



**NEW YORK STATE
Consolidated Plan
Federal Fiscal Years
2016-2020
& Annual Action Plan**

**for the program year 2016
as published for
public comment
March 9, 2016-April 7, 2016**

**NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL**

NEW YORK STATE HOUSING TRUST FUND CORPORATION

**NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF TEMPORARY AND
DISABILITY ASSISTANCE**

ANDREW M. CUOMO, GOVERNOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
THE PROCESS	
LEAD AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	6
CONSULTATION	8
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION.....	17
NEEDS ASSESSMENT	
OVERVIEW.....	21
HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT	23
DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: HOUSING PROBLEMS	41
DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS	48
DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: HOUSING COST BURDENS	55
DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: DISCUSSION	58
PUBLIC HOUSING	60
HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT	63
NON-HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT	69
NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	71
MARKET ANALYSIS	
OVERVIEW.....	73
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS.....	74
COST OF HOUSING.....	81
CONDITION OF HOUSING.....	86
PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING.....	90
HOMELESS FACILITIES	91
SPECIAL NEEDS FACILITIES AND SERVICES.....	93
BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING.....	98
NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSETS	99
NEEDS AND MARKET ANALYSIS DISCUSSION.....	109
STRATEGIC PLAN	
OVERVIEW.....	114
GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES.....	116
PRIORITY NEEDS.....	117
INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS	131
ANTICIPATED RESOURCES.....	134
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY STRUCTURE.....	139
GOALS.....	143
PUBLIC HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY AND INVOLVEMENT	150
BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING.....	152
HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY	154
LEAD BASED PAINT HAZARDS	156
ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY.....	158
MONITORING	160

2016 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

EXPECTED RESOURCES	163
ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	169
ALLOCATION PRIORITIES.....	174
METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION	177
SECTION 108 LOAN GUARANTEE	193
COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION STRATEGIES	195
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	196
AFFORDABLE HOUSING.....	198
PUBLIC HOUSING	199
HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS ACTIVITIES	200
HOPWA GOALS.....	202
BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING.....	203
OTHER ACTIONS.....	204
PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.....	208

APPENDICES

- I. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION COMMENTS
- II. NYS NON-ENTITLEMENT JURISDICTION TABLES
- III. NYS HOME LOCAL PROGRAM RECAPTURE/RESALE PROVISIONS
- IV. SF-424 FORMS (TO BE ADDED)
- V. CERTIFICATIONS (TO BE ADDED)

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 91.300(c), 91.320(b)

1. Introduction:

According to federal law and the regulations of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), states receiving federal funds for housing and community development must prepare a Consolidated Plan which incorporates into a single document the planning and applications required for:

- CDBG – Community Development Block Grant Program;
- HOME – HOME Investment Partnership Program;
- ESG – Emergency Shelter Grants Program; and,
- HOPWA – Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program.

The NYS Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC) administers the CDBG and HOME programs. The HTFC is the lead agency for the Plan. The NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) administers the HOPWA and ESG programs. All four programs serve geographically-defined, eligible areas.

New York State is allocated funding under the CDBG and HOME programs to serve counties and localities in the state which are not entitled to receive formula allocations of these funds directly from HUD. These non-entitlement counties and localities comprise the New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction (NYSEJ). The NYSEJ includes (i) 49 of the State's 62 counties, (ii) all the localities within the 49 counties except 22 localities which receive formula entitlements directly from HUD, and (iii) another 53 localities scattered throughout Suffolk, Nassau, Rockland, Dutchess and Orange counties. It does not include New York City, Buffalo and Erie County, Rochester and Monroe County, Syracuse and Onondaga County, as well as 41 other local HUD-entitlement jurisdictions. (All of these local HUD-entitlement jurisdictions are responsible for preparing their own Consolidated Plans and are not discussed here.)

ESG funding is combined with State funding to form the Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP). The STEHP Program is administered in accordance with ESG federal regulations. ESG/STEHP and HOPWA funds are available statewide in all 62 counties (including New York City).

Throughout the Plan, statewide data is presented in tables populated with data from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS 2007-2011) as well as from NYS OTDA's ESG and HOPWA programs. Datasets specific to the NYSEJ are presented in tables following HUD's statewide data. They are distinguished by the title "New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction."

The Consolidated Plan must be prepared every five years and it must be updated annually through annual action plans. Its purposes are to:

- assess the State's affordable housing and community development needs;

- analyze the State’s housing markets;
- articulate the State’s priorities, goals, and strategies to address identified needs; and
- describe the actions the State will take to implement strategies for affordable housing and community development.

New York State’s Consolidated Plan Federal Fiscal Years 2016-2020 provides new information and trends related to the State’s and the NYSEJ’s current and future affordable housing and community development needs. This information has been used to establish priorities, strategies and actions the State will take to address these needs during the next five years. These priorities, strategies and actions will be evaluated annually in updates to the Consolidated Plan.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment

Overview:

New York State’s Consolidated Plan sections for CDBG and HOME highlight the public infrastructure, community development, and affordable housing needs in the smaller cities, towns, villages, suburbs and rural areas that make up the NYSEJ. The Plan’s sections for ESG and HOPWA address needs and activities statewide.

Based on the analysis of the State’s housing needs, market and inventory conditions, and non-housing community development needs, as well as input from numerous stakeholders, New York State developed a Strategic Plan that delineates the State’s priorities for assisting low-income residents. The proposed objectives and goals of the Plan in general, which focus on the resources and opportunities created by the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA Programs, are listed below.

GOAL: AFFORDABLE HOUSING. Create and preserve decent homes and a suitable living environment for low- and moderate-income New Yorkers.

Objective: Improve availability and accessibility by preserving existing affordable housing and building new and affordable workforce, senior and homeownership housing.

Objective: Improve affordability by providing homeownership and rental assistance.

GOAL: HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS. Address the shelter, housing and service needs of the homeless, those at risk of homelessness, and others with special needs.

Objective: Improve affordability, accessibility and sustainability by maintaining and expanding the Continuum of Care, expanding services to prevent homelessness and maintaining and expanding resources for those with special needs.

GOAL: NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Create economic opportunities and suitable living environments for low- and moderate-income New Yorkers.

Objective: Provide communities with assistance to undertake economic development initiatives.

Objective: Provide assistance to undertake community infrastructure, facility and service (public facilities) projects affecting public health, safety and welfare.

3. Evaluation of past performance:

As compiled from the annual CAPERS, in the four programs years 2011 through 2014, the State awarded a total of \$309.3 million in formula funds statewide. CDBG awards accounted for \$178 million (58%) of the total; HOME awards, for \$80.7 million (26%); ESG/STEHP awards, for \$42.5 million (14%); and, HOPWA awards, for \$8.1 million (3%).

Projects or programs receiving the awards were located in 61 of the State's 62 counties. On average, total receipts within a county averaged \$5 million during the four-year period. At the high end, there were 5 counties with projects receiving from \$10.3 to \$12.6 million in awards. At the low end, there were 6 counties with projects receiving less than \$1 million.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process:

In accordance with 24 CFR Section 91.115, New York State has prepared and submitted, and HUD has approved, a Citizen Participation Plan (CPP). This extensive plan establishes a process which encourages participation by minorities, low- and moderate-income persons, persons with disabilities and other interested residents of New York State in the development of the State's Consolidated Plan.

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.300(c), New York State provides the following summary of the main elements of the process described in the State's CPP. To encourage citizen participation in the development of its Consolidated Plan, New York State has, among other things:

- held a series of public hearings at the beginning of the development process to solicit public input prior to the preparation of a draft Consolidated Plan;
- consulted with a broad range of public agencies (both state and local) and private organizations and individuals to solicit public input prior to the preparation of a draft Consolidated Plan;
- published a summary of the draft Consolidated Plan in two newspapers with statewide circulation;
- provided Internet access of the draft via DHCR's Web site at www.nyshcr.org;
- conducted a 30-day public comment period; and
- utilized an e-mail address, HCRConPln@nyshcr.org, to encourage and accept public comments.

In accordance with New York State's CPP, members of the State's National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA) Task Force and its Partnership Advisory Committee (PAC) provided input before and during the preparation of the draft Consolidated Plan and subsequently reviewed and commented on the draft. In addition, formal public input was solicited and received during a series of public hearings and a public comment period. The public hearings were held at the beginning of the Consolidated Plan development process on January 15 and 16, 2015 to solicit public input before the preparation of the draft Consolidated Plan. On each of the two hearing days, hearings were held simultaneously at four locations

across the state (New York City, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo) which were linked via videoconference. In addition, written comments were received during the 30-day public comment period beginning on September 16, 2015.

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.300(b), the State considered all public comments offered at the public hearings and received during the public comment period.

5. Summary of public comments:

*to be added after final public comment period

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them:

There were no comments that were excluded. All persons attending public hearings or meetings were entitled to make comments regarding the proposed consolidated plan, methods of distribution, State priorities, State programs covered by the plan, etc. There were no comments received that were inappropriate, unacceptable or that did not pertain to the proposed consolidated plan.

7. Summary:

To summarize HCR's findings in the NYSEJ communities:

- 518,400 (32%) of the NYSEJ's 1.63 million households have one or more housing problems. 478,200 (29%) of NYSEJ households are cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened by their housing. Nine out of 10 households with a housing problem cite their cost-burden. Only 2% reported a problem with incomplete kitchen/plumbing facilities and/or overcrowding.
- As household income decreases, the likelihood of having a housing problem increases dramatically. Renters, households with incomes below 80% of area median, and Asian, Black/African American, Hispanic and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander householders have disproportionate rates of housing problems.
- 421,600 (26%) of NYSEJ households are single-person households. 60% of them are homeowners, and they own 22% of the 1.16 million owner-occupied units in the NYSEJ. 176,200 (42%) of the single-person householders are 65 years or older. 232,400 (55%) of the single-person households are dependent on non-wage related sources of income for their livelihood.
- Numerous communities in the NYSEJ struggle with deteriorating public infrastructure. An estimated 10% of all requests for CDBG assistance are likely to be for public facilities.

A summary of OTDA's findings from data and experiences in New York City and elsewhere across the state, show:

- 10-15% of the households who are at-risk for homelessness identify themselves as being a special population and cite severe mental illness, victim of domestic violence or "other disability" as the primary reason.

- 40% of those assisted by the rapid rehousing program reported themselves as being in a special population. A majority reported severe mental illness, “other disability,” chronic substance abuse, and domestic violence as the primary reason.
- Over 59,000 individuals are at-risk of being homeless each year.
- In rural and suburban communities, the social stigma attached to homelessness often dissuades “hidden” homeless persons from soliciting support services.
- In 2012, approximately 28,000 New York State residents with HIV/AIDS lived outside of New York City; and 47% of those living with HIV/AIDS were 40 years old or older.

To meet the needs of these New Yorkers, the State seeks to:

- Assist communities with infrastructure and public facilities projects affecting public health and safety, environmental improvement and economic development.
- Improve the quality, accessibility and availability of existing homes and apartments.
- Create new opportunities for affordable home ownership and rental housing.
- Address the shelter, housing and service needs of the homeless, those at risk of homelessness, and others with special needs.
- Maintain and expand the Continuum of Care.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source:

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	NEW YORK	Housing Trust Fund Corporation
HOPWA Administrator	NEW YORK	Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance
HOME Administrator	NEW YORK	Housing Trust Fund Corporation
ESG Administrator	NEW YORK	Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative:

In accordance with 24 CFR Section 91.300(b), New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR) has been designated as the lead agency in developing and submitting the State’s Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans and Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPER) to HUD. The DHCR Commissioner serves as the Chairperson of New York State’s National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA) Task Force, tasked with leading State agencies, public authorities, public benefit corporations, community-based organizations, statewide advocacy groups, trade organizations, housing providers and interested citizens in the development of the State’s Consolidated Plan for 2016 – 2020. [A more detailed description of DHCR’s organization and responsibilities can be found in the Institutional Delivery Structure section of the Strategic Plan, SP-40.]

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information:

Alison Murphy

Housing and Community Renewal Specialist

Office of Policy & Research

New York State Homes & Community Renewal

38-40 State St., Hampton Plaza, NY 12207

Alison.Murphy@nyshcr.org

PR-10 Consultation - 91.110, 91.300(b); 91.315(l)

Introduction:

New York State, in preparing its Consolidated Plan for 2016-2020, has addressed the following general requirements specified in 24 CFR Sections 91.110, 91.300(b) and 91.315(l) of HUD's regulations for consolidated planning regarding consultation and coordination.

Consultation with Public Housing Authorities

The Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC) administers a sizable statewide Section 8 housing voucher program which annually provides rental and homebuyer assistance to more than 46,000 households. In addition, New York State supervises, but does not directly operate, 22 public housing projects. The State provides annual Public Housing Modernization (PHM) and PHM Drug Elimination grants to address outstanding capital and security needs. The affordability of this housing is also enhanced by State tax policies and agreements with localities. HTFC assists in the creation of public/private partnerships to rehabilitate and preserve public housing.

Consultation with Social Services Agencies

As a member of the State's National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA) Task Force, the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) is an integral partner in the development of the Consolidated Plan. OTDA leads a comprehensive effort to coordinate all the appropriate social service agencies in determining the housing and service needs of the homeless and those at risk of homelessness, as well as persons with special needs. In addition, social service agency representatives and advocates participate actively on both the NAHA Task Force and the Partnership Advisory Committee (PAC) which provides information throughout the planning process.

Consultation on Lead-based Paint Hazards

In the development of this Consolidated Plan, HTFC consulted with the New York State Department of Health (DOH) concerning lead-based paint hazards in New York State. DOH provided information on the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards and the number of children with elevated levels of lead in their blood. DHCR participates on the State's Lead Poisoning Prevention Advisory Council. DOH has made an effort to strengthen their focus on environmental primary prevention strategies to address lead poisoning and has integrated lead poisoning prevention with other environmental health strategies within a healthy homes framework. For additional information concerning lead-based paint hazards please refer to the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis and Strategic Plan sections of this Plan.

Provide a concise summary of the state’s activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l)):

In its 1999 *Olmstead v. L.C.* decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that states, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), have an obligation to provide services to individuals with disabilities in the most integrated setting appropriate to their needs. Governor Andrew M. Cuomo has made serving individuals with disabilities in the most integrated setting a top priority. New York State has developed a comprehensive *Olmstead* Implementation Plan that will address integrated housing, employment, transportation, community services and other important issues. New York's *Olmstead* Implementation Plan affirms the state’s position as a national leader on disability rights. This plan was created through an *Olmstead* Cabinet comprised of 12 State agencies including Homes and Community Renewal, the Office for People with Developmental Disabilities, the Office of Mental Health and other key State agencies. The *Olmstead* Cabinet, in collaboration with state agencies and stakeholders, sought to identify strategies to assist people with disabilities to transition from segregated settings to community-based settings. The *Olmstead* Cabinet examined the methods by which the state agencies providing services to people with disabilities understand the needs and choices of the people they serve and how those agencies measure whether those needs and choices are being met in the most integrated setting.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness:

Through the ESG-funded Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP) application process, not-for-profit applicants demonstrate the need in their communities for services for people who are experiencing homelessness or who are risk of homelessness. Using data from their Continuum of Care (CoC), not-for-profits present a picture of the current system of homelessness in their community and the gaps STEHP funding could fill to best assist those most in need in their communities. In addition, applicants are required to explain how they include people who are homeless in their agency and program planning.

The Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) works closely with CoCs as needed to support their efforts in the community and to ensure the needs of those most vulnerable in the community are being met. OTDA has and will continue to act as liaison between CoCs and the local social service district which is often the first stop for someone experiencing homelessness. OTDA periodically sponsors in-person meetings and networking between the different community members in an area to insure the local homeless system is working in a way to best serve those in need.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the state in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS:

Through its competitive Request for Proposals process (RFP), OTDA requires that applicants for the ESG-funded Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP) demonstrate their participation in their local Continuum of Care. Once awarded funds, STEHP grantees must coordinate with their local CoC to ensure the program they are operating compliments the service system in their community. OTDA continues to be a resource for those areas of the state which do not have a functioning CoC.

OTDA has also embarked on a statewide data warehouse project over the last several years. With the help of HUD technical assistance providers, OTDA has created the New York State Homeless Assistance Data warehouse Environment (NYSHADE), utilizing the HUD universal data elements as the basis of its structure. Beginning with ESG (STEHP) data, OTDA is working with each CoC across NYS to receive an upload of data from its HMIS. While OTDA's initial goal with the project was to better understand the nature and scope of homelessness across NYS, the project will also serve to create more of a data driven approach to administering the ESG program, and other state programs aimed at addressing the needs of those experiencing or at risk of homelessness. In addition, the project will enable OTDA to provide input and feedback to CoCs about their systems and the data in their systems to ensure the data received is of the highest quality.

Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities:

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	WESTCHESTER DISABLED ON THE MOVE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Leading Age New York
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Center for Independence of the Disabled, New York
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.

4	Agency/Group/Organization	OTSEGO RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	ARISE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Center for Disability Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the public hearing held in January, 2015. They submitted comments and the input was considered for the final Plan.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Independent Living Center of the Hudson Valley, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Access to Independence of Cortland County, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	SOUTHERN TIER INDEPENDENCE CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	New York Association on Independent Living
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	AIM Independent Living Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Reviewed entire plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 30-day public comment period by reviewing the draft plan and providing comments on the Plan. The input was considered for the final Plan.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting:

There has been no intentional or known exclusion of any type of public agency, private entity, stakeholder or interested party from consultation and comment on these programs. State agency actions described in this Consolidated Plan are publicized, primarily by email, to all interested parties who have requested this information, or whose participation is needed. Through the public review process, the State’s Consolidated Plan, Action Plan and CAPER are open for comment. During each plan year (PY), opportunities for feedback such as meetings, hearings, and posted announcements are offered to enlist, encourage and improve the essential participation of local agencies and other potential

implementing entities. In these events, feedback from participants is encouraged, noted and analyzed for what the State programs can learn.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan:

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care		

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination among the State and any units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.315(l)):

NYS CDBG Consultations with Local Governments

Since 2000, the Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC) has implemented an extensive outreach program to encourage the participation of citizens, statewide and regional community revitalization organizations, State agencies, and local governments as required by 24 CFR 91.110.

Each year, HTFC conducts workshops in a variety of locations throughout New York State in order to provide guidance to communities, consultants, and private agencies in developing NYS CDBG applications for the upcoming program year. These meetings are designed to encourage attendance by both existing and potential grant recipients. While focusing primarily on the application round, these workshops also provide an opportunity for communities to respond to the State’s method of distribution and to provide feedback.

In addition to the annual workshops, HTFC conducts public outreach throughout the year through various means of communication. For example, the website www.nyshcr.org is a critical method for disseminating information to local government and other stakeholders. The website includes information on the allocation of funds for past funding rounds and serves as the primary method for providing updates to regulations, policies and procedures, and general guidance on the management of grants. All public hearing notices related to the Consolidated Plan, including the Annual Action Plan, as well as links to the Plan itself, are available on the website. Public comments or concerns regarding any aspect of the NYS CDBG program are encouraged and can be submitted through a link available on the website.

HTFC also provides one-on-one technical assistance, when needed, to communities seeking funds from the NYS CDBG program. This provides communities with a private forum through which they can provide feedback on various aspects of the program, including the method of distribution of funds. In addition, HTFC frequently conducts webinars on various topics in order to respond to persistent program

implementation issues. These on-line workshops are usually well attended and provide another way to interact with critical stakeholders.

Throughout the year program staff attend various conferences and public forums to discuss and disseminate information on the NYS CDBG Program. These venues provide a way to discuss the implementation of the Program, determine the needs of New York's smaller cities and rural communities, and receive feedback on the allocation and distribution of CDBG funds. On an annual basis, the staff attends conferences sponsored by organizations such as the New York State Association of Towns, the New York State Association of Counties, the New York State Conference of Mayors and the New York State Rural Preservation Coalition. In addition, staff is also periodically requested to participate in public forums, such as local and regional planning and information gathering sessions. They also regularly participate in various State agency discussions and meetings including the water and wastewater Co-Funding Initiative and the Appalachian Regional Planning Commission.

HTFC regards its obligations under the Citizen Participation and Local Government Consultation requirements as opportunities to improve the administration of the CDBG Program and to address the housing and non-housing community development needs of New York State's eligible jurisdictions.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.115, 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting:

In accordance with 24 CFR Section 91.115, New York State has prepared and submitted, and HUD has approved, a Citizen Participation Plan. This extensive plan establishes a process which encourages participation by minorities, low- and moderate-income persons, persons with disabilities and other interested residents of New York State in the development of the State's Consolidated Plan.

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.300(c), New York State provides the following summary of the main elements of the process described in the State's HUD-approved Citizen Participation Plan. To encourage citizen participation in the development of its Consolidated Plan, New York State has, among other things:

- held a series of public hearings at the beginning of the development process to solicit public input prior to the preparation of a draft Consolidated Plan;
- consulted with a broad range of public agencies (both state and local) and private organizations and individuals to solicit public input prior to the preparation of a draft Consolidated Plan;
- published a summary of the draft Consolidated Plan in a newspaper with statewide circulation;
- provided Internet access of the draft via DHCR's Web site at www.nyshcr.org;
- conducted a 30 day public comment period; and
- utilized an e-mail address, HCRConPln@nyshcr.org, to encourage and accept public comments.

In accordance with New York State's HUD-approved Citizen Participation Plan, members of the State's National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA) Task Force and its Partnership Advisory Committee (PAC) provided input before and during the preparation of the draft Consolidated Plan and subsequently reviewed and commented on the draft. In addition, formal public input was solicited and received during a series of public hearings and a public comment period. The public hearings were held at the beginning of the Consolidated Plan development process on January 15 and 16, 2015 to solicit public input before the preparation of the draft Consolidated Plan. On each of the two hearing days, hearings were held simultaneously at four locations across the state (New York City, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo) which were linked via videoconference. In addition, written comments were received during the 30 day public comment period beginning on September 16, 2015.

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.300(b), the State considered all public comments offered at the public hearings and received during the public comment period.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/ broad community	A series of four public hearings were held at four separate locations consecutively across the State on January 15 and 16, 2015. Video conferencing was available in Syracuse, Albany, Buffalo and NYC. The hearing was attended by representatives from the NYC District of Carpenters, Leading Age NY and Center for Disability Rights.	A broad array of comments were received from many non-profit organizations. Many discussing suggestions for the plan regarding accessible, affordable and integrated housing.	N/A	
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/ broad community	A notice to alert the public of the four hearings for the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan was published in two newspapers with statewide distribution - the Amsterdam News and the NY Post.	No comments received in regard to this specific outreach.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/ broad community	A notice to alert the public of the four hearings for the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan was posted on the New York State Homes and Community Renewal website.	No comments received in regard to this specific outreach.	N/A	
4	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/ broad community	A notice to alert the public of the 30-day public comment period for the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan was published in two newspapers with statewide distribution, the Amsterdam News and the NY Post.	A broad array of comments were received from many non-profit organizations. Many discussing suggestions for the plan regarding accessible, affordable and integrated housing.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Meeting	National Affordable Housing Act Task force and Partnership Advisory Committee Meeting	<p>The National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA) Task Force and Partnership Advisory Committee (PAC) members were invited to a meeting where program staff discussed the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan and 2016 Annual Action Plan. Each staff member provided a brief summary of their input into the plan. Attendees were then given the opportunity to ask questions and also submit comments on the draft Plan. Persons from the NYS Rural Housing Coalition, The Neighborhood Preservation Coalition, Western NY Independent Living Center and the NYS Department of Health attended, along with the presenters from the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance and Homes and Community Renewal.</p>	A few questions were asked but no formal comments were submitted.	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview:

The New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction (NYSEJ) includes (i) 49 counties minus 22 localities in them which receive formula allocations of funds from HUD (hereafter, “HUD Local Participating Jurisdictions” or “HUD LPJs”) plus (ii) 53 localities scattered throughout Suffolk, Nassau, Rockland, Dutchess and Orange counties.

In 2013, the NYSEJ covered upwards of 40,000 of the state’s 47,000 square miles. It is home to 1.63 million households who comprise 22.5% of the state’s 7.234 million households.

In addition to its geography, it is distinctive in three ways:

- 92% of its 1.6 million households are White, non-Hispanic
- 74% of its households are owner-occupiers, and
- 71% of its housing stock are single family homes

518,400 NYSEJ households have one or more housing problems. As household income decreases, the likelihood of having a housing problem increases dramatically.

Renters, households below 80% of area median income, and Asian, Black/African American, Hispanic and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander householders have disproportionate rates of housing problems.

29% of NYSEJ households are cost-burdened by their housing. Nine out of 10 households with a housing problem cite their cost-burden.

2% of NYSEJ households reported a problem with incomplete kitchen/plumbing facilities and/or overcrowding.

In 2013, there were 421,612 single-person households living in the NYSEJ’s 49 counties. 60% of them were homeowners. 47% of those who were 65 years or older were living alone.

10-15% of the households who are at-risk for homelessness identify themselves as being a special population and cite severe mental illness, victim of domestic violence or “other disability” as the primary reason.

40% of those assisted by the rapid rehousing program reported themselves as being in a special population. A majority reported severe mental illness, “other disability,” chronic substance abuse, and domestic violence as the primary reason.

New York State's Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) estimates that over 59,000 individuals are at-risk of being homeless each year.

Homelessness affects rural and suburban communities. The social stigma attached to homelessness diminishes the active solicitation of support services by often hidden homeless persons.

In 2012, there were approximately 28,000 New York state residents who lived outside of New York City and who had HIV/AIDS. 47% of those living with HIV/AIDS are 40 years old or older.

A large number of communities throughout New York State struggle with deteriorating public infrastructure. It is estimated 10% of all requests for CDBG assistance will be for public facilities.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs:

Housing needs in the NYSEJ are directly related to tenure and income.

In the NYSEJ in 2011, there were 1.64 million households. Three out of four -- 1.2 million (74%) -- were homeowners [Table NA-10-6]. Only one in four -- 422,400 (26%) -- was a renter [Table NA-10-7].

Overall in 2011, only one out of four homeowners in the NYSEJ had one or more of the four housing problems. The 1.2 million owners occupied 74% of the NYSEJ'S occupied housing units. There were 324,800 owners with one or more housing problems, accounting for 63% of the NYSEJ'S 518,400 households with a housing problem [Tables NA-10-1 & NA-10-2]. And, the 324,800 owners with a housing problem were just 27% of the NYSEJ'S 1.2 million owners [Table 10-6].

Overall in 2011, close to half of the renters in the NYSEJ had one or more of the four housing problems. The NYSEJ'S 422,400 renters occupied 26% of its housing units [Table NA-10-7] while the 193,600 renters with a housing problem accounted for 37% of the NYSEJ'S 518,400 households with a housing problem [Tables NA-10-1 & NA-10-3]. And, the 193,600 renters with a housing problem amounted to 46% of all 422,400 renters in the NYSEJ [Table NA-10-7].

As household incomes increased, the proportions of households with one or more of the four housing problems decreased. This held true for households across the board as well as for owners and renters separately.

In 2011, more than eight out of ten extremely low-income households -- 136,600 households (87%) -- had one or more of four housing problems [Table 10-5]. Among them were 91% (54,000) of the extremely low-income owners and 85% (82,000) of the extremely low-income renters [Tables NA-10-6 & NA-10-7].

Seven out of ten very low-income households -- 124,600 households (69%) -- had one or more of four housing problems [Table 10-5]. Among them were 65% (64,300) of the very low income owners and 74% (60,300) of the very low-income renters [Tables NA-10-6 & NA-10-7].

Four out of ten low-income households -- 113,880 households (43%) -- had one or more of four housing problems [Table 10-5]. Among them were 44% (77,190) of the low income owners and 40% (36,690) of the low-income renters [Tables NA-10-6 & NA-10-7].

Two-to-three out of ten moderate income households -- 46,450 households (27%) -- had one or more of four housing problems [Table 10-5]. Among them were 31% (39,000) of the moderate income owners and 17% (7,450) of the moderate income renters [Tables NA-10-6 & NA-10-7].

And, about one out of ten above-median-income households – 95,940 households (11%) – had one or more of four housing problems [Table 10-5]. Among them were 12% (88,910) of the above-median income owners and 6% (7,030) of the above-median income renters [Tables NA-10-6 & NA-10-7].

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	18,976,457	19,302,448	2%
Households	7,060,595	7,215,687	2%
Median Income	\$43,393.00	\$56,951.00	31%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction				
NA-10 - Demographics Summary				
	2000	2013	% in 2013	% Change 2000 to 2013
Demographics in 49 NYSEJ counties (excluding 22 HUD LPJs)				
Population	4,173,917	4,276,305		2%
Households	1,499,227	1,571,081	100%	4.8%
Owner Households	1,105,785	1,160,419	74%	4.9%
Renter Households	393,442	410,662	26%	4.4%
Occupied Single family Houses	1,044,675	1,122,905	71%	7.5%
Occupied Units in Multi-Family Buildings (5+ units)	125,907	142,916	9%	13.5%
White non- Hispanic Households	1,408,870	1,447,818	92%	2.8%
Non-White Households	90,357	123,262	8%	36.4%
Single Person Households	372,219	421,612	27%	13.3%
Households with Head 65 years old or older	351,303	395,365	25%	12.5%
Estimated Median Household Income*	\$38,385	\$51,599		34%
Estimated Median Gross Rent*	\$512	\$748		46%
Estimated Median Cost of Ownership with a Mortgage*	\$970	\$1,353		40%
Estimated Median Cost of Ownership without a Mortgage*	\$363	\$532		47%
Estimated Median Sales Price of Single Family Homes**		\$138,124		
Source: ACS 2013-Five Year Sample & Census 2000				
*Note: Median figures are estimated derived by dividing the sum of the medians in the NYSEJ's 49 counties by 49.				
** Note: The figure was calculated by averaging median sales prices in 49 NYSEJ counties using data from the NYS Dept. of Taxation & Finance. Using the NY Federal Reserve Board's Community Credit Profiles data the 2013 median of \$138,124 is estimated to be 96.3% of the median in April 2006 when prices peaked before the Great Recession. http://www.newyorkfed.org/outreach-and-education/community-credit-profiles/#map/hpi				
Note: Data for 59,000 households in 52 localities in 5 downstate counties are not included.				

NA-10 DEMOGRAPHICS

Definition and Demographics

The New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction (NYSEJ) includes (i) 49 counties minus 22 localities in them which receive formula allocations of funds from HUD (hereafter, “HUD Local Participating Jurisdictions” or “HUD LPJs”) plus (ii) 53 localities scattered throughout Suffolk, Nassau, Rockland, Dutchess and Orange counties. Figure 1 lists the counties, the excluded HUD LPJs, and the 53 scattered localities.

Table NA 10 Demographic Summary highlights several distinguishing characteristics of these 49 counties which, in 2013, are home to 1.57 million (96%) of the NYSEJ’s 1.63 million households.

NYSEJ Characteristics

In 2013, the NYSEJ’s distinctive characteristics include:

- 92% of its households are White non-Hispanic, compared to 64% of households statewide;
- 74% of its households are home owners, compared to 54% of households statewide;
- 71% of its households live in single family houses, compared to 47% of households statewide;
- 9% of its households live in multi-family buildings, compared to 51% of households statewide;
- and,
- 27% of its households are single persons living alone, compared to 29% of households statewide

In 2013, the NYSEJ covered upwards of 40,000 of the state’s 47,000 square miles. Yet, its 1.63 million households represented only 22.5% of the state’s 7.234 million households. For that reason, the “New York State 2007-2011 CHAS data” that download “automatically” from the *HUD Chas Data Download Page* website could be misleading for program planning purposes. Consequently, our narrative does not refer to the data tables downloaded from that site.

Rather, we have compiled tables using 2007-2011 CHAS data specific to the NYSEJ. We have downloaded and aggregated the CHAS data for each of the 49 counties, downloaded and subtracted the CHAS data for each of the 22 HUD LPJs from its respective county, and then, in some tables, added in the CHAS data for the 53 localities that are scattered in five other counties.

In 2011, the NYSEJ had 615,000 low-income households (37%), *i.e.* households with incomes that are 80% or less than the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) [Table NA-10-4]. Another 171,400 (10%) had moderate incomes, *i.e.* between 81% to 100% of HAMFI. Hence, the total number of households with incomes up to 100% HAMFI came to 786,700 (48%) [Table NA-10-4]. The NYSEJ’s remaining 856,800 households (52%) had incomes that exceeded the HUD Area Median [Table NA-10-4].

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	1,192,110	891,305	1,164,155	700,825	3,267,295
Small Family Households *	370,615	313,490	448,275	293,015	1,699,485
Large Family Households *	91,790	82,650	114,430	71,980	310,050
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	221,675	174,575	231,655	140,470	589,605
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	220,050	186,695	170,970	75,350	222,780
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	205,115	151,440	184,970	109,040	309,870
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-4 HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT														
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS DATA TABLE														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPIs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Total Households		Extremely Low Income Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Households with Income 0%--100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Households >100% HAMFI	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Households	1,643,530	100%	168,344	10%	180,137	11%	266,852	16%	171,381	10%	786,714		856,816	52%
Small Family Households	735,981	100%	46,053	6%	50,794	7%	91,244	12%	69,569	9%	257,660	35%	478,321	65%
Large Family Households	124,598	100%	9,408	8%	10,845	9%	19,573	16%	13,728	11%	53,554	43%	71,044	57%
Household with at least one person 62-74 years old	327,101	100%	27,886	9%	36,738	11%	59,272	18%	38,017	12%	161,913	49%	165,188	51%
Household with at least one person age 75 or older	211,669	100%	32,372	15%	47,994	23%	49,747	24%	21,760	10%	151,873	72%	59,796	28%
Households with One or More Children 6 years old or younger	244,514	100%	29,686	12%	26,611	11%	41,128	17%	25,905	11%	123,330	50%	121,184	50%
Total Households	1,643,530	100%	168,344	100%	180,137	100%	266,852	100%	171,381	100%	786,714	100%	856,816	100%
Small Family Households	735,981	45%	46,053	27%	50,794	28%	91,244	34%	69,569	41%	257,660	33%	478,321	56%
Large Family Households	124,598	8%	9,408	6%	10,845	6%	19,573	7%	13,728	8%	53,554	7%	71,044	8%
Household with at least one person 62-74 years old	327,101	20%	27,886	17%	36,738	20%	59,272	22%	38,017	22%	161,913	21%	165,188	19%
Household with at least one person age 75 or older	211,669	13%	32,372	19%	47,994	27%	49,747	19%	21,760	13%	151,873	19%	59,796	7%
Households with One or More Children 6 years old or younger	244,514	15%	29,686	18%	26,611	15%	41,128	15%	25,905	15%	123,330	16%	121,184	14%

NA-10-4

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	22,415	11,455	10,515	4,495	48,880	3,780	3,030	3,825	2,890	13,525
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	29,870	20,275	18,910	8,220	77,275	1,720	2,040	2,810	1,950	8,520
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	50,025	37,340	37,210	13,650	138,225	4,540	7,005	11,685	7,115	30,345
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	530,385	172,590	43,685	7,675	754,335	175,075	136,725	130,610	50,780	493,190

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	113,145	194,820	210,210	51,600	569,775	32,195	96,940	151,015	108,735	388,885
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	62,905	0	0	0	62,905	20,230	0	0	0	20,230

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-1 HOUSING PROBLEMS LIST -- ALL HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPIs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Total Households with Problems		Extremely Low Income Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Households >100% HAMFI	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Total Households with Problems	518,424	100%	136,628	26%	124,590	24%	113,882	22%	46,458	9%	421,558	81%	96,866
Lacks Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities	14,867	100%	3,862	26%	2,500	17%	2,600	17%	1,611	11%	10,573	71%	4,294	29%
Severely Overcrowded > 1.51 people per room	6,110	100%	1,784	29%	1,271	21%	1,080	18%	515	8%	4,650	76%	1,460	24%
Overcrowded 1.01 - 1.5 people per room	19,233	100%	3,977	21%	3,935	20%	4,405	23%	2,089	11%	14,406	75%	4,827	25%
Severe Cost Burden >50% of Income for Housing	212,020	100%	105,812	50%	53,208	25%	29,770	14%	9,258	4%	198,048	93%	13,972	7%
Cost Burden >30% of Income for Housing	266,194	100%	21,193	8%	63,676	24%	76,027	29%	32,985	12%	193,881	73%	72,313	27%
Zero/negative income & none of the problems	11,752		11,752		0		0		0		11,752		0	
Total Households with Problems	518,424	100%	136,628	100%	124,590	100%	113,882	100%	46,458	100%	421,558	100%	96,866	100%
Lacks Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities	14,867	3%	3,862	3%	2,500	2%	2,600	2%	1,611	3%	10,573	3%	4,294	4%
Severely Overcrowded > 1.51 people per room	6,110	1%	1,784	1%	1,271	1%	1,080	1%	515	1%	4,650	1%	1,460	2%
Overcrowded 1.01 - 1.5 people per room	19,233	4%	3,977	3%	3,935	3%	4,405	4%	2,089	4%	14,406	3%	4,827	5%
Severe Cost Burden >50% of Income for Housing	212,020	41%	105,812	77%	53,208	43%	29,770	26%	9,258	20%	198,048	47%	13,972	14%
Cost Burden >30% of Income for Housing	266,194	51%	21,193	16%	63,676	51%	76,027	67%	32,985	71%	193,881	46%	72,313	75%
Zero/negative income & none of the problems	11,752		11,752		0		0		0		11,752		0	
Total Households Reporting at least one problem	518,424	100%	136,628	26%	124,590	24%	113,882	22%	46,458	9%	421,558	81%	96,866	19%
Lacks Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities	518,424	100%	3,862	1%	2,500	0%	2,600	1%	1,611	0%	10,573	2%	4,294	1%
Severely Overcrowded > 1.51 people per room	518,424	100%	1,784	0%	1,271	0%	1,080	0%	515	0%	4,650	1%	1,460	0%
Overcrowded 1.01 - 1.5 people per room	518,424	100%	3,977	1%	3,935	1%	4,405	1%	2,089	0%	14,406	3%	4,827	1%
Severe Cost Burden >50% of Income for Housing	518,424	100%	105,812	20%	53,208	10%	29,770	6%	9,258	2%	198,048	38%	13,972	3%
Cost Burden >30% of Income for Housing	518,424	100%	21,193	4%	63,676	12%	76,027	15%	32,985	6%	193,881	37%	72,313	14%
Zero/negative income & none of the problems	11,752		11,752		0		0		0		11,752		0	

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

NA-10-1

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-2 HOUSING PROBLEMS LIST -- OWNER HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Extremely Low Income Owner Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Owner Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Owner Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Owner Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Owner Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Owner Households >100% HAMFI		Total Owner Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Households with Problems	54,598	17%	64,300	20%	77,188	24%	39,006	12%	235,092	72%	89,696	28%	324,788	100%
Lacks Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities	1,572	19%	1,055	13%	1,385	17%	990	12%	5,002	61%	3,239	39%	8,241	100%
Severely Overcrowded > 1.51 people per room	263	16%	176	10%	316	19%	220	13%	975	58%	719	42%	1,694	100%
Overcrowded 1.01 - 1.5 people per room	626	7%	1,355	16%	2,106	24%	1,120	13%	5,207	60%	3,476	40%	8,683	100%
Severe Cost Burden >50% of Income for Housing	41,863	34%	31,693	26%	25,749	21%	8,799	7%	108,104	89%	13,489	11%	121,593	100%
Cost Burden >30% - 50% of Income for Housing	10,274	6%	30,021	16%	47,632	26%	27,877	15%	115,804	63%	68,773	37%	184,577	100%
Zero/negative income & none of the problems	5,180		0	0%	0	0%	0		5,180		0		5,180	
Total Households with Problems	54,598	100%	64,300	100%	77,188	100%	39,006	100%	235,092	100%	89,696	100%	324,788	100%
Lacks Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities	1,572	3%	1,055	2%	1,385	2%	990	3%	5,002	2%	3,239	4%	8,241	3%
Severely Overcrowded > 1.51 people per room	263	0%	176	0%	316	0%	220	1%	975	0%	719	1%	1,694	1%
Overcrowded 1.01 - 1.5 people per room	626	1%	1,355	2%	2,106	3%	1,120	3%	5,207	2%	3,476	4%	8,683	3%
Severe Cost Burden >50% of Income for Housing	41,863	77%	31,693	49%	25,749	33%	8,799	23%	108,104	46%	13,489	15%	121,593	37%
Cost Burden >30% of Income for Housing	10,274	19%	30,021	47%	47,632	62%	27,877	71%	115,804	49%	68,773	77%	184,577	57%
Zero/negative income & none of the problems	5,180		0		0		0		5,180		0		5,180	
Total Households Reporting at least one problem	54,598	17%	64,300	20%	77,188	24%	39,006	12%	235,092	72%	89,696	28%	324,788	100%
Lacks Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities	1,572	0%	1,055	0%	1,385	0%	990	0%	5,002	2%	3,239	1%	8,241	100%
Severely Overcrowded > 1.51 people per room	263	0%	176	0%	316	0%	220	0%	975	0%	719	0%	1,694	100%
Overcrowded 1.01 - 1.5 people per room	626	0%	1,355	0%	2,106	1%	1,120	0%	5,207	2%	3,476	1%	8,683	100%
Severe Cost Burden >50% of Income for Housing	41,863	13%	31,693	10%	25,749	8%	8,799	3%	108,104	33%	13,489	4%	121,593	100%
Cost Burden >30% of Income for Housing	10,274	3%	30,021	9%	47,632	15%	27,877	9%	115,804	36%	68,773	21%	184,577	100%
Zero/negative income & none of the problems	5,180		0		0		0		5,180		0		5,180	

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

NA-10-2

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	632,690	241,655	110,320	34,040	1,018,705	185,115	148,795	148,935	62,735	545,580
Having none of four housing problems	239,275	311,500	492,490	261,480	1,304,745	51,890	189,355	412,410	342,575	996,230
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	62,905	0	0	0	62,905	20,230	0	0	0	20,230

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-5 HOUSING PROBLEMS 2 -- ALL HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPIs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Total Households		Extremely Low Income Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Households >100% HAMFI	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Households (excluding negative income)	1,631,756	100%	156,605	10%	180,167	11%	266,882	16%	171,300	10%	774,954	47%	856,802	53%
Has 1 or More of 4 Housing Problems	517,505	100%	136,628	26%	124,590	24%	113,882	22%	46,458	9%	421,558	81%	95,947	19%
Has None of Four Housing Problems	1,114,251	100%	19,977	2%	55,577	5%	153,000	14%	124,842	11%	353,396	32%	760,855	68%
Negative income/ no other problem/ not counted	11,752		11,752		0		0		0		11,752		0	
Total Households (excluding negative income)	1,631,756	100%	156,605	100%	180,167	100%	266,882	100%	171,300	100%	774,954	100%	856,802	100%
Has 1 or More of 4 Housing Problems	517,505	32%	136,628	87%	124,590	69%	113,882	43%	46,458	27%	421,558	54%	95,947	11%
Has None of Four Housing Problems	1,114,251	68%	19,977	13%	55,577	31%	153,000	57%	124,842	73%	353,396	46%	760,855	89%
Negative income/ no other problem	11,752		11,752		0		0		0		11,752		0	

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

NA-10-5

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-6 HOUSING PROBLEMS 2 -- OWNER HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Extremely Low Income Owner Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Owner Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Owner Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Owner Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Owner Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Owner Households >100% HAMFI		Total Owner Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Households (excluding negative income)	60,264	5%	98,606	8%	176,209	15%	126,636	10%	461,715	38%	747,629	62%	1,209,344	100%
Has 1 or More of 4 Housing Problems	54,598	17%	64,300	20%	77,188	24%	39,006	12%	235,092	73%	88,914	27%	324,006	100%
Has None of Four Housing Problems	5,666	1%	34,306	4%	99,021	11%	87,630	10%	226,623	26%	658,715	74%	885,338	100%
Negative income/ no other problem/not counted	5,180		0		0		0		5,180		0		5,180	
Total Households (excluding negative income)	60,264	100%	98,606	100%	176,209	100%	126,636	100%	461,715	100%	747,629	100%	1,209,344	100%
Has 1 or More of 4 Housing Problems	54,598	91%	64,300	65%	77,188	44%	39,006	31%	235,092	51%	88,914	12%	324,006	27%
Has None of Four Housing Problems	5,666	9%	34,306	35%	99,021	56%	87,630	69%	226,623	49%	658,715	88%	885,338	73%
Negative income/ no other problem	5,180		0		0		0		5,180		0		5,180	

NA-10-6

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-7 HOUSING PROBLEMS 2 -- RENTER HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Extremely Low Income Renter Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Renter Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Renter Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Renter Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Renter Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Renter Households >100% HAMFI		Total Renter Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Households (excluding negative income)	96,341	23%	81,561	19%	90,673	21%	44,664	11%	313,239	74%	109,173	26%	422,412	100%
Has 1 or More of 4 Housing Problems	82,030	42%	60,290	31%	36,694	19%	7,452	4%	186,466	96%	7,033	4%	193,499	100%
Has None of Four Housing Problems	14,311	6%	21,271	9%	53,979	24%	37,212	16%	126,773	55%	102,140	45%	228,913	100%
Negative income/ no other problem/not counted	6,572		0		0		0		6,572		0		6,572	
Total Households (excluding negative income)	96,341	100%	81,561	100%	90,673	100%	44,664	100%	313,239	100%	109,173	100%	422,412	100%
Has 1 or More of 4 Housing Problems	82,030	85%	60,290	74%	36,694	40%	7,452	17%	186,466	60%	7,033	6%	193,499	46%
Has None of Four Housing Problems	14,311	15%	21,271	26%	53,979	60%	37,212	83%	126,773	40%	102,140	94%	228,913	54%
Negative income/ no other problem	6,572		0		0		0		6,572		0		6,572	

NA-10-7

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	259,840	173,575	107,755	541,170	49,445	71,425	122,050	242,920
Large Related	64,855	37,970	17,795	120,620	15,135	24,560	43,330	83,025
Elderly	196,535	92,080	45,040	333,655	115,125	117,610	83,660	316,395
Other	207,815	113,985	103,565	425,365	35,605	29,225	43,695	108,525
Total need by income	729,045	417,610	274,155	1,420,810	215,310	242,820	292,735	750,865

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-8 COST BURDEN >30% ≤ 50% -- ALL HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPIs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Total Households with Problems		Extremely Low Income Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Households >100% HAMFI	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Total households with cost burden	273,102	100%	22,478	8%	66,738	24%	77,983	29%	33,590	12%	200,789	74%	72,313
Small related households	111,121	100%	4,413	4%	18,802	17%	31,313	28%	16,063	14%	70,591	64%	40,530	36%
Large related households	21,547	100%	950	4%	4,112	19%	6,296	29%	3,039	14%	14,397	67%	7,150	33%
Elderly (family & non-family)	83,098	100%	11,960	14%	27,526	33%	22,905	28%	7,808	9%	70,199	84%	12,899	16%
Other	57,336	100%	5,155	9%	16,298	28%	17,469	30%	6,680	12%	45,602	80%	11,734	20%
Total households with cost burden	273,102	100%	22,478	100%	66,738	100%	77,983	100%	33,590	100%	200,789	100%	72,313	100%
Small related households	111,121	41%	4,413	20%	18,802	28%	31,313	40%	16,063	48%	70,591	35%	40,530	56%
Large related households	21,547	8%	950	4%	4,112	6%	6,296	8%	3,039	9%	14,397	7%	7,150	10%
Elderly (family & non-family)	83,098	30%	11,960	53%	27,526	41%	22,905	29%	7,808	23%	70,199	35%	12,899	18%
Other	57,336	21%	5,155	23%	16,298	24%	17,469	22%	6,680	20%	45,602	23%	11,734	16%

NA-10-8

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-9 COST BURDEN >30% ≤ 50% -- OWNER HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPIs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Extremely Low Income Owner Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Owner Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Owner Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Owner Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Owner Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Owner Households >100% HAMFI		Total Owner Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Total households with cost burden	10,669	6%	30,687	16%	48,458	26%	28,338	15%	118,152	63%	68,773	37%	186,925
Small related households	1,529	2%	6,569	8%	19,190	24%	13,805	17%	41,093	51%	39,014	49%	80,107	100%
Large related households	470	3%	1,558	10%	4,483	28%	2,732	17%	9,243	57%	6,981	43%	16,224	100%
Elderly (family & non-family)	7,115	12%	18,679	30%	16,788	27%	6,834	11%	49,416	81%	11,870	19%	61,286	100%
Other	1,555	5%	3,881	13%	7,997	27%	4,967	17%	18,400	63%	10,908	37%	29,308	100%
Total households with cost burden	10,669	100%	30,687	100%	48,458	100%	28,338	100%	118,152	100%	68,773	100%	186,925	100%
Small related households	1,529	14%	6,569	21%	19,190	40%	13,805	49%	41,093	35%	39,014	57%	80,107	43%
Large related households	470	4%	1,558	5%	4,483	9%	2,732	10%	9,243	8%	6,981	10%	16,224	9%
Elderly (family & non-family)	7,115	67%	18,679	61%	16,788	35%	6,834	24%	49,416	42%	11,870	17%	61,286	33%
Other	1,555	15%	3,881	13%	7,997	17%	4,967	18%	18,400	16%	10,908	16%	29,308	16%

NA-10-9

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-10 COST BURDEN >30% ≤ 50% -- RENTER HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPIs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Extremely Low Income Renter Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Renter Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Renter Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Renter Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Renter Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Renter Households >100% HAMFI		Total Renter Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Total households with cost burden	11,809	14%	36,051	42%	29,525	34%	5,252	6%	82,637	96%	3,540	4%	86,177
Small related households	2,884	9%	12,233	39%	12,123	39%	2,258	7%	29,498	95%	1,516	5%	31,014	100%
Large related households	480	9%	2,554	48%	1,813	34%	307	6%	5,154	97%	169	3%	5,323	100%
Elderly (family & non-family)	4,845	22%	8,847	41%	6,117	28%	974	4%	20,783	95%	1,029	5%	21,812	100%
Other	3,600	13%	12,417	44%	9,472	34%	1,713	6%	27,202	97%	826	3%	28,028	100%
Total households with cost burden	11,809	100%	36,051	100%	29,525	100%	5,252	100%	82,637	100%	3,540	100%	86,177	100%
Small related households	2,884	24%	12,233	34%	12,123	41%	2,258	43%	29,498	36%	1,516	43%	31,014	36%
Large related households	480	4%	2,554	7%	1,813	6%	307	6%	5,154	6%	169	5%	5,323	6%
Elderly (family & non-family)	4,845	41%	8,847	25%	6,117	21%	974	19%	20,783	25%	1,029	29%	21,812	25%
Other	3,600	30%	12,417	34%	9,472	32%	1,713	33%	27,202	33%	826	23%	28,028	33%

NA-10-10

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	223,340	74,370	12,135	309,845	44,685	50,945	62,695	158,325
Large Related	55,660	14,300	1,450	71,410	13,455	18,855	22,915	55,225
Elderly	142,720	41,395	9,040	193,155	91,450	53,635	31,015	176,100
Other	181,585	59,120	23,320	264,025	32,185	19,565	20,355	72,105
Total need by income	603,305	189,185	45,945	838,435	181,775	143,000	136,980	461,755

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-11 COST BURDEN >50% -- ALL HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Total Households with Problems		Extremely Low Income Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Households >100% HAMFI	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total households with cost burden	221,456	100%	112,203	51%	55,276	25%	30,526	14%	9,479	4%	207,484	94%	13,972	6%
Small related households	78,338	100%	35,324	45%	19,687	25%	11,855	15%	4,014	5%	70,880	90%	7,458	10%
Large related households	16,619	100%	6,982	42%	3,787	23%	2,799	17%	1,317	8%	14,885	90%	1,734	10%
Elderly (family & non-family)	67,011	100%	32,474	48%	19,525	29%	9,612	14%	2,505	4%	64,116	96%	2,895	4%
Other	59,488	100%	37,423	63%	12,277	21%	6,260	11%	1,643	3%	57,603	97%	1,885	3%
Total households with cost burden	221,456	100%	112,203	100%	55,276	100%	30,526	100%	9,479	100%	207,484	100%	13,972	100%
Small related households	78,338	35%	35,324	31%	19,687	36%	11,855	39%	4,014	42%	70,880	34%	7,458	53%
Large related households	16,619	8%	6,982	6%	3,787	7%	2,799	9%	1,317	14%	14,885	7%	1,734	12%
Elderly (family & non-family)	67,011	30%	32,474	29%	19,525	35%	9,612	31%	2,505	26%	64,116	31%	2,895	21%
Other	59,488	27%	37,423	33%	12,277	22%	6,260	21%	1,643	17%	57,603	28%	1,885	13%

NA-10-11

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-12 COST BURDEN >50% -- OWNER HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPIs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Extremely Low Income Owner Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Owner Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Owner Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Owner Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Owner Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Owner Households >100% HAMFI		Total Owner Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Total households with cost burden	43,131	35%	32,600	26%	26,271	21%	8,999	7%	111,001	89%	13,489	11%	124,490
Small related households	10,561	24%	11,294	26%	10,500	24%	3,900	9%	36,255	83%	7,359	17%	43,614	100%
Large related households	2,407	23%	2,472	23%	2,650	25%	1,308	12%	8,837	84%	1,728	16%	10,565	100%
Elderly (family & non-family)	19,769	43%	13,625	29%	8,155	18%	2,244	5%	43,793	94%	2,612	6%	46,405	100%
Other	10,394	43%	5,209	22%	4,966	21%	1,547	6%	22,116	93%	1,790	7%	23,906	100%
Total households with cost burden	43,131	100%	32,600	100%	26,271	100%	8,999	100%	111,001	100%	13,489	100%	124,490	100%
Small related households	10,561	24%	11,294	35%	10,500	40%	3,900	43%	36,255	33%	7,359	55%	43,614	35%
Large related households	2,407	6%	2,472	8%	2,650	10%	1,308	15%	8,837	8%	1,728	13%	10,565	8%
Elderly (family & non-family)	19,769	46%	13,625	42%	8,155	31%	2,244	25%	43,793	39%	2,612	19%	46,405	37%
Other	10,394	24%	5,209	16%	4,966	19%	1,547	17%	22,116	20%	1,790	13%	23,906	19%

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

NA-10-12

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-10-13 COST BURDEN >50% -- RENTER HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPIs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Extremely Low Income Renter Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Renter Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Renter Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Renter Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Renter Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Renter Households >100% HAMFI		Total Renter Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Total households with cost burden	69,072	71%	22,676	23%	4,255	4%	480	0.5%	96,483	100%	483	0.5%	96,966
Small related households	24,763	71%	8,393	24%	1,355	4%	114	0.3%	34,625	100%	99	0.3%	34,724	100%
Large related households	4,575	76%	1,315	22%	149	2%	9	0.1%	6,048	100%	6	0.1%	6,054	100%
Elderly (family & non-family)	12,705	62%	5,900	29%	1,457	7%	261	1%	20,323	99%	283	1%	20,606	100%
Other	27,029	76%	7,068	20%	1,294	4%	96	0.3%	35,487	100%	95	0.3%	35,582	100%
Total households with cost burden	69,072	100%	22,676	100%	4,255	100%	480	100%	96,483	100%	483	100%	96,966	100%
Small related households	24,763	36%	8,393	37%	1,355	32%	114	24%	34,625	36%	99	20%	34,724	36%
Large related households	4,575	7%	1,315	6%	149	4%	9	2%	6,048	6%	6	1%	6,054	6%
Elderly (family & non-family)	12,705	18%	5,900	26%	1,457	34%	261	54%	20,323	21%	283	59%	20,606	21%
Other	27,029	39%	7,068	31%	1,294	30%	96	20%	35,487	37%	95	20%	35,582	37%

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

NA-10-13

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	69,475	47,665	43,900	17,025	178,065	5,450	6,770	10,785	6,400	29,405
Multiple, unrelated family households	10,000	9,335	10,710	3,845	33,890	1,065	2,360	3,790	2,645	9,860
Other, non-family households	2,200	2,065	2,650	1,375	8,290	100	100	125	125	450

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Total need by income	81,675	59,065	57,260	22,245	220,245	6,615	9,230	14,700	9,170	39,715

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-14 CROWDING (more than 1PPR) -- ALL HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Total Households with Problems		Extremely Low Income Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Households >100% HAMFI	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Households in Need by Income	26,404	100%	6,086	23%	5,374	20%	5,756	22%	2,681	10%	19,897	75%	6,507	25%
Single family households	20,935	100%	5,276	25%	4,145	20%	4,661	22%	1,995	10%	16,077	77%	4,858	23%
Multiple, unrelated family households	3,813	100%	409	11%	788	21%	893	23%	596	16%	2,686	70%	1,127	30%
Other non-family households	1,656	100%	401	24%	441	27%	202	12%	90	5%	1,134	68%	522	32%
Total Households in Need by Income	26,404	100%	6,086	100%	5,374	100%	5,756	100%	2,681	100%	19,897	100%	6,507	100%
Single family households	20,935	79%	5,276	87%	4,145	77%	4,661	81%	1,995	74%	16,077	81%	4,858	75%
Multiple, unrelated family households	3,813	14%	409	7%	788	15%	893	16%	596	22%	2,686	13%	1,127	17%
Other non-family households	1,656	6%	401	7%	441	8%	202	4%	90	3%	1,134	6%	522	8%

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

NA-10-14

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-15 CROWDING (more than 1PPR) -- OWNER HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Extremely Low Income Owner Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Owner Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Owner Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Owner Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Owner Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Owner Households >100% HAMFI		Total Owner Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Households in Need by Income	1,125	10%	1,628	15%	2,582	23%	1,416	13%	6,751	61%	4,363	39%	11,114	100%
Single family households	1,019	11%	1,275	14%	2,172	24%	1,045	12%	5,511	62%	3,357	38%	8,868	100%
Multiple, unrelated family households	91	4%	348	17%	403	19%	311	15%	1,153	55%	936	45%	2,089	100%
Other non-family households	15	10%	5	3%	7	4%	60	38%	87	55%	70	45%	157	100%
Total Households in Need by Income	1,125	100%	1,628	100%	2,582	100%	1,416	100%	6,751	100%	4,363	100%	11,114	100%
Single family households	1,019	91%	1,275	78%	2,172	84%	1,045	74%	5,511	82%	3,357	77%	8,868	80%
Multiple, unrelated family households	91	8%	348	21%	403	16%	311	22%	1,153	17%	936	21%	2,089	19%
Other non-family households	15	1%	5	0%	7	0%	60	4%	87	1%	70	2%	157	1%

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

NA-10-15

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction														
NA-16 CROWDING (more than 1PPR) -- RENTER HOUSEHOLDS														
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Extremely Low Income Renter Households 0 - 30% HAMFI		Very Low Income Renter Households >30% - 50% HAMFI		Low Income Renter Households >50% - 80% HAMFI		Moderate Income Renter Households >80% - 100% HAMFI		Subtotal Renter Households with Income 0% - 100% HAMFI		Above Median Income Renter Households >100% HAMFI		Total Renter Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Households in Need by Income	4,961	32%	3,746	24%	3,174	21%	1,265	8%	13,146	86%	2,144	14%	15,290	100%
Single family households	4,257	35%	2,870	24%	2,489	21%	950	8%	10,566	88%	1,501	12%	12,067	100%
Multiple, unrelated family households	318	18%	440	26%	490	28%	285	17%	1,533	89%	191	11%	1,724	100%
Other non-family households	386	26%	436	29%	195	13%	30	2%	1,047	70%	452	30%	1,499	100%
Total Households in Need by Income	4,961	100%	3,746	100%	3,174	100%	1,265	100%	13,146	100%	2,144	100%	15,290	100%
Single family households	4,257	86%	2,870	77%	2,489	78%	950	75%	10,566	80%	1,501	70%	12,067	79%
Multiple, unrelated family households	318	6%	440	12%	490	15%	285	23%	1,533	12%	191	9%	1,724	11%
Other non-family households	386	8%	436	12%	195	6%	30	2%	1,047	8%	452	21%	1,499	10%

NA-10-16

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source

Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance:

In 2013, there were 421,612 single-person households in the 49 counties (excluding 22 HUD LPJs) that are home to 1.57 million (96%) of the NYSEJ’s 1.63 million households [ACS 2013 5-year data].

253,384 (60%) of the single-person households – six out of ten – are homeowners. And, they own 22% of the 1.16 million owner-occupied units in the NYSEJ.

168,228 (40%) of the single-person households – four out of ten – are renters. And, they occupy fully 41% of the NYSEJ’s stock of 410,000 rental units.

246,037 (59%) of these single-person householders are between 15 to 64 year-old, or roughly speaking, of working age. Yet, only 189,172 (45%) of the single-person householders are working.

So, 232,440 (55%) of the 421,612 single-person householders are dependent on non-wage related sources of income for their livelihood (and housing costs).

74,285 (18%) of the single-person householders are 65 to 74 years-old or older. 52,183 (70%) of them are homeowners, and 22,102 (30%) are renters.

101,920 (24%) of the single-person householders are 75 years-old and older. 68,395 (68%) of them are homeowners, and 32,895 (32%) are renters.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking:

According to the 2014 Point in Time counts from Continuums across NYS, in 2014 of the over 80,000 homeless people there were over 36,000 homeless individuals who identified as having chronic substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, or a severe mental illness and were in need of housing assistance. And according to NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), over 14,000 individuals who were victims of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking sought housing assistance through a residential or transitional housing program across NYS.

Of the 1.63 million households in the NYSEJ, there are 398,190 (24%) in which at least one member of the household has one or more disabilities. 298,090 (70%) of these households are owners, and 120,100 (30%) are renters. The proportions of owners (23%) and renters (28%) with a disabled person in residence is similar [Table NA-10-D1].

Overall, there are 707,015 disabilities spread among the 398,190 households indicating that there are household members who may have more than one disability. This holds for both owners and renters. On average, there are 1.8 disabilities per household with person with a disability [Table NA-10-D1]. The average holds for owner-occupied and renter-occupied households alike.

Thus, approximately one in four NYSEJ households have at least one member with one or more disabilities; and, a fair share of the persons with a disability experience multiple impairments concurrently.

The CHAS data indicate that 40% of all disabilities occur in households which have one or more housing problem [Table NA-10-D2]. The difference between households who are owners and those who are renters is substantial. Two-thirds (67%) of the disabilities in owner households are in households without a housing problem. By contrast, more than half (56%) of the disabilities in renter households are in households with a housing problem. Presumably, this reflects the ability of owners with higher incomes to afford housing without problems, and conversely the inability of lower income tenants to do the same.

Finally, using the methodology outlined in the note to Table NA-10-D5, we have estimated a total of 120,786 “renter households with a person with a disability,” of which some 68,091 (56%) have a housing problem [Table NA-10-D5]. We have also categorized them by HUD HAMFI income groups, spotlighting the direct relationship between the high incidence of housing problems among low-income renter households which include a person with a disability.

With incomes of 30% HAMFI or less, three out of four (76%) renters with a disabled family member experience a housing problem. With incomes between 30% to 50% HAMFI, 69% of these renters have a housing problem. With incomes between 50% to 80% HAMFI, 43% of these renters have a housing problem. And, with incomes over 80% HAMFI, only 16% of these renters have a housing problem [Table NA-10-D5].

What are the most common housing problems?

In the NYSEJ, the most common housing problem is financial cost burdens.

In 2011, 29% of all 1.63 million NYSEJ households – some 478,214 or 3 out of ten households – were paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing [Table NA-10-20]. They included 266,194 (16%) households paying 31%-50% and 212,020 (13%) paying more than 50%.

They also included four out of ten -- 41% (172,044) -- of the 422,000 renters [Table NA-10-20]. Of the renters, there were 90,427 (21%) paying more than 50% of income and 81,617 (19%) paying 31% to 50%.

And, they included one out of four – 25% (306,170) – of the 1.2 million owners [Table NA-10-20]. Of the owners, there were 121,593 (10%) paying more than 50% of income and 184,577 (15%) paying 31% to 50%.

By comparison, a total of only 40,210 households – just 2% of all 1.63 million households – reported a problem with incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities and/or overcrowding [Table NA-10-20]. They included only 2% of the owners (18,618) and 5% of the renters (21,592).

The 212,020 households who were “severely” cost-burdened by paying more than 50% of their incomes for housing represented 41% of the 518,244 households who reported a housing problem (Table NA-10-1). Another 266,194 (51%) were “simply” cost-burdened by paying between 31% to 50% of theirs. So, nine out of ten households with a housing problem in the NYSEJ cited their cost burden.

Cost-burdens for nine out of ten households occurred across all the income groups with a housing problem (Table NA-10-1). 93% of extremely low-income households were simply and severely cost-burdened; so too were 94% of those with very low incomes, 93% of those with low incomes, 91% of those with moderate incomes, and 89% of those with above median incomes.

Interestingly though, as household incomes increased, the proportions of households with “severe” cost-burdens decreased and the proportions of households with “simple” cost burdens increased (Table NA-10-1).

The 1.2 million owner households accounted for 74% of the NYSEJ’S 1.63 million households (Tables NA-10-5 & 6). Yet, the 324,788 owners with a housing problem represented only 63% of the NYSEJ’s 518,424 households with a housing problem (Tables NA-10-1 & 2). More than 90% of the owners with a problem in each income category were simply and severely cost-burdened. As the incomes of owners increased, the proportions of owners with “severe” cost-burdens declined, and the proportions of owners with “simple” cost burdens increased (Table NA-10-2).

The 433,307 renter households accounted for 26% of the NYSEJ’S 1.63 million households (Tables NA-10-5 & 7). Yet, the 193,636 renters with a housing problem accounted for 37% of the NYSEJ’s 518,424

households with a housing problem (Tables NA-10-1 & 3). Overall, 172,044 (89%) of all renters with a housing problem were simply and severely cost-burdened.

As renter incomes increased, the combined totals of simple- and severe-cost burdens declined, and the proportions who were severely cost-burdened declined sharply (Tables NA-10-3). For example, housing costs burdened 91% of extremely low income renters, including 78% severely; they burdened 92% of very low income renters, including 36% severely; they burdened 88% of low-income renters, including 11% severely; they burdened 76% of moderate income renters, including 6% severely; and, they burdened 56% of above-median-income renters, including 7% severely.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

In 2011, nine out of ten extremely low income households – 136,628 (87%) – endured one or more of the four housing problems. And, so did seven out of ten very low income households – 124,590 (69%) [Table NA-10-5].

In contrast, four out of ten low income households – 113,882 (43%) – had one or more of the four housing problems. And, so did three out of ten moderate income households -- 46,458 (27%) – as well as one out of ten above-median-income households -- 95,947 (11%) [Table NA-10-5].

In short, as incomes rose, the percentage of households with one or more of the four problems fell.

Because the number of homeowners (1,209,344) was nearly three times the number of renters (422,412) [Tables NA10-6 & 7], the number of homeowners with one or more of the four problems (324,006) was greater than the number of renters with a problem (193,499), but only by a factor of 1.7.

So, proportionally owners were less affected (27%) and renters were more affected (46%) by one or more of the housing problems. The pattern of declining problems with rising incomes applied in the case of both owners and renters. (Tables NA-10-6 & 7).

Small related households were the most numerous (189,459) type of household to experience cost burdens. They included those with simple burdens (111,121) and those with severe burdens (78,338) [Tables NA10-8 and NA10-11]. And, nearly twice as many small related owners were cost-burdened as were small related renters (65,738 – 35%) [Tables NA10-9 and NA10-12 vs. NA10-10 and NA 10-13].

Elderly households were the next most numerous (150,109) type of household to experience cost burdens. They too included those with simple burdens (83,098) and those with severe burdens (67,011) [Tables NA10-8 and NA10-11]. And, more than twice as many elderly owners (107,691) were cost-burdened than elderly renters (42,418) [Tables NA10-9 & NA10-12 vs. NA10-10 & NA 10-13].

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the

needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance:

Households with an AMI of less than 30% are at an increased risk of homelessness. Further, the following risk factors have been linked with instability and, therefore, place the households at an increased risk of homelessness:

- household is under-employed;
- household lacks education;
- household has bad credit history;
- household contains victim of domestic violence;
- living in housing that is over-crowded;
- living in housing where illegal activity is taking place;
- living in housing that is unsafe;
- living in housing that is unsanitary; or
- other local characteristics identified by the Continuums of Care.

From reports received from OTDA STEHP contractors, we see that 10-15% of those households at risk of homelessness report being a special population (as defined by the ESG CAPER) with the majority being those with severe mental illness, victim of domestic violence, or having an “other disability.” Additionally, as for those nearing the end of their Rapid Rehousing assistance, STEHP reports from contractors indicate that over 40% of those assisted with rapid rehousing are also a special population with the majority of those being households with a severe mental illness, “other disability,” a chronic substance abuser, or a victim of domestic violence.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

OTDA estimates that each year over 59,000 individuals are at-risk of being homeless, as indicated in NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment. Since experience with data in New York State indicates that 90% of those experiencing homelessness each year reside in New York City, the overall statewide estimate was derived from data obtained from New York City. Anecdotal evidence suggests that overcrowding, cost burden and unsafe living conditions are the main factors contributing to a household being at-risk of entering the homeless system.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness:

Housing that is unsafe and/or unsanitary has been linked to household instability and an increased risk for homelessness, as well as severe cost burden for extremely low income households, and households that live in overcrowded conditions, including being doubled up with family or friends.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

HUD Regulation states:

“A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.”

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	915,389	143,352	71,583
White	437,394	64,758	34,045
Black / African American	191,858	31,343	16,312
Asian	53,189	5,735	8,574
American Indian, Alaska Native	3,670	517	432
Pacific Islander	222	25	55
Hispanic	215,686	39,282	11,097

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction							
NA-15-1 HOUSING PROBLEM							
0% - 30% AREA MEDIAN INCOME							
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLIPs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Has one or more of four housing problems		Has NONE of the four housing problems		SUBTOTAL with & without problems		Negative income & no other
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Households	136,582	87%	19,977	13%	156,559	100%	11,752
White non-Hispanic	118,930	87%	17,862	13%	136,792	100%	9,826
Black/African American	4,842	86%	770	14%	5,612	100%	327
Asian	1,892	91%	179	9%	2,071	100%	724
American Indian, Alaska Native	793	81%	185	19%	978	100%	47
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	15	100%	0	0%	15	100%	0
Hispanic	8,385	91%	790	9%	9,175	100%	634
Source: CHAS 2007-2011							
Note: All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)							
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income							

NA-15-1

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	645,933	210,618	0
White	361,415	136,507	0
Black / African American	105,268	33,168	0
Asian	43,078	6,425	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,853	986	0
Pacific Islander	84	4	0
Hispanic	124,885	31,241	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction							
NA-15-2 HOUSING PROBLEM							
30% - 50% AREA MEDIAN INCOME							
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Has one or more of four housing problems		Has NONE of the four housing problems		SUBTOTAL with & without problems		Negative income & no other
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Households	124,559	69%	55,577	31%	180,136	100%	0
White non-Hispanic	110,882	68%	52,148	32%	163,030	100%	0
Black/African American	3,261	76%	1,020	24%	4,281	100%	0
Asian	1,673	86%	282	14%	1,955	100%	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	603	67%	303	33%	906	100%	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	10	50%	10	50%	20	100%	0
Hispanic	6,763	83%	1,351	17%	8,114	100%	0
Source: CHAS 2007-2011							
Note: All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)							
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income							

NA-15-2

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	562,829	530,139	0
White	317,425	352,029	0
Black / African American	93,244	83,619	0
Asian	41,597	17,910	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,100	1,966	0
Pacific Islander	104	130	0
Hispanic	100,886	68,602	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction							
NA-15-3 HOUSING PROBLEM							
50% - 80% AREA MEDIAN INCOME							
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLIPs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Has one or more of four housing problems		Has NONE of the four housing problems		SUBTOTAL with & without problems		Negative income & no other
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Households	113,898	43%	153,000	57%	266,898	100%	0
White non-Hispanic	101,577	41%	143,649	59%	245,226	100%	0
Black/African American	2,598	51%	2,475	49%	5,073	100%	0
Asian	1,756	63%	1,038	37%	2,794	100%	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	311	34%	608	66%	919	100%	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	45	100%	0	0%	45	100%	0
Hispanic	6,579	61%	4,137	39%	10,716	100%	0
Source: CHAS 2007-2011							
Note: All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)							
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income							

NA-15-3

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	251,476	442,855	0
White	156,595	308,251	0
Black / African American	35,362	60,802	0
Asian	17,374	16,535	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	602	1,163	0
Pacific Islander	29	58	0
Hispanic	37,429	50,670	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction

NA-15-4 HOUSING PROBLEM

80% - 100% AREA MEDIAN INCOME

Race & Ethnicity	Has one or more of four housing problems		Has NONE or the four housing problems		SUBTOTAL with & without problems		No or Negative Income & no other housing problem
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
NYS Entitlement Jurisdiction All Households*	46,494	27%	124,842	73%	171,336	100%	0
White	41,833	26%	117,900	74%	159,733	100%	0
Black/African American	1,062	37%	1,780	63%	2,842	100%	0
Asian	956	47%	1,087	53%	2,043	100%	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	188	37%	318	63%	506	100%	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	19	100%	0	0%	19	100%	0
Hispanic	2,096	42%	2,900	58%	4,996	100%	0

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)

Subtotal does not include households with no income

NA-15-4

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction

NA-15-5 HOUSING PROBLEM

ALL INCOMES -- 0% to 100% AMI

Race & Ethnicity	Has one or more of four housing problems		Has NONE or the four housing problems		SUBTOTAL with & without problems		No or Negative Income & no other housing problem
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
NYS Entitlement Jurisdiction All Households*	421,533	54%	353,396	46%	774,929	100%	11,752
White	373,222	53%	331,559	47%	704,781	100%	9,826
Black/African American	11,763	66%	6,045	34%	17,808	100%	327
Asian	6,277	71%	2,586	29%	8,863	100%	724
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,895	57%	1,414	43%	3,309	100%	47
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	89	90%	10	10%	99	100%	0
Hispanic	23,823	72%	9,178	28%	33,001	100%	634

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)

Subtotal does not include households with no income

NA-15-5

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction

NA-15-6 HOUSING PROBLEM SUMMARY VIEW -- % DISPARITIES BY INCOME

HOUSEHOLDS WITH 1 OR MORE PROBLEM BY INCOME

Race & Ethnicity	0%-30% AMI		30%-50% AMI		50%-80% AMI		80%-100% AMI		SUBTOTAL ALL INCOMES	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NYS Entitlement Jurisdiction All Households*	136,582	87%	124,559	69%	113,898	43%	46,494	27%	421,533	54%
White	118,930	87%	110,882	68%	101,577	41%	41,833	26%	373,222	53%
Black/African American	4,842	86%	3,261	76%	2,598	51%	1,062	37%	17,808	66%
Asian	1,892	91%	1,673	86%	1,756	63%	956	47%	8,863	71%
American Indian, Alaska Native	793	81%	603	67%	311	34%	188	37%	3,309	57%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	15	100%	10	50%	45	100%	19	100%	99	90%
Hispanic	8,385	91%	6,763	83%	6,579	61%	2,096	42%	33,001	72%

From tables NA15-1-5, percentages are of each income segment's households with & without a problem

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)

Subtotal does not include households with no income

NA-15-6

Discussion:

At least eight out of ten extremely low-income households (0% to 30% AMI) in all of the racial and ethnic groups have one or more housing problems. For that reason, only one of the groups at this income level exhibits a disproportionately greater need. They are the 15 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households, all of which (100%) are in need compared to the 87% of all households at this income level (136,582). [Tables NA-15-1 & NA-15-6].

Thereafter, as incomes rise and the frequency of all households having one or more housing problems decreases, the disparities among racial and ethnic groups increase and become more widespread [Table NA-15-6].

Among the very low income households (30% to 50% AMI), 124,550 (69%) have one or more housing problems. At this income level, disproportionate needs are exhibited by the 1,673 Asian households (86%) and 6,763 Hispanic households (83%) who have one or more housing problems [Tables NA-15-2 & NA-15-6].

Among the low income households (50% to 80% AMI), 113,898 (43%) have one or more housing problems. At this income level, disproportionate needs are exhibited by the 45 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households (100%), the 1,756 Asian households (63%) and 6,579 Hispanic households (61%) who have one or more housing problems [Tables NA-15-3 & NA-15-6].

Among the moderate income households (80% to 100% AMI), 46,494 (27%) have one or more housing problems. At this income level, disproportionate needs are exhibited by all the non-White racial and ethnic groups. They include: the 19 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households (100%); the 956 Asian households (47%); the 2,096 Hispanic households (42%); the 188 American Indian/Alaska Native households (37%); and, the 1,062 Black/African American households (37%) [Tables NA-15-4 & NA-15-6].

Consequently, when the households in all the income groups are aggregated, there are 421,533 households (54%) with one or more housing problem. And, disproportionate needs are exhibited by the 99 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households (90%); the 8,863 Asian households (71%); the 33,001 Hispanic households (72%); and, the 17,808 Black/African American households (66%) [Tables NA-15-5 & NA-15-6].

**NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems –
91.305(b)(2)**

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

HUD Regulation states: *“A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.”*

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	771,097	287,495	71,583
White	371,105	130,915	34,045
Black / African American	160,082	63,100	16,312
Asian	47,233	11,688	8,574
American Indian, Alaska Native	3,110	1,066	432
Pacific Islander	182	65	55
Hispanic	177,743	77,192	11,097

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction							
NA-20-1 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS							
0% - 30% AREA MEDIAN INCOME							
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Has one or more of four housing problems		Has NONE or the four housing problems		SUBTOTAL with & without problems		Negative Income & no other housing problem
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
	All Households	115,392	74%	41,191	26%	156,583	100%
White non-Hispanic	99,750	73%	37,065	27%	136,815	100%	9,826
Black/African American	4,147	74%	1,448	26%	5,595	100%	327
Asian	1,763	84%	329	16%	2,092	100%	724
American Indian, Alaska Native	682	69%	313	31%	995	100%	47
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	10	100%	0	0%	10	100%	0
Hispanic	7,555	82%	1,625	18%	9,180	100%	634
Source: CHAS 2007-2011							
Note: All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)							
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income							

NA-20-1

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	358,008	498,572	0
White	184,592	313,172	0
Black / African American	56,339	82,116	0
Asian	31,611	17,921	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	868	1,965	0
Pacific Islander	59	29	0
Hispanic	78,742	77,458	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction							
NA-20-2 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS							
30% - 50% AREA MEDIAN INCOME							
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Has one or more of four housing problems		Has NONE or the four housing problems		SUBTOTAL with & without problems		Negative Income & no other housing problem
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Households	60,894	34%	119,243	66%	180,137	100%	0
White non-Hispanic	52,681	32%	110,350	68%	163,031	100%	0
Black/African American	1,610	38%	2,657	62%	4,267	100%	0
Asian	1,101	56%	871	44%	1,972	100%	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	377	42%	528	58%	905	100%	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	10	50%	10	50%	20	100%	0
Hispanic	4,387	54%	3,744	46%	8,131	100%	0
Source: CHAS 2007-2011							
Note: All House holds with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)							
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income							

NA-20-2

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	229,127	863,712	0
White	112,439	556,882	0
Black / African American	37,405	139,396	0
Asian	24,024	35,496	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	439	2,629	0
Pacific Islander	90	144	0
Hispanic	50,537	118,933	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction							
NA-20-3 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS							
50% - 80% AREA MEDIAN INCOME							
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Has one or more of four housing problems		Has NONE of the four housing problems		SUBTOTAL with & without problems		Negative Income & no other housing problem
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
All Households	37,881	14%	228,976	86%	266,857	100%	0
White non-Hispanic	32,336	13%	212,882	87%	245,218	100%	0
Black/African American	961	19%	4,118	81%	5,079	100%	0
Asian	756	27%	2,050	73%	2,806	100%	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	90	10%	847	90%	937	100%	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	5	14%	30	86%	35	100%	0
Hispanic	3,381	32%	7,281	68%	10,662	100%	0
Source: CHAS 2007-2011							
Note: All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)							
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income							

NA-20-3

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	97,326	596,962	0
White	48,685	416,319	0
Black / African American	16,766	79,392	0
Asian	9,293	24,609	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	330	1,441	0
Pacific Islander	0	87	0
Hispanic	20,332	67,747	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction							
NA-20-4 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS							
80% - 100% AREA MEDIAN INCOME							
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Has one or more of four housing problems		Has NONE or the four housing problems		SUBTOTAL with & without problems		Negative Income & no other housing problem
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
	All Households	13,518	8%	157,853	92%	171,371	100%
White non-Hispanic	11,508	7%	148,236	93%	159,744	100%	0
Black/African American	317	11%	2,530	89%	2,847	100%	0
Asian	444	22%	1,602	78%	2,046	100%	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	117	23%	390	77%	507	100%	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0%	20	100%	20	100%	0
Hispanic	1,019	20%	4,018	80%	5,037	100%	0
Source: CHAS 2007-2011							
Note: All House holds with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)							
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income							

NA-20-4

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction										
NA-20-6 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS SUMMARY -- DISPARITIES BY INCOME										
HOUSEHOLDS WITH 1 OR MORE SEVERE PROBLEM BY INCOME										
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Extremely Low Income 0%-30% AMI		Very Low Income 30%-50% AMI		Low Income 50%-80% AMI		Moderate Income 80%-100% AMI		SUBTOTAL ALL INCOMES	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	All Households	115,392	74%	60,894	34%	37,881	14%	13,518	8%	227,685
White non-Hispanic	99,750	73%	52,681	32%	32,336	13%	11,508	7%	196,275	28%
Black/African American	4,147	74%	1,610	38%	961	19%	317	11%	7,035	40%
Asian	1,763	84%	1,101	56%	756	27%	444	22%	4,064	46%
American Indian, Alaska Native	682	69%	377	42%	90	10%	117	23%	1,266	38%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	10	100%	10	50%	5	14%	0	0%	25	29%
Hispanic	7,555	82%	4,387	54%	3,381	32%	1,019	20%	16,342	50%
Source: CHAS 2007-2011 From tables NA20-1-5, percentages are of each income segment's households with & without a severe problem										
Note: All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)										
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income										

NA-20-6

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction							
NA-20-5 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS							
ALL INCOMES – 0% to 100% AMI							
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	Has one or more of four housing problems		Has NONE or the four housing problems		SUBTOTAL with & without problems		Negative Income & no other housing problem
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
	All Households	227,685	29%	547,263	71%	774,948	100%
White non-Hispanic	196,275	28%	508,533	72%	704,808	100%	9,826
Black/African American	7,035	40%	10,753	60%	17,788	100%	327
Asian	4,064	46%	4,852	54%	8,916	100%	724
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,266	38%	2,078	62%	3,344	100%	47
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	25	29%	60	71%	85	100%	0
Hispanic	16,342	50%	16,668	50%	33,010	100%	634
Source: CHAS 2007-2011							
Note: All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)							
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income							

NA-20--5

Discussion

In 2011, no less than seven out of ten extremely low-income households (0% to 30% AMI) in all the racial and ethnic groups had one or more severe housing problems. For that reason, at this income level disproportionately greater needs were exhibited by only two of the groups. They included 10 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households (100%) and 1,763 Asian households (84%) compared to the 74% of all households at this income level (115,392). [Tables NA-20-1 & NA-20-6].

As incomes rose, the frequency of all households having one or more severe housing problems decreased. And, the disparities among racial and ethnic groups increased and become more widespread [Table NA-20-6].

Among the very low income households (30% to 50% AMI), 60,894 (34%) had one or more severe housing problems. At this income level, disproportionate needs were exhibited by 10 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (50%), by 1,101 Asian households (56%), and by 4,387 Hispanic households (54%) who had one or more housing severe housing problems [Tables NA-20-2 & NA-20-6].

Among the low income households (50% to 80% AMI), 37,881 (14%) had one or more severe housing problems. At this income level, disproportionate needs were exhibited by 756 Asian households (27%) and by 3,381 Hispanic households (32%) who had one or more severe housing problems. [Tables NA-20-3 & NA-20-6].

Among the moderate income households (80% to 100% AMI), 13,518 (8%) had one or more severe housing problems. At this income level, disproportionate needs were exhibited by 444 Asian households

(22%), by 1,019 Hispanic households (20%), and by 117 American Indian/Alaska Native households (23%). [Tables NA-20-4 & NA-20-6].

Consequently as shown in Tables NA-20-5 & NA-20-6, when households in all the income groups are aggregated, there were 227,685 households (29%) with one or more severe housing problems. Disproportionate needs were exhibited by 4,064 Asian households (46%), by 16,342 Hispanic households (50%), and by 7,035 Black/African American households (40%).

Note:

The four severe housing problems include:

1. Lacking complete kitchen facilities
2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities
3. Overcrowding at more than 1.5 persons per room
4. Cost burden paying over 50% of income for housing

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

HUD Regulation states: “A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.”

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,315,329	1,385,538	1,358,616	76,374
White	3,128,937	856,773	723,190	35,459
Black / African American	486,292	210,674	246,151	17,285
Asian	208,898	83,217	95,738	9,299
American Indian, Alaska Native	10,333	3,022	4,396	451
Pacific Islander	506	226	275	55
Hispanic	435,979	213,515	267,876	12,600

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction									
NA-25-1 COST BURDEN BY RACE & ETHNICITY									
ALL INCOME LEVELS									
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	No Cost Burden Paying <= 30% of Income		Cost Burden Paying > 30% and =< 50% of Income		Severe Cost Burden Paying > 50% of Income		Subtotal**		No or negative income
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Households	1,129,489	70%	270,470	17%	218,781	14%	1,618,740	100%	12,143
White non-Hispanic	1,068,419	71%	245,740	16%	192,927	13%	1,507,086	100%	10,276
Black/African American	15,694	54%	6,700	23%	6,691	23%	29,085	100%	362
Asian	16,705	64%	5,103	20%	4,335	17%	26,143	100%	754
American Indian, Alaska Native	3,418	65%	855	16%	999	19%	5,272	100%	47
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	106	59%	55	30%	20	11%	181	100%	0
Hispanic	25,147	49%	12,017	24%	13,809	27%	50,973	100%	704
Source: CHAS 2007-2011									
Note: All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)									
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income									

NA-25-1

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction									
NA-25-2 COST BURDEN BY RACE & ETHNICITY									
ALL INCOME LEVELS									
NYSEJ = 49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPs plus 59,000 households in 5 counties	No Cost Burden Paying <= 30% of Income		Cost Burden & Severe Cost Paying > 30% of Income		Subtotal**		No or negative Income		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#		
All Households	1,129,489	70%	489,251	30%	1,618,740	100%	12,143		
White non-Hispanic	1,068,419	71%	438,667	29%	1,507,086	100%	10,276		
Black/African American	15,694	54%	13,391	46%	29,085	100%	362		
Asian	16,705	64%	9,438	36%	26,143	100%	754		
American Indian, Alaska Native	3,418	65%	1,854	35%	5,272	100%	47		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	106	59%	75	41%	181	100%	0		
Hispanic	25,147	49%	25,826	51%	50,973	100%	704		
Source: CHAS 2007-2011									
Note: All Households with Single Race Occupants (excludes other or multiple race households)									
Note: Subtotal does not include households with no income									

NA-25-2

Discussion:

By distinguishing between “households with cost burden” and “households with severe cost burden,” the format of Table NA-25-1 understates the extent of disproportionate needs among racial and ethnic groups in 2011. Only 15 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households (30%) exhibit a disproportionate

incidence of cost burden; and, 13,809 Hispanic households (27%), a disproportionate incidence of severe cost burden.

Combining the two categories reveals the greater extent of disproportionate needs among Black/African American, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households. Compared to the 30% of all households (489,251) who paid more than 30% of income for housing, 51% of Hispanic households (25,826), 46% of Black/African American households (13,391), and 41% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households (75) were paying more than 30% in 2011. [Table NA-25-2]

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Extremely low income households: In 2011, no less than eight out of ten households in all the racial and ethnic groups had one or more housing problems [Table NA-15-6]. No fewer than seven out of ten in all the racial and ethnic groups had one or more severe housing problems [Table NA-20-6].

Because housing problems and severe housing problems were so widespread at this income level, 10%+ disparities between racial and ethnic groups and all households were rare. Only Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households (100%) exhibited a disproportionately greater need related to housing problems compared to the 87% of all households [Tables NA-15-6]. Only Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (100%) and Asian (84%) households exhibited disproportionate needs related to severe housing problems compared to 74% of all households [Table NA-20-6].

As incomes rose, the frequency of all households having one or more housing and severe housing problems decreased; but, the 10%+ disparities among the racial and ethnic groups increased and became more widespread [Tables NA-15-6 & NA-20-6].

Very low income households: Only Asian households (86%) and Hispanic households (83%) exhibited a disproportionate needs related to housing problems compared to the 69% of all households. [Tables NA-15-6]. Only Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (50%), Asian (56%), and Hispanic (54%) households exhibited disproportionate needs related to severe housing problems compared to the 34% of all households [Table NA-20-6].

Low income households: Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (100%), Asian (63%) and Hispanic (61%) households exhibited disproportionate needs related to housing problems compared to the 43% of all households [Tables NA-15-6]. Disproportionate needs related to severe housing problems were exhibited by Asian (27%) and Hispanic (32%) households compared to 14% of all households [Table NA-20-6].

Moderate income: Disproportionate needs related to one or more housing problems were exhibited by all non-White racial and ethnic groups compared to the 27% of all households [Table NA-15-6]. The households included Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (100%), Asian (47%), Hispanic (42%), American Indian/Alaska Native (37%), and Black/African American (37%) [Table NA-15-6]. Disproportionate needs related to one or more severe housing problems were exhibited by Asian (22%), Hispanic (20%) and American Indian/Alaska Native (23%) households compared to the 8% of all households [Table NA-20-6].

All incomes: Combining the households in all income groups produces a total of 421,533 households (54%) who had one or more housing problem. Compared to this 54% total percentage of all those with one or more housing problems, disproportionate needs were exhibited by Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (90%), Asian (71%), Hispanic (72%), and Black/African American (66%) households [Table NA-15-

6]. Similarly, when total households in all the income groups are aggregated, there were 227,685 households (29%) with one or more severe housing problems. Compared to this 29% aggregate, disproportionate needs were exhibited by Asian (46%), Hispanic (50%), and Black/African American (40%) households.

Combining both categories of cost burden into a single metric – households paying more than 30% of income for housing -- and looking at the totals for households of all incomes indicates substantial disproportionate needs among racial and ethnic groups in 2011. Compared to the 30% of all households (489,251) who paid more than 30% of income for housing, 51% of Hispanic households (25,826), 46% of Black/African American households (13,391), and 41% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households (75) were paying more than 30% in 2011 [Table NA-25-2].

NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

Introduction:

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.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	5,043	204,942	216,076	3,994	208,450	1,400	455	1,049

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	16	470	12,049	19	11,952	67		11

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	1,024	75,784	57,121	1,838	54,845	195	5
# of Disabled Families	0	2,308	33,781	53,051	833	50,319	690	131
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	5,043	204,942	216,076	3,994	208,450	1,400	455
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	2,213	86,312	123,072	2,335	118,830	588	194	620
Black/African American	0	2,733	108,637	87,138	1,579	83,907	790	252	413
Asian	0	37	7,656	3,934	36	3,852	16	4	7
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	31	1,806	1,470	33	1,419	2	5	7
Pacific Islander	0	29	531	462	11	442	4	0	2

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	1,558	81,454	56,671	648	55,512	196	58	179
Not Hispanic	0	3,485	123,488	159,405	3,346	152,938	1,204	397	870

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

Introduction:

New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) aggregated data from 2014 Point in Time counts from across New York State in order to populate the Homeless Needs Assessment chart below. New York City collects a variety of data regarding those experiencing homelessness within its boundaries. It is this set of data that OTDA has used as its basis for estimating the numbers experiencing homelessness each year, the numbers becoming homeless each year, the numbers exiting homelessness each year and the number of days persons experience homelessness. These data shows that approximately 90% of those experiencing homelessness in New York State reside in New York City. From there OTDA can estimate the numbers on a statewide basis. In those incidences where the cell shows a zero (0), there are no data available.

It should be noted that New York State does not have a “balance of state” Continuum of Care process, meaning that there are 7 counties for which information about homeless individuals and families has not been provided. However, it was possible to extrapolate data using incidence of homelessness in similarly-sized counties relative to population size in order to derive a rough estimate of the total number of homeless persons in New York State at a point-in-time in late January 2014.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	60	44,417	74,244	37,415	26,382	268
Persons in Households with Only Children	9	84	4,557	0	0	30
Persons in Households with Only Adults	4,034	22,392	51,946	21,966	13,899	223

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	2,429	4,783	8,083	0	899	0
Chronically Homeless Families	26	2,836	5,642	0	1,350	0
Veterans	457	2,085	4,575	1,251	1,014	200
Unaccompanied Child	9	84	317	0	184	0
Persons with HIV	144	4,832	5,015	1,559	1,992	103

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source

Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

Rural Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	54	617	6,710	0	0	30
Persons in Households with Only Children	8	11	190	0	0	30

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Persons in Households with Only Adults	216	797	2,391	0	0	30
Chronically Homeless Individuals	60	169	2,290	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	86	32	1,180	0	0	0
Veterans	83	171	2,540	0	0	30
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	18	9	81	0	0	30

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source

Comments:

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

For the purposes of the Rural Homeless Needs Assessment data set above, the following Continuum of Care 2014 Point in Time Counts were aggregated to complete the chart: Steuben, Allegany, Livingston, Chemung, Schuyler Counties; Cayuga County; Cattaraugus County; Fulton, Montgomery, Schoharie Counties; Oswego County; Tompkins County; Broome, Otsego, Chenango, Cortland Counties; Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Yates Counties; Chautauqua County; Clinton County; Orleans County; Columbia, Green Counties; Franklin County; Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence Counties; Saratoga, Warren, Washington, Hamilton Counties; Sullivan County; and Ulster County.

Despite its relative invisibility, homelessness does exist in rural and suburban communities. Homeless persons in rural areas often do not live “on the street” because there are no streets to live on. However, they may be forced to stay in substandard housing with inadequate plumbing and/or electrical systems or live in dilapidated structures that lack insulation. In the summer months, many impoverished persons living in rural areas sleep in tents in local parks or campgrounds, or in their cars. In the winter months,

they may move from one friend or relative's house to another, often splitting up their families in doing so. They may sleep in church basements or in other structures that are not meant to provide overnight shelter. Lack of resources and fear of social stigma keep many homeless persons in rural areas from obtaining needed services. Homeless persons in suburban areas are equally invisible. They too may be forced to "double up" with family and friends, moving from house to house in order to find shelter. In suburban areas in which there are no emergency shelters, local social services districts provide funding for overnight stays in motel rooms.

The numbers of unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness on a given night indicates that there continues to be a need for outreach services as well as emergency shelter beds in these rural counties. In addition to the need for increased bed capacity, emergency shelter providers in all areas of the State have identified a need for enhanced resources for supportive services such as case management, assessment and treatment for mental illness and substance abuse, life skills training, employment services, benefits advocacy, legal services, housing placement, financial assistance, parenting support, HIV-related services, and domestic violence services. The provision of these services is essential in helping people experiencing homelessness to reside in stable housing. While NYS OTDA utilizes its Emergency Solutions Grants funds to offer funding for these services, the need for additional funding sources is essential, especially given that Continuum of Care funding no longer prioritizes these service activities.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

Throughout New York State, localities have been focusing on the needs of chronically homeless persons. Local Continuum of Care coordinating bodies have worked hard to create "low-demand" and "Housing First" models to move chronically homeless persons off the street and into permanent housing. Many communities in New York State have developed or are in the process of developing *Ten Year Plans to End Homelessness* which address the needs of chronically homeless persons. Many of these Plans have resulted in the creation of additional bed capacity for chronically homeless persons. Further, all localities that participate in the Continuum of Care process have developed strategies for ending chronic homelessness, which include some or all of the following: enhanced street outreach; development of better linkages with soup kitchens and other programs that serve chronically homeless persons; creation of day shelters and drop-in shelters for chronically homeless persons; development of "safe havens" and other "low-demand" housing models; use of a "Housing First" philosophy; provision of substance abuse and/or mental health services on demand; and redirection of funding to programs that serve chronically homeless persons.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,875	0
Black or African American	35,615	0
Asian	375	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	125	0
Pacific Islander	375	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	23,119	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source
Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans:

The number of families experiencing homelessness on a given night is estimated at over 47,000 based on the number of persons in households with adults and children and chronically homeless families, which is about 52% of the total population experiencing homelessness on a given night. Of these 47,000 families, 99% were sheltered with only 1% unsheltered. The 2,836 chronically homeless families would be most in need of housing assistance. Approximately 2,542 Veterans experienced homelessness on a given night. This accounts for about 2% of the total homeless population.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group:

The data available regarding the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group is data solely from New York City. New York City gathers this racial and ethnic group data for those people who are experiencing homelessness and are sheltered. There is no data available for people experiencing homelessness who are unsheltered. The data indicates that the majority of people experiencing homelessness and in shelters in New York City are Black or African American. Approximately 60% of that population also identifies as Hispanic. Communities of color are over-represented in the sheltered homeless population in relation to their distribution in the general population, just as they are over-represented in any measure of poverty.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness:

The above Homeless Needs Assessment shows that on a given night in 2014 over 7,100 people experienced unsheltered homelessness and over 81,500 experienced homelessness in a shelter across

New York State. Experience with the data shows that approximately 90% of those experiencing homelessness in New York State reside in New York City. From there OTDA can estimate the numbers on a statewide basis. As indicated in the Homeless Needs Assessment above, approximately 56% of the unsheltered homeless population in New York State are persons in households with only adults, and approximately 34% are chronically homeless singles and families. The majority (57%) of the sheltered homeless population in New York State are families (Persons in Households with Adults and Children), and 27% are persons in households with only adults.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)

Introduction:

Data related to HIV and AIDS is taken from the New York State HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Report for Cases Diagnosed Through December 2012. This report is generated by the Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, AIDS Institute at the New York State Department of Health and was published in July, 2014.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	201,979
Area incidence of AIDS	2,284
Rate per population	13
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	2,602
Rate per population (3 years of data)	16
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	132,174
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	639
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	3,316

Table 28 – HOPWA Data

Alternate Data Source Name:

NYS HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Report

Data Source Comments:

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	308
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 29 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Not Applicable to States.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Due to new medications used to treat AIDS, the death rate of those living with HIV/AIDS has declined dramatically. However, this fortunate turn of events has resulted in an increased need for housing resources. Many persons with HIV/AIDS are living on Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or receive public assistance while awaiting determination of SSI eligibility and lack the income necessary to pay Fair Market Rents. In addition, many persons living with HIV/AIDS require supportive services, such as home health care, case management, substance abuse and mental health evaluation and treatment, transportation, childcare, and other services. Supportive housing programs offer the combination of housing and supportive services needed by persons living with HIV/AIDS to maintain their health. Thousands of housing units with supportive services are needed for persons living with HIV/AIDS. Most of this need can be met through the provision of rental assistance subsidies coupled with supportive services. For this reason, New York State allocates most of its Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funding to tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

According to the NYS HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Report, as of December 2012 over 132,000 New Yorkers were living with HIV/AIDS. While the burden of HIV is heaviest in New York City, 21 percent of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection resided outside the five boroughs at the time of diagnosis. Statewide, 23 percent of newly diagnosed HIV cases have a concurrent AIDS diagnosis, and an additional 6 percent show an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months. HIV/AIDS should no longer be thought of as a young person's disease. While the majority of HIV diagnoses occur before age 40, 77 percent of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection are over age 40 and 47 percent are age 50 or older.

In New York State, HIV disproportionately affects minority populations. The rates of new HIV diagnoses among Blacks and Hispanics are 7.4 and 5.7 times higher, respectively, than the rate for Whites, and the prevalence rates are 8.2 and 5.8 times higher, respectively.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The State of New York continues to support Public Facilities through the distribution of funds, which includes assistance to eligible activities that meet a National Objective, provide benefits to low-and moderate income persons and promote and support community development. Eligible public facility activities can include, but are not limited to, the construction or repair of a variety of community, senior, or daycare and health centers, flood and drainage improvements, fire protection facilities and the removal of architectural barriers. By meeting the National Objective of benefitting low/moderate income households, investing in these facilities can have a tremendous impact on disadvantaged communities.

How were these needs determined?

The Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC) administers the State CDBG program and publishes an annual Request for Proposals (RFP) for applications requesting funds to assist with eligible public infrastructure and facility projects. Through the State-administered CDBG Program, it is anticipated that approximately 10% of all requests for CDBG assistance will be for public facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

A large number of communities throughout New York State struggle with deteriorating and aging public infrastructure. The CDBG program regularly provides funding for public infrastructure, or public improvement activities that include updating and/or replacing water source and storage facilities, and addressing deficiencies in drinking water, storm water, and wastewater collection and distribution systems. Lack of adequate public infrastructure presents a significant threat to public health and safety. Communities face direct impacts related to water supply and flow, fire coverage, environmental contamination, and rising system costs due to ad hoc repairs, to name just a few issues.

New York continues to address inadequate public infrastructure through the use of CDBG funds for eligible activities that meet a National Objective by providing benefits to low-and moderate income neighborhoods and communities. These improvements will support local community revitalization efforts, as well as re-development and neighborhood stabilization. Adequate public infrastructure also allows for other economic development measures such as business expansion and job creation.

How were these needs determined?

The Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC) administers the State CDBG program and publishes an annual Request for Proposals (RFP) for applications requesting funds to assist with eligible public infrastructure and facility projects. HTFC, along with its State infrastructure co-funding partners, continues to see an extensive need for this type of investment in communities throughout New York.

Projects of this type consistently represent approximately 15% of funds requested by the HTFC on an annual basis.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Please note that the CDBG portion addresses public facilities/improvements only and does not typically fund public service activities.

How were these needs determined?

Not applicable.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

NOTE: The New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction (NYSEJ) includes (i) 49 counties minus 22 localities in them which receive formula allocations of funds from HUD (hereafter, “HUD Local Participating Jurisdictions” or “HUD LPJs”) plus (ii) 53 localities scattered throughout Suffolk, Nassau, Rockland, Dutchess and Orange counties.

The Table NA-10 Demographic Summary highlights several distinguishing characteristics of these 49 counties which, in 2013, were home to 1.57 million (96%) of the NYSEJ’s 1.63 million households and covered upwards of 40,000 of the state’s 47,000 square miles. The NYSEJ includes such second home, seasonal, recreational and agricultural areas as the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains, the Thousand Islands, the Great Lakes, the Finger Lakes, Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the Hudson and Mohawk River Valleys.

The NYSEJ’s 1.63 million households represent only 22.5% of the state’s 7.234 million households. The “New York State 2007-2011 CHAS data” that download “automatically” from the HUD Chas Data Download Page website apply to the state as a whole. For that reason, we have compiled tables using 2007-2011 CHAS data specific to the NYSEJ by downloading and aggregated the CHAS data for each of the 49 counties, subtracting the CHAS data for the 22 HUD LPJs, and then, in some tables, adding in the CHAS data for the 53 places in five other counties.

We have also downloaded Census 2000 and ACS 2009-2013 data for the 49 NYSEJ counties, 22 HUD LPJs, and 53 localities to undertake more current and comparative analyses.

The MA-10-X series of tables may be found in the “Grantee Unique Appendices” sub-section of AD-25 Administration of the Consolidated Plan.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.310(a)

Introduction:

See AD-25 “Grantee Unique Appendices” for MA-10-X tables.

In 2013, the NYSEJ’s 49 counties contained 1,871,203 housing units, making it the second largest entitlement jurisdiction in the state. This represented a 7%, 120,773-unit, increase over the 1.75 million units in the year 2000 [Tables MA-10-X-1 & 4].

Of the 1.87 million units, 1.57 million (84%) were occupied -- up 71,854 units (5%) from 2000. There were 12 counties where the occupancy percentage was 90% or more, 20 counties where percentages ranged between 80% to 89%, 16 where the rates ranged from 60% to 79%, and 1 where occupancy was only 21% and seasonal vacancies were 75% of the stock [Table MA-X- 1 & 4].

The NYSEJ had 300,122 vacant units (16%) in 2013 – up 48,919 units (19%) from 2000. Seasonal, recreational or occasional units accounted for 177,847 vacancies – 10% of the NYSEJ’s total housing supply, 59% of its total vacant units, and more than half of all vacancies in 29 counties [Tables MA-X-1 & MA-X-3 & MA-10-X-4].

Only 42,480 (2%) of the 1.87 million units were non-seasonal vacant units for sale or for rent. Non-seasonal vacant units for sale or for rent represented no more than 4% of the housing supply in all 49 NYSEJ counties.

Single family homes – 1,122,905 in 2013 – comprised 71% of the occupied stock in 2013, up 78,230 units (7.5%) from 2000 [Tables MA-X-5 & MA-X-7].

Units in 2-to-4 family houses – 176,072 in 2013 – made up 11% of the occupied inventory, down from 2000 by a net total of 8,658 units (-4.7%) across all 49 counties due to a loss of 11,868 in 37 of them [Tables MA-X-5 & MA-X-8].

Units in multi-family buildings with 5 or more units – 142,916 in 2013 – made up 9% of the occupied inventory, up from 2000 by a total of 17,009 units (13.5%) across all 49 counties. In 10 counties, multi-family buildings accounted for 10% to 20% of the occupied inventory, but in the other 39, for less than 10% [Tables MA-X-5 & MA-X-9]. Half of the 17,009-unit increase can be attributed to LIHTC-units placed in service between 2000 and 2012.

Manufactured or mobile homes, vans et als – 129,189 in 2013 – comprised 8% of the occupied inventory, down from 2000 by a net total of 14,726 units (-10.2%) across the NYSEJ due to the loss of 15,910 in 43 counties [Tables MA-X-5 & MA-X-10].

Owner-occupied units – 1,160,419 in 2013 – accounted for 74% of the 1.57 million-unit occupied inventory in 2013, up 54,634 units (4.9%) from 2000. Ownership rates ranged from a low of 61% in

Jefferson County outside of Watertown to a high of 86% in Cayuga County outside of the city of Auburn [Tables MA-X-11 & MA-X-12].

Renter-occupied units – 410,662 in 2013 – accounted for 26% of the 1.57 million-unit occupied inventory in 2013, up 17,220 units (4.4%) from 2000. The percentages of renters ranged from a high of 39% in Jefferson County outside of Watertown to a low of 14% in Cayuga County outside of Auburn [Tables MA-X-11 & MA-X-12].

Owner-occupied single family homes (1,006,014) accounted for 64% of the total occupied stock; renter-occupied single family houses (116,890), for 7%. Owner-occupied units in 2-to-4 family houses (35,196) accounted for 2% of the total occupied stock; renter-occupied units (140,875), for 9%. Owner-occupied units in multi-family buildings (20,890) accounted for 1% of the total occupied stock; renter-occupied units (121,936), for 8%. And, owner-occupied manufactured and mobile homes et als (98,229) accounted for 6% of the total occupied stock; renter-occupied units (30,960), for 2% [Tables MA-X-13 & MA-X-14].

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	3,400,678	42%
1-unit, attached structure	392,846	5%
2-4 units	1,469,367	18%
5-19 units	763,198	9%
20 or more units	1,851,046	23%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	204,168	3%
Total	8,081,303	100%

Table 30 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	30,839	1%	233,115	7%
1 bedroom	237,816	6%	1,146,140	35%
2 bedrooms	736,189	19%	1,166,368	36%
3 or more bedrooms	2,950,388	75%	714,832	22%
Total	3,955,232	101%	3,260,455	100%

Table 31 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction						
MA-10-1 RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY NUMBER OF UNITS						
NYSEJ =49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs	All Households		Owner Households		Renter Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Occupied Units	1,573,343	100%	1,168,766	100%	404,577	100%
1-Unit Detached	1,071,777	68%	973,580	83%	98,197	24%
1-Unit, Attached	43,650	3%	31,887	3%	11,763	3%
2-4 Units	182,831	12%	39,593	3%	143,238	35%
5-19 Units	84,137	5%	9,233	1%	74,904	19%
20 or More Units	58,930	4%	11,865	1%	47,065	12%
Mobile, Manufactured Homes, RVs, etc	132,018	8%	102,608	9%	29,410	7%

MA-10-1-Residential Properties by Number of Units

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction						
MA-10-2 Unit Size by Tenure						
NYSEJ =49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs	All Households		Owner Households		Renter Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Occupied Units	1,573,343	100%	1,168,766	100%	404,577	100%
No Bedroom	16,456	1%	2,807	0%	13,649	3%
1 Bedroom	146,867	9%	37,204	3%	109,663	27%
2 Bedrooms	383,000	24%	225,655	19%	157,345	39%
3 or More Bedrooms	1,027,020	65%	903,100	77%	123,920	31%
Data Source: ACS 2007-2011						

MA-10-2-Unit Size by Tenure

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs:

New York State works with local entities throughout the NYSEJ to reach populations with the most pressing of housing and community development needs. The State deploys a plethora of programs, both federal and state-funded, all of which are structured to serve income-eligible individuals and households who reside in areas of the NYSEJ that do not receive direct funding or capital from the federal government.

A large portion of the areas that comprise the NYSEJ are rural in nature. The State is cognizant of this reality and takes special considerations when structuring programs serving the NYSEJ. These considerations include adopting certain scoring criteria, program set-a-sides and the promotion of partnerships that facilitate the efficient and expedient allocation of resources into the NYSEJ.

During the most recent funding round, HTFC's HOME Program used the vast majority of its annual allocation of \$15 million to fund housing activities located in the NYSEJ. Non-NYSEJ expenditures in

2013 were comprised of a number of HOME allocations to multi-family developments located in urban areas of the State.

The preponderant use of HOME funds in the NYSEJ entails the rehabilitation of single-family homes; this is in keeping with the fact that 71% of NYSEJ's housing stock is composed of single-family structures. In the most recent year, 380 single-family homes were rehabilitated using HOME funds.

HTFC recognizes that many low-income homeowners in the NYSEJ are often buffeted by one or more housing problems (as defined by the Census and ACS). For this reason, HTFC targets its HOME funding to those at 50% or less of area median income. In the most recent year of reportable activity 76% of the households assisted with HOME funds were earning 50% or less of AMI.

HTFC accomplishes its targeting of HOME resources to very low-income households by consciously crafting its application selection criteria. It does this by favoring proposed programs that target the very low income households and are clearly tied to a documented community need such as the rehabilitation of very low income homes.

DHCR has statewide responsibility for the administration of approximately 46,000 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers allocated by HUD. HCR's program is delivered to extremely low, very low and low-income families in 50 of the State's 62 counties. Although DHCR's baseline allocation of vouchers targets up to 46,000 families for assistance, approximately 4,000 vouchers went unused each month in 2014 due to insufficient voucher budget appropriation.

DHCR is also the Performance-Based Contract Administrator (PBCA) for the HUD's Section 8 Project-Based portfolio in New York State with a portfolio of 994 contracts covering 99,704 Section 8 units.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts:

In the last reportable year, 578 housing units in the NYSEJ were assisted by the HOME Program. More than two-thirds of this activity entailed homeowner rehabilitation similar to what has been done over the life of the HOME Program in the NYSEJ.

Typically the affordability period for homeowner rehabilitation activity is five years. This means that 20% of the HOME Program portfolio's homeowner rehabilitation units fall out of their affordability period each year.

The affordability period for HOME's first-time home buyer assistance programs is typically 10 years. The affordability period for multi-family HOME-funded units is typically 30 years or more. These activities have accounted for about 25% of the HOME Program activities during recent years.

The loss of affordable housing in the NYSEJ can be tied in part to a trend of disinvestment in housing. This disinvestment is most acute in those parts of the NYSEJ that have experienced stagnant population levels or outright population decline. Such disinvestment exacerbates the loss of affordable

housing given the relatively aged housing stock found in the NYSEJ. To address the loss of inventory due to disinvestment, the HOME Program is most responsive to application proposals that mitigate the loss of existing affordable housing particularly through homeowner rehabilitation programs.

Multi-family developments using HOME funds establish rents that reflect the economic need for affordable housing among very-low-income households. Rents in these developments are kept as low as possible in light of the need to maintain a project's financial viability.

To take advantage of the relative affordability of homeownership throughout most of the NYSEJ the HOME Program promotes and funds homeownership programs that target those earning 80% or less of area median income. This initiative serves the dual purpose of allowing low-income households to build equity through homeownership and strengthening communities that are facing a declining or stagnant population base.

The loss of affordable housing in the NYSEJ can also be tied in part to the general re-pricing of the rental inventory in areas of the state outside of New York City from 2000 to 2013. Data from Census 2000 and the ACS 2013 5-year sample indicate that during this period, these areas incurred a loss of 339,500 units which had monthly rents below \$750 and were affordable to renters with annual incomes below \$31,000.

During the same period, these areas experienced a cumulative increase of 386,500 units which had monthly rents from \$750-\$999, from \$1,000-\$1,499 and from \$1,500 and above. Affordability for the first segment required annual income up to \$41,000, for the second segment up to \$62,000 and for the third segment more than \$62,000.

DHCR has no specific insight into the potential loss of affordable housing due to the expiration of Section 8 contracts.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

The MA-10-X series of tables may be found in the "Grantee Unique Appendices" sub-section of AD-25 Administration of the Consolidated Plan.

The availability of housing units does not meet the needs of a large segment of the population of the NYSEJ due to a confluence of socioeconomic factors. They include: an aging population; smaller family sizes; lagging household incomes; lagging job growth; and, big, aging, energy inefficient, houses with multiple, large bedrooms. Together, these factors portend a continuing mismatch between housing needs, housing affordability and housing supply in the foreseeable future.

To meet this mismatch, HOME Program resources have been targeted to support a housing stock that is size-appropriate, energy-efficient, and compatible with viable and sustainable communities.

Specifically in 18 NYSEJ counties, 72,000 renter households with annual household incomes below \$25,000 face a shortage of more than 22,600 units with monthly rents below \$600 which they can afford with 30% of their incomes [Table MA-10-X-15].

In addition, there are 465,416 households (29%) in the NYSEJ in which no one is working [Table MA-10-X-16]. Presumably, they include the 378,687 households (23%) who have no earnings.

Finally, there are another 588,957 households (36%) in the NYSEJ in which only one person is working [Table MA-10-X-17]. Half the men who are working would have annual earnings below the \$46,900 estimated median for full-time male workers; and, half the women, annual earnings below the \$36,900 estimated median for full-time female workers. For illustrative purposes only, if we hypothesized that all 133,000 single parents in the NYSEJ were working full-time and were their families only breadwinner, they would amount to 22% of the households with only one worker.

In sum, there are 1,054,373 households (65%) in the NYSEJ in which no one or only one person is working [Tables MA-10-X-16 & MA-10-X-17]. And, at least half of those who are working are low-income. Presumably, all the applications for rental housing from these 1 million households would be vulnerable to rejection, rightly or wrongly, on the basis of an owner's assessment of the inadequacy, diversity and/or uncertainty of the amount and sources of their income.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Because a majority of the 1.57 million households in the 49 NYSEJ counties are two-person households, because 421,162 (27%) are single-person households (as described above in section NA-10), and because cost burden is the most widespread housing problem in the NYSEJ, it follows that the type of housing most needed is smaller, energy efficient housing units in sustainable communities.

To adequately serve households with special needs, such as persons with disabilities and victims of domestic violence, households with children that are at-risk of homelessness and formerly homeless households, different types of housing may be needed than what exists throughout the NYSEJ. For example, for persons who were formerly homeless, single-resident occupancy ("SRO") units in all or parts of multi-family buildings could be a cost-effective way to provide affordable housing for single adults.

New Yorkers with disabilities need affordable, accessible housing to lead integrated lives. New York has long been a leader in the development of a continuum of housing options for people with disabilities, which include congregate and scattered-site supportive housing, tenant-based rental assistance that enables people with disabilities to lease housing in integrated developments, and apartments specifically set aside for people with various disabilities in mainstream, multi-family housing developments.

Discussion:

HTFC has strict standards for affordability in its administration of the HOME Program as well as other federal and state housing development programs. Despite federal limits of up to 80% of AMI for eligibility, HTFC has endeavored to direct its housing assistance programs to those households earning the least and at the same time maintaining affordability for the longest period of time.

In the NYSEJ there is not sufficient affordable housing stock that matches the economic challenges of an aging, largely rural, and relatively stagnant population.

By having profiled in this section the type of housing that is lacking in the NYSEJ the State can better direct funding into activities to serve the population. The evaluation of substandard housing stock in the Market Analysis Section will direct considerations in programming activities.

MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	147,600	301,000	104%
Median Contract Rent	605	897	48%

Table 32 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	710,042	21.8%
\$500-999	1,220,594	37.4%
\$1,000-1,499	775,042	23.8%
\$1,500-1,999	318,968	9.8%
\$2,000 or more	235,809	7.2%
Total	3,260,455	100.0%

Table 33 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction			
MA-15-1 COST OF HOUSING			
NYSEJ –49 counties	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	\$87,667	\$139,822	59%
Median Contract Rent	\$420	\$574	37%
Median Home Sales PRICE 2014*		\$137,655	
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS			
Note: Median Home Sales Price 2013 is estimated from data provided by New York State Dept. of Taxation & Finance. According to NY Federal Reserve Board the January 2014 median price was equivalent to 96 percent of the median price in April 2006 when housing prices peaked before the Great Recession.			

MA-15-1 COST OF HOUSING

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction		
MA-15-2 Rent Paid		
NYSEJ =49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs	Renter Households	
	N	%
Total Renter Households	404,577	100%
Renters Paying Cash Rent	372,909	92%
Less than \$500	124,064	31%
\$500 to \$999	180,080	45%
\$1,000-\$1,499	43,155	11%
\$1,500-\$1,999	15,725	4%
\$2,000 or more	9,885	2%
Renters Not Paying Cash	31,668	8%
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS		

MA-15-2-Rent Paid

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	305,735	No Data
50% HAMFI	781,430	190,545
80% HAMFI	1,853,740	540,670
100% HAMFI	No Data	862,805
Total	2,940,905	1,594,020

Table 34 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction			
MA-15-3 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY			
% of Units Affordable to Households earning:	Renter Housing Units	Owner Housing Units	
30% HAMFI	69,134	No Data	
50% HAMFI	205,060	424,988	
80% HAMFI	387,268	708,133	
100% HAMFI	No Data	848,957	
Data Course: 2007-2011 CHAS			

MA-15-3 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 35 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Housing affordability remains a significant problem for many NYSEJ low-income families. A report by the National Low-Income Housing Coalition found that in no county in the United States can a person afford a one-bedroom unit at the local Fair Market Rent (FMR) when working full time at the minimum wage. A recent Enterprise Community Partners report shows that nationally one-quarter of all renters spend more than half their income on rent.

As detailed in Section NA-10, in 2011, 29% of all 1.63 million households – some 478,214 or 3 out of ten households – were paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing [Table NA-10-20]. They included 266,194 (16%) households paying 31%-50% and 212,020 (13%) paying more than 50%. They also included four out of ten -- 41% (172,044) -- of the 422,000 renters. And, they included one out of four – 25% (306,170) – of the 1.2 million owners.

The problem of cost burden become more acute as incomes decrease, especially among renters. And, in general, a higher level of cost burden among home-owners is found in certain micropolitan areas of the state.

As detailed in Section MA-10, in 18 NYSEJ counties, 72,000 renter households with annual household incomes below \$25,000 face a shortage of more than 22,600 units with monthly rents below \$600 which they can afford with 30% of their incomes [Table MA-10-X-15].

Also as detailed in Section MA-10, there are 1,054,373 households (65%) in the NYSEJ in which no one or only one person is working [Tables MA-10-X-16 & MA-10-X-17]. And, at least half of those who are working are low-income. Presumably, all the applications for rental housing from these 1 million households would be vulnerable to rejection, rightly or wrongly, on the basis of an owners' assessments of the inadequacy, diversity and/or uncertainty of the amount and sources of their income.

Finally, although there was a 28,500-unit increase (7%) in the NYSEJ's supply of rental units from 2000 to 2013, there was a dramatic re-pricing of units at the lower end of the inventory. While the NYSEJ experienced a 54,121-unit increase (92%) in units with monthly rents from \$600 to \$899, it concurrently incurred a loss of 95,000 units (36%) with rents below \$600 a month (and affordable to households with annual incomes of \$24,000).

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

As the “Median Income Homebuyer Affordability” table in the Appendix indicates, the ratios of the median value of occupied homes to the median household incomes increased slightly between 2000 and 2013 in all eight regions of the state which are covered by the NYSEJ. In six of the eight regions, the ratios have remained below 3.0 which is a conventional benchmark for affordability. In the Mid-Hudson and Capital District extending from New York City northward beyond Albany, however, the ratios had reached 4.5 and 3.3 respectively in 2013. With respect to monthly housing costs – be they rents or ownership costs with or without a mortgage, affordability continues to become more difficult throughout the NYSEJ. As “Demographics Summary” Table NA-10 indicates, median household income in the NYSEJ increased by only 34% between 2000 and 2013 while median gross rent jumped 46%, median cost of ownership with a mortgage rose 40%, and median cost without a mortgage popped 47%. In some localities, the differentials were more extreme. For example, in Tompkins County median rent rose by 62% while median income rose by only 38%; and, in the Columbia County city of Hudson, median income rose 42% while median rent rose 64%. In short, the pressures on affordability are consistent with the prevalence of housing cost burdens among NYSEJ households.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

For the most part, maximum HOME rents exceed area median rents in those NYSEJ counties which do not have a “dominant” locality and are largely rural in character. In the NYSEJ counties which contain a “dominant” locality, the county-wide median rent generally exceeds the maximum HOME rents. It is surmised the “dominant” locality exerts an upward pressure on the median rents for the county as whole.

Proposals to produce housing using HOME funds must be supported by a detailed market analysis. Those proposals which are to be sited in the largely rural counties of the NYSEJ will have their rent levels carefully reviewed to assure market feasibility and project viability. Those proposals which are to be sited in counties with a “dominant” locality place will be viewed as providing a source of very affordable housing for those facing rent cost pressures.

Discussion:

The data clearly indicate an increasing economic burden is being place upon renters through the NYSEJ with median contract rents increasing faster than wage growth. This occurrence is more pronounced in certain cities and counties of the NYSEJ that are experiencing positive macroeconomic change such as Saratoga and Tompkins County or those undergoing retrenchment such as Jefferson County.

Homeownership remained relatively affordable throughout most of the NYSEJ, but that affordability did erode somewhat over the 2000 to 2013 period. Cost burdens for both renters and homeowners are most onerous for those lower income residents of the NYSEJ.

MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,301,765	33%	1,531,700	47%
With two selected Conditions	44,301	1%	159,986	5%
With three selected Conditions	4,419	0%	12,657	0%
With four selected Conditions	241	0%	1,206	0%
No selected Conditions	2,604,506	66%	1,554,906	48%
Total	3,955,232	100%	3,260,455	100%

Table 36 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction						
MA-20-1 CONDITION OF HOUSING						
NYSEJ =49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs	All Households		Owner Households		Renter Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1,573,343	100%	1,168,766	100%	404,577	100%
One Selected Conditions	474,090	30%	303,836	26%	170,254	42%
Two Selected Conditions	16,812	1%	7,002	1%	9,810	2%
Three Selected Conditions	2,263	0%	1,202	0%	1,061	0%
Four Selected Conditions	213	0%	151	0%	62	0%
No Selected Conditions	1,079,965	69%	856,575	73%	223,390	55%

Data Source: 2011 ACS 5 YR Sample

MA-20-1-CONDITION OF HOUSING

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	228,171	6%	176,709	5%
1980-1999	627,957	16%	344,416	11%
1950-1979	1,658,933	42%	1,140,236	35%
Before 1950	1,440,171	36%	1,599,094	49%
Total	3,955,232	100%	3,260,455	100%

Table 37 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction						
MA-20-2 YEAR UNITS BUILT						
NYSEJ =49 counties excluding 22 HUDLPJs	All Households		Owner Households		Renter Households	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Units	1,591,530	100%	1,175,065	100%	416,460	100%
2000 or Later	114,571	7%	87,746	7%	26,825	6%
Between 1980 and 1999	354,350	22%	271,775	23%	82,575	20%
Between 1960 and 1979	361,580	23%	260,305	22%	101,275	24%
Between 1940 and 1959	278,955	18%	212,700	18%	66,255	16%
1939 or Earlier	482,080	30%	342,565	29%	139,515	34%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS Data

MA-20-2-YEAR UNITS BUILT

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	3,099,104	78%	2,739,330	84%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	146,065	4%	97,070	3%

Table 38 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction				
MA-20-3 RISK OF LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD				
	Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	353,005	29%	336,863	75%
Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present	100,974	8%	64,631	14%

Data Source: 2007 to 2011 CHAS

MA-20-3-RISK OF LEAD BASED PAINT HAZARD

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 39 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards:

In the 49 NYSEJ counties, the incidence of children with high blood lead levels was cut in half between 2003 and 2012. In 19 of them, the decrease was more than 60%. Only 4 counties – Greene, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, and Allegany -- experienced an increase. These data provide an encouraging indicator that efforts to mitigate the lead-based paint hazard and diminish the risks within the NYSEJ housing stock are working.

In the 49 counties, there are 473,486 households with incomes below 80% HAMFI living in housing units built before 1980. They represent 29% -- 3 out of 10 – of the NYSEJ’s 1.63 million households. Overall, half of them – 249,753 (53%) -- are homeowners, accounting for 15% of the 1.63 million. The other half – 223,733 (47%) – are renters, accounting for 14% of all NYSEJ households. Among the 130,901 extremely low-income households (<30% HAMFI) at risk, 63% are renters and 37% are owners. Among the low-income (>50% <80% HAMFI), the percentages are reversed – 63% owners and 37% renters.

In the 49 counties, there are 209,940 families with children age 6 or younger who are at-risk from living in housing units built prior to 1980. They include 120,055 owners and 89,885 renters. 68,987 (33%) of these family households have income below 80% HAMFI.

Because of the age of their buildings and their low incomes, they are most at risk for lead-based paint hazards. *“The prevalence of lead-based paint and hazards increases with age of housing, but most painted surfaces, even in older housing, do not have lead-based paint. Between 2% and 25% of painted building components were coated with lead-based paint. ... The greatest risk occurs in older units with lead-based paint hazards that either will be or are currently occupied by families with children under 6 years of age and are low-income and/or are undergoing renovation or maintenance that disturbs lead-based paint.”* [See David Jacobs *et als*, “The Prevalence of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in U.S. Housing,” Journal of Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 110, Number 10, October, 2002 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241046/pdf/ehp0110-a00599.pdf>

Applying the 2%-to-25% range to the smallest universe of those living in units built before 1980 – the 68,987 families with children under 7 and incomes below 80% HAMFI -- yields an estimated range of between 1,380 (2%) to 17,247 (25%) households at risk. Applying the 2%-to-25% range to all those living

in units built before 1980 – the 209,940 households with children under 7 -- yields an estimated range of between 4,199 (2%) to 52,485 (25%) households at risk.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

Introduction:

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.

The proceeding tables contain statewide data.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	5,073	213,342	236,669	4,843	199,829	15,188	16,162	21,721
# of accessible units			881						

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 40 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

Concise summary of the needs of public housing developments in their jurisdiction.

Number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists:

HTFC's Local Administrators maintain Section 8 HCV waiting lists which total approximately 40,613 families. Most local program wait lists are closed per the general HUD requirement that lists serve people within a “reasonable period of time” (3-5 years).

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	45,990	0	3,908	10,743	376
Households with Only Adults	21,996	0	6,184	23,955	936
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	586
Veterans	0	0	0	0	177
Unaccompanied Youth	166	0	59	0	33

Table 41 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source

Beds under development represent those being developed by OTDA's Homeless Housing Assistance Corporation

Comments:

through the Homeless Housing and Assistance Program (HHAP). This table contains statewide data.

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons:

New York State has a large multi-faceted mental health system that serves more than 500,000 individuals each year. The Office of Mental Health (OMH) operates psychiatric centers across the State and also regulates, certifies and oversees more than 2,500 programs which are operated by local governments and not-for-profit agencies. These programs include various inpatient and outpatient programs, emergency, community support, residential and family care programs.

The New York State Department of Labor (DOL) is the State's primary advocate for job creation and economic growth through workforce development. It administers the statewide unemployment insurance (UI) program and assures the safety and health of employees in the workplace. The Workforce Development Division within DOL supports a wide range of workforce employment and training programs which are delivered through more than 80 One Stop Career Centers across the state. The One Stop Career Centers offer assessment and counseling services for adults, including Displaced Homemaker Centers and Disability Program Navigators. The Department also provides centralized administration for workforce programs funded by the US Department of Labor (e.g., Workforce Investment Act, Wagner-Peyser, Trade Act, Veterans) and supports promising practices around the state.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations:

One State resource available for communities to meet the needs of those at risk of, or experiencing homelessness, is the Homeless Housing Assistance Program (HHAP). HHAP is a State-funded program providing capital grants and loans to not-for-profit corporations, charitable and religious organizations, municipalities, and public corporations to acquire, construct, or rehabilitate housing for homeless individuals and families. The program provides capital funding for the development of a broad range of housing options for the very diverse homeless population in the State. In SFY 2013-14 the appropriation for this program doubled from \$30 million annually to \$60 million annually. In addition, during SFY 2012-13, Homeless Housing and Assistance Corporation (HHAC) received an allocation of \$14,365,000 from the Medicaid Redesign Team (MRT) initiative from NYS Governor Andrew Cuomo to develop permanent supported housing for homeless individuals who are high-cost Medicaid users. From the inception of the program in 1983 through SFY 2013-14, the State appropriated \$848.5 million to contribute toward the development of 16,031 units of housing.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

Introduction:

The State of New York has long demonstrated a commitment to housing homeless persons with HIV/AIDS. This is most clearly demonstrated in the State's Homeless Housing and Assistance Program (HHAP). HHAP is a State-funded program providing capital grants and loans to not-for-profit corporations, charitable and religious organizations, municipalities and public corporations to acquire, construct or rehabilitate housing for homeless individuals and families. The program provides capital funding for the development of a broad range of housing options for the very diverse homeless population in the State. The goal of HHAP is to respond to the need for affordable housing for homeless and at risk homeless persons and to provide appropriate support services to help individuals/families achieve the highest level of independence they are capable of achieving. Since 1990, HHAP appropriation language has set aside \$5 million for the development of housing for people living with HIV/AIDS. In total, HHAP has awarded over \$117 million for the development of 1,827 units of housing for families and individuals living with HIV-related illness and/or AIDS.

Another program that is an important resource in responding to the housing needs of New Yorkers with HIV/AIDS is the Operational Support for AIDS Housing (OSAH) program. Beginning in 1994, the State budget has appropriated nearly \$1 million annually to provide operational support to projects that have received capital financing through the HHAP to house homeless persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. This State funding can be used to supplement building operations costs as well as support services costs.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	727
PH in facilities	4,357
STRMU	113
ST or TH facilities	106
PH placement	239

Table 42 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 HOPWA CAPER State of New York

Data Source Comments: This table contains statewide data.

To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing:

The Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) distributes its annual HOPWA allocation to underserved areas of the State to strengthen the continuum of care serving the special needs of low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS-related illness and their families. Each year, the State contracts with not-for-profit corporations to provide housing subsidies and related support services under HOPWA. Due to limited federal funding available for distribution statewide, localities receiving direct HOPWA allocations from HUD are not eligible for HOPWA funding through OTDA, unless the non-profit cooperation is prohibited from applying for those direct funds due to a conflict of interest. The majority of funded contracts focused on the provision of long-term rental assistance, short-term rental assistance, and support services. The availability of long-term subsidies, as well as emergency assistance means that over 360 households have been able to maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary.

The agencies with whom NYS contracts to administer the State HOPWA program, work with various other programs to address the needs of eligible households. Many work with their local Section 8 administrator to transition HOPWA households who watch for this long-term subsidy. There are also several state resources that can be leveraged to assist HOPWA eligible households, including the Operational Support for AIDS Housing (OSAH) and Homeless Housing Assistance Program (HHAP), and the NYS Department of Health AIDS Institute, which provides emergency assistance and case management resources for households with HIV/AIDS.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing:

Persons with Severe Mental Illness

New York State has a large multi-faceted mental health system that serves more than 500,000 individuals each year. The Office of Mental Health (OMH) operates psychiatric centers across the State and also regulates, certifies and oversees more than 2,500 programs which are operated by local governments and not-for-profit agencies. These programs include various inpatient and outpatient programs, emergency, community support, residential and family care programs.

Persons with Physical Disabilities

Persons with physical disabilities are served by multiple State agencies including: the Justice Center for the Protection of People with Special Needs (The Justice Center); Adult Career and Continuing Education Services-Vocational Rehabilitation (Access-VR); and, the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council (DDPC).

The Justice Center supports and protects the health, safety, and dignity of all people with special needs and disabilities through advocacy of their civil rights, prevention of mistreatment, and investigation of all allegations of abuse and neglect so that appropriate actions are taken.

ACCES-VR assists individuals with disabilities to achieve and maintain employment and to support independent living through training, education, rehabilitation, and career development.

DDPC develops and funds a wide array of demonstration projects which seek to identify innovative new ways to support self-direction, independent living and community inclusion. The agency provides conference funding which enables individuals with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities and family members to attend disability related events related to training, advocacy and capacity-building.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e):

Elderly and Frail Elderly

The New York State Office for the Aging's (NYSOFA) mission is to help older New Yorkers to be as independent as possible for as long as possible through advocacy, development and delivery of cost effective policies, programs and services which support and empower the elderly and their families, in partnership with the network of public and private organizations which serve them.

NYSOFA administers various Titles under the Federal Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended, and a variety of State-funded programs which serve the elderly. In these programs preference is given to elderly people with the greatest economic or social need, with special emphasis on meeting the needs of low income minority elderly.

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

The mission of OPWDD is to help people with developmental disabilities live richer lives and enjoy meaningful relationships with friends, family and others in their lives, experience personal health and growth, live in the home of their choice, and fully participate in their communities. More specifically, OPWDD is committed to achieving the five following basic outcomes for people with developmental disabilities:

- **Person First.** People who have developmental disabilities have plans, supports, and services that are person-centered and as self-directed as they choose.
- **Home of Choice.** People who have developmental disabilities are living in the home of their choice.

- **Work or Contributing to the Community.** People who have developmental disabilities are able to work at paying jobs and/or participate in their communities through meaningful activities.
- **Relationships.** People who have developmental disabilities have meaningful relationships with friends, family, and others of their choice.
- **Good Health.** People who have developmental disabilities have good health.

Persons and Families in Long-Term Recovery from Alcohol/Substance Abuse

The mission of the Office of Substance Abuse and Alcohol Services (OASAS) is to improve the lives of New Yorkers by leading a premier system of addiction services through prevention, treatment, recovery.

OASAS:

- Oversees the nation’s largest and most diverse addiction prevention and treatment system
- Provides accessible, cost-effective quality services
- Strengthens communities, schools and families through prevention
- Improves lives through treatment
- Meets individual needs through specialized services
- Fosters partnerships for improved services
- Links programs with research to improve results
- Plans for the future to improve and strengthen prevention and treatment
- Promotes a productive, well-trained workforce

Provides hope for happier, productive lives

Persons and their Families Living with HIV/AIDS

The New York State Department of Health’s AIDS Institute promotes, protects and advocates for health through science, HIV prevention and assurance of access to a coordinated system of quality health care and support services for persons with HIV/AIDS.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2)):

Most Integrated Setting Coordinating Council (MISCC)

The Most Integrated Setting Coordinating Council, established by Chapter 551 of the Laws of 2002, is responsible for developing a comprehensive statewide plan to ensure that people of all ages with physical and psychiatric disabilities receive care and services in the most integrated settings appropriate to their individual needs.

Money Follows the Person (MFP) Rebalancing Demonstration Program

The Money Follows the Person (MFP) Rebalancing Demonstration Program is a successful federal Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) grant received by the New York State Department of Health (DOH) in January 2007. MFP provides the State with enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) reimbursement contingent on the transition of eligible individuals from nursing homes back into the community.

Nursing Home Transition and Diversion (NHTD) Waiver Housing Subsidy

The NHTD waiver is administered by the NYS Department of Health (DOH) and uses Medicaid funding to provide supports and services to assist individuals with disabilities and seniors toward successful inclusion in the community. Waiver participants may transition from a nursing facility or other institution, or choose to participate in the waiver to prevent institutionalization.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment:

While housing affordability is not a fair housing issue per se, when persons within the Federal and New York State protected classes (including age, race, color, religion, ethnicity, sex, marital status, disability, familial status, military status and sexual orientation) are disproportionately impacted by housing affordability, then, the lack of affordable housing becomes an impediment to fair housing. Through the public engagement process performed as a part of the State's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), a lack of available, affordable and accessible housing was one of the most significant and frequently cited impediments to fair housing.

Housing is considered unaffordable when a household pays more than 30% of its income on housing. Wage disparity, unemployment, disability, and source of income can all impact a household's ability to access suitable housing. The 2013 median household income in the New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction (NYSEJ) was \$51,599.^[1] NYSEJ residents with disabilities reported household incomes lower than the median at \$25,422. Median household income presented is estimated as the average of the medians in the census subdivisions of the 49 counties in the NYSEJ.

Counties with the lowest median household incomes were Chautauqua (\$42,429), Allegany (\$42,445), Cattaraugus (\$42,603), St. Lawrence (\$43,647), and Montgomery (\$44,156). While these four counties had an increase of housing units from 2000 to 2013, many of the counties with the lowest median household incomes in the State have also lost population since 2000.

The AI process also identified the environmental review process under the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) as an impediment, because the review process can be used by opponents to affordable housing development to burden and sometimes thwart the development of affordable housing. Affordable housing developers may also find it challenging to navigate environmental regulations meant to protect against the impacts from siting large-scale development and industrial land uses in lower income communities. While necessary, especially in preventing environmental and social injustice in lower income communities, the number of approvals required combined with local Not In My Backyard-ism (NIMBY) may make it more difficult to develop affordable housing.

¹ Median household income presented for the NYSEJ is estimated as the average of the medians in the census subdivisions of the 49 counties in the NYSEJ.

Land use and development regulations were also identified as possible impediments. For example, some municipalities do not allow multi-family housing as a matter of right thereby requiring a zoning variance be sought to proceed with the development. Other municipalities have overly cumbersome permitting processes or plan commission approval processes that make affordable housing developments unattainable. No matter the technique, when a particular control on the types of housing permitted in a community restricts housing choice for members of the protected classes, it is an impediment to fair housing.

Local opposition to affordable housing generally—often stoked by the stigma and misunderstanding that housing developments that serve protected classes diminish property values, increase crime, and lower quality of life—was also identified as an impediment. Specifically, NIMBY sentiment legitimized by local institutions (i.e. planning boards/councils) as “community concerns” can jeopardize and forestall the application review and development process to the point where a project is withdrawn or denied and the housing is never built.

Lastly, while fair housing education and outreach are constant needs in any jurisdiction, the need for education targeted to groups was also identified as an impediment to fair housing. Specifically, real estate professionals, municipal officials and staff, the general public and members of protected classes, and opponents of new affordable housing were identified through the AI process.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315(f)

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	16,839	17,825	1	2	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	131,990	110,510	11	12	1
Construction	60,304	47,125	5	5	0
Education and Health Care Services	282,071	211,124	24	23	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	76,366	47,024	6	5	-1
Information	26,914	16,655	2	2	0
Manufacturing	159,297	133,601	13	15	2
Other Services	56,015	43,880	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	93,304	58,689	8	6	-2
Public Administration	18	3	0	0	0
Retail Trade	188,310	151,923	16	17	1
Transportation and Warehousing	38,848	29,744	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	57,177	41,532	5	5	0
Total	1,187,453	909,635	--	--	--

Table 43- Business Activity

Data 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Source:

NEW YORK STATE ENTITLEMENT JURISDICTION						
MA-45-1 Business by Sector	Total Workers Resident in NYS EJ	Total Annual Jobs in NYS EJ	Percentage Share of Workers	Percentage Share of Jobs	% Jobs Less % Workers	Jobs More than (Less than) Workers
	2011	2011				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, & mining	38,747	18,767	2.1%	0.9%	-1.1%	(19,980)
Construction	129,811	77,957	7.0%	3.9%	-3.1%	(51,854)
Manufacturing	197,505	174,397	10.6%	8.7%	-1.9%	(23,108)
Wholesale trade	44,535	55,246	2.4%	2.8%	0.4%	10,711
Retail trade	211,842	251,175	11.3%	12.5%	1.2%	39,333
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	79,576	54,935	4.3%	2.7%	-1.5%	(24,641)
Information	38,703	32,959	2.1%	1.6%	-0.4%	(5,744)
Finance & insurance, real estate & rental & leasing	113,934	91,257	6.1%	4.6%	-1.5%	(22,677)
Professional, scientific, management, administrative & waste management services	156,394	179,454	8.4%	9.0%	0.6%	23,060
Educational services, & health care & social assistance	509,932	363,333	27.3%	18.1%	-9.2%	(146,599)
Arts, entertainment, recreation, & accommodation & food services	144,202	187,488	7.7%	9.4%	1.6%	43,286
Other services, except public administration	87,165	74,277	4.7%	3.7%	-1.0%	(12,888)
Public administration	114,568	441,845	6.1%	22.1%	15.9%	327,277
Total All Industry Sectors	1,866,914	2,003,090	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	136,176
Source: ACS 2007-2011; NYS Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages 2011 Annual						

MA-45-1 BUSINESS BY SECTOR

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	0
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	0
Unemployment Rate	0.00
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	0.00
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	0.00

Table 44 - Labor Force

Data Source Comments:

NYS Entitlement Jurisdiction	
MA-45-2 LABOR FORCE	
Total Population in Civilian Labor Force	2,010,303
Civilian Employed Population 16 yrs +	1,866,914
Unemployment Rate	7.13
Unemployment Rate Ages 16-24	24.93
Unemployment Rate Ages 25-64	5.67
Source: ACS 2011 5-year sample	

MA-45-2 Labor Force Participation by Age

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	0
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	0
Service	0
Sales and office	0
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	0
Production, transportation and material moving	0

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source Comments:

NYS Entitlement Jurisdiction	
MA-45-3 Occupations by Sector	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	694,857
Service occupations	321,219
Sales and office occupations	442,309
Natural resources, construction, & maintenance occupations	188,002
Production, transportation, & material moving occupations	220,527
Source: ACS 2011 5-year sample	

MA-45-3 Occupations by Sector

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	0	0%
30-59 Minutes	0	0%
60 or More Minutes	0	0%
Total	0	0%

Table 46 - Travel Time

Data Source Comments:

NYS Entitlement Jurisdiction		
MA-45-4 TRAVEL TIME TO WORK		
	N	%
Less than 30 minutes	1,177,121	67.4%
30 to 59 minutes	439,621	25.2%
60 or more minutes	129,461	7.4%
Total	1,746,203	100%
Source: ACS 2011 5-year sample		

MA-45-4 Travel Time to Work

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	0	0	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0	0	0
Some college or Associate's degree	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree or higher	0	0	0

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source Comments:

NYS Entitlement Jurisdiction	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
MA-45-5 Labor Force by Educational Attainment			
Less than high school graduate	87,589	12,792	83,378
High school graduate or equivalent	478,570	34,162	166,201
Some College or Associate's Degree	491,271	28,482	127,355
Bachelor's Degree or higher	522,184	17,646	97,307
Source: ACS 2011 5-year sample			

MA-45-5 Labor Force by Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	0	0	0	0	0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	0	0	0	0	0
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	0	0	0	0	0
Some college, no degree	0	0	0	0	0
Associate's degree	0	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree	0	0	0	0	0
Graduate or professional degree	0	0	0	0	0

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source Comments:

NYS Entitlement Jurisdiction	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
MA-45-6 Educational Attainment by Age					
Less than 9th grade	7,188	12,467	13,554	28,575	44,792
9th to 12th, no diploma	44,861	30,225	31,732	67,248	72,427
High school graduate, GED or alternative	116,343	115,367	154,132	375,272	237,647
Some college, no degree	154,872	80,398	93,849	210,352	85,784
Associate's degree	26,487	50,735	70,704	141,070	29,983
Bachelor's degree	34,063	78,346	92,749	177,744	61,711
Graduate or professional decree	3,113	47,366	74,653	166,279	62,233
Source: ACS 2011 5-year sample					

MA-45-6-Educational Attainment by Age

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0
Some college or Associate's degree	0
Bachelor's degree	0
Graduate or professional degree	0

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source Comments:

NYS Entitlement Jurisdiction	
MA-45-7 Median Earnings in Past 12 Months (estimated "average" median for the counties)	
Educational Attainment	Median
Less than High School Graduate	\$20,447
High School Graduate or Equivalent	\$27,633
Some College or Associate's Degree	\$32,966
Bachelor's Degree	\$44,314
Graduate or Professional Degree	\$55,161
Source: ACS 2011 5-year sample	

MA-45-7 Median Earnings in Past 12 Months by Educational Attainment

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within the state?

An analysis of business activity across the New York State Entitlement Jurisdictions (NYSEJ) demonstrates several significant employment clusters, particularly in education, health care and social assistance, as well as manufacturing, retail, and public administration.

In comparing workers and available jobs, there are a large number of NYS residents identifying as education, health care and social service workers who travel outside their jurisdiction to find employment (9.2%). Conversely, the NYSEJ appears to be a significant “exporter” of public administration jobs, with a percentage share of jobs (22.1%) that exceeds the actual number of residents who identify as workers in that sector (6.1%).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of business in the state:

The disparity noted above between the numbers of workers and jobs within a given employment sector may indicate residents commuting between urban and rural (or semi-rural) areas of the state, or even across state lines, to find work. With both a state-wide and regional emphasis on building strong linkages between education, local government, and business, as well as developing high-tech manufacturing centers throughout upstate New York, there is a significant need to supply highly trained skilled workers to fuel this anticipated growth. This will require community-level investments across upstate non-entitlement jurisdictions in housing, water/sewer infrastructure, neighborhood stabilization, and in direct-to-business assistance. This will, in turn, create opportunities to capture new business, new families, and new investment.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

New York State government is engaged in a statewide comprehensive economic development strategy that has redefined the way New York State invests in jobs and economic growth. In 2011, Governor Cuomo created 10 Regional Councils to develop long-term strategic plans for economic growth for their regions. These councils are public-private partnerships made up of local experts and stakeholders from business, academia, local government and non-governmental organizations. By putting in place a community-based, bottom up approach, regions can continue pursuing and investing in their own economic priorities, while benefitting from a streamlined state funding application process.

In addition to regional priorities, the Governor has outlined a series of initiatives which are included in the REDC process and carried out separately by state agencies. One of the most significant economic development initiatives will help continue to restore economic opportunity to regions across Upstate New York. The \$1.5 billion Upstate Economic Revitalization Initiative (URI), modeled after the success of the Buffalo Billion Initiative, is an opportunity for the communities of upstate New York to address the economic challenges of their regions and work together in bringing jobs back upstate. The URI program and the partnership between the REDCs focus on seven upstate regions: Capital Region, Central New York, Finger Lakes, Mid-Hudson, Mohawk Valley, North Country and Southern Tier. Each of the named regions will compete for funds offered through this initiative.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the state?

Over the next five years, the New York State Department of Labor projects an overall 11% growth in employment opportunities across all occupations throughout the state.

<https://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/lproj.shtm> For those employment sectors strongly represented in NYSEJ communities, we can also expect to see some measure of positive growth. For educational occupations, as an example, there is a projected increase of approximately 6% across all upstate regions,

and another 15% for those in the healthcare sector. The opposite is true of production/manufacturing occupations which still occupy an important place in New York's regional economies, but stand to decrease by approximately 4% by 2020.

In 2014, New York State had a high school graduation rate of 76%, which slightly lags the national average of 80%. However, recent ACS census data indicates that for NYSEJ communities, those in the 18-24 year old cohort will have higher graduation rates than those before it (25-44), and a large number of those aged 18-24 have acquired some measure of college training without obtaining a degree.

The State continues to focus on creating a pipeline to critical industries and employment sectors by building on current educational levels and by encouraging public/private partnerships that include New York's world-class colleges and universities.

Describe current workforce training initiatives supported by the state. Describe how these efforts will support the state's Consolidated Plan:

The Governor has placed a strong emphasis on workforce training as well as higher/continuing education to support job growth throughout the State and to link educational institutions to the business community. Some of the current initiatives in support of this strategy include:

- **Broadband4All** – To ensure that every New Yorker has access to high-speed internet by the end of 2018.
- **Next Generation NY Job Linkage** - This program builds regional partnerships with colleges, businesses, and Regional Councils to identify the skills college students need to compete for unfilled and high-demand jobs.
- **NYSUNY 2020 and CUNY 2020 Plans** - The NYSUNY 2020 and CUNY 2020 programs are making State universities incubators of academic excellence and economic growth, leveraging State capital funding to incentivize bottom-up, individualized, long-term economic development plans on campuses and surrounding communities. START-UP NY is building on this initiative through the creation of tax-free communities affiliated with public and private universities.

Although workforce training is not directly supported through the CDBG program, the HTFC has committed CDBG funds in support of economic development projects that include a training component, for example:

Spencer ARL (Clinton County, NY) - Clinton County was recently awarded \$435,000 in NYS CDBG Economic Development funds to assist in the expansion of SpencerARL New York, Inc., a transit equipment manufacturer located in Plattsburgh, New York. The company plans to train and create 42 full-time positions, most of which will be held by low- and moderate- income residents

Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth:

In coordination with the formation of the 10 Regional Councils, the funding process for New York State's various economic development agencies has been streamlined through the Consolidated Funding Application (CFA), which enables businesses and other entities to apply to multiple agency sources through a single, web-based application.

Since 2011, the Governor, through a variety of State and partner agencies, has awarded more than \$2 billion for job creation and community development activities through the CFA. The HTFC has participated in this initiative by providing CDBG funds for economic development, small business, water and sewer infrastructure, and housing activities, to small communities throughout the State. CDBG funds are primarily intended to benefit low and moderate income individuals and communities. In this way, CDBG funded activities also directly support the Governor's efforts to engage local government, direct resources to upstate communities, strengthen vulnerable populations, support job creation, and invest in the most distressed and disadvantaged communities in the State. The following list highlights just a small number of the recent and current HTFC projects that support these efforts, and that demonstrate the critical need for CDBG funds:

- **Chobani** - Chenango County was awarded \$1,000,000 in NYS CDBG funds in an incentive to assist in the expansion of Agro Farma, Inc., the manufacturer of Chobani brand Greek-style yogurt. Agro Farma completed a \$97 million, two-phased expansion project which resulted in the creation of 724 full-time jobs
- **Four-Mile Brewing, LLC.** - The City of Olean has been awarded \$100,000 in NYS CDBG funds to assist in the start-up of Four Mile Brewing, LLC. The proposed \$300,000 project will create 5 full-time equivalent jobs, which will be made available to or held by low-to-moderate income persons.
- **Fage Yogurt** - The City of Johnstown was awarded \$750,000 in NYS CDBG funds for the expansion of Fage Yogurt, a Greek yogurt manufacturer that began importing yogurt to the United States in 2000. This project led to the creation of 102 full-time jobs, most of which are held by or made available to low-to-moderate income individuals. The HTFC has recently committed another \$750,000 toward wastewater improvements that will allow a further expansion of Fage, leading to the creation of an additional 50 jobs.
- **Village of Deposit Front Street** – The Village was awarded \$486,000 in NYS CDBG funds to address deteriorating infrastructure along their “Main Street”. Total project costs were \$1,555,614.00. The project provided an improved environment for business expansion and start-ups along Front Street, while providing a direct benefit to the Village’s 1,700 residents, a majority of whom are low-and moderate income individuals.
- **Carthage/West Carthage Sewer Project** – The Villages of Carthage and West Carthage were awarded \$900,000 in NYS CDBG funds to make comprehensive upgrades to their Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF). In addition to the direct benefit to 5,647 residents, this project

will also allow Carthage Specialty Paperboard to make a \$3.8 million investment in their own production facility adding 15 jobs to the local economy.

The HTFC also administers the New York Main Street Program, which provides financial resources and technical assistance to communities and not-for-profit organizations to make critical investments in residential and commercial units along traditional Main Streets and neighborhoods.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated?

(Include a definition of "concentration")

New York State's 1.22 million extremely low-income (ELI) households face an estimated shortage of 631,500 affordable and available rental housing units. Slightly more than half of the shortage (332,900 units) occurs in New York City; slightly less (298,600) occurs elsewhere in the state. More than half of the ELI households (672,400; 55%) include a person 62 years old or older. More than half (685,150; 56%) are non-White; and, nearly half (487,300; 40%) include a person with a disability.

The HUD definition of racially concentrated areas of poverty (RCAPs) are areas where the total non-White population is greater than 50% and the poverty rate is greater than 40%. Because so few census tracts meet HUD's two criteria – due to the small percentage of non-Whites in the NYSEJ and the clustering of high poverty neighborhoods in the largely non-NYSEJ areas – the AI's thresholds for identifying RCAPs were redefined so that areas with more than 20% non-Whites and a 25% or higher rate of people below the poverty level were considered RCAPs.

Using the lower threshold, the AI process identified 29 RCAPs within the NYSEJ. They include: 2.6% of the NYSEJ's 1,098 census tracts; 1.7% (29,083) of NYSEJ's 1,692,564 households; 1.6% (71,108) of the NYSEJ's 4,444,270 population; and, 22,770 people living in poverty. Six of the 29 RCAPs (21%) are surrounded by or adjacent to areas of higher opportunity. The other 23 (79%) are in low or very low opportunity areas.

Poverty rates among the NYSEJ's various racial and ethnic groups generally correspond with median household income trends. Whites, Asians, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders in the NYSEJ have lower poverty rates compared to poverty rate of 11.3% for the total NYSEJ population (10.6%, 10% and 7.1%, respectively). Blacks, Native Americans, and other races have the highest poverty rates at 22.4%, 26.2%, and 22.6%, respectively. Hispanic populations have a 19.5% poverty rate.

Families with children in the NYSEJ are more likely to live in poverty than families without children. In 2013, 43,024 of all female household families in the NYSEJ (25%) were below the poverty threshold, and more than 38,000, or more than one-third of female-headed households with children were below poverty. The poverty rate among veterans within the NYSEJ is lower than non-veterans (6% and 10.5%, respectively).

Through the AI process, the State identified gaps in the quality or quantity of housing units that leave families with children, persons with disabilities and people of different races, colors, and national origins with disproportionate housing needs. HUD defines the four possible housing problems a unit may have as (1) lacks kitchen; (2) lacks plumbing; (3) has more than 1 person per room; or (4) has a cost burden greater than 30% of income. Severe housing problems are defined as lacking kitchen or plumbing, more than 1.5 persons per room, or cost burden greater than 50%. The data analyzed through the AI process indicate that housing problems, except among large families, increase proportionately and dramatically as income levels decrease.

Any housing need of a protected class that is more than ten percentage points above the average need demonstrated for all households within the jurisdiction is referred to as a “disproportionate housing need.” The AI shows that the largest magnitude of disproportionate housing problems (79%) occurs among ELI households with incomes at or below 30% the HUD Area Median Family Income.

The disproportionate housing needs among extremely low-income and low-income elderly households are similar to households with a member with a disability. Both are substantial and exacerbated by their extremely-low and very-low incomes. Among both the elderly households and households with a person with a disability, as incomes increase, disproportionate needs decrease dramatically.

The geographic concentration of census tracts in which large family households (5+ persons) have a disproportionate share of housing problems is spread throughout the State. There is a lower concentration of these census tracts in northern New York and for the 0-30% AMI category, in the southeastern portion of the State. There appears to be a concentration of census tracts demonstrating a disproportionate share of housing problems for non-White households in the Albany/Schenectady area – especially for the 0-30% and 30-50% AMI levels.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (Include a definition of "concentration")

1.499 million of the NYSEJ’s 1.63 million households – that’s 92% -- are White, non-Hispanic households.

There are only 19 census tracts out of about one thousand in the NYSEJ where 50% or more of the households are non-White. Only 4 of them are located somewhere other than Westchester County.

There are only 9 census tracts in the NYSEJ where 40% or more of the population are in poverty. In only 1 of the 9 does the percentage of non-White households exceed 49%. It’s actually 55%, and hence, that census tract which is in Westchester County may be deemed to be a RECAP. In 5 others of these 9, more than 90% of the households are members of a White, faith-based, religious who may share a common ethnic heritage.

There are 10 other census tracts where the percentages of the population in poverty range from 21% to 38%. In 8 of the 10 tracts, 59% or more of the households are non-White. If 20% to 39% is deemed to be a “concentration” of poverty, then these 8 could be considered RECAPs. 4 of these 10 census tracts are in Westchester; 2 are Native American Indian reservations; and, the remaining 4 are scattered across the State.

There are an additional 127 census tracts where the percentages of the population in poverty range from 21% to 38%, but the percentages of non-White households are below 40%. They would not be considered RECAPs, but they might still be considered concentrations of poverty.

The term concentrations" is used here statistically. In densely populated urban and suburban locations, density combined with the statistic may not raise any sociological questions about whether or not 20% is a grouping sufficiently large to affect the behavior and life-chances of members of the group or their

non-poor neighbors and surrounding communities who are not poor. In the NYSEJ, which extends upwards of 40,000 square miles, is largely rural, and has census tracts which average 36 square miles in size, 20% could mean a very small population that is widely scattered and, in many ways, “invisible”; in other words, not a “concentration” in a geographical sense. In short, this illustrates the longstanding difference between urban and rural poverty.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

The areas of racial and economic concentration the NYSEJ have uniformly high rates of renter-occupied housing units. Typically the renters in these areas have high rates of cost burden and higher rates of multiple housing problems identified. By examining 2000 to 2013 periods we find increases in contract rent levels outstripping changes in median income all racially concentrated areas.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Not applicable in a State Plan.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Not applicable in a State Plan.

Barriers to Affordable Housing:

HUD defines racially concentrated areas of poverty (“RCAPs”) as areas where the non-White population is greater than 50% and the poverty rate is greater than 40%. Due to the small percentage of non-Whites in the NYSEJ and the clustering of high poverty neighborhoods in the largely non-NYSEJ areas, the thresholds for the AI were redefined so that areas with more than 20% non-Whites and a 25% or higher rate of people below the poverty level were considered RCAPs.

The AI process identified 29 RCAPs in the NYSEJ, which is 2.6% of the NYSEJ’s 1,098 census tracts. The RCAPs contain 29,083 households with 22,770 people living in poverty. This represents 1.7% of the NYSEJ’s 1,692,564 households and 1.6% of its 4,444,270 population. Six of the 29 RCAPS (21%) are surrounded by or adjacent to areas of higher opportunity. The other 23 (79%) are in low or very low opportunity areas with minimal access to amenities and services.

Poverty rates among the NYSEJ’s racial and ethnic groups generally correspond with median household income trends. Whites, Asians, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders in the NYSEJ have lower poverty rates compared to poverty rate of 11.3% for the total population (10.6 %, 10% and 7.1% respectively). Blacks, Native Americans, and other races have the highest poverty rates at (22.4%, 26.2% and 22.6% respectively). Hispanic populations have a 19.5% poverty rate.

Families with children in the NYSEJ are more likely to live in poverty than families without children. In 2013, 43,024 of all female household families in the NYSEJ (25%) were below the poverty threshold, and more than 38,000, or more than one-third of female-headed households with children were below poverty. The poverty rate among veterans within the NYSEJ is lower than non-veterans (6% and 10.5% respectively).

Through the AI process the State identified gaps in the quality or quantity of housing units that leave families with children, persons with disabilities and people of different races, colors, and national origins with more than their share of housing problems. HUD defines the four possible housing problems a unit may have as (1) lacks kitchen; (2) lacks plumbing; (3) more than 1 person per room; or (4) a cost burden greater than 30% of income. Severe housing problems are defined as lacking kitchen or plumbing, more than 1.5 persons per room, or cost burden greater than 50%. The data analyzed through the AI process indicate that housing problems, except among large families, increase proportionately and dramatically as income levels decrease.

Any housing need of a protected class that is more than ten percentage points above the average need demonstrated for all households within the jurisdiction is referred to as a “disproportionate housing need.” The AI shows that the largest magnitude of disproportionate housing problems occurs among extremely low-income households with a member with a disability. Over 79% of all households at 0-30% AMI with a member with a disability report a housing problem.

The disproportionate housing needs among extremely low-income and low-income elderly households are similar to households with a member with a disability. Both are substantial and exacerbated by their extremely-low and very-low incomes. Among both the elderly households and households with a person with a disability, as incomes increase, disproportionate needs decrease dramatically. The two groups are also similar, in part, because to some degree they overlap. The census data do not control for the large number of elderly persons with a disability.

The geographic concentration of census tracts in which large family households (5+ persons) have a disproportionate share of housing problems is spread throughout the State. There is a lower concentration of these census tracts in northern New York and for the 0-30% AMI category, in the southeastern portion. There appears to be a concentration of census tracts demonstrating a disproportionate share of housing problems for non-White households in the Albany/Schenectady area; especially for the 0-30% and 30-50% AMI levels.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview:

The Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC) administers the CDBG and HOME programs. NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) administers the HOPWA and ESG programs. ESG funding is combined with State funding to form the Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP). The STEHP Program is administered in accordance with ESG Federal Regulations.

All four programs serve geographically-defined, eligible areas. ESG/STEHP and HOPWA funds are available statewide in all 62 counties (including New York City). HOME funds are available statewide with 15% of the State's allocation being reserved for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's). CDBG funds are available within the 49 NYSEJ counties (excluding 22 localities which are HUD Local Participating Jurisdictions) and the 53 localities in 5 other counties. Within these eligible geographies, none of the four programs has a strategy which targets or prioritizes specific sub-geographies.

Each program makes its funding awards through a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) process, which combined with rigorous review and selection procedures, assures: (i) responsiveness to changing local needs, (ii) identification of experienced private, for-profit, not-for-profit organizations and county and municipal agencies as qualified sub-grantees, and (iii) if necessary, the availability of matching or additional funds to cover total project or program costs. The HTFC may deploy prior year HOME funds for viable, compliant projects that further the affordable housing goals of this plan. The HTFC may release additional Requests for Proposals related to HOME eligible initiatives and/or to commit prior years HOME funds. The HTFC may provide performance based initiatives and may contract with an LPA on a multi-year basis.

While past performance is not a guarantee of future activities, based on the CAPER data for the program year 2014, unless there are major changes in local circumstances and/or State and Federal funding levels, the following would be reasonable estimates of the anticipated strategic outcomes.

CDBG Program

- Uses of funds (% committed) - housing rehabilitation (30%); purchase assistance (3%); job creation/retention assistance (7%); business assistance (7%); infrastructure improvements (42%); public facility improvements (2%); community planning (1%); technical assistance & Section 108(4%); state administration (2%); Imminent Threat (IT) (3%)
- Locations of awards (% committed) - projects in 46 of the counties in the NYSEJ (100%)
- Leverage - upwards of \$250 million from other non-CDBG sources to meet total project costs

HOME Program

- Uses of funds (% committed) - owner-occupied rehabilitation (41%); home ownership assistance, tenant-based rental assistance, and rental housing rehabilitation and new construction (59%)
- Locations of awards (% committed) – projects primarily in in the NYSEJ (100%)
- Leverage - upwards of \$20 million from New York State housing capital programs and private-sector, tax-credit equity investors for the construction or rehabilitation of multi-family rental housing with 140 units targeted to low-income households

ESG/STEHP

- Uses of funds (% committed) - homeless prevention (59%); rapid re-housing (13%); street outreach shelters (29%)
- Locations of awards (% committed) - projects in New York City (39%); projects in 7 other counties not in the NYSEJ (12%); and, projects in 24 of the 49 NYSEJ counties (48%)
- Leverage - upwards of \$10.4 million in New York State funds and \$4.3 million from local government and private sources to more-than-match ESG's \$5.7 million federal allocation and fully fund the ESG/STEHP program

HOPWA

- Uses of funds (% committed) - tenant-based rental assistance, congregate housing, and short-term rental assistance (86%); supportive services (14%)
- Locations of awards (% committed) - projects in 3 counties not in the NYSEJ (52%); and projects in 5 of the 49 NYSEJ counties (48%)
- Leverage - \$283 million in enhanced shelter allowance subsidies for persons with HIV/AIDS in New York City

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1)

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA):

The HTFC administers the State CDBG program and publishes an annual Request for Proposals (RFP) for applications requesting funds to assist with eligible housing, public infrastructure/facility, and economic development projects. These funds are available to all eligible NYSEJ communities and final allocations are made based on pre-identified selection and rating criteria. Although target area investments are encouraged, these selection criteria do not include a geographic component.

All newly allocated HOME funds are distributed competitively through an annual application process. The distribution of HOME funds is based upon documented need, the manner in which the activities address the documented need, the expected impact the award will have upon the subject community and the past performance of the applicant seeking HOME funds. The ultimate geographic distribution of HOME funds cannot be predicted as it is dependent upon the number and quality of applications received.

HOME Program Geographic Priorities

The HTFC does not anticipate set-asides of HOME funds for specific geographic areas of the NYSEJ. The State does not use allocation priorities on a geographic system, nor does the state dedicate specific percentage or amounts of HOME funding to particular areas.

SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Chronic Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing Persons Served in Overnight Shelter
	Description	An individual or family with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or who has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Those individuals who experience chronic homelessness are considered the most vulnerable and in need of the highest level of assistance.
2	Priority Need Name	Family Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Families with Children Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing Persons Served in Overnight Shelter
	Description	Households which include adults and children who are experiencing homelessness.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Households with adults and children (families), as shown in NA-40 make up the largest segment (47,339) of those experiencing homelessness on any given night in New York State. Given that families account for over half of those experiencing homelessness on any given night, Homeless Families are considered the next highest priority.
3	Priority Need Name	Homeless Veterans
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Veterans
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing Persons Served in Overnight Shelter
	Description	Veterans who are experiencing homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	After those who are chronically homeless, and families experiencing homelessness, the next level of priority is those who are experiencing homelessness and also identify as a special population. Veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, mentally ill individuals, victims of domestic violence, youth, and those in rural areas experiencing homelessness on a given night would all be considered the next level of priority.
4	Priority Need Name	Homeless Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing Persons Served in Overnight Shelter
	Description	Persons with HIV/AIDS experiencing homelessness.

	Basis for Relative Priority	After those who are chronically homeless, and families experiencing homelessness, the next level of priority is those who are experiencing homelessness and also identify as a special population. Veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, mentally ill individuals, victims of domestic violence, youth, and those in rural areas experiencing homelessness on a given night would all be considered the next level of priority.
5	Priority Need Name	Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Mentally Ill
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing Persons Served in Overnight Shelter
	Description	Persons with a mental illness experiencing homelessness
	Basis for Relative Priority	After those who are chronically homeless, and families experiencing homelessness, the next level of priority is those who are experiencing homelessness and also identify as a special population. Veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, mentally ill individuals, victims of domestic violence, youth, and those in rural areas experiencing homelessness on a given night would all be considered the next level of priority.
6	Priority Need Name	Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing Persons Served in Overnight Shelter
	Description	Households experiencing homelessness and domestic violence.

	Basis for Relative Priority	After those who are chronically homeless, and families experiencing homelessness, the next level of priority is those who are experiencing homelessness and also identify as a special population. Veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, mentally ill individuals, victims of domestic violence, youth, and those in rural areas experiencing homelessness on a given night would all be considered the next level of priority.
7	Priority Need Name	Homeless Youth
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing Persons Served in Overnight Shelter
	Description	Unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	After those who are chronically homeless, and families experiencing homelessness, the next level of priority is those who are experiencing homelessness and also identify as a special population. Veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, mentally ill individuals, victims of domestic violence, youth, and those in rural areas experiencing homelessness on a given night would all be considered the next level of priority.
8	Priority Need Name	Rural homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Rural
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing
	Description	Households in rural areas experiencing homelessness.

	Basis for Relative Priority	After those who are chronically homeless, and families experiencing homelessness, the next level of priority is those who are experiencing homelessness and also identify as a special population. Veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, mentally ill individuals, victims of domestic violence, youth, and those in rural areas experiencing homelessness on a given night would all be considered the next level of priority.
9	Priority Need Name	Homeless Individuals
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Individuals
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing Persons Served in Overnight Shelter
	Description	Individuals experiencing homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Those individuals who are experiencing homelessness but do not also identify as a special population would make up the next level of priority.
10	Priority Need Name	Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing
	Description	Persons living with HIV/AIDS who are low-income or extremely low-income.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Persons living with HIV/AIDS and who are of low or extremely low-income would be the next level of priority. These individuals may currently be stably housed but due to their chronic health condition may be in need of supports and/or housing assistance on an on-going or interim basis in order to maintain their health and overall stability.
11	Priority Need Name	Homelessness Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Homelessness Prevention
	Description	Prevent eviction of extremely low-income households who are at-risk of homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Homelessness Prevention is considered the next level of priority. As indicated in the Special Needs section, tens of thousands of New Yorkers have disproportionately greater needs than the population as a whole. In addition, it is estimated that almost 60,000 people will become homeless each year. Assisting this population is a priority in order to avoid homelessness for as many as possible.
12	Priority Need Name	Affordable Rental Housing
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence
Geographic Areas Affected	
Associated Goals	Households in Newly Constructed Buildings Households in Newly Created/rehabilitated Units Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
Description	Entire Entitlement Jurisdiction

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>Table MA-X-11 indicates that there are 410,662 renter households in the NYSEJ, and they occupy a relatively small portion (26%) of the NYSEJ’s housing stock.</p> <p>Renters in the NYSEJ generally have lower incomes than owners in the EJ. Nearly 4 out of 10 renters in the NYSEJ (177,800) have incomes that are 50% or less of HAMFI. By comparison, 13% of owners (158,800) have incomes 50% or less of HAMFI [Tables NA-10-6 & 7].</p> <p>There are numerous data indicating that renters do not have access to enough affordable rental units. Overall in the NYSEJ, only 2% of the housing stock consists of year-round, vacant units available for sale or rent; and in all 49 counties, these vacancies make up 4% or less of the stock [Table MA-X-1]. In 18 counties there is a shortage of nearly 23,000 units with monthly rents below \$600 that could be affordable to renters with annual incomes below \$25,000 [TABLE MA-10-X-15]. In 37 counties there was a loss of 11,868 units in 2-to-4 family houses from 2000 to 2013 [Table MA-X-8]. In 43 counties there was a loss of 15,910 manufactured and mobile homes from 2000 to 2013 [Table MA-X-10]. And, even though there may appear to be a large number of affordable rental units in parts of the NYSEJ, higher income households often reside in units that would otherwise be affordable to the lower income households.</p> <p>Cost burden is the most common housing problem facing renters in the NYSEJ. Nearly 26% of renters with incomes at 100% HAMFI or less are cost-burdened [Tables NA-10 - 7 & 10]. Severe cost burdens face 31% of renters at these income levels [Tables NA-10- 7 & 13]. By comparison, among owners at these income levels, 26% are cost-burdened and 24% are severely cost-burdened [Tables NA-10-6&9&13].</p> <p>The rehabilitation of existing vacant rental units in small buildings (those with less than 10 units) particularly in rural areas of the NYSEJ will help with the supply of affordable units and the cost burden issues faced by many renters in the EJ.</p> <p>The construction of new multi-family in the EJ will also increase rental housing supply and therefore its affordability. Of the 17,000-unit increase in buildings with 5 or more units that occurred in the NYSEJ from 2000 to 2013, LIHTC developments with 8,500 affordable units accounted for half.</p>
13	<p>Priority Need Name</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of Existing Housing</p>
	<p>Priority Level</p>	<p>High</p>

Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	
Associated Goals	<p>Rehabilitation of Single Family Housing Homebuyer Assistance with Rehabilitation Rental Unit Rehab Homeowner Rehab</p>
Description	<p>Rehabilitation of existing housing requires repairs to address health and safety concerns, to make units meet NYS Code and be certified for occupancy upon completion. The rehabilitation scope will include energy efficiency measures, green rehabilitation practices and weatherization enhancements. It may also include repairs to allow elderly/frail elderly to age in place and avoid placement in a nursing home or repairs for persons with physical/developmental disabilities to remain in their homes and avoid placement in an institution/nursing home.</p>

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>In many rural and non-metro areas, as well as in some low-income urban areas of the NYSEJ, there exists a supply of privately-owned rental housing that is affordable to low-income households. There is also a significant stock of housing owned and occupied by low-income households. Under these circumstances it can be more cost-effective to preserve rehabilitation to the existing homeowner stock and rental housing than to develop new housing.</p> <p>Given the age of housing in New York State, particularly in the NYSEJ, and the lack of resources available to low-income households for routine maintenance, much of the privately owned stock that is occupied by low-income households is in need of repair to address health and safety issues, such a lead paint hazards, code violations or other substandard conditions.</p> <p>The State will require that priority be given to rehabilitation activities that: address all existing health and safety hazards, meet NYS and/or local codes, repair major systems for a minimum five year useful life and meet lead-based paint requirements at 24 CFR Part 35.</p> <p>Costs of energy and materials have both increased substantially in recent years in addition to insurance costs for contractors. The increase in costs of home rehabilitation make it more likely that low-income homeowners will defer maintenance on their homes. While rehabilitation needs exist in each segment of the NYSEJ population, those with the lowest income have the fewest resources available to maintain privately owned housing or to pay rents sufficient to cover owner operating costs. Accordingly, rehabilitation funds will be targeted to those units occupied by households with the lowest incomes, to the extent possible.</p> <p>New York’s aging population is requiring more accessible units, but often has less cash income to support repairs and accessibility modifications. Therefore, New York has established the elderly and frail elderly as special populations for programmatic design in order to assist the elderly and frail elderly to remain in their homes and avoid institution/nursing home placement.</p> <p>The rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing will help low- and moderate-income tenants remain in their homes and in the process provide support to struggling communities throughout the NYSEJ. The rehabilitation of existing multi-family units will help ensure affordability for renters.</p>
14	<p>Priority Need Name</p>	<p>Acquisition of Existing Units Homebuyer Assistance</p>
	<p>Priority Level</p>	<p>High</p>

Population	<p>Extremely Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Large Families</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Persons with Mental Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Physical Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Developmental Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions</p> <p>Other</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	
Associated Goals	<p>Homebuyer Assistance</p> <p>Homebuyer Assistance with Rehabilitation</p> <p>Homebuyers</p>
Description	<p>Homebuyer assistance allows for funds to be provided for down payment and closing costs. Homebuyer assistance can be paired with rehabilitation if the prospective home has health and safety issues or if modifications need to be made for persons with physical/developmental disabilities.</p>

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>Because the home ownership rate in the NYSEJ is so high (74%), many low- and moderate-income families aspire to become homeowners. And, they can succeed in home ownership with the proper financial support.</p> <p>In general, homeownership in the NYSEJ is relatively affordable. As indicated in NA-10 Demographics Table, households with the NYSEJ’s \$51,595 median annual income can afford to purchase a home at the area’s \$138,750 median sales price as well as at the median sales prices (ranging from \$60,000 to \$160,000) in 38 of the area’s 49 counties. While home purchase prices are relatively affordable, incomes are relatively low and substantial down payment assistance is required to move some families to home ownership. Assisting homebuyers with the affordable acquisition of homes will help mitigate cost burden problems for first-time homebuyers.</p> <p>Much of the NYSEJ is experiencing a decline or stagnation in residential occupancy. As indicated in Table NA-10 Demographics Summary table, the NYSEJ’s population increased by only 2% from 2000 to 2013. And, overall average housing occupancy in the NYSEJ increased by only 4.8% from 2000 to 2013 [Table MA-X-6]. In 7 counties, there was either no growth or a percentage decrease in residential occupancy. In 7 other counties, the increases in occupancy ranged from 0.6% to 2.4%. In 17 others, the increases ran from 3% to 4.9%. In 13 others, the increases ranged from 5.5% to 9.1%; and, in 5 more, they ranged from 10.2% to 14.8%.</p> <p>Investments in homeownership programs through down payment and closing cost assistance can be a catalyst for community stabilization and renewal efforts in many of these areas. As new home owners establish social capital and become active participants in the community, the performance of many social and economic indicators in their communities will improve.</p>
15	<p>Priority Need Name</p>	<p>Create New Homeownership Opportunites</p>
	<p>Priority Level</p>	<p>High</p>

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Households in Newly Constructed Buildings
	Description	New construction of homes in either rural areas or in-fill urban areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Unlike New York State as a whole, which has one of the lowest home ownership rates in the nation, the NYSEJ’s ownership rate is 74%. Many low-income families in rural and non-metro areas of the NYSEJ wish to become home owners and can succeed in home ownership only with financial assistance. In the higher-cost areas of the NYSEJ low-income families typically do not have the 10%-20% required for down payments and closing costs and cannot afford conventional financing for housing priced near the median for the community. In other areas, housing prices are affordable, but incomes are lower and substantial down payment assistance is required to move families to home ownership. In all areas, low-income households are more likely to have poor credit or no credit history, making home ownership harder to attain.</p> <p>For many households in the NYSEJ, home ownership assistance can be a more cost-effective solution to affordability problems than creating additional rental units. Through CHDO activities the State will provide home ownership opportunities where feasible to extend the range of home owner opportunities for low-income households.</p>
16	Priority Need Name	Non-Housing Community Development Needs
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
Geographic Areas Affected	
Associated Goals	PF/PI OT Housing Jobs Businesses Assisted Imminent Threat
Description	Non-housing community development needs include investments in public infrastructure/public facilities, direct assistance to businesses that create jobs to be held by low/mod persons, and addressing needs of an imminent nature due to natural disasters or other emergency conditions.
Basis for Relative Priority	NYS communities have a high level of need to make investments in critical infrastructure and job-creating activities that directly benefit low/mod income families. The creation of affordable housing is related to and dependent on these activities.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.315(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The awarding of HOME Program funds for tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) is restricted to those proposals which include a thorough description of local market conditions which identify and justify the need for TBRA. In addition, proposals requesting HOME Program funds for TBRA must include a certification that the assistance meets a need described in the Consolidated Plan for the service area. TBRA is funded specifically to assist low-income households that have applied for a Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) rental subsidy with a Public Housing Authority (PHA) and are currently on the waiting list for assistance.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	TBRA is funded specifically to assist low-income households that have applied for a Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) rental subsidy with a Public Housing Authority (PHA) and are currently on the waiting list for assistance. Special needs populations would be assisted based on priority preferences and/or need, as established by the PHA.
New Unit Production	<p>Generally HOME Program funds for new unit production are awarded to developments which receive an allocation of federal and/or state low-income housing tax credits. Allocations of tax credits are restricted to developments that are supported by a comprehensive market study which demonstrates at a minimum that the proposed number and type of units in the proposed development meet an existing and identified need of low-income individuals and can be readily absorbed by existing need in the local area.</p> <p>HOME Program funds used for new unit production, where there is an absence of tax credits, are only awarded if the proposed development is supported by a market analysis which demonstrates an existing and identified need by low-income individuals in the local area.</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Rehabilitation	<p>A HUD-eligible activity in the New York State CDBG program has focused on the rehabilitation of existing owner-occupied and rental housing units in order to preserve the state affordable housing stock, eliminate substandard housing conditions, and benefit low/moderate-income households.</p> <p>A majority of the communities eligible under the New York State CDBG program struggle with an aging housing stock. As indicated in Table MA-20-L2 data on lead-based paint hazards, in the NYSEJ’s 49 counties there are 473,486 households with incomes below 80% HAMFI living in housing units built before 1980. They represent 29% -- 3 out of 10 – of the NYSEJ’s 1.63 million households.</p> <p>Overall, half of them – 249,753 (53%) -- are homeowners, accounting for 15% of the 1.63 million. The other half – 223,733 (47%) – are renters, accounting for 14% of all NYSEJ households [Table MA-20-L3].</p> <p>By income, they include 130,901 extremely low-income households (<30% HAMFI), 63% of whom are renters and 37% are owners. Among the low-income (>50% <80% HAMFI), the percentages are reversed – 63% owners and 37% renters [Table MA-20-L3].</p> <p>In buildings built before 1980, there is a high probability of substandard conditions and lead-based paint hazards.</p> <p>In addition, housing problems tend to affect more of the lowest income households. As indicated in Tables NA-20- 5 & 6, overall 227,685 (29%) of the 774,948 households in the NYSEJ with incomes up to 100% HUDAMI have 1 or more severe housing problem.</p> <p>By income, 37,881 (14%) of the 266,857 households with incomes between 50% to 80% HUD AMI have 1 or more severe housing problems [Tables NA-20- 3 & 6]. And, by comparison, 115,392 (74%) of the 156,583 households with incomes between 0% to 30% HUDAMI have 1 or more severe housing problems [Tables NA-20- 1 & 6].</p> <p>These CHAS data suggest that the poorest households occupy the worst housing. Based on these data, the New York State CDBG program seeks to make investments in the rehabilitation of existing housing stock, with an emphasis on the worst housing, occupied by the lowest income households.</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>The New York State CDBG program continues to allocate resources to communities to provide housing acquisition assistance to low and moderate income households. For the targeted income groups, homeownership is inaccessible without additional capital. Under federal rules, this assistance can include the provision of closing costs, down payment assistance, and a mortgage subsidy to write down the costs of working with a lender.</p> <p>Eligible communities are required to direct this assistance to households at or below 80% of the median family income for the area served. Predictably, the rate of homeownership for low-income households in the NYSEJ eligible jurisdictions is much lower than that of other groups. As indicated in Tables NA-10- 5 & 6, there are 1.2 million homeowners (74%) among the NYSEJ’s 1.63 million households. By comparison, among the 336,773 households in the two income groups between 0% to 50% HUDAMI, there are 158,870 homeowners (47%) [Tables NA-10- 5 & 6]</p> <p>As described above, for these two income groups and those with incomes between 50% to 80% HUDAMI as well, access to capital is often the most significant barrier to purchasing a home.</p>

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction:

New York State will employ a range of federal, state, local and private sector resources to address the housing and community development needs and objectives that have been identified in this Strategic Plan (Consolidated Plan). The following is a list (not necessarily exhaustive) of programs and agencies that New York State will use.

- HOME
- CDBG
- HOPWA
- Low-Income Housing Credit Programs [DHCR and Housing Finance Agency (HFA)]
- NYS Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- NYS Housing Trust Fund Program
- Rural and Urban Community Investment Fund
- Medicaid Redesign Team (Capital Funds)
- Housing Choice Vouchers
- Weatherization Assistance Program
- HUD Housing Counseling
- National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling
- NYS Affordable Housing Corporation
- State of New York Mortgage Agency
- Program income retained by awardees
- Other HUD Community Planning and Development programs

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition; Admin and Planning; Economic Development; Housing; Public Improvements; Public Services	45,961,285	0	0	45,961,285	154,038,715	For CDBG funded projects, other leveraged federal, state, or local funds are key components to successful project completion and meeting proposed accomplishments. Homeownership projects, for example, require private financing from low/mod households. Larger public infrastructure/facilities projects that have all funds committed will be rated more favorably than those that are less prepared.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition; Homebuyer assistance; Homeowner rehab; Multifamily rental new construction; Multifamily rental rehab; New construction for ownership; TBRA	18,846,301	1,000,000	0	19,846,301	56,765,779	HOME awards will leverage federal and non-federal funding sources so that the minimal amount necessary for project and program viability will be invested.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities; Permanent housing placement; Short term or transitional housing facilities; STRMU; Supportive services; TBRA	2,471,795	0	0	2,471,795	9,600,000	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing; Financial Assistance; Overnight shelter; Rapid re-housing (rental assistance); Rental Assistance; Services; Transitional housing	6,079,281	0	0	6,079,281	24,000,000	

Table 52 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied:

HOME Program

A segment of the HOME Program rating and ranking criteria is based upon the amount of leverage that is anticipated by the financial constructs of a HOME project or program. Points are awarded to HOME applications based upon the amount of leveraged non-federal funds found in program and project budgets.

HOME funds typically leverage bond financing, state and federal tax credits, state programs, federal programs, private mortgages, assorted grants and Weatherization funds. Matching funds for the HOME Program are derived from owner contributions of cash, state programs and donated land and labor.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Strategy

The State's strategy will continue to focus on combining the LIHC with available public capital financing sources and/or rental/operating subsidies on the federal, state, and local levels. It is through this

combination that most of the low-income rental housing developed by New York attains financial feasibility and viability. A predictable flow of LIHC allocated to New York has enabled the State to accurately forecast the amounts and types of government subsidies that can be leveraged through use of the LIHC. This predictability also allows the State to forecast by way of its goals and priorities, the types of subsidies that will be most effective in meeting the housing needs of the State over the next five years.

Pursuant to Executive Order 11 of 2011, the LIHC program in New York State functions under a multiple housing credit agency system. Tax credits allotted to New York State pursuant to a per capita allocation formula are administered by HTFC as lead housing credit agency for the State. The Executive Order authorizes HTFC to apportion the LIHC to designated State and local housing credit agencies who conduct their own housing programs. All housing credit agencies are required to administer their program, establish parameters and select projects according to a Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP), the rules and regulations which guide administration of the program.

Virtually all of the projects receiving an allocation of LIHC from HTFC have at least one other public subsidy as part of the project financing package. In addition, HTFC uses the LIHC to leverage private equity investment in projects using HOME and/or Housing Trust Fund monies. Depending on the credit equity pay-ins available in the private investment equity market, LIHC may reduce the need for HOME and/or Housing Trust Fund monies in projects, and thereby allow HTFC to more efficiently finance and produce additional affordable housing over and above what would be realized through the sole use of HOME and Housing Trust Fund dollars.

ESG Match - \$10,000,000 in NYS General Funds; the ESG and NYS General funds are combined to create the Solutions to End Homelessness (STEHP) Program. STEHP also requires each STEHP grantee to demonstrate a 25% match.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the state that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan:

At the time of this writing there are no plans to use State-owned property to address the needs and objectives identified in this Con Plan. It is quite possible competitive applications seeking HOME may include the use of locally-owned land or property in their housing development scenarios.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions:

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL	Government	Economic Development; Homelessness; Non-homeless Special Needs; Ownership; Planning; Public Housing; Rental; Neighborhood Improvements; Public Facilities; Public Services;	State
NYS HOUSING TRUST FUND CORP.	Other	Economic Development; Homelessness; Non-homeless Special Needs; Ownership; Planning; Public Housing; Rental; Neighborhood Improvements; Public Facilities; Public Services	State
NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	Government	Homelessness; Non-homeless special needs	State
New York State Department of State	Government	Non-homeless special needs	State
New York State Department of Health	Government	Non-homeless special needs	State

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
NYS Office of Mental Health (OMH)	Government	Non-homeless special needs	State
NYS Office for the Aging	Government	Non-homeless special needs	State
NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services	Government	Non-homeless special needs	State
New York State Division of Veteran's Affairs (DVA)	Government	Non-homeless special needs	State
Office for People with Developmental Disabilities	Government	Non-homeless special needs	State
NYS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY	Government	Ownership	State
STATE OF NEW YORK MORTGAGE AGENCY	Government	Ownership	State

Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System:

New York State delivers its housing programs through a vast array of public agencies, not-for-profit organizations and the private sector. Public agencies consist of State offices, public benefit corporations and local governments. The private sector includes banks and residential construction contractors both large and small. Not-for-profit organizations help deliver affordable housing in an efficient and effective manner. This complicated and comprehensive network of organizations is a strength for the State.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services:

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance			X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X

Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			

Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction:

New York State through the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) administers Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program. These two programs provide a foundation of support to not-for-profits across New York State to address the needs of those who are experiencing homelessness and/or who are at risk of homelessness. In the case of ESG, HUD funding is combined with State General funds to create one comprehensive program called the Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP). Through the STEHP program OTDA makes funds available to local not-for-profits and local social services districts for a wide range of support services. OTDA also utilizes HOPWA funds to provide not-for-profits across the state with a resource for assisting low-income households with HIV/AIDS access needed services. The need for the services provided through these programs is great. Both of these programs are procured on a competitive basis and the last time the Request for Proposals were released the amount of funds requested for the provision of needed services across the state exceeded the amount of funds available. The amount of funds requested under the STEHP program were more than twice the amount of funds available for award and the amount of HOPWA funds requested was 40% greater than the amount of funds

available. Each of these programs can be used by local not-for-profits to assist households in need with whatever service would be most useful to help the household remain stably housed.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above:

The strength of the service delivery system described above is its flexibility. OTDA encourages each funded provider to work closely with its local Continuum of Care to determine the needs of the community, and subsequently use the STEHP and HOPWA resources available to meet those needs. Encouraging communities to work in this way helps ensure that limited federal and state resources are used most efficiently while avoiding the duplication of services. The noted gap in this service delivery system is the limited funding and the fact that many worthy projects throughout the state could not be funded, leaving some services lacking for those most vulnerable.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs:

OTDA continues to examine programs and the administration of those programs to try and find efficiencies that would lead to better service provision throughout the State. Several years ago OTDA combined several service programs to create one comprehensive service program (STEHP) that is used to address the needs of those who are homeless and at risk of homelessness. Establishing one comprehensive program allows more flexibility to meet the changing needs in local communities throughout the State. It is through strategies like this that OTDA will work to overcome gaps in the institutional structure of service delivery.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing	2016	2020	Homeless; Non-Homeless Special Needs		Chronic Homelessness; Family Homelessness; Homeless Veterans; Persons with HIV/AIDS; Homeless Individuals; Rural Homelessness; Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals; Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence; Homeless Youth; Homeless Persons with HIV/AIDS		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 13650 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Persons Served in Overnight Shelter	2016	2020	Homeless		Chronic Homelessness; Family Homelessness; Homeless Veterans; Homeless Individuals; Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals; Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence; Homeless Youth; Homeless Persons with HIV/AIDS		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 67750 Persons Assisted
3	Homelessness Prevention	2016	2020	Persons at-risk of homelessness		Homelessness Prevention		Homelessness Prevention: 185000 Persons Assisted
4	Rehabilitation of Single Family Housing	2016	2021	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Rehabilitation of Existing Housing	HOME: \$24,810,100	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1129 Household Housing Unit
5	Homebuyer Assistance	2016	2021	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Acquisition of Existing Units Homebuyer Assistance	HOME: \$6,968,130	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 359 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Homebuyer Assistance with Rehabilitation	2016	2021	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Rehabilitation of Existing Housing; Acquisition of Existing Units Homebuyer Assistance	HOME: \$6,968,130	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 143 Households Assisted
7	Households in Newly Constructed Buildings	2016	2021	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Affordable Rental Housing; Create New Homeownership Opportunities	HOME: \$6,968,130	Other: 143 Other
8	Households in Newly Created/rehabilitated Units	2016	2021	Affordable Housing		Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$31,257,696	Rental units rehabilitated: 584 Household Housing Unit
9	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	2016	2021	Affordable Housing		Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$1,172,184	Other: 70 Other
10	PF/PI OT Housing	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development Needs	CDBG: \$61,440,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50,000 Persons Assisted
11	PF/PI For Housing	2016	2020	Affordable Housing			CDBG: \$3,840,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Rental Unit Rehab	2016	2020	Affordable Housing		Rehabilitation of Existing Housing	CDBG: \$9,600,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 680 Household Housing Unit
13	Homeowner Rehab	2016	2020	Affordable Housing		Rehabilitation of Existing Housing	CDBG: \$7,680,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2720 Household Housing Unit
14	Homebuyers	2016	2020	Affordable Housing		Acquisition of Existing Units Homebuyer Assistance	CDBG: \$11,520,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 500 Households Assisted
15	Jobs	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development Needs	CDBG: \$53,760,000	Jobs created/retained: 3500 Jobs
16	Businesses Assisted	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development Needs		Businesses assisted: 150 Businesses Assisted
17	Imminent Threat	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development Needs	CDBG: \$11,520,000	Other: 5 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	Assist individuals and households obtain and retain permanent housing through rental assistance and case management.

2	Goal Name	Persons Served in Overnight Shelter
	Goal Description	The numbers of persons served over the five-year period in overnight shelter.
3	Goal Name	Homelessness Prevention
	Goal Description	Preventing eviction of extremely low income households at risk of homelessness.
4	Goal Name	Rehabilitation of Single Family Housing
	Goal Description	Rehabilitation of existing housing
5	Goal Name	Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	Acquisition of existing units
6	Goal Name	Homebuyer Assistance with Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Acquisition of existing units with rehabilitation
7	Goal Name	Households in Newly Constructed Buildings
	Goal Description	Households in newly constructed buildings with homeowner and rental units. Production of new units.
8	Goal Name	Households in Newly Created/rehabilitated Units
	Goal Description	Households in newly created/rehabilitated multi-family units. Production/rehab of new rental housing units.
9	Goal Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Affordable rental housing. Rental units assisted.
10	Goal Name	PF/PI OT Housing
	Goal Description	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit
11	Goal Name	PF/PI For Housing
	Goal Description	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit

12	Goal Name	Rental Unit Rehab
	Goal Description	Rental Unit Rehabilitation
13	Goal Name	Homeowner Rehab
	Goal Description	Homeowner Rehabilitation
14	Goal Name	Homebuyers
	Goal Description	Acquistion of existing units.
15	Goal Name	Jobs
	Goal Description	Create and retain jobs.
16	Goal Name	Businesses Assisted
	Goal Description	Businesses Assisted
17	Goal Name	Imminent Threat
	Goal Description	Imminent threat.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2):

Total units from table: 2,450

Extremely low-income households expected to be assisted:

30% or less of AMI (21%): 515 units

Low-income households expected to be assisted:

30.1 to 50% of AMI (55%): 1346 units

50.1 to 60% of AMI (13%): 319 units

Moderate-income households expected to be assisted:

60.1 to 80% of AMI: (11%): 270 units

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.315(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement):

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.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements:

DHCR, in coordination with the State's Housing Trust Fund Corporation, engaged a group of private consulting firms to perform Physical Condition Surveys and Lead-Based Paint Surveys for 25 State-aided public housing projects located throughout New York State. The surveys were to permit Housing Authority (HA) projects, which have not had updated surveys or recently received Public Housing Modernization funding, to develop long-range plans for the replacement or renovation of deteriorating physical building systems, as well as the removal of hazardous materials such as asbestos and lead-based paint in HA projects. Results of the surveys have provided the basis for the now ongoing renovation work to the 22 State-supervised public housing authority projects, as funded through the Public Housing Modernization (PHM) and Drug Elimination (PHMDE) programs.

Through the implementation of this Consolidated Plan, the State's ongoing goals for these activities are to:

- identify all PHA(s) in New York State and determine how many are considered distressed by HUD; and
- continue to use the PHM program to fund high priority capital expenditures needed to keep State supervised public housing authorities viable for low income tenants.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

N/A

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation:

As noted in the Needs Assessment of the Consolidated Plan, New York State has a public housing program in which tenant participation in the management of housing authorities is not only encouraged but mandated by the State's Public Housing Law, which provides that authorities in cities having a population under one million be composed of up to seven members, including two tenants elected by public housing residents.

- New York State will continue to vigorously enforce this law.
- In addition, the State will continue to explore, where appropriate, the potential for restructuring public housing projects to preserve existing public housing units.
- DHCR has recently participated in a number of restructurings and these efforts will continue. Generally, resources committed include tax credit proceeds and State Public Housing Modernization funds where the housing remains affordable but is privately owned. The plans typically include substantial rehabilitation and a reconfiguration of units to accommodate larger families; restructurings of public housing projects in North Hempstead, Oswego, Rockville Centre, Rome and Auburn have recently been completed; construction is ongoing at other projects in North Hempstead and Fulton.
- In addition, New York State officials will continue to meet with representatives of Public Housing Authorities, owners and agents of Mitchell-Lama Housing projects, and tenant groups such as the New York State Tenant and Neighborhood Coalition and the Mitchell-Lama Residents Coalition.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing:

While housing affordability is not a fair housing issue per se, when persons within the Federal and New York State protected classes (including age, race, color, religion, ethnicity, sex, marital status, disability, familial status, military status and sexual orientation) are disproportionately impacted by housing affordability, then, the lack of affordable housing becomes an impediment to fair housing. Through the public engagement process performed as a part of the State's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), a lack of available, affordable and accessible housing was one of the most significant and frequently cited impediments to fair housing.

Housing is considered unaffordable when a household pays more than 30% of its income on housing. Wage disparity, unemployment, disability, and source of income can all impact a household's ability to access suitable housing. The 2013 median household income in the New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction (NYSEJ) was \$51,599.[1] NYSEJ residents with disabilities reported household incomes lower than the median at \$25,422. Median household income presented is estimated as the average of the medians in the census subdivisions of the 49 counties in the NYSEJ.

Counties with the lowest median household incomes were Chautauqua (\$42,429), Allegany (\$42,445), Cattaraugus (\$42,603), St. Lawrence (\$43,647), and Montgomery (\$44,156). While these four counties had an increase of housing units from 2000 to 2013, many of the counties with the lowest median household incomes in the State have also lost population since 2000.

The AI process also identified the environmental review process under the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) as an impediment, because the review process can be used by opponents to affordable housing development to burden and sometimes thwart the development of affordable housing. Affordable housing developers may also find it challenging to navigate environmental regulations meant to protect against the impacts from siting large-scale development and industrial land uses in lower income communities. While necessary, especially in preventing environmental and social injustice in lower income communities, the number of approvals required combined with local Not In My Backyard-ism (NIMBY) may make it more difficult to develop affordable housing.

Land use and development regulations were also identified as possible impediments. For example, some municipalities do not allow multi-family housing as a matter of right thereby requiring a zoning variance be sought to proceed with the development. Other municipalities have overly cumbersome permitting processes or plan commission approval processes that make affordable housing developments unattainable. No matter the technique, when a particular control on the types of housing permitted in a community restricts housing choice for members of the protected classes, it is an impediment to fair housing.

Local opposition to affordable housing generally—often stoked by the stigma and misunderstanding that housing developments that serve protected classes diminish property values, increase crime, and lower quality of life—was also identified as an impediment. Specifically, NIMBY sentiment legitimized by local institutions (i.e. planning boards/councils) as “community concerns” can jeopardize and forestall the application review and development process to the point where a project is withdrawn or denied and the housing is never built.

Lastly, while fair housing education and outreach are constant needs in any jurisdiction, the need for education targeted to groups was also identified as an impediment to fair housing. Specifically, real estate professionals, municipal officials and staff, the general public and members of protected classes, and opponents of new affordable housing were identified through the AI process.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing:

Through the public engagement process, data analysis and policy review performed during the course of creating the AI, a number of common fair housing issues emerged. NYS identified the following goals to work towards in order to fulfill its obligation of affirmatively furthering fair housing:

- Goal 1: Preserve and expand the statewide inventory of affordable and accessible housing
- Goal 2: Seek a balance between revitalizing RCAPs and expanding affordable housing options in higher opportunity areas
- Goal 3: Enhance access to community assets for members of the protected classes
- Goal 4: Identify ways to simultaneously achieve environmental and social justice, affordable housing, and fair housing goals
- Goal 5: Improve the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among housing developers, real estate professionals, elected officials, program administrators, and the general public.
- Goal 6: Strengthen anti-discrimination investigation and enforcement
- Goal 7: Promote inclusive housing policies in all communities to expand housing choice for members of the protected classes
- Goal 8: Advocate for and support affordable housing development as a critical component of fair housing choice everywhere in New York State.
- Goal 9: Expand housing choice for members of the protected classes wishing to enter or remain in the private market
- Goal 10: Effectively focus the internal policies, procedures, and management of HCR in a way that efficiently and consistently affirmatively furthers fair housing choice
- Goal 11: Develop a technical assistance program to help HUD entitlement communities in New York State successfully transition to the new AFH process.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)

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

New York State through the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) administers Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program. These two programs provide a foundation of support to not-for-profits across New York State to address the needs of those who are experiencing homelessness and/or who are at risk of homelessness. In the case of ESG, HUD funding is combined with State General funds to create one comprehensive program called the Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP). OTDA makes funding available for these two programs through competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) processes and not-for-profits are invited to apply for funds to address the needs in communities throughout New York State. HOPWA is made available only to those areas of the State that do not receive a direct entitlement from HUD and STEHP, and is made available to all areas of the State, with priority given to areas of the State that do not receive direct entitlement funds from HUD. Permanent supportive housing is also a key component of the homelessness strategy for New York State. Units of permanent supportive housing are developed and rehabilitated through the Homeless Housing Assistance Program (HHAP), the capital program administered by the Homeless Housing Assistance Corporation (HHAC). Funding for support services for such units is provided through the New York State Supportive Housing Program (NYSSHP).

Through the STEHP application process, not-for-profit applicants demonstrate the need in their communities for services for people who are experiencing homelessness. Using data from their Continuum of Care, not-for-profits present a picture of the current system of homelessness in their community and the gaps STEHP funding could fill to best assist those most in need in their communities. In addition, applicants are required to explain how they include people who are homeless in their agency and program planning.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

The need for emergency shelter and transitional housing varies across the State. The STEHP program is poised to address the need by making funds available for not-for-profits and local social service districts to fund shelter and transitional housing operations, and staff needed at these facilities to ensure residents are safe, and that they receive the appropriate services to ensure a quick turnaround back into stable housing. In addition, areas of the State that are lacking such facilities can apply for funds through HHAP to build or rehabilitate facilities that can address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs.

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:

Through the STEHP program OTDA makes funds available to local not-for-profits and local social services districts for rapid re-housing services. In its most recent RFP, OTDA, in recognition of the important role rapid rehousing can have on homeless systems, increased the amount of funding awarded to rapid rehousing programs across the state. And in order to facilitate the incorporation of this service in local homeless systems, priority points were awarded to applications that identified a clear link between their rapid re-housing services and local shelter operators. Applicants were also awarded priority points for demonstrating support from their local Continuum of Care, thus ensuring more coordinated system of care within communities across NYS. STEHP allows for a range of services including the payment of moving or storage fees; rental or utility arrears, security deposits, rental and utility payments; habitability inspections; legal services; benefit/entitlement advocacy; provision of services to assist with participant success or participant travel in relation to the program; staff salaries; and HMIS reporting.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs:

Through the STEHP program OTDA makes funds available to local not-for-profits and local social services districts for homelessness prevention services. OTDA also utilizes HOPWA funds to provide not-for-profits across the state with a resource for assisting low-income households with HIV/AIDS avoid eviction due to rental or utility arrears. STEHP allows for a range of prevention services including financial and rental assistance related to maintaining permanent housing, such as moving or storage fees, rental or utility arrears, security deposits, rental and utility payments; habitability inspections; legal services; benefit/entitlement advocacy; provision of services to assist with participants success in permanent housing; staff or participant travel in relation to program; staff salaries plus fringe benefits; and HMIS reporting. In its most recent RFP, OTDA, in recognition of the importance of addressing employment needs, awarded priority points to applicants that demonstrated a connection to employment services for the individuals they proposed to serve with STEHP funds. It is also a critical component of the STEHP program for not-for-profits to connect individuals receiving STEHP services with mainstream benefits through their Local Department of Social Services.

HOPWA allows for a range of short-term assistance services as well, including payment of rental, mortgage, or utility arrears, security deposits, payment of first month's rent, staff travel, staff salaries plus fringe benefits, and HMIS reporting.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards:

In 2007, the State undertook a new primary prevention initiative, with support of the Governor and the Legislature, agreeing to dedicate \$3 million in then-new State funding (it is now approximately \$11 million). Legislation added a new Subdivision 3 to PHL 1370-a, creating the Primary Prevention Initiative. Specifically, the amendment required DOH to identify and designate a zip code in certain counties with significant concentrations of children identified with elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) for purpose of adopting a proactive approach to reducing children’s exposure before harm occurred. This initiative allows health departments to gain entry to homes for the purpose of education and inspection, even if no child with an EBLL currently resided in the unit and even if the unit was not currently occupied by a child (but one day could). Since its inception in October 2007, almost 19,500 children have been directly reached through the Primary Prevention Program through visits to their homes, and over 11,384 have been referred for blood lead testing as a result of those home visits. Grantees continue to make steady progress toward housing inspection goals using a combination of inspection strategies. From October 2007 to March 2014, Primary Prevention Program Grantees have:

- Visited and inspected the interior of 31,615 housing units.
- Inspected 10,678 units with confirmed or potential interior lead-based paint hazards. (Potential interior lead hazards are those identified through visual assessment alone. Confirmed interior lead hazards are hazards identified through sampling or testing, such as XRF measurement, paint chip sampling, etc.).

Made at least 7,759 units lead-safe through remediation of interior lead-based paint and lead-based paint dust hazards.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The NYSDOH Primary Prevention Initiative is partnering with select county social services districts, using the Spiegel Act (section 143-b of the Social Services Law), to prevent tax dollars from supporting hazardous health and safety conditions in rental buildings. Local social services agencies can withhold from a property owner assistance designated for rent - through the Family Assistance (FA) or Safety Net Assistance (SNA) - when a DSS recipient is paying rent in a building with conditions deemed by law as “dangerous, hazardous, or detrimental to life or health.” Local health departments can use the Spiegel Act, in partnership with local social services district, to expedite remediation of lead-based paint hazards.

NYSDOH chairs the Advisory Council on Lead Poisoning Prevention, established by NYS Public Health Law, to provide guidance to the Department of Health concerning the development and implementation of plans, policies and services for the prevention and elimination of childhood lead poisoning, including the identification and management of children with lead poisoning, and strategies to detect and reduce lead hazards in the environment. Membership in the Council consists of 15 representatives of the public

appointed by the governor and representatives from the following NYS agencies: Department of Health; Department of Labor; Department of Environmental Conservation; Homes and Community Renewal; Office of Children and Family Services; Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance; Department of State; Insurance Department; and, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene [6].

Surveillance: NYS has an established surveillance system that has been effective in assuring appropriate follow-up care for children with EBLs and identifying high-risk geographic areas and populations for primary prevention initiatives. The NYSDOH has assisted HCR by providing data on lead-related high-risk geographic areas that can be inserted into relevant HCR competitive solicitation(s) to add bonus points for applicant targeting these high-need designated areas.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families:

The four programs covered by the Consolidated Plan – CDBG, HOME ESG and HOPWA – directly support the overall State anti-poverty strategy by addressing the housing and/or non-housing community development needs of persons at or below the poverty level.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan?

HOME

The Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC) directs a portion of its HOME Program annual allotment toward the rehabilitation and construction of multi-family affordable rental housing. The HOME funds provide a subsidy to multi-family units by way of reduced rents which are reserved for very low-income households. A significant portion of this allotment is used in tandem with federal low-income housing tax credits and New York State low-income housing tax credits.

The Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) guides the use of tax credit programs and therefore to an extent the use of HOME capital funds. The QAP contains a number of criteria which aim to address poverty and community revitalization through the creation of rental housing which is dependent upon the use of HOME program funds. Preference in the funding of applications is given to those multi-family projects that serve the lowest income households and for developments located in opportunity zones, which are locations where poverty eradication is a primary goal.

HOME Local Program Administrators undertaking homeowner rehabilitation and homeownership activities are incentivized to serve lower income households in respective service areas. This incentive is expressed through the scoring of applications, which is based in part on the income of the households to be served. Other scoring considerations are derived by the extent a proposed program addresses community needs that are documented and supported by the state and local plans and initiatives.

CDBG

In coordination with the other agencies and programs covered under this plan, the primary anti-poverty strategy employed by the CDBG program is to eliminate those conditions that contribute to and perpetuate poverty in eligible jurisdictions. This is accomplished through supporting a variety of activities that include housing rehabilitation, home ownership, public facilities/improvements and economic development projects.

These measures help to reduce the housing, sanitation and unemployment/underemployment conditions concomitant with poverty. Housing conditions for renters and homeowners are improved, tenants are empowered to become new homeowners, and projects are funded which provide safe drinking water to, and treat wastewater for, low-income residents. Economic development projects

create or retain jobs for low-income persons who may have been formerly unemployed or underemployed. Job training to skill levels that will raise employees out of poverty is often a component of CDBG-funded economic development and microenterprise projects.

Nearly all of the CDBG funds allocated meet the National Objective of benefitting low/moderate income persons, and therefore directly address the needs of the most vulnerable populations across the State, helping to reduce the causes and effects of poverty.

ESG and HOPWA

The New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) administers the ESG and HOPWA programs. In addition, OTDA oversees the New York State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which is designed to provide assistance to needy families with children while promoting both individual responsibility and family independence.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330

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

Internal records are maintained for each recipient who is required to maintain on-site records. Monitoring requires an off-site review to track progress and compliance with program requirements. A technical assistance visit may be required as a result of a field visit or the identification of non-compliance issues. Monitoring activities may include: 1) An initial assessment of local capacity or pre-funding site visit, 2) Annual workshops to provide program and regulatory requirement information, 3) Annual conferences to review contract conditions, requirements, and procedures for requesting payments, and, 4) Technical Assistance for grantees experiencing difficulty.

The identification of compliance problems will result in notification to the grant recipient and the setting of a deadline for response. Status shall be further monitored to ensure timely resolution and continued compliance. Where warranted, suspension of grant funds may occur.

HTFC has established standards and procedures for monitoring HOME-funded housing activities. These standards and procedures: 1) ensure project viability, 2) ensure production and accountability, 3) ensure compliance with HOME and other federal requirements; and, 4) evaluate organizational and project performance.

These standards and procedures include compliance reviews of applications, monitoring during program and project implementation, application of a risk assessment system, monitoring of completed projects and programs and formal procedures for the Asset Management Unit (AMU) to monitor during the affordability period.

At the beginning of each HOME fiscal year HTFC shall develop an annual monitoring plan that matches resources available for monitoring with the status of funded entities and HOME Program requirements.

All Solutions to End Homelessness (STEHP/ESG), 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 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. Another aspect is frequent telephone conversations between program staff and the program manager. Contractors call with questions about changes in their program, contract requirements,

vouchering, and other issues. The program manager also initiates telephone calls to question information contained in reports.

OTDA employs a compliance officer who assists STHEP and HOPWA program managers in ensuring that contractors meet established M/WBE requirements. Each contractor has a goal of utilizing 15% of its discretionary funds on a certified minority-owned business enterprise and 15% of its discretionary funds on a certified woman-owned business enterprise. Should a contractor identify such discretionary funding, they must submit reports on a quarterly basis demonstrating discretionary funds have been spent with such certified minority or woman owned business.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction:

New York State will employ a range of federal, state, local and private sector resources to address the housing and community development needs and objectives that have been identified in this Strategic Plan (Consolidated Plan). The following is a list (not necessarily exhaustive) of programs and agencies that New York State will use.

- HOME
- CDBG
- HOPWA
- Low-Income Housing Credit Programs [DHCR and Housing Finance Agency (HFA)]
- NYS Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- NYS Housing Trust Fund Program
- Rural and Urban Community Investment Fund
- Medicaid Redesign Team (Capital Funds)
- Housing Choice Vouchers
- Weatherization Assistance Program
- HUD Housing Counseling
- National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling
- NYS Affordable Housing Corporation
- State of New York Mortgage Agency
- Program income retained by awardees
- Other HUD Community Planning and Development programs

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition; Admin and Planning; Economic Development; Housing; Public Improvements; Public Services	45,961,285	0	0	45,961,285	154,038,715	For CDBG funded projects, other leveraged federal, state, or local funds are key components to successful project completion and meeting proposed accomplishments. Homeownership projects, for example, require private financing from low/mod households. Larger public infrastructure/facilities projects that have all funds committed will be rated more favorably than those that are less prepared.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition; Homebuyer assistance; Homeowner rehab; Multifamily rental new construction; Multifamily rental rehab; New construction for ownership; TBRA	18,846,301	1,000,000	0	19,846,301	56,765,779	HOME awards will leverage federal and non-federal funding sources so that the minimal amount necessary for project and program viability will be invested.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities; Permanent housing placement; Short term or transitional housing facilities; STRMU; Supportive services; TBRA	2,471,795	0	0	2,471,795	9,600,000	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing; Financial Assistance; Overnight shelter; Rapid re-housing (rental assistance); Rental Assistance; Services; Transitional housing	6,079,281	0	0	6,079,281	24,000,000	

Table 56 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied:

HOME Program

A segment of the HOME Program rating and ranking criteria is based upon the amount of leverage that is anticipated by the financial constructs of a HOME project or program. Points are awarded to HOME applications based upon the amount of leveraged non-federal funds found in program and project budgets.

HOME funds typically leverage bond financing, state and federal tax credits, state programs, federal programs, private mortgages, assorted grants and Weatherization funds. Matching funds for the HOME Program are derived from owner contributions of cash, state programs and donated land and labor.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Strategy

The State's strategy will continue to focus on combining the LIHC with available public capital financing sources and/or rental/operating subsidies on the federal, state, and local levels. It is through this combination that most of the low-income rental housing developed by New York attains financial

feasibility and viability. A predictable flow of LIHC allocated to New York has enabled the State to accurately forecast the amounts and types of government subsidies that can be leveraged through use of the LIHC. This predictability also allows the State to forecast by way of its goals and priorities, the types of subsidies that will be most effective in meeting the housing needs of the State over the next five years.

Pursuant to Executive Order 11 of 2011, the LIHC program in New York State functions under a multiple housing credit agency system. Tax credits allotted to New York State pursuant to a per capita allocation formula are administered by HTFC as lead housing credit agency for the State. The Executive Order authorizes HTFC to apportion the LIHC to designated State and local housing credit agencies who conduct their own housing programs. All housing credit agencies are required to administer their program, establish parameters and select projects according to a Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP), the rules and regulations which guide administration of the program.

Virtually all of the projects receiving an allocation of LIHC from HTFC have at least one other public subsidy as part of the project financing package. In addition, HTFC uses the LIHC to leverage private equity investment in projects using HOME and/or Housing Trust Fund monies. Depending on the credit equity pay-ins available in the private investment equity market, LIHC may reduce the need for HOME and/or Housing Trust Fund monies in projects, and thereby allow HTFC to more efficiently finance and produce additional affordable housing over and above what would be realized through the sole use of HOME and Housing Trust Fund dollars.

ESG Match - \$10,000,000 in NYS General Funds; the ESG and NYS General funds are combined to create the Solutions to End Homelessness (STEHP) Program. STEHP also requires each STEHP grantee to demonstrate a 25% match.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan:

At the time of this writing there are no plans to use State-owned property to address the needs and objectives identified in this Con Plan. It is quite possible competitive applications seeking HOME may include the use of locally-owned land or property in their housing development scenarios.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives – 91.320(c)(3)&(e)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing	2016	2020	Homeless; Non-Homeless Special Needs		Chronic Homelessness; Family Homelessness; Homeless Veterans; Persons with HIV/AIDS; Homeless Individuals; Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals; Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence; Homeless Youth; Homeless Persons with HIV/AIDS	HOPWA: \$1,291,194 ESG: \$3,387,239	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2400 Households Assisted

2	Persons Served in Overnight Shelter	2016	2020	Homeless		Chronic Homelessness; Family Homelessness; Homeless Veterans; Homeless Individuals; Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals; Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence; Homeless Youth; Homeless Persons with HIV/AIDS	ESG: \$3,497,712	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 13550 Persons Assisted
3	Homelessness Prevention	2016	2020	Persons at-risk of homelessness		Persons with HIV/AIDS; Homelessness Prevention	HOPWA: \$157,306 ESG: \$8,472,126	Homelessness Prevention: 37080 Persons Assisted
4	PF/PI OT Housing	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development Needs	CDBG: \$19,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted
5	PF/PI For Housing	2016	2020	Affordable Housing		Non-Housing Community Development Needs	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted

6	Rental Unit Rehab	2016	2020	Affordable Housing		Rehabilitation of Existing Housing	CDBG: \$1,500,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 136 Household Housing Unit
7	Homeowner Rehab	2016	2020	Affordable Housing		Rehabilitation of Existing Housing	CDBG: \$12,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 544 Household Housing Unit
8	Homebuyers	2016	2020	Affordable Housing		Acquisition of Existing Units Homebuyer Assistance	CDBG: \$1,500,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 100 Households Assisted
9	Jobs	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development Needs	CDBG: \$3,065,156.50	Jobs created/retained: 700 Jobs
10	Businesses Assisted	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development Needs	CDBG: \$3,200,00	Businesses assisted: 30 Businesses Assisted
11	Imminent Threat	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development Needs	CDBG: \$1,378,839	Other: 1 Other
12	Rehabilitation of Single Family Housing	2016	2021	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Rehabilitation of Existing Housing	HOME: \$6,476,898	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 301 Household Housing Unit
13	Homebuyer Assistance	2016	2021	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Acquisition of Existing Units Homebuyer Assistance	HOME: \$1,209,006	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 62 Households Assisted

14	Homebuyer Assistance with Rehabilitation	2016	2021	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Acquisition of Existing Units Homebuyer Assistance	HOME: \$1,209,006	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 25 Households Assisted
15	Households in Newly Constructed Buildings	2016	2021	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Affordable Rental Housing; Create New Homeownership Opportunities	HOME: \$1,209,006	Other: 25 Other
16	Households in Newly Created/rehabilitated Units	2016	2021	Affordable Housing		Affordable Rental Housing; Rehabilitation of Existing Housing	HOME: \$6,908,766	Rental units rehabilitated: 126 Household Housing Unit
17	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	2016	2021	Affordable Housing		Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$259,080	Other: 15 Other

Goals Summary Information

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Persons Served in Overnight Shelter
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Homelessness Prevention
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	PF/PI OT Housing
	Goal Description	
5	Goal Name	PF/PI For Housing
	Goal Description	

6	Goal Name	Rental Unit Rehab
	Goal Description	
7	Goal Name	Homeowner Rehab
	Goal Description	
8	Goal Name	Homebuyers
	Goal Description	
9	Goal Name	Jobs
	Goal Description	
10	Goal Name	Businesses Assisted
	Goal Description	
11	Goal Name	Imminent Threat
	Goal Description	
12	Goal Name	Rehabilitation of Single Family Housing
	Goal Description	
13	Goal Name	Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	
14	Goal Name	Homebuyer Assistance with Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	
15	Goal Name	Households in Newly Constructed Buildings
	Goal Description	
16	Goal Name	Households in Newly Created/rehabilitated Units
	Goal Description	
17	Goal Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	

AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

Introduction:

Eligible CDBG activities are generally found in Section 105 of the HUD Act of 1974, as amended and 24 CFR Part 570.482, as amended. For the 2016 Program Year, New York State may provide opportunities for the primary categories of funding: housing; public infrastructure/facilities; public service; comprehensive; and economic development.

The highest funding priorities for HOPWA are tenant based rental assistance, and short term rental, mortgage and utility assistance. Support services and facility based housing assistance are also priorities for the NYS HOPWA program.

ESG funds are contained in the Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP) administered by OTDA. OTDA sets aside roughly 50% of STEHP funds to serve homeless populations and 50% to serve those at risk of homelessness. In the current round of 73 contracts totaling \$15,811,858, 46% of funds are dedicated to serving homeless persons and 54% are dedicated to serving those at risk of homelessness.

Funding Allocation Priorities

	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance/ Rapid Re-housing (%)	Persons Served in Overnight Shelter (%)	Homelessness Prevention (%)	PF/PI OT Housing (%)	PF/PI For Housing (%)	Rental Unit Rehab (%)	Homeowner Rehab (%)	Homebuyers (%)	Jobs (%)	Businesses Assisted (%)
CDBG	0	0	0	42	2	3	27	3	7	7
HOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOPWA	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESG	21	22	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (%)	Imminent Threat (%)	Rehabilitation of Single Family Housing (%)	Homebuyer Assistance (%)	Homebuyer Assistance with Rehabilitation (%)	Households in Newly Constructed Buildings (%)	Households in Newly Created/rehabilitated Units (%)	Total (%)
CDBG	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	94
HOME	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	52
HOPWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
ESG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97

Table 58 – Funding Allocation Priorities

Reason for Allocation Priorities:

All funded activities must fulfill one of the CDBG National Objectives:

1. Provide a public benefit to low- and moderate-income persons;
2. Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight, or
3. Meet other urgent community development needs such as imminent threats to the health and safety.

A minimum of seventy percent (70%) of the funds will be used to provide a benefit to low- and moderate-income persons. Allocation priorities as assigned in the above table represent first, the attempt by the NYS CDBG program to meet National Objective regulations by primarily serving low- and moderate- income communities, households, and individuals. Second, priorities are assigned largely based on demand and need as demonstrated throughout the year by annual competition and open round review of infrastructure, facility, housing, and economic development projects. The NYS CDBG program provides direct technical assistance and through an established application criteria, assist eligible non-entitlement communities with developing high-impact local initiatives that benefit high needs populations. In addition, Imminent Threat projects will be considered throughout the program year in communities affected by conditions resulting in immediate considerable threat to public health and safety.

The allocation priority as represented by the percentage in the table above is derived from the functional composition of applications that are funded by HTFC for HOME Local Program activities. Applications are rated and ranked (in part) on the documentation of community need for homeowner rehabilitations and local market need for homebuyer assistance and CHDO development activities. The documentation of community need takes into account available Census data as well as other sources of information submitted by the applicant to justify program funding. HTFC also receives and considers feedback from the public, potential program beneficiaries, local government and non-profit organizations active in affordable housing and community development when establishing this priority.

One of the main goals of HOPWA is to make decent housing more affordable for those low income households with HIV/AIDS. Providing rental assistance to those households provides the stabilization needed to remain healthy and therefore avoid homelessness or other unstable housing arrangements.

The goal of STEHP is to assist individuals and families to prevent the eviction process, remain in or obtain permanent housing, and/or assist them with supportive services during their experience of homelessness. OTDA supports comprehensive programs that are designed to assist individuals living on the street with outreach services; to help maintain and improve the quality of emergency and transitional shelters and drop-in centers for homeless individuals and families; to help meet the costs of operating such programs; to provide comprehensive supportive services aimed at housing stabilization;

to provide rapid re-housing services by obtaining a permanent living situation; and to provide eviction prevention assistance to individuals and families. OTDA does not offer STEHP funds to acquire or rehabilitate property as NYS dedicates an entire program, the Homeless Housing Assistance Program (HHAP), to support those very activities. The state has committed resources to HHAP since the 1980s. In recent years, the HHAP budget has varied between 30 and 60 million dollars annually.

How will the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan?

CDGB funds are allocated in response to local needs that are identified in Requests for Proposals (RFP), which are solicited throughout the year for all regularly funded program areas. With the award of CDBG funds, communities are able to address those conditions that led to the request of funds to the benefit of low- and moderate -income populations.

The needs of low- and moderate- income homeowners, renters and first-time homebuyers in the NYSEJ are documented throughout the Consolidated Plan. The priority reflected above is in response to these documented needs and are reflected in the functionality of the HOME Local Program applications which are awarded HOME funds.

Thousands of housing units with supportive services are needed for persons living with HIV/AIDS. Most of this need can be met through the provision of rental assistance subsidies coupled with supportive services. For this reason, New York State allocates most of its Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funding to tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services.

The main ESG/STEHP goals in the Consolidated Plan are to serve those that are homeless in a safe shelter setting, provide tenant-based rental assistance through rapid re-housing programs in order to move homeless persons into permanent housing, and to prevent homelessness from occurring in the first place. 54% of available STEHP funds are being dedicated to preventing homelessness. STEHP estimates serving 37,000 persons in 2016 with homelessness prevention activities including payment of arrears, rental assistance and legal services. 46% of STEHP funds are being dedicated to engaging with homeless persons in order to secure permanent housing through street outreach programs which encourage those living on streets to enter shelters/housing projects and rapid rehousing programs, through shelters which can provide a short-term safe environment while searching for housing, through transitional housing which can provide supports for those in need of longer term engagement, and through rapid re-housing which can obtain permanent community-based housing for those in a homeless situation. STEHP prioritizes homeless-serving programs if they give priority to or can get priority for their participants in rapid re-housing programs. STEHP estimates serving 13,550 persons in street outreach, shelter and transitional housing programs in 2016 and 4,700 persons with rapid re-housing.

AP-30 Methods of Distribution – 91.320(d)&(k)

Distribution Methods

Table 59 - Distribution Methods by State Program

1	State Program Name:	HOME funds for multi-family development
	Funding Sources:	HOME
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The HOME Program provides loans and grants to for-profit and non-profit developers (including CHDOs) of affordable housing for the acquisition, rehabilitation or construction for site-specific multi-family rental housing projects. The loans of HOME funds typically carry a one percent interest rate and have terms which generally range from 30 to 50 years. Most HOME loans to multi-family developments are used in conjunction with allocations of federal low-income housing tax credits and/or NYS low-income housing tax credits. HTFC is required to set aside a minimum of 15% of HOME funds for locally-based non-profit entities that qualify as Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	Most HOME loans for multifamily development are made to projects which incorporate tax credits into their financing and operational scenarios. The criteria that govern the allocation of tax credits are contained in the HCR Qualified Allocation Plan. By extension these criteria are largely responsible for the selection of applications that use HOME funds in multi-family developments.
	If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	

<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>Resources are allocated based upon competitive score and geographic consideration.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>Generally the maximum HOME funding request is \$2 million; with certain exceptions for projects which include multiple bedroom configurations and energy saving attributes.</p>
<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>The creation and preservation of safe, decent and affordable rental housing for low-income households and community revitalization.</p>

2	State Program Name:	HOME funds for single-family activities, multi-family rental and tenant based rental assistance
	Funding Sources:	HOME
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	HTFC awards single-family activity funds for homeowner rehabilitation, manufactured home replacement, first-time homebuyer assistance and tenant-based rental assistance to a network of local program administrators (LPAs). Eligible LPAs are defined as units of local government (that are not federal HOME Program Participating Jurisdictions), non-profit corporations, for-profit corporations, public housing authorities and Community Housing Development Organizations. The LPAs administer the awarded HOME funds in their programmatic and/or geographic jurisdictions, in part, by selecting eligible homeowners, renters and potential homeowners to receive funds to effectuate HOME eligible rental units for very low-income households, home repairs or to provide financial assistance to make first time homeownership possible for low- and moderate-income residents.
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	HTFC announces the availability of newly allocated HOME Program funds through the issuance of a Notice of Funding Availability and a Request for Proposals. The criteria used to select application for HOME funding will address: market and community needs, the previous experience of the applicant, the incomes of the populations to be served and the efficacy of the application administrative plan for the use of HOME funds. It is the later criteria which will be assigned the greatest weight in evaluating applications for HOME funds.
	If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	

<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>HTFC does not pre-describe an apportionment of available HOME funds among the categories described above. Rather the allocation of HOME funds among functions will be determined by the volume, quality and feasibility of all applications which are submitted. As per HOME regulations the 15% set-a-side for CHDO is predetermined.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>Applicants for HOME funds must comply with all requirements contained in HTFC's HOME Notice of Funding Availability, HOME Program Requests for Proposals and HOME Program regulations applicable to the FY HOME funds to be allocated.</p>

	<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p> <p>Homeowner preservation, first-time homeownership and rental opportunities to low- and-moderate income members offers a community an affordable, and sustainable housing option.</p>								
<p>3</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>State Program Name:</p> </td> <td> <p>HOPWA</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Funding Sources:</p> </td> <td> <p>HOPWA</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p> </td> <td> <p>NYS HOPWA works with not-for-profit organizations or public housing agencies who provide housing and related support services to low-income persons with AIDS or HIV-related illnesses and their families.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p> </td> <td> <p>The following is a listing of the criteria established for proposal evaluation and selection established under New York State’s HOPWA Program: Demonstration of need within the proposed project area for the type of housing and/or services proposed; the appropriateness and quality of the site, the design and/or support services proposed for the population to be served; evidence of the applicant's ability to develop the proposed project and to operate it over the required contract period; the appropriateness of plans for participant selection to serve the target population and the consistency of these plans with the intent of HOPWA; the reasonableness of the total project cost and the HOPWA amount requested; evidence of the applicant's ability to provide, either directly or through referral, the appropriate support services; evidence that the applicant has approval for its proposed program from the local Department of Social Services; evidence of strong linkages with community-based service providers and health care providers (including home health care, primary care, and emergency medical care); evidence that the focus of the project is on enabling participants to achieve the highest level of self-sufficiency possible; evidence of the financial feasibility of the project over the required operating period; and the appropriateness of the qualifications and backgrounds of the personnel and staff to be assigned to the project.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>HOPWA</p>	<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>HOPWA</p>	<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>NYS HOPWA works with not-for-profit organizations or public housing agencies who provide housing and related support services to low-income persons with AIDS or HIV-related illnesses and their families.</p>	<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>The following is a listing of the criteria established for proposal evaluation and selection established under New York State’s HOPWA Program: Demonstration of need within the proposed project area for the type of housing and/or services proposed; the appropriateness and quality of the site, the design and/or support services proposed for the population to be served; evidence of the applicant's ability to develop the proposed project and to operate it over the required contract period; the appropriateness of plans for participant selection to serve the target population and the consistency of these plans with the intent of HOPWA; the reasonableness of the total project cost and the HOPWA amount requested; evidence of the applicant's ability to provide, either directly or through referral, the appropriate support services; evidence that the applicant has approval for its proposed program from the local Department of Social Services; evidence of strong linkages with community-based service providers and health care providers (including home health care, primary care, and emergency medical care); evidence that the focus of the project is on enabling participants to achieve the highest level of self-sufficiency possible; evidence of the financial feasibility of the project over the required operating period; and the appropriateness of the qualifications and backgrounds of the personnel and staff to be assigned to the project.</p>
<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>HOPWA</p>								
<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>HOPWA</p>								
<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>NYS HOPWA works with not-for-profit organizations or public housing agencies who provide housing and related support services to low-income persons with AIDS or HIV-related illnesses and their families.</p>								
<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>The following is a listing of the criteria established for proposal evaluation and selection established under New York State’s HOPWA Program: Demonstration of need within the proposed project area for the type of housing and/or services proposed; the appropriateness and quality of the site, the design and/or support services proposed for the population to be served; evidence of the applicant's ability to develop the proposed project and to operate it over the required contract period; the appropriateness of plans for participant selection to serve the target population and the consistency of these plans with the intent of HOPWA; the reasonableness of the total project cost and the HOPWA amount requested; evidence of the applicant's ability to provide, either directly or through referral, the appropriate support services; evidence that the applicant has approval for its proposed program from the local Department of Social Services; evidence of strong linkages with community-based service providers and health care providers (including home health care, primary care, and emergency medical care); evidence that the focus of the project is on enabling participants to achieve the highest level of self-sufficiency possible; evidence of the financial feasibility of the project over the required operating period; and the appropriateness of the qualifications and backgrounds of the personnel and staff to be assigned to the project.</p>								

<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	

<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>OTDA subjects all proposals received in response to an RFP, including a HOPWA RFP, to a rigorous review and selection process.</p> <p>Awards are based on a demonstrated need and best value. Weight is given to the cost effectiveness of each proposal. OTDA staff reviews all proposals, assisted by such other State personnel as deemed appropriate. In addition to a staff review, OTDA reserves the right to conduct site visits and solicit the opinion of other sources of funding agents prior to making a funding decision.</p> <p>Proposals are rated based on the following criteria: completeness of the application; responsiveness of the application to the RFP; clarity of the expected results of the program and the potential for its achievement; applicant’s contractual performance history with OTDA if applicable; evidence that the applicant understands the support services needs of the individuals and/or families to be served, can identify the services needed to help individuals and/or families obtain their maximum degree of independence, and evidence that the applicant has the ability to provide such services successfully; demonstrated fiscal viability of the proposal and fiscal responsibility of the applicant; programmatic feasibility of the proposed program within the time outlined; and willingness of the applicant to adhere to all HUD guidelines and regulations regarding HOPWA.</p>
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>In general resources are allocated among the funding categories as follows, 82% for housing assistance (TBRA, STRMU, PHP, FBHA), 14% for support services, 3% for sponsor administrative cost, and 2% for grantee administrative costs.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>So long as other viable proposals have been received, no one applicant is awarded more than 20% of the total available funds in response to the Request for Proposals (RFP).</p>
<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>Long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing and social service needs of persons with AIDS and HIV-related illnesses and their families.</p>

4	State Program Name:	NYS Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The CDBG Program will use approximately \$45 million (less administrative expenses and Section 108 Loan repayments) of NYS CDBG funds to develop decent housing, create suitable living environments, and enhance economic opportunities across the State.

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>The NYS CDBG Program uses three primary criteria to assess funding applications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal Poverty Score - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Absolute number of persons in poverty</i> - The absolute number of persons in poverty residing within the applicant’s unit of general local government. b. <i>Percent of persons in poverty</i> - The percent of persons in poverty residing within the applicant’s unit of general local government. 2. Assessment Points - Within each category, individual projects will be assessed based on the extent to which they meet the category-specific assessment criteria. In addition to reviewing an applicant’s compliance with the assessment criteria, a review will be undertaken to determine if the applicant has the capacity to complete the project in a timely manner, completed and/or made appropriate progress with prior HTFC grants, as well as complied with all federal, State, and programmatic rules and regulations. Analysis of the application may include, but is not limited to, the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Project/Program Need b. Feasibility c. Impact to the residents, specifically low- and moderate-income persons or households d. Appropriateness of the proposed activities as it relates to the need e. Extent to which the activity addresses the identified need f. Degree to which the project supports program and State initiatives g. Degree to which health, welfare, or safety issues are addressed h. Extent to which the activity has long-term affordability and viability i. Financial Impact in reducing the debt burden of the residents j. Reasonableness of project costs k. Administrative capacity l. Extent to which the project/activity supports regional plans and strategies m. Extent to which the n. Applicant has adequately demonstrated its commitment and steps that have been undertaken to affirmatively further fair housing
--	---

	<p>3. New York State/HTFC Initiatives and Priorities – NYS initiative and priority points may be awarded to applicants who develop proposals that will effectively meet one of the areas identified as a New York State Community Development Initiative. Examples of such initiatives may include compliance with regional economic development strategies and priorities, NYS Rising Community Plans, fair housing, equal employment opportunity, green building, broadband, smart growth, main street, economic/commercial revitalization, or shared municipal services. Strict adherence to requirements outlined in the grant application is essential in order for an applicant to receive the points.</p>
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>An application kit will be made available that provides specific guidance for the submittal of applications, including detailed descriptions of the assessment criteria that must be addressed for each of the funding categories. Detailed information on the calculation of points will be outlined in the applicable application kits for housing, public infrastructure and public facilities projects.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	

<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>For the 2016 Program Year, New York State may provide opportunities for the primary categories of funding: housing; public infrastructure/facilities; public service; comprehensive; and economic development. Applications will be rated against other projects of the same category according to the criteria established above, and final funding decisions approved by the Housing Trust Fund Corporation Board.</p>

<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>Funding Limits may vary depending on local need or in cases where it is found that a project or projects may have a significant impact that may realize a potential for regional or statewide impact.</p> <p>Community Development Assistance: Towns, Cities or Villages: Housing \$500,000 Public Facilities \$300,000 Public Infrastructure (water/sewer only) \$750,000 Public Infrastructure with NYS Co-Funding Initiative \$1,000,000 Comprehensive \$750,000 Community Planning \$50,000</p> <p>Counties: Housing \$850,000 Public Infrastructure \$750,000 Public Facilities \$300,000 Comprehensive \$750,000 Community Planning \$50,000</p> <p>Joint Applicants:*\br/> Public Infrastructure (water/sewer only) \$900,000 *Projects must meet specific requirements in order to qualify for funding under the Joint Applicants category.</p> <p>Economic Development Assistance: Strategic Economic Development program \$750,000 Minimum Request \$100,000 Small Business Assistance program \$100,000 Minimum Request \$25,000 Microenterprise program \$200,000 Employment Training program \$50,000</p>
<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>The NYS CDBG Program will track program performance using the following outcome measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people assisted • Number of jobs created/retained • Number of housing units assisted • Number of homebuyers receiving direct financial assistance
<p>5 State Program Name:</p>	<p>Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP)</p>
<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>ESG</p>

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The goal of STEHP is to assist individuals and families to prevent the eviction process, remain in or obtain permanent housing, and/or assist them with supportive services during their experience of homelessness. OTDA supports comprehensive programs that are designed to assist individuals living on the street with outreach services; to help maintain and improve the quality of emergency and transitional shelters and drop-in centers for homeless individuals and families; to help meet the costs of operating such programs; to provide comprehensive supportive services aimed at housing stabilization; to provide rapid re-housing services by obtaining a permanent living situation; and to provide eviction prevention assistance to individuals and families.</p> <p>Street outreach programs, drop-in centers, emergency shelters and/or transitional housing programs assist individuals and/or families that meet the definition of homeless. Program components include assessments, engagement services, housing stability plans, and the provision of referral to support services. Such projects consider the coordination of community resources to ensure that program participants are linked to any necessary on-going support or assistance.</p> <p>Rapid Re-housing programs assist individuals and/or families in categories 1 and 4 of the homeless definition to move into stable housing. Program components involve identifying a housing location, providing rental and financial assistance, and offering support services. Such projects consider the coordination of community resources to ensure that program participants are linked to any necessary on-going support or assistance, and OTDA prioritizes those that pay particular attention to including employment supports for participants.</p> <p>Prevention programs assist individuals and/or families that have a demonstrated housing crisis and are at risk of losing their permanent housing. Program components include targeting eligible households, conducting a thorough assessment of the needs of each household, providing assistance to households in expanding housing options and resources, providing rental and certain other forms of financial assistance, and providing support services needed for housing stability. OTDA prioritizes those that pay particular attention to including employment supports for participants.</p> <p>New York City Family Eviction Prevention Supplement (NYCFEPS) Application Assistance programs are specialized NYC Prevention programs that target families within NYC limits that are facing court ordered eviction. Programs provide a staffing presence in the NYC Human Resources Administration (HRA) job center sites to provide support services related to eviction prevention and when necessary, the completion and transmittal of fully documented FEPS applications in order to obtain a New York State-funded rental assistance benefit.</p>
<p>NYS Draft Annual Action Plan</p>	<p>Page 189</p>

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>OTDA solicits STEHP applications through a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process. Proposals are judged on the following general criteria: the responsiveness of the proposal to the RFP; evidence of the applicant's understanding of the needs of the homeless population and those at risk of homelessness; the programmatic and fiscal feasibility related to overall management and operation of the project, including the project operating budget, revenue streams and matching funds evidence; the completeness of the "Program Specific Questions", "Budget", "Work Plan" and "Upload Submission" portions of the application; clarity of the measurable and quantifiable expected results and potential for their achievement; the overall cost reasonableness and effectiveness of the proposed project; assurances that the requested funds will be expended in a timely manner once a contract has been executed between OTDA and the applicant; the applicant's contractual performance history with OTDA or other NYS capital funding sources (where applicable); the applicant's standing with NYS (such as compliance with the requirements of the Attorney General's Office, Worker's Compensation, etc.); assurances of the urgency of need for STEHP funds, and that duplication of services will be avoided in the geographic area in which the STEHP program will operate; and the applicant's demonstrated coordination with the local social services district and the Continuum of Care or other relevant planning committees.</p> <p>In addition, OTDA gives priority to: NYCFEPS applicants in NYC; Rapid Re-housing applicants that demonstrate priority housing for participants currently involved with a local Street Outreach, Shelter or Transitional Housing program; Street Outreach, Shelter and Transitional Housing applicants that demonstrate a link to housing for participants in a local Rapid Re-housing program; Rapid Re-housing and Prevention applicants that offer employment supports for participants; applicants whose Shelter and Transitional Housing projects have been developed with NYS Homeless Housing Assistance Program (HHAP) capital funds and will use STEHP funds to support those projects; projects that demonstrate at least an 85% positive housing outcome rate; and applicants from unentitled areas outside NYC.</p> <p>Furthermore, OTDA announced it would award approximately 50% of STEHP funds to Street Outreach, Shelter, Transitional Housing and Rapid Re-housing activities and 50% of the funds to Prevention and NYCFEPS activities; 40% of STEHP funds to New York City based projects and 60% of the funds to projects outside of New York City.</p> <p>Proposals are scored after a rigorous review by OTDA staff and ranked. They are funded in descending order considering all criteria above until funds are exhausted.</p>
--	--

<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Units of local government and nonprofit organizations compete in and are awarded funds based on the STEHP RFP process as described above. STEHP contracts operate on a five-year basis.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	

<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>Out of the \$15,346,089 STEHP funds awarded annually on seventy (70) current contracts, 40% (\$6,063,266) is dedicated to NYC, 60% (\$9,282,823) is dedicated to contractors outside of NYC; 47% (\$7,147,849) is dedicated to activities serving homeless persons, and 53% (\$8,198,240) to activities serving those at risk of homelessness. Out of the \$7,147,849 dedicated to serving homeless persons, 6% funds Street Outreach, 34% funds Shelter, 15% funds Transitional Housing and 45% funds Rapid Rehousing programs. Out of the \$8,198,240 dedicated to Prevention activities, 48% funds traditional ESG prevention activities and 42% funds NYCFEPS application assistance activities. Also as a result of the STEHP RFP, OTDA awarded three additional contracts to nonprofits in Westchester County when HUD contracted with NYS to administer unspent FFY 12, 13 and 14 funds. Contracts started October 1, 2014 and will continue until September 30, 2019. Though separate Westchester funds are no longer identified in the yearly allocation, OTDA plans to continue funding these contracts with its ESG funds. The contracts total \$465,769 annually. 59% (\$273,886) is dedicated to Prevention activities and 41% (\$191,883) is dedicated to Rapid Rehousing activities. In total, out of the \$15,811,858 STEHP funds available in 2016, 54% will be used for Prevention activities, 3% for Street Outreach, 22% for Shelters and Transitional Housing, and 21% for Rapid Re-housing.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>If a NYC applicant performs NYCFEPS activities, the grant limit is \$947,000. Otherwise, STEHP grants are limited to \$309,825 for NYC contractors that don't perform NYCFEPS activities and those contractors outside of NYC.</p>
<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>In the 2016 Program year, OTDA expects the 73 contractors will serve 13,550 persons in Street Outreach, Shelter and Transitional Housing programs, 4,700 persons with Rapid Rehousing and 37,000 persons with homelessness prevention.</p>

AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state help non-entitlement units of general local government to apply for Section 108 loan funds?

Yes

Available Grant Amounts:

New York State may elect to provide assistance to non-entitlement units of local government by providing opportunities for funding under Section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. New York State may apply for funding on behalf of non-entitlement units of local government or they may apply directly for guaranteed loans under 24 CFR Part 570, Subpart M (Section 108 Loans). The total amount of loans available statewide to eligible communities is the maximum allowed under HUD regulation 24 CFR 570.705.

Acceptance process of applications:

Applications will be accepted on a year-round basis after consultation with the HTFC.

Eligible communities will be asked to submit preliminary information establishing that the proposed project meets federal eligibility requirements. For communities having Section 108 Guaranteed Loans that closed on or after October 21, 1999, the following conditions apply:

- Any repayment of Section 108 Guaranteed Loan debt obligations made with CDBG grant funds by a community as a result of default may be applied to the community's annual funding limit.
- Repayment of a Section 108 Guaranteed Loan is the responsibility of the local government if the activity funded by the loan is determined to be ineligible or in violation of federal rules or regulations.
- HUD must approve all guaranteed loan applications.

Section 108 Loan Guarantee Application Process:

The Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC) reviews loan applications and performs required associated underwriting for the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program as required by 24 CFR 570.482(e).

Section 108 Evaluation Criteria

Section 108 loans will be evaluated in accordance with 24 CFR Part 570, the Section 108 Final Rule, along with consideration being given to:

- Section 108 guaranteed loan funds used per permanent job created (cost-effectiveness);
- Actual number of jobs created;

- Documentation/demonstration that the project will have a significant impact on defined community needs;
- Consistency with local planning and development strategies; and
- Certifications provided by the local government.

Section 108 Loan Management

Following HUD approval, HTFC will be responsible for approving/monitoring project aspects such as, but not limited to, release of funds, associated financial records and loan documents, compliance with federal requirements, and loan repayments.

AP-45 Community Revitalization Strategies – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state allow units of general local government to carry out community revitalization strategies?

Yes

State’s Process and Criteria for approving local government revitalization strategies:

During the plan period, the NYS CDBG Program may exercise the right to allow eligible units of local government to carry out a revitalization strategy. In such a case, the CDBG Program would follow the guidance provided in Notice CPD-97-1 to implement an approval process.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the state (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed:

CDBG funds are available to all eligible NYS communities that do not receive funds directly from HUD.

The State is responsible for distributing HOME funds according to the State's assessment of the geographical distribution of the housing needs within the State, as identified in the consolidated plan. The State distributes HOME funds to rural areas in amounts that take into account the non-metropolitan share of the State's total population and objective measures of rural housing need, such as poverty and substandard housing, as set forth in the approved consolidated plan. To the extent the need is within the boundaries of a participating unit of general local government, the State and the unit of general local government shall coordinate activities to address that need. The State and a local participating jurisdiction may jointly fund a project within the boundaries of the local participating jurisdiction. The State may provide the HOME funds to the project or it may provide the HOME funds to the local participating jurisdiction to fund the project. New York State distributes HOME Program funds in the following manner: fifteen percent of each federal allocation is reserved for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) and all remaining funds are distributed on a statewide basis.

HOME funds that are used for multi-family rental developments are typically paired with low-income housing tax credit programs. The rules that govern these tax credit programs include incentives for developments in high opportunities zones, developments that are of a mixed-income nature and developments that are a component of a Transit-Oriented Development.

New York State has not provided geographic priorities for the allocation of HOME funds to areas of low-income and minority concentration. The geographic distribution of past and future HOME Program awards will be analyzed under the framework of the soon to be submitted New York State Analysis of Impediments.

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically:

The New York State Office of Community Renewal (OCR) administers the State CDBG Program and publishes an annual Request for Proposals (RFP) for applications requesting funds to assist with eligible housing, public infrastructure/facility, and economic development projects. Final allocations are made based on pre-identified selection and rating criteria. Although target area investments are encouraged, these selection criteria do not include a geographic component.

The HOME Program does not have geographic set-asides for specific areas of New York. Since HOME funds administered by HCR are primarily used in areas that do not receive HOME allocations directly

from HUD; this generally results in HOME funds being directed to the smaller, more rural and exurban communities of New York.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 24 CFR 91.320(g)

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	2,351
Non-Homeless	11,902
Special-Needs	364
Total	14,617

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	10,300
The Production of New Units	103
Rehab of Existing Units	340
Acquisition of Existing Units	85
Total	10,828

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion:

The number of households supported with special needs represents the number of households supported with NYS HOPWA with short term rental, mortgage, or utility assistance, tenant based rental assistance and facility based housing assistance in permanent supported housing or leased units. The number of households supported through rental assistance includes 235 households supported with NYS HOPWA through tenant based rental assistance.

STEHP funds will support 2,350 homeless households in Rapid Rehousing with rental assistance. STEHP funds will also support 11,360 non-homeless households with eviction prevention activities. Out of those, 7,700 are expected to receive STEHP rental assistance.

The HOME Program goals include multi-family and single-family activities.

The one year goals for the HOME Program include homeowner rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, tenant based rental assistance, rehabilitation of multifamily units and the construction of multifamily units.

AP-60 Public Housing - 24 CFR 91.320(j)

Introduction:

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 planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing:

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance:

Not applicable.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.320(h)

Introduction:

Through the STEHP Program, OTDA makes ESG funds available to local not-for-profits and local social services districts for street outreach, shelter, rapid rehousing and homelessness prevention services. The goal of STEHP is to assist individuals and families to prevent the eviction process, remain in or obtain permanent housing, and/or assist them with supportive services during their experience of homelessness while waiting to obtain permanent housing.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including:

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

In 2016, STEHP providers estimate serving 13,550 persons in Street Outreach, Shelter and Transitional Housing programs, 4,700 persons with Rapid Rehousing and 37,000 persons with homelessness prevention services. STEHP currently contracts with eight Street Outreach providers that meet unsheltered persons “where they are” literally and figuratively. Providers address basic physical needs, transportation, emergent health and mental health needs, and most importantly they encourage potential participants to enter local shelters, housing programs and rapid rehousing programs.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

STEHP currently contracts with 41 shelter and/or transitional housing providers which offer a variety of services from day shelter to overnight accommodations linked with case management; the ultimate goal of which is to obtain a permanent place to live. Besides supplying basic needs, shelters may provide essential services, assistance-obtaining benefits, education services, employment services, outpatient health services, legal assistance, life-skills training, mental health and substance abuse counseling, transportation and certain child care services in order to assist participants with the goal of obtaining permanent housing.

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.

The HOME Program also supports the substantial rehabilitation or new construction of housing for the homeless

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:

In its most recent STEHP RFP, OTDA, in recognition of the important role rapid rehousing can have on homeless systems, increased the amount of funding awarded to rapid rehousing programs across the State. In order to facilitate the incorporation of this service in local homeless systems, priority points were awarded to applications that identified a clear link between rapid rehousing programs and local homeless services operators. Furthermore, OTDA, in recognition of the importance of addressing employment needs, awarded priority points to rapid rehousing applicants that demonstrated a connection to employment services for the individuals they proposed to serve with STEHP funds. OTDA stresses case management which may include benefit/entitlement advocacy, overcoming past barriers to retaining housing, use of legal services and credit repair. STEHP currently contracts 38 Rapid Rehousing providers whose goal is to assist participants in obtaining affordable permanent housing. 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.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: 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); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs:

STEHP contracts with 37 contractors that provide homelessness prevention services including financial and rental assistance, utility assistance, security deposits, legal services, credit repair and benefit/entitlement advocacy. OTDA, in recognition of the importance of addressing employment barriers and the prevalence of underemployment, awarded priority points to applicants that demonstrated a connection to employment services for the individuals they proposed to serve with STEHP Prevention funds. OTDA stresses case management which includes housing stability plans and allows contractors to serve participants for the maximum amount of time under current ESG regulations.

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.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	80
Tenant-based rental assistance	235
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	12
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	32
Total	359

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.320(i)

Actions it planned 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:

NYS will act in the following ways to remove the impediments to fair housing identified through the AI. In furtherance of the above fair housing goals, the State will:

- Continue and expand the Enhanced Section 8 Mobility Counseling Program and the Section 8 Family Self-Sufficiency Program
- Partner with non-profit fair housing organizations to launch a testing program that increases enforcement capabilities
- Convene meetings across the State with all interested fair housing groups concerning the AI submitted in 2015
- Continue to support and publicize NYHousingSearch.gov as a free tool for both renters and property owners
- Continue to produce educational initiatives about individual's rights as a member of a protected class, especially to those with special needs and persons with limited English proficiency, focusing on the merits and value of diverse populations in communities across NYS and the misconceptions of affordable housing development in higher opportunity areas
- Continue and expand existing housing rehabilitation programs
- Strengthen existing relationships and seek to build new ones with community-based organizations and service providers so that they may assist in the State's education and outreach efforts

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs:

New York State will continue to develop new programs and initiatives, improve existing programs and identify additional sources of funding to better serve those in need of affordable housing and related services.

For example, NYS has long recognized the need to assist agricultural producers and farmworkers in financing the construction, replacement or rehabilitation of farmworker housing which meets applicable building and health codes. In fact, HCR administers the Farmworker Housing Program which provides low cost loans to agricultural producers to construct or improve housing for both seasonal and year-round farm employees. Since the program's inception in 1997, HCR has provided 264 loans statewide to agricultural producers (including fruit, vegetable and dairy operations) totaling \$15.7 million without a single default. The program's success has been driven by the ongoing collaborative partnership between HCR, the NYS Department of Health (DOH) and the Farm Credit East lending institution, which originates and services these streamlined loans.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing:

New York State's strategy will focus on combining the LIHC with available public subsidies on the federal, State, and local level. It is through this combination that most of the affordable rental housing developed by New York will likely attain the financial feasibility and the viability necessary to assure project completion and operation while serving a broad variety of households.

A predictable flow of LIHC accruing to New York will allow the State to continue to accurately forecast the amounts and types of government subsidies that can be leveraged through use of the LIHC. This predictability will also allow the State to forecast, by way of its goals and priorities, the types of subsidies that will be most effective in meeting the housing needs of the State over the next five years.

Most of the projects receiving an allocation of LIHC from HCR will continue to have at least one other public subsidy as part of the project financing package. HCR will continue to use the LIHC to leverage private investment in projects using HOME, CDBG and/or Housing Trust Fund monies.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards:

NYS's Childhood Lead Poisoning Primary Prevention Program (CLPPPP) utilizes a housing-based primary prevention approach to identify environmental lead hazards within target areas that have been identified having the highest risk of childhood lead poisoning. The CLPPPP initiative draws on evidence-based approaches to assess and improve housing conditions by performing inspections, issuing notifications, and facilitating compliance through various enforcement methods. Currently, the DOH has contracts with 15 County Health Departments to provide lead poisoning primary prevention services in 23 municipalities.

DOH continues to implement the CLPPPP in fifteen high risk counties in the State, and will begin the ninth full contract year in 2015. The CLPPPP began in 2007 when the NYS Legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law, the program with a goal of dramatically reducing children's exposure to lead in housing. The legislation authorizes health departments to gain access to high risk homes for the purposes of education and inspection. This represents a significant policy shift since previously health departments could only gain access to a home if a child had already been diagnosed with an elevated blood lead level. This new policy enables a more proactive and effective approach to preventing lead poisoning. The CLPPPP grantees seek to achieve five goals:

- Identify housing at greatest risk of lead-based paint hazards.
- Develop partnerships and community engagement to promote primary prevention.
- Promote interventions to create lead-safe housing units.
- Build lead-safe work practices (LSWP/RRP) workforce capacity.
- Identify community resources for lead hazard control.

Training, such as Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) will continue to be required for contractors working on HCR-funded projects to meet U.S. EPA compliance. New York State code officials who participate in this training in select locations receive eight continuing education units (CEUs). In 2007, the CLPPPP began offering LSWP training to individuals involved in lead remediation. Since program inception, over 11,500 individuals have been successfully certified in LSWP, RRP, and other trainings such as window replacement. The CLPPPP will continue to make these trainings available to high risk communities free of charge to ensure a compliant workforce.

In 2012, DOH was awarded a Healthy Homes Technical Study grant to measure the asthma-related costs and benefit of a large-scale, state-funded healthy homes program to inform Medicaid policy for residents with asthma. Over the past 3 years the principal investigator at DOH and the National Center for Health Housing have been assessing the costs and benefits of providing home-based environmental asthma interventions to children and adults through the NYS Healthy Neighborhoods Program (HNP). The HNP provides in-home assessments and interventions to address home environmental health and safety hazards, including asthma triggers, tobacco, indoor air quality, lead, fire safety, and other environmental conditions. HNP data are being used to measure the effectiveness of the healthy homes approach for residents with asthma, including the cost of providing the assessments and interventions and the benefit as measured by the number of medical encounters and medication use. The findings will inform policy development that would increase access and sustainability of health housing services.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families:

The four programs covered by the Consolidated Plan – CDBG, HOME ESG and HOPWA – directly support the overall State anti-poverty strategy by addressing the housing and/or non-housing community development needs of persons at or below the poverty level. This has the cumulative effect of reducing the number of poverty level families.

CDBG supports a variety of non-housing community development activities that are targeted to low and moderate income families. These investments include, but are not limited to:

- Neighborhood water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure
- Rehabilitating or replacing public facilities such as daycare and senior centers
- Providing economic development assistance to business that will create or retain jobs available to low/moderate income individuals

Actions planned to develop institutional structure:

New York State will continue to analyze the delivery system of affordable housing to identify areas of problems and issues. Recommendations will be made on a continual basis to improve the administration of programs across the agency. Closer communication among divisions and offices in the agency will be pursued to improve program coordination.

HCR will also prepare and distribute a strategic state housing plan in the 2016 program year that will, among other things, produce a vision that includes a strategy to enhance coordination among various programs administered by the agency. This will result in closer relationships among the divisions and offices in the agency, in order to have the greatest impact on communities and on the provision of affordable housing.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies:

New York State emphasizes coordination with public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies.

To that end, the Most Integrated Setting Coordinating Council (MISCC) Housing Committee is comprised of consumers and leaders in not-for-profit organizations, local governments and State agencies to work together to positively impact the lives of people with physical or psychiatric disabilities.

It is a priority of HCR to strengthen and expand partnerships in housing and community development. These partnerships include all public and assisted housing providers as well as the private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies that do business with the State's housing programs. New York State will continue to employ a number of vehicles for communication and coordination which include:

- The National Affordable Housing Act Task Force and Consolidated Plan Partnership Advisory Committee
- The Most Integrated Setting Coordinating Council
- The Developmental Disabilities Planning Council
- The Money Follows the Person Housing Workgroup

New York State will continue to participate in conferences and training for housing and service providers and local governments and will continue to provide assistance to ensure coordination among private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies for State-financed projects housing special needs populations. New York State will also continue to actively coordinate and cooperate with units of general local government in the preparation and implementation of its Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.320(k)(1,2,3)

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from Section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	2,304,000
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	80.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

The NYS HOME Program does allow the refinancing of existing debt for multi-family housing. The use of HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multi-family housing is

eligible only when HOME funds are loaned to rehabilitate a project, and refinancing is necessary to permit or continue affordability.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

When HOME funds are used to assist a household in the purchase of a unit, restrictions will be placed on the unit to ensure compliance with the HOME resale and recapture requirements described in 24CFR 92.254(a)(5). All Recapture and Resale mechanisms used to secure the affordability of the NYS HOME Local Program-assisted units must be recorded in accordance with State recordation laws and in compliance with NYS HOME Local Program Resale – Recapture Guidelines.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Under most circumstances, homeownership projects undertaken by the NYS HOME Local Program will be subject to recapture. The homebuyer assistance will be secured by means of a note and mortgage given to HTFC by the low-income household being assisted. A template of the HTFC note and mortgage is provided to Local Program Administrators (LPAs) at contract execution. Under most circumstances, the recapture provisions will be used in HOME homebuyer activities. However, resale restrictions may or must be used under the following circumstances: 1) When HOME Program funds are used only as a development subsidy for the construction or renovation of homeownership housing, and no homebuyer assistance is provided, resale restrictions must be used to secure the HOME investment, 2) Resale restrictions may also be used at the request of the LPA when HOME funds are invested in: a larger homeownership development, a condominium or cooperative project; projects where a substantial per-unit investment of subsidy is provided; local markets with predominantly high home sales prices, rapidly appreciating housing costs, or where affordability will not be preserved by unrestricted sales of assisted units. HTFC approval of the conditions warranting the use of a re-sale restriction is required, 3) Resale restrictions are also used when land trusts own the property. HOME resale restrictions will be enforced through the land trust ground lease mechanism. For more information, please see NYS HOME Local Program Resale – Recapture Guidelines.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

When HOME funds are utilized for this purpose, a minimum of \$6,000 per unit must be invested. The project sponsor must clearly demonstrate that disinvestment in the property has not occurred; the long term needs of the project can be met; and that the targeted population can be served over the extended affordability period. HOME funds will be available to maintain current units and/or create additional units. All units assisted with HOME funds will have an affordability period of no less than 15 years or no more than the maximum term of the original contract. Investment of HOME funds will be jurisdiction-wide, and under no circumstances will they be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.320(k)(3)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

New York State allocates 100% of its ESG funds (minus its administrative portion) to subrecipients under the Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP). Furthermore, NYS contributes some of its own resources to the STEHP program. All STEHP contractors are required to follow ESG regulations regardless of whether their individual contracts contain ESG funds. NYS requires all contractors to develop a STEHP program manual describing provision of services and how the program operates. Manuals should include standard policies and procedures for evaluating eligibility consistent with ESG regulations along with procedures for assessment and admission, referral, coordination with other providers, connection to mainstream benefits, length of assistance, levels of assistance, participant contributions (if any), discharge, premature termination and inclusion of homeless persons' participation in agency policy. Manuals are reviewed at monitoring visits.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

As part of the Request For Proposals STEHP application, applicants are required to demonstrate how their projects fit into existing community and homeless systems and how the projects will not be duplicating existing services. It is the goal of NYS that the homeless service providers use a centralized intake system in their communities to provide services for families and individuals who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Many communities have already developed centralized intake and

assessment systems and will continue to use those systems to carry out the STEHP program. Some communities only centralized their intake forms, while other areas developed a county-wide panel that determined eligibility and program guidelines. NYS plans to work with communities that do not have a centralized system to encourage them to coordinate their efforts so that groups can avoid duplication of services, make program application simple and efficient, and maximize the use of limited resources.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

Seventy three (73) current contracts are in effect from October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2019 as a result of applications submitted under the competitive Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP) Request for Proposals (RFP) in August 2014. Any not-for-profit corporation pre-qualified in the Grants Gateway System, and units of local government and local social services districts are eligible to apply for STEHP funds. Proposals received are reviewed by staff at OTDA and assigned an overall competitive score. Proposals are judged based on the responsiveness of the proposal to the RFP, evidence of the applicant's understanding of the needs of the homeless population and those at risk of homelessness, and programmatic and fiscal feasibility as outlined in the RFP.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

N/A

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The performance standards set for the STEHP Program intend to encourage sub-grantees to provide long-term stability for their program participants. In the STEHP RFP, priority was given to each applicant that could demonstrate an 85% positive housing outcome rate. The State considers a positive housing outcome to have occurred if a program participant is currently residing in or is on the path to securing permanent housing. Additionally, each sub-grantee needs to show annually that their project has achieved at least a 75% positive housing outcome. Should a project not achieve this positive housing outcome standard, OTDA may reallocate their STEHP funds to one or more STEHP sub-grantees.

Projects are monitored by OTDA throughout the term of the contract. Monitoring may include site visits, regular telephone contact, as well as provider meetings. The goal of monitoring is to ensure that the terms of the contract are being met and ESG regulations are being followed. In addition, monitoring enables OTDA to provide technical assistance, where necessary, in order to assist the contractor in meeting the terms of the contract. It is the responsibility of the contractor to monitor any and all sub-contracts.

In addition, copies of all applicable federal rules and regulations for the program have been disseminated to sub grantees, along with materials to assist them with the vouchering and reporting process. Periodic conference calls and/or in-person training sessions will be held with sub-grantees to address any questions they have with contract compliance and/or programmatic concerns with which they need assistance.

**2016-2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND
2016 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
APPENDIX**

I. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

*To be Added

II. NYS ENTITLEMENT JURISDICTION TABLES

DRAFT -- Methodology

Consolidated Plan 2016-2020

Several different sources of data, geographic areas, and time periods are used in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan for 2016-2020 (hereafter, “ConPlan”). Consequently, aggregate totals for certain variables or categories are closely comparable, but they may not always match precisely across platforms. The tables and text indicate the sources, geographies and time periods as precisely as possible so the reader may readily identify the differences and the comparability. A summary Index of Tables follows this description of methodology.

When HCR uploaded its text for the ConPlan into HUD’s Integrated Disbursement and Information System, the IDIS system “automatically” downloaded Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data for 2007-2011 for all of New York State and inserted tables of the raw CHAS numbers into the text. Since the HUD tables were aggregate statewide figures, they were mostly immaterial to CDBG and HOME program planning in the much smaller and less racially-diverse New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction (NYSEJ) – a 40,000 square mile area that is home to 4.46 million people and 1.643 million households or 23% of the state’s 19.75 million people and 22% of its 7.28 million households in 2013 respectively.

To be consistent with HUD’s use of CHAS 2007-2011 data in addressing HUD’s ConPlan questions, and, yet, to assemble data relevant to program planning for areas in the NYSEJ, HCR downloaded and compiled CHAS 2007-2011 data into tables which both matched HUD’s table formats and also presented percentages as well as raw numbers. HCR assembled the NYSEJ datasets in five basic steps and added a sixth step in some instances, to wit:

- (1) Download data for each of the 49 counties wholly situated in the NYSEJ.
- (2) Download data for 22 localities in these 49 counties which are, in Census terminology, “county subdivisions” or “places,” which are entitled to receive their own CDBG and/or HOME funds directly from HUD, and which may, hereafter, be referred to as HUD Local Participating Jurisdictions [HUDLPJs].
- (3) Download data for 53 small localities scattered among 5 other downstate counties which are also, in Census terminology, “county subdivisions” or “places” but which are not HUDLPJs.
- (4) Compile data for the 22 HUDLPJ localities which are not included in the NYSEJ.
- (5) Calculate the total data for the 49 counties minus the data for the 22 HUDLPJ localities
- (6) In some aggregate tables where county-related data are not material, add total data for the 53 small scattered localities.

To answer HUD's questions regarding the housing needs of households with a person with a disability,

in the absence of CHAS 2007-2011, HCR downloaded and compiled CHAS 2008-2012 data using the aforementioned six steps.

To compile more current housing market information for CDBG and HOME program planning purposes, HCR downloaded data for the 49 counties and the 22 HUDJPs from Census 2000, Census 2010, and American Community Survey 2013 (5 year-sample). Appendix II includes tables presenting changes in the housing inventories in the 49 counties (excluding the 22 HUDLPJs) from 2000 to 2013. None of these tables includes the 59,000 households scattered among 53 places in the 5 other counties.

Index of Tables

Compiler	Con Plan Section #	Table Name	Data Source(s)	Geography
HCR NYSEJ	NA-25	NA-25-2 COST BURDEN (SEVERE) BY RACE & ETHNICITY ALL INCOME LEVELS	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-25	NA-25-1 COST BURDEN BY RACE & ETHNICITY ALL INCOME LEVELS	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-20	NA-20-1 TO NA-20-5 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS BY AMI	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-20	NA-20-6 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS SUMMARY-DISPARITIES BY INCOME HOUSEHOLDS WITH 1 OR MORE SEVERE PROBLEM BY INCOME	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-15	NA-15-1 TO NA-15-5 HOUSING PROBLEM BY % AMI	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-15	NA-15-6 HOUSING PROBLEM SUMMARY VIEW --% DISPARITIES BY INCOME	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10 Demographics Summary	2000 Census, 2009-2013 ACS, & additional local sources	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-1-Housing Problems List--All Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-2-Housing Problems List--Owner Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-5-Housing Problems 2--All Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-6-Housing Problems 2--Owner Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-7-Housing Problems 2--Renter Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-8 Cost Burden > 30% <= 50% All Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-9 Cost Burden > 30% <= 50% Owner Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-10 Cost Burden > 30% <= 50% Renter Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-11 Cost Burden > 50% --All Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-12 Cost Burden > 50% --Owner Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-13 Cost Burden > 50% --Renter Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.

Compiler	Con Plan Section #	Table Name	Data Source(s)	Geography
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-11 Cost Burden > 50%--All Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-12 Cost Burden > 50%--Owner Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-13 Cost Burden > 50%--Renter Households	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-14 CROWDING (MORE THAN 1PPR)--ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-15 CROWDING (MORE THAN 1PPR)--OWNER HOUSEHOLDS	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-16 CROWDING (MORE THAN 1PPR)--RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	NA-10	NA-10-4 Housing Needs Assessment: Number of Households Data Table	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs plus 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties
HCR NYSEJ	MA-45	MA-45-1 BUSINESS BY SECTOR	2007-2011 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-45	MA-45-2 LABOR FORCE	2007-2011 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-45	MA-45-3 OCCUPATIONS BY SECTOR	2007-2011 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-45	MA-45-4 TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	2007-2011 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-45	MA-45-4 LABOR FORCE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	2007-2011 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-45	MA-45-5 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE	2007-2011 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-45	MA-45-7 MEDIAN EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	2007-2011 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-20	MA-20-1 CONDITION OF HOUSING	2007-2011 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-20	MA-20-2 YEAR UNITS BUILT	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-20	MA-20-3 RISK OF LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-15	MA-15-3 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY	2007-2011 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-15	MA-15-1 RENT PAID	2007-2011 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-15	MA-15-1 COST OF HOUSING	2007-2011 ACS & ADDITIONAL LOCAL SOURCES	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-10	MA-10-1 RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY NUMBER OF UNITS	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	MA-10	MA-10-2 UNIT SIZE BY TENURE	2007-2011 CHAS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-15 Shortage of Units with Monthly Rents Below \$600 Available & Affordable to Lower Income Households	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	Total NYS excluding 22 HUD LPJs

Compiler	Con Plan Section #	Table Name	Data Source(s)	Geography
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	Figure 1	NYSEJ List	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	NA-10 Demographics Summary	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-1 GROWTH IN HOUSING UNITS, OCCUPIED UNITS & VACANCIES IN RECREATIONAL & SECOND HOME AREAS	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-2 GROWTH IN HOUSING UNITS & REDUCTIONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-3 GROWTH IN HOUSING UNITS & OCCUPIED UNITS	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-4 Number of Housing Units 2013 Ranked by % Occupied	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-5 Occupied Housing Inventory in 2013 by Units in Structure Alphabetical by County	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-6 Changes in Total Occupied Units 2000-2013 Ranked by % Change in Occupied Units	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-7 Changes in Occupied Single Family Houses 2000-2013 Ranked by % Changed in Single Occupancy	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-8 Changed in Occupied Units 2-4 Family Houses 2000-2013 Ranked by Change in # of Occupied 2-4 Family Units	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-9 Changes in Occupied Units in Multi-Family Houses 2000-2013 Ranked by % Change in Multi-Family Units	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-10 Changes in Occupied Mobile & Manufactured Homes, RVs, Vans, etc 2000-2013 Ranked by Change in # Units	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-11 Occupied Housing Inventory in 2013 by Tenure Alphabetical by County	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.

Compiler	Con Plan Section #	Table Name	Data Source(s)	Geography
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	Table MA-X-12 Changes in Housing Tenure 2000-2013 Alphabetical by County	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-13 Owner Occupied Inventory 2013 by Units in Structure Alphabetical by County	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HCR NYSEJ	Grantee Unique Appendices	TABLE MA-X-14 Renter Occupied Inventory 2013 by Units in Structure Alphabetical by county	2000 Census & 2009-2013 ACS	49 NYSEJ counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs. 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 counties not included.
HUD NYState	NA-25	TABLE 21--GREATER NEED: HOUSING COST BURDENS AMI	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	NA-20	TABLE 17-20 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS BY AMI	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	NA-15	Table 13 to 16 Disproportionately Greater Need	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	NA-10	Table 5 -Housing Needs Assessment Demographics	2000 Census & 2007-2011 ACS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	NA-10	Table 6 -Total Households Table	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	NA-10	Table 7--Housing Problems Table	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	NA-10	Table 8--Housing Problems 2 Table	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	NA-10	Table 9--Cost Burden > 30%	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	NA-10	Table 10--Cost Burden > 50%	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	NA-10	Table 11--Crowding Information	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	NA-10	Table 12--Crowding Information	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-45	TABLE 43-BUSINESS ACTIVITY	2007-2011 ACS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-45	TABLE 44-LABOR FORCE	NONE	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-45	TABLE 45-OCCUPATIONS BY SECTOR	NONE	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-45	TABLE 46 -TRAVEL TIME	NONE	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-45	TABLE 47 -EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	NONE	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-45	TABLE 48 -EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE	NONE	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-45	TABLE 49 -MEDIAN EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS	NONE	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-20	TABLE 36-CONDITION OF UNITS	2007-2011 ACS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-20	TABLE 37-YEAR UNIT BUILT	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-20	TABLE 38 -RISK OF LEAD-BASED PAINT	2007-2011 CHAS & 2007-2011 ACS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-15	TABLE 32--COST OF HOUSING	2000 Census & 2007-2011 ACS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-15	TABLE 33--RENT PAID	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York

Compiler	Con Plan Section #	Table Name	Data Source(s)	Geography
HUD NYState	MA-15	TABLE 34--HOUSING AFFORDABILITY	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-15	Table 35 – Monthly Rent	NONE	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-10	TABLE 30 -RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY UNIT NUMBER	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD NYState	MA-10	TABLE 31--UNIT SIZE BY TENURE	2007-2011 CHAS	Entire state of New York
HUD PIC	NA-35	Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type	PIC (PIH INFORMATION CENTER)	Entire state of New York
HUD PIC	NA-35	TABLE 22--PUBLIC HOUSING BY PROGRAM TYPE	PIC (PIH INFORMATION CENTER)	Entire state of New York
HUD PIC	NA-35	TABLE 23--PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENT CHARACTERISTICS BY PROGRAM TYPE	PIC (PIH INFORMATION CENTER)	Entire state of New York
HUD PIC	NA-35	TABLE 22--PUBLIC HOUSING BY PROGRAM TYPE	PIC (PIH INFORMATION CENTER)	Entire state of New York
HUD PIC	NA-35	Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type	PIC (PIH INFORMATION CENTER)	Entire state of New York
HUD PIC	MA-25	TABLE 40--TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS BY PROGRAM TYPE	PIC (PIH INFORMATION CENTER)	Entire state of New York
NYS OTDA	NA-45	Table 28 – HOPWA Data	NYS HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Report	Entire state of New York
NYS OTDA	NA-45	Table 29 – HIV Housing Need	HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet	Entire state of New York
NYS OTDA	NA-40	Table 26 -Homeless Needs Assessment	OTDA 2014 NYCITY POINT IN TIME COUNTS	Entire state of New York
NYS OTDA	NA-40	Table 27 -Homeless Needs Assessment	OTDA 2014 NYCITY POINT IN TIME COUNTS	Entire state of New York
NYS OTDA	MA-35	TABLE 42 -HOPWA ASSISTANCE BASELINE	2014 HOPWA CAPER STATE OF NEW YORK	Entire state of New York
NYS OTDA/HHAP	MA-30	TABLE 41 -FACILITIES TARGETED TO HOMELESS PERSONS	OTDA HHAP	Entire state of New York

New York State Entitlement Jurisdiction				
NA-10 - Demographics Summary				
	2000	2013	% in 2013	% Change 2000 to 2013
Demographics in 49 NYSEJ counties (excluding 22 HUD LPJs)				
Population	4,173,917	4,276,305		2.5%
Households	1,499,227	1,571,081	100%	4.8%
Owner Households	1,105,785	1,160,419	74%	4.9%
Renter Households	393,442	410,662	26%	4.4%
Occupied Single family Houses	1,044,675	1,122,905	71%	7.5%
Occupied Units in Multi-Family Buildings (5+ units)	125,907	142,916	9%	13.5%
White non- Hispanic Households	1,408,870	1,447,818	92%	2.8%
Non-White Households	90,357	123,262	8%	36.4%
Single Person Households	372,219	421,612	27%	13.3%
Households with Head 65 years old or older	351,303	395,365	25%	12.5%
Estimated Median Household Income	\$38,385	\$51,599		34%
Estimated Median Gross Rent	\$512	\$748		46%
Estimated Median Cost of Ownership with a Mortgage	\$970	\$1,353		40%
Estimated Median Cost of Ownership without a Mortgage	\$363	\$532		47%
Source: ACS 2013-Five Year Sample & Census 2000				
Note: Median figures are unweighted estimates derived by dividing the sum of the medians in the NYSEJ's 49 counties by 49.				
Note: Data for 59,000 households in 53 localities in 5 downstate counties are not included.				

Figure 1 NEW YORK STATE ENTITLEMENT JURISDICTION (NYSEJ)

49 COUNTIES	excluding	HUD Local Entitlement Jurisdictions
Albany County	excluding	Albany, Colonie
Allegany County		
Broome County	excluding	Binghamton, Union
Cattaraugus County		
Cayuga County	excluding	Auburn
Chautauqua County	excluding	Dunkirk, Jamestown
Chemung County	excluding	Elmira
Chenango County		
Clinton County		
Columbia County		
Cortland County		
Delaware County		
Essex County		
Franklin County		
Fulton County		
Genesee County		
Greene County		
Hamilton County		
Herkimer County		
Jefferson County	excluding	Watertown
Lewis County		
Livingston County		
Madison County		
Montgomery County		
Niagara County	excluding	Niagara Falls
Oneida County	excluding	Rome, Utica
Ontario County		
Orleans County		
Oswego County		
Otsego County		
Putnam County		
Rensselaer County	excluding	Troy
Saratoga County	excluding	Saratoga Springs
Schenectady County	excluding	Schenectady
Schoharie County		
Schuyler County		
Seneca County		
St. Lawrence County		
Steuben County		
Sullivan County		
Tioga County		
Tompkins County	excluding	Ithaca
Ulster County	excluding	Kingston
Warren County	excluding	Glens Falls
Washington County		
Wayne County		
Westchester County	excluding	Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains, Yonkers
Wyoming County		
Yates County		

Figure 1 NEW YORK STATE ENTITLEMENT JURISDICTION (NYSEJ)

52 SCATTERED PLACES in Suffolk, Nassau, Rockland, Orange, & Dutchess	
Town of East Fishkill	Dutchess
Fishkill village	Dutchess
Wappingers Falls village	Dutchess
Atlantic Beach village	Nassau
Baxter Estates village	Nassau
Brookville village	Nassau
Centre Island village	Nassau
Cove Neck village	Nassau
East Hills village	Nassau
East Williston village	Nassau
Garden City village	Nassau
Hewlett Bay Park village	Nassau
Hewlett Harbor village	Nassau
Hewlett Neck village	Nassau
Kensington village	Nassau
Kings Point village	Nassau
Lake Success village	Nassau
Lattingtown village	Nassau
Laurel Hollow village	Nassau
Lawrence village	Nassau
Matinecock village	Nassau
Mill Neck village	Nassau
Muttontown village	Nassau
North Hills village	Nassau
Old Westbury village	Nassau
Oyster Bay Cove village	Nassau
Plandome Manor village	Nassau
Plandome village	Nassau
Port Washington North v	Nassau
Roslyn Estates village	Nassau
Roslyn Harbor village	Nassau
Russell Gardens village	Nassau
Saddle Rock village	Nassau
Sands Point village	Nassau
Thomaston village	Nassau
Upper Brookville village	Nassau
Woodsburgh village	Nassau
Highland Falls village	Orange
Kiryas Joel village	Orange
Port Jervis city	Orange
New Square village	Rockland
Upper Nyack village	Rockland
Belle Terre village	Suffolk
Dering Harbor village	Suffolk
East Hampton village	Suffolk
Greenport village	Suffolk
Head of the Harbor village	Suffolk
Nissequogue village	Suffolk
North Haven village	Suffolk
Old Field village	Suffolk
Poquott village	Suffolk
Quogue village	Suffolk
Sagaponack village	Suffolk

TABLE MA - X - 1 Growth in Housing Units, Occupied Units & Vacancies in Recreational & Second Home Areas 2000-2013	Total Housing Units		Increase (Decrease) Housing Units 2000-2013		Total Occupied Units		Increase (Decrease) Occupied Units 2000-2013		Total Vacant Units		Increase (Decrease) Vacant Units 2000-2013		Non-Seasonal Vacant Units For Rent or Sale		Seasonal, Recreational or Occasional Use Vacant Units			
	Census 2000	ACS 2013	N	%	Census 2000	ACS 2013	N	%	Census 2000	ACS 2013	N	%	ACS 2013	% of Housing Units	ACS 2013	% of Housing Units	% of Vacant Units	
Ranked by % Increase in Housing Units																		
New York State	7,679,307	8,113,270	433,963	6%	7,056,860	7,234,743	177,883	3%	622,447	878,527	256,080	41%	227,561	3%				
NYSEJ 49 counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	1,750,430	1,871,203	120,773	7%	1,499,227	1,571,081	71,854	5%	251,203	300,122	48,919	19%	42,480	2%	177,847	10%	59%	
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	75,117	86,222	11,105	15%	67,381	76,927	9,546	14%	7,736	9,295	1,559	20%	1,681	2%	4,821	6%	52%	
Ontario County	42,647	48,325	5,678	13%	38,370	43,794	5,424	14%	4,277	4,531	254	6%	856	2%	2,238	5%	49%	
Livingston County	24,023	27,102	3,079	13%	22,150	24,092	1,942	9%	1,873	3,010	1,137	61%	727	3%	1,070	4%	36%	
Warren County outside Glens Falls	28,028	31,411	3,383	12%	19,432	21,419	1,987	10%	8,596	9,992	1,396	16%	615	2%	8,679	28%	87%	
Rensselaer County outside Troy	43,027	48,101	5,074	12%	39,898	44,071	4,173	10%	3,129	4,030	901	29%	929	2%	1,402	3%	35%	
Yates County	12,064	13,445	1,381	11%	9,029	9,602	573	6%	3,035	3,843	808	27%	243	2%	3,023	22%	79%	
Madison County	28,646	31,678	3,032	11%	25,368	26,565	1,197	5%	3,278	5,113	1,835	56%	921	3%	2,394	8%	47%	
Essex County	23,115	25,536	2,421	10%	15,028	15,919	891	6%	8,087	9,617	1,530	19%	747	3%	7,649	30%	80%	
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	27,909	30,770	2,861	10%	26,167	28,465	2,298	9%	1,742	2,305	563	32%	475	2%	719	2%	31%	
Sullivan County	44,730	49,267	4,537	10%	27,661	29,531	1,870	7%	17,069	19,736	2,667	16%	1,812	4%	14,600	30%	74%	
Greene County	26,544	29,174	2,630	10%	18,256	18,365	109	1%	8,288	10,809	2,521	30%	752	3%	8,358	29%	77%	
Hamilton County	7,965	8,688	723	9%	2,362	1,854	(508)	-22%	5,603	6,834	1,231	22%	164	2%	6,515	75%	95%	
Putnam County	35,030	38,181	3,151	9%	32,703	34,496	1,793	5%	2,327	3,685	1,358	58%	448	1%	1,632	4%	44%	
Jefferson County outside Watertown	41,620	45,166	3,546	9%	29,032	33,324	4,292	15%	12,588	11,842	(746)	-6%	920	2%	9,164	20%	77%	
Seneca County	14,794	16,036	1,242	8%	12,630	13,429	799	6%	2,164	2,607	443	20%	428	3%	1,453	9%	56%	
Columbia County	30,207	32,708	2,501	8%	24,796	25,280	484	2%	5,411	7,428	2,017	37%	985	3%	5,052	15%	68%	
Clinton County	33,091	35,800	2,709	8%	29,423	31,901	2,478	8%	3,668	3,899	231	6%	811	2%	1,971	6%	51%	
Ulster County outside Kingston	67,055	72,474	5,419	8%	57,628	59,979	2,351	4%	9,427	12,495	3,068	33%	2,108	3%	6,910	10%	55%	
Schoharie County	15,915	17,187	1,272	8%	11,991	12,820	829	7%	3,924	4,367	443	11%	407	2%	2,914	17%	67%	
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	52,404	56,444	4,040	8%	48,823	51,167	2,344	5%	3,581	5,277	1,696	47%	1,550	3%	1,254	2%	24%	
Otsego County	28,481	30,663	2,182	8%	23,291	24,078	787	3%	5,190	6,585	1,395	27%	834	3%	3,714	12%	56%	
Washington County	26,794	28,835	2,041	8%	22,458	24,499	2,041	9%	4,336	4,336	0	0%	598	2%	2,375	8%	55%	
Delaware County	28,952	31,126	2,174	8%	19,270	19,844	574	3%	9,682	11,282	1,600	17%	863	3%	9,410	30%	83%	
Allegany County	24,505	26,026	1,521	6%	18,009	18,786	777	4%	6,496	7,240	744	11%	365	1%	5,338	21%	74%	
Niagara County outside Niagara Falls	67,879	72,043	4,164	6%	63,745	66,639	2,894	5%	4,134	5,404	1,270	31%	2,718	4%	867	1%	16%	
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	57,345	60,796	3,451	6%	51,743	53,552	1,809	3%	5,602	7,244	1,642	29%	1,242	2%	3,393	6%	47%	
Orleans County	17,347	18,359	1,012	6%	15,363	15,725	362	2%	1,984	2,634	650	33%	412	2%	1,067	6%	41%	

TABLE MA - X - 2 Growth in Housing Units & Reductions in Occupied Units 2000-2013 Ranked by % Increase in Vacancies	Total Housing Units		Increase (Decrease) Housing Units 2000-2013		Total Occupied Units		Increase (Decrease) Occupied Units 2000-2013		Total Vacant Units		Increase (Decrease) Vacant Units 2000-2013		Non-Seasonal Vacant Units For Rent or Sale	
	Census 2000	ACS 2013	N	%	Census 2000	ACS 2013	N	%	Census 2000	ACS 2013	N	%	ACS 2013	% of Housing Units
	New York State	7,679,307	8,113,270	433,963	6%	7,056,860	7,234,743	177,883	3%	622,447	878,527	256,080	41%	227,561
NYSEJ 49 counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	1,750,430	1,871,203	120,773	7%	1,499,227	1,571,081	71,854	5%	251,203	300,122	48,919	19%	42,480	2%
Production Up & Occupancy Down NYSEJ total	200,369	205,889	5,520	3%	174,557	173,081	(1,476)	-1%	25,812	32,808	6,996	27%	5,045	2%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	34,706	36,428	1,722	5%	33,377	33,297	(80)	0%	1,329	3,131	1,802	136%	620	2%
Montgomery County	22,522	23,087	565	3%	20,038	19,703	(335)	-2%	2,484	3,384	900	36%	572	2%
Cortland County	20,116	20,493	377	2%	18,210	18,069	(141)	-1%	1,906	2,424	518	27%	445	2%
Broome County outside Binghamton&Union	38,339	39,034	695	2%	35,122	35,004	(118)	0%	3,217	4,030	813	25%	696	2%
Hamilton County	7,965	8,688	723	9%	2,362	1,854	(508)	-22%	5,603	6,834	1,231	22%	164	2%
Chenango County	23,890	24,606	716	3%	19,926	19,829	(97)	0%	3,964	4,777	813	21%	553	2%
Oswego County	52,831	53,553	722	1%	45,522	45,325	(197)	0%	7,309	8,228	919	13%	1,995	4%

TABLE MA - X - 3 Occupancy of Increase in Housing Units 2000-2013 Ranked by % Increased Units in Occupancy	Total Housing Units	Increase (Decrease) Housing Units 2000-2013		Increase (Decrease) Occupied Units 2000-2013		Increase (Decrease) Vacant Units 2000-2013		Market Absorption	Non-Seasonal Vacant Units For Rent or Sale		Seasonal, Recreational or Occasional Use Vacant Units			
		ACS 2013	N	%	N	%	N		%	% of Increased Units in Occupancy	ACS 2013	% of Housing Units	ACS 2013	% of Housing Units
New York State	8,113,270	433,963	6%	177,883	3%	256,080	41%	41%	227,561	3%				
NYSEJ 49 counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	1,871,203	120,773	7%	71,854	5%	48,919	19%	59%	42,480	2%	177,847	10%		
Lewis County	15,149	15	0%	637	6%	(622)	-12%	4247%	286	2%	3,792	25%		
Jefferson County outside Watertown	45,166	3,546	9%	4,292	15%	(746)	-6%	121%	920	2%	9,164	20%		
Schuyler County	9,455	274	3%	310	4%	(36)	-2%	113%	105	1%	1,176	12%		
Washington County	28,835	2,041	8%	2,041	9%	0	0%	100%	598	2%	2,375	8%		
Franklin County	25,259	1,323	6%	1,307	7%	16	0%	99%	543	2%	4,345	17%		
Fulton County	28,541	754	3%	727	3%	27	0%	96%	741	3%	3,427	12%		
Ontario County	48,325	5,678	13%	5,424	14%	254	6%	96%	856	2%	2,238	5%		
Steuben County	48,758	2,626	6%	2,432	6%	194	3%	93%	886	2%	4,217	9%		
Clinton County	35,800	2,709	8%	2,478	8%	231	6%	91%	811	2%	1,971	6%		
Genesee County	25,470	1,280	5%	1,114	5%	166	12%	87%	474	2%	212	1%		
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	86,222	11,105	15%	9,546	14%	1,559	20%	86%	1,681	2%	4,821	6%		
Herkimer County	33,307	1,281	4%	1,081	4%	200	3%	84%	726	2%	4,308	13%		
Rensselaer County outside Troy	48,101	5,074	12%	4,173	10%	901	29%	82%	929	2%	1,402	3%		
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	30,770	2,861	10%	2,298	9%	563	32%	80%	475	2%	719	2%		
Chemung County outside Elmira	26,215	1,365	5%	1,047	4%	318	25%	77%	373	1%	317	1%		
Cayuga County outside Auburn	24,053	1,213	5%	916	5%	297	8%	76%	432	2%	2,617	11%		
Wyoming County	17,899	959	6%	718	5%	241	12%	75%	180	1%	1,396	8%		
Niagara County outside Niagara Falls	72,043	4,164	6%	2,894	5%	1,270	31%	70%	2,718	4%	867	1%		
Wayne County	40,964	2,197	6%	1,491	4%	706	18%	68%	965	2%	2,162	5%		
Schoharie County	17,187	1,272	8%	829	7%	443	11%	65%	407	2%	2,914	17%		
Tioga County	22,147	737	3%	477	2%	260	15%	65%	152	1%	436	2%		
Seneca County	16,036	1,242	8%	799	6%	443	20%	64%	428	3%	1,453	9%		
Livingston County	27,102	3,079	13%	1,942	9%	1,137	61%	63%	727	3%	1,070	4%		
Warren County outside Glens Falls	31,411	3,383	12%	1,987	10%	1,396	16%	59%	615	2%	8,679	28%		

TABLE MA - X - 3 Occupancy of Increase in Housing Units 2000-2013 Ranked by % Increased Units in Occupancy	Total Housing Units	Increase (Decrease) Housing Units 2000-2013		Increase (Decrease) Occupied Units 2000-2013		Increase (Decrease) Vacant Units 2000-2013		Market Absorption	Non-Seasonal Vacant Units For Rent or Sale		Seasonal, Recreational or Occasional Use Vacant Units			
		ACS 2013	N	%	N	%	N		%	% of Increased Units in Occupancy	ACS 2013	% of Housing Units	ACS 2013	% of Housing Units
New York State	8,113,270	433,963	6%	177,883	3%	256,080	41%	41%	227,561	3%				
NYSEJ 49 counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	1,871,203	120,773	7%	71,854	5%	48,919	19%	59%	42,480	2%	177,847	10%		
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	56,444	4,040	8%	2,344	5%	1,696	47%	58%	1,550	3%	1,254	2%		
St. Lawrence County	52,053	2,332	5%	1,333	3%	999	11%	57%	994	2%	6,749	13%		
Putnam County	38,181	3,151	9%	1,793	5%	1,358	58%	57%	448	1%	1,632	4%		
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	60,796	3,451	6%	1,809	3%	1,642	29%	52%	1,242	2%	3,393	6%		
Allegany County	26,026	1,521	6%	777	4%	744	11%	51%	365	1%	5,338	21%		
Ulster County outside Kingston	72,474	5,419	8%	2,351	4%	3,068	33%	43%	2,108	3%	6,910	10%		
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle White Plains Yonkers	206,625	10,388	5%	4,469	2%	5,919	94%	43%	4,217	2%	3,360	2%		
Yates County	13,445	1,381	11%	573	6%	808	27%	41%	243	2%	3,023	22%		
Sullivan County	49,267	4,537	10%	1,870	7%	2,667	16%	41%	1,812	4%	14,600	30%		
Madison County	31,678	3,032	11%	1,197	5%	1,835	56%	39%	921	3%	2,394	8%		
Essex County	25,536	2,421	10%	891	6%	1,530	19%	37%	747	3%	7,649	30%		
Otsego County	30,663	2,182	8%	787	3%	1,395	27%	36%	834	3%	3,714	12%		
Orleans County	18,359	1,012	6%	362	2%	650	33%	36%	412	2%	1,067	6%		
Delaware County	31,126	2,174	8%	574	3%	1,600	17%	26%	863	3%	9,410	30%		
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	45,571	1,769	4%	424	1%	1,345	16%	24%	1,089	2%	6,979	15%		
Cattaraugus County	40,973	1,134	3%	223	1%	911	12%	20%	825	2%	5,417	13%		
Columbia County	32,708	2,501	8%	484	2%	2,017	37%	19%	985	3%	5,052	15%		
Greene County	29,174	2,630	10%	109	1%	2,521	30%	4%	752	3%	8,358	29%		
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	36,428	1,722	5%	(80)	0%	1,802	136%	-5%	620	2%	296	1%		
Chenango County	24,606	716	3%	(97)	0%	813	21%	-14%	553	2%	2,619	11%		
Broome County outside Binghamton&Union	39,034	695	2%	(118)	0%	813	25%	-17%	696	2%	1,412	4%		
Oswego County	53,553	722	1%	(197)	0%	919	13%	-27%	1,995	4%	3,595	7%		
Cortland County	20,493	377	2%	(141)	-1%	518	27%	-37%	445	2%	792	4%		
Montgomery County	23,087	565	3%	(335)	-2%	900	36%	-59%	572	2%	241	1%		
Hamilton County	8,688	723	9%	(508)	-22%	1,231	22%	-70%	164	2%	6,515	75%		

TABLE MA-X-3A Growth in Housing Units, Occupied Units & Vacancies 2000-2013 Ranked by Increase in Total # Units	Increase (Decrease) Housing Units 2000-2013		Increase (Decrease) Occupied Units 2000-2013		Increase (Decrease) Vacant Units 2000-2013		Non-Seasonal Vacant Units For Rent or Sale		Seasonal, Recreational or Occasional Use Vacant Units	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	ACS 2013	% of Housing Units	ACS 2013	% of Housing Units
New York State	433,963	6%	177,883	3%	256,080	41%	227,561	3%		
NYSEJ 49 counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	120,773	7%	71,854	5%	48,919	19%	42,480	2%	177,847	10%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	11,105	15%	9,546	14%	1,559	20%	1,681	2%	4,821	6%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle White Plains Yonkers	10,388	5%	4,469	2%	5,919	94%	4,217	2%	3,360	2%
Ontario County	5,678	13%	5,424	14%	254	6%	856	2%	2,238	5%
Ulster County outside Kingston	5,419	8%	2,351	4%	3,068	33%	2,108	3%	6,910	10%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	5,074	12%	4,173	10%	901	29%	929	2%	1,402	3%
Sullivan County	4,537	10%	1,870	7%	2,667	16%	1,812	4%	14,600	30%
Niagara County outside Niagara Falls	4,164	6%	2,894	5%	1,270	31%	2,718	4%	867	1%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	4,040	8%	2,344	5%	1,696	47%	1,550	3%	1,254	2%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	3,546	9%	4,292	15%	(746)	-6%	920	2%	9,164	20%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	3,451	6%	1,809	3%	1,642	29%	1,242	2%	3,393	6%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	3,383	12%	1,987	10%	1,396	16%	615	2%	8,679	28%
Putnam County	3,151	9%	1,793	5%	1,358	58%	448	1%	1,632	4%
Livingston County	3,079	13%	1,942	9%	1,137	61%	727	3%	1,070	4%
Madison County	3,032	11%	1,197	5%	1,835	56%	921	3%	2,394	8%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	2,861	10%	2,298	9%	563	32%	475	2%	719	2%
Clinton County	2,709	8%	2,478	8%	231	6%	811	2%	1,971	6%
Greene County	2,630	10%	109	1%	2,521	30%	752	3%	8,358	29%
Steuben County	2,626	6%	2,432	6%	194	3%	886	2%	4,217	9%
Columbia County	2,501	8%	484	2%	2,017	37%	985	3%	5,052	15%
Essex County	2,421	10%	891	6%	1,530	19%	747	3%	7,649	30%
St. Lawrence County	2,332	5%	1,333	3%	999	11%	994	2%	6,749	13%
Wayne County	2,197	6%	1,491	4%	706	18%	965	2%	2,162	5%
Otsego County	2,182	8%	787	3%	1,395	27%	834	3%	3,714	12%
Delaware County	2,174	8%	574	3%	1,600	17%	863	3%	9,410	30%
Washington County	2,041	8%	2,041	9%	0	0%	598	2%	2,375	8%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	1,769	4%	424	1%	1,345	16%	1,089	2%	6,979	15%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	1,722	5%	(80)	0%	1,802	136%	620	2%	296	1%
Allegany County	1,521	6%	777	4%	744	11%	365	1%	5,338	21%
Yates County	1,381	11%	573	6%	808	27%	243	2%	3,023	22%
Chemung County outside Elmira	1,365	5%	1,047	4%	318	25%	373	1%	317	1%
Franklin County	1,323	6%	1,307	7%	16	0%	543	2%	4,345	17%
Herkimer County	1,281	4%	1,081	4%	200	3%	726	2%	4,308	13%
Genesee County	1,280	5%	1,114	5%	166	12%	474	2%	212	1%
Schoharie County	1,272	8%	829	7%	443	11%	407	2%	2,914	17%
Seneca County	1,242	8%	799	6%	443	20%	428	3%	1,453	9%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	1,213	5%	916	5%	297	8%	432	2%	2,617	11%
Cattaraugus County	1,134	3%	223	1%	911	12%	825	2%	5,417	13%
Orleans County	1,012	6%	362	2%	650	33%	412	2%	1,067	6%
Wyoming County	959	6%	718	5%	241	12%	180	1%	1,396	8%
Fulton County	754	3%	727	3%	27	0%	741	3%	3,427	12%
Tioga County	737	3%	477	2%	260	15%	152	1%	436	2%
Hamilton County	723	9%	(508)	-22%	1,231	22%	164	2%	6,515	75%
Oswego County	722	1%	(197)	0%	919	13%	1,995	4%	3,595	7%
Chenango County	716	3%	(97)	0%	813	21%	553	2%	2,619	11%
Broome County outside Binghamton&Union	695	2%	(118)	0%	813	25%	696	2%	1,412	4%
Montgomery County	565	3%	(335)	-2%	900	36%	572	2%	241	1%
Cortland County	377	2%	(141)	-1%	518	27%	445	2%	792	4%
Schuyler County	274	3%	310	4%	(36)	-2%	105	1%	1,176	12%
Lewis County	15	0%	637	6%	(622)	-12%	286	2%	3,792	25%

TABLE MA- X - 4 Number of Housing Units 2013 Ranked by % Occupied	Housing Units	Vacant Units	Vacant Units as % of Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Units as % of Housing Units
	ACS2013	ACS2013	2013	ACS2013	2013
New York State	8,113,270	878,527	11%	7,234,743	89%
NYSEJ 49 counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	1,871,203	300,122	16%	1,571,081	84%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle Yonkers WhitePlains	206,625	12,204	6%	194,421	94%
Chemung County outside Elmira	26,215	1,594	6%	24,621	94%
Genesee County	25,470	1,586	6%	23,884	94%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	30,770	2,305	7%	28,465	93%
Niagara County outside Niagara Falls	72,043	5,404	8%	66,639	92%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	48,101	4,030	8%	44,071	92%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	36,428	3,131	9%	33,297	91%
Tioga County	22,147	1,945	9%	20,202	91%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	56,444	5,277	9%	51,167	91%
Ontario County	48,325	4,531	9%	43,794	91%
Putnam County	38,181	3,685	10%	34,496	90%
Broome County outside Binghamton&Union	39,034	4,030	10%	35,004	90%
St. Lawrence County	86,222	9,295	11%	76,927	89%
Clinton County	35,800	3,899	11%	31,901	89%
Livingston County	27,102	3,010	11%	24,092	89%
Wayne County	40,964	4,565	11%	36,399	89%
Cortland County	20,493	2,424	12%	18,069	88%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	60,796	7,244	12%	53,552	88%
Wyoming County	17,899	2,275	13%	15,624	87%
Orleans County	18,359	2,634	14%	15,725	86%
Montgomery County	23,087	3,384	15%	19,703	85%
Steuben County	48,758	7,255	15%	41,503	85%
Washington County	28,835	4,336	15%	24,499	85%
Oswego County	53,553	8,228	15%	45,325	85%
Madison County	31,678	5,113	16%	26,565	84%
Schuyler County	16,036	2,607	16%	13,429	84%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	24,053	3,990	17%	20,063	83%
Ulster County outside Kingston	72,474	12,495	17%	59,979	83%
Schoharie County	9,455	1,771	19%	7,684	81%
Chenango County	24,606	4,777	19%	19,829	81%
Herkimer County	33,307	6,492	19%	26,815	81%
Seneca County	52,053	10,214	20%	41,839	80%
Fulton County	28,541	5,930	21%	22,611	79%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	45,571	9,667	21%	35,904	79%
Cattaraugus County	40,973	8,727	21%	32,246	79%
Otsego County	30,663	6,585	21%	24,078	79%
Columbia County	32,708	7,428	23%	25,280	77%
Franklin County	25,259	6,021	24%	19,238	76%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	17,187	4,367	25%	12,820	75%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	45,166	11,842	26%	33,324	74%
Allegany County	26,026	7,240	28%	18,786	72%
Yates County	13,445	3,843	29%	9,602	71%
Lewis County	15,149	4,472	30%	10,677	70%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	31,411	9,992	32%	21,419	68%
Delaware County	31,126	11,282	36%	19,844	64%
Greene County	29,174	10,809	37%	18,365	63%
Essex County	25,536	9,617	38%	15,919	62%
Sullivan County	49,267	19,736	40%	29,531	60%
Hamilton County	8,688	6,834	79%	1,854	21%

TABLE MA -X- 5 Occupied Housing Inventory in 2013 by Units in Structure Alphabetical by county	Total Occupied Units		Occupied Single Family Houses		Occupied Units in 2-4 Family Houses		Occupied Units in Multi-Family Structures with 5+ Units		Occupied Manufactured Homes, RVs etc.	
	N	% of total inventory	N	% of total inventory	N	% of total inventory	N	% of total inventory	N	% of total inventory
	2013		2013		2013		2013		2013	
NYS-EJ 49 Counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	1,571,081	100%	1,122,905	71%	176,072	11%	142,916	9%	129,189	8%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	51,167	100%	33,651	66%	9,693	19%	6,981	14%	842	2%
Allegany County	18,786	100%	13,703	73%	1,650	9%	905	5%	2,528	13%
Broome County outside Binghamton & Union	35,004	100%	27,553	79%	1,957	6%	1,819	5%	3,675	10%
Cattaraugus County	32,246	100%	23,422	73%	3,578	11%	1,516	5%	3,730	12%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	20,063	100%	15,418	77%	772	4%	461	2%	3,412	17%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	35,904	100%	27,405	76%	3,250	9%	1,706	5%	3,543	10%
Chemung County outside Elmira	24,621	100%	18,980	77%	1,950	8%	1,798	7%	1,893	8%
Chenango County	19,829	100%	12,685	64%	2,152	11%	957	5%	4,035	20%
Clinton County	31,901	100%	19,461	61%	4,195	13%	3,206	10%	5,039	16%
Columbia County	25,280	100%	18,450	73%	3,073	12%	1,545	6%	2,212	9%
Cortland County	18,069	100%	11,538	64%	3,036	17%	1,893	10%	1,602	9%
Delaware County	19,844	100%	14,315	72%	1,934	10%	1,130	6%	2,465	12%
Essex County	15,919	100%	11,875	75%	1,696	11%	1,089	7%	1,259	8%
Franklin County	19,238	100%	13,573	71%	1,988	10%	1,351	7%	2,326	12%
Fulton County	22,611	100%	14,462	64%	4,372	19%	1,310	6%	2,467	11%
Genesee County	23,884	100%	17,561	74%	3,214	13%	1,576	7%	1,533	6%
Greene County	18,365	100%	13,802	75%	1,920	10%	955	5%	1,688	9%
Hamilton County	1,854	100%	1,627	88%	74	4%	40	2%	113	6%
Herkimer County	26,815	100%	17,929	67%	3,963	15%	2,095	8%	2,828	11%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	33,324	100%	20,590	62%	5,127	15%	3,195	10%	4,412	13%
Lewis County	10,677	100%	8,087	76%	857	8%	536	5%	1,197	11%
Livingston County	24,092	100%	17,816	74%	2,197	9%	1,822	8%	2,257	9%
Madison County	26,565	100%	19,512	73%	2,676	10%	1,752	7%	2,625	10%
Montgomery County	19,703	100%	12,279	62%	4,765	24%	1,125	6%	1,534	8%
Niagara County outside Niagara City	66,639	100%	51,718	78%	5,990	9%	5,783	9%	3,149	5%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	53,552	100%	40,307	75%	5,149	10%	3,370	6%	4,726	9%
Ontario County	43,794	100%	31,270	71%	3,903	9%	5,029	11%	3,592	8%
Orleans County	15,725	100%	11,633	74%	1,605	10%	904	6%	1,583	10%
Oswego County	45,325	100%	30,782	68%	4,451	10%	3,098	7%	6,994	15%
Otsego County	24,078	100%	16,446	68%	2,962	12%	1,251	5%	3,419	14%
Putnam County	34,496	100%	29,201	85%	2,608	8%	2,448	7%	239	1%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	44,071	100%	33,928	77%	4,318	10%	4,026	9%	1,799	4%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	76,927	100%	54,251	71%	8,713	11%	7,606	10%	6,357	8%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	33,297	100%	27,156	82%	2,611	8%	3,256	10%	274	1%
Schoharie County	12,820	100%	9,259	72%	1,309	10%	714	6%	1,538	12%
Schuyler County	7,684	100%	4,977	65%	549	7%	324	4%	1,834	24%
Seneca County	13,429	100%	9,601	71%	1,089	8%	852	6%	1,887	14%
St. Lawrence County	41,839	100%	29,150	70%	4,447	11%	3,739	9%	4,503	11%
Steuben County	41,503	100%	28,555	69%	4,589	11%	2,833	7%	5,526	13%
Sullivan County	29,531	100%	20,018	68%	2,997	10%	3,141	11%	3,375	11%
Tioga County	20,202	100%	14,311	71%	2,059	10%	724	4%	3,108	15%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	28,465	100%	18,629	65%	2,923	10%	3,769	13%	3,144	11%
Ulster County outside Kingston	59,979	100%	45,215	75%	5,724	10%	4,713	8%	4,327	7%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	21,419	100%	16,563	77%	1,572	7%	1,695	8%	1,589	7%
Washington County	24,499	100%	18,580	76%	3,158	13%	1,295	5%	1,466	6%
Wayne County	36,399	100%	27,430	75%	3,289	9%	2,426	7%	3,254	9%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	194,421	100%	128,846	66%	27,271	14%	38,009	20%	295	0%
Wyoming County	15,624	100%	12,061	77%	1,907	12%	667	4%	989	6%
Yates County	9,602	100%	7,324	76%	790	8%	481	5%	1,007	10%

TABLE MA-10 -X- 6 Changes in Total Occupied Units 2000 - 2013 Ranked by % Change in Occupied Units	Total Occupied Units				
	N 2000	N 2013	% of total inventory 2013	Increase (Decrease) 2000 to 2013	% change 2000 to 2013
NYS-EJ 49 Counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	1,499,227	1,571,081	100%	71,854	4.8%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	29,032	33,324	100%	4,292	14.8%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	67,381	76,927	100%	9,546	14.2%
Ontario County	38,370	43,794	100%	5,424	14.1%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	39,898	44,071	100%	4,173	10.5%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	19,432	21,419	100%	1,987	10.2%
Washington County	22,458	24,499	100%	2,041	9.1%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	26,167	28,465	100%	2,298	8.8%
Livingston County	22,150	24,092	100%	1,942	8.8%
Clinton County	29,423	31,901	100%	2,478	8.4%
Franklin County	17,931	19,238	100%	1,307	7.3%
Schoharie County	11,991	12,820	100%	829	6.9%
Sullivan County	27,661	29,531	100%	1,870	6.8%
Yates County	9,029	9,602	100%	573	6.3%
Lewis County	10,040	10,677	100%	637	6.3%
Seneca County	12,630	13,429	100%	799	6.3%
Steuben County	39,071	41,503	100%	2,432	6.2%
Essex County	15,028	15,919	100%	891	5.9%
Putnam County	32,703	34,496	100%	1,793	5.5%
Genesee County	22,770	23,884	100%	1,114	4.9%
Wyoming County	14,906	15,624	100%	718	4.8%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	48,823	51,167	100%	2,344	4.8%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	19,147	20,063	100%	916	4.8%
Madison County	25,368	26,565	100%	1,197	4.7%
Niagara County outside Niagara City	63,745	66,639	100%	2,894	4.5%
Chemung County outside Elmira	23,574	24,621	100%	1,047	4.4%
Allegany County	18,009	18,786	100%	777	4.3%
Wayne County	34,908	36,399	100%	1,491	4.3%
Schuyler County	7,374	7,684	100%	310	4.2%
Herkimer County	25,734	26,815	100%	1,081	4.2%
Ulster County outside Kingston	57,628	59,979	100%	2,351	4.1%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	51,743	53,552	100%	1,809	3.5%
Otsego County	23,291	24,078	100%	787	3.4%
Fulton County	21,884	22,611	100%	727	3.3%
St. Lawrence County	40,506	41,839	100%	1,333	3.3%
Delaware County	19,270	19,844	100%	574	3.0%
Tioga County	19,725	20,202	100%	477	2.4%
Orleans County	15,363	15,725	100%	362	2.4%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	189,952	194,421	100%	4,469	2.4%
Columbia County	24,796	25,280	100%	484	2.0%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	35,480	35,904	100%	424	1.2%
Cattaraugus County	32,023	32,246	100%	223	0.7%
Greene County	18,256	18,365	100%	109	0.6%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	33,377	33,297	100%	(80)	-0.2%
Broome County outside Binghamton & Union	35,122	35,004	100%	(118)	-0.3%
Oswego County	45,522	45,325	100%	(197)	-0.4%
Chenango County	19,926	19,829	100%	(97)	-0.5%
Cortland County	18,210	18,069	100%	(141)	-0.8%
Montgomery County	20,038	19,703	100%	(335)	-1.7%
Hamilton County	2,362	1,854	100%	(508)	-21.5%

TABLE MA-10 -X- 7 Changes in Occupied Single Family Houses 2000 - 2013 Ranked by % Change in Single Family Occupancy	Total Occupied Single Family Houses				
	N 2000	N 2013	% of total inventory 2013	Increase (Decrease) 2000 to 2013	% change 2000 to 2013
NYS-EJ 49 Counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	1,044,675	1,122,905	71%	78,230	7.5%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	45,098	54,251	71%	9,153	20.3%
Ontario County	26,895	31,270	71%	4,375	16.3%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	16,285	18,629	65%	2,344	14.4%
Livingston County	15,745	17,816	74%	2,071	13.2%
Niagara County outside Niagara City	45,740	51,718	78%	5,978	13.1%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	30,020	33,928	77%	3,908	13.0%
Washington County	16,542	18,580	76%	2,038	12.3%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	14,942	16,563	77%	1,621	10.8%
Schoharie County	8,366	9,259	72%	893	10.7%
Steuben County	25,844	28,555	69%	2,711	10.5%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	30,565	33,651	66%	3,086	10.1%
Madison County	17,735	19,512	73%	1,777	10.0%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	18,734	20,590	62%	1,856	9.9%
Franklin County	12,438	13,573	71%	1,135	9.1%
Lewis County	7,420	8,087	76%	667	9.0%
Yates County	6,742	7,324	76%	582	8.6%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	14,195	15,418	77%	1,223	8.6%
Genesee County	16,179	17,561	74%	1,382	8.5%
Greene County	12,724	13,802	75%	1,078	8.5%
Orleans County	10,741	11,633	74%	892	8.3%
Seneca County	8,869	9,601	71%	732	8.3%
Clinton County	18,032	19,461	61%	1,429	7.9%
Wyoming County	11,211	12,061	77%	850	7.6%
Allegany County	12,761	13,703	73%	942	7.4%
Montgomery County	11,443	12,279	62%	836	7.3%
Herkimer County	16,771	17,929	67%	1,158	6.9%
Wayne County	25,691	27,430	75%	1,739	6.8%
Essex County	11,128	11,875	75%	747	6.7%
Columbia County	17,303	18,450	73%	1,147	6.6%
Ulster County outside Kingston	42,481	45,215	75%	2,734	6.4%
Delaware County	13,496	14,315	72%	819	6.1%
Cattaraugus County	22,160	23,422	73%	1,262	5.7%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	38,194	40,307	75%	2,113	5.5%
Sullivan County	19,044	20,018	68%	974	5.1%
Tioga County	13,621	14,311	71%	690	5.1%
Fulton County	13,772	14,462	64%	690	5.0%
St. Lawrence County	27,801	29,150	70%	1,349	4.9%
Otsego County	15,699	16,446	68%	747	4.8%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	26,213	27,405	76%	1,192	4.5%
Putnam County	27,971	29,201	85%	1,230	4.4%
Chemung County outside Elmira	18,257	18,980	77%	723	4.0%
Broome County outside Binghamton & Union	26,520	27,553	79%	1,033	3.9%
Oswego County	29,669	30,782	68%	1,113	3.8%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	124,937	128,846	66%	3,909	3.1%
Cortland County	11,221	11,538	64%	317	2.8%
Chenango County	12,364	12,685	64%	321	2.6%
Schuyler County	5,107	4,977	65%	(130)	-2.5%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	28,018	27,156	82%	(862)	-3.1%
Hamilton County	1,971	1,627	88%	(344)	-17.5%

TABLE MA-10 -X- 8 Changes in Occupied Units in 2-4 Family Houses 2000 - 2013 Ranked by Change in # Occupied 2-4 Family Units	Total Occupied Units in 2-to-4 Family Houses				
	N 2000	N 2013	% of total inventory 2013	Increase (Decrease) 2000 to 2013	% change 2000 to 2013
NYS-EJ 49 Counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	184,730	176,072	11%	(8,658)	-4.7%
Niagara County outside Niagara City	8,577	5,990	9%	(2,587)	-30.2%
Montgomery County	5,745	4,765	24%	(980)	-17.1%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	10,573	9,693	19%	(880)	-8.3%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	27,867	27,271	14%	(596)	-2.1%
Ulster County outside Kingston	6,302	5,724	10%	(578)	-9.2%
Greene County	2,491	1,920	10%	(571)	-22.9%
Columbia County	3,490	3,073	12%	(417)	-11.9%
Broome County outside Binghamton & Union	2,320	1,957	6%	(363)	-15.6%
Orleans County	1,953	1,605	10%	(348)	-17.8%
Oswego County	4,799	4,451	10%	(348)	-7.3%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	4,656	4,318	10%	(338)	-7.3%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	3,562	3,250	9%	(312)	-8.8%
Genesee County	3,489	3,214	13%	(275)	-7.9%
Madison County	2,936	2,676	10%	(260)	-8.9%
Herkimer County	4,213	3,963	15%	(250)	-5.9%
Ontario County	4,136	3,903	9%	(233)	-5.6%
Cattaraugus County	3,805	3,578	11%	(227)	-6.0%
Cortland County	3,262	3,036	17%	(226)	-6.9%
Fulton County	4,597	4,372	19%	(225)	-4.9%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	3,144	2,923	10%	(221)	-7.0%
Chemung County outside Elmira	2,146	1,950	8%	(196)	-9.1%
Wayne County	3,469	3,289	9%	(180)	-5.2%
Schoharie County	1,487	1,309	10%	(178)	-12.0%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	898	772	4%	(126)	-14.0%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	5,262	5,149	10%	(113)	-2.1%
Seneca County	1,197	1,089	8%	(108)	-9.0%
Washington County	3,265	3,158	13%	(107)	-3.3%
Schuyler County	654	549	7%	(105)	-16.1%
Putnam County	2,701	2,608	8%	(93)	-3.4%
Allegany County	1,734	1,650	9%	(84)	-4.8%
Livingston County	2,276	2,197	9%	(79)	-3.5%
Steuben County	4,663	4,589	11%	(74)	-1.6%
Hamilton County	140	74	4%	(66)	-47.1%
Tioga County	2,104	2,059	10%	(45)	-2.1%
Delaware County	1,973	1,934	10%	(39)	-2.0%
Lewis County	878	857	8%	(21)	-2.4%
Chenango County	2,171	2,152	11%	(19)	-0.9%
Sullivan County	2,990	2,997	10%	7	0.2%
Yates County	774	790	8%	16	2.1%
Otsego County	2,906	2,962	12%	56	1.9%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	2,481	2,611	8%	130	5.2%
Wyoming County	1,774	1,907	12%	133	7.5%
Essex County	1,554	1,696	11%	142	9.1%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	8,497	8,713	11%	216	2.5%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	1,353	1,572	7%	219	16.2%
Franklin County	1,745	1,988	10%	243	13.9%
St. Lawrence County	4,053	4,447	11%	394	9.7%
Clinton County	3,554	4,195	13%	641	18.0%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	4,114	5,127	15%	1,013	24.6%

TABLE MA-10 -X- 9 Changes in Occupied Units in Multi-Family Houses 2000 - 2013 Ranked by % Change in Multi-Family Units	Total Occupied Units in Multi-Family Structures with 5 or more Units				
	N 2000	N 2013	% of total inventory 2013	Increase (Decrease) 2000 to 2013	% change 2000 to 2013
NYS-EJ 49 Counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	125,907	142,916	9%	17,009	13.5%
Washington County	694	1,295	5%	601	86.6%
Schuyler County	191	324	4%	133	69.6%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	1,963	3,195	10%	1,232	62.8%
Chemung County outside Elmira	1,160	1,798	7%	638	55.0%
Hamilton County	27	40	2%	13	48.1%
Delaware County	769	1,130	6%	361	46.9%
Schoharie County	496	714	6%	218	44.0%
Putnam County	1,719	2,448	7%	729	42.4%
Sullivan County	2,212	3,141	11%	929	42.0%
Lewis County	384	536	5%	152	39.6%
Ontario County	3,630	5,029	11%	1,399	38.5%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	2,924	4,026	9%	1,102	37.7%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	1,232	1,695	8%	463	37.6%
Essex County	816	1,089	7%	273	33.5%
Fulton County	997	1,310	6%	313	31.4%
Ulster County outside Kingston	3,682	4,713	8%	1,031	28.0%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	2,588	3,256	10%	668	25.8%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	6,059	7,606	10%	1,547	25.5%
Wayne County	1,950	2,426	7%	476	24.4%
Steuben County	2,329	2,833	7%	504	21.6%
St. Lawrence County	3,131	3,739	9%	608	19.4%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	2,896	3,370	6%	474	16.4%
Otsego County	1,076	1,251	5%	175	16.3%
Greene County	824	955	5%	131	15.9%
Herkimer County	1,827	2,095	8%	268	14.7%
Seneca County	744	852	6%	108	14.5%
Livingston County	1,593	1,822	8%	229	14.4%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	414	461	2%	47	11.4%
Tioga County	651	724	4%	73	11.2%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	6,400	6,981	14%	581	9.1%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	3,488	3,769	13%	281	8.1%
Orleans County	837	904	6%	67	8.0%
Broome County outside Binghamton & Union	1,688	1,819	5%	131	7.8%
Allegany County	848	905	5%	57	6.7%
Columbia County	1,468	1,545	6%	77	5.2%
Wyoming County	647	667	4%	20	3.1%
Clinton County	3,112	3,206	10%	94	3.0%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	37,018	38,009	20%	991	2.7%
Niagara County outside Niagara City	5,648	5,783	9%	135	2.4%
Oswego County	3,037	3,098	7%	61	2.0%
Yates County	472	481	5%	9	1.9%
Madison County	1,731	1,752	7%	21	1.2%
Montgomery County	1,125	1,125	6%	0	0.0%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	1,714	1,706	5%	(8)	-0.5%
Genesee County	1,604	1,576	7%	(28)	-1.7%
Cattaraugus County	1,571	1,516	5%	(55)	-3.5%
Franklin County	1,421	1,351	7%	(70)	-4.9%
Chenango County	1,015	957	5%	(58)	-5.7%
Cortland County	2,085	1,893	10%	(192)	-9.2%

TABLE MA-10 -X- 10 Changes in Occupied Mobile & Manufactured Homes, RVs, Vans, etc. 2000 - 2013 Ranked by Change in # Units	Total Occupied Units in Manufactured or Mobile Homes, RVs, Vans, etc				
	N 2000	N 2013	% of total inventory 2013	Increase (Decrease) 2000 to 2013	% change 2000 to 2013
NYS-EJ 49 Counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	143,915	129,189	8%	(14,726)	-10.2%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	7,727	6,357	8%	(1,370)	-17.7%
Oswego County	8,017	6,994	15%	(1,023)	-12.8%
St. Lawrence County	5,521	4,503	11%	(1,018)	-18.4%
Broome County outside Binghamton & Union	4,594	3,675	10%	(919)	-20.0%
Ulster County outside Kingston	5,163	4,327	7%	(836)	-16.2%
Cattaraugus County	4,487	3,730	12%	(757)	-16.9%
Steuben County	6,235	5,526	13%	(709)	-11.4%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	5,391	4,726	9%	(665)	-12.3%
Niagara County outside Niagara City	3,780	3,149	5%	(631)	-16.7%
Delaware County	3,032	2,465	12%	(567)	-18.7%
Wayne County	3,798	3,254	9%	(544)	-14.3%
Greene County	2,217	1,688	9%	(529)	-23.9%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	2,298	1,799	4%	(499)	-21.7%
Washington County	1,957	1,466	6%	(491)	-25.1%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	3,991	3,543	10%	(448)	-11.2%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	1,285	842	2%	(443)	-34.5%
Madison County	2,966	2,625	10%	(341)	-11.5%
Chenango County	4,376	4,035	20%	(341)	-7.8%
Columbia County	2,535	2,212	9%	(323)	-12.7%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	1,905	1,589	7%	(316)	-16.6%
Wyoming County	1,274	989	6%	(285)	-22.4%
Livingston County	2,536	2,257	9%	(279)	-11.0%
Essex County	1,530	1,259	8%	(271)	-17.7%
Orleans County	1,832	1,583	10%	(249)	-13.6%
Tioga County	3,349	3,108	15%	(241)	-7.2%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	3,640	3,412	17%	(228)	-6.3%
Otsego County	3,610	3,419	14%	(191)	-5.3%
Montgomery County	1,725	1,534	8%	(191)	-11.1%
Lewis County	1,358	1,197	11%	(161)	-11.9%
Allegany County	2,666	2,528	13%	(138)	-5.2%
Chemung County outside Elmira	2,011	1,893	8%	(118)	-5.9%
Ontario County	3,709	3,592	8%	(117)	-3.2%
Hamilton County	224	113	6%	(111)	-49.6%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	3,250	3,144	11%	(106)	-3.3%
Schoharie County	1,642	1,538	12%	(104)	-6.3%
Herkimer County	2,923	2,828	11%	(95)	-3.3%
Putnam County	312	239	1%	(73)	-23.4%
Fulton County	2,518	2,467	11%	(51)	-2.0%
Sullivan County	3,415	3,375	11%	(40)	-1.2%
Cortland County	1,642	1,602	9%	(40)	-2.4%
Yates County	1,041	1,007	10%	(34)	-3.3%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	290	274	1%	(16)	-5.5%
Franklin County	2,327	2,326	12%	(1)	0.0%
Genesee County	1,498	1,533	6%	35	2.3%
Seneca County	1,820	1,887	14%	67	3.7%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	130	295	0%	165	126.9%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	4,221	4,412	13%	191	4.5%
Clinton County	4,725	5,039	16%	314	6.6%
Schuyler County	1,422	1,834	24%	412	29.0%

TABLE MA- X - 11 Occupied Housing Inventory in 2013 by Tenure Alphabetical by county	Total Occupied Units		Owner Occupied Units		Renter Occupied Units	
	N	% of total inventory	N	% of total inventory	N	% of total inventory
	2013		2013		2013	
NYS-EJ 49 Counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	1,571,081	100%	1,160,419	74%	410,662	26%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	51,167	100%	34,287	67%	16,880	33%
Allegany County	18,786	100%	13,772	73%	5,014	27%
Broome County outside Binghamton & Union	35,004	100%	28,818	82%	6,186	18%
Cattaraugus County	32,246	100%	23,186	72%	9,060	28%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	20,063	100%	17,192	86%	2,871	14%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	35,904	100%	27,918	78%	7,986	22%
Chemung County outside Elmira	24,621	100%	18,735	76%	5,886	24%
Chenango County	19,829	100%	14,994	76%	4,835	24%
Clinton County	31,901	100%	21,606	68%	10,295	32%
Columbia County	25,280	100%	18,301	72%	6,979	28%
Cortland County	18,069	100%	11,916	66%	6,153	34%
Delaware County	19,844	100%	14,796	75%	5,048	25%
Essex County	15,919	100%	11,522	72%	4,397	28%
Franklin County	19,238	100%	13,907	72%	5,331	28%
Fulton County	22,611	100%	15,596	69%	7,015	31%
Genesee County	23,884	100%	17,372	73%	6,512	27%
Greene County	18,365	100%	13,644	74%	4,721	26%
Hamilton County	1,854	100%	1,555	84%	299	16%
Herkimer County	26,815	100%	18,903	70%	7,912	30%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	33,324	100%	20,393	61%	12,931	39%
Lewis County	10,677	100%	8,220	77%	2,457	23%
Livingston County	24,092	100%	17,916	74%	6,176	26%
Madison County	26,565	100%	20,053	75%	6,512	25%
Montgomery County	19,703	100%	13,317	68%	6,386	32%
Niagara County outside Niagara City	66,639	100%	50,080	75%	16,559	25%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	53,552	100%	42,074	79%	11,478	21%
Ontario County	43,794	100%	32,283	74%	11,511	26%
Orleans County	15,725	100%	12,169	77%	3,556	23%
Oswego County	45,325	100%	32,797	72%	12,528	28%
Otsego County	24,078	100%	17,658	73%	6,420	27%
Putnam County	34,496	100%	28,667	83%	5,829	17%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	44,071	100%	34,425	78%	9,646	22%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	76,927	100%	57,194	74%	19,733	26%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	33,297	100%	26,935	81%	6,362	19%
Schoharie County	12,820	100%	9,964	78%	2,856	22%
Schuyler County	7,684	100%	6,031	78%	1,653	22%
Seneca County	13,429	100%	9,999	74%	3,430	26%
St. Lawrence County	41,839	100%	29,619	71%	12,220	29%
Steuben County	41,503	100%	29,620	71%	11,883	29%
Sullivan County	29,531	100%	19,287	65%	10,244	35%
Tioga County	20,202	100%	16,057	79%	4,145	21%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	28,465	100%	18,943	67%	9,522	33%
Ulster County outside Kingston	59,979	100%	44,162	74%	15,817	26%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	21,419	100%	16,364	76%	5,055	24%
Washington County	24,499	100%	18,027	74%	6,472	26%
Wayne County	36,399	100%	28,648	79%	7,751	21%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	194,421	100%	142,368	73%	52,053	27%
Wyoming County	15,624	100%	11,777	75%	3,847	25%
Yates County	9,602	100%	7,352	77%	2,250	23%

TABLE MA- X - 12 Changes in Housing Tenure 2000 - 2013 Alphabetical by county	Total Occupied Units		Owner Occupied Units		Renter Occupied Units	
	Increase (Decrease) 2000 to 2013	% change 2000 to 2013	Increase (Decrease) 2000 to 2013	% change 2000 to 2013	Increase (Decrease) 2000 to 2013	% change 2000 to 2013
NYS-EJ 49 Counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	71,854	4.8%	54,634	4.9%	17,220	4.4%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	2,344	4.8%	2,307	7.2%	37	0.2%
Allegany County	777	4.3%	470	3.5%	307	6.5%
Broome County outside Binghamton & Union	(118)	-0.3%	59	0.2%	(177)	-2.8%
Cattaraugus County	223	0.7%	(645)	-2.7%	868	10.6%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	916	4.8%	1,107	6.9%	(191)	-6.2%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	424	1.2%	474	1.7%	(50)	-0.6%
Chemung County outside Elmira	1,047	4.4%	112	0.6%	935	18.9%
Chenango County	(97)	-0.5%	(10)	-0.1%	(87)	-1.8%
Clinton County	2,478	8.4%	1,444	7.2%	1,034	11.2%
Columbia County	484	2.0%	808	4.6%	(324)	-4.4%
Cortland County	(141)	-0.8%	198	1.7%	(339)	-5.2%
Delaware County	574	3.0%	199	1.4%	375	8.0%
Essex County	891	5.9%	426	3.8%	465	11.8%
Franklin County	1,307	7.3%	1,296	10.3%	11	0.2%
Fulton County	727	3.3%	(185)	-1.2%	912	14.9%
Genesee County	1,114	4.9%	764	4.6%	350	5.7%
Greene County	109	0.6%	466	3.5%	(357)	-7.0%
Hamilton County	(508)	-21.5%	(319)	-17.0%	(189)	-38.7%
Herkimer County	1,081	4.2%	585	3.2%	496	6.7%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	4,292	14.8%	1,192	6.2%	3,100	31.5%
Lewis County	637	6.3%	486	6.3%	151	6.5%
Livingston County	1,942	8.8%	1,407	8.5%	535	9.5%
Madison County	1,197	4.7%	1,041	5.5%	156	2.5%
Montgomery County	(335)	-1.7%	(138)	-1.0%	(197)	-3.0%
Niagara County outside Niagara City	2,894	4.5%	2,588	5.4%	306	1.9%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	1,809	3.5%	1,313	3.2%	496	4.5%
Ontario County	5,424	14.1%	4,053	14.4%	1,371	13.5%
Orleans County	362	2.4%	561	4.8%	(199)	-5.3%
Oswego County	(197)	-0.4%	(324)	-1.0%	127	1.0%
Otsego County	787	3.4%	646	3.8%	141	2.2%
Putnam County	1,793	5.5%	1,783	6.6%	10	0.2%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	4,173	10.5%	3,584	11.6%	589	6.5%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	9,546	14.2%	6,890	13.7%	2,656	15.6%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	(80)	-0.2%	(374)	-1.4%	294	4.8%
Schoharie County	829	6.9%	934	10.3%	(105)	-3.5%
Schuyler County	310	4.2%	340	6.0%	(30)	-1.8%
Seneca County	799	6.3%	688	7.4%	111	3.3%
St. Lawrence County	1,333	3.3%	1,006	3.5%	327	2.7%
Steuben County	2,432	6.2%	1,036	3.6%	1,396	13.3%
Sullivan County	1,870	6.8%	442	2.3%	1,428	16.2%
Tioga County	477	2.4%	710	4.6%	(233)	-5.3%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	2,298	8.8%	1,998	11.8%	300	3.3%
Ulster County outside Kingston	2,351	4.1%	2,907	7.0%	(556)	-3.4%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	1,987	10.2%	1,445	9.7%	542	12.0%
Washington County	2,041	9.1%	1,331	8.0%	710	12.3%
Wayne County	1,491	4.3%	1,555	5.7%	(64)	-0.8%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	4,469	2.4%	5,263	3.8%	(794)	-1.5%
Wyoming County	718	4.8%	317	2.8%	401	11.6%
Yates County	573	6.3%	398	5.7%	175	8.4%

TABLE MA- X - 13 Owner Occupied Inventory 2013 by Units in Structure Alphabetical by county	Owner Occupied Units		Owner Occupied Single Family Houses		Owner Occupied Units in 2-4 Family Houses		Owner Occupied Units in Multi-Family Structures with 5+ Units		Owner Occupied Manufactured Homes, RVs etc.	
	N 2013	% of total inventory	N 2013	% of total inventory	N 2013	% of total inventory	N 2013	% of total inventory	N 2013	% of total inventory
NYS-EJ 49 Counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	1,160,419	74%	1,006,014	64%	35,196	2%	20,980	1%	98,229	6%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	34,287	67%	31,172	61%	2,226	4%	290	1%	599	1%
Allegany County	13,772	73%	11,783	63%	155	1%	39	0%	1,795	10%
Broome County outside Binghamton & Union	28,818	82%	25,470	73%	423	1%	140	0%	2,785	8%
Cattaraugus County	23,186	72%	20,022	62%	448	1%	27	0%	2,689	8%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	17,192	86%	14,268	71%	268	1%	10	0%	2,646	13%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	27,918	78%	24,470	68%	744	2%	94	0%	2,610	7%
Chemung County outside Elmira	18,735	76%	16,981	69%	218	1%	75	0%	1,461	6%
Chenango County	14,994	76%	11,572	58%	265	1%	9	0%	3,148	16%
Clinton County	21,606	68%	17,122	54%	597	2%	198	1%	3,689	12%
Columbia County	18,301	72%	16,037	63%	575	2%	82	0%	1,607	6%
Cortland County	11,916	66%	10,316	57%	390	2%	46	0%	1,164	6%
Delaware County	14,796	75%	12,680	64%	297	1%	23	0%	1,796	9%
Essex County	11,522	72%	10,286	65%	281	2%	56	0%	899	6%
Franklin County	13,907	72%	11,769	61%	327	2%	39	0%	1,772	9%
Fulton County	15,596	69%	12,746	56%	1,041	5%	0	0%	1,809	8%
Genesee County	17,372	73%	15,501	65%	579	2%	19	0%	1,273	5%
Greene County	13,644	74%	12,224	67%	208	1%	45	0%	1,167	6%
Hamilton County	1,555	84%	1,428	77%	41	2%	1	0%	85	5%
Herkimer County	18,903	70%	15,739	59%	802	3%	53	0%	2,309	9%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	20,393	61%	16,686	50%	481	1%	36	0%	3,190	10%
Lewis County	8,220	77%	7,170	67%	160	1%	33	0%	857	8%
Livingston County	17,916	74%	15,815	66%	299	1%	19	0%	1,783	7%
Madison County	20,053	75%	17,364	65%	486	2%	96	0%	2,107	8%
Montgomery County	13,317	68%	10,830	55%	1,317	7%	52	0%	1,118	6%
Niagara County outside Niagara City	50,080	75%	46,615	70%	866	1%	145	0%	2,454	4%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	42,074	79%	37,168	69%	928	2%	133	0%	3,845	7%
Ontario County	32,283	74%	28,548	65%	474	1%	203	0%	3,058	7%
Orleans County	12,169	77%	10,568	67%	263	2%	60	0%	1,278	8%
Oswego County	32,797	72%	26,716	59%	404	1%	118	0%	5,559	12%
Otsego County	17,658	73%	14,508	60%	652	3%	17	0%	2,481	10%
Putnam County	28,667	83%	26,936	78%	713	2%	893	3%	125	0%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	34,425	78%	31,665	72%	1,139	3%	203	0%	1,418	3%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	57,194	74%	49,921	65%	1,687	2%	300	0%	5,286	7%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	26,935	81%	25,767	77%	669	2%	344	1%	155	0%
Schoharie County	9,964	78%	8,451	66%	235	2%	14	0%	1,264	10%
Schuyler County	6,031	78%	4,455	58%	62	1%	32	0%	1,482	19%
Seneca County	9,999	74%	8,431	63%	183	1%	23	0%	1,362	10%
St. Lawrence County	29,619	71%	25,375	61%	757	2%	206	0%	3,281	8%
Steuben County	29,620	71%	25,067	60%	644	2%	30	0%	3,879	9%
Sullivan County	19,287	65%	16,482	56%	353	1%	82	0%	2,370	8%
Tioga County	16,057	79%	13,200	65%	400	2%	10	0%	2,447	12%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	18,943	67%	16,092	57%	490	2%	98	0%	2,263	8%
Ulster County outside Kingston	44,162	74%	39,546	66%	1,122	2%	337	1%	3,157	5%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	16,364	76%	14,710	69%	323	2%	54	0%	1,277	6%
Washington County	18,027	74%	16,472	67%	438	2%	26	0%	1,091	4%
Wayne County	28,648	79%	25,376	70%	557	2%	34	0%	2,681	7%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	142,368	73%	117,257	60%	8,853	5%	16,113	8%	145	0%
Wyoming County	11,777	75%	10,741	69%	258	2%	5	0%	773	5%
Yates County	7,352	77%	6,496	68%	98	1%	18	0%	740	8%

TABLE MA-X-14 Renter Occupied Inventory 2013 by Units in Structure Alphabetical by county	Renter Occupied Units		Renter Occupied Single Family Houses		Renter Occupied Units in 2-4 Family Houses		Renter Occupied Units in Multi-Family Structures with 5+ Units		Renter Occupied Manufactured Homes, RVs etc.	
	N 2013	% of total inventory	N 2013	% of total inventory	N 2013	% of total inventory	N 2013	% of total inventory	N 2013	% of total inventory
NYS-EJ 49 Counties excluding 22 HUD LPJs	410,662	26%	116,890	7%	140,875	9%	121,936	8%	30,960	2%
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	16,880	33%	2,479	5%	7,467	15%	6,691	13%	243	0%
Allegany County	5,014	27%	1,920	10%	1,495	8%	866	5%	733	4%
Broome County outside Binghamton & Union	6,186	18%	2,083	6%	1,534	4%	1,679	5%	890	3%
Cattaraugus County	9,060	28%	3,400	11%	3,130	10%	1,489	5%	1,041	3%
Cayuga County outside Auburn	2,871	14%	1,150	6%	504	3%	451	2%	766	4%
Chautauqua outside Dunkirk&Jamestown	7,986	22%	2,935	8%	2,506	7%	1,612	4%	933	3%
Chemung County outside Elmira	5,886	24%	1,999	8%	1,732	7%	1,723	7%	432	2%
Chenango County	4,835	24%	1,113	6%	1,887	10%	948	5%	887	4%
Clinton County	10,295	32%	2,339	7%	3,598	11%	3,008	9%	1,350	4%
Columbia County	6,979	28%	2,413	10%	2,498	10%	1,463	6%	605	2%
Cortland County	6,153	34%	1,222	7%	2,646	15%	1,847	10%	438	2%
Delaware County	5,048	25%	1,635	8%	1,637	8%	1,107	6%	669	3%
Essex County	4,397	28%	1,589	10%	1,415	9%	1,033	6%	360	2%
Franklin County	5,331	28%	1,804	9%	1,661	9%	1,312	7%	554	3%
Fulton County	7,015	31%	1,716	8%	3,331	15%	1,310	6%	658	3%
Genesee County	6,512	27%	2,060	9%	2,635	11%	1,557	7%	260	1%
Greene County	4,721	26%	1,578	9%	1,712	9%	910	5%	521	3%
Hamilton County	299	16%	199	11%	33	2%	39	2%	28	2%
Herkimer County	7,912	30%	2,190	8%	3,161	12%	2,042	8%	519	2%
Jefferson County outside Watertown	12,931	39%	3,904	12%	4,646	14%	3,159	9%	1,222	4%
Lewis County	2,457	23%	917	9%	697	7%	503	5%	340	3%
Livingston County	6,176	26%	2,001	8%	1,898	8%	1,803	7%	474	2%
Madison County	6,512	25%	2,148	8%	2,190	8%	1,656	6%	518	2%
Montgomery County	6,386	32%	1,449	7%	3,448	17%	1,073	5%	416	2%
Niagara County outside Niagara City	16,559	25%	5,102	8%	5,123	8%	5,638	8%	695	1%
Oneida County outside Rome & Utica	11,478	21%	3,139	6%	4,221	8%	3,237	6%	881	2%
Ontario County	11,511	26%	2,722	6%	3,429	8%	4,826	11%	534	1%
Orleans County	3,556	23%	1,065	7%	1,342	9%	844	5%	305	2%
Oswego County	12,528	28%	4,066	9%	4,047	9%	2,980	7%	1,435	3%
Otsego County	6,420	27%	1,938	8%	2,310	10%	1,234	5%	938	4%
Putnam County	5,829	17%	2,265	7%	1,895	5%	1,555	5%	114	0%
Rensselaer County outside Troy	9,646	22%	2,263	5%	3,179	7%	3,823	9%	381	1%
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	19,733	26%	4,330	6%	7,026	9%	7,306	9%	1,071	1%
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	6,362	19%	1,389	4%	1,942	6%	2,912	9%	119	0%
Schoharie County	2,856	22%	808	6%	1,074	8%	700	5%	274	2%
Schuyler County	1,653	22%	522	7%	487	6%	292	4%	352	5%
Seneca County	3,430	26%	1,170	9%	906	7%	829	6%	525	4%
St. Lawrence County	12,220	29%	3,775	9%	3,690	9%	3,533	8%	1,222	3%
Steuben County	11,883	29%	3,488	8%	3,945	10%	2,803	7%	1,647	4%
Sullivan County	10,244	35%	3,536	12%	2,644	9%	3,059	10%	1,005	3%
Tioga County	4,145	21%	1,111	5%	1,659	8%	714	4%	661	3%
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	9,522	33%	2,537	9%	2,433	9%	3,671	13%	881	3%
Ulster County outside Kingston	15,817	26%	5,669	9%	4,602	8%	4,376	7%	1,170	2%
Warren County outside Glens Falls	5,055	24%	1,853	9%	1,249	6%	1,641	8%	312	1%
Washington County	6,472	26%	2,108	9%	2,720	11%	1,269	5%	375	2%
Wayne County	7,751	21%	2,054	6%	2,732	8%	2,392	7%	573	2%
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	52,053	27%	11,589	6%	18,418	9%	21,896	11%	150	0%
Wyoming County	3,847	25%	1,320	8%	1,649	11%	662	4%	216	1%
Yates County	2,250	23%	828	9%	692	7%	463	5%	267	3%

TABLE MA- 10 - X - 15 Shortage of Units with Monthly Rents below \$600 Available & Affordable to Lower Income Households	Renter Hholds with Income below \$25,000	Renter Units with Monthly Rent below \$600	(Shortage) Units with Monthly Rent below \$600
Total NYS EJ excluding 22 HUD Local PJs	164,603	167,054	2,451
Westchester County outside MtVernon NewRochelle WhitePlains Yonkers	12,379	4,148	(8,231)
Putnam County	1,891	643	(1,248)
Jefferson County outside Watertown	4,101	3,287	(814)
Ulster County outside Kingston	5,849	2,804	(3,045)
Saratoga County outside Saratoga Springs	5,565	3,647	(1,918)
Sullivan County	4,660	2,846	(1,814)
Tompkins County outside Ithaca	3,460	2,298	(1,162)
Warren County outside Glens Falls	1,700	1,073	(627)
Clinton County	4,998	4,380	(618)
Ontario County	4,732	4,144	(588)
Schenectady County outside Schenectady	2,143	1,577	(566)
Greene County	2,048	1,562	(486)
Otsego County	3,155	2,753	(402)
Albany County outside Albany & Colonie	4,718	4,345	(373)
Columbia County	2,481	2,184	(297)
Chemung County outside Elmira	2,567	2,358	(209)
Rensselaer County outside Troy	2,731	2,567	(164)
Washington County	2,885	2,768	(117)
Subtotal NYSEJ 18 County shortage	72,063	49,384	(22,679)

Repricing of NYSEJ Rental Inventory

NYSEJ 49 Counties Minus 22 HUDLPJs	2000	2013	Change	% Change
Occupied Renter Units	382,145	410,662	28,517	7%
Occupied Units with Monthly Rent Less than \$600	262,138	167,054	(95,084)	-36%
Occupied Units with Monthly Rent \$600 - \$899	58,637	112,758	54,121	92%
Source: Census 2000 and 2013 ACS 5 Yr Data				

Median Income Homebuyer Affordability	2000	2010	2013
Region	Capitol		
Median Household Income (MHI)	\$41,348	\$54,032	\$57,496
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	\$99,263	\$184,675	\$190,913
Affordability = Median Value ÷ MHI ≤ 3.0	2.4	3.4	3.3
Region	Mid Hudson		
Median Household Income (MHI)	\$55,335	\$70,917	\$73,097
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	\$174,257	\$359,471	\$328,100
Affordability = Median Value ÷ MHI ≤ 3.0	3.1	5.1	4.5
Region	Central		
Median Household Income (MHI)	\$37,981	\$48,621	\$50,923
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	\$75,980	\$103,520	\$111,740
Affordability = Median Value ÷ MHI ≤ 3.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Region	Finger Lakes		
Median Household Income (MHI)	\$40,651	\$50,382	\$51,274
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	\$81,678	\$107,544	\$112,400
Affordability = Median Value ÷ MHI ≤ 3.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Region	Mohawk		
Median Household Income (MHI)	\$34,207	\$45,167	\$47,203
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	\$70,500	\$107,950	\$115,683
Affordability = Median Value ÷ MHI ≤ 3.0	2.1	2.4	2.5
Region	North Country		
Median Household Income (MHI)	\$33,739	\$44,696	\$47,403
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	\$70,057	\$117,729	\$122,100
Affordability = Median Value ÷ MHI ≤ 3.0	2.1	2.6	2.6
Region	Southern Tier		
Median Household Income (MHI)	\$35,831	\$45,968	\$48,093
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	\$71,513	\$103,788	\$110,600
Affordability = Median Value ÷ MHI ≤ 3.0	2.0	2.3	2.3
Region	Western New York		
Median Household Income (MHI)	\$35,105	\$43,549	\$45,217
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	\$68,420	\$87,600	\$92,740
Affordability = Median Value ÷ MHI ≤ 3.0	1.9	2.0	2.1

Source data: Census 2000, Census 2010, ACS 2013 5-yr sample

III. NYS HOME LOCAL PROGRAM RECAPTURE/RESALE PROVISIONS

NYS HOME Local Program Homebuyer Recapture/Resale Provisions, HUD approved 2-2016

When HOME funds are used to assist a household in the purchase of a unit, restrictions will be placed on the unit to ensure compliance with the HOME resale and recapture requirements described in 24CFR 92.254(a)(5). All Recapture and Resale mechanisms used to secure the affordability of the HOME assisted unit must be recorded in accordance with State recordation laws. In all cases, the homebuyer will be required to own and occupy the HOME-assisted unit as his or her principal residence for the duration of the period of affordability. If the HOME-assisted homebuyer fails to occupy the unit as his or her principal residence (i.e., the unit is rented or vacant), or the home was sold or otherwise transferred during the period of affordability and the applicable resale or recapture provision was not enforced, then the project will be considered noncompliant and full repayment of the HOME assistance is required.

Accordingly, the State monitors compliance of the principal residency requirement by requiring Local Program Administrators (State Recipients, sub-recipients and CHDOs collectively known as LPA's) to annually verify principal residence occupancy by mail, records search or direct contact with the homeowner. The State monitors compliance during annual monitoring of the LPA. If the HOME assisted buyer fails to remedy noncompliance issues, full repayment of the HOME assistance provided to the buyer is required.

Recapture

Under most circumstances (except as noted below under Resale), homeownership projects undertaken by a State recipient or sub-recipient will be subject to recapture. The homebuyer assistance will be secured by means of a note and mortgage given to HTFC by the low-income household being assisted. A standard form of the note and mortgage is provided to LPA's by HTFC.

The amount of the note and mortgage is the "direct HOME subsidy".

Direct HOME subsidy is defined as: the amount of HOME assistance, including any program income that enabled the homebuyer to buy the unit. The direct subsidy includes down payment, closing costs, interest subsidies, or other HOME assistance provided directly to the homebuyer.

In addition, direct subsidy includes any assistance that reduced the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price. If HOME funds are used for the cost of developing a property and the unit is sold below fair market value, the difference between the fair market value and the purchase price is considered to be directly attributable to the HOME subsidy.

If there is no direct homebuyer assistance and a development subsidy is provided, then the resale method outlined below must be used.

Affordability Period— The period of affordability specified in the note and mortgage will be the minimum period for the project as specified in 24 CFR 92.254(a), sections (4) and (5).

The following table outlines the required minimum affordability periods:

If the homebuyer assistance in the unit is:	The period of affordability is:
Under \$15,000	5 years
\$15,000 to \$40,000	10 years
Over \$40,000	15 years

The affordability period will be based on the amount of direct home subsidy.

Amount subject to recapture – If a home buyer is in noncompliance with the principal residency requirement (e.g., the unit is rented or vacant) during the period of affordability, will require repayment of the HOME subsidy at the time the event occurred. The amount of recapture permitted in the event of a voluntary or involuntary sale is based on a combination of Owner Investment Returned First (as described in 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(A)(4)) and Pro rata reduction (as described in 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(A)(2)).

Recapture is limited to the net proceeds of the sale, which is defined as the sales price minus superior debt and seller paid closing costs and include only the following items to the extent actually incurred: broker's commission, reasonable attorney's fees, and any transfer tax or recording fee payable by the seller pursuant to state statute or local ordinance in connection with the conveyance.

Upon transfer, whether voluntary or involuntary, the net proceeds of the sale will be determined and distributed as follows, to the extent proceeds are available:

1. Owner shall first be reimbursed from the net proceeds of the sale, if any, for the following:
 - The down payment made at the time of the initial purchase of the Property, if any;
 - The principal amortized on superior debt during the affordability period, if any.
2. The HUD Program Administrator shall then be repaid the Recapture Obligation to the extent there are sufficient sale proceeds remaining. The Recapture Obligation is the amount of homebuyer assistance, as defined above. It will be reduced on a pro rata basis (by 1/ [number of years of affordability period]) during the affordability period at the end of each complete year of the affordability period. For example, if a 10 year affordability period applies, and the homebuyer sells at the end of Year 4, then the amount of the note is reduced by 40%.
3. The remainder of the net proceeds, if any, shall be retained by Owner.

HOME funds that are used as a development subsidy, and are not part of the homebuyer assistance, will not be subject to recapture from the homebuyer.

Recapture will only be made from net proceeds of sale. If there are no net proceeds of sale, then no recapture shall be made.

HTFC requires that all recaptured funds and program income earned by an LPA to be returned to the HTFC within 30 days of receipt for reallocation in accordance with the method of distribution of funds described elsewhere in this Plan.

HTFC will allow, in compliance with 92.254(a)(5)(ii), the assumption of a recapture obligation by a subsequent eligible, low-income homebuyer, when no additional HOME assistance is provided to the subsequent homebuyer. The subsequent homebuyer will assume and complete the original terms and conditions of the recapture obligation of the original homebuyer.

Resale

Under most circumstances, the recapture provisions outlined above will be used in HOME homebuyer activities. However, resale restrictions may or must be used under the following circumstances:

- When HOME Program funds are used only as a development subsidy for the construction or renovation of homeownership housing, and no direct HOME subsidy is provided, resale restrictions must be used instead of recapture restrictions as described above.
- Resale restrictions may also be used at the request of the LPA when HOME funds are invested in: a larger homeownership development, a condominium or cooperative project; projects where a substantial per-unit investment of subsidy is provided; local markets with predominantly high home sales prices, rapidly appreciating housing costs, or where affordability will not be preserved by unrestricted sales of assisted units. HTFC approval of the conditions warranting the use of a resale restriction is required.
- Resale restrictions are also used when land trusts own the property.

Resale restrictions will ensure that housing assisted with HOME funds is made available for resale only to HOME program eligible low-income households that will use the property as their principal residence.

Resale will be enforced by means of a HTFC provided Restrictive Covenant and Resale Restriction and/or deed restriction that runs with the title to the land, unless the project is located in an area of “presumed affordability” that meets the conditions described in 92.254(a)(5)(i)(B). Such areas of presumed affordability must be reviewed and approved by the HTFC and HUD.

HTFC will permit the use of notes and mortgages in addition to, but not in lieu of the restrictive covenant and resale restriction and/or deed restriction, to secure the rights of HTFC and to recover HOME funds in the event of non-compliance or adverse transfers.

The statute and rule (92.254(a)(5)(i)(A)) provides that the restriction may be extinguished by a third-party lender in the event of foreclosure, transfer in lieu of foreclosure or assignment of an FHA mortgage in order to clear title. HTFC may use purchase options, rights of first refusal or other means to intervene and preserve the affordability of the unit.

Affordability Period -- The following table outlines the required minimum affordability periods for homebuyer projects that are subject to resale restrictions:

If the total HOME investment in the unit is:	The period of affordability is:
Under \$15,000	5 years
\$15,000 to \$40,000	10 years
Over \$40,000	15 years

The period of affordability is determined by the total investment of HOME funds in the unit, regardless of whether or not the funds are reflected in buyer financing.

Low-income households eligible to purchase properties restricted by resale provisions must be households whose annual incomes do not exceed 80% of the median income for the area as determined by HUD with adjustments for family size and the housing must be occupied by the low-income household as its principal residence throughout the affordability period.

If the assisted property is sold while under the resale restrictions, the home must be sold to a HOME eligible buyer approved by HTFC or its Local Program Administrator.

- The price at sale must provide the original HOME-assisted homebuyer a fair return on the investment and be affordable to a reasonable range of low-income buyers. Therefore, sales price during the affordability can occur at market value, with the following limitations:
- Fair return to seller – The price shall not exceed a price that results in net proceeds (after senior debt and sales costs) to the seller that exceeds the sum of:
 1. The reimbursement of the original owner's down payment and/or closing costs made at the time of initial purchase, if any;
 2. The principal amortized on the senior debt during the period of ownership;
 3. The investment in eligible capital improvements defined as: any individual improvement made specifically to the structure or major system of the HOME assisted housing unit in which the cost was more than \$3,000.00 and where applicable, the work was properly permitted, inspected locally and the actual cost has been documented with third party receipts.
- The value of the owner's investment (the sum of 1-3 above) will be adjusted by using the Housing Price Index. The change in the HPI from the original purchase to the time of sale will be applied to the value of the owner's investment, so that the value of the improvements is increased or decreased by the amount of increase or decrease in the housing market overall.
- Affordable to range of low-income buyers – The sales price may not exceed a price that is not affordable to households at 70% to 80% of area median income (AMI). The HTFC defines "affordable price" as a price that is at or below an amount that will allow a low income family to pay no more than 35 percent of their monthly income to pay for mortgage principal and interest, property taxes and insurance.

The seller must have the sales price approved by HTFC or its Local Program Administrator, in addition to approval of the HOME eligible buyer. If the fair market value of a HOME assisted property subject to resale provisions is more than what is affordable to the subsequent low-income purchaser, then additional HOME assistance may be given by HTFC or its local program administrators.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name NYS HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Report</p> <hr/> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, AIDS Institute at the NYS Department of Health</p> <hr/> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. Report is for cases diagnosed through December 2012</p> <hr/> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <hr/> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <hr/> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <hr/> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name 2014 HOPWA CAPER State of New York</p> <hr/> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. NYS OTDA, Bureau of Housing and Support Services</p> <hr/> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. Aggregate data from NYS grant funded HOPWA providers. This data covers areas of the state not funded with direct entitlement HOPWA dollars.</p> <hr/> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <hr/> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p>

	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?