first parcel of land was conveyed December 21, 2009 to construct an 84-unit apartment building. Conveyance of a second parcel for another 84-unit apartment building took place in 2013. Construction and tenancing are completed for the first and second phases. The conveyance of the parcel for the final phase of the project is delayed pending demolition of an existing church and finalization of a plan to provide ground floor space within the Phase III development for the church.

East 165th Bryant Avenue, Bronx –NYCHA intends to lease a site at 1071 Bryant Avenue, which was merged with an adjacent parcel owned by HPD, for development of low income housing by a non-profit housing sponsor. It is anticipated that Phase the project will close on construction financing in 2019.

Astoria, Queens – NYCHA intends to facilitate the reopening of Astoria Boulevard as a private street for public access through a street easement in conjunction with a mixed-use development in Queens on the waterfront at Halletts Point. The affordable housing project on two parcels within Astoria Houses will be privately owned and managed. NYCHA residents will have rental preference for a portion of the affordable units. It is anticipated that construction of the first building for affordable housing will begin in 2019 prior to publication of the 2020 Annual Plan. As the Halletts Point project approaches the development threshold of 849 units, the School Construction Authority has been given notice that the option to acquire a school site from NYCHA is active and will remain valid to Dec, 31, 2022.

Ocean Bay Apartments (Oceanside), Queens – NYCHA intends to dispose of parcels of land and an existing, vacant, one-story commercial building to facilitate construction of a mixed-use building. The parcels are located on Beach Channel Drive between Beach 53rd and Beach 54th Streets south of Oceanside Apartments and east of Bayside Apartments. NYCHA acquired the property, a blighted and underused shopping strip, opposite Ocean Bay Apartments consisting of seven contiguous parcels of approximately 37,111 square feet total, as part of the Ocean Bay HOPE VI Plan through eminent domain. Disposition, demolition of the existing structure, and start of construction is planned for 2020.

VIII. Other Development Activities

Easements and Transfers of Land for Improved Resiliency – To enhance coastal resiliency capabilities along vulnerable, low-lying shoreline communities, the New York City Mayor’s Office of Recovery and Resiliency (ORR) has proposed the installation and implementation of various countermeasures. Many of these communities are abutted by NYCHA housing development sites, thereby necessitating easement agreements between NYCHA and ORR. These transactions will be facilitated by the Section 18 Demolition/Disposition process and will ultimately allow for ORR to build preventative measures on NYCHA land to guard against potentially widespread flood damage.

Transfer of Development Rights (“TDR”) - NYCHA is exploring further potential transactions to transfer development rights (TDRs) in order to raise revenue for the Authority and facilitate the development of

additional affordable housing. NYCHA will follow HUD's direction as to any required process, notifications and engagement with respect to TDRs.

Ingersoll, Brooklyn – NYCHA intends to dispose of a parcel of approximately 6,000 square feet (part of Block 2050, Lot 1) along with an additional 90,634 square feet of surplus development rights. The parcel had previously been occupied under a license by an adjacent, privately held warehouse which will be demolished for a proposed development. The proposed disposition will generate revenue for NYCHA as well as facilitate the development of new affordable housing units in accordance with the NYC Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (“MIH”) policy. The proposed transaction is planned for 2019.

College Avenue – East 165 Street, Bronx – NYCHA intends to dispose of approximately 12,000 square feet of surplus development rights through a zoning lot merger. The proposed TDR will facilitate an affordable housing development and generate revenue for NYCHA.

Howard Houses, Brooklyn – NYCHA intends to dispose of approximately 15,000 square feet of surplus development rights through a zoning lot merger. The proposed TDR will facilitate an affordable housing development and generate revenue for NYCHA.

Hurricane Sandy Recovery Efforts

Over 200 NYCHA buildings across 35 developments sustained physical damage as a result of Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. NYCHA is utilizing their Sandy Recovery Program to rebuild better and smarter, significantly improving structural resiliency to protect residents from the effects of future disasters and climate change. The program includes a 20 member Community Outreach Team, of which about half are NYCHA resident members, to communicate with residents regarding resiliency efforts and to involve them in the recovery and construction process.

In 2015, NYCHA finalized an agreement under which it will receive a total of \$3 billion in FEMA disaster recovery funding to repair and protect its developments. NYCHA's Sandy Recovery Team completed Sandy related construction at one development, Lower East Side Rehab V, and has construction underway at another 29 developments. This construction consists of not only repairs of systems damaged by Sandy, but mitigation efforts to protect these developments from future storms. As of the end of 2018, NYCHA has spent over \$1.2 billion on completed construction and has awarded over 2/3 of the FEMA funding.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

FHA Small Homes Program

NYCHA has offered residents of its single-family FHA Repossessed Houses the opportunity to qualify and purchase the home they rent. Primarily located in Southeast Queens, the homes are part of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) approved 5(h) Project HOME Homeownership Plan. In accordance with the plan, NYCHA is repairing the homes to ensure that they meet HUD standards. Residents with incomes sufficient to pay real estate taxes, assessments, utilities, and maintenance on the homes will receive homeownership and financial counseling to prepare them to assume responsibility for owning their homes. Prospective buyers were offered contracts of sale in 2014; closings commenced in the summer of 2015.

Resident Associations

Most NYCHA developments have resident associations, also known as tenant associations, resident councils, or tenant councils. These democratic organizations are dedicated to improving the quality of life in NYCHA developments and the surrounding neighborhoods. Resident councils may actively participate through a working partnership with NYCHA giving residents a voice in the operation of their developments. Each resident association's executive board is elected by association members and typically consists of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms. NYCHA helps residents create a resident association if their development does not already have one.

The Citywide Council of Presidents

Every president of a recognized resident association is a member of one of nine District Council of Presidents (DCOP) in the city. Resident association presidents elect an Executive Board to represent their district. Members of the CCOP DCOP Executive board automatically become members on the Resident Advisory Board, described below. The Chair of each DCOP automatically becomes a member of the Citywide Council of Presidents (CCOP). CCOP works with senior NYCHA staff on the issues affecting life in NYCHA developments, engaging with government at all levels (local, state, and federal).

The Resident Advisory Board

The Resident Advisory Board (RAB) consists of public housing and Section 8 residents. It primarily addresses various aspects of NYCHA's annual and five-year agency plans, which set forth NYCHA's priorities and policies in 18 core areas and chart the course for NYCHA's short-term and long-term future. RAB members express concerns, make recommendations, and advise NYCHA management as the plans are drafted. RAB's recommendations for the final plan are incorporated when the plan is submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. RAB members are responsible for informing residents in each development/district about the plans' development at both the draft and final stages. The RAB consists of 47 elected resident association presidents and 2 Section 8 representatives.

Financial Capability and Asset Building

REES is also exploring ways to help residents build positive credit history, which is essential in the home buying process, by exploring alternative means of credit. In 2018, REES continued its collaboration with the Urban Upbound Federal Credit Union to enroll NYCHA residents in the rent reporting pilot, enrolling approximately 20 NYCHA residents by the end of the year. In 2018, REES continued its partnership with various partners to bring homeownership and financial education classes citywide to NYCHA residents with nearly 650 residents attending a homeownership or financial education workshop in the year. REES also collaborated with Neighborhood Restore to host information sessions for affordable homes for sale in Queens. By the end of 2018, five NYCHA residents successfully closed and purchased their own single-family homes through Neighborhood Restore and were awarded NYCHA "homeownership rewards" through a partnership between Chase, the Fund for Public Housing and REES.

For the 2018 tax year, Citi Community Development renewed an investment to continue the expansion of available of free tax prep services in NYCHA communities. As a result, REES continued its collaboration with the Food Bank for New York City to provide free tax preparation services across nearly 30 community centers and Jobs-Plus sites. In the 2018 tax season, 1,900 tax returns were filed via Virtual VITA at NYCHA locations.

Family Self Sufficiency (FSS)

The Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-sufficiency (FSS) Program is a HUD initiative that promotes economic self-sufficiency among participating families by referring them to educational, career counseling, money management, job training and job placement services. Participants receive a savings account which grows as the family's earned income increases. Upon completion of educational and employment goals, the family receives the money accumulated in the account, provided that no member received cash public assistance over the preceding twelve months and the head of household is employed. The money may be used as a down payment on a home, payment for higher education, start-up capital for a business or to pursue other personal goals. Participating families run no risk to their Section 8 voucher and may continue to receive Section 8 assistance upon graduation from the program if they continue to meet Section 8 eligibility criteria. As of December 31, 2018, there were 950 participants in the program. A total of 418 participants, or 44 percent, had active escrow accounts with an average balance of \$4,213. In 2018, the program continued to outreach to residents participating in the HUD Family Unification Program (FUP) demonstration initiative for youth who have aged out of foster care. In addition to receiving the standard FSS benefits, FUP youth who enroll in FSS can extend the duration of their NYCHA Section 8 voucher from three to five years. Additionally, in 2018 the program increased efforts to recruit residents participating in the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program (RAD).

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The New York City Housing Authority is not designated as troubled.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

Since Mayor de Blasio launched the Housing New York plan in 2014, New York City has accelerated the creation and preservation of affordable housing to levels not seen in 30 years. It has financed over 122,000 affordable housing units, which alone could house the population of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 2017, Mayor de Blasio committed to accelerating and expanding the pace of Housing New York to achieve 300,000 affordable apartments by 2026 — 100,000 more than initially planned. Nearly 40 percent of these units are reserved for very low-income or extremely low-income households, also surpassing initial projections. The de Blasio administration is proud to have passed the most aggressive Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) policy in the nation, requiring developers whose properties were rezoned to allow additional capacity to dedicate a portion of the new housing to be permanently affordable. Zoning for Quality and Affordability removed many regulatory barriers (e.g., parking requirements, impractical height limits) that significantly constrained the creation of affordable and senior housing projects. A reformed 421a program requires affordable housing in rental properties using the exemption, and eliminates tax breaks for luxury condos. Taken together, the City is in a position to reach a sustained goal of 25,000 affordable units preserved or constructed per year — a rate it has never before achieved.

The full *Housing New York* plan can be found here:

http://www.nyc.gov/html/housing/assets/downloads/pdf/housing_plan.pdf

The 2017 expansion of the original *Housing New York* plan can be found here:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/hpd/downloads/pdf/about/hny-2.pdf>.

In addition to this unprecedented level of housing investment, in 2017 the City worked to accelerate the development of underutilized sites, enact zoning changes to promote new affordable housing, and conduct comprehensive neighborhood plans that address housing and other community needs.

HPD has accelerated its Request for Proposals (RFP) pipeline for new construction, ensuring that underused developable land is transformed into residential and mixed-use development that contributes to broader community revitalization efforts. Since 2014, RFPs have been issued for 72 projects across approximately 206 sites that will generate more than 11,000 affordable homes. To help accomplish these goals, HPD has revamped the RFP document to more clearly communicate its requirements and preferences, as well as open up the process to a broader range of developers.

In 2017, the City enacted zoning changes in several neighborhoods, including Jerome Avenue in the Bronx, East New York, East Harlem, Inwood, and Downtown Far Rockaway. Together, these zoning changes will allow the creation of thousands of new affordable homes over the next 15 years over what could have been built under previous zoning.

HPD has also conducted comprehensive neighborhood planning efforts to address critical needs and identify opportunities for housing and other forms of community investment.

The Resilient Edgemere Plan, released in March 2017, addresses the impacts of climate change and flooding on the waterfront neighborhood of Edgemere, Queens. The impacts of climate change present a real risk to residents and their homes, and exacerbate social inequity. Edgemere's severe damage from Hurricane Sandy, coupled with the City's ownership of a significant amount of vacant land, created an opportunity to pair the City's recovery efforts with a long term vision for a higher quality of life for Edgemere residents. With this in mind, HPD launched the Resilient Edgemere Community Planning Initiative as a collaboration between City agencies, community members, elected officials, and local organizations. Moving from comprehensive planning towards implementation, the Resilient Edgemere Community Plan lays out clearly defined goals, strategies, and 60 concrete projects, representing millions of dollars in planned investment over the next 10 years and beyond.

The Brownsville Plan is the result of a community-driven process to identify neighborhood goals, form strategies to address local needs, and find resources to fill gaps in service in this low-income community. Within the next five years, the Brownsville Plan will result in the creation of over 2,500 new affordable homes representing over one billion dollars of investment in housing in the neighborhood. In 2018, HPD announced the designation of the development teams identified through the Brownsville Request for Proposals (RFP), for over 880 affordable homes to be built on three City-owned sites. In addition, the Brownsville Plan will coordinate over \$150 million in City investments, including renovations of Brownsville's parks, improvements to the open spaces on NYCHA developments, a new community center for teens at Brownsville Houses, and a new Neighborhood Health Action Center.

NYCHA's Accessibility and Visitability Activities

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) is the largest public housing authority in North America. NYCHA's conventional Public Housing Program has 173,762 (as of January 1, 2019) apartments in 316 developments throughout the City in 2,351 residential buildings containing 3,237 elevators.

In accordance with the Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) signed jointly with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1996, NYCHA agreed to convert 5% of its total stock of units, equivalent to 8,800 units, into 504 accessible units available to residents or applicants with mobility impairments.

In addition, NYCHA provides accessibility via reasonable accommodations and an increase of accessibility to existing conventional apartments through 504 modifications.

- To date, the New York City Housing Authority has converted 7,740 units (this includes buildings NYCHA no longer operates) and has completed about 18,026 modifications to conventional units to aid residents with mobility impairments.
 - NYCHA also offers reasonable accommodations in policies, procedures and practices that will make non dwelling facilities, services and programs accessible to persons with disabilities.
- In 2018, NYCHA added 772 fully accessible units citywide via its grounds improvement initiative. The grounds improvement initiative seeks to bring grounds, walkways, common areas, parking lots, basketball courts and play areas to full accessibility for use by mobility impaired residents.

At the end of 2018, NYCHA reported a total of 4,364 fully accessible units.

NYCHA also provides housing assistance through the Section 8 (Housing Choice Voucher) program to an additional nearly 200,000 New Yorkers, in cooperation with nearly 25,000 private property owners. Nearly 570,000 residents in New York City are served by NYCHA's Public Housing and Section 8 programs.

As of January 2019, NYCHA owns and operates a total of 7,368 fully converted apartments for people with mobility impairments, of which 7,191 (98%) are occupied. Furthermore, ninety-eight percent of NYCHA's developments, serving 170,740 families and over 380,000 authorized residents, meet visitability standards, allowing mobility impaired persons to visit families and friends. Visitability means that: 1) at least one entrance is at grade (no step), approached by an accessible route, such as a sidewalk; and (2) the entrance door and all interior doors on the first floor are at least 34 inches wide, offering 32 inches of clear passage space. A visitable home also serves persons without disabilities (for example, a person pushing a stroller or delivering large appliances).

In 2016, NYCHA appointed a Public Accessibility Services Coordinator in the Department of Equal Opportunity's Services for People with Disabilities Unit [DEO SPD]. The Public Accessibility Services Coordinator (PASC) has worked to promote and facilitate accessibility services to members of the public invited NYCHA's forums and events. The PASC, in cooperation with designated NYCHA department liaisons, reviews and updates public accessibility policies and procedures to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities at NYCHA public forums and events.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

HOPWA

In addition to providing stable, safe and affordable housing, the HOPWA program also contributed to improved quality of life indicators for HOPWA beneficiaries. The Division of Disease Control carefully tracks and measures client outcomes such as retention in care; treatment adherence; viral load suppression and housing stability, among others. In 2017, the year for which we have the most up to date surveillance data for HOPWA consumers residing in New York City, 99% of HOPWA consumers were linked to care; 99% remained engaged in care; 92% adhered to treatment; and 83% were virally suppressed.

Achieving and sustaining viral suppression is a key outcome in NY State's strategy to end AIDS by 2020. In support of those efforts, the Division of Disease Control launched the *Getting to 90* initiative in 2016 to help HOPWA providers reduce barriers to viral suppression by establishing a 90% suppression goal among HOPWA consumers. The programmatic, data-driven approach used consumer-level data from our data information system, eCOMPAS—an RDE Systems' web-based reporting platform for NYC HOPWA data—to monitor rates of HIV care engagement and viral suppression. The year-long initiative involved enhancing the eCOMPAS reporting system, training all providers on the new system features, developing and circulating six agency-level dashboards with engagement in care and viral suppression data, conducting quarterly phone interviews and providing hands-on technical assistance.

In May of 2018, DOHMH launched *Race to End the Epidemic* to extend the work of *Getting to 90* and continue assisting HOPWA providers achieve and sustain 90% or more viral suppression. Using a multi-level intervention, DOHMH assessed agency-level technical assistance (TA) needs which resulted in agency-level work plans; developed a tailored training series exclusively for HOPWA case managers; pooled resources and tools around treatment adherence and access to care in a quarterly resource

bulletin; conducted quarterly TA calls, and continued producing and circulating HOPWA dashboards to monitor engagement in care and suppression performance per agency. Data results from *Race to End the Epidemic* will be available in the fall of 2019.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Department of Homeless Services

The Department of Homeless Services oversees and manages several initiatives to investigate, treat and eliminate lead-based paint (LBP) hazards in homeless shelters that are operated by the agency, or are operated under contract with the agency. However, ESG funding allocated through DHS is not used for any maintenance or operation of shelters for Families with Children. ESG funding allocated by DHS to the Department of Youth and Community Development funds social services in a shelter for homeless young mothers and their children.

Housing and Preservation Development

The City operates several programs to investigate, treat and reduce lead-based paint hazards. The City investigates, abates, and removes LBP hazards in City-owned properties and in privately owned dwellings where owners are unwilling or unable to do so after receiving NYC Local Law 1 of 2004 lead paint violations. Where a lead-poisoned child is identified, the DOHMH orders the owner to abate lead paint hazards. If the owner fails to do so, HPD's Emergency Repair Program (ERP) will do the work and place a lien against the property for the cost. For calendar year 2018, HPD maintained three (3) requirements-type contracts for lead hazard reduction at a cumulative total annualized contract maximum of \$2,250,000. In addition, HPD had two (2) non-concurrent contracts for dust wipe analysis at a total annual contract maximum of \$99,999.

In 2018, HPD's Division of Code Enforcement attempted 31,924 inspections, issuing a total of 12,307 violations. 3,060 reinspections were performed. 2,873 violations were certified as corrected. 14,034 violations (includes violations issued in prior years) were removed due to corrections by either the owner or HPD.

Currently, NYCHA is not in compliance with a number of federal regulations and is working to assess the extent of noncompliance. On January 31, 2019, NYCHA, HUD, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, and the City of New York signed an agreement to address a finding by the Secretary of HUD of a substantial default by NYCHA and to resolve claims brought by the United States. The agreement establishes a framework by which NYCHA will continue to evaluate and progress towards compliance with federal requirements. During the term of the agreement, an independent monitor, Bart Schwartz, will be in place with access to NYCHA information and personnel and will issue quarterly reports on NYCHA's compliance with the agreement. In 2018, NYCHA underwent an extensive planning and procurement process to conduct an initiative to XRF test 134,000 NYCHA apartments citywide. In spring 2019, NYCHA selected contractors and began this initiative.

Local Law 1 of 2004 and HUD Visual Assessments

Under Local Law 1 of 2004, NYCHA conducts visual assessments of apartments where NYCHA has a record of children under the age of 6 where the presence of lead-based paint has not been ruled out and in certain common areas of such residential buildings. Additional visual assessments are required under HUD regulations, and NYCHA is working to comply with those HUD requirements.

2018 Activity	Date Started	Number as 12/31/2018
Visual assessments of apartments completed	June 2018	42,594
Visual assessments of common areas completed	January 2018	64,115

In 2018, NYCHA commenced interim controls arising from these visual assessments. As NYCHA has previously disclosed, NYCHA is not in compliance with applicable lead-based paint requirements but is working toward full compliance.

Local Law 1 of 2004 Apartment Abatement

Under Local Law 1 of 2004, NYCHA also tests and abates apartments upon turnover where lead-based paint has not been previously ruled out or abated. This abatement provides for the removal or permanent covering of all lead-based paint.

2018 Activity	Number as of 12/31/2018
Apartments tested upon turnover	1,446
Apartments tested negative upon turnover	766
Apartments abated upon turnover	528
Apartments pending abatement	152

Department of Health Orders to Abate

NYCHA also responds to Commissioner Orders to Abate (COTA) issued by the New York City Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene arising from elevated blood lead levels in children under 18 residing in NYCHA developments. Statistics regarding blood lead levels for children under the age of 18 are available in the Childhood Blood Lead Level Surveillance reports for 2018.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The de Blasio administration has launched transformational programs and policies including Universal Pre-K, Paid Sick Leave, the Living Wage, and major initiatives in workforce development to better train New Yorkers for quality jobs and help secure job placements in fast-growing fields. The Mayor is working with every city agency to bring a focus on equity to its work shifting the City’s approach to focus on skill-building and higher wage jobs that offer opportunities for advancement. Policies such as the Career Pathways Initiative; harnessing affordable housing investments to generate quality jobs; a 10-Point Industrial Action Plan; and, the efforts of NYCHA’s Office of Resident Economic Empowerment & Sustainability (REES) are designed to reduce the number of poverty-level families.

Career Pathways Initiatives – 10 recommendations in three key policy areas:

PA 1. Building Skills Employers Seek – The workforce system will significantly expand its capacity to provide job-relevant skills and education.

- Launch or expand Industry Partnerships with real-time feedback loops in six sectors: healthcare, technology, industrial/ manufacturing, and construction, which will focus on training more New Yorkers for jobs with career potential. Launch Industry Partnerships in retail and food service, which will focus on improving the quality of low-wage occupations.
- Invest annually in bridge programs that prepare low-skill jobseekers for entry-level work and middle-skill job training.

All five industry partnerships continue to advance the agendas set by their respective employer councils and boards. In Fiscal 2018, the NYC Food and Beverage Hospitality Council developed Stage NYC, a new model of onboarding entry-level talent to help meet the labor shortage for line cooks. The program helps out-of-school, out-of-work youth become employees at restaurants and receive a combination of classroom and on-the-job training over three months. After completing two pilot cohorts in Fiscal 2018, the program is being evaluated and improvements will be implemented in Fiscal 2019.

Similarly, the Industrial/Manufacturing partnership shaped a new work-based learning model in response to employer demand for skilled Computer Numerical Control (CNC) Operators. This model is part of ApprenticeNYC, a strategy of the Mayor’s New York Works, Creating Good Jobs plan, which recasts a traditional workforce development approach to address the 21st century skills that New York City employers need. This 18-month program gives New Yorkers the hands-on experience they need to access careers in advanced manufacturing. In Fiscal 2019 this program will be scaled to two new cohorts of CNC Operator apprentices.

The NYC Tech Talent Pipeline (TTP) advanced its work to support NYC companies in finding, hiring and developing local talent from non-traditional sources through a model known as “Associate Engineers” –another variation of the ApprenticeNYC strategy. As part of the model, TTP developed a Peer Network for businesses to share best practices for bringing Associate Engineers to new workplaces, published an industry-authored Associate Engineer Playbook, and created a Tech Talent Team to validate and connect candidates using an employer-informed assessment process and tool. These supports were accompanied by commitments from employers such as Spotify, LinkedIn, Stack Overflow, Foursquare, and others to establish or expand these on-ramps at their own companies.

Additionally, TTP has continued its work to create systems that can meet industry demand for skilled tech talent. In Fiscal 2018, TTP spearheaded the launch of CUNY 2x Tech investments at Hunter and Lehman Colleges, part of the goal to double the number of tech bachelor’s degrees awarded by 2022. In its first semester, CUNY 2x Tech schools enrolled 300 students in tech-specific advising cohorts, mobilized 12 industry professionals to teach seven in-demand electives to 142 computer science majors, and connected 75 students to internships. Finally, TTP identified and published key practices for connecting a diversity of candidates to jobs through accelerated tech training. These guidelines have been incorporated into new funding opportunities including a new RFP for an industry-informed Data Analyst training program.

In Fiscal 2018, the New York Alliance for Careers in Healthcare (NYACH) continued efforts to ensure that employers are able to cultivate a workforce that is reflective of the patient population. In support of this, NYCACH developed a Bilingual Medical Assistant model carried out at LaGuardia

Community College. This intensive year-long model features integrated contextualized English for Speakers of Other Languages and an updated occupational training curriculum with work-based learning tailored to foreign born New Yorkers. Similarly, NYACH created a model for the emerging occupation of Certified Recovery Peer Advocate (CRPA). CRPAs have lived-experience with and training in substance use and recovery and they play a unique role in supporting individuals with substance use diagnoses and are Medicaid reimbursable. Thus far the initiative has proven successful with partnership from Queensborough Community College. In order to meet increasing demand for this new occupation across the City, the model has been scaled to two additional CUNY colleges, Bronx Community College and the College of Staten Island (CSI). The program at CSI is slated to launch in Fiscal 2019 with the support and funding of the Staten Island Performing Provider System demonstrating the adoption of the model developed by NYACH.

In pursuit of a system that provides New Yorkers with access and the opportunity to advance in the sector, the Construction Industry Partnership has developed a model to help NYCHA residents enter the trades. In Fiscal 2018, this model was piloted with the help of the NYCHA Resident Training Academy to prepare candidates to enter electrician apprenticeships. In addition, the Construction Industry Partnership has played an important role shaping the approach and curriculum as SBS works to establish equal access to training to meet the construction site safety requirements in Local Law 196 of 2017.

SBS is in the process of re-envisioning the Retail Industry Partnership to ensure alignment with current and anticipated industry trends. SBS continues to search for an Executive Director for the industry partnership and expects to have one in place by the end of calendar year 2018.

- Establish Career Pathways as the framework for the City's workforce system.

The Human Resources Administration (HRA) and CareerAdvance, CareerCompass, and YouthPathways providers are over a year into the implementation of major program changes. Implementation of financial counseling and alternative engagement are early wins for the programs. Clients continue to react positively to the new services.

- Triple the City's training investment to \$100 million annually by 2020 in career-track, middle-skill occupations, including greater support for incumbent workers who are not getting ahead.

In Fiscal 2018, an estimated \$48 million was invested in occupational skills and entrepreneurship training in part through reallocation of the City's existing workforce funding and resources. While training providers continue to offer a broad array of occupational trainings, the total allocation for training has decreased. The decline is due to a) a correction in funding estimates for a number of trainings, b) a decrease in funding for several training programs, and c) the closure of several programs. The total decline in funding was offset by the creation of new programs and the addition of funding to existing training programs.

- Improve and expand career and technical education (CTE) and college preparedness programs, adjust CUNY's alternative credit policy, and invest in career counseling to increase educational persistence and better support students' long-term employment prospects.

With funding from the City, CUNY is on target to reach its goal of expanding its Accelerated Study in Associate Programs (ASAP) initiative from 4,000 students in 2014, to 25,000 students by

academic year 2018-19. In academic year 2017-2018, ASAP served 21,514 total students. ASAP has more than doubled associate degree completion rates for participating students, graduating at least 50 percent of students in three years. To date, across eight cohorts, ASAP has an average graduation rate of 54 percent vs. 25 percent of comparison group students.

The redesign of Bronx Community College (BCC) as an “ASAP college” continues, exceeding its target of 3,472 and enrolling 3,503 students in academic year 2017-18. ASAP expansion at BCC continues to drive broad system improvements. For instance, in spring 2018, the ASAP Central Office and BCC ASAP worked diligently to support the integration of Starfish, an online advisement platform, campus-wide. The platform was tested first with ASAP, and will soon include other areas of the college, including tutorial units, financial aid, and disability services.

CUNY’s Adult Literacy Program is developing a series of contextualized workforce materials, called CareerKits. All programs receiving New York State Education Department WIOA funding will be required to utilize the CareerKits in Fiscal 2019. The following CareerKits have been completed: Career Fundamentals, Healthcare, Technology, Community & Social Services, Education & Childcare, Manufacturing, Hospitality, Recreation & the Arts.

CareerKits for Retail and Food Production, and Construction and Transportation & Warehousing are in development and will be available in the coming months.

To date, all 14 CUNY campus literacy programs have received at least introductory training in the use of the CareerKits and have participated in pilot testing of the materials, as has a range of non-CUNY literacy providers through the Regional Adult Education Network, and the Department of Education.

- Increase work-based learning opportunities for youth and high-need jobseekers.

The NYC Center for Youth Employment (CYE) continues its mission of expanding, improving and connecting programs that offer youth employment and career exploration services in New York City. In Fiscal 2018 CYE supported programs that served more than 109,000 youth and young adults—achieving the Mayor’s goal of providing at least 100,000 slots system-wide two years before the original target of 2020.

A project of the Mayor’s Fund to Advance New York City, CYE works with the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) on a number of key initiatives including two Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) options that serve youth in shelter, foster care, or juvenile justice systems (Vulnerable Youth) and high-achieving young adults through professional internships (Ladders for Leaders). Additionally, CYE, DYCD, the Administration for Children’s Services and the NYC Children’s Cabinet partner on the federally funded New York City Performance Partnership Pilot (NYCP3). NYCP3 serves young parents who are out-of-school and out-of-work, offering family-friendly support to help them achieve their employment and education goals—including, but not limited to, high school equivalency preparation, occupational skills training, and child care. Of 40 participants enrolled, 11 already have earned their High School Equivalency and are moving on to employment, skills training, or higher education.

CYE also works closely with the Department of Education (DOE) on a range of programs that more closely connect high school academics with the world of work. One such initiative is CareerCLUE, a blended work/learning summer experience across DOE Community Schools and Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs that is being integrated into SYEP, serving about 300 students in Fiscal 2018. Another program is CTE Industry Scholars, which placed more than 1,600 CTE students into paid internships in high-value economic sectors through the spring and summer.

In the fall of 2017, CYE launched the New York City Performance Partnership Pilot (NYCP3) in partnership with the NYC Children’s Cabinet, DYCD and the Administration for Children’s Services (ACS). NYCP3 seeks to address the specific needs of young parents who are also out-of-school and out-of-work, offering family-friendly support to help them achieve their employment and education goals—including, but not limited to, high school equivalency preparation, occupational skills training, and child care. Through this new initiative, DYCD and ACS are on track to serve 50 young parents and their children.

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

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

The City is taking measures to promote the economic stability of New Yorkers in low-wage jobs by encouraging good business practices—such as offering additional benefits, developing career pathways, and investing in wages and training—that can help employers improve their own bottom line and provide stability for employees.

The Best for NYC program aims to help employers learn about and adopt practices that benefit their workers and their bottom lines. The program is the first city-led campaign of its kind and leverages impact assessment tools developed by B Lab, a nonprofit organization that certifies businesses globally for positive social and environmental impact.

In Fiscal 2018, Best for NYC partners received philanthropic support to pilot a business coaching model for businesses in the Bronx and yield learnings that can be replicated. Best for NYC also launched an initiative to connect businesses to a free workplace financial-wellness program offered by Neighborhood Trust Financial Partners, a nonprofit organization that delivers financial empowerment services to workers. This program builds on the Career Pathways goals to build a network of businesses that assess their practices and learn about tools to create high quality jobs. In Fiscal 2019, Best for NYC will deepen business services, with a focus on the operational improvements that yield bottom-line growth as well as higher quality jobs and career pathways for their current and future workforce.

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

- Maximize local job opportunities through the City's contracts and economic development investments by establishing a "First Look" hiring process and enforcing targeted hiring provisions in social service contracts

HireNYC is a suite of initiatives that spans the City's purchasing and investments, including human services contracts, goods and services contracts, and construction and development investments. HireNYC: Human Services is the HireNYC initiative that requires providers with human services contracts from participating City agencies to hire one public assistance recipient for every \$250,000 in contract value. Since January, the Mayor's Office of Workforce Development (WKDEV) has taken steps in collaboration with various stakeholders to increase the number of hires such as the launch of quarterly meetings with participating City agencies. Additionally, WKDEV increased its communication and engagement with providers, including hosting information sessions on recent changes to the HireNYC: Human Services requirement in partnership with Business Link, a free employment service provided by the Human Resources Administration. HireNYC continues to explore new opportunities to connect with community groups, colleges and neighborhoods to connect more New Yorkers to quality jobs.

- Reimburse workforce agencies on the basis of job quality instead of the quantity of job placements by aligning service providers under a system-wide data infrastructure that measures job outcomes such as full-time work, wage growth, and job continuity.

WKDEV, in collaboration with the Mayor's Office of Operations (Operations), has developed a set of Common Metrics, 13 performance measures that provide standard terminology and definitions for key milestones (e.g., enrollment in a skills-training program) and outcomes (e.g., full-time job placement) commonly used in workforce programs. With these uniform metrics, the City is establishing and implementing a shared framework for exchanging client workforce data to improve coordination and tracking. Requests for proposals for workforce programs must also adhere to these standard definitions.

WKDEV and Operations are partnering with the 18 City agencies that administer workforce programs to:

- Review the Common Metric definitions and standards for verification;
- Determine which of the metrics are most applicable to each program's operations; and
- Analyze the current state of agencies' systems and data used to track client participation in these programs.

During the reporting period, WKDEV and Operations continued engagement with Phase I data-contributing agencies. Operations began building the technical infrastructure and online portal for the release of the integrated workforce data system, which is expected in the beginning of calendar year 2019.

Operations continued to work with the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications to develop the foundations of a new technology platform to integrate workforce data from City agencies into a single repository.

Mayor's Office for Economic Opportunity

The Mayor's Office for Economic Opportunity (NYC Opportunity) uses evidence and innovation to reduce poverty and increase equity. We advance research, data and design in the City's program and policy development, service delivery, and budget decisions. Our work includes analyzing existing anti-poverty approaches, developing new interventions, facilitating the sharing of data across City agencies, and rigorously assessing the impact of key initiatives. NYC Opportunity manages a discrete fund and works collaboratively with City agencies to design, test and oversee new programs and digital products. It also produces research and analysis of poverty and social conditions, including its influential annual Poverty Measure, which provides a more accurate and comprehensive picture of poverty in New York City than the federal rate. Part of the Mayor's Office of Operations, NYC Opportunity is active in supporting the de Blasio administration's priority to make equity a core governing principle across all agencies.

NYC Opportunity's efforts support many of the initiatives described elsewhere in this section of this document. For example, NYC Opportunity has worked with the Office of Workforce Development to support Career Pathways, through efforts such as funding training initiatives of the Industry Partnership groups, and working to implement a citywide common metrics effort to measure and collect workforce outcomes consistently across City agencies. NYC Opportunity also works with NYCHA's REES and HRA on the implementation and oversight for the Jobs-Plus initiative. For more information please read the [NYC Opportunity 2016-2017 Annual Report](#).

10-Point Industrial Action Plan

The City reaffirms that its industrial and manufacturing sectors are important pathways to the middle class for many families. In order to strengthen these sectors, New York City initiated a 10-Point Industrial Action Plan to help the City achieve three major goals. The three major goals, which are essential to a vibrant and growing industrial economy, are:

- A. Protecting and Strengthening Core Industrial Areas
- B. Investing in the Long-Term Development of Industrial and Manufacturing Businesses
- C. Prepare New Yorkers for Industrial & Manufacturing jobs of the Future

In response to the evolving needs of the industrial and manufacturing economy, the Administration is working with the City Council, business groups, neighborhood associations, and other key stakeholders to develop a framework to accomplish these three goals with Innovation Districts throughout the City. For example:

In 2017, the Department of City Planning (DCP) released the second of its two Zoning Text amendment proposals for special permits as part of *Investing in the Long-Term Development of Industrial and Manufacturing Businesses initiative*. The proposal creates a special permit for new hotels and motels in light manufacturing (M1) districts citywide. The goal of this proposal is to optimize and preserve sites with potential for job-intensive industrial uses. The case-by-case, site-specific permit review process ensures that this proposal would limit the potential for conflicts between uses as well as achieve a balanced mix of uses and jobs in neighborhoods by ensuring that sufficient opportunities for industrial, commercial, and institutional growth remain.

In 2018, the proposal underwent a series of public and administrative reviews, culminating with City Council approval, with modifications at the end of December 2018. Going forward, all proposed hotel developments in M1 zones will undergo the permit review.

In November 2018, DCP released the *North Brooklyn Industry and Innovation Plan*, the largest study of an industrial area DCP has conducted. The study was announced as part of Mayor de Blasio's [Industrial Action Plan](#) and supports the [New York Works](#) jobs plan. It identifies strategies to better align local land use policy in the North Brooklyn Industrial Business Zone (IBZ) Study Area with the needs of today's businesses while supporting citywide policies for a 21st century, diverse, and equitable economy.

The report that summarizes feedback from extensive outreach in the Study Area to local businesses, residents, workers, and community organizations, and presents detailed analysis of existing conditions and trends. It also recommends strategies to increase space for jobs by updating zoning in industrial areas – M districts – to better support the creation of modern workspace for today's businesses. It aims to reinforce an industrial core constituting two-thirds of the Study Area for essential, heavy industrial/manufacturing businesses, while also increasing job density in targeted areas near transit and residential areas by supporting the growth of a dynamic mix of creative and tech-driven office-based and industrial businesses.

The *Plan* sets forth a land use framework to guide future zoning changes to support job growth in the area. Several of the opportunities identified in the *Plan* could be considered for other M districts as well, to support investment in businesses and jobs in areas where zoning has not been substantially revisited since 1961 and need to be revised to better reflect the needs of today's economy. For more information on both proposals, see , [the North Brooklyn Industry and Innovation Plan](#) and [M1 Hotel Text](#) pages.

HPD HOME Program

Harness Affordable Housing Investments to Generate Quality Jobs

In addition to HPD's implementation of the Section 3 [program](#), discussed later in this response, the City's investment in affordable housing seeks to leverage greater Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBE) participation in housing development. Expanding opportunities for these organizations expands the pool of developers and contractors that can build affordable housing in New York City and strengthens the housing industry. The City has implemented several programs to expand M/WBEs' access to capital, build their capacity, and provide opportunities to increase the participation of M/WBEs in affordable housing development projects through the Building Opportunity Initiative.

To build the capacity of M/WBEs, HPD partnered with the NYC Small Business Services to create a program especially designed for affordable housing developers. HPD's capacity building program, which is entering its fourth year, graduated more than 52 M/WBEs and non-profit development firms. To promote the participation of M/WBE developers in HPD's development projects, HPD released a Request for Proposals (RFPs) for pre-qualified M/WBEs to develop six City-owned vacant sites. In 2016, the City designated M/WBE developers and several of the winning teams participated in the City's Building Capacity Workshops.

To create pathways for qualified M/WBE professional service providers and construction contractors to work on HPD-supported affordable housing projects, HPD announced the M/WBE Build Up program in November 2016. The program requires 25% of all City supported cost in any new construction or preservation project receiving \$2 million or more from the City be spent on M/WBEs businesses during the design or construction phase of an affordable housing project. [To date](#), 115 projects are now subject to these program requirements and it is projected that approximately \$520 million dollars will be

contracted to M/WBE businesses. In September 2017, HPD launched the Build-Out program, which provides networking opportunities between development teams and to qualified M/WBE and small business contractors interested in working on affordable housing projects in addition to providing a seminar series to increase the business acumen and capacity of these M/WBE and local firms.

HPD's Division of Economic Opportunity and Regulatory Compliance enforces compliance with the program, facilitates connections between M/WBE firms and non-M/WBE partner developers or general contractors, and identifies ways to promote changes in the affordable housing industry to increase the participation of M/WBEs.

New York City Housing Authority

Job Training and Placement Overview

The Office of Resident Economic Empowerment & Sustainability (REES) implements programs, policies and collaborations to measurably support residents' increased income and assets with a focus on employment and advancement, financial literacy and asset building, adult education and training, and business development. REES uses a partnership and place-based service coordination model, or "Zone Model", to identify and partner with high-quality economic opportunity service providers in each key service area. This approach broadens NYCHA's scope from resident job training and employment to a more comprehensive suite of high-quality economic opportunity service providers. To date, over seventy providers have since entered into formal partnership with REES, resulting in **5,837** resident connections in 2018 alone to workforce, training, adult education and financial counseling services.

In 2018 there were **578** resident class/training enrollments for services in each service area through REES recruitment efforts. Residents enrolled in training towards the end of 2018 will complete in 2019.

In November 2015, REES launched Opportunity Connect, a web-based self-service platform that allows residents to interact electronically with REES and REES partners. Through this platform, residents can refer themselves, via an electronic referral, for economic opportunity services offered through our network of vetted workforce development, adult education, financial literacy and business development partners. The initiative also allows resident to register for information sessions and other services hosted by REES and/or our partners, as well as to directly provide information to REES, allowing staff to better connect them with economic opportunities, including employment, generated by NYCHA and its vendors. To easily access resident referrals and report results, there is a respective Partner portal for REES partners. There are plans to build out an employer portal that will allow REES contractors to upload job orders and receive resumes from qualified residents via the platform.

Opportunity Connect has allowed REES to reach a more diverse and higher volume of residents across the city, connecting them to local resources. The tool has also helped NYCHA continue to improve its relationship with residents by providing 24/7 access to REES partner services, allows for greater transparency on upcoming opportunities, as well as provides a comprehensive tracking and performance management tool.

From 2016 to 2018, there have been **nearly 20,000** resident connections to economic opportunity services (This number is not a unique resident count. Connections are defined as resident referrals or attendance to REES events).

Section 3 Requirements

New York City Housing Authority – Program Highlights: Employment and Advancement

i. Section 3/Resident Employment Program

In 2018, NYCHA facilitated **894** direct job placements. These job placements included **600** resident job placements leveraged through outside contractors for various projects at NYCHA developments in accordance with the employment-related provisions of the Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) Section 3 mandate and NYCHA’s Resident Employment Program (“REP”). The Resident Employment Program (REP) is a NYCHA-sponsored program that requires that 15% of the labor costs on a contract be expended on resident hiring. With few exceptions, REP applies to construction contracts valued more than \$500,000.

ii. Jobs-Plus is a proven place-based employment program that provides customized employment services, financial counseling, rent-based incentives and peer to peer support to working age residents in 27 NYCHA Developments. A collaboration between NYCHA, the NYC Human Resources Administration (HRA), the Mayor’s Office for Economic Opportunity (NYC Opportunity), and the NYC Department of Consumer Affairs’ Office of Economic Empowerment (OFE), there are currently 9 Jobs-Plus sites operating city-wide under the Jobs-Plus expansion. There is a 10th site operated through New York City’s first HUD Jobs Plus initiative grant which was awarded to NYCHA in 2016. In total the 10 Jobs-Plus sites serve over 25,000 working age NYCHA residents. The Jobs-Plus expansion marks a key milestone in NYCHA’s new approach to better support its residents to increase their income and assets by working with public and private partners to identify gaps in service offerings and to develop strategies that attract high quality resources and proven economic opportunity models, like Jobs-Plus, into public housing neighborhoods.

In September 2016, NYCHA was awarded a \$2 million grant from HUD for the Jobs Plus Initiative Program. HUD’s commitment allows NYCHA to bring the Jobs Plus program to the 687 residents of the Pennsylvania-Wortman Houses located in East New York, Brooklyn. Since its launch in March 2017 to end of year 2018, 252 new residents were enrolled-- 140% of the HUD end of year two cumulative goal of 180 (Note: year 2 ended 2/28/19). 127 of those members were assessed in the areas of job readiness, financial health, and/or mental health-- 87% of the HUD end of year two goal of 146. 34 members were placed in full-time (23) or part-time employment (11). We expect to achieve greater success in job placements as we continue to address the barriers to employment with our members. Most promising is the potential for gains in financial health -104 members have received financial coaching, including 41 who were referred for the Jobs Plus Earned Income Disallowance program, which will result in substantial rent savings for those who qualify.

iii. The NYCHA Resident Training Academy is a public/private initiative funded by the Robin Hood Foundation. The NRTA began in August 2010 as a citywide, employment-linked training program for NYCHA residents. Residents receive training from some of New York City’s premier vocational training providers in preparation for jobs with NYCHA, its contractors, and the private sector. By the end of 2018, **over 2,100** NYCHA residents have graduated the Academy with **about 90%** moving on to employment directly with NYCHA and in various construction-related positions with NYCHA contractors and external affordable housing developers. In August 2015, NYCHA was approved direct entry status for its construction track from the New York State Department of Labor (NYS DOL). Since then, NYCHA has established direct recruitment partnerships with 7 apprenticeship programs including DC 9 Painters, IBEW Local 3 Electricians and Local 8 Roofers for NRTA graduates.

iv. Zone Partner Highlight: Green City Force

Green City Force (GCF) is a New York City-based AmeriCorps program that combines national service and workforce development to reduce carbon emissions while providing urban young adults with training and leadership opportunities related to greening the economy. Green City Force has partnered with REES since 2009 to recruit qualified NYCHA Residents ages 18-24 for their full-time stipend-paid program that provides training leading to certifications, college-prep, leadership development and hands-on work experiences. REES continues to work closely with Green City Force to recruit young adults from NYCHA communities across the city. Specifically, NYCHA conducted intensive recruitment aimed at reaching young adults from the Mayor's Action Plan (MAP) developments (these are the top 15 high crime NYCHA developments). The MAP initiative invests resources into these communities to increase resident access to much needed services and high-quality training programs such as Green City Force.

REES and Green City Force hold weekly information sessions at REES's central office and at various NYCHA campuses during recruitment season. Most recently NYCHA has worked with GCF to recruit for two tracks, Urban Agriculture and Energy Corps. Participants benefit by learning new skills and training necessary for in demand green jobs and the curriculum is aligned with New York City's waste reduction initiative. Under the new program model GCF Corp Members are exposed to both tracks as they build dedicated hours of service which range from 450, 900, or 1,700 service hours. In 2019 approximately 50 NYCHA residents will graduate from Green City Force over 2 cohorts.

Community Development Block Grant Program

In 2018, the City awarded a total of \$4,556,354 in Community Development Block Grant (CD)-funded contracts that were subject to the Section 3 requirements. Two businesses with a combined contract value of \$494,800 qualified as Section 3 businesses. There were 87 new hires associated with covered projects, of which 33 persons were Section 3 residents. Please see the full "Section 3 Summary Report" for CDBG for more information.

HPD HOME Program

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. 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 loan recipients, contractors and their sub-contractors at weekly 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 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. It is available here:
<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/developers/compliancesection3.page>
- HPD, in line with the policy of the City of New York, posts job notices on its website. Job notices are also available at the NYC Dept. for Citywide Administrative Services website and at public bulletin boards throughout the City.

- HPD has partnered with the NYC Department of Small Business Services (DSBS) to provide the employment and training services of DSBS's Workforce1 Centers. HireNYC is a free program designed to help New Yorkers access training and jobs through the City's purchases and investments. Under HireNYC, the NYC Department of Small Business Services' Workforce1 provides high-quality recruitment services to employers and high-quality employment services to jobseekers. HPD is now partnering with HireNYC to better connect low-income workers to construction job opportunities generated by our affordable housing development projects.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS

The City of New York does not use its HOPWA funds for construction or rehabilitation of permanent supportive housing. Thus, there were no training, employment, or contracting opportunities generated by HOPWA funding in 2018.

Emergency Solutions Grant

The City of New York does not use its ESG funds for construction or rehabilitation of emergency or transitional homeless shelters. Thus, there were no training, employment, and contracting opportunities generated by ESG funding (Section 3-related beneficiaries).

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

NYCHA:

Family Partnerships Elderly Safe at Home

The program, which is partially CDBG-funded, provides comprehensive crime prevention education, crisis intervention, and general crime victim's assistance to elderly residents in the South Bronx. The program also offers workshops on entitlements, health and nutrition, conducts monthly meetings to disseminate information on crime prevention and arranges monthly shopping trips to area supermarkets. During 2018, the program provided **3,727** units of support services to approximately **175** residents monthly and conducted **1,274** home visits. (This program is operated at 4 developments in the South Bronx)

Senior Resident Advisor Program

The Senior Resident Advisor Program, which is also partially CDBG-funded, consists of trained paraprofessionals who provide crisis intervention services and case management coordination. Services provided include assistance in obtaining entitlements, health services, mental health services, assistance in maintaining independent daily living, home care services, senior legal services, outreach, meals for the homebound, and recreational activities (through NYCHA Senior Centers). Each program includes a substantial resident volunteer component (Floor Captains) to ensure daily contact with each elderly resident. NYCHA operates this program at 6 senior-only developments. During 2018, the program provided **16,967** units of support services to an average of 439 residents monthly and conducted **5,116** home visits. The program is operated at six developments - Bronx (3), Brooklyn (1) and Manhattan (2).

Naturally Occurring Retirement Community (NORC) Program

The NORC Program was developed to address the needs of concentrations of seniors who have aged in place, in non-elderly housing. The program was designed to provide comprehensive support and health care services for well and frail elderly residents, 60 years of age and older, who continue to live

independently in their apartments and communities. Approximately 20.5% of the NYCHA population is over 60, and not all live in senior-designated buildings. The NORC program concept is to provide services to the elderly who do not live in units built for the elderly through building community infrastructure support services, which include the following: on-site assessment, information and referral services, case management, counseling, education/prevention/wellness programs, recreational/socialization programs, and volunteerism. One of the key components is the assistance to access needed health care services, which includes nursing, health screenings, in-home assessments, medication management, and home visits by doctors, when needed. Additionally, the program provides ancillary services such as transportation, shopping, financial management, housekeeping, personal care, support groups, and intergenerational activities, among many others. Based on DFTA's reports, from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, the NYCHA NORC program provided services to nearly 10,380 active clients. In Fiscal Year 2019, DFTA awarded \$2,671,006 to eleven NYCHA NORCS.

NYCHA Re-entry Program

Launched in November 2013, the Family Re-Entry Program started as a collaborative effort between the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) and the NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS). The Vera Institute of Justice completed their evaluation of the program in November 2016 and held a "Public Housing Access" meeting in Trinity Church in downtown Manhattan to address the results of the program. The success of the program led NYCHA to incorporate it into a regular part of agency operations in January 2017, following a three-year pilot period. The program's success has resulted in a three-site replication funded by Governor Cuomo within New York State as well as other housing authorities replicating the program across the country. The opportunity to live in secure and affordable housing is critical to having an effective second chance and a route to economic stability. While there is a lack of dedicated resources, which is a regular hindrance to community-based and government service providers, it has been especially impactful to the program. The program is operating steadily and has an increase of monthly participants; and, it's clear that the need is greater than the 143 participants NYCHA is currently serving. In the evaluation report, Vera estimates the number of people released from prison with NYCHA ties annually could be as high as 1,250. With more staff capacity, NYCHA will be able to increase its outreach efforts, provide more support to the families of program participants, and increase the rate of referrals to the program, thus serving more families. As of April 30, 2019, NYCHA received 257 referrals of which 143 were accepted. In April 2019 NYCHA applied for Department of Labor (DOL) funding to assist with employment for people with criminal justice history in NYCHA. We are awaiting the outcome of the proposal. NYCHA is also pursuing other funding opportunities in partnerships with MOCJ and other COBs.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

HUD's guidance on the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final rule outlines a "balanced approach" to fair housing planning, and encourages a broad range of "meaningful actions" that "taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws." The City's actions over the past year reflect HUD's recent guidance, employing both place-based and mobility strategies to further fair housing, and educating tenants and owners about their fair housing rights and obligations. In addition to this work,

the City has demonstrated its firm commitment to fair housing by moving forward with a robust fair housing planning process despite HUD's recent postponement of the requirement to submit an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). The City's enhanced Analysis of Impediments (AI), to be submitted in 2019, will reflect the full extent of the data analysis, community engagement, and goal-setting that would have been required in the AFH.

The *Housing New York* plan has built on the previous year's successes by continuing to build and preserve affordable housing in areas of higher opportunity, and use the preservation and development of affordable housing, along with other investments, to help neighborhoods in need of revitalization and residents at risk of displacement.

In high opportunity neighborhoods, land and other costs of development remain extremely high, presenting a challenge to providing affordable housing in these areas. The City's strategies for addressing that challenge leverage the strong private market to provide affordable housing through mandatory and voluntary inclusionary housing policies, tax incentives, and making regulations and regulatory processes more efficient and less costly.

In neighborhoods in need of revitalization, the City's investment strategy follows HUD's guidance from the AFFH rule, which offers examples of "community revitalization" strategies, or "realistic planned activities to improve the quality of life in areas that lack public and private investment, services and amenities, have significant deteriorated and abandoned properties, or other indicators of community distress." These activities include: rehabilitating housing; offering economic incentives for housing developers/sponsors and businesses; securing financial resources to fund housing improvements, community facilities and services, and business opportunities in neighborhoods in need of revitalization; and preserving affordable housing when a community is being revitalized to promote integration.

The City's 2016 CAPER described some of the largest *Housing New York* initiatives that have helped to overcome impediments to fair housing choice, including the passage of Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH), development of new financing programs to create mixed-income housing, and development of new preservation tools to keep buildings affordable. In 2017, the City continued to implement this work, and advanced new initiatives to address impediments to fair housing, including efforts to fight displacement due to economic pressures, promote mixed income housing and affordable homeownership, and educate residents and building owners about their rights and responsibilities under fair housing laws.

Anti-Displacement

HUD's guidance on the Assessment of Fair Housing tool describes "displacement of residents due to economic pressures" as a factor contributing to fair housing issues such as segregation, racial or ethnic concentrations of poverty, and lack of access to opportunity. Economic pressures "can lead to loss of existing affordable housing in areas experiencing rapid economic growth and resulting in a loss of access to opportunity assets for lower income families that previously lived there. Where displacement disproportionately affects persons with certain protected characteristics, the displacement of residents due to economic pressures may exacerbate patterns of residential segregation." Housing costs in New York City have significantly outpaced income growth, contributing to a lack of housing choice and higher displacement risk. Even as some neighborhoods have become more integrated and poverty levels have decreased, low-income residents risk being priced out and forced to move to more segregated and

higher poverty areas. To address this issue, the City is making a significant effort to fight displacement through a range of efforts.

HPD's preservation work directly combats displacement by securing affordability agreements for existing affordable housing at risk of going "market rate," counteracting the enormous economic pressure on existing affordable housing that threatens to displace low income residents. In areas where the City supports the development of new affordable housing, the City works to preserve nearby affordable housing. In 2017 alone, the City preserved 17,359 affordable apartments, out of a total 59,065 affordable apartments preserved since the inception of the *Housing New York* plan.

In addition to its preservation programs, the City worked with the City Council to protect tenants from displacement through three significant pieces of legislation that create a "Certification of No Harassment" (CONH) program, a Speculation Watch List, and guarantee of legal representation in Housing Court for low-income New Yorkers.

The CONH Bill requires building owners seeking to demolish or make significant alterations to their building to prove they have not engaged in harassment before they can get the permits they need from the NYC Department of Buildings. If a landlord is found to have harassed tenants, they will not be able to pull those permits for five years – unless they make a substantial portion of their building affordable to low-income families, with no public subsidy. Through this legislation, the City has significantly expanded the existing CONH program under a three-year pilot, which will cover any building citywide where there has been a final determination of harassment in court within the preceding five years, any building where a full vacate order has been issued or where a building has been placed in HPD's Alternative Enforcement Program, and community districts that indicate significant distress or have undergone neighborhood-wide rezoning. This pilot is partially CDBG-funded through the Litigation program.

The Speculation Watch List will help to combat predatory equity practices by using existing data to identify recently sold rent regulated buildings where tenants are at risk of displacement due to potentially predatory investors. HPD will look primarily for sales transactions of rent-regulated buildings with low capitalization rates— buildings with sales prices higher than expected when compared to similar market transactions—as an indicator for predatory owners drastically raising rents, and in some cases engaging in tenant harassment, to increase profits. The bill represents another significant milestone for tenant harassment legislation in New York City.

In addition to harassment prevention efforts, the City and City Council introduced universal access to legal representation for all low-income tenants facing eviction proceedings in Housing Court, becoming the first city in the country to guarantee legal assistance. Tenants facing eviction did not previously have a right to counsel, contributing to a major inequity in the Housing Court system. The program, which is overseen by the Civil Justice Coordinator at the Human Resources Administration, is projected to serve up to 400,000 tenants when it is fully implemented in five years.

New Mixed-Income Housing:

HUD's guidance on the AFFH rule includes "increasing the availability of affordable housing, including mixed income housing" as a mobility strategy in high-opportunity areas and a place-based strategy to integrate racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty. The City made a significant effort to support the creation of new mixed income housing in 2017.

HPD has updated program terms to support the development of housing that serves a broad range of incomes, even in 100 percent affordable buildings. HPD revised program term sheets for the Extremely Low & Low-Income Affordability (ELLA) and Mix & Match to serve a wider range of incomes, and has made a \$1.9 billion capital commitment to target lower incomes and include homeless set asides in these projects. The ELLA program serves residents with incomes ranging from 30 to 100 percent of AMI, and includes a requirement for homeless residents. The Mix & Match program funds new construction of low-income and moderate and/or middle income households.

The reform of the 421-a tax exemption, which passed in 2017, creates a strong economic incentive for private developers to build mixed-income housing in high-cost neighborhoods. While the previous version of the program allowed developers to build rental housing in many areas of the city without any income restrictions, the new program incentivizes developers both to house lower income households in higher opportunity areas, and to create long-term middle-income housing in areas of the city that have been disproportionately poor and are the most segregated.

Homeownership:

In addition to its investment in affordable rental housing, the City launched several initiatives to expand affordable homeownership opportunities for New Yorkers. New York City's homeownership rate of approximately 30 percent is much lower than the national average of over 60 percent, and homeownership is not distributed equally among protected class groups. The City's support for affordable homeownership therefore promotes housing choice for New Yorkers, provides families with a means to build wealth, and offers struggling homeowners the opportunity to stay in their homes.

As part of its expansion of the original *Housing New York* plan, the City is launching Open Door, a new program to finance the construction of co-ops and condos for households earning between approximately 80 and 130 percent of AMI. The City will market homes to first-time homebuyers who have participated in homeowner education training. The program will allow owners to build limited equity in their homes over time, balancing the goal of asset building with the city's need for ongoing affordability for future generations.

The City is also helping low-income homeowners to stay in their homes by helping to pay for necessary repairs that contribute to the health and safety of their home and maintain the value of their property. This investment also helps protect low-income homeowners from aggressive speculators who target them with cash offers. To address this issue, HPD created HomeFix, a program to help low- and moderate-income homeowners in small, one-to-four family properties fund home repairs. Leveraging the services of multiple community and non-profit partners, the new program will pair financial counseling with financial assistance.

To address the challenge of distressed vacant homes on the brink of foreclosure, HPD launched the Zombie Homes Initiative, a one-year pilot program to address the problem of "zombie" homes – vacant, distressed, small homes with delinquent mortgages. While these homes are in financial and legal limbo, they reduce opportunities for affordable homeownership, contributing to NYC's housing shortage and undermining neighborhood stability. HPD has hired three new staff to conduct exterior surveys, build a new citywide database, design new approaches to return zombie homes to productive use, and inform homeowners at risk of foreclosure of available resources. Additionally, HPD helps enforce the Zombie Property and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2016, new state legislation requiring lenders and servicers to inspect, secure, maintain, and report zombie homes to the New York State Department of Financial

Services. In the first six months of the pilot year, the team has surveyed 274 likely zombie homes, collected evidence at 49 unmaintained properties for potential legal cases, compiled more than 25 municipal datasets to inform its database, and begun research on potential policy and acquisition strategies.

Fair Housing Outreach:

HPD's Fair Housing Services Program, which is CDBG-funded, raises public awareness of the protections available to prevent discriminatory policies and practices in the housing marketplace while also expanding housing choice. It affirms the City's commitment to implement the goals and objectives of federal and city mandates to promote housing choices free of discriminatory barriers.

The New York City Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) is the agency responsible for enforcing New York City's anti-discrimination and anti-harassment law, the New York City Human Rights Law (NYCHRL), the most comprehensive local human rights law in the country. The mission of CCHR complements HPD's dedication to curbing housing discrimination.

The New York City Human Rights Law (NYCHRL) prohibits housing discrimination based on age, color, disability, gender, gender identity, immigration status, lawful occupation, lawful source of income (including housing subsidies), marital or partnership status, military service, national origin, pregnancy, presence of children in the home, race, religion/creed, sexual orientation, and status as victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, or stalking. As of October 2018, the NYCHRL also provides a distinct legal claim against housing providers who fail to engage with residents with disabilities in a cooperative dialogue about their need for a reasonable accommodation. Because the NYCHRL is inclusive of the protected categories covered by the federal Fair Housing Act, the agencies' coordinated efforts are compliant with HPD's federally-mandated obligation to promote fair housing.

HPD and CCHR maintain a website that promotes awareness of fair housing practices and enforcement. The Fair Housing NYC website provides the public with a broad range of fair housing-related content and referral services, including summaries of relevant laws, examples of discriminatory policies and practices, and links to CCHR and HPD resources. The site can be accessed at: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/fhnyc/html/home/home.shtml>.

HPD also contracted with Vanguard in 2017 to create marketing materials providing targeted communication about HPD's preservation finance programs. Through these programs, HPD is able to maintain affordability and protect tenants who may otherwise be vulnerable to housing discrimination. Vanguard designed print brochures and a social media campaign.

Community Outreach by the Commission on Human Rights

The Commission's community outreach expanded from 2017 to 2018, drawing a greater number of attendees to housing workshops and events, and providing technical assistance to a greater number of New York City residents. In 2018, the Commission offered 153 workshops and presentations. Through these events, 3,815 housing providers and community group members were informed on their rights and responsibilities. In addition, 1,499 people received technical assistance from the Commission at tenant meetings, mobile clinics, public engagement activities, and the Citywide Task Force on Housing Court.

During April 2018, the Commission celebrated Fair Housing Month, in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the Fair Housing Act and the twentieth anniversary of the addition to the NYCHRL of housing protections based on lawful source of income. During that month, the Commission's Community Relations and Law Enforcement Bureaus collaborated to provide trainings and presentations throughout New York City. Commission staff conducted trainings for 27 people from the offices of City elected officials and community boards, and offered a mobile legal clinic targeted to housing voucher recipients. In total, for Fair Housing Month, 1,150 people attended the Commission's various events and 161 New Yorkers received personalized technical assistance.

The Commission also hosted its first Disability Symposium on November 20, 2018, to inform the public about the release of new legal enforcement guidance for disability protections, including in housing. The symposium was attended by 72 people, including advocates, disability-rights groups, and the general public.

In addition to public trainings and workshops, the Commission has issued various fact sheets and legal enforcement guidance documents to help housing providers and tenants better understand their rights and obligations under the NYCHRL. Specifically, the Commission clarified housing protections in its legal enforcement guidance documents on disability and gender identity/gender expression. Additionally, the Commission issued detailed fact sheets aimed at tenants, landlords, and brokers, describing its broad interpretation of the lawful source of income provision of the NYCHRL.

Community Outreach as part of Where We Live NYC

Where We Live NYC is an inclusive, comprehensive, collaborative planning process to build the next chapter of fair housing policy for New York City. As part of this process, the City engaged in extensive analysis and public participation to better understand how fair housing challenges like segregation, discrimination, and access to thriving neighborhoods impact New Yorkers' lives and how the City can eliminate barriers that currently impede fair housing.

Outreach included the creation of a Fair Housing Stakeholder Group of more than 150 advocates, service providers, housing developers, researchers, and community leaders who were invited to participate in each part of the Where We Live NYC process, from understanding existing fair housing conditions to brainstorming goals and strategies.

The planning process also included Community Conversations to learn directly from more than 700 residents across the five boroughs through 60 focus-group-style conversations in 15 different languages, hosted in partnership with community-based organizations. These events included educational information on fair housing rights and resources on how to file complaints.

Evaluation of the Current Fair Housing Complaints

All New York City residents in public and private housing may file housing discrimination complaints with either the HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO); or the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ); or with the City of New York's Commission on Human Rights. Residents of buildings owned by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development or the Housing Authority may file internal complaints at their agencies. All of the agencies listed above can and will investigate complaints, or if necessary refer them to the appropriate governmental entities.

Complaints made by NYCHA residents or applicants are investigated internally to determine if the individual's human rights have been violated and to take corrective or conciliatory action, if necessary. Preliminary investigations of complaints filed by residents and applicants with the State Division of Human Rights, the City Commission on Human Rights, and/or HUD are investigated in consultation with the NYC Law Department.

Once a housing discrimination complaint has been filed, an investigation is commenced to ascertain if the complaint has merit. This section describes current status of fair housing discrimination complaints filed between January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 where a "probable cause" for the discrimination has been found.

A. Probable Cause Determinations Issued by the Secretary of HUD

In 1999, the New York State Division of Human Rights (NYSDHR) was accepted into the federal Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) because its new fair housing law was deemed to be substantially equivalent to the Federal Fair Housing Act. As a result, all cases received by HUD that are in the State of New York are referred to NYSDHR for investigation.

During the period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018, in the New York City area there were 43 Probable Cause determinations issued by the NYSDHR under the following basis: fourteen (14) probable cause determinations involved claims of disability discrimination; four (4) probable cause determinations involved claims of discrimination based on the complainant's race/color; six (6) involved national origin discrimination; two (2) probable cause determinations involved claims of discrimination based on the complainant's creed; two (2) probable cause determinations involved claims of discrimination based on complainant's sexual orientation; one probable cause determination based on the complainant's status as a domestic violence victim; six (6) probable cause determinations involved claims of discrimination based on the sex of the complainant; four (4) probable cause determinations involved a claim of retaliation for exercising the complainant's legal rights; and four (4) probable cause determinations involved claims of discrimination based on familial status.

Eight (8) cases involved denial of reasonable accommodation for a disability; eight (8) cases involved denial of equal terms, conditions, and privileges of tenancy; eight (8) cases involved evictions/threatened eviction; five (5) cases involved refusal to rent housing; two (2) cases involving discriminatory advertising, statement or notice; one case involving denial of reasonable modification; two (2) cases involving sexual harassment; one case involving denial of credit related to housing; and eight (8) cases involving other housing discriminatory practices.

During this time there were three (3) complaints formally settled before the Division; nine (9) complaints are pending a hearing; one complaint has been dismissed, with intent from complainant to file in federal court; one complaint awaiting decision by administrator; and, five (5) have been transferred to the Supreme Court for adjudication at either the complainant's or respondent's request.

B. Fair Housing Discrimination Lawsuits Filed by the U.S. Department of Justice or private plaintiffs

New York City is divided between two federal judicial districts: the Eastern District of New York, which includes Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island; and the Southern District of New York, which includes the Bronx and Manhattan. In addition, private plaintiffs may file their own housing discrimination lawsuit directly with the Department of Justice's main office in Washington, D.C.

Eastern District

During the time period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development did not refer any cases to the Eastern District Office for prosecution concerning alleged instances of housing discrimination within the City of New York.

Southern District

During the time period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development referred 4 cases to the Southern District Office for prosecution concerning alleged instances of housing discrimination within the City of New York.

The Southern District Office filed a Complaint against a Manhattan residence for failing to offer reasonable accommodations to tenants with disabilities who need service animals. (See *U.S. v. Kips Bay Towers Condominium, Inc.*, 17 Civ. 361) The terms of the settlement provide funds for the complainants, allow service animals, and require the adoption of a new reasonable accommodation policy by the defendants.

The Southern District Office filed a Complaint against a major real estate developer for failing to design and construct apartment buildings that were fully accessible to persons with disabilities. (*U.S. v. Lawrence Downtown Holdings, LLC (formerly, U.S. v. Equity Residential)*, 17 Civ. 274) The terms of the settlement, agreed on March 23, 2018, requires defendants to make appropriate retrofits to ensure compliance with the Fair Housing Act's (FHA's) accessibility requirements, requires defendants to provide funds for victims, and pay civil penalties.

The Southern District Office filed a Complaint against a major real estate developer for failing to design and construct apartment buildings that were fully accessible to persons with disabilities (See *U.S. v. Webster AV Management, LLC (formerly U.S. v. Strulovitch)*, 17 Civ. 9913). The terms of the settlement, agreed on December 12, 2018, requires the defendant to retain a FHA compliance reviewer for buildings currently being constructed, retrofit existing buildings to be more accessible to individuals with disabilities, to pay damages to individuals, and pay civil penalties.

The Southern District Office has filed a statement of interest in *National Fair Housing Alliance v. Facebook, Inc* (18 Civ. 2689). The complaint alleges Facebook's classification of users and subsequent ad targeting limit the audience in ways that may violate the FHA. The court has denied Facebook's motion to dismiss on August 17, 2018.

Washington, D.C. Department of Justice Office

The U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division's Housing and Civil Enforcement section provided the information described above. The cases were filed in the respective District Courts.

C. Fair Housing Complaints made to Local Agencies

The Commission on Human Rights filed 280 housing discrimination complaints in 2018. It should be noted that because each complaint may allege discrimination based on more than one protected class, the total number of claims in the list below is more than the number of complaints filed in 2018.

Age	22
Aiding/Abetting	1
Alienage	27
Citizenship Status	13
Color	30
Disability	119
Domestic Partnership Status	1
Gender	13
Interference with Protected Rights	0
Lawful Source of Income	102
Marital Status	4
National Origin	44
Pregnancy	1
Presence of Children	11
Race	45
Relationship/Association	0
Religion/Creed	7
Retaliation	13
Sexual Orientation	6
Victim of Domestic Violence/Sex Offense/Stalking	4

The Commission also affirmatively engaged in Commission-initiated investigations into housing discrimination based on lawful source of income, disability, and immigration status, among other things. In its efforts to affirmatively root out housing discrimination, the Commission conducted 481 tests in 2018, with 294 focused on lawful source of income, 72 on race, 20 on presence of children, 43 on disability, and 52 on immigration status. The Commission worked with testers on staff and partnered with the non-profit organization Fair Housing Justice Center (FHJC), particularly on investigations of source of income discrimination in housing.

In 2018, the Commission also opened a dedicated Source of Income Unit and an Early Intervention Unit. These units successfully negotiated 112 pre-complaint resolutions in 2018, helping New Yorkers to find housing or obtain reasonable accommodations for their disabilities, without having to file a formal legal complaint.

Claims of housing discrimination continued to comprise a large portion of the Commission’s caseload in 2018. More than a third of the cases filed in 2018 (280 of 869) alleged discrimination in housing. Within those housing claims, the largest number of claims by protected class in 2018 were for disability, lawful source of income, race, and immigration status.

NYCHA's Responses to Allegations of Housing Discrimination

NYCHA's Department of Equal Opportunity (DEO) investigates residents' or applicants' housing discrimination complaints internally and recommends corrective or conciliatory action where necessary. NYCHA DEO also investigates applicants' claims of denial of eligibility based on disability. In 2018, NYCHA received 18 new complaints and opened 10 Fair Housing investigations. NYCHA DEO closed 15 matters during 2018. NYCHA DEO reviewed 0 housing eligibility disability matters as referenced below.

Total number of housing discrimination investigations opened by DEO in 2018: **11**

Complaint Basis	Number of Cases
COLOR: NATIONAL ORIGIN: RACE: RETALIATION	2
DISABILITY	1
NATIONAL ORIGIN	1
NATIONAL ORIGIN: RACE	1
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	5
Grand Total	10

Total number of probable cause determinations: 0

No applicants who were determined ineligible for public housing asserted the denial was based on disability between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018. The number of applications where ineligibility determination was revoked by DEO: 0.

NYCHA's Non Discrimination Training

Fair Housing Programs Within the New York City Housing Authority

NYCHA is committed to providing equal housing opportunities for all qualified residents and applicants and prohibits unlawful discrimination.

NYCHA's Non-discrimination Training

DEO also conducts mandatory training for all NYCHA employees on non-discrimination policies, including equal employment opportunity; sexual harassment; fair housing non-discrimination; and reasonable accommodation. NYCHA posts its Fair Housing Non- Discrimination Policy conspicuously at development management offices, community centers, hearing rooms and public places where NYCHA serves residents and applicants. In 2018 NYCHA DEO trained 687 new employees on our EEO, Fair Housing, and Sexual Harassment Prevention Policies at New Orientation Training and over 950 additional employees with refreshers in various areas.

NYCHA's Services for People with Disabilities

Through the DEO Services for People with Disabilities Unit (SPD), NYCHA will continue to strengthen its relationships with advocates and organizations that assist people with disabilities. SPD provides assistance and information to applicants and residents with disabilities to assist them in obtaining decent, affordable and accessible housing, and assists in processing reasonable accommodation requests of NYCHA residents with disabilities. In 2018, SPD responded to or assisted with 300 reasonable accommodation matters from residents, applicants, Section 8 voucher holders and/or their respective

advocates. The SPD also handled approximately 757 housing related matters from clients who either telephoned or were walk-ins. Housing applicants, residents, Section 8 voucher holders and others in need of assistance with disability issues may call the “Hotline” at (212) 306-4652 or TTY at (212) 306-4845.

NYCHA Applicants, Residents and Section 8 voucher holders with a disability may request reasonable accommodations to participate in NYCHA’s programs, services, or activities. Residents may contact their property management office Monday through Friday from 8:30AM to 4:30PM, or the NYCHA SPD at 212-306-4652, or TTY telephone at 212-306-4845, Monday through Friday, from 8:30AM to 5:00PM. NYCHA property management staff at these locations provides assistance to facilitate reasonable accommodation requests. Section 8 Participants and Applicants for Public Housing may contact NYCHA’s Customer Contact Center at (718) 707-7771, or local NYCHA Walk-In Centers offices in the Bronx and Brooklyn New York, or NYCHA’s SPD, or TTY telephone at 212-306-4845, Monday through Friday, from 8:30AM to 5:00PM for reasonable accommodation assistance.

NYCHA'S Services for Homeless Families

In 2014, NYCHA reinstated the highest housing priority for homeless families in NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) shelters, upgrading their need-based priority from N-4 to N-0 (the highest Need-Based priority). NYCHA also gives preference to DHS homeless families on the NYCHA Working Family list for public housing apartments available for new rentals. NYCHA’s plan not only addresses local housing needs but is also in line with the national objectives of using existing housing assistance programs as an essential part of achieving former President Obama’s goals of the 2010 Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness. In further support of the Mayor’s Housing Plan, NYCHA also connected homeless families holding top priority on the Section 8 waiting list with available Section 8 project-based units in the Authority’s 19 LLC developments. NYCHA will continue to prioritize homeless individuals for Section 8.

NYCHA Assisting LEP Persons

NYCHA assists individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) in accordance with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development’s “Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient (“LEP”) Persons,” published in the Federal Register at 72 FR 2732 (January 22, 2007).

NYCHA’s Language Services Unit (“LSU”) consists of two interpreters for each of the following languages: Spanish, Chinese and Russian. LSU also administers a Language Bank, with approximately 140 NYCHA employee volunteers who speak 34 languages, to provide language services to LEP individuals. In addition, LSU continuously assesses NYCHA’s language assistance needs, and monitors NYCHA’s language delivery assistance services in conjunction with its programs and services for residents, applicants, and Section 8 voucher holders. LSU also makes recommendations for modifications to NYCHA’s language services-related activities, as appropriate.

NYCHA translates vital documents into the languages it most frequently encounters (Spanish, Russian, Chinese Simplified and Chinese Traditional). NYCHA also posts various documents on its website, with links to translations.

In 2018, NYCHA implemented a new Language Assistance Services Hotline to enable NYCHA Property Management staff to arrange for immediate *over-the-phone* interpretation services from a third-party

language vendor. This will improve customer service for LEP residents; reduce wait times for over-the-phone interpretations; improve tracking and reporting for language services; and enhance efficiency in the delivery of language assistance.

NYCHA also has a “Translate this Page” feature on its website to assist LEP individuals.

Super Storm Sandy Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program

On January 29, 2013, Congress passed the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, which requires grant recipients to certify that they will each affirmatively further fair housing when using grant money. Affirmatively furthering fair housing includes conducting an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice and taking actions to overcome the identified impediments.

New York City’s \$4.2 billion CDBG-DR allocation covers a variety of recovery and resiliency activities throughout the City, including but not limited to the Build It Back housing recovery program, covering both single family and multifamily housing, and the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) program covering repair and resilience work on a variety of NYCHA housing developments. All activities the City plans to undertake with its CDBG-DR allocation are described in the NYC CDBG-DR Action Plan. In order to ensure New Yorkers have equal access to the content provided in the Plan, translations are provided in Spanish, Russian, and Chinese. Additionally, when the City holds public hearings on Action Plan Amendments, on-site translation services are provided in these same languages.

As a Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery program, the Build It Back program (the “Program”) seeks to meet the national objectives of benefitting low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons, preventing and eliminating blight, and meeting particularly urgent needs of homeowners who sustained damage to their properties as a result of Hurricane Sandy. Various factors including the location of a property and the nature of damage sustained by the property result in different prospective assistance pathways for applicants including reimbursement, moderate rehabilitation, rebuild, elevation, and acquisition.

All residential buildings which served as a primary residence on October 29, 2012, and were damaged by the storm, whether they were owner-occupied or renter-occupied (year-round) may be eligible for Build It Back assistance. As part of the intake process, the Program verifies the income of the household living in each unit contained within an application. The Program does not repair second homes, only homes which are used as a primary residence including rental properties which provide housing to New Yorkers. This ensures that properties which will be used as primary residences for LMI New Yorkers are repaired to safe and sanitary conditions, restoring housing.

Knowing how crucial every dwelling unit is, the Program has a goal not to lose any legal housing units in the repair and rehabilitation program. All efforts are made to ensure that existing units will be rebuilt as part of the elevation or reconstruction process. The Department of Buildings has instituted a series of ongoing inspections, certifications and notifications to ensure that all work being done to homes being elevated or reconstructed complies with Appendix G of the New York City Building Code and FEMA regulations.

In neighborhoods affected by the storm and shifts in coastal flood hazards, which necessitate changes to the form of buildings, local planning studies and community outreach is required to identify and implement land use and zoning changes to facilitate rebuilding and increased resilience. Neighborhood

studies take into account current and projected future flood hazards, land use, housing, access to shopping, services, jobs, and transportation, built form and quality of the public realm, economic challenges of rebuilding and flood insurance costs, and other factors.

As stated in the City of New York's 2012 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Statement for its conventional federal formula entitlement grant programs, the City's zoning regulations, as a whole, do not represent a regulatory barrier to fair housing choice. However, each of the City's residential zoning districts have their own respective bulk, density, height, setback, and open space requirements, which in certain instances may limit or entirely prohibit the reconstruction or new construction of affordable housing in FEMA's new Base Flood Elevation (BFEs) zones due to the fact the BFEs require the buildings to be built elevated to specific heights.

There are occasional construction challenges and where necessary, the Mayor's Office of Housing Recovery Operations (HRO previously applied for General City Law (GCL) waivers for sections 35 and 36 to expedite construction. Section 35 generally prohibits building in the bed of any street identified on an official map. Section 36 generally prohibits the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for buildings that do not front on a mapped street. HRO applied for waivers of GCL 35 and 36 in bulk for over 1,000 storm damaged homes that are located on unmapped streets and have sought repair or reconstruction. Applying in bulk is a way to speed up the process and commence repair work so that safe housing is restored. HRO was granted GCL waivers for two rounds of requests in 2016, and has requested additional waivers on a case by case since then. Additionally HRO has been obtaining special permits for homes that are unable to comply with zoning requirements.

The City adopted a new rule to increase the required minimum flood proofing elevation so that substantially damaged buildings and other new construction are built to withstand greater flood risk. Changes to the zoning will help the Program build and preserve affordable housing stock in Sandy affected neighborhoods. Additional local planning is necessary to address other complex and neighborhood-specific issues in areas severely affected by Hurricane Sandy, such as attached homes.

Homes participating in the Program which were substantially damaged, meaning that Hurricane Sandy destroyed more than half of the value of the pre-storm structure, may be eligible for elevation assistance. Properties located in high-risk areas often need an Elevation Certificate to determine flood insurance premiums under the National Flood Insurance Program, with elevated homes in high-risk areas having lower flood insurance premiums. A building's elevation compared to the estimated height floodwaters will reach in a major flood helps determine the flood risk and the cost of flood insurance and homes which require and receive elevation assistance become safer and more sustainable in the event of another disaster. Lower premiums make maintaining flood insurance more affordable and therefore sustainable for homeowners; this is a major benefit to homeowners and the tenants renting properties which are repaired by the Program.

NYCHA Hurricane Sandy Recovery Efforts

New York City Housing Authority Program

Additionally, 219 buildings across 33 developments owned by the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) sustained physical damage as a result of Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. NYCHA is utilizing its Sandy Recovery Program to rebuild better and smarter, significantly improving structural resiliency to protect residents from the effects of future disasters and climate change. The program includes a 24-

member Community Outreach Team, with 13 NYCHA resident members, to communicate with residents regarding resiliency efforts and to involve them in the recovery process.

In 2015, NYCHA finalized an agreement under which it will receive a total of \$3 billion in FEMA disaster recovery funding to repair and protect its developments. The CDBG-DR grant is contributing \$317 million cover the local match requirement and other recovery activities for NYCHA and its residents.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

ESG 2018 Monitoring Activities

The NYC Department of Social Services (DSS/DHS) receives ESG funds to engage unsheltered individuals living on the street, to operate and provide essential services to residents in emergency shelters, and to help prevent homelessness.

ESG grant allocations and funding priorities related to ESG under the Consolidated Plan are managed by the Federal Homeless Policy and Reporting unit (FHPR) within the Office of Planning and Performance Management (OPPM) within NYC DSS.

- FHPR is responsible for submitting the ESG section of the NYC Consolidated Plan (Con Plan) and all related plans and reports. e.g. Annual Action Plan (AAP), Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)
- To develop the upcoming AAP report, FHPR reaches out to each DHS Division receiving ESG funds on, at least, an annual basis to discuss program budgets, eligible ESG activities and documentation requirements.
- FHPR meets with each program area (DHS Emergency Shelter, DHS Street Outreach, HRA Prevention, and DSS ITS/Technology) to discuss any requested, or required, programmatic investment changes for the up-coming Annual Action Plan year.
- FHPR works with Programs and Budget/Finance to finalize the ESG Budget and ensure all necessary actions are taken to fully draw down on the funds for eligible activities.
- FHPR provides DHS and HRA Programs with any performance related information used in Federal planning and reporting.

In accordance with practices described in the Con Plan AAP, DSS Finance is responsible for the fiscal administration of the ESG grant. DSS Finance submits in IDIS the drawdowns for revenue associated with eligible ESG expenses in the activities/contracts identified. ESG expenditures and claims are all subject to the appropriate internal controls as governed by Directive One. Beginning in 2018, on a quarterly basis, Finance provided FHPR and program areas with updates on grant expenditures and IDIS drawdowns.

The DHS and HRA program area receiving the ESG dollars coordinates any necessary corrective action planning with specific ESG-funded programs. NYC CCoC HMIS derived performance data is shared with Programs as needed.

The FHPR unit meets with the relevant program divisions and DSS finance on a quarterly basis. These meetings focus on program performance reports from the NYC CCoC HMIS system and the spending/drawdown reports generated by Finance.

DSS utilizes HUD's standard performance measures to evaluate ESG funded provider performance. DSS shares this framework with the Continuum of Care Steering Committee and reviews periodically with the NYC CCoC Data Management Committee.

DHS plans to utilize HMIS as a data source to monitor performance through the following indicators:

- Number of homeless individuals/households served
- Number of successful placements of individuals/households into permanent housing
- Length of time person remains homeless

CDBG Monitoring Activities

In 2018, the NYC Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Community Development (CD) Unit conducted the following monitoring activities in compliance with its responsibilities under 2 CFR §200.331:

The CD Unit performed two equipment use and tracking monitorings: one of the Elderly Minor Home Repair Program and one of the Rent Guidelines Board (RGB), both CD-funded subrecipients. The purpose of these visits is to ensure CD-funded equipment is properly labeled and located where each program's equipment listing (called a Property Register) indicates.

During the Elderly Minor Home Repair Program site visit, nearly all the equipment was correctly labeled and located in its reported place. The program had new leadership this year, and in the transition there was some confusion on the process of updating the Property Register to account for equipment that was either in poor condition or had been disposed. Several items were in the process of being disposed but had been labeled in the 2018 Property Register as "New." The new Program Director acknowledged the items were not reported properly, made the necessary changes, and submitted a revised Register.

The CD Unit informed the program of the following:

- All items and their current conditions must be reported on the Register every year to ensure proper tracking;
- The program must implement a system to sign out electronic equipment such as laptops so that the location is always known; and
- The program must establish a more secure system for storing items such as laptops and iPads other than in the general office space.

At the on-site Property Register monitoring for RGB, the CD Unit noted that the RGB properly secured mobile equipment in a locked closet, the majority of items purchased with CD funds were labeled, and the Register contained the correct serial numbers. However, the Register reflected several items that were obsolete, were previously disposed, or didn't have a serial number. Additionally, the RGB office lacked cubicle numbers, so locating equipment was sometimes difficult. The CD Unit advised RGB to:

- Generate a coding system to label items that do not have a serial number;
- Notate on the Register items that were disposed and follow the City's disposition protocol; and
- Create specific item locations (such as cubicle numbers) and incorporate them into the Register.

In 2018, the CD Unit continued one monitoring and completed two others of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) that began in 2016. The first monitoring is focused on ensuring that all sites benefitting through the Maintenance and Operation of Tax-Foreclosed Housing are residential tax-foreclosed properties. This monitoring is substantially complete and will be finalized in early 2019.

The CD Unit also completed an informal desk monitoring of HPD's procedures for sealing vacant buildings. The CD Unit determined that sealing privately-owned vacant buildings was not a CD-eligible activity, and that sealing tax-foreclosed residential properties was eligible only if it took place in CD-eligible areas. The CD Unit requested a list of all CD-funded seal-ups and moved the ineligible charges to a non-CD funding source.

Finally, the CD Unit completed its monitoring of the HPD Emergency Shelters program. The monitoring resulted in one finding that HPD used CD funds to provide relocation payments to a limited number of clients that were not eligible for federally-funded benefits. HPD moved charges for these clients to another funding source and is developing policies and procedures to ensure that CD funds are not used for these clients in the future.

The CD Unit continued its monitoring of the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities' (MOPD) Project Open House program. This monitoring focuses on client eligibility, program efficiency, adequacy of MOPD's policies and procedures, and procurement. This monitoring is nearing completion.

Additionally in 2018, the CD Unit continued its monitoring of the Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty's Food Pantry, which includes review of the reimbursement process, client and cost eligibility documentation, and the Department of Youth and Community Development's oversight of the contract registration process. The CD Unit took a particularly close look at the voucher and reimbursement process through retrieval and review of extensive backup documentation. All relevant parties provided the necessary information and the CD Unit expects to complete this monitoring in 2019.

The CD Unit also reviews agencies' requests to hire CD-funded staff throughout the year as an ongoing monitoring activity. The Unit is electronically notified every time an agency requests to fill a CD-funded position. If the CD Unit determines that a position is not CD-eligible, it will not approve the hire. The requesting agency must then either use another funding source for the position or make necessary adjustments to the position's duties. Agencies are also instructed to correct positions that are CD-eligible but are not being charged to the appropriate eligibility category or national objective. In 2018, the CD Unit required that at least 10 positions' duties were clarified before agreeing to fund with CD and determined another position's duties were not CD-eligible. In 2018 the CD Unit reviewed HPD's Personnel Services (PS) Report for City Fiscal Year 2017, which listed job descriptions of its CD-funded positions. The review was to ensure the positions were eligible and in the correct budget code. The CD Unit and HPD are currently implementing changes based on this review, which are expected to be completed in 2019.

Finally, the CD Unit also continued its monitoring process for the Demolition Program. Beginning in 2017 and continuing through the present, the program submits a biannual list of every site where CD funds were used. The CD Unit reviews this list for eligibility and is then able to reverse any ineligible charges before the fiscal year is closed.

HOPWA 2018 Monitoring Activities

The DOHMH's Division of Disease Control staff monitors HOPWA project sponsors' performance and spending on a monthly basis. Furthermore, the Division conducts on-site program and fiscal monitoring visits, annual fiscal desk audit reviews, and habitability visits to ensure all HOPWA-funded housing units meet the Housing Quality Standards defined by HUD. Annual trainings are also made available to project

sponsors to improve program delivery and data quality. Such trainings include, best practices in documentation training, rent calculator training, data-entry training and Annual Progress Report training. Technical assistance is routinely delivered to address programmatic and/or fiscal challenges. On a quarterly basis, the Division convenes a review of all HOPWA contracts to determine if there are new or emerging trends or common challenges experienced among project sponsors that should prompt additional training and technical assistance. As necessary, the Division seeks technical assistance from Collaborative Solutions and the Cloudburst Group.

HOME Monitoring Activities

Annual Owner Certification and Site Visit/File Review to assure records properly collected and retained:

The agency requires each owner of a HOME-assisted property to submit an Annual Owner Certification (together with a rent roll and other supporting documentation) to confirm that their projects are in compliance with all applicable program restrictions. Further, each year the agency visits the offices of the owners of selected HOME properties to perform a detailed review of tenant files to assure records are properly collected and retained and that tenants meet HOME funding requirements and are charged rents that are within the prescribed limits. These site visits generally are performed in the first year after a project is ‘placed in service’ and every third year thereafter; however, site visits may be more frequent when new information is discovered that demands our investigation. The agency conducts these site visits throughout the compliance period under the owner’s HOME Written Agreement to ensure that the owner continues to properly collect and retain all required documentation.

Suspicion of Fraud:

The agency works closely with New York City Department of Investigation (DOI) to address fraud involving HOME Program funds. If the agency is suspicious of fraud, then a further review is conducted by an agency staff member, and possible referral is made to DOI. The Marketing Guidelines require that the Developers use certain forms during all tenant selection processes. These forms include IRS Form 4506 Request for Copy of Tax Return; IRS Form 4506-T Request for Copy of Tax Return Transcript; NYS DTF-505 Form Request for Copy of State Tax Return; as well as an Authorization to Release Information form. If an applicant file contains inconsistent information, these forms are used by agency staff and DOI in order to clarify the information or to determine if any fraud exists. On occasions, DOI has referred matters to appropriate prosecutors’ offices. Furthermore, Developers are made aware that they may forward any suspicious information directly to the agency and/or DOI. Lastly, if any inconsistent or suspicious information is brought to the agency’s attention regarding a Developer and or its agent, the matter is referred to DOI for further investigation. During the year 2018, no applicant or developer referrals were made for projects involving HOME funds to DOI that required in investigation.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

In order to notify the public of the release of the Proposed CAPER for public review New York City utilized the same notification methods as it did to announce the public comment period for the formulation of its 2018 Proposed One-Year Action Plan. Over 1,700 notification letters were sent to New York City residents, organizations and public officials inviting their review and comment on the report. In

addition, notices of the previously mentioned activity were published in three local newspapers, one English-language, a Spanish-language, and a Chinese-language daily, each with citywide circulation.

To provide public access to the document, copies of the Proposed 2018 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance and Evaluation Report could be obtained at the City Planning Bookstore, 120 Broadway, 31st Floor, New York, New York 10271, Phone: 212-720-3667, (Monday 9:30am - 11:30am; Tuesday 9:30am - 11:30am; Wednesday 1:00pm – 3:00pm) or any of the New York City Department of City Planning borough offices.

In addition, copies of the Proposed CAPER were made available for reference in the City’s Municipal Reference & Research Center (the City Hall Library), and the main public library in each of the five boroughs.

Furthermore, the Department of City Planning posted the Proposed 2018 Performance Report on the Department’s website in Adobe Acrobat format for review by the public. The Internet-based version may be accessed at: <http://www.nyc.gov/planning>.

The public comment period began June 25, 2019 and ended July 9, 2019. The public was instructed to submit their written comments on the Proposed 2018 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance and Evaluation Report by close of business, July 8, 2019 to: Charles V. Sorrentino, New York City Consolidated Plan Coordinator, Department of City Planning, 120 Broadway 31st Floor, New York, New York 10271, email: Con-PlanNYC@planning.nyc.gov.

Comments received were to be summarized and agencies’ responses incorporated into the version submitted to HUD. However, no comments were received.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

During 2018, the City realized a \$16 million increase to its Federal Fiscal Year 2018 grant and recognized approximately \$255 million in CD program income from the sale of several Federal Urban Renewal properties, a total increase of \$271 million. Please note that the City received \$235.4 million of that program income on 12/31/18. HUD allowed the City to allocate \$73.4 million of these funds in the Proposed 2019 Consolidated Plan. Accordingly, the use of those funds will be discussed in the 2019 CAPER. The remainder of the funds was applied to the Calendar Year 2018 CD budget as follows:

- The Code Violation Removal in Schools program received over \$24.7 million for various code violation activities, including the remediation of lead in school water fixtures.
- The Public Housing Rehabilitation Program received approximately \$91 million in additional funding to complete renovations and to pay for staff that oversees rehabilitation work.
- The DOE School Kitchen Renovations Program, which had not received a CDBG allocation since 2017, received \$1.4 million for the installation of walk-in refrigerators at City schools.
- The Pelham Bay, Prospect Park, and Van Cortlandt Parks' Administrators' Offices received a combined \$1.5 million for equipment purchases.
- The City also created three new programs:
 - Accessibility Improvements in City Schools received an allocation of \$66.5 million. This program will perform physical improvements to increase the number of City schools that are accessible for students, parents, employees, and community members with disabilities.
 - Day Care Center Environmental Health Improvements received \$5 million to address environmental health conditions at City-owned or -leased day care centers.
 - Inspections in City Shelters received \$6.8 million to support inspections in designated DHS and HRA shelter units.

Additionally, as of July 1, 2018, the City added the Food Pantry Services program, which is administered by the Department of Youth and Community Development, with a 2018 allocation of \$375,000. Since 1999, the NYC City Council had requested that \$375,000 be allocated to the Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty (Met Council) for its food pantry program. In 2018, the Council chose to no longer distribute these funds to the Met Council and instead distribute them among three new subrecipients. The Met Council Food Pantry program is still active as its Calendar Year 2016 and 2017 allocations have not been spent out due to delays registering the organization's contract. It is expected that these funds will be paid out in 2019, after which the Met Council Food Pantry program will be marked as completed.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

No

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

During 2018 there were 549 HOME projects under compliance monitoring. The projects included 1,805 buildings containing 17,877 HOME units. Of the 549 projects, 171 required physical (HQS) inspection in calendar year 2018. A sample of 1,360 apartments were inspected: 1,219 passed or were corrected; 141 failed. Notices of non-compliance have been sent to owners of units that failed, and HPD will continue to seek a satisfactory response.

Please see the Appendices volume for a detailed list of the inspected units.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

The NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), in conjunction with the New York City Continuum of Care (NYC CoC) markets permanent supportive housing (PSH) units, some of which are partially funded with HOME, through a Coordinated Entry (CE) process. PSH providers receiving HOME funds must establish and maintain satisfactory records in accordance with the Coordinated Entry System Policies and Procedures for the NYC Coordinated Assessment and Placement System (CAPS). CAPS describes policies, procedures, and requirements for the marketing, referral and selection of residents for PSH units, including those that are partially funded through HOME. PSH providers must follow the CAPS guidelines in referrals and placements for their projects and comply with its specific requirements, including certain forms required during the tenant selection process to ensure eligibility, fairness, consistency and prevent fraud in the agency's programs. For PSH projects in which HPD administers rental assistance in addition to HOME, developers forward the agency a tenant file that is reviewed by the staff to ensure income eligibility.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

HPD did not utilize program income on any projects in 2018.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

The housing related activities within the Consolidated Plan support the broader housing strategy articulated in the Mayor's Housing New York, and Housing New York 2.0 plan which expanded the housing plan to 300,000 units by 2026. At the close of New York City's 2018 Fiscal Year, the Housing Plan had financed 110,157 affordable apartments and homes for New Yorkers. In 2018, the various New York City agencies which administer the City's federally-funded Consolidated Plan housing and supportive housing programs continued to work toward the Mayor's Housing Plan objectives and goals.

During the 2018 funding grant year, we utilized approximately \$946,130,146 in local capital funds, along with our HOME allocation and tax credit and bond authority to support new construction efforts including permanent supportive housing, senior housing, multifamily rental housing serving a wide variety of income levels, 1-4 family rental buildings, and down payment assistance for qualified low-income homebuyers. In addition to new construction, the preservation of existing affordable units is a key priority of the Mayor's Housing Plan. The City's preservation strategies include enforcement of the Housing Maintenance Code, outreach to owners about how to proactively address maintenance and financial challenges, and providing local financing and tax exemptions to rehabilitate properties in return for a regulatory agreement that guarantees long-term affordability.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

Table for report on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Table 11 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	10	13
Tenant-based rental assistance	446	440
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	2,336	2,427
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Total	2,792	2,880

Narrative

As the designated grantee for the New York City Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA), the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's (DOHMH) Division of Disease Control administers, coordinates and executes the HUD HOPWA formula grant. The EMSA is comprised of the five boroughs of the City of New York together with Westchester, Orange and Rockland Counties in the Lower Hudson Valley and Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean Counties in New Jersey. The Division of Disease Control works with these six counties and eligible localities therein to plan and evaluate their use of HOPWA funds and to ensure the consistency of their efforts with those in the rest of the EMSA.

In calendar year 2018, the Division of Disease Control administered the HOPWA grant to serve the NYC EMSA with permanent housing facilities, permanent housing placement assistance, tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), short-term rental, mortgage and utility (STRMU) assistance and supportive services.

In the permanent housing facilities category, HOPWA funds assisted 2,427 households with permanent supportive housing. HOPWA funds were also used to provide housing information and permanent housing placement services. In 2018, 750 households benefited from housing information services and additional funds were used to assist 293 households secure permanent housing placement (data not reflected in the table above*).

Within the TBRA and STRMU categories, 440 households were served with TBRA services in 2018, and STRMU funds increased housing stability for 13 households, helping these households avoid homelessness.

*Since the IDIS CR-55 HOPWA table does not reflect all of the HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance categories such as permanent housing placement services and housing information services nor account for duplication, the total number of households served above (i.e., 2,880) does not match the total of 3,136 reported in the *HOPWA 2018 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report* (HOPWA 2018 CAPER).

To address this, please refer to the attached CR-55 HOPWA table which provides all of these outcomes and is consistent with the data reported in the *HOPWA 2018 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report* (HOPWA 2018 CAPER).

HOPWA Assistance Table for 2018

HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual	HOPWA Assistance	
	a.	b.
	Goal	Actual
HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	[1] Output	
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	446	440
Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)	2,336	2,427
Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)		
Permanent Housing Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)		
Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)		
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance	10	13
Permanent Housing Placement Services	390	293
Adjustments for duplication (subtract)		37
Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (Columns a – d equal the sum of Rows 1-5 minus Row 6; Columns e and f equal the sum of Rows 1-5)	3,182	3,136

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	NEW YORK CITY
Organizational DUNS Number	140135505
EIN/TIN Number	136400434
Identify the Field Office	NEW YORK
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	New York City CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Martha
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Kenton
Suffix	0
Title	Director of HUD Continuum of Care and Federal Policy

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	NYC Dept of Homeless Services
Street Address 2	4 World Trade Center, 31st Floor
City	New York
State	NY
ZIP Code	10004-
Phone Number	9292216183
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	kentonm@dss.nyc.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Ms
First Name	MERIH
Last Name	ANIL
Suffix	0
Title	Senior Policy Analyst
Phone Number	9292216181
Extension	0
Email Address	anilm@dss.nyc.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 01/01/2018
Program Year End Date 12/31/2018

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: BLACK VET. FOR SOCIAL JUST.

City: Brooklyn

State: NY

Zip Code: 11217, 1609

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA

City: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA

State: NY

Zip Code: 99999,

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: RIDGEWOOD BUSHWICK SENIOR CITIZEN COUNCIL, INC

City: Brooklyn

State: NY

Zip Code: 11237, 5001

DUNS Number: 046254991

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WESTHAB

City: Elmsford

State: NY

Zip Code: 10523, 1326

DUNS Number: 137194432

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: COMMON GROUND COMMUNITY II HDFC
City: New York
State: NY
Zip Code: 10018, 6505
DUNS Number: 806767419
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES
City: New York
State: NY
Zip Code: 10004, 2736
DUNS Number: 035493646
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: BRONXWORKS INC
City: Bronx
State: NY
Zip Code: 10453, 5842
DUNS Number: 133254484
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: BOWERY RESIDENTS' COMMITTEE, INC
City: New York
State: NY
Zip Code: 10001, 7207
DUNS Number: 132736659
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CAMBA INC
City: Brooklyn
State: NY
Zip Code: 11226, 2630
DUNS Number: 112480339
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: THE DOE FUND, INC
City: New York
State: NY
Zip Code: 10028, 2902
DUNS Number: 609643598
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: GRAND CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL SERVICES CORPORATION
City: New York
State: NY
Zip Code: 10017, 4707
DUNS Number: 133534255
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: LENOX HILL NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE INC.
City: New York
State: NY
Zip Code: 10021, 8601
DUNS Number: 131628180
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PROJECT RENEWAL INC
City: New York
State: NY
Zip Code: 10014, 4810
DUNS Number: 057841710
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SAMARITAN VILLAGE INC
City: Briarwood
State: NY
Zip Code: 11435, 2642
DUNS Number: 072730179
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: URBAN PATHWAYS INC
City: New York
State: NY
Zip Code: 10018, 3011
DUNS Number: 057808784
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WEST SIDE FEDERATION FOR SR & SUPPORTIVE HOUSING INC
City: New York
State: NY
Zip Code: 10025, 2942
DUNS Number: 132926433
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: NYC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE
City: Long Island City
State: NY
Zip Code: 11101, 4130
DUNS Number: 083489737
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CDYCD
City: New York
State: NY
Zip Code: 10038, 2609
DUNS Number: 002545379
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CATHOLIC CHARITIES NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES, INC
City: Brooklyn
State: NY
Zip Code: 11201, 4306
DUNS Number: 056926215
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CATHOLIC CHARITIES COMMUNITY SERVICES, ARCHDIOCESE NEW YORK

City: New York

State: NY

Zip Code: 10022, 4112

DUNS Number: 173647699

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HELP SOCIAL SERVICE CORPORATION

City: New York

State: NY

Zip Code: 10004, 2682

DUNS Number: 827233982

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Center for Urban Community Services Inc

City: New York

State: NY

Zip Code: 10035, 3523

DUNS Number: 877660589

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SUS - Urgent Housing Programs, Inc.

City: New York

State: NY

Zip Code: 10001, 6443

DUNS Number: 103675559

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

8. Shelter Utilization

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	1,275,817
Total Number of bed-nights provided	1,182,848
Capacity Utilization	92.71%

9. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

DSS is the Collaborative Applicant for the NYC Continuum of Care (CoC). As the ESG recipient, DSS is also able to coordinate extensively with NYC's CoC and the Consolidated Plan jurisdiction. Efforts are made around shared goals, listed in NYC's five year Con Plan, which are consistent with the CoC's strategic plan: investing in proven strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals on the streets; preventing those families and individuals at-risk of homelessness from entering shelter; and ensuring that shelter is a short-term solution to a housing crisis by rapidly re-housing homeless persons. It aims to end homelessness, with an emphasis on chronic and veteran homelessness. The alignment of the Con Plan goals and the CoC's strategic plan has led to coordinated efforts within the jurisdiction to address the needs of homeless persons and those at risk of homelessness.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	2,129,153	1,619,289	1,905,286
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	2,129,153	1,619,289	1,905,286

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	0	0

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Essential Services	4,864,131	6,821,947	5,872,925
Operations	827,314	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	5,691,445	6,821,947	5,872,925

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Street Outreach	529,345	703,789	697,532
HMIS	644,530	1,915,562	1,700,010
Administration	110,195	134,020	130,617

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

Total ESG Funds Expended	2016	2017	2018
	9,104,668	11,194,607	10,306,370

11f. Match Source

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

	2016	2017	2018
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	9,104,668	11,194,607	10,306,370
Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	9,104,668	11,194,607	10,306,370

11g. Total

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2016	2017	2018
	18,209,336	22,389,214	20,612,740