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**THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

**COMMITTEE REPORT OF THE HUMAN SERVICES DIVISION**

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**COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE**

Honorable Deputy Speaker Diana Ayala, Chair

**May 3, 2022**

**Oversight: Unsheltered Homelessness in New York City**

**Int. No. 211:** By Council Member Ayala

**Title:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the mayor’s office of operations to report on the exits from city-administered facilities and the financings, starts and completions of permanent housing for those exiting city-administered facilities

**Administrative Code:** Amends Section 3-113

**Int. No. 212:** By Council Member Ayala

**Title:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to updating the report on utilization of and applications for multi-agency emergency housing assistance

**Administrative Code:** Amends Section 3-133

**Preconsidered Int. No. :** By Council Members Avilés and Ayala

**Title:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the Department of Homeless Services and the Human Resources Administration to track and report certain data regarding rental assistance programs.

**Administrative Code:**

1. **Introduction**

On May 3, 2022, the Committee on General Welfare, chaired by Deputy Speaker Diana Ayala, will hold a hearing on unsheltered homelessness in New York City. Among those expected to testify are representatives from the New York City Department of Social Services, impacted individuals who have formerly experienced or are currently experiencing homelessness, community-based organizations, service providers, and members of the public.

1. **Unsheltered Homelessness**

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines unsheltered individuals as those “having a primary nighttime location [that] is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation … such as the streets, vehicles or parks.”[[1]](#footnote-2) The HUD-mandated Homeless Outreach Population Estimate Count (the “HOPE Count”) has volunteers canvass streets and subway station on a January night. While the HOPE count has used a consistent sampling methodology since 2005,[[2]](#footnote-3) during the pandemic, DHS has changed the methodology to exclude volunteers and conduct the count over four nights instead of one night.[[3]](#footnote-4) Relying on outreach provider staff and DSS staff, the 2021 and 2022 HOPE Counts only surveyed those who staff deemed likely to be homeless, rather than surveying everyone.[[4]](#footnote-5) Also, during the 2021 HOPE Count, the subways were closed overnight, leaving DSS to shift the hours of the count to earlier in the night and counting at end of line stations as the subway lines went out of service for the night.[[5]](#footnote-6) Advocates have long stated that a one night count does not lead to accurate data, however, they argued that the change in methodology, the subway shut down, and the increase in clearing out encampments (described below) have led to recent HOPE counts being even more inaccurate than previous years.[[6]](#footnote-7) In January 2020, just before the pandemic, the HOPE Count identified 3,857 unsheltered individuals in New York City.[[7]](#footnote-8) In 2021, with the new methodology and subway closures, 2,376 unsheltered individuals were identified, a 38% decrease.[[8]](#footnote-9) The results for 2022 have not yet been released.

Additionally, since 2014, the Bronx Health and Housing Consortium has conducted a survey in hospitals in New York City on the same night as the Hope Count to capture the number of individuals in hospitals experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness (the “Hospital Count”).[[9]](#footnote-10) In 2020, there were 226 unsheltered adults identified in the Hospital Count compared to 326 in 2019.[[10]](#footnote-11) Finally, since 2015, DYCD and the Center for Innovation through Data Intelligence (CIDI) have conducted a count to estimate the number of unsheltered youth, ages 24 and below, who are not counted during the HOPE Count (the “Youth Count”).[[11]](#footnote-12) On the Tuesday to Friday after the HOPE Count, youth are surveyed regarding where they spent the night of the HOPE Count.[[12]](#footnote-13) In 2020, 1,184 youths responded to the survey.[[13]](#footnote-14) The survey found that 47 youths were categorized as unsheltered (an increase from 34 unsheltered homeless youths identified in the 2019 Youth Count).[[14]](#footnote-15) Counts for 2021 and 2022 are not available for the Hospital Count nor the Youth Count, presumably due to the pandemic.

Individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness are typically single adult males.[[15]](#footnote-16) A high percentage are over the age of 50.[[16]](#footnote-17) They have higher rates of physical health issues in part due to their age and also due to exposure to the harshness of living on the streets without access to routine medical care.[[17]](#footnote-18) Unsheltered individuals also have higher rates of mental and behavioral health issues and substance use disorders.[[18]](#footnote-19) In Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, there were 640 death among person experiencing homelessness, with 151 of those deaths among those who were unsheltered.[[19]](#footnote-20) This is an 11% increase from FY 2017 (136 deaths among unsheltered)[[20]](#footnote-21) and an almost a 40% increase from FY 2013 (108 deaths among unsheltered).[[21]](#footnote-22) The leading causes of death among unsheltered individuals in New York City were drug-related (28%), followed by heart disease (19%), accidents (excluding drug overdose) (15%), and alcohol misuse/dependence (11%).[[22]](#footnote-23)

A subset of individuals experiencing street homelessness who have been unsheltered for an extended period are sometimes referred to as the chronically homeless. The City defines the chronically homeless as those who have lived on the street or subway for nine months of the past two years.[[23]](#footnote-24) Chronic street homeless individuals have more entrenched needs, as their physical and mental health conditions are complicated by years of living on the streets[[24]](#footnote-25) without access to routine medical, mental health, and dental care.[[25]](#footnote-26) They also often mistrust others and public institutions because of repeated attempts to navigate street homelessness and the complicated government services systems.[[26]](#footnote-27) Accordingly, they are often less responsive to traditional outreach efforts, such as offers of a warm meal or a night in shelter,[[27]](#footnote-28) and street outreach workers must repeatedly engage them to develop a rapport, bond, and trust.[[28]](#footnote-29)

 Numerous entities in the city work to engage these individuals and attempt to bring them off the streets and into transitional and permanent housing. For example, the public and the HOME-STAT canvassing team report individuals who appear to be street homeless by calling 311 and using the 311 app.[[29]](#footnote-30) The HOME-STAT canvassing team traverses each block in Manhattan from Canal Street to 145th Street, as well as hot spots in the outer boroughs, to identify and inform the New York City Department of Homeless Services (DHS)-contracted street outreach teams about unsheltered individuals.[[30]](#footnote-31) Additionally, five DHS-contracted homeless services nonprofits respond to 311 requests in their respective catchment areas and conduct daily street outreach across the five boroughs as follows:

* Center for Urban Community Services (CUCS), Goddard Riverside, and Breaking Ground constitute the Manhattan Outreach Consortium and conduct homeless outreach in Manhattan;[[31]](#footnote-32)
* Breaking Ground provides street outreach services in Brooklyn and Queens;[[32]](#footnote-33)
* BronxWorks conducts street outreach in the Bronx;[[33]](#footnote-34) and
* Project Hospitality provides street outreach services in Staten Island.[[34]](#footnote-35)

The subway and the street are the two most common locations of outreach worker’s first engagement with clients, as demonstrated in the chart below.



The number of unsheltered homeless New Yorkers who have been engaged by Street Outreach teams has declined in all quarters year-over-year from Quarter 3 (Q3) of 2019 to Q4 of 2021 except for Q3 of 2021, which was slightly higher than the previous years. The number of clients tends to decrease in the summer months and increase in the winter months. However, the number of clients in Q4 2021 decreased compared to the 2021 summer and was well below the previous two years.



In November 2019, the de Blasio Administration announced a new initiative, Outreach NYC, to address street homelessness by training additional frontline city workers.[[35]](#footnote-36) As of February 28, 2020, the City had trained 500 staff from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH); 500 staff from the Department of Buildings (DOB); 1,100 staff from the Parks Department, including 300 Parks Enforcement Patrol officers, 300 community service associates, 500 maintenance and operations supervisors; 1,000 Department of Sanitation (DSNY) supervisors; and 15,000 staff from the Fire Department (FDNY), including 11,000 firefighters and 3,000 EMTs and Paramedics.[[36]](#footnote-37) The plan called for training on how to use the 311 app in all of its platforms to submit service requests related to individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness.[[37]](#footnote-38) The submitted service requests were filtered through to the Joint Command Center, which was previously announced by the de Blasio Administration as an interagency partnership lead by DHS, NYPD and other relevant city agencies to address the unsheltered homeless on the subway.[[38]](#footnote-39) The purpose of the plan was to allow interagency staff to analyze trends, triage requests, and prioritize and deploy multi-Agency responses as appropriate, including to provide collaborative assistance to more challenging cases involving high-needs individuals.[[39]](#footnote-40) It is unclear what the outcomes of the plan were and what trends have been observed.

1. **Issues and Concerns**

*Access to Permanent Affordable Housing*

In its State of the Homeless 2022 report, The Coalition for the Homeless indicated that “what unsheltered homeless individuals want and need are homes, but too often they encounter insurmountable barriers that stand in the way of their access to permanent affordable housing and housing with onsite support services.”[[40]](#footnote-41)

While unsheltered homeless individuals are encouraged to engage in outreach efforts the City undertakes to ultimately result in placement into shelter, there are additional barriers they experience throughout the process. Such barriers have included delays associated with not having the necessary documentation to apply for housing and accessing services, as well as delays with the process that outreach teams use to sight people on the street multiple times to determine they are homeless, known as the “sightings” process.[[41]](#footnote-42)

 Previously, in order to be eligible for City Fighting Homelessness and Eviction Prevention Supplement (CityFHEPS), unsheltered homeless clients were required to receive case management services (otherwise known as “being on caseload”) for 90 days.[[42]](#footnote-43) CityFHEPS is the City’s supplemental rental assistance program which recently streamlined several City and State programs into one City-run program.[[43]](#footnote-44) Through CityFHEPS, eligible applicants may receive a voucher through which they can pay for private, rented housing.[[44]](#footnote-45) In 2021, the City eliminated the 90 day requirement for eligibility to receive a CityFHEPS voucher.[[45]](#footnote-46) However, it should be noted that only DHS-funded outreach workers can access CityFHEPS vouchers and that staffing shortages in City agencies have prolonged delays in CityFHEPS application processing and inspections that are required to take place before individuals can move into an apartment.[[46]](#footnote-47)

*Barriers to Shelter*

According to “View from the Street,” a survey compiled by the Coalition for the Homeless of 200 unsheltered individuals across New York City released in April 2021, poor conditions in New York City shelters have functioned as a barrier for individuals experiencing homelessness.[[47]](#footnote-48) “Shelters are considered by many homeless individuals as providing an unacceptably low level of personal security,” the report indicated.[[48]](#footnote-49) “The incidence of theft, physical attack or other types of violations in shelters… clearly contributes to the perception of the shelter system as chaotic and unsafe.”[[49]](#footnote-50) For those interviewed who reported staying in the municipal shelter system at some point, 38% indicated they did not return due to safety issues.[[50]](#footnote-51) Moreover, many shelters are in buildings in need of capital repair with vermin infestations, frequent elevator outages, heating and cooling issues and faulty plumbing.[[51]](#footnote-52)

Another barrier to entering shelter is limited to no access to co-sheltering. Co-sheltering, or the sheltering of people and animals together at the same emergency or temporary housing facility, is a critical solution to bringing humans experiencing homelessness and their companion animals inside together and thereby reducing the overall number of street homeless that do not access existing services.[[52]](#footnote-53) There are models across the country for successfully co-sheltering humans with their animals,[[53]](#footnote-54) yet DHS shelters do not accommodate pets.[[54]](#footnote-55) Pet owners who seek shelter services face the difficult problem of finding temporary pet care solutions, surrendering their pets to an animal shelter, or forgoing shelter services altogether.[[55]](#footnote-56) In 2021, the Council passed two bills, Local Law 96 and Local Law 97, which respectively require DHS to develop a plan to accommodate pets of homeless individuals and families in shelter, and reporting data on how many individuals and families applied for shelter and reported that they had a pet, as well as where the pet was ultimately placed.

*Subway Safety Plan*

On February 18, 2022, alongside Governor Kathy Hochul, Mayor Eric Adams released his Subway Safety Plan at a press conference.[[56]](#footnote-57) The Plan outlines how the Adams administration, in partnership with the MTA and other state entities, will make investments in drop-in centers, safe-havens, stabilization beds, and Street Homeless Outreach Wellness vans, as well as implement a series of policy changes including training NYPD officers in the subway system to enforce the MTA and New York City Transit Authority’s rules of conduct and requiring, instead of requesting, everyone to leave the train and the station at the end of the line.[[57]](#footnote-58) Advocates expressed concerns and fear in the aftermath of the announcement. “Forcing people off the trains into the freezing cold does not help the homeless. Policing does not get people safely housed,” said Peter Malvan, a homeless advocate at the Safety Net Project of the Urban Justice Center.[[58]](#footnote-59) Josh Dean, Executive Director of Human.nyc said, “Aggressive NYPD targeting of homeless New Yorkers does not solve homelessness – it just moves it.”[[59]](#footnote-60)

The Plan also proposes expansion of Kendra’s Law, a state statute that permits courts to force individuals into psychiatric treatment.[[60]](#footnote-61) Shortly after a fatal subway attack in February 2022 by an alleged individual who was reported to have suffered from serious mental illness, Kendra’s Law was recently expanded in the New York State budget.[[61]](#footnote-62) The expansion will make it easier for individuals to petition courts and for judges to impose treatment.[[62]](#footnote-63) The expansion will also create a suicide hotline, psychiatric beds, homeless outreach teams, supportive housing, and a loan forgiveness program for psychiatrist and psychiatric nurse practitioners.[[63]](#footnote-64) The budget includes $55 million in state and federal funding to restore up to 1,000 inpatient psychiatric beds to hospitals. Advocates have expressed concerns that Kendra’s Law and its new expansion will result in coercion as opposed to proactive services.[[64]](#footnote-65) A 2005 study by New York Lawyers for the Public Interest found that Black people are almost five times more likely than white people to be subjected to such orders and Hispanic people are two and a half times more likely.[[65]](#footnote-66)

*Sweeps of Homeless Encampments*

 On March 29, 2022, in a press conference with Police Commissioner Keechant Sewell, Mayor Adams announced that the City would add more than 350 new homeless shelter beds by the end of the week as part of a larger 500-bed expansion to address street homelessness.[[66]](#footnote-67) The weekend prior, Mayor Adams committed to physically removing 150 encampments over the course of two weeks.[[67]](#footnote-68) Yet, many individuals who were forced to evacuate their encampments under the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway indicated they did not know where they would be placed. Advocates, including Coalition for the Homeless, have indicated that Mayor Adams’ plan to clear homeless encampments “demonstrates his lack of understanding of unsheltered homeless New Yorkers.”[[68]](#footnote-69) They further indicated that the Mayor’s Administration “has no plan to provide safe, single rooms where they can stay inside, and is relying instead on the tired and cruel old tactic of chasing those without shelter out of Manhattan.”

 On April 24, 2022, Mayor Adams announced that the City would invest an additional $172 million per year towards expanding outreach efforts and specialized resources such as safe havens, stabilization beds and drop-in centers.[[69]](#footnote-70) While this step has been lauded by advocates, advocates have also stated that, absent a comprehensive plan to create more permanent affordable and supportive housing, the investment is merely a piecemeal effort and a short-term solution.[[70]](#footnote-71) Additionally, advocates have indicated that the additional safe haven and stabilization beds are likely to fill up fast and remain filled absent any permanent housing options.[[71]](#footnote-72)

Individuals living on the streets often report that they are more likely to enter a safe haven or stabilization bed than a traditional shelter.[[72]](#footnote-73) A safe haven is a facility operated by DHS or a DHS-contracted organization that provides low-threshold, harm-reduction transitional housing to chronic street homeless individuals to reduce barriers to coming inside from the streets.[[73]](#footnote-74) A stabilization bed is a private rented room where unsheltered New Yorkers may stay before they are connected to permanent housing or a long-term transitional setting.[[74]](#footnote-75) Both types of housing are considered low-threshold because they are less restrictive to enter,[[75]](#footnote-76) do not have a strict curfew, and offer more privacy.[[76]](#footnote-77) On April 26, 2022, 1,428 individuals were utilizing a safe haven bed.[[77]](#footnote-78)

1. **Budget**

The City released “The Subway Safety Plan” on February 18, 2022 outlining its strategy to combat street homelessness, which included new drop-in centers, 140 new Safe Haven beds, and 350 new stabilization beds.[[78]](#footnote-79) No additional funding was included in the Preliminary Plan to fund the items outlined in the Subway Safety Plan. Notably, the 490 beds announced had already been in the pipeline from the prior Administration.

In its Fiscal 2023 Preliminary Budget Response,[[79]](#footnote-80) the Council included two proposals to assist the unsheltered homeless population in the City. The Council called on the Administration to baseline $11.5 million for Street Health Outreach and Wellness (SHOW) services, operated by Health+Hospitals, to provide mental health services, physical health services, and housing outreach services to unsheltered individuals. The Council also called on the Administration to add $114.9 million in baselined funding to expand drop-in centers, safe haven beds, and stabilization beds. To go beyond the increase of 490 beds outlined in the Subway Safety Plan and to align the overall increase in beds with the number of unsheltered homeless individuals reported in the Preliminary Mayor’s Management Report for Fiscal 2021,[[80]](#footnote-81) the Council called on the Administration to add 2,376 beds. Additionally, the Council called on the Administration to open three new drop-in centers.

In the DHS budget, the “Outreach, Drop-in, and Reception Services” program area encompasses the agency’s services geared towards the unsheltered homeless population, including safe haven beds, stabilization beds, and drop-in centers. As of the Fiscal 2023 Executive Financial Plan (Executive Plan), the budget for the program area in Fiscal 2023 is $300.9 million, a considerable increase of 35 percent when compared to the Fiscal 2022 budget as of the of the Executive Plan which is $223.2 million. The increase in funding relates to a baselined new need of $171.3 million in City Tax-Levy reflected in the Executive Plan, starting in Fiscal 2023, for the Mayor’s Subway Safety Plan. The new need also includes 20 positions. On April 24, 2022, the Mayor announced that $171 million will be added to DHS’ budget starting in Fiscal 2023 to “…expand and enhance outreach efforts and specialized resources, including Safe Havens, stabilization beds, and Drop-in Centers…”, for the City’s unsheltered population.[[81]](#footnote-82) The funding will support an additional 1,400 beds (on top of those already added under the Subway Safety Plan) and three drop-in centers.[[82]](#footnote-83) The new funding will support an expanded outreach program to assist with subway outreach and placement efforts, including the addition of transportation services and resources to streamline the process of connecting clients to suitable placement opportunities.[[83]](#footnote-84) On April 26, 2022, the Mayor announced, “… $55 million to expand the B-HEARD program, which stands for Behavioral Health Emergency Assistance Response Division.”[[84]](#footnote-85)

1. **Legislation**

**Int. No. 212**

Local Law 37 of 2011 requires a monthly report on emergency housing assistance usage. This bill would require that report to be updated to include a cover page that would list the total number of individuals utilizing emergency housing in the City and the total number of families with children, adult families, single men, and single women utilizing temporary emergency housing. The bill would also require the report to be posted on the homepage of the Mayor’s Office of Operations’ website and the Open Data web portal in a machine-readable format. This local law would take effect immediately.

**Int. No. 211**

This bill would require the Department of Homeless Services to provide case management services to everyone assessed by either DHS or by an organization that contracts with the City, who is reasonably believed to be living on the street. This local law would take effect 180 days after it becomes law.

**Preconsidered Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_**

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| This bill would require that Department of Homeless Services and the Human Resources Administration track and report certain data regarding rental assistance programs, including outcomes of the City FHEPS and any future rental assistance program created for New York City residents. This local law would take effect immediately. |

1. **Conclusion**

At the hearing, the Committee will explore barriers to housing for those who are unsheltered and address whether the City is doing enough to engage these individuals. The Committee would like to better understand the Mayor’s recent announcements pertaining to unsheltered homelessness, and what existing resources are already in place for individuals that are experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

Int. No. 211

By Council Member Ayala

..Title

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the mayor’s office of operations to report on the exits from city-administered facilities and the financings, starts and completions of permanent housing for those exiting city-administered facilities

..Body

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 3-113 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 40 for the year 2011, is renumbered section 3-113.2.

§ 2. Section 3-113 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 37 for the year 2011, is renumbered and amended to read as follows:

§ [3-113] 3-113.2 Reporting on the utilization of city-administered facilities, exits from city-administered facilities to permanent housing and financings, starts and completions of permanent housing for those exiting city-administered facilities.

a. Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following terms [shall] have the following meanings:

421-a affordable housing. The term “421-a affordable housing” means housing in a building subject to the 421-a tax exemption program pursuant to section 421-a of the real property tax law.

[(1) “Adult” shall mean] Adult. The term “adult” means an individual 18 years of age or older[;].

[(2) “Adult families” shall mean] Adult families. The term “adult families” means families comprised of adults and no children under the age of 18[;].

[(3) “Children” shall mean] Children. The term “children” means individuals under the age of 18[;].

[(4) “City-administered facilities” shall mean] City-administered facilities. The term “city-administered facilities” means hotels, shelters and other accommodations or associated services, managed by or provided under contract or similar agreement with any city agency, provided to individuals or families who need temporary emergency housing or assistance finding or maintaining stable housing[;].

City-financed homeless set-aside housing units. The term “city-financed homeless set-aside housing units” means affordable housing set-aside for formerly homeless households that are financed with city funds.

[(5) “DHS” shall mean] DHS. The term “DHS” means the department of homeless services[;].

[(6) “DHS-administered facilities” shall mean] DHS-administered facilities. The term “DHS-administered facilities” means city-administered facilities managed directly by DHS or by a provider under contract or similar agreement with DHS[;].

DHS CJ shelters. The term “DHS CJ shelters” means city-administered facilities that provide short-term housing for people with prior criminal justice involvement.

[(7) “DHS drop-in centers” shall mean] DHS drop-in centers. The term “DHS drop-in centers” means city-administered facilities that provide single adults with hot meals, showers, laundry facilities, clothing, medical care, recreational space, employment referrals and/or housing placement services, but not overnight housing[;].

[(8) “DHS faith-based beds” shall mean] DHS faith-based beds. The term DHS faith-based beds” means city-administered facilities that provide overnight housing to individuals, are affiliated with one or more religious groups and receive client referrals through organizations under contract with DHS[;].

[(9) “DHS safe havens” shall mean] DHS safe havens. The term “DHS safe havens” means city-administered facilities that provide low-threshold, harm-reduction housing to chronic street homeless individuals, who are referred to such facilities through a DHS outreach program, without the obligation of entering into other supportive and rehabilitative services in order to reduce barriers to temporary housing[;].

[(10) “DHS stabilization beds” shall mean] DHS stabilization beds. The term “DHS stabilization beds” means city-administered facilities that provide a short-term housing option for a chronic street homeless individual while such individual works with his/her outreach team to locate a more permanent housing option[;].

[(11) “DHS veterans shelters” shall mean] DHS veterans shelters. The term “DHS veterans shelters” means city-administered facilities that provide short-term housing for people who actively served in the United States military[;].

[(12) “DYCD” shall mean] DYCD. The term “DYCD” means the department of youth and community development[;].

[(13) “DYCD-administered crisis shelters” shall mean] DYCD-administered crisis shelters. The term “DYCD-administered crisis shelters” means city-administered facilities that provide short-term emergency housing for runaway and homeless youth and are managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with DYCD[;].

[(14) “DYCD-administered drop-in centers” shall mean] DYCD-administered drop-in centers. The term “DYCD-administered drop-in centers” means city-administered facilities that provide runaway and homeless youth and their families with services, counseling and referrals from trained youth workers[;].

[(15) “DYCD-administered facilities” shall mean] DYCD-administered facilities. The term “DYCD administered facilities” means city-administered facilities managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with DYCD[;].

[(16) “DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities” shall mean] DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities. The term “DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities” means city-administered facilities that provide long-term residential services to runaway and homeless youth for up to 18 months and are managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with DYCD[;].

Empire state supportive housing initiative. The term “empire state supportive housing initiative” means the state supportive housing services and operating program.

[(17) “Families with children” shall mean] Families with children. The term “families with children” means families with children under the age of 18, couples including at least one pregnant woman, single pregnant women, or parents or grandparents with a pregnant individual[;].

HASA. The term “HASA” means the HIV/AIDS services administration within HRA.

HDC. The term “HDC” means the housing development corporation.

Housing New York. The term “housing New York” means the city’s affordable housing plan set forth in the publication entitled “2014 Housing New York: A Five-Borough, Ten-Year Plan” and any subsequent iterations of such plan.

[(18) “HPD” shall mean] HPD. The term “HPD” means the department of housing preservation and development[;].

[(19) “HPD-administered facilities” shall mean] HPD-administered facilities. The term “HPD-administered facilities” means city-administered facilities managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HPD[;].

[(20) “HPD emergency facilities” shall mean] HPD emergency facilities. The term “HPD emergency facilities” means shelters providing emergency shelter managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HPD[;].

[(21) “HPD emergency hotels” shall mean] HPD emergency hotels. The term “HPD emergency hotels” means hotels providing emergency shelter to individuals or families displaced from their homes managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HPD[;].

[(22) “HRA” shall mean] HRA. The term “HRA” means the human resources administration[;].

[(23) “HRA-administered facilities” shall mean] HRA-administered facilities. The term “HRA-administered facilities” means city-administered facilities managed directly by HRA or by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HRA, excluding non-emergency supportive housing[;].

[(24) “HRA domestic violence shelters” shall mean] HRA domestic violence shelters. The terms “HRA domestic violence shelters” means shelters for victims of domestic violence managed directly by HRA or by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HRA[;].

[(25) “HRA HASA emergency housing” shall mean] HRA HASA emergency housing. The term “HRA HASA emergency housing” means single room occupancy hotels managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HRA to provide emergency shelter for recipients of services from [the HIV/AIDS Services Administration;] HASA.

[(26) “HRA HASA transitional housing” shall mean] HRA HASA transitional housing. The term “HRA HASA transitional housing” means congregate facilities managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HRA to provide emergency shelter for recipients of services from [the HIV/AIDS Services Administration; and; and] HASA.

JISH. The term “JISH” means the city justice-involved supportive housing program.

Made own arrangements. The term “made own arrangements” means a household informed DHS, DYCD, HPD or HRA of a planned exit from a city-administered facility.

Mandatory inclusionary zoning. The term “mandatory inclusionary housing” means the city program requiring permanent affordable housing when developers build in an area zoned for mandatory inclusionary housing, whether rezoned as part of a city neighborhood plan or a private rezoning application.

New York city 15/15. The term “New York city 15/15” means the New York city 15/15 supportive housing program that is financed with city funds and administered by the city.

New York/New York. The term “New York/New York” means the New York/New York supportive housing programs that are jointly financed and administered by the city and state.

NYCHA. The term “NYCHA” means the New York city housing authority.

Other affordable housing. The term “other affordable housing” means affordable housing consisting of 421-a affordable housing, Housing New York housing, mandatory inclusionary housing and NYCHA public housing.

Other city-financed homeless set-aside units. The term “other city-financed homeless set-aside units” means city-financed homeless set-aside units not administered by HDC or HPD.

Rental subsidy. The term “rental subsidy” means financial assistance provided by the department of social services for the purpose of paying a recipient’s rent on an ongoing basis and includes but is not limited to the public assistance shelter allowance provided by such department as established by section 131-a of the social services law, section 159 of the social services law, section 349 of the social services law, or any codes, rules and regulations, as well as subsidies provided through the administration for children’s services housing subsidy, the city fighting homelessness and eviction prevention supplement, the special one-time assistance program, the fair market rent pilot program subsidy, the family homelessness and eviction prevention supplement, the home tenant-based rental assistance program, and any successor program to the foregoing programs. The term “rental subsidy” also includes federal rental assistance pursuant to the section 8 project based rental assistance program, or any successor program, or any programs under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, providing rental assistance for the purpose of paying a recipient’s rent.

Supportive housing. The term “supportive housing” means the empire state supportive housing initiative, federal department of housing and urban development and veterans administration supportive housing, HRA HASA supportive housing, JISH, New York city 15/15 supportive housing and New York/New York supportive housing.

[(27) “Unduplicated” shall mean] Unduplicated. The term “unduplicated” means counted only once within the reporting period and the reporting category.

b. Reports of citywide utilization data. [The mayor’s office of operations shall create a portal on the NYCStat page of the city’s website, or any successor pages of such website that are substantially similar in form and function, in order to publish citywide data regarding the utilization of city-administered facilities.] Commencing on November 1, 2011, and no later than the first day of each month thereafter, the [mayor’s] office of operations shall for each month, calendar year and fiscal year [publish via such portal the] report to the speaker of the council and post on the office of operations website the following:

[(1) average daily overnight census for each of the following categories:

A. DHS drop-in centers, disaggregated by single men, single women and total single adults; and

B. DHS faith-based facilities, disaggregated by single men, single women and total single adults.

(2) average daily overnight census; and

(3) number of unduplicated persons or families utilizing city-administered facilities for each of the following categories:

C. all DHS-administered facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

D. DHS safe havens, disaggregated by single men, single women and total single adults;

E. DHS stabilization beds, disaggregated by single men, single women and total single adults;

F. DHS veterans shelters, disaggregated by single men, single women and total single adults;

G. HPD-administered facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

H. HPD emergency facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

I. HPD emergency hotels, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

J. HRA-administered facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

K. HRA domestic violence shelters, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

L. HRA HASA emergency housing, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

M. HRA HASA transitional housing, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults; and

N. all city-administered facilities, excluding DYCD-administered facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults.

(4) average monthly utilization rates; and (5) number of unduplicated persons or families utilizing city-administered facilities:

A. DYCD-administered facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women, and total single adults;

B. DYCD-administered crisis shelters, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

C. DYCD-administered drop-in centers, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults; and

D. DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults.

(6) the number of individuals who are on wait-lists for DYCD-administered facilities, to the extent such wait-lists exist, disaggregated by:

A. type of DYCD-administered facility; and

B. families with children, adult families, total families, single men, single women, and total single adults youth.

(7) the average length of stay disaggregated by:

A. families with children, adult families, total families, single men, single women, and total single adults;

B. type of DHS-administered facility, excluding DHS drop-in centers and DHS faith-based beds;

C. type of DYCD-administered facility, excluding DYCD-administered drop-in centers;

D. type of HPD-administered facility; and

E. type of HRA-administered facility.

(8) the total number of facilities, disaggregated by DHS-administered facilities and facilities not administered by DHS.]

1. The average daily overnight census and the number of unduplicated persons, disaggregated by total single adults, single men and single women, for (i) DHS drop-in centers, (ii) DHS faith-based facilities, (iii) DHS safe havens, (iv) DHS stabilization beds, (v) DHS veterans shelters and (vi) DHS CJ shelters;

2. The average daily overnight census and the number of unduplicated persons or families, disaggregated by total families, families with children, adult families, total adults in families, total children, total single adults, single men and single women, for (i) all city-administered facilities - excluding DYCD-administered facilities, (ii) DHS-administered facilities, (iii) HPD-administered facilities, (iv) HPD emergency facilities, (v) HPD emergency hotels, (vi) HRA-administered facilities, (vii) HRA domestic violence shelters, (viii) HRA HASA emergency housing and (ix) HRA HASA transitional housing;

3. The average monthly utilization rates and the number of unduplicated runaway and homeless youth utilizing (i) DYCD-administered facilities, (ii) DYCD-administered crisis shelters, (iii) DYCD-administered drop-in centers and (iv) DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities;

4. The average length of stay, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total single adults, single men and single women, for each (i) DHS-administered facility, excluding DHS faith-based facilities, (ii) HPD-administered facility and (iii) HRA-administered facility;

5. The average length of stay for runaway and homeless youth in (i) DYCD-administered crisis shelters, (ii) DYCD-administered drop-in centers and (iii) DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities; and

6. The total number of facilities, disaggregated by DHS-administered facilities and facilities not administered by DHS.

c. Application and entrance data. Commencing on November 1, 2011, and no later than the first day of each month thereafter, the [mayor’s] office of operations shall for each month, calendar year and fiscal year [publish in the same location on the NYCStat website as the data posted pursuant to subdivision b of this section,] report to the speaker of the council and post on the office of operations website [the following data for those seeking admission and entrance to DHS-administered facilities,] the total number and percentage of the following for DHS-administered facilities, disaggregated by total families, families with children, adult families, total single adults, single men and single women:

[(1) the total number of:

A. applications;

B. unduplicated applicants;

C. applicants found eligible for shelter;

D. entrants to DHS administered facilities; and

E. unduplicated entrants to DHS-administered facilities.

The data required by subparagraphs A, B, C, D and E of this paragraph shall be disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, single men, single women, and total single adults;

(2) the number of families with children found eligible for city-administered facilities;

(3) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted one application;

(4) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted two applications;

(5) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted three applications;

(6) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted four applications;

(7) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted five applications;

(8) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted six applications or more;

(9) the number of adult families found eligible for city-administered facilities;

(10) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted one application.

(11) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted two applications;

(12) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted three applications;

(13) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted four applications;

(14) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted five applications; and

 (15) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted six applications or more.]

1. Applications;

2. Unduplicated applicants;

3. Applicants found eligible;

4. Eligible families who submitted (i) one application, (ii) two applications, (iii) three applications, (iv) four applications, (v) five applications and (vi) six applications or more;

5. Entrants; and

6. Unduplicated entrants.

d. Reporting on exits from city-administered facilities. Commencing on September 1, 2019 and no later than the first day of each month thereafter, the office of operations, for each month, calendar year and fiscal year, shall report to the speaker of the council and post on the office of operations website, unduplicated information regarding the exits of (i) families with children, (ii) adult families, (iii) single adults and (iv) runaway and homeless youth from city-administered facilities, disaggregated by (i) DHS-administered facilities, (ii) DYCD-administered facilities, (iii) HPD-administered facilities and (iv) HRA-administered facilities to the following housing:

1. Supportive housing, disaggregated by (i) empire state supportive housing initiative, (ii) federal department of housing and urban development and veterans administration, (iii) HRA HASA, (iv) JISH, (v) New York city 15/15, (vi) New York/New York and (vii) other;

2. City-financed homeless set-aside housing units, disaggregated by (i) HDC set-aside units financed by housing New York, (ii) HDC set-aside units not financed by housing New York, (iii) HPD set-aside units financed by housing New York, (iv) HPD set-aside units not financed by housing New York, (v) other set-aside units financed by housing New York and (vi) other set-aside units not financed by housing New York;

3. Other affordable housing, disaggregated by (i) 421-a affordable housing, (ii) housing New York housing, (iii) mandatory inclusionary housing, (iv) NYCHA public housing and (v) other housing;

4. A private rental market apartment with a rental subsidy, disaggregated by the type of such subsidy;

5. A private rental market apartment with no rental subsidy;

6. Transitional housing operated by or under contract or similar agreement with DHS, DYCD, HPD or HRA;

7. Residential drug treatment and detoxification;

8. Made own arrangements; and

9. Unknown or unable to validate.

e. Reporting on financings, starts and completions of permanent housing for those exiting city-administered facilities. Commencing on September 1, 2019 and no later than the first day of each month thereafter, the office of operations, for each month, calendar year and fiscal year, shall report to the speaker of the council and post on the office of operations website, unduplicated information regarding the financings, starts and completions of the following permanent housing, or subsequent iterations of such housing, for those exiting city-administered facilities:

1. Supportive housing disaggregated by (i) empire state supportive housing initiative, (ii) federal department of housing and urban development and veterans administration, (iii) HRA HASA, (iv) JISH, (v) New York city 15/15, (vi) New York/New York and (vii) other;

2. City-financed homeless set-aside units, disaggregated by (i) HDC set-aside units financed by housing New York, (ii) HDC set-aside units not financed by housing New York, (iii) HPD set-aside units financed by housing New York, (iv) HPD set-aside units not financed by housing New York, (v) other set-aside units financed by housing New York and (vi) other set-aside units not financed by housing New York; and

3. Other affordable housing, disaggregated by (i) 421-a affordable housing, (ii) housing New York housing, (iii) mandatory inclusionary housing, (iv) NYCHA public housing and (v) other housing.

[g. The data required to be published in subdivisions b and c above shall be published electronically on the portal specified in subdivision b in a commonly available non-proprietary database format that is suitable for analysis.]

f. The reports published by the office of operations prior to the enactment of this local law required by subdivisions b and c of this section shall remain the same.

§ 3. This local law takes effect 30 days after it becomes law.

Session 12

ACK

LS 8737

4/13/2022

Session 11

NLB

LS #8070

Int. #1642-2019

Int. No. 212

By Council Member Ayala

..Title

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to updating the report on utilization of and applications for multi-agency emergency housing assistance

..Body

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 3-133 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law 37 of the year 2011, is renumbered section 3-133 and amended to read as follows:

[§ 3-113] § 3-120 Multi-agency emergency housing assistance. a. Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

[(1) "Adult" shall mean] Adult. The term “adult” means an individual 18 years of age or older;

[(2) "Adult families" shall mean] Adult families. The term “adult families” means families comprised of adults and no children under the age of 18;

[(3) "Children" shall mean] Children. The term “children” means individuals under the age of 18;

[(4) "City-administered facilities" shall mean] City-administered facilities. The term “city-administered facilities” means hotels, shelters and other accommodations or associated services, managed by or provided under contract or similar agreement with any city agency, provided to individuals or families who need temporary emergency housing or assistance finding or maintaining stable housing;

[(5) "DHS" shall mean] DHS. The term “DHS” means the department of homeless services;

[(6) "DHS-administered facilities" shall mean] DHS-administered facilities. The term DHS-administered facilities” means city-administered facilities managed directly by DHS or by a provider under contract or similar agreement with DHS;

[(7) "DHS drop-in centers" shall mean] DHS drop-in centers. The term “DHS drop-in centers” means city-administered facilities that provide single adults with hot meals, showers, laundry facilities, clothing, medical care, recreational space, employment referrals and/or housing placement services, but not overnight housing;

[(8) "DHS faith-based beds" shall mean] DHS faith-based beds. The term “DHS faith-based beds” means city-administered facilities that provide overnight housing to individuals, are affiliated with one or more religious groups and receive client referrals through organizations under contract with DHS;

[(9) "DHS safe havens" shall mean] DHS safe havens. The term “DHS safe havens” means city-administered facilities that provide low-threshold, harm-reduction housing to chronic street homeless individuals, who are referred to such facilities through a DHS outreach program, without the obligation of entering into other supportive and rehabilitative services in order to reduce barriers to temporary housing;

[(10) "DHS stabilization beds" shall mean] DHS stabilization beds. The term “DHS stabilization beds” means city-administered facilities that provide a short-term housing option for a chronic street homeless individual while such individual works with his/her outreach team to locate a more permanent housing option;

[(11) "DHS veterans shelters" shall mean] DHS veterans shelters. The term “DHS veterans shelters” means city-administered facilities that provide short-term housing for people who actively served in the United States military;

[(12) "DYCD" shall mean] DYCD. The term “DYCD” means the department of youth and community development;

[(13) "DYCD-administered crisis shelters" shall mean] DYCD-administered crisis shelters. The term “DYCD-administered crisis shelters” means city-administered facilities that provide short-term emergency housing for runaway and homeless youth and are managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with DYCD;

[(14) "DYCD-administered drop-in centers" shall mean] DYCD-administered drop-in centers. The term “DYCD-administered drop-in centers” means city-administered facilities that provide runaway and homeless youth and their families with services, counseling and referrals from trained youth workers;

[(15) "DYCD-administered facilities" shall mean] DYCD-administered facilities. The term “DYCD-administered facilities” means city-administered facilities managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with DYCD;

 [(16) "DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities" shall mean] DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities. DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities. The term “DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities” means city-administered facilities that provide long-term residential services to runaway and homeless youth for up to 18 months and are managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with DYCD;

[(17) "Families with children" shall mean] Families with children. The term “families with children” means families with children under the age of 18, couples including at least one pregnant woman, single pregnant women, or parents or grandparents with a pregnant individual;

[(18) "HPD" shall mean] HPD. The term “HPD” means the department of housing preservation and development;

[(19) "HPD-administered facilities" shall mean] HPD-administered facilities. The term “HPD-administered facilities” means city-administered facilities managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HPD;

[(20) "HPD emergency facilities" shall mean] HPD emergency facilities. The term “HPD emergency facilities” means shelters providing emergency shelter managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HPD;

[(21) "HPD emergency hotels" shall mean] HPD emergency hotels. The term “HPD emergency hotels” means hotels providing emergency shelter to individuals or families displaced from their homes managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HPD;

[(22) "HRA" shall mean] HRA. The term “HRA” means the human resources administration;

[(23) "HRA-administered facilities" shall mean] HRA-administered facilities. The term “HRA-administered facilities” means city-administered facilities managed directly by HRA or by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HRA, excluding non-emergency supportive housing;

[(24) "HRA domestic violence shelters" shall mean] HRA domestic violence shelters. The term “HRA domestic violence shelters” means shelters for victims of domestic violence managed directly by HRA or by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HRA;

[(25) "HRA HASA emergency housing" shall mean] HRA HASA emergency housing. The term “HRA HASA emergency housing” means single room occupancy hotels managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HRA to provide emergency shelter for recipients of services from the HIV/AIDS Services Administration;

[(26) "HRA HASA transitional housing" shall mean] HRA HASA transitional housing. The term “HRA HASA transitional housing” means congregate facilities managed by a provider under contract or similar agreement with HRA to provide emergency shelter for recipients of services from the HIV/AIDS Services Administration; [and;] and

[(27) "Unduplicated" shall mean] Unduplicated. The term “unduplicated” means counted only once within the reporting period.

b. Reports of citywide utilization data. [The mayor's office of operations shall create a portal on the NYCStat page of the city's website, or any successor pages of such website that are substantially similar in form and function, in order to publish citywide data regarding the utilization of city-administered facilities.]Commencing on November 1, 2011, and no later than the first day of each month thereafter, the mayor's office of operations shall for each month, calendar year and fiscal year [publish via such portal] post on the homepage of its website the single web portal established pursuant to section 23-502 the:

(1) average daily overnight census for each of the following categories:

A. DHS drop-in centers, disaggregated by single men, single women and total single adults; and

B. DHS faith-based facilities, disaggregated by single men, single women and total single adults.

(2) average daily overnight census; and (3) number of unduplicated persons or families utilizing city-administered facilities for each of the following categories:

C. all DHS-administered facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

D. DHS safe havens, disaggregated by single men, single women and total single adults;

E. DHS stabilization beds, disaggregated by single men, single women and total single adults;

F. DHS veterans shelters, disaggregated by single men, single women and total single adults;

G. HPD-administered facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

H. HPD emergency facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

I. HPD emergency hotels, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

J. HRA-administered facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

K. HRA domestic violence shelters, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

L. HRA HASA emergency housing, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

M. HRA HASA transitional housing, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults; and

N. all city-administered facilities, excluding DYCD-administered facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults.

(4) average monthly utilization rates; and (5) number of unduplicated persons or families utilizing city-administered facilities for each of the following categories:

A. DYCD-administered facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

B. DYCD-administered crisis shelters, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults;

C. DYCD-administered drop-in centers, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults; and

D. DYCD-administered transitional independent living facilities, disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, total adults in families, total children, single men, single women and total single adults.

(6) the number of individuals who are on wait-lists for DYCD-administered facilities, to the extent such wait-lists exist, disaggregated by:

A. type of DYCD-administered facility; and

B. families with children, adult families, total families, single men, single women, and total single adults.

(7) the average length of stay disaggregated by:

A. families with children, adult families, total families, single men, single women, and total single adults;

B. type of DHS-administered facility, excluding DHS drop-in centers and DHS faith-based beds;

C. type of DYCD-administered facility, excluding DYCD-administered drop-in centers;

D. type of HPD-administered facility; and

E. type of HRA-administered facility.

(8) the total number of facilities, disaggregated by DHS-administered facilities and facilities not administered by DHS.

c. Application and entrance data. Commencing on November 1, 2011, and no later than the first day of each month thereafter, the mayor's office of operations shall for each month, calendar year and fiscal year [publish in] post on the same location on [the NYCStat] its website as the data posted pursuant to subdivision b of this section, the following data for those seeking admission and entrance to DHS-administered facilities:

(1) the total number of:

A. applications;

B. unduplicated applicants;

C. applicants found eligible for shelter;

D. entrants to DHS administered facilities; and

E. unduplicated entrants to DHS-administered facilities. The data required by subparagraphs A, B, C, D and E of this paragraph shall be disaggregated by families with children, adult families, total families, single men, single women, and total single adults;

(2) the number of families with children found eligible for city-administered facilities;

(3) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted one application;

(4) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted two applications;

(5) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted three applications;

(6) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted four applications;

(7) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted five applications;

(8) the percentage of eligible families with children who submitted six applications or more;

(9) the number of adult families found eligible for city-administered facilities;

(10) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted one application;

(11) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted two applications;

(12) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted three applications;

(13) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted four applications;

(14) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted five applications; and

(15) the percentage of eligible adult families who submitted six applications or more.

d. The data required [to be published in] pursuant to subdivisions b and c above shall be [published] posted electronically on the portal specified in subdivision b in a [commonly available non-proprietary database format that is suitable for analysis] machine-readable format.

e. For each month, the report required pursuant to this section shall include a cover page that lists the total number of persons utilizing all city-administered facilities listed in subdivision b of this section. The cover page shall additionally include such total number disaggregated by the number of families with children, adult families, single men and single women utilizing all city-administered facilities listed in subdivision b of this section.

§ 2. This local law takes effect immediately.

Session 12

ACK

LS#8738

4/13/2022

Session 11

AV

LS 758

Int. 149-2018

Preconsidered Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_

By Council Members Avilés and Ayala

..title

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the Department of Homeless Services and the Human Resources Administration to track and report certain data regarding rental assistance programs

..Body

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 3 of title 21 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 21-324 to read as follows:

 § 21-324 a. Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

 City Fighting Homelessness & Eviction Prevention Supplement (CityFHEPS) The term City Fighting Homelessness & Eviction Prevention Supplement (CityFHEPS) means the housing subsidy that is provided to eligible homeless families who are facing eviction for non-payment of rent.

 Household. The term households means a single individual or family, including couples without dependent children who, or which, are eligible to receive transitional housing or services from the department of homeless services or the human resources administration pursuant to federal, state and local laws and such rules and regulations as may be promulgated pursuant thereto.

 b. Quarterly Reports Regarding Rental Assistance Programs. Beginning no later than January 1, 2023 and no later than the last day of the month following each calendar quarter thereafter, the commissioner, in consultation with the commissioner of the human resources administration/department of social services, shall submit to the speaker of the city council, and shall make available on its website, a machine-readable report that includes, at a minimum, the following information, disaggregated by families, families with children, adult families, and single adults:

 1. City Fighting Homelessness & Eviction Prevention Supplement. The following information regarding the CityFHEPS program shall be included in the quarterly report:

(a) the number of households that are currently enrolled in the program, including (i) the number that receive public assistance, (ii) the number that have employment income, as well as their average and median incomes and average and median number of hours worked per week, (iii) their average and median monthly rent, (iv) the average and median monthly subsidy provided by the program, (v) the number still residing in the housing unit in which they were living upon the start of their enrollment in the program, (vi) the number that have a head of household receiving a federal disability benefit, as well as their average and median household income, (vii) the number who are needed at home to care for another household member receiving a federal disability benefit, as well as their average and median household income;

(b) the number of households that were previously enrolled in the program, including the number that (i) no longer receive the subsidy, (ii) no longer receive the subsidy and completed at least five years of the program, (iii) are still residing in the housing unit in which they were living upon the start of their enrollment in the program, (iv) have applied for shelter, (v) have returned to shelter after having been enrolled for any length of time, (vi) have returned to shelter after having been enrolled in the program for at least five years.

2. Rental Assistance Program for Homeless Individuals and Families. The following information regarding any city-subsidized rental assistance program for homeless individuals and families shall be included in the quarterly report:

 (a) the number of households that are currently enrolled in the program, including (i) the number that receive public assistance, (ii) the number that have employment income, as well as their average and median incomes and average and median number of hours worked per week, (iii) their average and median monthly rent, (iv) the average and median monthly subsidy provided by the program, (v) the number still residing in the housing unit in which they were living upon the start of their enrollment in the program, (vi) the number that have a head of household receiving a federal disability benefit, as well as their average and median household income, (vii) the number who are needed at home to care for another household member receiving a federal disability benefit, as well as their average and median household income;

 (b) the number of households that were previously enrolled in the program, including the number that (i) no longer receive the subsidy, (ii) no longer receive the subsidy and received the subsidy for the maximum period of time allowed under such program, (iii) are still residing in the housing unit in which they were living upon the start of their enrollment in the program, (iv) have applied for shelter, (v) have returned to shelter after having been enrolled for any length of time, (vi) have returned to shelter after having been enrolled in the program for the maximum period of time allowed under such program.

§ 3. This local law takes effect immediately.

Session 12

ACK

LS #8991

4/28/2022

Session 11

AV / ACK

LS # 6666

Int. 1020-2018

1. U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, The 2021 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1: Point-In-Time Estimates of Homelessness (Feb. 2022), *available at* <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6573/2021-ahar-part-1--pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Dept. of Homeless Services, NYC HOPE, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dhs/outreach/hope.page> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Dept. of Homeless Services, NYC HOPE 2021 Results, *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dhs/downloads/pdf/hope-2021-results.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
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