

NASSAU URBAN COUNTY CONSORTIUM

Program Year 2023

DRAFT CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)



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Program Year 2023

CAPER
2023

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

91.520(a)

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

Program Year 2023 was the third year of the Nassau Urban County Consortium's Five-Year Consolidated Plan (2020-2024). Nassau County made every effort to attain the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan and the One Year Action Plan.

The Consolidated Plan includes a range of approaches aimed at expanding and upgrading the County's housing supply, improving infrastructure, and providing vital social services for low- and moderate-income households. Nassau County's priorities continue to mirror those of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Those priorities include providing decent affordable housing, creating suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents of Nassau County.

During the program year, significant infrastructure initiatives were undertaken in numerous areas, including the Cities of Glen Cove and Long Beach, the Towns of Hempstead (specifically the hamlets of Baldwin, Elmont, Inwood, and Oceanside) and North Hempstead (notably the hamlet of New Cassel), as well as the Villages of Farmingdale, Freeport, Great Neck Plaza, Hempstead, Lynbrook, Manorhaven, Mineola, and Rockville Centre. Housing initiatives were implemented Consortium-wide, focusing on housing development and services addressing various housing issues. Additionally, public services were made available to both special needs populations and the general public, offering support such as employment training, food distribution, and youth services. OCD encourages consortium members to seek out transit-oriented development projects to increase the tax base, stir economic development, and grow the affordable housing stock. OCD allocated a set-aside of funds for the purpose of promoting TOD initiatives. Seven communities were awarded \$150,000 each. To date, the City of Long Beach, and the Villages of Farmingdale, Freeport, and Hempstead have completed their TOD projects.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Administration and Planning	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: / HOME: / ESG:	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%
CHDO Set-Aside HOME	Affordable Housing	HOME:	Homeowner Housing Added/Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Direct Homeownership Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: / HOME:	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	75	5	6.67%	12	0	0.00%
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	5	422	8,440.00%	3	0	0.00%
Elimination of Blight - Demolition/Brownfield Rem	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	5	4	80.00%	1	1	100.00%
Expansion of Housing for Special Needs Population	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: HOME:	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	11	13	118.18%	0	0	0.00%

Expansion of Housing New Construction - Owned	Affordable Housing	CDBG: / HOME:	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	4	1	25.00%	6	0	0.00%
Expansion of Housing New Construction - Rental	Affordable Housing	CDBG: / HOME:	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	55	50	90.90%	6	24	400%
Housing Code Enforcement	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	75	101	134.67%	15	0	0.00%
Housing Support Services - HMIS	Homeless	ESG:	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%
Housing Support Services - Homeless Prevention	Homeless	ESG:	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	40	17	42.50%	5	17	141.67%
Housing Support Services - Rapid Re-Housing	Homeless	ESG:	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1000	54	5.40%	28	54	540.00%
Housing Support Services - Street Outreach	Homeless	ESG:	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	5	414	8,280.00%	300	279	48.52%
Housing Support Services Homeless Persons-Shelter	Homeless	ESG:	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	7500	5578	74.37%	1800	2009	200.90%
Housing Support Services Low/Mod Income Households	Affordable Housing	CDBG:	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	49		0	49	
Housing Support	Affordable	CDBG:	Public service activities for	Households	500	2,935	587%	1440	333	23.12%

Services Low/Mod Income Households	Housing		Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Assisted						
Owner Occupied Housing Rehab/Lead Paint Abatement	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG:	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	375	312	120.19%	50	105	210.00.00%
Provision of General Public Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG:	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10000	164,365	1,643.65%	3000	98,233	3,274.43%
Provision of Services for Special Needs Population	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2000	5,614	280.70%	1510	2,101	139.13%
Provision of Services for Special Needs Population	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	0	17		36	0	0.00%
Public Facility and Improvements Projects	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500000	124,620	24.92%	150000	645	0.43%
Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing	CDBG:	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	500	458	91.60%	910	0	0.00%
Rehabilitation of Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: / HOME:	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	9	1	11.11%	44	1	2.27%

Section 108 Loan Repayment	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			
Substantial Rehabilitation for Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: / HOME:	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	5	1	20.00%			
Upgrade the Physical Condition of Local Businesses	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	50	39	78.00%	8	4	50.00%
Upgrade the Physical Condition of Local Businesses	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	35		0	12	

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

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

The objectives outlined in the Consolidated Plan are diverse, addressing a wide range of housing, community development, and public service needs. While there are signs of economic improvement as we move further from the COVID-19 pandemic, significant challenges persist. Chief among these is the high cost of housing across the region, which poses a substantial barrier to securing adequate housing for residents. Additionally, mental health and substance abuse issues, which surged during the pandemic, continue to be prevalent. Businesses also face ongoing difficulties related to the high costs of construction and operating expenses.

The County consortium prioritized utilizing CDBG funds on:

- Food Banks and Food Distribution
- Workforce Development
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse Counseling
- Residential Rehabilitation
- Affordable Rental and Home Ownership Opportunities
- General Infrastructure Improvements
- Handicapped Accessibility Improvements
- Public Services for Special Need Populations

The County carried out CDBG activities to meet the needs of Nassau County’s low to moderate income population. Investing in infrastructure provides long-term economic benefit to low and moderate-income communities. There were 85 separate public facility and improvement projects undertaken consortium-wide which directly addresses community assets in low/mod income communities. Projects included street and sidewalk improvements, parking improvements, community park and playground improvements, lighting, and handicapped accessibility improvements.

The Town of North Hempstead allocated funds to offer grants, loans, and technical assistance to businesses within the New Cassel Urban Renewal Area. The aim of this funding was to establish, retain, and expand businesses that generate employment opportunities within the community. Activities encompassed conducting market studies, enhancing the physical condition of buildings, and providing technical assistance to secure small business loans or additional grant funding. This is an ongoing effort with at least 8 businesses receiving assistance.

Funding organizations that can address the County’s priorities such as providing services for the elderly,

physically and mentally challenged, non-English-speaking residents, at-risk youth, substance abuse, and the homeless continue to be prioritized and were identified as a high need in the Consolidated Plan. These services are consistently part of the County's Action Plans. Some notable examples of this include funding North Shore Child & Family Guidance Center. They outreach to individuals impacted by depression and suicidal tendencies. This organization runs a triage operation, whereby persons can be immediately treated in a clinical setting. The rising Hispanic and Asian population in Nassau County have increased the need for ESL classes allowing households to be integrated into the County and become productive citizens. The LGBT population has long been stigmatized and marginalized leading to mental health, substance abuse, and isolation issues. The LGBT Network has created programs to address these issues facing this population and the County continues to fund these crucial programs.

Additional Text CR-05

The non-homeless special needs population were assisted via several programs. In order to address the needs of the developmentally disabled population, OCD's non-profit subrecipient, Spectrum Designs, carries out a very successful employment program with their profitable print screen and laundry business. Spectrum employed 61 developmentally disabled persons during the program year. Persons with autism and developmental disabilities are provided gainful employment, pre-vocational training, and entry level skills. The purpose is to decrease the number of individuals being negatively impacted due to lack of work-related opportunities. Nicolas Center, Ltd is similar in design in that they help those individuals with disabilities to integrate into the social and working life. Their program called Port Provides worked with 60 adults with Autism, along with their support professionals, to distribute food and hygiene products to approximately 1,600 financially insecure residents. . Options for Community Living houses persons with AIDS who were previously homeless and provide essential services for this population at 9 of their residences which includes 17 units. Through Nassau County's residential rehabilitation program, NC OCD and local municipalities reach out to low/mod income homeowners in need of weatherization and other health and safety improvements to their homes. During the reporting period, residential rehabilitation activities occurred to 104 homes, many of them occupied by the elderly and/or handicapped. This program has proven extremely successful since inception. Additionally, creating affordable housing continues to be the utmost priority for both rental and homeownership housing. Nassau County has been actively seeking out housing projects in High Opportunity Areas (HOA's). NC OCD issues a yearly Affordable Housing Initiative application for consortium members for this purpose. This has proven to be a difficult task due to the high cost of homes in HOA's as well as high construction costs. HOME funding has assisted with the creation of 24 housing units with another 4 underway through new construction and substantial rehabilitation activities. Bergen Place, located in Freeport Village is a permanently affordable housing development for older adults and is a 5 story building 45 units with income level of 50-60% AMI. Social Services and supportive services on site. Five units were HOME assisted. The Garvies Point project in Glen Cove involved the new construction of a 55-unit rental property spread over two four-story buildings with 11 HOME assisted units. The new development is of a mix of unit sizes. Forty of the fifty-five units will be priced affordably for households earning no more than 60% of the Area Median Income (AMI) for Nassau County.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	52,313	--	--
Black or African American	32,677	--	--
Asian	2,889	--	--
American Indian or American Native	49	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	--	--
Total	87,939	--	732
Hispanic	33,453	--	--
Not Hispanic	54,485	--	--

Table 1 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

Nassau County is home to a population of 1.40M people according to the 2020 Census. The racial and ethnic composition of the population of Nassau County is composed of 59% White alone, 18% Hispanic residents, 11% Black/African American residents, 12% Asian residents, .45% American Indian Alaska Native, .03% Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander, and 8% identify as two or more Races.

The table above, which is provided through the IDIS template, does not contain categories for other races or individuals/families that identify as more than one race. Therefore, the following table has been added to reflect all individuals and families served in 2023.

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	52,313	--	--
Black or African American	32,677	--	--
Asian	2,889	--	--
American Indian or American Native	49	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	--	--
Other/Multi-Racial	12,024	--	--
Total	99,963	--	732
Hispanic	33,453	--	--
Not Hispanic	66,510	--	--

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	\$16,500,253	\$18,680,432.35
HOME	public - federal	\$2,789,309	\$2,580,468.18
ESG	public - federal	\$1,185,942	\$1,386,024.01

Table 2 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Note: Expended resources during the program year is higher than resources made available because prior years funds were expended.

Nassau County utilizes funding resources to carry out goals and priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan, Annual Actions Plan, and any Substantial Amendments. Funds are used in a way that would benefit low to moderate Nassau County residents. CDBG, HOME and ESG funds are distributed via a competitive application process and are monitored for eligibility.

In addition to regular CDBG and ESG funds, Nassau County received a total of \$18,090,023 in CDBG-CV funds and \$14,898,073 in ESG-CV funds. Nassau County expended \$684,013.70 in CDBG-CV funds during the program year and \$615,829.33 in ESG-CV funds. HOME did not receive coronavirus funding during the program year.

HOME funds are used expressly for affordable housing with 10% for administrative overhead and 15% set-aside for CHDO projects. ESG funds are used to address homeless and at risk of being homeless households with a 7.5% set aside for administrative costs.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Administration	20	20	Project administration for the consortium
Nassau County Consortium	80	80	

Table 3 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Nassau County utilizes 20% of its allocation on administrative costs. The administrative dollars are

allocated to the County and the Big "8" consortium members. They include the Cities of Glen Cove and Long Beach, the Town of Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay and the Villages of Freeport, Hempstead, and Rockville Centre. The remaining CDBG funds are used to fund consortium members and non-profit entities to undertake eligible CDBG activities.

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Leveraging

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

The vast majority of CDBG activities are undertaken by municipal members of the Nassau Urban County Consortium, and non-profit organizations rather than by County departments. Depending on the project, municipalities regularly leverage CDBG funds with local capital dollars and state funds to complete streetscape improvement programs, other public facility improvement projects, and housing. The Nassau County Legislature also provides infrastructure funding for streetscapes, parks and other improvements through its Community Revitalization Program (CRP) which is part of the County's capital fund program. Communities leverage CRP funds with CDBG to finance infrastructure projects. Restore New York funding (Empire State Development Corporation) provides grants each year for workforce housing. North Hempstead recently applied for New Cassel Workforce Housing Development Project.

The New York State REDC's Downtown Revitalization Initiative (DRI) is a sought after \$10 million-dollar grant to assist municipalities develop a comprehensive strategy to redevelop their downtown areas which will lead to job growth, affordable housing and catalyze future public and private investments. Hempstead Town, Oyster Bay Town, and Westbury Village were awarded this grant. Hempstead Town(Baldwin hamlet) and Oyster Bay Town(Hicksville Hamlet) have leveraged CDBG and HOME dollars to compliment planned projects.

The County routinely issues RFPs for the development of County-owned properties. Developers are vetted to determine the best use of the land and if it includes an affordable housing component. To leverage HOME funding, OCD also encourages the use of the Nassau County Industrial Development Agency's (NCIDA) tax benefits for projects which include the development of housing and/or job creation projects.

OCD contracts and works closely with National Development Council (NCD), now rebranded to Grow America, a national non-profit organization whose mission is to increase the flow of capital for investment in low-income communities. NDC directs capital to support the development and preservation of affordable housing, the creation of jobs through training and small business lending and the advancement of livable communities through investment in social infrastructure. NDC provides technical assistance to OCD and consortium members. NDC was an integral partner utilizing CDBG-CV and American Rescue Plan funds to provide grants to businesses and non-profits impacted by coronavirus.

CDBG funds do not require a match, but HOME funds require a 25% match, which is usually accomplished by a cash match of a non-federal source.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$50,828,369
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$24,680,000
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$75,508,369
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$431,551.05
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$75,076,817.95

Table 4 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
HOME43-04 – Laurel Homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,480,000	24,480,000
HOME44-04 – SelfHelp Bergen Place	0	0	4,238,610.19	0	0	0	0	200,000

Table 5 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period	Amount received during reporting period	Total amount expended during reporting period	Amount expended for TBRA	Balance on hand at end of reporting period
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

Table 7 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 8 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

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

Table 9 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

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CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	200	36
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	56	24
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	25	36
Total	281	96

Table 10 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	5	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	12	24
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	94	110
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	1	10
Total	112	144

Table 11 – Number of Households Supported

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

The NC OCD has made significant efforts to achieve its affordable housing goals. Seven funded disposition activities are set to provide a mix of homeownership and rental opportunities. As construction on these projects is still ongoing, their accomplishments have not been recorded for the 2023 Program Year. Under the HOME program, 24 new rental units have been completed, with several additional units currently under construction. A very successful affordable housing project was completed during the program year called Sterling Green, located in the Village of Farmingdale. This rental housing project located at 860-906 Fulton Street is a three story structure containing 70 rental units totaling 73,000 square feet. All rental units will be priced affordably with twenty-one (21) targeted to renters at 80% of Area Median Income (AMI), twenty-two (22) at 60% of AMI, nineteen (19) at 50% of

AMI and eight (8) at 30% of AMI. Eight of the units will be identified as HOME-assisted units with six (6) being affordable to households earning no more than 60% of AMI and two (2) affordable to households earning no more than 50% of AMI. The mix of units will include thirty-one (31) 1-bedroom units, thirty-seven (37) 2-bedroom units and two (2) 3-bedroom units.

Garvies Point project located on Dickson Street in Glen Cove City utilized HOME funds to assist with the production of 11 of the 55 rental units. Units were affordable to households earning no more than 60% of AMI and three affordable to households earning no more than 50% of AMI. The project involved the new construction of a 55-unit rental property spread over two four-story buildings. The new development consists of a mix of unit sizes including 4 studio units, 16 1-bdrm units, 28 2-bdrm units and 6 3-bdrm units, and 1 superintendent unit. Forty of the fifty-five units will be priced affordably for households earning no more than 60% of the Area Median Income (AMI) for Nassau County.

During the 2023 Program Year, ten acquisition activities were conducted in the City of Glen Cove, Town of North Hempstead, Village of Hempstead, and Town of Hempstead. These activities involved purchasing properties for future rehabilitation or redevelopment to create affordable housing opportunities. The soft costs necessary to complete these acquisitions, such as appraisals, attorney fees, court costs, and inspections, were typically funded. Additionally, clearance and demolition activities, which occurred in the Town of Hempstead, Town of North Hempstead, and Village of Hempstead, were funded under a separate activity.

The rehabilitation of existing homeowner units overperformed at 110 units being rehabilitated. Most of the owner-occupied residential rehabilitation is performed on homes owned by senior citizens.

Funding permanent homes for homeless households ranks as a high priority for the County. During the program year, Options for Community Living used CDBG funds to support expenses at 9 houses for homeless persons with HIV/AIDS and their family members for a total of 36 individuals housed.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Future Action Plans should include more attainable goals if inflation continues to negatively impact households and businesses.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	3,068	0
Low-income	38,598	0
Moderate-income	48,521	0
Total	90,187	0

Table 12 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Nassau County addresses the needs of extremely low, low, and moderate-income households via various public service and housing programs. Most public services funded by the County are categorized as low/mod limited clientele – based on household size and income. As for housing programs, OCD funds the Down payment Assistance Program (DPA), administers the Residential Rehabilitation Program, and with CDBG-CV funding contracts with CDC-LI to run a rental assistance program for those households impacted by COVID-19. The contract is currently being extended to assist those households still experiencing rental housing issues.

HUD’s Worst-Case Housing Needs, 2021 Report to Congress

(<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/publications/Worst-Case-Housing-Needs-2021.html>) collected national data and analyzed critical housing problems facing very low-income renting families. This Worst-Case Housing Needs report is the eighteenth in a multi-decade series providing national data and analysis of critical housing problems facing very low-income renting families. Renter households with very low incomes who do not receive government housing assistance are defined as having worst case needs for adequate, affordable rental housing if they pay more than one-half of their income for rent, live in severely inadequate conditions, or both. Current economic conditions and inflation have taken away any increased income households had seen as the cost of living has greatly exceeded the uptick in wages.

The key to ending worst case housing needs is to build more affordable housing. This has proven very difficult due the high cost of construction and Nassau County’s high taxes. The County continues to seek out developers and properties for this purpose and works closely with the Nassau IDA to marry tax incentives to increased number of affordable units. In addition to seeking opportunities to increase the number of affordable units, the County seeks to aid those households that currently receive some sort of government subsidy. This can be accomplished by extending CD-LI’s Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program to households on the waiting list as vouchers become available. The ESG Homeless Prevention

Program can assist with those very low income renters with rental assistance by providing housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance. This is necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter. Although the eviction moratorium has been lifted, finding affordable rental units in Nassau County proves close to impossible. OCD funds subrecipients tasked with assisting low-income tenants with housing and ongoing case management.

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

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

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

Through our ESG funding, we granted funds to two Street Outreach programs; LI Cares (Hope for the Homeless program) and the Long Island Coalition for the Homeless (LICH). Since HUD advised that the COVID funding expiration date could be extended, NC OCD was able to extend the United Veterans Beacon House Street Outreach program until July 31, 2023, but that program has ended.

The Long Island Coalition for the Homeless (LICH), the lead agency of the CoC, was granted ESG CV and ESG Street Outreach funds to reach the unsheltered population. Street Outreach workers connect with homeless individuals and case workers have adapted a "housing first" policy. In addition to meeting immediate needs, the outreach workers focus on housing-related services and goals. Outreach workers assist with obtaining benefits completing housing applications and enrolling in services. Long Island Cares also addresses the immediate needs of homeless folks; meals and other essentials are provided and through continued contact, housing and other needs are addressed as well. However, even with these two Street Outreach programs, it continues to be challenging to connect homeless persons to permanent housing.

The Nassau County DSS Homeless Intervention Team Program (HIT), which is part of the Adult Protective Services (APS) unit, is not currently staffed, so it is very beneficial that NC OCD partnered with other non-profits to provide funding for street outreach programs to address the needs of the homeless in Nassau County.

There remains constant coordination between the street outreach programs; the LICH and LI Cares. CoC Outreach receives referrals from the CoC Street Homeless Hotline, from homeless persons directly, places of worship, social services agencies and other community advocates. Nassau County's ESG CV program was able to provide funding for a van to be used by the LICH for their ever-expanding Street Outreach work. CoC Outreach also provides basic needs items from the LICH Boutique to persons living on the street. CoC Outreach workers document client engagements and uses secure digital file cabinets to store disability and housing documentation, and refers client to housing, all directly in/through HMIS. All ESG Funded Street Outreach providers are utilizing the HMIS data system in order to enter data regarding people they have been serving.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

ESG funding supports a small portion of the emergency shelters in Nassau County. NC OCD continues to support the work of some of the most established non-profits in Nassau County dedicated to serving the

homeless through operating emergency shelter programs. NC OCD is continually discovering resources and developing referral channels to support the housing security of our lowest income Nassau County residents. OCD shares this network and information with the ESG funded shelters. OCD believes that these non-profits are the most qualified to move shelter stayers to permanent housing, and ESG continues to supplement the monies paid by DSS to these non-profits in order to ensure that the most highly skilled and reputable providers keep their shelter doors open. ESG funds several transitional housing programs, one for pregnant or parenting young mothers and the other for runaway youth and ESG was able to fund a new non-profit, Bridges of Greater New York, which also provides transitional housing.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

OCD continues to believe strongly in the Homeless Prevention component of ESG. Over the course of several years, OCD in partnership with DSS, has developed into a well-known and often relied on resource for residents of Nassau County who are unstably housed. OCD through our ESG Homeless Prevention program serves as an informal Coordinated Entry for Homeless Prevention in Nassau County. NC OCD, through ESG CV, was able to fund two other Homelessness Prevention Programs in Nassau, and one, The Salvation Army, was assisting residents until July 31, 2023. Once that program ended, NC OCD brought the program back to our office and is running an HP program to assist the constituents of Nassau County. OCD works closely with non-profits in Nassau County, the legislative offices of local and state officials, Nassau County Department of Social Services, Health Home Care Coordinators, hospitals, senior centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, pro bono attorneys, and churches. Our office will be continuing our outreach efforts to alert folks that the program is being run by our office. Our office provides direct support to Nassau County residents who are at risk of losing their housing.

NC OCD works closely with our local non-profit legal services agency (Nassau Suffolk Law Services) to protect the housing of highly vulnerable Nassau County residents with serious mental illness, physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, HIV/AIDS diagnoses, as well as seniors, who are increasingly presenting as housing insecure. Additionally, ESG Homeless Prevention works with veteran agencies in Nassau County and Long Island.

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 ESG CV, OCD was able to fund two non-profits to run Rapid Rehousing Programs; EOC of Nassau County and Services for the Underserved (S:US). NC OCD was able to extend the contract expiration date for EOC and they continued to run their covid RRH program until July 31, 2023. NC OCD was able to fund EOC RRH with 48th year funds to allow EOC to continue their RRH program, which has been very successful. Despite the many challenges to finding permanent housing in Nassau County, EOC continues to house clients and work with them to achieve their goals. EOC receives referrals from the LICH Coordinated Entry List and works with families and individuals to place them into permanent housing. Case Managers work with these clients in order to connect them to benefits/entitlements, Section 8, EHV, or other subsidy programs, and other resources that will help the resident become and stay stably housed. Their RRH Program works with landlords to identify units that are affordable and will provide long term housing stability to households.

DRAFT

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The range of needs identified by the Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) within the County include the need for accessible features, security, and additional units with two or more bedrooms. Elderly/accessible units specifically need grab bars in bathrooms, walk-in showers, and raised toilets. Many seniors are aging in place without medical care therefore undiagnosed or untreated mental illness is a common issue. The PHAs do not have the resources to provide the services that many of these tenants require. Evaluations of whether seniors should be in assisted living or nursing home facilities need to take place to ensure they are getting the care they need. PHAs need case managers to connect residents with services, including medical, mental health, substance abuse, and transportation services.

Actions taken to address these needs include funding LI FQHC Mobile Health Unit which coordinates with PHA's and offer medical services and referrals. Additionally, coordinating meetings with all County PHA's and discussing funding sources they can tap into including CDBG funds. The meetings also allowed each PHA to discuss creative ways to stretch the dollar and keep residents safely housed.

With all public housing developments at full capacity and with long wait lists, there is a significant need for the PHAs to maintain their safe, decent, affordable units. If feasible, construction of new public housing units and addition of Housing Choice Vouchers is also needed to meet the current demand for these options. Funding is the biggest obstacle faced by PHAs. They cannot afford to hire staff, update security, or maintain or build units. Many of the PHAs in Nassau County are privatizing because they cannot afford to operate with subsidies and rents alone.

On a positive front, the Town of Oyster Bay completed significant public housing improvements. The Town oversees ten complexes containing a total of 910 units—852 designated for seniors and 58 for families. CDBG funds were utilized for various capital improvements, including roofs, windows, doors, security systems, floors, and heating. These enhancements benefited a total of 135 units.

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

PHA's are required to institute at least one Resident Advisory Board (RAB). The number of RAB's beyond that number will depend on the size and the complexity of the PHA or its developments. In deciding the number of RAB's to be established, a PHA must consider how adequate representation of its entire resident population can be provided. The main role of the RAB is to make recommendations in the development of the PHA Plan. These RABs provides the PHA and the residents with a forum for sharing information about the Agency's Annual Plan. RAB membership is comprised of individuals who reflect and represent the residents assisted by the PHA. The role of the RAB is to assist the PHA in developing the PHA Plan and in making any significant amendment or modification to the Plan. This brings with it resident engagement and input into the operations, capital planning, programs and policies.

The Housing Authorities' five-year plans often include housing choice voucher homeownership as a goal and objectives to expand housing opportunities. Housing Authorities often make referrals to Nassau County and Community Development Corporation of Long Island (“CDLI”) for the homeownership programs. In particular, the Hempstead Village Housing Authority's most significant resident engagement program has been the Health and Housing Pilot program with CDLI, Hofstra University Center for Suburban Studies and Nu Health which is focusing on improvement the health and quality of life of the residents.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The nine public housing authorities will continue to utilize available funding and implement structural and programmatic improvements to their public housing developments in order to continuously improve the living environment of the families who reside there. OCD encourages the use of CDBG funds to assist with rehabilitation and modernization of PHA buildings. There are currently no PHA’s that are deemed “troubled”. However, as part of the Consolidated Planning Committee’s, OCD set up several meetings with the Housing Authorities to engage with each other, discuss pending issues, and share best practices. This communication will go a long way to better the lives of Housing Authority residents.

As discussed above, Nassau County has provided funding to public housing authorities including the Town of Oyster Bay in PY2023. That specific project improved 135 public housing units.

DRAFT

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

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

NC OCD has worked closely with the Nassau County Industrial Development Agency (NCIDA) which encourages the development of increased affordable housing options within the County. This is accomplished through the inclusion of affordable units in any proposed development of multi-family residential rental units which comes before the agency for financial assistance. The members of the board of the agency will not approve the provision of financial assistance for multi-family residential rental units without the inclusion of affordable units. As each project is unique in its size, scope, capital investment, financing, etc. the IDA reviews each project independently developing the parameters for the affordable units on a case-by-case basis. The Board of the agency has a policy meant to encourage the creation of affordable units in existing housing developments already receiving financial assistance from the agency.

New York State is a “home rule state” delegating authority over land use directly to local towns, cities, and villages. In Nassau County, there are 69 separate municipalities governing land use within their towns (unincorporated areas), villages, or cities. Applications for a change of zone, a special use permit, or for a variance requires approvals at a local level. Each municipality establishes its own area regulations, including height and density and each municipality establishes its own procedures for approvals and review.

While Nassau County has no legal authority to amend the zoning laws or to directly alter the local public policy of Consortium members, the County has taken several steps to encourage Consortium members to allow multi-family housing and to affirmatively further fair housing. These actions have included hosting workshops and consortium meetings on the subject of fair housing and holding individual meetings with consortium members to discuss the use of CDBG and HOME funds to assist with the development of multi-family housing. Funding applications rank higher if the consortium member has inclusionary zoning policies and allow for multi-family housing. Additionally, Nassau County encourages Consortium members to adopt Nassau County’s Model Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance.

Each program year, municipal officials are strongly encouraged to attend conferences and trainings on land-use and fair housing. Local fair housing advocates include the Long Island Housing Partnership (LIHP) and Long Island Housing Services (LIHS). The LIHS fair housing training includes the types of discrimination that can take place in the housing market and ways to become educated on the fair housing basics. This includes information on protected classes, harassment in housing, disability issues, and the laws as it relates to reasonable accommodations and reasonable modifications.

Nassau County funds LIHS on a yearly basis which furthers our shared commitment to affirmatively

further fair housing and advocate for progressive public policy. LIHS representatives often provide public comment at our bi-annual public hearings. This public comment is directed to Consortium members, non-profit agencies, public officials, and the general public. Literature on fair housing is provided and further outlines steps to affirmatively further fair housing.

Additional Text CR-35

Additionally, the Nassau County Planning Commission holds a land use training for municipal planning and zoning officials. The Nassau County Planning Commission and OCD provide technical assistance to municipal officials, staff, attorneys, planning boards, zoning boards of appeal, and others with a role or responsibility in the delivery of planning services such as site approvals, zoning, land use planning, legal review, open space preservation, environmental protection and compliance. Technical assistance might focus on a particular development proposal or it might focus on broader zoning and public policy initiatives. The goal of this technical assistance is to foster sustainable and inclusionary land use policies and further educate chief elected officials and land use decision makers and municipal staff about Fair Housing regulations. In Nassau County, the Planning Commission plays an important role in the review of certain zoning actions and other development applications. The Planning Commission has jurisdiction, under Section 239-m (Article 12-B) of New York State General Municipal Law, and Article XVI, Sections 1606-1608 of Nassau County Law, to review zoning actions referred by local governments. The purpose of the Commission's review is to provide input on actions that may have an impact across municipal boundaries, or that may be of area-wide significance and therefore require coordination among municipalities. The Commission is also concerned with those actions that will have a direct impact on County and State facilities. Municipalities that have approved downtown and Transit Oriented Development projects have learned that the best way to advance change is to engage with local civics, chambers, and residents to assist in making a difference in a community. Consortium members are exploring ways to develop downtowns that include multi-family housing, which includes adopting inclusionary zoning ordinances. Creating overlay districts can also spur development. OCD highlights these types of redevelopment projects so other consortium members can mirror these successes. These successes also encourage developers to work with Nassau County communities in building multi-family housing. Among other things, Nassau County residents are concerned about traffic congestion, high taxes, environmental issues, and water quality impacting their quality of life. New housing developments often raise concerns about the impact on both traffic and school taxes. Multifamily housing may be perceived as having a more severe impact on a community in terms of creating additional traffic and adding more children to the school district. However, taken those perceptions into account, it appears that a substantial majority of Long Islanders (76%) support the construction of affordable housing on former industrial, commercial, and government properties. 70% support requiring developers to include a minimum of 10% affordable housing units in new developments of five houses or more.

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

Nassau County OCD allocates CDBG funding across a wide range of activities which directly address

obstacles to meeting underserved needs. Nassau County's social service agencies continue to record a high rate of residents with mental health and substance abuse issues.

Additionally, food insecurity continues to persist throughout the County particularly for seniors, veterans, and people with disabilities, due to high inflation. NC OCD assists with this endeavor by funding large food distribution organizations which include Island Harvest and Long Island Cares. NC OCD also assisted the smaller food pantries that address food insecurity at the very local level.

Communities of color disproportionately receive substandard health care and have poorer health outcomes than those communities with a low percentage of minorities. This was especially evident during the pandemic. In order to better understand the disparate impact of COVID 19 and overall health outcomes, Nassau County OCD and Nassau County Department of Health issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) to undertake a health disparities study. The study has been completed and offered proposals and recommendations to address the disparate impact of health outcomes in communities of color. The Study also addresses longstanding health inequities in Nassau County. The overall findings based on surveys and focus groups found that minorities have:

- Lack of trust in the healthcare system
- Lack of trust in the information provided to them
- Lack of awareness of treatment options
- Cost as a barrier to healthcare access

The study established some of the ways that Nassau County can address the findings as follows:

- Continue to build partnerships with community leaders and churches
- Expand options to access healthcare
- Enhance the County website to make health information easier
- Increase language accessibility
- Invest in Community Health Workers (CHWs)
- Explore diversity, equity, and inclusion training

Nassau County OCD funds Nassau Community College's Community Health Worker program by providing scholarships for low/mod income residents to take the certification. A high rate of student graduates are employed in this field and have been out in underserved communities providing resources that are greatly needed. In addition, the County has a robust Language Access Program (LAP). Things will not change overnight, but over a period of time of implementing changes to reach the populations most in need.

Additional Text CR-35

Long Island Federally Qualified Health Center (LIFQHC) continues to expend CDBG funds to serve medically fragile and vulnerable populations. Many of the patients live in congregant housing, local

shelters, couch surf or are homeless. Most of the individuals live below the federal poverty level. Many suffer from chronic health conditions, have limited access to medications, and face social determinants barriers such as housing, food insecurities, unemployment, lack of insurance, etc. They may not know where and how to access services and may continue to forego their health and wellbeing. When that is no longer an option they will rely on emergency rooms and hospital services that would otherwise not be warranted. All of this have a deleterious effect on patients, the health system, and the residents of Nassau County. LIFQHC's nursing and social interventions lead to fewer hospitalizations. LIFQHC applied for and received regular CDBG funding in PY2022 to continue its effort to address health obstacles. Approximately 80% of CDBG funds were used during the program year to benefit extremely low, low, and moderate-income persons. Public facility, improvement projects carried out throughout the County addresses crucial infrastructure needs in low income communities. Having access to vital community assets, including safe, accessible roads and sidewalks, parks, playgrounds, and neighborhood facilities adds to residents' quality of life. Additionally, funding of a variety of non-profit entities helps to create a healthy and engaged community. Efforts on behalf of the County and local jurisdictions to include accessibility and visit-ability components to projects has increased. Those localities who choose to commence any construction project will make every effort to reduce the physical obstacles for senior citizens and handicapped residents. During the program year there were a total of six handicapped accessibility improvement projects completed for purposes of addressing the needs of senior citizens and disabled residents. They include the following: Floral Park Village - Handicapped accessibility to Public Library, Mineola Village - Handicapped bathrooms Village Hall 2nd Floor, New Hyde Park - Handicapped accessibility to Village Hall Side Entrance, Rockville Centre Village - Handicapped bathrooms at the MLK Center, Williston Park - Handicapped accessible playground, ACDS Non-Profit - Parking Lot reconstruction for accessibility for disabled and handicapped youth. The First-time Homebuyer Program's Down Payment Assistance (DPA) initiative helps low-income homebuyers that would not otherwise be able to afford a home of their own. The intensive home-buyer counseling that goes along with this program provides the tools for preventing foreclosure. NC OCD coordinates and consults with Nassau County's Office of Hispanic Affairs, Office of Minority Affairs, Office of Asian Affairs, and the Health Department in identifying and addressing disparities found in minority communities. To meet the needs of a diverse Nassau County population, Nassau County provides translation services for six (6) dominant languages throughout the region. In addition, Nassau County seeks out organizations that can provide tangible resources to those vulnerable underserved residents, including but not limited to access to education, legal services, social services, food, shelter, and transportation.

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

In order to better serve community needs for testing of lead-based paint hazards, NC OCD, through an RFP process, contracted with a qualified company to conduct the necessary testing in coordination with our CDBG residential rehabilitation program, ESG program, and HOME program. These services are necessary in order to manage asbestos/lead containing materials (ACM/LCM) for residential and shelter properties within Nassau County. This will ensure that the ACM/LCM is managed in compliance with all regulatory requirements and to protect the health and well-being of occupants and the general public in Nassau County.

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

Reducing the number of poverty-level families is an extremely important component to having a robust economy and workforce. The current poverty rate in Nassau County is 6.1%. The impact of poverty is greatest on women and children. Most poverty is generational with a large racial divide. Black and Hispanic children in Nassau County are four to five times more likely to be poor than white children. Many programs run by Nassau County and the County Consortium are in place to break the cycle and bring families out of poverty.

Specifically reaching out to youth to attempt to stop the cycle of poverty can be very effective. Several non-profits' partners provide services that include self-esteem building, financial literacy, volunteerism, identification of educational goals, entrepreneurship, career exploration, and cultural & performing arts. These skills carry into adulthood and in the end fosters a generation of skilled leaders and entrepreneurs.

The Long Island Coalition for the Homeless (LICH) continues to serve as the lead agency for the preparation and coordination of grant application preparation and program implementation for the Nassau/Suffolk County Continuum of Care (CoC) group which receives funding under the HUD Super NOFA. Consortium communities have continued to leverage Community Development Block Grant funds for public services such as tutoring, mentoring, counseling, and job training in support of families seeking to attain self-sufficiency. The following programs assist with reducing the number of poverty-level families.

Family Self Sufficiency Program

The National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 authorized the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, sponsored by HUD. The purpose of the FSS program is to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of rental subsidies with public and private resources to help participants in the

Section 8 voucher rental assistance program become self-sufficient through education, training, case management and other supportive services.

Additional Text CR-35

The overall program objective is to assist low-income families to find and utilize all services needed to better their lives. FSS develops strategies to assist families in obtaining employment that will lead to economic independence and self-sufficiency. Program funds (escrow deposits) come from the HUD Housing Choice Voucher/Rental Assistance Program, and remain the property of HUD until such time as the FSS family successfully completes required program goals. Family Self-Sufficiency Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) collaborates with local service providers. The PCC is comprised of persons from public and private sectors of the community, local government and housing agencies, which meet monthly. This group maintains networking mechanisms for referral of resources to all the

families served by the Department within the County. Through the Family Unification Program, vouchers are made available to families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in the separation, or threat of imminent separation, of children from their families. Another important initiative is based on a partnership Nassau County OCD forged with Nassau Community College on a Workforce Development Program. This multi-faceted program provides education and professional certification scholarships. These workforce development training scholarships offer job training which will prepare the recently unemployed/under-employed for job opportunities in the fields projected to be requiring workers. Courses and programs include: EMT, EKG Technician, Pharmacy Technician, Dental Assisting, Phlebotomy Technician, Community Health Worker, and Certified Nursing Assistant. While there is little certainty in employment trends, the health care sector remains the largest employer on Long Island and shows promise of continued growth. Being out of work for six months or more is associated with lower well-being among the long-term unemployed, their families, and their communities. Each week out of work means more lost income. The long-term unemployed also tend to earn less once they find new jobs. They tend to be in poorer health and have children with worse academic performance than similar workers who avoided unemployment. Communities with a higher share of long-term unemployed workers also tends to have higher rates of crime and violence. According to the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce Report: Education, Race, and Covid-19 Crisis, these negative effects are compounded for those who have been among the most vulnerable populations, those with low-incomes, those without a college education, the young, and those negatively impacted by systemic racism. Much more is needed to reduce the number of poverty-level households but providing funding for transformative programs can address some of the disparities and decrease the number of families/individuals experiencing poverty.

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

The institutional delivery system through which Nassau County conducts its housing and community development strategies includes participation by public agencies and non-profit organizations which have various levels of experience in carrying out housing and community development projects.

At the County level, OCD administers and coordinates the CDBG, CDBG-CV, ESG, ESG-CV and HOME, and HOME-ARP programs. Funding for the CDBG program, which constitutes the largest of the programs in terms of its funding level is allocated to 29 Consortium communities and to various non-profit organizations servicing the County. Within that context, the large Consortium communities administer most housing programs on their own. These large communities include the Towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, the Cities of Long Beach and Glen Cove, and the Villages of Freeport, Hempstead, and Rockville Centre. Each community has professional staff to administer community development and housing programs. OCD directly administers housing rehabilitation programs on behalf of the villages and cities in the Consortium.

Nassau County's Department of Social Services (DSS) is the County's lead governmental agency with the responsibility for meeting the needs of high poverty residents and homeless persons. OCD works closely with DSS in the administration of the Emergency Solutions Grants program. Public Housing Authorities

also play an important role in conducting the County's housing strategy as they apply directly for federal funds available under the Comprehensive Grant program.

The organizations within the system are continuously being assessed and monitored to ensure quality and efficiency regarding the programs administered. The Office of Community Development works with municipalities, not-for-profits, and other County agencies to match households in need with service providers. The Nassau County OCD has conducted a monitoring plan which includes individual and group meetings/or discussions with Consortium members on a periodic basis to ensure the timely completion of eligible housing activities as well as to update members on new regulations, program changes, and any other important information. Individual program reviews take into account such factors as expenditure of funds, obligation of funds, award of third-party contracts, and other measures of progress.

Nassau County also created a “Boost Nassau Resource Center” that serves as a one-stop-shop for resources and information that are available to all County residents. Staff is on hand to determine eligibility for federal, state, and County programs and assist with applying for various programs that can assist with rent, mortgage, and other grant opportunities.

NC OCD meets with non-profit organizations and developers during the program year on an as needed basis. The purpose of these meetings is to provide special technical assistance and training to organizations in the planning and implementation of activities funded by the NC OCD with CDBG, HOME and ESG programs.

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

The OCD continues to work with municipalities, not-for profit organizations, for-profit developers, Public Housing Authorities, homeless providers, and other County agencies to provide linkages and coordination between these organizations. All projects listed in the Annual Plan go toward addressing priority needs that were identified in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. As OCD conducted its third year of the 2020-2024 Plan, meetings continued with these agencies to ascertain whether goals were being attained.

Nassau County is a member of National Association for County Community and Economic Development (NACCED). NACCED was established as an affiliate of the National Association of Counties (NACo) in 1978 to develop the technical capacity of county government practitioners that administer federally-funded affordable housing, community development, and economic development programs benefiting low- and moderate-income households.

NACCED serves members who receive direct assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) Community Planning and Development (CPD) programs, including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Emergency

Solutions Grants (ESG) programs; as well as not-for-profit organizations and technology providers in the community development space. NACCED's mission is to build generational capacity by providing education, resources, advocacy and peer support that strengthens local governments' ability to create sustainable communities and equitable economies, with safe and affordable housing.

Nassau OCD also revived the Long Island Community Development Organization (LICDO). This organization has been in existence since 1988 but became inactive several years ago due to a variety of factors. LICDO brings together HUD officials, community development, economic development, and social services professionals to exchange ideas and best practices. NC OCD coordinated several Zoom meetings during the program year to engage Regional partners. This has proven a valuable resource and LICDO is once again a fully engaged organization.

The coordination of available resources from Federal, State and local levels will continue to be required in the provision of affordable and supportive housing, non-housing community development, as well as the support of other community needs.

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

The "Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice" (AI) was submitted to HUD and FHEO in July 2020 along with the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. To date, Nassau County has not received any feedback or comment related to this submission. This document will more fully describe actions that Nassau County has taken or will take to overcome impediments to fair housing choice. Document is located at: <https://www.nassaucountyny.gov/5013/Analysis-of-Impediments-Final-Version--M>

Some of the actions that Nassau County has undertaken during the program year to address the identified impediments are as follows:

Housing Development and Developer Outreach Plan and Developers Forum – Nassau County OCD organized a Developer's Forum and included the following topics:

- Federal tax credits, County resources, and IDA incentives
- Insight on successful affordable housing, mixed-income projects that utilized HOME funds
- Discussion of high opportunity areas within the County (i.e. TOD, high performing schools, access to employment opportunities, etc.)

The County has also developed a "Housing Development and Developer Outreach Plan" for the purpose of working with municipal partners, for profit and non-profits to developers housing policies that promote affordable housing opportunities.

Fair Housing Activity Statement and Progress Reports – In 2016 Nassau County developed a Fair Housing Activity Statement for each Consortium member to complete which addressed what actions

they are taking to overcome the impediments identified in the AI. In 2020 Nassau County developed a new Fair Housing Activity Statement (FHAS) based on the new impediments identified in the PY2020 AI. This was completed by consortium members and was contingent upon them receiving CDBG funding. The process does not end there. Consortium members are required to complete a yearly progress report as they did in PY2022. The progress reports were created so each consortium member can identify the actions they had undertaken during the year to overcome impediments to fair housing choice. This was also used to assess the success each consortium member had in reaching the goals and benchmarks outlined in their FHAS. Once again, consortium members were not allowed to apply for funding if this document was not submitted. These reports have been reviewed for compliance and completeness.

Additional Text CR-35

Nassau County Land Bank - The Nassau County Land Bank (NCLB) was formed in response to the effects of the foreclosure crisis which has created pockets of blight in neighborhoods and communities in Nassau County. The NCLB is a not-for-profit corporation and a New York State public authority, organized pursuant to the New York State Land Bank Act (Article 16 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law). The goals and operations of the NCLB are the result of continuing partnerships with the Nassau County government and community stakeholders. Building affordable housing is a necessary component of the strategies adopted by the NCLB. Nassau County Industrial Development Agency (NCIDA) - OCD refers affordable housing developers to apply for Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) with IDA. These tax benefits can greatly reduce the overall cost of developing housing in Nassau County. The IDA encourages developments to have an affordable component. The NCIDA encourages the development of increased affordable housing options within the County through the inclusion of affordable units in any proposed development of multi-family residential rental units which comes before the agency for financial assistance. OCD continues to implement various strategies to affirmatively further fair housing. Organizations developing new housing are required to develop an Affirmative Marketing Plan. Essentially, the Affirmative Marketing Plan requires special outreach for segments of the population least likely to apply for the proposed affordable housing development and who are from very low- and low-income households, especially minorities within those income groups. Organizations developing affordable housing often work with the Long Island Housing Partnership (LIHP), which may assist with marketing and outreach, conduct a lottery if necessary, and provide housing counseling. Fair Housing Counseling and Enforcement - Nassau County provides yearly funding for Long Island Housing Services (LIHS). LIHS's Mission is the elimination of unlawful discrimination and promotion of decent and affordable housing through advocacy and education. A primary service is investigation of housing discrimination complaints in the context of rentals, sales, lending and insurance. Fair Housing Training - Nassau County continues to participate in fair housing conferences and trainings for consortium members and non-profit agencies. It is Nassau County's intention to consistently communicate information regarding the federal regulations and fair housing.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

Nassau County has a CDBG Monitoring Plan to advise how to conduct desk, remote and onsite monitoring of its subrecipients. Daily desk monitoring includes reviewing claim vouchers and back-up for compliance with all HUD regulations, as well as requesting National Objective compliance documentation from subrecipients. In addition, OCD requested Single Audit Reports from each subrecipient that met the Single Audit benchmark. These audits which were thoroughly reviewed by fiscal. No findings were uncovered during this review. The Monitoring Plan also includes provisions for individual and group meetings and/or discussions with subrecipients to ensure the timely completion of housing activities, community development activities, and homeless activities. OCD updates subrecipients on new regulations, program changes, and other modifications.

Individual program reviews take into account such factors as expenditure of funds, obligation of funds, award of third party contracts, and other measures of progress. When a subrecipient's progress lags behind its stated goals, further reviews are undertaken to identify and resolve problems as quickly as possible. The OCD provides technical assistance and disseminates important programmatic information.

HOME Program Monitoring - Nassau County will continue to review the proper maintenance, marketing, occupancy, rents and utility allowances of housing funded with HOME funds by applying the procedures that are described in accordance with all applicable requirements specified at 24 CFR Part 92. Monitoring procedures will explain exactly what type of monitoring will be conducted: activities covered, staffing, plan and/or timeline, and typical forms used. HOME activities will be evaluated on the basis of the following program areas: · Adherence to HOME guidelines, procedures and regulations for programs as a whole and for individual projects · Internal Procedures and policies and those of program partners · Overall administration and management · Fair Housing · Construction Quality, Ongoing housing condition and maintenance · Davis-Bacon, Lead Based Paint, and other Federal Requirements as applicable.

ESG Monitoring - Nassau County OCD will perform in-depth, limited, remote, on-site monitoring or a combination of monitoring types at least as necessary to ensure that federal funds are used for authorized purposes in compliance with laws, regulations, and NC OCD's internal process. Monitoring will also cover provisions of any subrecipient's executed written contract/agreement and those performance goals are achieved. In general, monitoring will emphasize evaluations of progress, program performance, financial management systems, general management practices, record keeping/reporting and compliance with applicable regulations and procedural requirements.

Many consortium members have undertaken long term/multi-year comprehensive plans to create sustainable and equitable communities. These plans include projects to be undertaken with CDBG funding which includes income-eligible areas for re-development. OCD works closely with consortium members to ensure that they conduct outreach to W/MBE entities when procuring services under the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs. All bid notices are forwarded to the Nassau County Office of Minority Affairs (OMA). OMA maintains an extensive database and is a great resource for W/MBE and Section 3 businesses.

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

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

As per Nassau County's Citizen Participation Plan, a public notice was placed in *Newsday* in both English and Spanish as well as on the NC OCD website, which allowed for a 30-day comment period on the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). It was available for download on the OCD website and/or in person at 1 West Street, Suite 365, Mineola, NY. After the 30-day comment period elapsed on November 29, 2024, the CAPER was submitted in IDIS for HUD review. There were no comments received regarding the PY2023 CAPER.

DRAFT

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

The program objectives remain viable and active. The FY2023 Action Plan goals and objectives have not changed.

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

No

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

DRAFT

CR-50 - HOME 24 CFR 91.520(d)

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

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in 24 CFR §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

The following HOME projects were monitored during PY2023. For each project, based on the leases and income verifications, and HQS inspection, all were found satisfactory. There were no scheduled monitoring's that did not take place.

Additional Text CR-50

2023 HOME Monitoring

HOME 32-10	Options for Community Living
HOME 34-07	La Cite 479 Front Street
HOME 35-09	FREE Housing Rehab
HOME 30-17	APEX II Site F
HOME 33-08	Parkside Garden Villas
HOME 36-05	Twin Oaks
HOME 30-18	Grove Street – Adams Court
HOME 37-05	Denton Green
HOME 29-07A	Gateway 701 Prospect Ave Site A
HOME 36-07	Brooke Pointe at Valley Stream
HOME 35-11	Beacon House 115 Henry Street
HOME 34-04	Cow Bay
HOME 31-07A	Spinney Hill I (68)
HOME 31-07B	Spinney Hill II (34)
HOME 34-05	Bedell Terrace
HOME 26-05A	Cathedral Place
HOME 41-04	Moxey Rigby
HOME 35-10	AHRC Group Home
HOME 32-06	AHRC
HOME 34-06	AHRC Support Housing Rehab
HOME 43-04	Laurel Homes
HOME 35-07	Landmark on Main

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

Nassau County Office of Community Development continues to implement various strategies to affirmatively further fair housing. The County continues to:

- Require all HOME applicants to submit their affirmative marketing policy and plan for approval by NC OCD.
- Offer training to consortium members.
- Utilize the fair housing logo in housing advertisements.
- Develop and implement outreach programs targeting interested qualified persons looking for homeownership opportunities
- Provide homeownership opportunities to income and mortgage eligible households.

Organizations developing new housing are required to develop an Affirmative Marketing Plan. Essentially, the Affirmative Marketing Plan requires special outreach for segments of the population least likely to apply for the proposed affordable housing and who are from very low- and low-income households, especially minorities within those income groups. Additionally, most projects must submit an “Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan” (AFHMP) to the Office of Homes and Community Renewal. The Plans must include key dates for marketing, certain advertising criteria, and demographics of the Primary Housing Market Area, which identifies as an area least likely to apply. The County accepts these plans.

There were rental and homeownership projects underway during the fiscal year. These projects carried out affirmative marketing efforts such as advertising in Newsday, a newspaper with metropolitan circulation, as well as local publications, and/or undertaking special outreach efforts to local senior centers, social services agencies, housing counseling agencies, religious organizations, and civic clubs. Often, developers and consortium members engage the services of the Long Island Housing Partnership, a local HUD approved housing counseling agency, non-profit to assist with marketing, outreach, and lottery procedures. LIHP is locally known as a resource for homebuyers and renters interested in affordable housing.

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

IDIS #6468 Garvies Point Affordable Housing Development - \$88,700

IDIS #6633 Sterling Green at Farmingdale Affordable Housing - \$132,161.06

IDIS #6842 Village of Hempstead CDA – 40 Byrd Street - \$77,288.98

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

In order to foster more affordable housing, Nassau County encourages developers to apply for the State of New York's federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit allotment. This comes in the form of both 9% competitive credits and 4% "as-of-right" credits. The federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit ("LIHTC") Program is frequently used in conjunction with New York State Housing Finance Agency ("HFA") financing. OCD will provide support letters and HOME funding commitment letters as part of a developers application for these tax credits. Often a project is not viable without these tax credits, so Nassau County makes every effort to support those applications.

Nassau County OCD works very closely with The Nassau County Industrial Development Agency which encourages the development of increased affordable housing options within the County through the insistence of the inclusion of affordable units in any proposed development of multi-family residential rental units which comes before the agency for financial assistance. NC OCD has forged close working relationships with many developers, both non-profit and for-profit, and routinely discuss HOME and CDBG funding opportunities.

The Nassau County OCD has a goal to foster affordable housing by funding the purchasing of abandoned and/or foreclosed properties for rehabilitation and re-sale. Many Consortium communities have identified properties that are considered "Zombie Homes" and are working with the Nassau County OCD to increase the stock of affordable housing.

Furthermore, Nassau County OCD is working with Uniondale Community Land Trust (UCLT) to assist with the purchase properties in the Uniondale area in order to keep the home affordable in perpetuity. UCLT purchased a four-bedroom property located 478 Uniondale Avenue. The proposed part modular and construction will consist of a single-family two-story home to be sold to an income-eligible family earning no more than 80% of the Area Median Income, adjusted for family size. Ownership of the land is retained by UCLT, which along with a Ground Lease guarantees that the property remains permanently affordable to the homeowner, and all owners of the home in the future. Uniondale Community Land Trust does the following:

- Community recruitment, outreach, and education
- Research to identify properties in the process of foreclosure or in foreclosure
- Apply for public and private funding to acquire and rehabilitate homes
- Build an understanding of the Land Bank concept and keeping current on the status of the proposed Nassau County Land Bank

The Town of North Hempstead routinely purchases foreclosed or abandoned properties to rehabilitate

or construct new owner-occupied housing. The Town is in discussions to extend the affordability period beyond what is required by HUD, thus maintaining affordable housing. The Village of Hempstead and the City of Glen Cove are developing strategies to purchase abandoned properties for this purpose as well.

DRAFT

CR-58 – Section 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	1	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	320				
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	152				
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0				

Table 13 – Total Labor Hours

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

Other.					
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Table 14 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

NC OCD staff and consortium members have received Section 3 Final Rule training through the HUD Exchange site and have attended various webinars and presentations. One presentation was given by this office to all consortium members. Another 4 day training took place in February and was administered by NACCED (National Association of County Community and Economic Development). Thus, the obligations by consortium members to report on Section 3 worker hours (both targeted Section 3 and regular Section 3) has been thoroughly vetted. During the program year, there was one project that met the \$200,000+ threshold for Section 3. This project had met the benchmark hours.

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

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	NASSAU COUNTY
Organizational DUNS Number	781303789
UEI	
EIN/TIN Number	116000463
Identify the Field Office	NEW YORK
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Nassau County CoC

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	0
Female	0
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	0
18-24	0
25 and over	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	0	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Elderly	0	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	0	0	0	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	0	0	0	0
Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0
Other Disability	0	0	0	0
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	0
Total Number of bed-nights provided	0
Capacity Utilization	

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

NC OCD continues to work closely with the COC. In late 2020, 2021 and early 2022, the region’s focus and funding priorities centered around ensuring that programs acted to prevent, respond to and recover from COVID 19. Although ESG (non-CV) programs did not have that restriction/limitation, those programs who could align with that goal did so. Due to eviction moratoria implemented by New York State, providers were initially unable to serve as many households in Homeless Prevention programs as anticipated. Although the moratorium on evictions ended in January, 2022, evictions were still delayed for a number of months. The extension of the ESG -CV contracts for another year allowed programs to better serve households facing eviction through their Homeless Prevention programs, house homeless individuals and families with Rapid Rehousing dollars, and serve more folks living unsheltered using Street Outreach funds. Although the region’s Point In Time count from January 2023 showed a 16.5% increase in overall homelessness, that increase is significantly lower than many other areas, which have experienced increases of over 40%.

We continue to face a challenge due to the lack of affordable housing in our region, where many rental units exceed Fair Market Rent set forth by HUD. ESG is currently working with CoC and providers to provide essential street outreach services to individuals who are unsheltered, and coordinating to create winter shelter programs to serve those who cannot access traditional shelter. The programs currently funded for street outreach work closely together to coordinate services, and make referrals as appropriate to housing and services within the region. The CoC is also submitting applications for two new permanent supportive housing programs, both of which will serve Nassau County.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	12,526	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	15,403	0	12,701
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	27,929	0	12,701

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	18,835	0	8,659
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	18,835	0	8,659

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Essential Services	311,617	134,689	179,168
Operations	586,311	256,245	489,961
Renovation	61,259	33,867	13,300

Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	959,187	424,801	682,429

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Street Outreach	6,993	17,595	46,317
HMIS	1,200	1,200	2,400
Administration	38,724	96,196	77,216

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2020	2021	2022
	1,052,868	539,792	829,722

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2020	2021	2022
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	566,944	1,391,600	0
State Government	69,691	50,000	0
Local Government	2,652,563	563,935	1,190,403
Private Funds	599,615	188,000	0
Other	1,878,718	861,310	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	5,767,531	3,054,845	1,190,403

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2020	2021	2022
	6,820,399	3,594,637	2,020,125

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities