



NEW YORK STATE 2024 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT

As Submitted to HUD 3/31/2025

Abstract

Progress toward annual goals and objectives for the following programs: CDBG, HOME, HTF, ESG, and HOPWA

New York State Homes and Community Renewal

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. The information contained in this Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER or Report) provides an assessment of the New York States' progress towards meeting stated goals and objectives stated in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and One Year Action Plan goals and objectives for Program Year (PY) 2024. The CAPER reports on Program Year 2024 (January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024) for the following federal formula grant programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and
- Housing Trust Fund (HTF)

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)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

Goal	Category	Funding Source/Amount Strategic Plan to Date	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Affordable rental housing for ELI households	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$145,000,000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	448	886	197.8%	70	180	257%
Clearance of Slums and	Non-Housing Community	CDBG:	Other	Other	10	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%

Blight	Development	\$30,000,000								
Homebuyer Assistance	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$27,250,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	300	223	74.33%	25	40	160.0%
Homebuyer Assistance with Rehab	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$1,500,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	20	14	70.00%	5	9	180.0%
Homebuyers	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$6,300,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	350	122	34.86%	50	2	4.00%
Homelessness Prevention	Persons at Risk for Homelessness	ESG: \$5,150,000	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	50000	47001	94.00%	10028	13286	132.5%
Homeowner Rehab	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$53,550,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	800	1573	196.63%	350	333	95.0%
Households in Newly Constructed Buildings	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$3,000,000	Other	Other	25	241	964.00%	10	79	790.0%
Households in Newly Created/rehabilitated Units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$7,000,000	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	483	966.00%	50	228	456.0%
Imminent Threat	Imminent Threat	CDBG: \$4,500,000	Other	Other	10	2	20.00%	2	0	0.00%

Jobs	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$49,500,000	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	2650	3436	129.66%	500	386	77.2%
Micro-enterprise assistance	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$13,500,000	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	240	382	159.17%	70	98	140.0%
Persons Served in Overnight Shelters	Homeless	ESG: \$3,500,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	60000	31573	52.62%	12000	8478	70.65%
PF/PI for housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$2,250,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	250	0	0.00%	50	0	0.00%
PF/PI OT Housing	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$83,250,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500000	1057725	211.55%	70000	483928	691.3%
Recover and Rebuild after Disasters	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Other-CDBG-DR: \$4,608,836,116	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	12180949	12180949	100.00%	12180949	0	0.00%

	Private Housing									
Recover and Rebuild after Disasters	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Private Housing	CDBG-DR: \$4,608,836,116	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	2949	2949	100.00%	2949	0	0.00%
Recover and Rebuild after Disasters	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Private Housing	CDBG-DR: \$4,608,836,116	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	12180949	12180949	100.00%	12180949	0	0.00%
Recover and Rebuild after Disasters	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Private Housing	CDBG-DR: \$4,608,836,116	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	2885	2885	100.00%	2885	0	0.00%
Recover and Rebuild after Disasters	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG-DR: \$4,608,836,116	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	1415	1415	100.00%	1415	0	0.00%

	Non-Housing Community Development Private Housing									
Recover and Rebuild after Disasters	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Private Housing	CDBG-DR: \$4,608,836,116	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	4899	1838	37.52%	4889	251	5.13%
Recover and Rebuild after Disasters	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Private Housing	CDBG-DR: \$4,608,836,116	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	994	994	100.00%	993	1	0.10%
Recover and Rebuild after Disasters	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Private Housing	CDBG-DR: \$4,608,836,116	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	11693	11335	96.94%			
Recover and Rebuild after	Affordable Housing	CDBG-DR:	Jobs created/retaine	Jobs	1513	1513	100.00%			

Disasters	Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Private Housing	\$4,608,836,116	d							
Recover and Rebuild after Disasters	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Private Housing	CDBG-DR: \$4,608,836,116	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	1058	1053	99.53%			
Recover and Rebuild after Disasters	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Private Housing	CDBG-DR: \$4,608,836,116	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	641	641	100.00%			
Rehab of Single-Family Housing	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$60,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	900	477	53.00%	125	90	72%
Rental Unit Rehab	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$3,150,000	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	200	698	349.0%	50	226	452%
Tenant Based Rental	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2,250,000	Other	Other	100	197	197.00%	100	59	59%

Assistance										
Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing		ESG: \$6,400,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	14000	8831	63.08%	3065	1968	64.21%

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

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.

Outcomes related to CDBG-DR Hurricane Ida goals are included under Recover and Rebuild after Disaster.

CDBG Overview: New York State has continued to address community development needs in rural New York by carrying out the PY 2024 Action Plan. The majority of funding is required to be used to benefit low-to moderate-income areas, and the funding is awarded with significant consideration to communities that demonstrate a significant need for the proposed activity, demonstrate that the project is financially feasible, and show a significant positive impact to the community.

The majority of recipients awarded during the PY 2000 through PY 2024 annual grant cycles have completed their projects and the associated grant funds have been fully expended. The projects that have not been completed are delayed primarily due to other funding involved in the projects. In most cases, the full amount of CDBG funds has been expended, but accomplishments cannot be documented until the project is online and operational or until jobs or housing units are filled.

The NYS CDBG program provides funding under the three main grant categories of Housing, Public Infrastructure and Facilities, and Economic Development. A range of activities are funded under each of these three broad grant categories. In PY 2024, HTFC made awards in each of these categories. 31 awards totaling \$27,382,070 were made in November of 2024 to projects undertaking public facility, public infrastructure, or planning activities. These funds were made available through a competitive funding round made available in the Spring of 2024, 29 awards were also made in December of 2024 for housing rehabilitation, rehabilitation of well and septic systems, and manufactured housing, projects totaling \$17,923,656. These funds were also made available through a competitive funding round made available in Spring 2024.

Housing: With respect to the goal of creating and preserving decent housing, it is estimated in the five-year Consolidated Plan that NYS CDBG funds would be used to improve the availability of affordable housing by rehabilitating a total of 1,000 units. In the first four years, NYS CDBG funds have been used to rehab 1,799 of affordable housing units, far exceeding the projection. Increased production is due to a greater than expected numbers of well and septic systems rehabilitation projects, manufactured housing replacement, and homeowner rehabilitation projects. These numbers are derived from IDIS report PR23 which includes accomplishments from the award of CDBG-CV funds.

The NYS CDBG program no longer provides funding in direct support of homebuyer assistance activities. This change was implemented to align

state funding sources, and better allocate resources for housing initiatives. While this shift represents a realignment rather than a reduction in overall federally funded housing assistance, it affects CAPER reporting by minimizing outcomes resulting from NYS CDBG homebuyer assistance activities. However, the number of applicants to the NYS HOME program has significantly increased.

Public Facilities: It was estimated that the NYS CDBG program would fund public facilities and infrastructure projects, benefitting 100,000 annually. In addition to safe drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects, this category includes such projects as street improvements, community facility projects, and disability accessibility improvements. In the first four years of the planning period NYS CDBG fund infrastructure and public facility projects benefitted a total of 1,057,725 individuals. This includes 483,928 in the fourth year alone. This is a significant increase over previous reporting periods primarily due to the investment of CDBG-CV in public facility activities in spite of costs and continued delays around supply disruptions and procuring materials and equipment for public infrastructure (water/sewer) projects.

Economic Development: Economic development funds continued to be awarded to projects involving activities that support the expansion of existing NYS industries and businesses with the primary intent of supporting job creation/retention for low- and moderate-income persons. With regard to the goal of creating economic opportunities, the State's five-year Consolidated Plan estimated that NYS CDBG-funded economic development activities would create or retain approximately 2,650 jobs and assist 240 low/mod owned microenterprises over that period. In the first four years of the planning period, NYS exceeded these goals by creating and retaining 3,436 jobs and NYS CDBG funds assisted 382 microenterprise businesses. In addition, NYS CDBG assisted 98 microenterprise businesses. Increases are again attributable to increase volume due to CDBG-CV investments. Economic development funds are used to assist small and microenterprise businesses to assist in the expansion of job opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. Many of New York State eligible jurisdictions are located in rural areas characterized by dependence on a single primary employer. In order to maintain and enhance job security for the adult population as well as to ensure that local youth will have access to new jobs that promote long-term careers, an essential role of the NYS CDBG program is to support a range of job training, infrastructure creation, financing, industrial modernization, and business development activities. In addition, these increased accomplishment numbers reflect the award of a significant proportion of NYS's CDBG-CV allocation toward economic development and microenterprise activities, as well as the rapid completion of job retention/creation for those activities.

Imminent Threat: Through the State's Imminent Threat funding category, New York continued to offer housing, public facilities, and economic development assistance to communities hard hit by natural disasters and other tragedies. HTFC made one award during the reporting period to assist with a clearance activity of a deteriorated residential building that posed a public health and safety threat.

HOME Program

The NYS HOME Program provides funds to developers, subrecipients, and state recipients who administer funds throughout NYS and manage a portfolio of approximately 100 awards that have contract terms ranging from 2-3 years. Accomplishments are realized over multiple years and are not fully recognized until the completion of each contract making completed units challenging to forecast. HOME funds are prioritized and the allocation of funds is determined by the documented need, quality, and feasibility of applications. The market need throughout NYS drives the activities requested along with local administrative capacity. As detailed in the Strategic and Action Plans, past performance is not a guarantee of future activities which are dependent upon the economy and housing market, however, expected unit production was an estimate of the anticipated strategic outcomes based on past activities as well as market conditions. Therefore, some activities exceeded expected projected goals, while others did not. The NYS HOME program far exceeded its' expected goal of assisting 315 units, ultimately providing housing assistance to 505 units in the program year 2024, achieving 160% of the projected goal. This is the first time in several years this has happened possibly influenced by the softening costs of construction and returning capacity of local administrators rebounding from COVID. However, the lack of contractors, especially in northern rural areas continued to present challenges. Overall, each HOME housing goal identified in the Consolidated Plan was furthered this year and HOME funded activities will continue to address affordable rental housing, tenant rental assistance, rehabilitation of existing homes, homebuyer assistance, and creation of new homeownership opportunities

Housing Trust Fund

The housing goal of creating and preserving safe and decent homes for extremely low-income New Yorkers is achieved with the assistance of Federal HTF funds. HTF had 180 units completed in 2024; 81.9%, and 99.4%.

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)

	CDBG	HOME	HTF	HOPWA
White	860	248	227	121
Black or African American	108	143	168	217
Asian	2	3	1	7
American Indian or American Native	1	4	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	2	0	6
Total	972	400	397	352
Hispanic	100	23	58	41
Not Hispanic	872	377	339	311

Describe the clients assisted (including the racial and/or ethnicity of clients assisted with ESG)

	HESG
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	435
Asian or Asian American	243
Black, African American, or African	10,994
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0
Middle Eastern or North African	173
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	188
White	9,446
Multiracial	1,751
Client doesn't know	0
Client prefers not to answer	0
Data not collected	3,705
Total	26,935

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

Other populations reported:

	HOME	CDBG	Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	1	1	2
Asian & White	0	1	1
Black/African American & White	7	8	15
American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	0	3	3
Other multi-racial	40	55	95
Total	48	68	116
Hispanic	24	32	56
Not Hispanic	24	36	60

Narrative

The information requested by the prompt are contained in the tables above.

*CDBG listed by number of people assisted, rather than households/units.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	47,456,120	95,013,843
HOME	public - federal	25,907,179	25,383,883
HOPWA	public - federal	3,735,677	3,439,223
ESG	public - federal	6,468,098	17,838,300
HTF	public - federal	47,194,704	27,523,154
CDBG-DR	public - federal	4,665,337,457	82,223,354

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The available resources for NYS CDBG program year 2024 included the HUD allocation of \$47,456,120 and an additional \$315,499.74 in program income receipts that are immediately re-programmed and spent on eligible activities upon receipt.

Program Income

NYS Homes and Community Renewal's Office of Community Renewal (OCR) manages the NYS CDBG program and instituted a policy change starting April 1, 2019, that all uncommitted CDBG program income generated after that date would be returned to the HTFC. Grantees with existing uncommitted program income were given until the same date to commit those funds to CDBG-eligible activities. Since that time, OCR has been tracking the expenditure and completion of these "program income" projects, as well as receipting and processing any on-going program income payments. OCR requires all current and recent grantees, as well as any community completing a project using local program income, to submit an annual certification reporting on the amount of uncommitted program income. Those communities reporting \$35,000 or less in receipts from CDBG sources must request authorization at that time to categorize CDBG program income as miscellaneous revenue and repurpose.

Since April 1, 2019, NYS CDBG grantees committed \$12,318,517.64 in CDBG program income to eligible activities. As of February 2025, OCR has documented expenditures in the amount of \$12,472,927.11. Documented expenditures exceeded commitments in certain cases due to additional program income received between commitment of funds to certain projects and commencement of the projects. This leaves a remaining balance of \$323,605.10 committed to local projects that are underway. Most of these remaining projects are expected to be completed in calendar years 2024-2025. While OCR expects that these "program income" projects will soon be completed and documented, tracking of regular uncommitted program income will continue.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
New York State EJ			

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

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.

ESG funds are combined with New York State funds for a total of \$19,749,995 being made available under the Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP) during the 2024 program year. \$17.8M was expended in the program year.

The NYS HOME Program match requirement for FY2024 was 12.5% or \$2,012,930.45. Match was achieved using prior FFY carry over.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	413,340,380
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	413,340,380
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	2,012,930
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	411,327,450

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning 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 \$
12,277,594	1,493,439	5,108,347	0	8,662,686

Table 7 – Program Income

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	61,466,853.89	0	0	0	0	61,466,853.89
Number	26	0	0	0	0	26
Sub-Contracts						
Number	174	1	2	7	6	158
Dollar Amount	78,046,023.50	2,018,000	355,860	3,685,498.51	4,487,785.88	67,498,879.11
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	61,466,853.89	14,785.00	61,452,063.39			
Number	26	1	25			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	174	35	139			
Dollar Amount	78,046,023.50	7,642,287.47	70,403,736.03			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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	7	0	0	0	0	7
Dollar Amount	32,955,582	0	0	0	0	32,955,582

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

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		36	3,634,996			
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	14	0	0	10	4	0
Cost	303,741	0	0	197,025	106,716	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

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.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	1,120	1,758
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	395	6,752
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	315	370
Total	1,830	8,880

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	6,695	4,303
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	10	79
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	510	807
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	165	75
Total	7,380	5,264

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

In the STEHP program, there were 3,332 homeless persons that received the benefit of Rapid Rehousing case management which made up 1,688 households. 13,259 persons at risk of homelessness benefited from Prevention case management which made up 5,813 households. Rental Assistance offered through STEHP benefited 8,186 people which made up 3,874 households. An additional 357 through HOPWA for a total of 3,057.

The NYS CDBG program helps New York’s smaller municipalities and rural communities achieve their goals to rehabilitate existing affordable housing and to encourage stable neighborhoods through increased home ownership among low- and moderate-income households. New York State also continues to use an interagency approach to harness federal, state, and local resources to encourage the viability of existing commercial and residential districts, including encouraging the creation of downtown mixed-use and upper-story housing.

In Program Year 2024, the NYS CDBG program assisted with the rehabilitation of 561 units, with a slight majority dedicated to single-family owner-occupied homes. These accomplishments are significantly higher than of the goal set in the 2024 Action Plan (340), and reporting is on-going for those projects funded in the 2024 program year; those units reported in this document are often the results of projects awarded NYS CDBG funds in previous program years. Variances in accomplishments for housing rehabilitation in PY 2024 are attributable to several factors which include increased production due to a greater than expected numbers of rehab of well and septic systems, manufactured housing replacement, and homeowner rehabilitation projects. Pent-up demand generated in calendar years 2021 through 2023 also culminated in additional rehabilitation projects beginning in 2024. These accomplishments also reflect a significant number of additional rehabilitation activities leveraged using CDBG-CV funds.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The HOME Program outcomes exceeded the goal projected in the 2024 Action Plan and will continue as planned to address affordable rental housing, tenant assistance, rehabilitation of existing homes, homebuyer assistance, and creation of new homeownership opportunities. Refer to CR-05 Home narrative for further detail.

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.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual	HTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	186	181	180
Low-income	188	125	
Moderate-income	185	142	
Total	559	448	

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The CDBG Program reports by number of persons, whereas the HOME program reports by number of households served.

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

Through Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP) Street Outreach projects statewide in 2024, 2,164 people were contacted and assessed. Providers addressed basic physical needs, transportation, emergent health, and mental health needs, and encouraged participants to enter local shelters, housing programs and Rapid Re-housing programs. There were 69 people that went to an unstable destination, such as emergency shelter, 184 that came off the streets into permanent housing while 89 exited to temporary or institutional destinations. There were 609 people who were no longer able to be contacted, and the remainder were still being served at year end.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Under the STEHP program in 2024, 8,478 people utilized emergency shelter and transitional housing projects which assisted homeless individuals and families with the goal of obtaining permanent housing.

During their stay, people received case management, essential services, assistance obtaining benefits, education services, employment services, outpatient health services, legal assistance, life skills training, mental health and substance abuse counseling, and transportation. In 2024, 932 people exited to permanent housing while 1,058 exited to temporary or institutional destinations, 431 left without notice and 335 moved to a different shelter or unstable place. The remainder were still being served at year end.

HOPWA also funds one transitional housing facility to meet the needs in one upstate community to assist individuals with HIV/AIDS who are experiencing homelessness. This facility provides temporary housing while the individual works toward establishing more permanent housing and supports.

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

STEHP Prevention providers have a goal of providing case management to at-risk persons in order to stabilize housing. Other strategies are used along with case management such offering or connecting with financial and rental assistance, utility assistance, security deposits, legal services, credit repair and

benefit/entitlement advocacy. OTDA stresses housing stability plans and allows contractors to serve participants for the maximum amount of time under current ESG regulations. In 2024, 8,881 people exited a STEHP Prevention program with 7,471 people retaining permanent housing at exit without further assistance.

The HOPWA program also helps low-income individuals and families to attain and maintain permanent housing with supports as needed. Tenant based rental assistance, short term rental, mortgage, and utility assistance, as well as permanent housing placement services are deployed to assist these households in achieving housing stability.

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

STEHP Rapid Rehousing providers have a goal to assist homeless participants in obtaining affordable permanent housing. Providers assist with locating housing, negotiating with landlords and housing providers, offering or connecting with financial and rental assistance, utility assistance, security deposits, legal services, credit repair and benefit/entitlement advocacy. In order to promote housing stability, OTDA allows Rapid Rehousing contractors to provide services for the maximum amount of time under current ESG regulations and mandates contractors serve a new participant for at least six months with at least case management if the participant is still willing to engage. In 2024, 2,162 people exited a STEHP Rapid Re-housing program with 1,651 retaining permanent housing at exit. The majority of those that exited, (1,620), used the program for at least six months and up to 24 months.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

New York State does not directly own or administer federal public housing. Therefore, the requirements of this section do not apply to New York State's Consolidated Plan. However, New York State recognizes the additional statutory requirements of Section 105(b)(11) and Section 105(g) of the CHAS statute, as amended by the 1998 Appropriations Act. Although it must be recognized that these additional requirements place considerable and unique burdens on a State with 207 Public Housing Authorities (PHAs), the State of New York is complying with these additional requirements by conducting ongoing consultations with PHAs to determine the needs of the PHAs and to identify ways in which the State can assist in addressing these needs.

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

Not applicable

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Not applicable

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)

CDBG and HOME:

The 2024 Action Plan provided a number of actions that NYS will undertake to eliminate regulatory (and other) barriers to affordable housing including the continuance of programs to provide housing rehabilitation. During 2024, the NYS CDBG program made \$15 million available to provide funds for the ongoing implementation and expansion of housing rehabilitation and homeownership projects. NYS HOME Program continues to fund a variety of residential housing activities to expand the supply of decent, safe, and affordable housing throughout the State of New York. These investments have the effect of reducing the costs involved in maintaining the affordability of housing units in eligible communities, thereby expanding the availability of housing choices to low/moderate income New Yorkers. All NYS HOME projects must meet NYS and/or local code upon completion.

Additional Actions by NYSHCR

NYS Homes and Community Renewal (NYSHCR) continued efforts to focus on internal and external policies, procedures, and management to increase affordable housing choice. Detailed below are accomplishments undertaken in 2024 to meet these goals.

- **Further Incentivizing Pro-Housing Communities.** In 2023, Governor Hochul established the Pro-Housing Community Program, in which NYSHCR certifies localities as "Pro-Housing Communities" generally by achieving housing growth targets. Pro-Housing Communities are eligible to receive priority for certain state funding like the Downtown Revitalization Initiative. Over 250 communities have been certified and in 2024, an additional \$40 million in capital improvement grants was announced specifically for Pro-Housing certified communities.
- **Supporting Local Landbank Initiatives.** NYS FY 2022, 2023 and 2024 Budgets allocated a combined \$110 million to support acquiring, stabilizing, and facilitating the redevelopment of vacant, abandoned, and/or tax-delinquent properties- returning them to productive use and growing local property tax bases.
- **+Plus One ADU Program.** In an effort to remove barriers to building in low-density well-resourced areas NYSHCR announced in May 2024, the \$59 million awarded in the first two rounds of the state's \$85 million ADU Plus One program. ADU Plus One increases housing supply by providing resources for low- and middle-income homeowners to build or improve an accessory dwelling unit on their property.

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

The HOME Program provides low-income families an affordable and sustainable housing option by funding Local Program Administrators (LPA) to provide single-family Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation, Manufactured Housing Replacement, Homebuyer Purchase Assistance, Homebuyer Development Projects, Rental Rehabilitation, Tenant Based Rental Assistance and Multi-Family Rental Development.

It should be noted that many of the awardees of the NYS CDBG and HOME program supplement their awards with loans or grants from State and federal housing, mental health, and other programs in order to achieve the full scope of the community development project they have planned. Private sector contributions, foundation grants, and self-help contributions of local labor force and equipment also help stretch a grant.

Encouraging home ownership among long-term renters is a goal of the NYS CDBG program, which results in stabilization of the affordable housing stock and increases the welfare and safety of lower income families and neighborhood stability. In addition to working toward meeting the goals as outlined in the State's 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan, the NYS CDBG and HOME programs are working toward achieving the overall objectives of New York State regarding housing goals. In the area of housing rehabilitation, standard and decent living conditions are created for a significant number of previously underserved households. Many of these households are occupied by low-to moderate income persons or retirees on low, fixed incomes, and are not served by existing social services, senior services and other governmental programs. Likewise, public infrastructure projects funded through the NYS CDBG program bring clean drinking water and sewage treatment to many rural and village dwellers who previously had no public infrastructure, and often went years with failing private septic systems and wells that present real health hazards and require thousands of dollars to upgrade. Such projects often have a multiplier effect as the availability of public infrastructure attracts new businesses and spurs private housing development in existing population centers.

NYSHCR initiatives to meet underserved need:

Examples of the types of NYSHCR initiatives that can be combined with federal funds to meet underserved needs include:

- Supportive Housing. HCR is working alongside its partner agencies in the Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative (ESSHI), and with the Office for People with Developmental Disabilities, to develop supportive housing units, the majority of which are for people with disabling conditions. In 2024 alone, 1,637 supportive housing units were created, including 1,098 ESSHI-supported units.
- Increased Program Flexibility for Housing Modifications to Meet Physical and Sensory needs. In July 2024, Governor Hochul signed a bill which will bring enhanced flexibility to homeowners seeking to make home repairs related to habitability along with modifications to meet physical mobility and sensory needs under the Access to Home and Access to Home for Heroes programs administered by NYSHCR.
- Rural and Community Investment Fund. In its 2024 Request for Proposals (RFP) for its

Multifamily Housing Program, NYSHCR allotted \$10 million for projects that include preserving small scale or rural affordable housing and/or providing community facilities that serve the critical unmet needs or strategic initiatives of the locality and its residents. Community resources for funding can and have included childcare centers, healthcare facilities, grocery stores or supermarkets, youth services, job training organizations and/or other community facilities.

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

Governor Kathy Hochul's 2023 State of the State proposed an unprecedented and comprehensive solution to lead poisoning prevention in New York. Following the Governor's leadership, the New York State legislature amended the NYS Public Health Law to include a requirement for owners of dwellings with two or more units, built prior to 1980, to register their rental units and certify units to be safe of lead hazards every three years. These changes to the law affect communities of concern outside of New York City. The 2023-2024 NYS Capital Budget made available an annual allocation of \$20,000,000 for the purposes of lead hazard remediation which is referred to as the Leading in Lead Prevention Pilot Program. The purpose of this program is to remediate lead hazards from rental units (buildings with two or more units) in select communities of concern throughout New York. Funding covers grants to eligible property owners for costs associated with lead hazard remediation and other associated costs. Grants are provided up to \$40,000 per unit and are administered by county health departments, municipalities, and not-for-profit organizations.

Due to the age of the housing stock in New York, a vast majority of the homes that receive rehabilitation or purchase assistance through the NYS CDBG and HOME programs are subject to EPA's and HUD's lead-based paint rule. Consequently, program recipients are required to test for and remediate lead-based paint hazards by incorporating such hazards into the rehabilitation scope of work. The level of "lead work" performed in each unit is a function of the amount of federal assistance provided.

The NYS CDBG and HOME programs require full lead risk assessments for every unit receiving rehabilitation assistance, regardless of the level of federal investment. Although not every unit completed in 2024 was made "lead-free", rehabilitation of units subject to the lead rule must be completed in a manner consistent with all applicable regulations, which may include paint testing and lead hazard risk assessment, paint stabilization or abatement, and full unit clearance.

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

The creation of economic opportunities for low- and very low-income individuals by HUD-funded projects continues to be a priority for NYSHCR. The NYS CDBG program, through its housing rehabilitation, home ownership, public infrastructure, public facilities, and economic development funding improves the quality of housing and sanitation and reduces unemployment and underemployment. Housing conditions for renters and homeowners are improved, tenants are

empowered to become new homeowners, and projects to bring safe drinking water to, and treat wastewater for low- and moderate-income residents are funded. Centers are constructed to provide services to persons in predominantly low- and moderate-income areas. Economic development projects create or retain jobs for low- and moderate-income persons who may have been formerly unemployed or underemployed. Job training to a skill level that will raise employees out of poverty is often a component of CDBG-funded economic development and microenterprise projects. For Year 2024, the State provided housing rehabilitation assistance was provided to 561 units of housing. Further, the State provided non-housing assistance in the form of public infrastructure and facilities that benefitted 483,928 persons. In terms of economic development assistance, a total of 98 low-and moderate-income microenterprise businesses received assistance, and for all economic development activities, 386 full-time equivalent jobs were created or retained.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Increasing Searchability of Affordable Housing. NYSHCR is currently developing a new housing search and application portal that will consolidate all of HCR's financed affordable housing portfolio in one search portal across the state. The portal will allow for online applications and lotteries and will enable individuals with certain physical and sensory needs to search and filter by design and construction feature that meets their needs.

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

While the NYS CDBG program works very closely and effectively with other state and federal funding agencies to leverage the investment of CDBG dollars, the program does not typically offer public service activities in its annual funding rounds. Exceptions may be considered when significant need is presented. However, in response to the disruption caused by the Coronavirus Pandemic, NYS CDBG allowed housing assistance recipients to re-allocate a portion of their active award toward income/subsistence payments for a period of three (3) months, as per HUD regulations. These efforts have provided additional housing security for low/mod income households affected negatively by the Pandemic. Those activities assisted 75 households during previous reporting periods.

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

The Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) for New York State, titled "Fair Housing Matters NY", was published in April of 2024. The AFH assessed the laws, regulations, administrative policies, procedures, and practices in New York State that affect the ability of individuals to live where they chose, free from discrimination. The assessment included input from stakeholders with local and state government agencies, and incorporated feedback received through a public engagement process.

While not exhaustive of the meaningful actions that New York pursued in 2024, NYSHCR focused its

efforts on the initiatives listed above (in 91.220(j)-(k) and 91.320(i)-(j)), and below.

Fair Housing Testing and Training. In 2023, through a competitive allocation of state funds, NYSHCR extended the \$2.2 million fair housing testing and education initiative, which provides continuity funding to the Office of Attorney General-funded pilot called, Eliminating Barriers to Housing in New York. The initiative is administered in conjunction with non-profit fair housing organizations, who test landlords, brokers and lenders on potential unlawful treatment of protected classes.

Review of Marketing Plans and Tenant Selection Policies. NYSHCR is continuing to conduct comprehensive reviews of marketing plan materials for NYSHCR-financed developments including ensuring that the housing opportunities are marketed to least likely to apply populations.

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

All Solutions to End Homelessness (STEHP), and HOPWA contracts entered into by OTDA are subject to on-going monitoring throughout the term of the contract. The primary methods include: review of quarterly reports; review of final reports; periodic site visits, including review of randomly-selected case files; and on-going telephone/email contact with program staff. A site visit by the program manager consists of an overview of the agency and the program, a tour of the site, observation of direct service provision, and meetings with accounting staff. Extensive questions are asked pertaining to the information contained in quarterly reports and based upon the coordinator's knowledge of the program. Contractors call and email with questions about eligibility, changes in their program, contract requirements, vouchering, and other issues. The program manager also initiates telephone calls to question information contained in programmatic and financial reports. OTDA employs a compliance officer who assists STEHP and HOPWA program managers in ensuring compliance with program outreach requirements.

HOME locally administered contracts are reviewed and monitored according to the NYS HOME Local Program Risk Based Monitoring System throughout the term of the contract. Methods include the provision of administrative plans to be followed, orientations and technical assistance, initial risk assessment at contract execution, initial project file reviews, on-site or remote annual performance reviews, pre-closeout analysis, and monthly contact with program staff. Workforce utilization reports are provided to HUD. Rental development projects are overseen by project managers, architecture and engineering, and other departments as needed. Once activities are completed, contracts are transferred to the Asset Management Unit (AMU) for monitoring throughout the Period of Affordability (POA). Required site visits, documentation review, and desk audits are performed along with regular contact throughout the POA.

The NYS CDBG program provides hands-on oversight for the entire life-cycle of contracts. Through regular required project status reporting along with direct outreach (telephone and email), program staff ensures compliance with program requirements that include, but are not limited to, procurement, Davis-bacon, lead-based paint, national objective, and financial and administrative oversight. On-site (and now remote) monitoring is conducted for every project once all funds have been expended to resolve any administrative issues and to ensure future compliance. Additionally, the NYS CDBG program has incorporated BABA, Section 3, and other legal compliance requirements into required regular reporting for all contracts.

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.

To meet the requirements of Section 91-115 (d)(1), New York State provides reasonable notice of an opportunity to comment on Performance Reports. A period of not less than 15 days is provided to citizens and other interested parties to comment on the Performance Report before it is submitted to HUD. Notices are published in newspapers with statewide circulation, in both English and Spanish, informing the public of the report's availability. Citizens can request copies of the reports via phone or email and interested parties can mail written comments to New York State Homes and Community Renewal, 38-40 State Street, Albany, New York 12207, or send them to HCRConPln@hcr.ny.gov.

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.

There are no changes proposed to the State's programs objectives.

The activities and strategies are making an impact on identified needs which are indicated by the amount funded. The funding supports the vision, and the proposed accomplishments will be realized in the next two years. The Office of Community Renewal funds multiple activities which support diversity and helps to serve different needs.

The CDBG program has not identified any barriers to fulfilling the strategies and overall vision and all grant programs are on schedule. Recipients of CDBG grants awarded during the program year are well underway with implementation of those specific activities, whether housing rehabilitation or economic development. Technical assistance is offered to help communities overcome project-related hurdles that can impede timely completion. There is no specific activity type that is falling behind schedule.

Actions have been taken to increase timeliness of project completion and to actively troubleshoot on behalf of recipients who encounter permitting hurdles or need approvals from other state or federal funding agencies before proceeding with their projects.

Grant disbursements are timely; recipients typically receive CDBG funds within 10-12 business days of approval.

In addition, the NYS CDBG program did not provide assistance under Section 108 to non-entitlement units of local government during the reporting period.

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

No

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 24 CFR 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 24 CFR §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.

All 2024 HOME required visits were conducted within the required timeframe. A list of inspections is attached as an appendix to this report.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 24 CFR 91.520(e) and 24 CFR 92.351(a)

Affirmative marketing actions were consistent with what is required by HOME regulations and AFFH regulations in place during the program year. Affirmative marketing plans were required from all applicants of HOME Funding. The requirements for the Plan are described in the Administrative Plans provided for HOME activities. The proposed plan is reviewed and discussed both internally and externally with the applicant so that the goals and expectations are understood and met.

HOME did not experience any adverse findings during compliance monitoring with regard to affirmative marketing. The above review and discussion steps assured that all parties followed the process consistently.

The HOME Program also made good faith efforts consistent with 2 CFR Part 200 and HOME regulations to outreach to MWBE organizations.

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

Please see CR-15. HOME Program Income is used as needed for various activities provided.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 24 CFR 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 24 CFR 91.320(j)

As stated in the Action Plan and evidenced by information provided in this CAPER, the HOME Program meets annual goals to provide low-income families an affordable and sustainable housing option by funding LPAs to provide single-family homeowner housing rehabilitation, Manufactured housing replacement, homebuyer purchase assistance among other activities.

For large scale multi-family housing, New York State pairs LIHC and SLIHC with available public subsidies on the federal, State, and local level to leverage funding sources.

New York State Homes and Community Renewal supports and provides other housing programs in an effort to broaden the housing opportunities for persons across New York State such as Homes for Working Families, Public Housing Preservation, Multifamily Preservation Program, Community Investment Fund, Supportive Housing Opportunity Program, Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative, Middle Income Housing Program, Low Income Housing Tax Credits. Funding is used to construct new housing and preserve existing housing.

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.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	17	29
Tenant-based rental assistance	275	280
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	8	12
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	15	22

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)

Describe the extent to which the grantee complied with its approved HTF allocation plan and the requirements of 24 CFR part 93.

All HTF-awarded projects are either currently in construction or have been completed in IDIS. In FY 2023, 15 projects closed on permanent financing, utilizing various State and federal resources in conjunction with HTF. HTF was used only to finance units set aside for extremely low-income households up to 30% of AMI and did not exceed the published maximum per-unit development subsidy.

The projects have complied with/are anticipated to comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 93, as well as the priorities published in the Action Plan, creating safe and decent affordable housing for extremely low-income households with long term affordability. Data updates pending.

Tenure Type	0 – 30% AMI	0% of 30+ to poverty line (when poverty line is higher than 30% AMI)	% of the higher of 30+ AMI or poverty line to 50% AMI	Total Occupied Units	Units Completed, Not Occupied	Total Completed Units
Rental	180	0	0	180	0	180
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15 - CR-56 HTF Units in HTF activities completed during the period

CR-58 – Section 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	32	4	0	0	5
Total Labor Hours	114,019	158,085			201,414
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	4,553	44,600			47,336
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	1,363	29,483			24,023

Table 15 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers	6	1			4
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.	6	1			3
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).		1			3
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.		1			2
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).		1			1
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	22	1			3
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.					1
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.	1				
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.		1			2
Held one or more job fairs.		1			4
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.					
Assisted residents with finding childcare.					
Assisted residents to apply for or attend community college or a four-year educational institution.					
Assisted residents to apply for or attend vocational/technical training.					1
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.					
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.					
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.	1				
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.	1				1
Other.	1				

Table 16 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

For CDBG, HOME and HTF, this year’s efforts involved continued implementation of the new Section 3 rule and processes. As part of this process, every recipient and their General Contractor has to complete a Section 3 Participation Plan prior to funding. The Participation Plan requires Projects to outline the efforts that they will undertake in hiring and contracting with low-income workers and the companies that hire or are owned by them. The Participation Plan also outlines best practice efforts for all Projects must undertake, which include:

- Having a Section 3 coordinator,
- Including the Section 3 hiring and contracting prioritizations,
- Using the Section 3 clause in all contracts,
- Using NYS HCR-created forms for all sub reporting and Awardee reporting,
- Using the NYS HCR Hiring Form to verify and keep track of Section 3 hiring,
- Collecting Section 3 Business certifications from all Section 3 Businesses on projects,
- Publishing Section 3 language on all hiring and contracting posts/solicitations
- Post all job descriptions to the New York State Job Bank,
- Reaching out to NYS Career Centers, Youth Build programs and public housing authorities near the Project,
- Having a street sign that identifies that the project is a Section 3 project with priority for hiring and contracting with low-income individuals and the companies that hire or are owned by them,
 - Certain training requirements.

Projects must do the above items regardless of whether they meet the safe harbors. If they meet the safe harbors percentages of 25% Section 3 Workers and 5% Targeted Section 3 Workers, pursuant to Section 3 rules, they do not have to further report on qualitative efforts taken (as demonstrated in the table above). If they do not meet the safe harbors, they must report on qualitative effort that they have undertaken and show documentation backing these actions up. NYSHCR reviews these efforts as part of the bi-annual reporting process and provides technical assistance regarding requirements and qualitative efforts that can be undertaken. NYSHCR created a reporting form that guides recipients,

projects and general contractors on best practices and different options for engaging in greatest extent feasible efforts to comply with Section 3. NYSHCR Section 3 materials contain extensive lists and options for taking greatest extent feasible efforts to achieve Section 3 goals that can be tailored for different areas and project-types. The Hiring Form also guides employers on what factors qualify a worker as Section 3. NYSHCR also provides constant one on one technical assistance to developers, municipalities and general contractors on Section 3 requirements. NYSHCR has received positive feedback on the clarity of the new forms and processes.

NYSHCR will continue training on Section 3 requirements and best practices to ensure the most effective implementations of Section 3 goals.