



# NASSAU URBAN COUNTY CONSORTIUM

## PY2017 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)



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## **CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes**

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

#### **91.520(a)**

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

Program Year 2017 was the third year of the Nassau Urban County Consortium's Five-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019). 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 are providing decent affordable housing, creating suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities for low and moderate income residents of Nassau County. Through the Nassau County Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD), the County administers HUD's Entitlement programs including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, and the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program, Nassau County is committed to supporting all of the communities within the County consortium, especially those in the areas that have been underserved in the past.

Major downtown revitalization projects continue to be undertaken throughout the consortium. Notable achievements have been realized in the Village of Farmingdale, Great Neck Plaza, and Mineola. These consortium members have been marrying CDBG funds with other methods of financing which may include HOME funds, State funds, LIHTC, IDA benefits, and private developer funding to create a vibrant walkable downtown communities in close proximity to the Long Island Railroad Station (LIRR). OHCD continues to encourage other consortium members to follow this model of transit-oriented development to increase the tax base and stir economic development for downtown businesses.

Affordable housing initiatives were undertaken during the program year including constructing new owner-occupied units and rehabilitating rental and owner-occupied units for income eligible households. This was supplemented with a down payment assistance program which allows income eligible homebuyers to purchase a home in any part of Nassau County.

The County has been diligent in attaining the goals outlined in the Strategic Plan and Action Plan. Most activities either exceeded or closely met the County's goals during the program year. This includes, Direct Homeownership Assistance, Elimination of Blight Through Demolition, Expansion of Housing Through New Construction, Residential Rehabilitation, Public Services, Public Facility and Improvement Projects, and Commercial Rehabilitation Projects. In addition to these activities, our rate of assistance to homeless individuals and families at risk of being homeless has exceeded expectations.

**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%
Brownfield Remediation	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	5	2	40.00%			

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Direct Homeownership Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Direct Homeownership Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	125	66	49.60%	18	30	161.11%
Elimination of Blight through Demolition	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$200000	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	40	7	17.50%	9	3	33.33%
Expansion of Housing through New Construction	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	40	40	100.00%	20	15	75.00%
Expansion of Housing through New Construction	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0	N/A	0	0	
Expansion of Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	75	11	14.67%	0	0	

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Expansion of Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	200	65	32.50%			
Expansion of Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Homeless Prevention	Homeless	CDBG: \$145000 / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0		40	514	1,285.00%
Homeless Prevention	Homeless	CDBG: \$145000 / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	250	351	117.60%	96	101	105.21%
Housing and Support for Special Needs Population	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	259			98	
Housing and Support for Special Needs Population	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	6500	0	0.00%		27	
Housing and Support for Special Needs Population	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0		20	98	280.00%

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Housing Support Services Homeless Persons	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	15000	3868	25.79%	1375	1795	130.55%
Housing Support Services Low/Mod Income households	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	5000	1084	21.68%	700	27	3.86%
Housing Support Services Low/Mod Income households	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
Owner Occupied Housing Rehab & LeadPaint Abatement	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	500	303	60.60%	100	90	90.00%
Provision of Public Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	150000	197812	131.87%	30000	65049	216.83%

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Public Facility and Improvements Projects	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	700000	1708401	244.06%	300000	435075	145.03%
Public Facility and Improvements Projects	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Public Facility and Improvements Projects	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0				
Rental Assistance for Low Income Households	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0 / HOME: \$0 / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	3031	2550	84.13%	3031	2550	84.13%
Section 108 Loan Repayment	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	3	2	66.67%	1	0	0.00%
Substantial Rehabilitation for Homeownership	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	20	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%



Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Upgrade the Physical Condition of Local Businesses	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	100	68	68.00%	15	26	173.33%
Upgrade the Physical Condition of Local Businesses	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	68		0	26	

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

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

The use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program funds have been utilized in a variety of ways throughout the consortium to meet the needs of Nassau County's low to moderate income population. Creating affordable housing continues to be the utmost priority for both rental and homeownership housing. Affordable housing projects undertaken during the program year took place in New Cassel – Westbury and Seaford. During the program year a total of 11 units of homeowner townhouse style housing were newly constructed, along with 4 individual scattered site homes in the New Cassel area. Additionally, 1 group home was rehabilitated for 3 special needs adults in the hamlet of Seaford. A total of 30 households attained homeownership via Downpayment Assistance Program (DPA) through the Town of North Hempstead and the Long Island Housing Partnership (LIHP).

Nassau County is committed to providing affordable housing opportunities to low income residents. Nassau County has been actively seeking out housing projects in High Opportunity Areas (HOA's) and will direct resources necessary to accomplish this goal. Eliminating slum and blight can turn neighborhoods around. The demolition of foreclosed and abandoned properties for the purpose of affordable housing were undertaken during the program year in the Town of North Hempstead and the Village of Island Park. Three (3) homes were demolished for this purpose during the program year. North Hempstead is seeking to acquire several more abandoned properties and rehabilitate or demolish for housing. Long Island Housing Partnership (LIHP) is also in the process of demolishing homes that were severely damaged by Hurricane Sandy and will re-build and sell to first-time homebuyers. During the program year 1 home in Island Park was demolished and will be re-built over the next program year.

Through Nassau County's residential rehabilitation program, NC OHCD outreaches to low/mod income homeowners in need of weatherization and other health and safety repairs to their homes. Typically, upgrades include: windows, roofs, boilers, doors, and siding as well as handicapped accessibility improvements. During the reporting period, Nassau County rehabilitated 90 homes, many of them occupied by the elderly and/or handicapped. Another priority that was addressed with the use of CDBG funds are PF&I activities that sustain communities by ensuring the safety and well-being of residents. Investing in infrastructure provides long-term economic benefit to low and moderate-income

communities. Thirty PF&I projects were undertaken during the year in 16 consortium communities, including but not limited to parking lot improvements, wayfinding signs, sidewalk upgrades, street improvements, bridge reconstruction, and park and playground installation. Nassau County continues to implement its “Complete Streets Policy” Legislation. This Legislation supports roadway design features that “accommodate and facilitate convenient access and mobility by all users, including current and projected users, particularly pedestrians, bicyclists and individuals of all ages and abilities”. A complete streets project was undertaken in the Village of Lynbrook.

Increasing economic development via upgrades to new or existing businesses in low to moderate income areas has proven extremely successful over the past several program years. The Village of Farmingdale, City of Glen Cove, Villages of Bayville and Mineola and the Towns of Hempstead and North Hempstead have been able to provide incentives to businesses to invest in signage, awnings, lighting, etc. which in turn makes the downtown attractive and accessible. These improvements often lead to other community development initiatives, including housing near transit, improved parking, wayfinding signs and traffic and safety improvements.

Approximately 10% of Nassau County’s annual CDBG allocation is granted to non-profit organizations providing public services for persons with special needs such as senior citizens, the physically challenged, at-risk youth, families, and the homeless. CDBG funds are used for the purpose of addressing disparities in underserved communities. Poorer communities often do not have access to assets that other wealthier communities may have. Access to a good education, state of the art parks and recreational facilities, and healthy food choices are vital aspects to the overall well-being of a community. Funding afterschool programs for the purpose of provided tutoring, nutritious food, and socialization is a priority for the County. In addition, funding senior programs to provide the much-needed services to those elderly residents who are isolated and lonely. The non-homeless special needs population were assisted via several programs. In particular, OHCD’s non-profit subrecipient, Spectrum Designs, carries out a very successful employment program while running a profitable print screen and laundry business. Spectrum employed 56 developmentally disabled persons. 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 for Autism is similar in design to assist those individuals with disabilities to integrate into the social and working life. 42 persons were assisted via this program. The Mental Health Association not only houses individuals and families who would otherwise be homeless,

but provides them with needs other than housing, including counseling and case management. 14 persons were assisted through the Nassau County Mental Health Association (NCMHA). A total of 98 persons were assisted through public service activities. A total of 27 non-homeless special needs individuals were provided housing through Community Mainstreaming Associates, Karen’s Hope and the NCMHA. The Village of Sea Cliff funds a visiting nurse service to assist frail elderly and disabled persons to receive medical attention in their homes. CDBG funds are also utilized for non-profit organization to address the issues of severe substance abuse and mental health issues.

**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)**

	<b>CDBG</b>	<b>HOME</b>	<b>ESG</b>
White	135,888	32	31
Black or African American	38,517	62	102
Asian	906	5	0
American Indian or American Native	451	0	5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,773</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>138</b>
Hispanic	70,742	27	10
Not Hispanic	0	72	129

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

**Narrative**

Nassau County is home to a population of 1.36M people. The racial and ethnic composition of the population of Nassau County is composed of 60.5% White residents, 16.8% Hispanic residents, 11.3% Black/African American residents, and 9.4% Asian residents. Families assisted via the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs are racially and ethnically diverse as is Nassau County as a whole. However, the racial and ethnic breakdown in the above table reflects that a higher proportion of Black/African American and Hispanic residents were assisted with these funds than other races and ethnicities. However, it is a priority to diversify Nassau County so one does not see concentrations of poverty in primarily minority communities. All Nassau County residents should have access to community assets and decent affordable housing in areas of opportunity.

## 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	CDBG	13,334,804	13,675,096
HOME	HOME	1,863,845	1,773,111
HOPWA	HOPWA		
ESG	ESG	2,793,306	1,191,865
Other	Other		

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

### Narrative

### 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	All other eligible activities

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

### Narrative

During Federal Fiscal Year 2017 \$13,041,818 in CDBG funds were provided to the Nassau Urban County Consortium and non-profit agencies for use on eligible projects within the Consortium. CDBG funds were used for a wide range of activities related to housing, economic development, commercial revitalization, public services, infrastructure, and public facilities. Approximately 80% of CDBG funds were used to benefit extremely low, low and moderate-income persons.

Nassau County was allocated \$1,813,845 in HOME funds for Federal Fiscal Year 2017. Funding was targeted to projects which will provide rental and homeownership housing for extremely low, low and moderate income households through acquisition, demolition, new construction, and substantial rehabilitation activities.

Nassau County had been originally allocated \$1,178,912 in Emergency Solutions Grants funds for the Federal Fiscal Year 2017. However, when the FY2017 federal budget that was signed into law (Public Law 115-31) on May 5, 2017, Congress appropriated an additional \$40 million in Supplemental Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program funds to assist communities who lost significant capacity to serve the homeless after January 2016. These funds were to be used for rapid re-housing and all other

critical eligible ESG activities. Nassau County was selected to receive additional ESG funding in the amount of \$1,414,394 bringing the total allocation to \$2,593,306. Funds were allocated to homeless shelters to undertake shelter rehabilitation, operations and essential services. Additionally, Nassau County administered the Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing (HPRP) portion of the funds assisting those residents who were on the brink of becoming homeless with rental assistance. Some of the additional funding was dedicated to Long Island Coalition for the Homeless to undertake street outreach and rapid re-housing as the County received an additional allocation of funds to address the homelessness crisis. The goal was to reach out to unsheltered persons and link them to County shelters and other resources. In addition, they have a dedicated staff member to assist persons who are “at risk” of being homeless to find a suitable living arrangement.

### 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, 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 and other public facility improvement projects. The Nassau County Legislature also provides infrastructure funding for streetscape, 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. Non-profit organizations are routinely granted CDBG funding to supplement donations and other private and public grants to carry out service activities benefitting youth, seniors and the physically and mentally challenged. Nassau County also has a Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund, whereby EPA funds can be used for cleanup loans to allow for the re-development of formerly contaminated sites. In addition, OHCD encourages the use of the Nassau County Industrial Development Agency’s (IDA) tax benefits for projects which include the development of housing and/or job creation projects.

<b>Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match</b>	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	112,147,345
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	654,524
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	112,801,869
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	670,634
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	112,131,236

**Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report**

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
2541 - HOME28 -13D	07/19/2018	654,524	0	0	0	0	0	654,524
5389 - HOME32 -11	03/08/2017	207,392	0	0	0	0	0	207,392

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
0	13,620	13,620	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

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

	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male
<b>Contracts</b>			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Contracts</b>			
Number	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0

**Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises**

<b>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</b>						
	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 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property**

<b>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</b>						
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 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition**



## CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	4,000	618
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	3,081	2,608
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>3,253</b>

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	3,081	2,550
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	20	15
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	0	1
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>2,567</b>

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

NC OHCD made every effort to reach the affordable housing goals as outlined in the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. Some notable accomplishments attained with HOME funds during the program year included the new construction of 15 homeowner units, and the rehabilitation of 1 existing rental unit. North Hempstead Scattered Site project saw the new production of 4 new homeowner units. All of the units were sold at an affordable price to homebuyers who earn no more than 80% of the AMI. Homebuyer eligibility was confirmed prior to actual sale of the units to designated purchasers.

Nassau County provided HOME funds to assist with the new construction of 11 units of ownership housing in the hamlet of New Cassel in 2 buildings in an attached townhouse-style development. Each townhouse contains 3 bedrooms, 1 full bathroom, 1 half bathroom, and a 1 car

garage. All of the units were sold to homebuyers who earn no more than 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI) for Nassau-Suffolk Counties and comply with all local building codes and with New York State Homes and Community Renewal Green Building Criteria. This brings the total of newly constructed homes to 15.

Over the past three fiscal years, OHCD set-aside several hundred thousand dollars per year in an Affordable Housing Fund explicitly for housing in High Opportunity Areas. These funds have yet to be utilized. \$750,000 was awarded to the Town of North Hempstead in FY2016 for the purpose of building affordable housing in Roslyn Heights, a sought after HOA in an excellent school district. Negotiations were halted when the property owner accepted a higher offer. These funds were then recaptured and put back into the Affordable Housing Fund. During PY2017, \$600,000 was awarded to Island Park for the acquisition of two parcels in the Village, neither of which has come to fruition. The purchase of the properties has been extremely difficult to negotiate, as property owners envision their property values above the appraised value. During the current fiscal year, \$250,000 was awarded to the City of Long Beach to purchase and rehabilitate a property in and HOA. OHCD anticipates that the acquisition(s) will take place next. Nassau County has been working with a non-profit housing developer to build affordable housing at another location in Island Park where a motel was severely damaged by Hurricane Sandy. This blighted property is ripe for redevelopment.

Rental assistance needs have been met by Nassau County OHCD and nine municipal housing authorities with Housing Choice Voucher Programs (HCVP) operating in the county. OHCD serves as the local administrator of the New York State Homes & Community Renewal HCVP. It has been very difficult to utilize all of the vouchers, as finding affordable units in Nassau County is daunting. Further, many landlords do not want to take Section 8 vouchers as a rental supplement. While it is illegal not to rent to a household based on source of income, there continues to be a stigma associated with this method of rental payment. OHCD continues to administer the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program undertaking HPRP activities for those residents most in need.

Ninety residential rehabilitation projects were carried out consortium wide to the benefit of low/mod income households. This was strictly an owner-occupied rehabilitation program. This fell a little short of the anticipated goal due to loss of inspectors.

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

Nassau County will take a look at how projects are trending as they prepare for future Annual Action Plans.

**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.**

<b>Number of Households Served</b>	<b>CDBG Actual</b>	<b>HOME Actual</b>
Extremely Low-income	14,852	1
Low-income	18,694	234
Moderate-income	4,129	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,675</b>	<b>235</b>

**Table 13 – Number of Households Served**

### **Narrative Information**

Nassau County addresses the needs of extremely low, low, and moderate income individuals via various housing programs. This includes the Downpayment Assistance Program (DPA) and the Residential Rehabilitation Program. Production of new owner-occupied and rental units and substantial rehabilitation of existing units are a priority. These projects are carried out throughout the County and the recipients must meet all income eligibility requirements as set forth by HUD.

HUD’s Worst-Case Housing Needs report is the sixteenth in a longstanding series providing national data and analysis of the critical problems facing very low-income renting families. Households with worst case needs are defined as very low-income renters who do not receive government housing assistance and who paid more than one-half of their income for rent, lived in severely inadequate conditions, or both. The report draws on data from the 2015 American Housing Survey (AHS), which debuted a major redesign that included a new national and metropolitan area longitudinal sample. Benefits of the strengthening national economy are not impacting renter households at the lowest income levels and severe housing problems are on the rise.

The County addresses worst case housing needs by seeking to aid those households that do not currently receive some sort of government subsidy. This can be accomplished by extending the County’s Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program to households on the waiting list as vouchers become available. Under this program, the tenant must pay approximately 30% of their income towards the rent, which is more tenable than paying more than 50% of total household income. In addition to the HCV Program, the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program as administered by Nassau County, will pay rental arrears to those households who have fallen on hard times and cannot pay the rent. This is a one shot deal to get families back on their feet. Note that some ESG recipients are also receiving a DSS subsidy. All rental units that are funded by HCV Program and the ESG Program are inspected by qualified OHCD inspectors to ensure that each property meets HUD’s Housing Quality Standards (HQS). Another way Nassau County addresses the rental cost burden is by funding and promoting jobs programs and job fairs, both of which may lead to higher paying jobs. As the economy grows, the percentage of very low-income households in worse case scenarios may diminish.

The ESG Deputy Director has been fostering relationships with realtors and landlords who are willing to rent to ESG clients. This entails working closely with clients on budgeting, home management, job skills, and most importantly landlord-tenant relationships. This is a vital tool in securing affordable housing as the landlord or realtor has a sense of how the renter will interact with property management, etc.

Fostering and maintaining affordable housing is a county-wide problem as well as a national problem. There are many obstacles to building and maintaining affordable housing, including high construction costs, lack of vacant land, lack of affordable land, high tax burden, high utility burden and lack of resources. OHCD utilizes its HOME funding for the sole purpose of affordable housing to preserve and construct new units for those low-income households.

## **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**

Nassau County has been funding a Homeless Intervention Team (HIT) since 2004. This program is part of the Adult Protective Services (APS) unit under the County's Health and Human Services department. HIT uses their own vehicles to travel throughout Nassau County meeting people who are street homeless, assessing need, inviting them to enter emergency shelter, and referring them to the CoC Coordinated Entry System (CES) for screening and assessment for permanent supportive housing (PSH) beds. In the 43rd YR Nassau County ESG received a supplemental amount and it was decided by the CoC that the additional monies would be subgranted to Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, the lead agency of the CoC, in part for Street Outreach.

Nassau County Department of Social Services (DSS) created a Homeless Intervention Team (HIT) in 2004. This team is part of Adult Protective Services (APS) and is staffed with two experienced caseworkers and a back-caseworker who travel throughout Nassau meeting street homeless. HIT receives referrals from police departments, government officials, business owners and concerned Nassau County residents. HIT partners with EAC's Meals on Wheels program to bring a 5-day supply of non-perishable boxed food to street homeless. Additionally, HIT brings blankets, sneakers, clothing, soap and toothpaste to homeless living in the street, parks, etc. HIT staff try to engage with the homeless and offers services for which the person may qualify. For homeless individuals interested in applying for benefits, HIT assists the person in applying for Medicaid and SNAP. If a homeless person expresses an interest in entering emergency shelter for example, HIT connects the person with the Emergency Housing unit at DSS. HIT maintains its own tracking system for homeless people with whom HIT comes in contact. The system captures the date, time, name, physical description of the person and location at the time contact is made. This system allows HIT to easily identify homeless individuals who

are referred to the team and also records known places that homeless frequent in order to conduct regular outreach.

CoC Outreach comes into Nassau County every Thursday and/or as needed and spends the day at the Mary Brennan INN (MBI) in Hempstead, the one major drop-in center for those who are homeless in Nassau County. The INN offers a hot meal, showers, toiletries, and access to a food pantry and a clothing boutique, Monday through Friday. Additionally, The INN has recently opened next to MBI, the Center for Transformative Change (CTC) which offers homeless individuals assistance with benefits, access to computers, employment assistance, and connections to permanent housing and permanent supportive housing either through New York State Office of Mental Health's Single Point of Access (SPA) or supportive housing beds through the CoC. The INN regularly pays directly for psychiatric evaluations for the homeless individuals who do not have health insurance, and they staff social workers both at MBI and CTC who are able to write the psycho-social reports. CoC Outreach coordinates with MTA Outreach and HIT to identify and outreach chronically homeless persons and received referrals from the CoC Street Homeless Hotline (an access point for Coordinated Entry) from homeless persons directly, libraries, hospitals, jails, and active community members/homeless advocates reporting homeless people they observe in the community. The CoC Outreach Team partners with health Home Care Coordination teams, which provide linkages to medical services as a necessary step for housing eligibility.

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

Shelter placements and assistance with emergency housing needs are provided to eligible persons at the Department of Social Services (DSS) Emergency Shelter unit by a combined team of DSS and OHCD employees. Nassau County has experienced an increase in homelessness of 180% in the last four years. Nassau County currently supports 39 shelters (mostly residential houses used as shelters) as well as paying nightly for motel rooms for large families and clients with exceptional medical needs. In August of this year, DSS began requiring that all the family shelters bring on staff with case management training and experience to work under the supervision of an LCSW in the Emergency Shelter Unit. DSS hopes through this addition of qualified staff to identify with greater speed clients who are eligible for specialized housing resources (VASH, OMH, OPWDD, Senior, Olmstead, or Nursing Home Diversion) and to make referrals to programs that assist with housing such as Care Coordination. Currently ESG supports twelve of the thirty-nine shelters and two Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) programs funded through NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS).

DSS, CoC, and OHCD are evaluating the need for ESG funds to continue to be put toward shelter providers since Nassau County runs a robust shelter system and most of the shelters operate without ESG monies. The addition of the ESG funds does not seem to make a difference in a shelter's ability to move individuals and households out of shelter to permanent housing. Thus, OHCD has been considering that putting ESG money into Rapid Re-Housing may contribute more effectively to reducing homelessness.

Nassau County participates in the coordination of housing with the Coordinated Entry and identifies and communicate about clients that are chronically homeless with longest lengths of stay for housing prioritization. Currently supportive housing through the CoC is prioritized for chronically homeless households, the majority of which are street homeless. Chronically homeless households are highest on the list, due to their length of time homeless and the level of care required by their disability as expressed through their score on the assessment tool the VI-SPADT.

The population that makes up the highest occupancy in the Nassau County shelter system are families. For this reason, the CoC is focusing most of its Rapid Re-Housing efforts in Nassau County on families and ESG will be directing all Rapid Re-Housing monies in the 43rd and 44th YR to housing families. As RRH ramps up in Nassau County, we are expecting to see a decline in the number of shelters

**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**

OHCD continues to designate a portion of the ESG grant to Homeless Prevention. ESG participates in Coordinated Entry administered by the lead agency of the NY-603 Continuum of Care (CoC). CoC has consulted technical assistance to create a streamlined referral process for households imminently at risk of becoming homeless. OHCD is consulting with the Deputy Director of Homeless Services in New York City and is about to begin testing the prevention assessment tool that was developed through a four-year study of the NYC's Home Base prevention program. OHCD hopes to begin using a prevention assessment tool based on the Shin and Greer studies by 2019.

Under the recommendation of the CoC, ESG has restricted our preventive cases to those with 72 hour notices or those who have signed a stipulation for repayment of arrears but have been unable to meet the terms and are facing eviction. OHCD works closely with the non-profit law firm Nassau Suffolk Law Services to ensure that clients receive orders to show cause to stop evictions. OHCD also collaborates regularly with Nassau County Department of Social Services on cases where the arrears are greater than 6 months.

This year the Director brought on four first year MSW students to assist in the Homeless Prevention program. The students are helping to expand and deepen the relationships between this office and community resources to allow OHCD to assist all households at risk of homelessness whether eligible for ESG or not. OHCD has made great strides this year in creating a network of referrals between agencies that distribute homeless prevention monies from various funders. ESG assists clients in navigating the application process for the "One Shot" through Nassau County Department of Social Services (DSS), which provides up to six months of rental arrears for eligible singles and families as well

as with the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP), which can provide one month of current rent or one month of arrears. EFSP funds come from Homeland Security and FEMA through United Way and are distributed through Catholic Charities Parish Outreach, EOC, and Long Island Council of Churches. Parishes that have conferences for St. Vincent de Paul are able to offer additional homeless prevention monies with more flexibility than EFSP or ESG monies. OHCD also refers clients to Salvation Army, which provides one to two months of arrears. OHCD receives referrals from hospitals, government official's staff, and private citizens. OHCD is creating a guide for all subsidized housing in Nassau County, including senior housing, with information on the application process and qualifications for each building.

OHCD recently conducted a roundtable to address the increasing parolee population in our shelters. OHCD is hoping to collaborate with non-profits in the community, DSS, and the government parolee organizations to create a transitional housing facility designed specifically to provide the supports parolees need fully rejoin the community. OHCD also refers to the Nursing Home Diversion program, the HUD-VASH voucher program, and OMH's Single Point of Access (SPA) housing program.

**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**

ESG works closely with NY-603 and its lead agency to determine the most efficacious use of ESG funds. With the rise in homelessness in Nassau County it has been determined that Rapid Re-Housing is the best way forward. In the 43RD YR ESG sub-granted Rapid Re-Housing monies to the lead agency of the CoC in the amount of 370,380. Of that, \$144,000 was given for rental subsidies to enhance a RRH program already targeting households in the Nassau County shelter system. The remainder of the funds are being used to support case management to conduct assessments and provide ongoing case management to determine appropriate housing referrals to rapid rehousing or appropriate supportive housing programs and link households to other community resources. Case managers can also work to bridge households from rapid rehousing to more supportive settings, as needed, for both homeless households in both Nassau and Suffolk counties.

ESG is in the process of sub-granting unused Rapid Re-Housing monies from the 43rd YR and new RRH monies from the 44th YR to a local non-profit that has been providing shelter for decades in Nassau County and recently opened a center to assist homeless clients, sheltered and unsheltered, with supports to allow them to connect to permanent housing. In addition to running one of the largest food pantries in the County, the non-profit now offers case management which includes assistance in obtaining identification, applying for SSI, completing SPA applications (for mental health housing), referrals for medical care, and paying for psychiatric evaluations. ESG is working to develop a strong

employment program to support the Rapid Re-Housing program as well as developing a financial literacy program with a local credit union. Participants in ESG Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing will help design the program to ensure that the information given and resources offered are relevant to their economic lives.



## **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 Consortium include a need for accessible features and compliance with ADA regulations. These features include elevators and handicapped ramps, grab bars, and higher toilets. Additional needs identified are:

- Repair or replace roofing
- Replace building entry doors
- Bulkhead replacement
- Install new exterior seating areas
- Restore building interiors
- Upgrade emergency call to aid systems
- Upgrade bathrooms and/or restore bathtubs for elderly units
- Improve security systems
- Regular maintenance of properties
- Install new elevators
- Replacing and upgrade mechanical system, boilers, and electric systems
- Restore kitchens
- Make more units handicap accessible
- Restore streets and sidewalks

The needs identified as the most immediate by residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders were decent, affordable housing and availability of and access to such housing. There are often long waiting lists for public housing for both families and senior residents. Because of the high demand and long waiting list, many waiting lists have been closed. New units will be offered to those who have already been added to the list.

NC OHCD encourages consortium members to allocate a portion of their funding to address the needs of their Public Housing Authorities should they exist within their jurisdiction. The Town of Oyster Bay, over the past four program years has allocated funding to assist with the most urgent needs for ten (10) of their Housing Authority Buildings including emergency generators and roof replacement. The Village of Rockville Centre Housing Authority at Rockville Manor has entered into a joint agreement with D&F Development Group, LLC for the purpose of renovating the existing building and expanding the building. This will accommodate a second elevator, staircases, and lobbies at the rear of the building. Rockville Manor contains 50 senior/disabled apartments and a community room. The new addition will increase the building footprint from 9,472 square feet to 9,992 square feet.

The Moxey A. Rigbey Apartments Redevelopment project is underway. OHCD provided HOME funds to assist with the new construction of a one hundred and one (101) unit multi-family affordable housing development in the Village of Freeport. The approved development will involve the demolition

of existing structures and the new construction of replacement housing (including an additional superintendent unit) on an adjacent site. The new buildings will be constructed to the highest standard of energy efficiency and storm resiliency construction. The project was recognized as a “Public Housing Resiliency Pilot Project” as part of the National Disaster Resiliency Competition and it has been awarded substantial federal and state subsidies based upon its sustainable design and expected community impact. The new development will consist of a 101-unit residential building totaling 133,987 square feet. The unit mix of ten 1-bedroom units, sixty-one 2-bedroom units, twenty-four 3-bedroom units and six 4-bedroom units. will match the existing complex with the addition of a superintendent unit. Eight of the HOME-assisted residential units shall be affordable to residents earning no more than 60% of the Area Median Income (AMI) and an additional two (2) HOME-assisted residential units shall be affordable to residents earning no more than 50% of the AMI. All such units will be Project-Based Section 8 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; 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 (“CDCLI”) homeownership programs. In particular, the Hempstead Village Housing Authority's most significant resident engagement program has been the Health and Housing Pilot program with CDCLI, Hofstra University Center for Suburban Studies and Nu Health which is focusing on improvement the health and quality of life of our residents.

### **Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

Overall, the public housing units in the Nassau County Consortium are well operated well maintained as funding will allow. Some developments are in need of substantial improvement to strengthen their inspection scores. Given a lack of funding and developable land, the addition of new public housing units is typically not feasible. The Village of Freeport, The Town of North Hempstead Housing Authority, however, is currently in the process of developing new public housing units for seniors.

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. OHCD encourages the use of CDBG funds to assist with rehabilitation and modernization of PHA buildings.

## **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)**

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 67 separate local 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, Nassau 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.

This program year, municipal officials were strongly encouraged to attend conferences and training carried out by fair housing advocates including Long Island Housing Partnership (LIHP) and Long Island Housing Services (LIHS). The LIHP fair housing training imparted on municipal leaders, developers, real estate professionals, and non-profits what types of discrimination can take place in the housing market and ways to educate themselves and their constituents on fair housing basics. This included 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 goal and commitment to affirmatively further fair housing. 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. This year, LIHS celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Fair Housing Act and invited all to attend and celebrate fair housing heroes.

### **Additional Text for CR-35**

Additionally, the Nassau County Planning Commission held a land use training for municipal planning and zoning officials. The Nassau County Planning Commission and OHCD 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 possible 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. This includes adopting inclusionary zoning ordinances. Creating overlay districts can also spur development. This has been used in the Village of Farmingdale and Mineola to great success. OHCD highlights the type of redevelopment so other consortium members can duplicate. 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 development often raises 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 OHCD allocates CDBG funding across a wide range of projects which directly address the obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 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 resident's quality of life. Additionally, funding of a variety of non-profit entities provide services that assist in creating a healthy, engaged community. Efforts on both the parts of the County and local jurisdictions to educate the public regarding accessibility and visit-ability issues has increased, so that those who choose to remodel, rehabilitate or commence any construction will reduce the physical obstacles for senior citizens, handicapped and others. The goal, then, would be that all new and updated housing stock in Nassau

County would be universally accessible.

During the program year there were several handicapped accessibility improvement projects that were undertaken for purposes of addressing the needs of senior citizens and handicapped residents. They include entryway improvements to Mineola Village Hall, chair glide installation at Massapequa Park Senior Center, Brady Park handicapped bathroom improvements, East Rockaway elevator installation, and costs associated with handicapped accessibility upgrades at New Food Life Food Pantry in Long Beach. The “Complete Streets” project in Lynbrook Village added several components to address mobility for seniors and disabled residents.

The primary objective of the HOME program is to expand the supply of owner and rental housing for low income households. The First-time Homebuyer Program’s Down Payment Assistance (DPA) initiative provides assistance to 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.

The ESG program provides funding to help individuals and families quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness. The funds are also allocated to homeless shelters to undertake shelter rehabilitation, operations and essential services.

The Consolidated Plan finds that lower income Hispanic households may be underserved. The OHCD coordinates with Nassau County CASA (Coordinating Agency for Spanish Americans) to improve outreach to the Hispanic Community. OHCD also coordinates with the Office of Minority Affairs in identifying and addressing disparities found in minority majority communities. To address the needs of a diverse Nassau County population, Nassau County provides translation services for six (6) dominant languages throughout the region.

**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 OHCD, through an RFP process, contracted with a qualified company to carry out the necessary testing in coordination with our Residential Rehabilitation Program. These services are necessary in order to manage asbestos/lead containing materials (ACM/LCM) for residential 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)**

The Long Island Coalition for the Homeless 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.

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. Staff collaborates with welfare agencies, schools, businesses, and other local partners to develop a comprehensive program. 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.

#### *Family Unification Program*

Family Unification 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. Family unification vouchers enable families to lease decent, safe and sanitary housing.

Families are eligible for these vouchers if they meet two conditions:

- The public child welfare agency has certified that it is a family for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in the imminent placement of the family's child, or children, in out-of-home care, or in the delay of discharge of a child, or children, to the family from out-of-home care; and
- The Housing Agency has determined the family is eligible for a housing choice voucher

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

The institutional delivery system through which Nassau County carries out 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, OHCD administers and coordinates the CDBG, ESG, and HOME programs. Funding for the CDBG program, which constitutes the largest of the programs in terms of its funding level is allocated to 30 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. OHCD directly administers housing rehabilitation programs on behalf of the villages and cities in the Consortium.

Housing Choice Voucher Programs (a.k.a. Section 8) are administered by the Towns of Hempstead and North Hempstead; the Cities of Glen Cove and Long Beach; and the Villages of Freeport, Hempstead, Rockville Centre, and Sea Cliff; and the Nassau County OHCD. OHCD also administers Section 8 for the Villages of Farmingdale and Island Park and the Town of Oyster Bay.

Nassau County's Department of Social Services (DSS) is the County's lead governmental agency with responsibility for meeting the needs of high poverty residents and homeless persons. OHCD works closely with DSS in the administration of the Emergency Solutions Grants program. Public housing authorities also play an important role in carrying out 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 Nassau County Consortium, through the Office of Housing and Community Development works with municipalities, not-for-profits, and other County agencies to provide populations in need with service providers. The Nassau County OHCD has carried out a monitoring plan which includes individual and group meetings/or discussions with Consortium members on a periodic basis to ensure the timely completion of 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.

The Nassau OHCD meets regularly with Consortium members to provide technical assistance and disseminate important programmatic information. NC OHCD met with all funded non-profit organizations during the program year as well. The purpose of these meetings was to provide special technical assistance and training to organizations in the planning and implementation of activities funded by the NC OHCD through CDBG, HOME and ESG programs. Nassau County OHCD has been working with the HUD field office on providing training to staff, sub recipients, developers, contractors and CHDO's. It will continue to seek out these opportunities to improve programmatic knowledge and



capacity.

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

The OHCD continues to work with municipalities, not-for profit organizations, for-profit developers, and other County agencies to provide linkages among various service providers. All projects listed in the Annual Plan go toward addressing the priority needs that were identified in the five-year Strategic Plan. 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.

**Additional Text for CR-35**

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 and conduct 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 the Final Fair Housing Rule. Fair Housing Counseling and Enforcement - Nassau County provides yearly funding for Long Island Housing Services (LIHS). LIHS 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.

**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 FHEO in August 2016. To date, Nassau County has not received any feedback or comment related to this submission. Some of the actions that Nassau County has undertaken during the program year to address the identified impediments are as follows:

**Fair Housing Activity Statement** - Nassau County has developed a Fair Housing Activity Statement (FHAS) which was distributed to all consortium members. Trainings were held to delve into the substance of the FHAS and provide technical assistance in completing this form. There were several steps identified in the training including:

Any consortium member that did not complete the FHAS was not considered for funding in PY2017. Nassau County OHCD is in the process of thoroughly evaluating each FHAS and will be sending progress report forms to each consortium member. 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.

**Fair Housing Activity Statement Progress Report** – During PY2017 Nassau County developed an FHAS Progress Report that was required to be completed and submitted to OHCD in order to be considered for funding for PY2018. In order to assess the success each consortium member had in reaching the goals and benchmarks outlined in their FHAS, OHCD created a document which allowed each member to report if they had reached a benchmark, what activities they undertook to reach that benchmark, and what date was the benchmark achieved. No consortium member was funded if they did not complete this report.

**Nassau County Land Bank** - The Nassau County Land Bank (NCLB) was formed to address the still-lingering 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. OHCD Director is a member of the NCLB the Board of Directors and thus is serving an integral role in shaping its goals.

**Nassau County Industrial Development Agency (IDA)** - OHCD will refer 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.

**Affirmative Marketing Program** - Nassau County has an affirmative marketing program for housing opportunities funded with NC OHCD grants. OHCD 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 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.

## **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**

The Nassau County OHCD routinely conducts on-site monitoring of the consortium and non-profit entities. Remote monitoring and desk monitoring are conducted weekly which entails reviewing claim vouchers and back-up for compliance with all HUD regulations. The monitoring plan includes individual and group meetings and/or discussions with Consortium members to ensure the timely completion of housing activities and community development activities as well as to update members on new regulations, program changes, etc.

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. Where a community's progress lags behind its stated goals, further reviews are undertaken to identify and resolve problems as quickly as possible.

The OHCD meets regularly with Consortium members to provide technical assistance and disseminate important programmatic information. Consortium members are encouraged to share ideas on community development activities and implementation of regulations. In particular, NC OHCD continues to conduct a comprehensive monitoring of the consortium as it relates to their obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. Nassau County had assisted each consortium member with completing its Fair Housing Activity Statement (FHAS) which will allow the County to better determine the steps each consortium member is undertaking to address the impediments identified in the AI. This program year a progress report was created for each Consortium member to report on the benchmarks they had attained as outlined in their FHAS. Consortium member were not allowed to apply for funding without the submission of their progress report. OHCD will be reviewing each report in the upcoming program year and ascertain whether goals are being met.

During the program year, OHCD conducted on-site monitoring for several small non-profit subrecipients to review records and determine eligibility of clients served. Record keeping was deemed satisfactory with no findings.

HOME subrecipient monitoring is ongoing and extensive in nature as the affordability period is still in effect for several projects. Detail of the HOME monitoring is located at CR-50.

NC OHCD coordinates MBE/WBE outreach with the County's Office of Minority Affairs (OMA) and the Coordinating Agency of Spanish Americans (CASA) to increase the level of MBE/WBE contractor participation in NC OHCD activities. The County adopted local Title 53 legislation for MBE/ WBE participation. This legislation was revised upon the completion of a Disparity Study.

OMA has implemented an MBE/WBE participation and certification program that will affirmatively outreach to both self-identified and certified MBE/WBEs. Contractors interested in bidding/proposing on County contracts can register online with the County purchasing department on its website to receive industry specific announcements of bids via email.

Nassau County has developed a list of MBE/WBE contractors. Developers receiving HOME assistance are advised to make best efforts to outreach to MBE/WBE contractors. The Community Development web-site contains on-line applications for contractors to participate in our residential rehabilitation program as well as to advertise all of our programs available to MBE/WBEs and the general public.

### **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 and allowed for a 30-day comment period on the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). It is available for viewing from our website and in person at 40 Main Street, Hempstead. After the 30-day comment period elapsed on November 29, 2018, the CAPER was submitted in IDIS for HUD review. There were no public comments received regarding the PY2017 CAPER.

## 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.**

In April, 2017 Nassau County OHCD amended the Five Year (2015-2019) Consolidated Plan. The purpose of the Consolidated Plan Amendment is to add two Strategic Goals which include Economic Development and Code Enforcement as well as provide detail regarding a new Public Housing initiative in the Village of Freeport â€” Moxey Rigby Apartments.Â In addition to the two new goals, there are adjustments to goal numbers to reflect the current housing and community development trends.Â The goals that have been amended include the following: Expansion of Housing through New Construction, Expansion of Rental Housing, Substantial Rehabilitation for Homeownership, Elimination of Blight through Demolition, and Upgrade the Physical Condition of Local Businesses.Â Summary as follows:

MA-25 – Public Housing – New public housing initiative – Moxey-Rigbey Public Housing in Freeport

SP-25 – Added two new Priority Needs:

- ✓ Code Enforcement
- ✓ Economic Development

SP-45 Goals Summary:

- ✓ Expansion of Housing through New Construction – Goal changed from 40 units to 35 units
- ✓ Expansion of Rental Housing – Goal changed from 25 units constructed to 130 units (projects came on line after submittal of Con Plan and will be reported on in the corresponding Action Plans and CAPERS)
- ✓ Rental Units rehabilitated – Goal changed from 200 to 75 (The Landmark on Main project included as the goal all the units being rehabilitated, but our money only went into 47 – this was an error)
- ✓ Substantial Rehabilitation Homeownership – Goal changed from 20 units to 5 units (the initial projection will not come to fruition as applications have not been submitted to support it)
- ✓ Elimination of Blight Through Demolition – Goal changed from 40 buildings to 15 buildings (goal is not being supported by projects)
- ✓ Upgrade Physical Condition of Local business – Goal changed from 100 businesses to 40 businesses. This may actually change again as Mineola Village is putting much of their allocation into commercial façade program.

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

No

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

N/A

## **CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)**

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

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

The following HOME projects should have been and were monitored and inspected on-site during PY2017. For each project, based on the leases and income verifications, were found satisfactory. The HQS inspections were also found to be satisfactory:

HOME23-09 AHRC

HOME34-06 AHRC

HOME32-06 AHRC

HOME23-08 AHRC

HOME33-05 AHRC

HOME25-03 AHRC

HOME Hempstead Hispanic Civic Association

HOME34-05 – Bedell Terrace Apts.

HOME27-17 Spinney Hill

HOME Union Baptist

HOME32-09 – Old Mill Court

HOME35-07 Landmark on Main

HOME26-05A – New Cassel Cathedral

HOME36-05 - Twin Oaks

HOME 34-04 - Cow Bay

HOME30-17 Apex II

HOME26-06 New Cassel Senior

HOME33-08 – Parkside Gardens

HOME 30-18 – Grove Street

HOME39-04 Pondview

HOME36-07 – Brooke Point

HOME35-11 Beacon House - 115 Henry

HOME38-07 – Beacon House 111 Henry

HOME29-07A – Blue Cassel

HOME28-13C – New Cassel Site

HOME28-13B – New Cassel Site

HOME34-07 – 479 Front Street

HOME37-05 Denton

HOME Colonna

HOME Antioch

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

Nassau County has an affirmative marketing program for housing opportunities funded with NC OHCD grants. Nassau County Office of Housing and 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 OHCD prior to receiving funding.
- Provide training for Consortium members, including training on the Final Rule.
- 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.
- Work in conjunction with the Nassau County Bar Association’s staff attorneys as well as volunteer attorneys to hold a monthly clinic for Nassau County residents facing foreclosure, and also to provide assistance during the New York State mandated settlement conferences that are a condition precedent to moving forward with a foreclosure action.

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.

There were 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 engage the services of the Long Island Housing Partnership, a local housing 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**

Nassau County utilized \$13,619.53 in HOME Program Income during the reporting period. The funds were expended on the County’s First-Time Homebuyer Program activity and the New Cassel Site D Rental Housing Development activity. Twelve households were assisted under the DPA activity. All households earned no more than 80% of AMI. The New Cassel Site D Rental Housing Development activity involved the new construction of eight (8) HOME units with six (6) affordable to families earning between 50% and 60% of AMI and two (2) units affordable to families earning between 30% and 50% of AMI.

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

The Nassau County Land Bank (NCLB) has a goal to foster affordable housing by purchasing abandoned and/or foreclosed properties for rehabilitation and re-sale. One property has been acquired and will be rehabilitated and sold to an income eligible homebuyer. Additionally, many consortium communities have identified properties that are considered “Zombie Homes” and are working with the Nassau County Land Bank to increase the stock of affordable housing.

This program year, the County had identified all underutilized County-owned land and is in the process of determining the best use of each parcel. Some may be used to build multi-family affordable

housing. Currently, a large industrial property in Inwood is slated for demolition and clean-up and then will be put out for RFP to develop.

Furthermore, Nassau County OHCD 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. During the program year, UCLT purchased a four-bedroom property located at 774 Macon Place. HOME funds were allocated to rehabilitate the property to sell to households at 80% of AMI, where 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.

Nassau County continues to work with Long Island Housing Partnership (LIHP) to redevelop seven (7) homes given to LIHP by the state's New York Rising program. These homes were purchased in the aftermath of Superstorm Sandy. These houses will soon be made into permanent affordable housing for eligible home buyers. Nassau County OHCD allocated HOME funds to facilitate the demolition and construction of these homes. The homes will be rebuilt and elevated for sale to applicants with incomes no greater than 80 percent of the community's area median income (AMI), who haven't owned a house in the last three years, and who qualify for a mortgage from a lending institution.

# 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
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

##### ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Kevin
Middle Name	J
Last Name	Crean
Suffix	0
Title	Community Development Director

##### ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	Nassau County OHCD
Street Address 2	40 Main Street - Suite B
City	Hempstead
State	NY
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	5165721916
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	KCrean@nassaucountyny.gov

##### ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Lorraine
Last Name	Baum
Suffix	0
Title	Deputy Director
Phone Number	5165720838
Extension	0
Email Address	LBaum@nassaucountyny.gov

## 2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	09/01/2017
Program Year End Date	08/31/2018

**CR-65 - Persons Assisted – Information Gathered in SAGE. Not required to complete this section.**

**4. Persons Served**

**4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities**

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

**Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities**

**4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities**

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

**Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities**

**4c. Complete for Shelter**

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

**Table 18 – Shelter Information**

**4d. Street Outreach**

<b>Number of Persons in Households</b>	<b>Total</b>
Adults	0
Children	0

Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach**

**4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG**

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

**Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG**

**5. Gender—Complete for All Activities**

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

**Table 21 – Gender Information**

**6. Age—Complete for All Activities**

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

**Table 22 – Age Information**

**7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities**

**Number of Persons in Households**

<b>Subpopulation</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – Prevention</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – RRH</b>	<b>Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters</b>
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
<b>Persons with Disabilities:</b>				
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	100,740
Total Number of bed-nights provided	78,057
Capacity Utilization	77.48%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

The CoC and ESG would like to show an improvement in shelter move out rates. Nassau County faces unique challenges.

1. The FMR is high compared to many places across the country
2. There is a wide gap between TANF benefit amounts and the FMR

The CoC is trying to assist Nassau County by allotting monies to non-profits for Rapid Re-Housing geared to Nassau County. ESG is subgranting \$250,000 of ESG in the 44th YR and monies from the 43rd YR to a non-profit in Nassau County for RRH.

The CoC is offering trainings to help shelter staff learn “move on” techniques.

In the 45th YR ESG, Nassau County Department of Social Services, and the CoC will begin to use the criteria for move out as part of the evaluation process for ESG funds.

There were no outcome guidelines established for the 43rd YR or the 44th YR.

The Nassau-Suffolk Continuum of Care group identifies and addresses the needs of the homeless within the Consortium. The CoC has encouraged and facilitated information-sharing, planning and strategizing among Nassau County's various public and private agencies, community and religious organizations, banks, foundations, and advisory committees concerned with housing services for the homeless populations, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. The need for persons at-risk of homelessness are also assessed and addressed in order to prevent these persons from becoming homeless and provide opportunities for permanent supportive housing.



The Continuum of Care group maintains and administers the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS provides CoC the ability to assess the performance of emergency shelters and identify and track persons who are chronically homeless. HMIS also allows CoC to manage the needs of homeless facilities. All ESG funding provides homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing services through qualified providers. Nassau OHCD consults with the CoC and the emergency shelter providers to ensure that services provided meet the performance standards. The NC OHCD director or staff attends CoC meetings.

## CR-75 – Expenditures

### 11. Expenditures

#### 11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	42,855	94,069	125,697
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	47,745
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	65,342
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Homelessness Prevention</b>	<b>42,855</b>	<b>94,069</b>	<b>238,784</b>

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

#### 11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	137,570	42,703	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	3,062
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing</b>	<b>137,570</b>	<b>42,703</b>	<b>3,062</b>

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

#### 11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Essential Services	81,685	677,434	77,000
Operations	75,759	418,792	118,000
Renovation	0	0	5,000

Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>157,444</b>	<b>1,096,226</b>	<b>200,000</b>

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

**11d. Other Grant Expenditures**

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Street Outreach	28,353	0	63,408
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	66,612	56,570	9,437

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

**11e. Total ESG Grant Funds**

Total ESG Funds Expended	2015	2016	2017
	432,834	1,289,568	514,691

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

**11f. Match Source**

	2015	2016	2017
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	100,000
Other Federal Funds	70,518	0	526,010
State Government	0	0	92,677
Local Government	980,141	1,169,186	174,366
Private Funds	548,241	300,000	293,757
Other	9,240	135,000	1,657,783
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
<b>Total Match Amount</b>	<b>1,608,140</b>	<b>1,604,186</b>	<b>2,844,593</b>

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

**11g. Total**

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2015	2016	2017
	2,040,974	2,893,754	3,359,284

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities