

**NASSAU URBAN COUNTY
CONSORTIUM
PY2021 FINAL
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL
PERFORMANCE AND
EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)**



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FINAL HUD SUBMISSION

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

91.520(a)

Program Year 2021 was the second year of the Nassau Urban County Consortium's Five-Year Consolidated Plan (2020-2024). The County continues to deal with the effects of the pandemic which has caused inflation and economic hardships on residents. This includes continued food insecurity, critical mental health, and substance abuse issues, as well as the physical toll it has taken on residents. However, Nassau County made every effort to attain the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan.

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

Many downtown initiatives took place during the program year in the City of Glen Cove, the Villages of Farmingdale, Freeport, Great Neck Plaza, Hempstead, Lynbrook, Manorhaven, Mineola, Rockville Centre, and the Town of Hempstead (Oceanside hamlet). Housing initiatives in the hamlet of New Cassel and the Village of Hempstead continue to be priority for these Consortium members.

The OCD continues to encourage consortium members to seek out transit-oriented development projects to increase the tax base, stir economic development, and grow the affordable housing stock. OCD allocated a set-aside of funds for the purpose of promoting TOD initiatives. Seven communities were awarded \$150,000 each. To date, the Village of Farmingdale and Freeport have completed their TOD projects.

Although the planned use of the two rounds of COVID funding was included in the FY2019 Action Plan Substantial Amendment, the reporting will be part of this FY2021 CAPER. Some significant initiatives include the following:

- ✓ Main Street Recovery Grant Program –\$10,000 grants to businesses impacted by COVID-19. 88 businesses were assisted.
- ✓ Rental Assistance Program – 243 Households assisted. This effort is ongoing.
- ✓ Health Disparity Study – Study complete and findings presented on August 31, 2022.
- ✓ Nassau Community College Workforce Development Program - train low/mod income County residents in the health care field – 30 graduates.
- ✓ LI Federally Qualified Health Center – Mobile Healthcare – 1,142 residents were provided with health care.
- ✓ Mental Health and Substance Abuse programs - 240 residents assisted.
- ✓ Food Distribution – 18,644 households assisted.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Administration and Planning	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%
CHDO Set-Aside HOME	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Direct Homeownership Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	75	5	6.67%	12	3	25.00%
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	5	411	8,220.00%	250	88	35.20%

Elimination of Blight - Demolition/Brownfield Rem	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	5	2	40.00%	2	0	0.00%
Expansion of Housing for Special Needs Population	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0		1	0	0.00%
Expansion of Housing for Special Needs Population	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	11	13	118.18%			
Expansion of Housing New Construction - Owned	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$751250 / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	4	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Expansion of Housing New Construction - Rental	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$751250 / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	55	10	18.18%	55	10	18.18%
Housing Code Enforcement	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	75	86	114.67%	15	43	286.67%
Housing Support Services - HMIS	Homeless	ESG: \$	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%

Housing Support Services - Homeless Prevention	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	40	0	0.00%	8	0	0.00%
Housing Support Services - Rapid Re-Housing	Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1000	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%
Housing Support Services - Street Outreach	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	5	135	2,700.00%	75	17	22.67%
Housing Support Services Homeless Persons-Shelter	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	7500	3569	47.59%	1660	1890	113.86%
Housing Support Services Low/Mod Income Households	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	500	1417	283.40%	1037	1148	110.70%
Owner Occupied Housing Rehab/Lead Paint Abatement	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	375	133	35.47%	50	74	148.00%
Provision of General Public Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	2056		0	2056	
Provision of General Public Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10000	39814	398.14%	3000	37616	1,253.87%

Provision of Services for Special Needs Population	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2000	1938	96.90%	234	1560	666.67%
Public Facility and Improvements Projects	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500000	309830	61.97%	150000	29830	19.89%
Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	500	458	91.60%			
Rehabilitation of Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	9	0	0.00%	6	0	0.00%
Section 108 Loan Repayment	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			
Substantial Rehabilitation for Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	5	1	20.00%	1	1	100.00%
Upgrade the Physical Condition of Local Businesses	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	50	23	46.00%	8	18	225.00%

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.

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

The objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan are numerous and varied and range from housing and community development needs to public service needs. As the pandemic seemed to ease and the economy started opening up during the program year, there were still remained issues with businesses staying open, supply chain issues, and residents being housed. In addition, there were mental health and substance abuse issues caused by the pandemic. Because of this, the County consortium highly prioritized economic development activities, workforce development activities, and counseling activities. The County also prioritized TOD projects, affordable housing and other infrastructure improvements to the benefit of County residents.

The County consortium prioritized utilizing both CDBG and CDBG-CV funds on:

- Emergency Rental Assistance
- Main Street Grant Recovery Grants
- Food Banks and Food Distribution
- Workforce Development
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse Counseling
- Transit Oriented Development Projects
- Affordable Housing
- General Infrastructure Improvements

As the County was formulating a long-term recovery plan due to COVID-19, it was also carrying out regular CDBG activities to meet the needs of Nassau County’s low to moderate income population. Investing in infrastructure provides long-term economic benefit to low and moderate-income communities. There were 27 public facility and improvement projects undertaken consortium-wide which directly addresses community assets in low/mod income communities. Projects included street and sidewalk improvements, parking improvements, community park and playground improvements, lighting, and handicapped accessibility improvements.

The Villages of Farmingdale and Mineola, and the City of Glen Cove have been able to provide incentives to businesses to invest in signage, awnings, lighting, etc. which in turn improves the downtown and spurs economic development. Other Villages have seen the improvements to those downtowns and have allocated funding to replicate the successes. The Village of Great Neck Plaza and Valley Stream have hired consultants to assist with managing a commercial rehabilitation program. A total of 18

facades were rehabilitated and many more are underway.

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

Additional Text CR-05

The non-homeless special needs population were assisted via several programs. In order to address the needs of the developmentally disabled population, OCD's non-profit subrecipient, Spectrum Designs, carries out a very successful employment program with their profitable print screen and laundry business. Spectrum employed 60 developmentally disabled persons during the program year. Persons with autism and developmental disabilities are provided gainful employment, pre-vocational training, and entry level skills. The purpose is to decrease the number of individuals being negatively impacted due to lack of work-related opportunities. Nicolas Center, Ltd is similar in design in that they help those individuals with disabilities to integrate into the social and working life. A total of 120 persons were assisted via these two programs. Options for Community Living houses persons with AIDS who were previously homeless and provide essential services for this population at 9 of their residences which includes 17 units. Through Nassau County's residential rehabilitation program, NC OCD outreaches to low/mod income homeowners in need of weatherization and other health and safety improvements to their homes. During the reporting period, Nassau County rehabilitated 74 homes, many of them occupied by the elderly and/or handicapped. This program has proven extremely successful since inception. Additionally, creating affordable housing continues to be the utmost priority for both rental and homeownership housing. Assisting first time homebuyers attain homeownership is accomplished with financial assistance and housing counseling. Three households attained homeownership via Down Payment Assistance Program (DPA) through the Long Island Housing Partnership (LIHP). This was not quite the success as anticipated. The housing market has exploded, and first-time homebuyers struggle to find a home within the purchase price allotted by HUD. LIHP is considering increasing the subsidy to exceed the current \$25,000. Nassau County has been actively seeking out housing projects in High Opportunity Areas (HOA's). The OCD issues a separate Affordable Housing Initiative application for consortium members for this purpose. Again, this has proven to be a difficult task due to the high cost of homes in HOA's as well as high construction costs.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	30,137	3	141
Black or African American	8,580	9	250
Asian	1,498	0	10
American Indian or American Native	133	1	13
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	0	6
Total	40,353	13	420
Hispanic	14,425	3	109
Not Hispanic	25,928	10	311

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 73.4% White alone, 58.5% White residents (not Hispanic or Latino), 17.5% Hispanic residents, 13% Black/African American residents, 10.9% Asian residents, .5% American Indian Alaska Native, .1% Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander, and 2% identify as two or more Races. It is anticipated that when the new census data is made public those percentages will change.

Based on the CDBG numbers generated in the chart above, it does not totally reflect the demographic distribution of the County. Comparative to CDBG, the HOME and ESG programs assist larger proportion of Black or African American and Hispanic families and a small proportion of the Asian population that were assisted in all categories. The Asian population makes up 10.9% of the County. The proportion of Hispanic persons assisted is also much higher than the County average. We can assert that because HUD funds for infrastructure and public services are directed to primarily low income communities. Census data show that most low income communities are predominantly comprised of Black/African American and Hispanic residents. For example, the hamlet of Roosevelt, a very low income community located in the Town of Hempstead, is comprised of 17.5% White alone, 58% Black or African American alone, and 40% Hispanic. The Village of Hempstead, another very low income community consists of 14.9% White alone, 45.4% Black or African American alone, and 41.7% Hispanic.

Based on reporting provided to us directly by our public services who were funded with CDBG and CDBG-CV money, the following is a more detailed demographic breakdown derived solely from the numbers provided by each agency as well as the residential rehabilitation program.

Race CDBG

Number

White 25,944

White Hispanic	8,040
Black/African American	8,120
Black Hispanic	570
Asian	2,684
American Indian/Alaska Native	11
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3
American Indian/Alaska Native & White	0
Asian & White	26
Black/African American & White	11
American Indian/Alaska Native & Black/AA	5
Other multi-racial	2272
Other multi-racial Hispanic	488

Race CDBG-CV

Number

White	566
White Hispanic	267
Black/African American	293
Black Hispanic	29
Asian	84
Asian & Hispanic	121
American Indian/Alaska Native	122
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2
American Indian/Alaska Native & White	0
Asian & White	0
Black/African American & White	7
Black/African American & White Hispanic	3
American Indian/Alaska Native & Black/AA	0
Other multi-racial	646
Other multi-racial Hispanic	4

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	15,786,280	11,001,904
HOME	public - federal	2,522,991	1,374,251
ESG	public - federal	1,236,021	538,593

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

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

In addition to regular CDBG and ESG funds, Nassau County received a total of \$18,090,023 in CDBG-CV funds and \$14,898,073 in ESG-CV funds. Nassau County expended \$4,609,116.63 in CDBG-CV funds during the program year and \$3,882,494.75 in ESG-CV funds. HOME did not receive coronavirus funding during the program year

Nassau County utilizes 20% of its CDBG allocation on administrative costs. The administrative dollars are allocated to the County and the Big "8" consortium members. They include the Cities of Glen Cove and Long Beach, the Towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay and the Villages of Freeport, Hempstead, and Rockville Centre. The remaining CDBG funds are used to fund other Consortium members and non-profit entities to undertake eligible CDBG activities.

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

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

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

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Nassau County utilizes 20% of its allocation on administrative costs. The administrative dollars are allocated to the County and the Big "8" consortium members. They include the Cities of Glen Cove and Long Beach, the Town of Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay and the Villages of Freeport, Hempstead, and Rockville Centre. The remaining CDBG funds are used to fund consortium members and non-profit entities to undertake eligible CDBG activities.

Leveraging

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	131,168,103
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	562,052
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	131,730,155
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	142,030
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	131,588,125

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
HOME41-07	11/22/2021	152,052	0	210,000	0	200,000	0	562,052
HOME42-05	11/12/2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	58,000	53,000	0	5,000

Table 7 – Program Income

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

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		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	1,735	240
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	117	13
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	60	136
Total	1,912	389

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	8	243
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	55	10
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	52	74
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	2	0
Total	117	327

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

NC OCD made every effort to reach the affordable housing goals, but difficulties persist due to the high cost of land, lack of available land, and high construction costs. The production of new rental unit goal will be greatly exceeded next program year. Laurel Homes project has been completed. Under this activity, the NC OCD provided HOME funds to assist with the redevelopment of the Laurel Homes affordable housing complex in Roslyn Heights. The new development consists of 74-units in eight (8) residential buildings. CDBG funds were also provided to build two state-of-the-art playgrounds for residents. Further, the original 55 unit complex in Freeport called "Bergen Place" was projected to be completed during the program year but still in production and will be completed during the next program year. Expected lease-up is January 2023.

Other goals that were not attained during the program year included direct homeownership assistance to first-time homebuyers. During the program year, the housing market saw a dramatic increase in purchase prices, therefore finding a home in Nassau County within the HUD dollar threshold was difficult. Out of the 12 households projected to be assisted, only three homes closed during the program year. The rehabilitation of existing homeowner units overperformed at 74 units being rehabilitated. Most of the owner-occupied residential rehabilitation is performed on homes owned by senior citizens.

Finding permanent homes for homeless households ranks as a high priority for the County. Shelter or motels stays should be a very short lived, however due to COVID-19 and the health crisis that it caused, Nassau DSS utilized and still utilizes motels to house individuals who are homeless. The INN's Journey Program was devised explicitly to house people during the pandemic. During the year, 240 households were permanently housed moving out of emergency shelters and/or motels.

Affordable special needs housing for the frail elderly and disabled is a challenge in the County. People are living longer and are unable to live alone or maintain their own home or apartment. To address this issue, OCD has funded several organizations that provide housing for special needs populations. Harvest Houses operates two residences for seniors which is a successful model of shared housing. The residences can house a total of 16 senior citizens at a very low cost. The Mental Health Association of Nassau County (MHANC) manages two programs for housing homeless persons with mental disabilities. A total of 13 individuals are housed through this program. Community Mainstreaming operates 13 family-like residences in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. These are clean, safe, and supportive group homes for adults with developmental disabilities. ACDS provides residential services for adults with developmental disabilities, age 21 and over, at 8 Individual Residential Alternatives (group homes) and one apartment. The agency's group homes enable the 55 residents to live with some degree of independence. Options for Community Living has 9 residences County-Wide which houses 41 persons with AIDS.

Nassau County's ESG Homeless Prevention Program assisted zero households with rental arrears during the program year. The fact that renters were not in jeopardy of being evicted rendered the program inoperable. Nassau County funded Community Development Corporation of LI with CDBG-CV funds to assist County residents with rental arrears. A total of 394 households were assisted by the program thus far and 243 during the program year.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

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

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

the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	15,275	0
Low-income	20,430	13
Moderate-income	3,973	0
Total	39,678	13

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

For Affordable Housing Projects:

The number of extremely low – income renter households assisted = 55 (CDC-LI). The number of extremely low-income owner households assisted = 11 (Res. Rehab). The number of low-income renter households assisted = 198 (10 Laurel Homes, 188 CDC-LI). The number of low-income owner households assisted – 35 (32 Res. Rehab. 3 DPA) households assisted. The number of moderate-income renter households assisted = 0. The number of moderate-income owner households assisted = 31 (Res. Rehab.). The number of homeless persons served assisted = 1,890

Nassau County addresses the needs of extremely low, low, and moderate-income households via various public service and housing programs. Most public services funded by the County are categorized as low/mod limited clientele – based on household size and income. As for housing programs, OCD funds the Down payment Assistance Program (DPA), administers the Residential Rehabilitation Program, and with CDBG-CV funding created a rental assistance program for those households impacted by COVID-19. Community Development Corporation of Long Island administered the program and assisted 243 households during the program year.

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

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

The key to ending worst case housing needs is to build more affordable housing. This has proven very difficult due the high cost of construction and Nassau County’s high taxes. The County continues to seek out developers and properties for this purpose and works closely with the Nassau IDA to marry tax

incentives to increased number of affordable units. In addition to seeking opportunities to increase the number of affordable units, the County seeks to aid those households that 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. The ESG Homeless Prevention Program can assist with those very low income renters with rental assistance by providing housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance. This is necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter. Although the eviction moratorium has been lifted, finding affordable rental units in Nassau County proves close to impossible. OCD funds subrecipients tasked with assisting low-income tenants with housing and ongoing case management.

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

COVID-19 continues to impact homeless persons of Nassau County. Through ESG 47th year funding, Nassau County granted funds to two Street Outreach programs: LI Cares (Hope for the Homeless program) and the Long Island Coalition for the Homeless. Since HUD advised that the COVID funding expiration date can be extended, NC OCD was able to extend the United Veterans Beacon House Street Outreach program, so they are also operating in Nassau County.

The Long Island Coalition for the Homeless (LICH), the lead agency of the CoC, was granted ESG CV and ESG 47th year Street Outreach funds to reach the unsheltered population. Street Outreach workers connect with homeless individuals and case workers have adapted a "housing first" policy. In addition to meeting immediate needs, the outreach workers focus on housing-related services and goals. Outreach workers assist with obtaining benefits completing housing applications and enrolling in services. Long Island Cares also addresses the immediate needs of homeless folks; meals and other essentials are provided and through continued contact, housing and other needs are addressed. LICH was also granted CDBG funds to hire a Benefits Specialist to serve the unsheltered homeless in Nassau County. The Benefits Specialist ensures that homeless households are accessing all benefits to which they are entitled and for which they are eligible. This will support their efforts to access permanent housing. As our homeless population ages (and we see an increase in seniors becoming homeless), there will also be a need to ensure they have Medicaid in place, as many will need nursing home and/or senior care facilities as their housing option.

United Veterans Beacon House (UVBH) was also granted Street Outreach funds through ESG CV, and NC OCD was able to extend their contract through July 2023. Their team works with the CoC to target specific geographic areas on Long Island to connect with those who are in need of emergency shelter. UVBH also addresses the immediate needs of the street homeless and employs the "housing first" policy. Their Street Outreach workers are able to connect homeless individuals to supportive services, provide PPE supplies, and address other unmet needs.

The Interfaith Nutrition Network (The INN) was awarded ESG CV funding to run an emergency shelter program, The Journey Program, for those who are homeless but are ineligible for DSS Emergency Housing. Due to the high risk of COVID among unsheltered homeless, The INN developed a program to connect these individuals to safe shelter; they provide meals and case managers help to connect individuals to available benefits/entitlements and supportive services. The INN works together with Beacon House to assess individuals and place them in safe shelter, such as motels. NC OCD was able to extend their ESG CV contract, so they are still able to address the needs of homeless persons.

However, even with these programs, it continues to be challenging to connect homeless persons to permanent housing. Should an individual exhibit signs of COVID, it is even more difficult.

Nassau County DSS continues to run an isolation site for those clients needing to quarantine after exposure to COVID and to protect the congregate care settings from a COVID outbreak. NC OCD provided funding to DSS to help defray the costs of Isolation Site.

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

Additional Text CR-25

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Many individual shelters advised NC OCD that they were experiencing lower than normal numbers this past year, which seems to be due to the fact that families or individuals who may have been evicted and needed to enter the shelter system, are not being evicted at high rates. NYS had extended the moratorium until January 15, 2022. therefore landlord -tenant court was backlogged, and we did not see many evictions. This fact still impacts our emergency shelter numbers. In addition, due to the continued risk of street homeless persons of getting COVID, individuals and families are being housed in Medical Isolation Sites through DSS or in motels through The INN's Journey Program.

ESG funding, both regular and COVID, supports a small portion of the emergency shelters in Nassau County. NC OCD continues to support the work of some of the most established non-profits in Nassau County dedicated to serving the homeless through operating emergency shelter programs. NC OCD is continually discovering resources and developing referral channels to support the housing security of our lowest income Nassau County residents. OCD shares this network and information with the ESG funded shelters. ESG believes that these non-profits are the most qualified to move shelter stayers to permanent housing, and ESG continues to supplement the monies paid by DSS to these non-profits in order to ensure that the most highly skilled and reputable providers keep their shelter doors open. ESG

funds two transitional housing programs—one for pregnant or parenting young mothers and the other for runaway youth. ESG expects to continue this commitment to serving both vulnerable populations.

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

OCD continues to believe strongly in the Homeless Prevention (HP) component of ESG. Over the course of several years, OCD in partnership with DSS, had become a well-known and often relied on resource for residents of Nassau County who are unstably housed. OCD through the ESG Homeless Prevention program serves as a decentralized, informal Coordinated Entry for Homeless Prevention in Nassau County. NC OCD, through ESG CV, was able to fund two other Homelessness Prevention Programs in Nassau: Options for Community Living and The Salvation Army. NC OCD has extended the contract expiration dates of these programs, and they will continue to provide support to those tenants at risk of becoming homeless. OCD also works closely with non-profits in Nassau County, the legislative offices of local and state officials, Nassau County Department of Social Services, Health Home Care Coordinators, hospitals, senior centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, pro bono attorneys, and churches. Our office provides direct support to Nassau County residents and all people working with Nassau County residents who are at risk of losing their housing.

Although the eviction moratorium was lifted, it continues to be difficult to utilize the ESG HP funding, as we are not receiving many eligible cases. Courts appear to be backlogged so we are not seeing a large number of evictions. In addition, the NYS ERAP program provided tenants with a means to have arrears paid without having to prove that there is a threat of eviction. CDC LI also administers a COVID-19 rental arrears program, so tenants are free to apply to that program. NC OCD, The Salvation Army, and Options continue to evaluate any/all outreach calls and are ready to assist eligible individuals and families.

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

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

recently homeless from becoming homeless again

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

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

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

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

On a positive front, The Town of North Hempstead Housing Authority, partnering with Georgica Green Ventures, LLC, has completed Phase I of their affordable housing construction project in Roslyn Heights called "Laurel Homes". Nassau County provided HOME funds to assist with the redevelopment of the project. The project involved the redevelopment of an existing 66-unit rental complex by demolishing the existing buildings and replacing them with new modular constructed buildings. The completed development allowed for an additional 8 units of housing to be included. The new development will consist of 74-units in eight (8) residential buildings which include mix of sixteen 1-bedroom units, twenty-six 2-bedroom units, sixteen 3-bedroom units, thirteen 4-bedroom units and three 5-bedroom units will be an increase of eight 1-bedroom units beyond the current development. Twenty-nine units will be Project-Based Section 8 units and thus subject to rent restrictions under that Program. This extensive reconstruction and upgrade to Laurel Homes make for a better quality of life for all the residents.

Additional Text CR-30

The Village of Hempstead Housing Authority is considering utilizing the Rental Demonstration Assistance (RAD) conversion. RAD was created in order to give public housing authorities (PHAs) a powerful tool to preserve and improve public housing properties. According to HUD, these are positive outcomes of RAD

conversions:1. RAD allows public housing agencies to leverage public and private debt and equity in order to reinvest in the public housing stock. This is critical given the backlog of public housing capital needs - estimated at over \$35 billion.2. In RAD, units move to a Section 8 platform with a long-term contract that, by law, must be renewed in perpetuity. A Use Agreement is also recorded under RAD further enforcing HUD's long-term interest. This ensures that the units remain permanently affordable to low-income households.3. Residents benefit from a right of return, a prohibition against re-screening, and robust notification and relocation rights. Residents continue to pay 30% of their adjusted income towards the rent, maintain the same basic rights as they possess in the public housing program, and gain a new option to request tenant-based assistance if they wish to subsequently move from the property.4. RAD maintains the ongoing public stewardship of the converted property through clear rules requiring ongoing ownership or control by a public or non-profit entity.5. RAD is highly cost-effective, relying on shifting existing levels of public housing funds to the Section 8 accounts as properties convert. The County will support this effort. NC OCD 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 several program years has allocated funding to assist with the most urgent needs for ten (10) of their Housing Authority Buildings including emergency generators, roof replacement, kitchen upgrades, automatic doors, and security systems.

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

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

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

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Text CR-35

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

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

Nassau County OCD allocates CDBG funding across a wide range of activities which directly address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. Nassau County's social service agencies continue to record a high rate of residents with mental health and substance abuse issues. The effects of the pandemic can still be felt as residents are turning to substance abuse and susceptible to depression.

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

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

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

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

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

Nassau County OCD funds Nassau Community College's Community Health Worker program by providing scholarships for low/mod income residents to take the certification. Currently, 19 of the 20 student graduates are employed in this field and have been out in underserved communities providing resources that are greatly needed. In addition, the County has a robust Language Access Program (LAP). Things will not change overnight, but over a period of time of implementing changes to reach the

populations most in need.

Additional Text CR-35

Long Island Federally Qualified Health Center (LIFQHC) continues to expend CDBG-CV funds to serve medically fragile and vulnerable populations. These populations are more at high risk for COVID and less likely to take the vaccine. Many of the patients live in congregant housing, local shelters, couch surf or are homeless, rendering social distancing nearly impossible. Most of the individuals live below the federal poverty level. Many suffer from chronic health conditions, have limited access to medications, and face social determinants barriers such as housing, food insecurities, unemployment, lack of insurance, etc. They may not know where and how to access services and may continue to forego their health and wellbeing. When that is no longer an option they will rely on emergency rooms and hospital services that would otherwise not be warranted. All of this have a deleterious effect on patients, the health system and the residents of Nassau County. LIFQHC's s nursing and social interventions lead to fewer hospitalizations and keep the positivity rate low in Nassau County. LIFQHC applied for and received regular CDBG funding in PY2022 to continue its effort to address health obstacles.

Approximately 80% of CDBG funds were used during the program year to benefit extremely low, low, and moderate-income persons. Public facility, improvement projects carried out throughout the County addresses crucial infrastructure needs in low income communities. Having access to vital community assets, including safe, accessible roads and sidewalks, parks, playgrounds, and neighborhood facilities adds to resident's quality of life. Additionally, funding of a variety of non-profit entities helps to create a healthy and engaged community. Efforts on behalf of the County and local jurisdictions to include accessibility and visit-ability components to projects has increased. Those localities who choose to commence any construction project will make every effort to reduce the physical obstacles for senior citizens and handicapped residents. During the program year there were a total of three handicapped accessibility improvement projects that were completed for purposes of addressing the needs of senior citizens and disabled residents.

They include the following:

- East Rockaway - Handicapped bathrooms Village Hall
- Mineola Village - Handicapped bathrooms Village Hall
- New Hyde Park - Handicapped accessibility to Village Hall Entrance

The First-time Homebuyer Program's Down Payment Assistance (DPA) initiative helps low-income homebuyers that would not otherwise be able to afford a home of their own. The intensive home-buyer counseling that goes along with this program provides the tools for preventing foreclosure. NC OCD coordinates and consults with Nassau County's Office of Hispanic Affairs, Office of Minority Affairs, Office of Asian Affairs, and the Health Department in identifying and addressing disparities found in minority communities. To meet the needs of a diverse Nassau County population, Nassau County provides translation services for six (6) dominant languages throughout the region. In addition, Nassau County seeks out organizations that can provide tangible resources to those vulnerable underserved

residents, including but not limited to access to education, legal services, social services, food, shelter, and transportation.

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

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

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

Reducing the number of poverty-level families is an extremely important component to having a robust economy and workforce. The current poverty rate in Nassau County is 5.7%. The impact of poverty is greatest on women and children. Most poverty is generational with a large racial divide. Black and Hispanic children in Nassau County are four to five times more likely to be poor than white children. Some programs run by Nassau County Office of Housing and the County Consortium are in place to break the cycle and bring families out of poverty.

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

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

Family Self Sufficiency Program

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

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

Additional Text CR-35

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

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

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

Nassau County's Department of Social Services (DSS) is the County's lead governmental agency with the responsibility for meeting the needs of high poverty residents and homeless persons. OCD works closely with DSS in the administration of the Emergency Solutions Grants program. Public Housing Authorities also play an important role in 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 Office of Community Development works with municipalities, not-for-profits, and other County agencies to match households in need with service providers. The Nassau County OCD has 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 eligible housing activities as well as to update members on new regulations, program changes, and any other important information. Individual program reviews take into account such factors as expenditure of funds, obligation of funds, award of third-party contracts, and other measures of progress.

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

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

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

The OCD continues to work with municipalities, not-for profit organizations, for-profit developers, Public Housing Authorities, homeless providers, and other County agencies to provide linkages and coordination between these organizations. All projects listed in the Annual Plan go toward addressing

priority needs that were identified in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. As OCD carried out its second year of the 2020-2024 Plan, meetings continued with these agencies to ascertain whether goals were being attained. With COVID-19 still in the mix, additional collaborations were formed based on the emerging needs of County residents. Therefore, collaborating more closely with the Department of Health, LIFQHC, food distributors, and mental health organizations were essential.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fair Housing Activity Statement and Progress Reports – In 2016 Nassau County developed a Fair

Housing Activity Statement for each Consortium member to complete which addressed what actions they are taking to overcome the impediments identified in the AI. In 2020 Nassau County developed a new Fair Housing Activity Statement (FHAS) based on the new impediments identified in the PY2020 AI. This was completed by consortium members and was contingent upon them receiving CDBG funding. The process does not end there. Consortium members are required to complete a yearly progress report as they did in PY2021. The progress reports were created so each consortium member can identify the actions they had undertaken during the year to overcome impediments to fair housing choice. This was also used to assess the success each consortium member had in reaching the goals and benchmarks outlined in their FHAS. Once again, consortium members were not allowed to apply for funding if this document was not submitted. These reports have been reviewed for compliance and completeness.

Additional Text CR-35

Nassau County Land Bank - The Nassau County Land Bank (NCLB) was formed 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. Nassau County Industrial Development Agency (NCIDA) - OCD refers affordable housing developers to apply for Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) with IDA. These tax benefits can greatly reduce the overall cost of developing housing in Nassau County. The IDA encourages developments to have an affordable component. The NCIDA encourages the development of increased affordable housing options within the County through the insistence of the inclusion of affordable units in any proposed development of multi-family residential rental units which comes before the agency for financial assistance. Affirmative Marketing Program - Nassau County has an affirmative marketing program for housing opportunities funded with NC OCD grants. OCD continues to implement various strategies to affirmatively further fair housing. Organizations developing new housing are required to develop an Affirmative Marketing Plan. Essentially, the Affirmative Marketing Plan requires special outreach for segments of the population least likely to apply for the proposed affordable housing development and who are from very low- and low-income households, especially minorities within those income groups. Organizations developing affordable housing often work with the Long Island Housing Partnership (LIHP), which may assist with marketing and outreach, conduct a lottery if necessary, and provide housing counseling. Fair Housing Counseling and Enforcement - Nassau County provides yearly funding for Long Island Housing Services (LIHS). LIHS's Mission is the elimination of unlawful discrimination and promotion of decent and affordable housing through advocacy and education. A primary service is investigation of housing discrimination complaints in the context of rentals, sales, lending and insurance. Fair Housing Training - Nassau County continues to participate in fair housing conferences and trainings for consortium members and non-profit agencies. It is Nassau County's intention to consistently communicate information regarding the federal regulations and fair housing.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

Nassau County has a Monitoring Plan to conduct desk, remote and onsite monitoring of its subrecipients. This Plan includes a risk assessment tool which drives which organizations or entities will be monitored. Daily desk monitoring includes reviewing claim vouchers and back-up for compliance with all HUD regulations, as well as requesting National Objective compliance documentation from subrecipients. In addition, OCD requested Single Audit Reports from each subrecipient that met the Single Audit benchmark. These audits which were thoroughly reviewed by fiscal. No findings were uncovered during this review.

The Monitoring Plan also includes provisions for individual and group meetings and/or discussions with subrecipients to ensure the timely completion of housing activities, community development activities, and homeless activities. OCD updates subrecipients on new regulations, program changes, and other modifications.

During the Program Year the “Big 8” (Towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, and the Villages of Freeport, Hempstead, Rockville Centre, and the Cities of Glen Cove and Long Beach) communities were monitored in person for Overall CDBG Grant Administrative Requirements and Financial Management. It was determined that all were generally compliant with CDBG regulations. The main concerns came with having Agreements with non-profit subrecipients so that they had in writing all federal requirements and deadlines. These concerns are being addressed and anticipate that all concerns will be allayed. Additionally, a risk analysis was created for all CDBG-CV grantees was compiled and monitored in person. The general “finding” was the creation of federal identifiers and report on file for all equipment purchased with CDBG-CV funds. All “findings” have been closed at this time.

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

Additional Text CR-40

In order to ensure long-term compliance, NC OCD in coordination with the National Association for County Community and Economic Development (NACCED), created a year-long education and training workplan. The purpose is to continue to provide vital regulatory information to staff and subrecipients.

Education topics included: CDBG Basics, 24 CFR Part 200, HOME and CDBG Written Agreements, and HOME and CDBG Subrecipient Monitoring. This is an ongoing initiative to continually educate on timely topics and new regulations. NC OCD coordinates closely with MBE/WBE outreach with the County's Office of Minority Affairs, the Office of Hispanic Affairs, and the Office of Asian affairs to increase the level of MBE/WBE contractor participation in NC OCD activities. The County adopted local Title 53 legislation for MBE/ WBE participation. This legislation was revised upon the completion of a Disparity Study. Office of Minority Affairs 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. Developers receiving HOME assistance are advised to make best efforts to outreach to MBE/WBE contractors. The Community Development website 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. Lastly, a comprehensive Section 3 training took place for all consortium members and County Departments so to adhere to the Final Rule requirements for all construction projects over \$200,000. The Nassau County Office of Minority Affairs is taking the lead on getting Section 3 businesses qualified.

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

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

As per Nassau County's Citizen Participation Plan, a public notice was placed in *Newsday* in both English and Spanish as well as on the NC OCD website, which allowed for a 30-day comment period on the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). It was available for download on the OCD website and/or in person at 1 West Street, Suite 365, Mineola, NY. After the 30-day comment period elapsed on November 28, 2022, the CAPER was submitted in IDIS for HUD review. There were no comments received regarding the PY2021 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.

The program objectives remain viable and active. The FY2021 Action Plan goals and objectives have not changed.

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

No

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

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 were monitored during PY2021. For each project, based on the leases and income verifications, and HQS inspection, all were found satisfactory. There were no scheduled monitoring's that did not take place.

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

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

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

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

There were rental and homeownership projects underway during the fiscal year. These projects carried out affirmative marketing efforts such as advertising in Newsday, a newspaper with metropolitan circulation, as well as local publications, and/or undertaking special outreach efforts to local senior centers, social services agencies, housing counseling agencies, religious organizations, and civic clubs. Often, developers and consortium members engage the services of the Long Island Housing Partnership,

a local HUD approved housing counseling agency, non-profit to assist with marketing, outreach, and lottery procedures. LIHP is locally known as a resource for homebuyers and renters interested in affordable housing.

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

Program Income in the amount of \$53,000 was used on HOME project - HOME44-04 - Bergen Place Affordable Housing Development in Freeport. IDIS# 6169. Lease-up is not complete therefore tenant characteristics have not been collected.

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)

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

The Nassau County Land Bank (NCLB) has a goal to foster affordable housing by purchasing abandoned and/or foreclosed properties for rehabilitation and re-sale. Two properties have 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.

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

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

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

Additional Text CR-50

Nassau County continues to work with Long Island Housing Partnership (LIHP) to redevelop homes given to LIHP by the State's New York Rising program. These homes were purchased in the aftermath of Superstorm Sandy. Nassau County OCD allocated HOME funds to facilitate the demolition and construction of these homes. Five (5) homes have been constructed and sold to income eligible homebuyers. The remaining two homes have completed construction and one is awaiting final permits. The homes were 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. Lastly, Nassau County's Residential Rehabilitation program provides loans/grants to income eligible homeowners to make weatherization improvements to their homes. This keeps the monthly bills more affordable and allows the seniors to remain in their homes.

CR-58 – Section 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	3	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	4,087				
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	160				
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0				

Table 14 – Total Labor Hours

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

Table 15 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

NC OCD staff and consortium members have received Section 3 Final Rule training through the HUD Exchange site and have attended various webinars and presentations. One presentation was given by this office to all consortium members. Another 4 day training took place in February and was administered by NACCED (National Association of County Community and Economic Development). Thus, the obligations by consortium members to report on Section 3 worker hours (both targeted Section 3 and regular Section 3) has been thoroughly vetted. During the program year, there were two projects that met the \$200,000+ threshold for Section 3. Neither had met the benchmark hours, but did provide evident of qualitative outreach, such as job fairs, reaching out to public housing residents, offer of direct on-the-job apprentice training, outreach, and solicitation of Section 3 businesses.

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

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

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

ESG Contact Name

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

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	Nassau County Office of Community Development
Street Address 2	1 West Street - Room 365
City	Mieola

State NY
ZIP Code -
Phone Number 5165721916
Extension
Fax Number 5165721983
Email Address KCrean@nassaucountyny.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix Ms
First Name Angel
Last Name Macchia
Suffix
Title Program Coordinator
Phone Number 5165721976
Extension
Email Address AMacchia@nassaucountyny.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 09/01/2021
Program Year End Date 08/31/2022

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: BETHANY HOUSE OF NASSAU COUNTY
City: Roosevelt
State: NY
Zip Code: 11575, 1337
DUNS Number:
UEI:
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 85000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: NASSAU COUNTY COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

City: Hempstead

State: NY

Zip Code: 11550, 3917

DUNS Number: 947923397

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 105000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: THE INTERFAITH NUTRITION NETWORK

City: Hempstead

State: NY

Zip Code: 11550, 3942

DUNS Number: 112676892

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 100000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MOMMAS INC.

City: Wantagh

State: NY

Zip Code: 11793, 3909

DUNS Number: 112865518

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 90000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: FAMILY & CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

City: Mineola

State: NY

Zip Code: 11501, 4633

DUNS Number: 113422018

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 125000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Long Island Coalition for the Homeless

City: Amityville

State: NY

Zip Code: 11701, 1223

DUNS Number: 948891445

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 66600

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Gospel of Peace Interntational

City: Garden City

State: NY

Zip Code: 11530, 4525

DUNS Number: 184506454

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 45000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Long Island Cares

City: Hauppauge

State: NY

Zip Code: 11788, 2039

DUNS Number:

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 30000

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	89,845
Total Number of bed-nights provided	69,823
Capacity Utilization	77.71%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

ESG continues to work closely with the COC. In late 2020, 2021 and early 2022, the region’s focus and funding priorities focused on ensuring that programs acted to prevent, respond to, and recover from COVID 19. Although ESG (non-CV) programs did not have that restriction/limitation, those programs who could align with that goal did so. Due to eviction moratoria implemented by New York State, providers were initially unable to serve as many households in Homeless Prevention programs as anticipated. Indeed, the eviction ban in New York was lifted in January of 2022, and many eviction proceedings are still delayed. While this has enabled many households to remain housed during these difficult times, it has further limited the ability of funds to be used. This was recognized by HUD with respect to the ESG-CV funding, which was extended an additional year because of unanticipated challenges.

The County continues to face a challenge due to the lack of affordable housing in the region, where many rental units exceed Fair Market Rent set forth by HUD. ESG is currently working with COC and providers to provide essential street outreach services to individuals who are unsheltered and coordinating to create winter shelter programs to serve those who cannot access traditional shelter. The programs currently funded for street outreach work closely together to coordinate services and make referrals as appropriate to housing and services within the region.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	155,082	12,526	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	15,403	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	155,082	27,929	0

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	137,414	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	18,835	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	137,414	18,835	0

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Essential Services	336,028	311,617	134,689
Operations	401,937	586,311	256,245
Renovation	17,842	61,259	33,867

Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	755,807	959,187	424,801

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Street Outreach	61,065	6,993	17,595
HMIS	0	1,200	1,200
Administration	91,867	38,724	96,196

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2019	2020	2021
	1,201,235	1,052,868	539,792

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2019	2020	2021
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	240,595	566,944	1,391,600
State Government	120,470	69,691	50,000
Local Government	2,133,384	2,652,563	563,935
Private Funds	470,953	599,615	188,000
Other	348,772	1,878,718	861,310
Fees	368,249	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	3,682,423	5,767,531	3,054,845

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2019	2020	2021
	4,883,658	6,820,399	3,594,637

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities