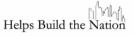
Ballard Spahr



National Housing Symposium Making the Connection NOVEMBER 8, 2019





Major Terms of HUD Agreement

Re-organize to improve service

- NYC-funded consultant to study NYCHA and make recommendations October
- Monitor and NYCHA to develop Organizational Plan for restructuring April/May

NYCHA established three new departments to institutionalize compliance

- Compliance
- Environmental Health & Safety
- Quality Assurance

NYCHA must take actions and meet standards in several areas

- Lead-Based Paint
- Mold
- Heat
- Elevators
- Pests
- PHAs/Annual Inspections

Action Plan Status

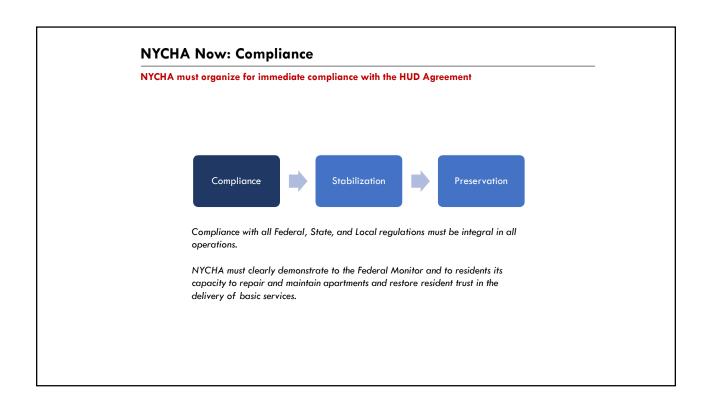
NYCHA must develop, and the Monitor must approve, action plans for each compliance area. The partnership with the Monitor has forced NYCHA to create targeted focus groups to improve operations in each of these areas. All Action Plans are still in progress of drafting or approval.

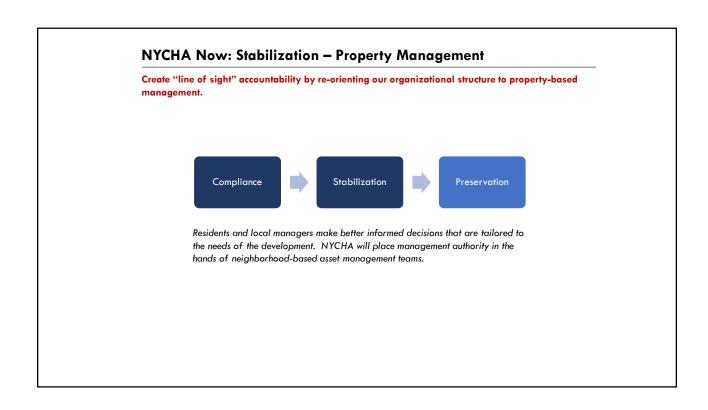
- Lead-Based Paint Address lead hazards in child-under-six units, Certify Compliance with Lead Safe Housing Rules, Remediation, etc.
 - Status: NYCHA is focused on XRF testing and visual assessment compliance.
- Mold Remediate root causes within 7 days for simple repairs or 15 days for complex repairs, etc.
 - Status: It now takes around 5 days to inspect for mold instead of 30 days. The Mold Busters
 protocol was rolled out portfolio-wide four months ahead of schedule. Over 2,500
 employees have been trained in the new protocol, which is already working only 4% of
 apartments treated under our new method experience a recurrence of mold. Under the old
 protocol, it was 30%.
- **Heat** Heating shortages resolved within an average of 12 hours, 85% within 24 hours and none longer than 48 hours, etc.
 - Status: Completed extensive summer inspection and repair work to prepare for heat season. 18 mobile boilers already staged at critical developments, 6 more mobile boilers in the store yard ready for mobilization, and 71 other mobile boilers are in use already to facilitate Capital Projects. Action Plan pending approval by the Monitor.

Action Plan Status

NYCHA must develop, and the Monitor must approve, action plans for each compliance area. The partnership with the Monitor has forced NYCHA to create targeted focus groups to improve operations in each of these areas. All Action Plans are still in progress of drafting or approval.

- **Elevators** 70% of buildings will have no more than one no-service condition per year and have no more than 8 unplanned outages, etc.
 - Status: On track to meet requirements; we will be hiring an additional 40 teams to enable
 full completion of preventative maintenance and shortage outage duration. Action Plan
 pending approval by the Monitor.
- Pests/Waste Establish Integrated Pest Management and ensure daily garbage pick-up, etc.
 - Status: All exterminators and some maintenance workers are trained in Integrated Pest Management (IPM). NYCHA and Monitor are working on revised action plan.
- PHAS/Annual Inspections Ensure no deceptive inspection practices during PHAs and allow maintenance workers to perform minor repairs during annual apartment inspections, etc.
 - Status: PHAs training has begun. Action Plan pending approval by the Monitor.





NYCHA Now: Preservation

For the long-term, we must have a comprehensive capital and social investment plan that will rehabilitate every single NYCHA building and provide new support for families.



For the long term, NYCHA will engage the input of residents to prepare a Comprehensive Capital and Social Investment Plan, which will offer portfolio-wide strategies to address physical needs and promote economic opportunity, education, and the health of our residents.

NYCHA Now: Resources & Potential Strategies

If significant federal contributions do not materialize, NYCHA will need to **invent a pathway** for reinvestment. NYCHA must raise **private capital** while also increasing organizational **capacity to spend** funding

Potential Strategies:

- Reduce operating costs to leverage debt
- Secure additional tenant protection vouchers (TPVs) to leverage private capital and protect tenants during stabilization
- Raise working capital from philanthropy
- Establish an Agency Construction Manager to advise on capital planning
- Change approach to procurement of parts & materials by focusing on supply chain of manufacturers
- Adopt competitive negotiation or competition with negotiation procurement strategies to engage vendors more quickly
- Regulatory and statutory changes may be necessary to facilitate specific strategies

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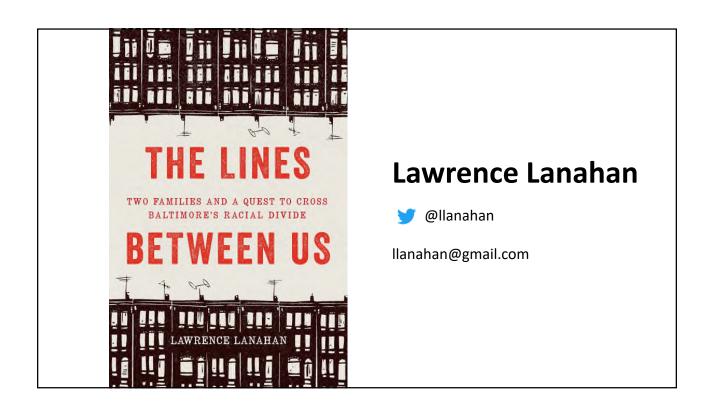
NYCHA Now: Resources & Potential Strategies

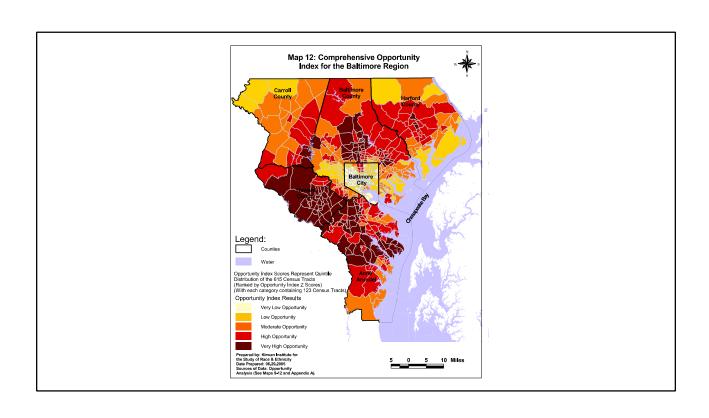
NYCHA and **HUD** will need to think creatively to use existing structures to invent new paradigms for public housing. A "swiss army knife" of tools will enable NYCHA to become more **nimble** and achieve **successful outcomes**.

Imagine a world where we add a new section to the Housing Act, section 9 (p) which could allow for the following:

- Provide for release of the DOT and substitute LURA to allow leverage and borrowing;
- Pool both S8 and S9 funds for purposes of preservation of existing PH units, including
 interim uses of pooled funds for leverage of other public or private funds prior to attaching
 or reattaching either S8 or S9 funds to current or former public housing units;
- Capitalize on unit capacity under Faircloth to draw down subsidy for purposes of borrowing or leverage to preserve existing units.
- Permit hybrid subsidy arrangements with S8 and S9 funds combined or layered to permit full recapitalization and repair of the PH property.
 - After capitalization, hybrid subsidy units may be operated as either S8 PBVs or PH
 as declared in the revitalization plan for the property.
 - Property revitalization plans that use combined subsidy approaches may also include portions or all of the units at the property processed under \$18 and or \$30 mortgage options.
- Recapitalization plans may be submitted in conjunction with the Agency's Annual Plan or as
 a separate amendment to the Agency's Annual Plan.

Q+A













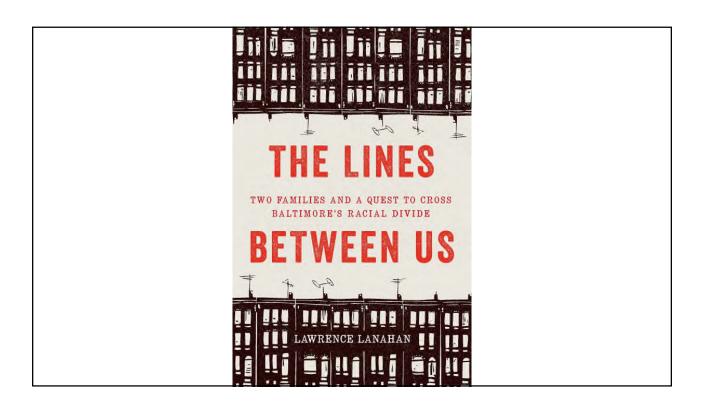
U.S.

Who gets to live where?: The battle over affordable housing

The Supreme Court is to hear a case involving the low-income housing tax credit as state and local opposition simmers

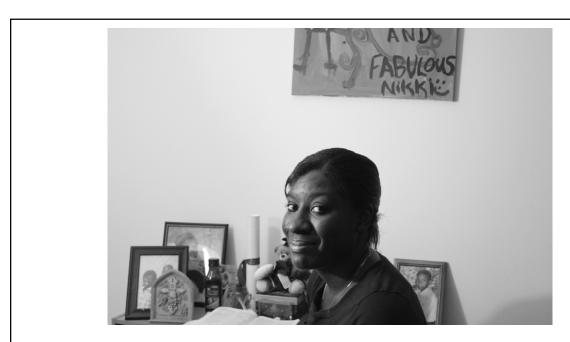
January 18, 2015 5:00AM ET

by Lawrence Lanahan





Mark and Betty



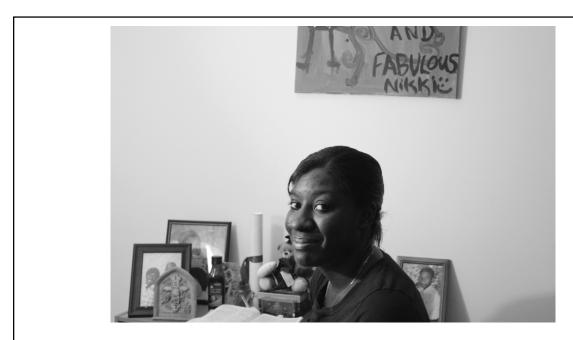
Nicole



Barbara



Mark and Betty



Nicole



Barbara

SAVING SANDTOWN More than houses

1989



SAVING SANDTOWN

More than houses

2013

November 2013 Volume 26, Number 8

The Abell Report

What we think about, and what we'd like you to think about

Published as a community service by The Abell Foundation

Sandtown-Winchester—Baltimore's Daring Experiment In Urban Renewal: 20 Years Later, What Are the Lessons Learned?



ESSAY

HOW DO WE GET WHITE PEOPLE OUT OF THEIR 'RACIALLY CONCENTRATED AREAS OF AFFLUENCE'?

Integrating West Baltimore's Sandtown Neighborhood Required Sacrifice From White Newcomers as Well as Black Residents

DENSITY DOUBLE-CROSS

Political action

2011

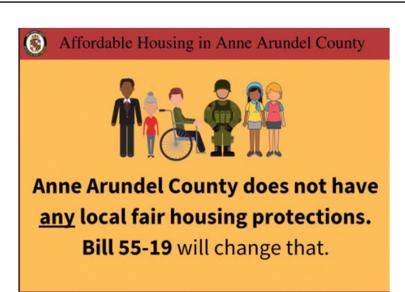
Bill 56-11

DENSITY DOUBLE-CROSS

Political action

2015

Bill 82-14



Find out more information on our plans for fair and affordable housing at bit.ly/aacohousing















The Boos home in the early 1940s, prior to the construction of Levittown. Levitt & Sons purchased 4,000 acres of potato farms from the Town of Hempstead in 1946, which would later be used to build 17,447 Levitt homes between 1947—51. The land was relatively cheap because the potato fields had been affected by the Golden Nematode, an insect from Europe that destroyed much of the crops at the time. (Credit: Howard Boos)



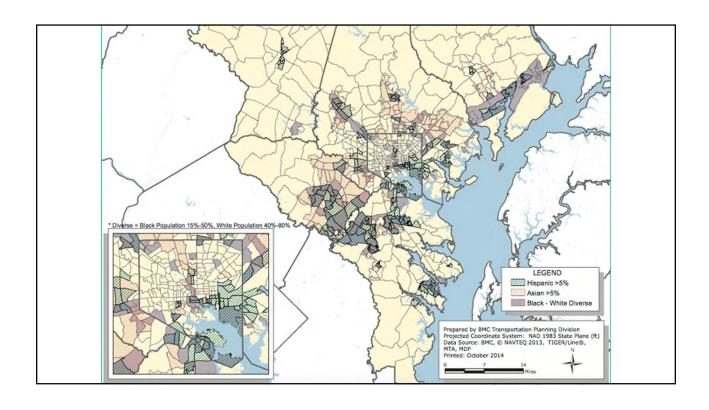


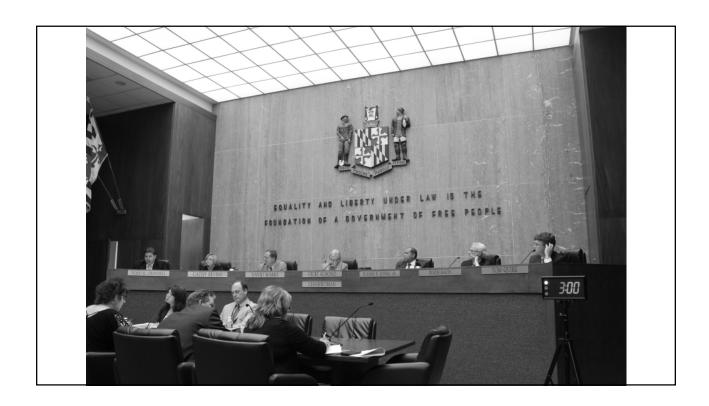


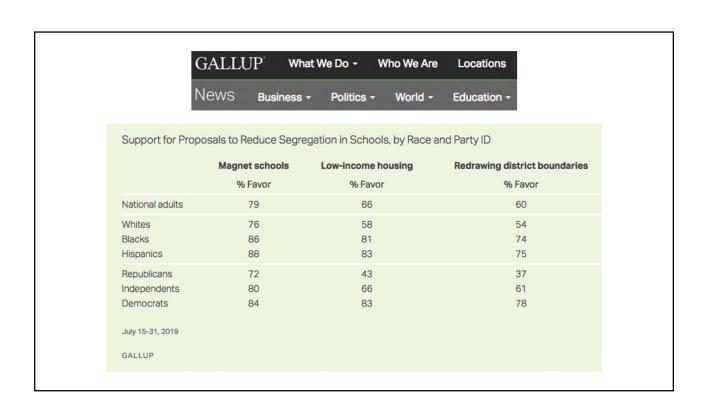


minneapolis 2040











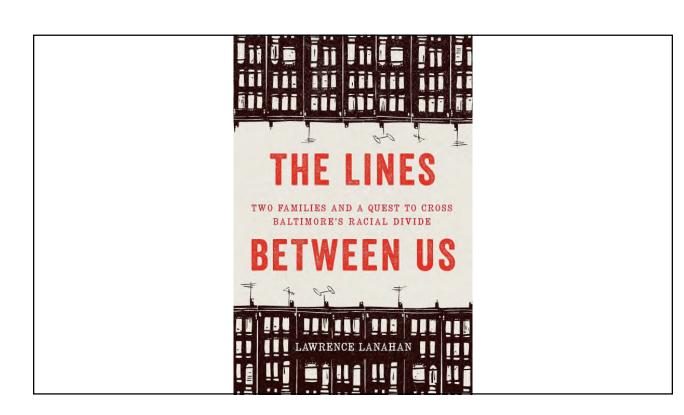




INVESTIGATION OF THE BALTIMORE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

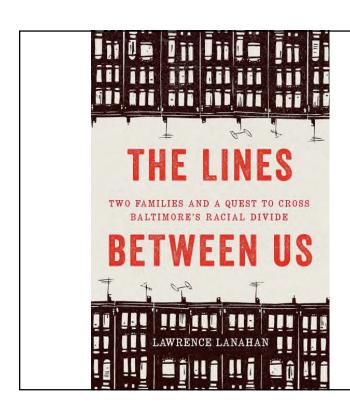


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Perkins Somerset Oldtown Transformation Plan

Ballard Spahr National Housing Symposium – Baltimore Case Study Panel
Presented by: Janet Abrahams, HABC, President/CEO
November 8, 2019

Perkins Somerset Oldtown Plan Overview

In July, 2018, HABC was awarded a \$30 million Choice Neighborhoods grant from HUD to implement the Perkins-Somerset-Oldtown (PSO) Transformation Plan.

- Perkins Homes 629 units built in 1942; physical needs far exceed funding available to address them
- Somerset former public housing site; demolished in 2008-2009
- Oldtown former site of a vibrant pedestrian market; closed in 1996 and razed in 2002

The Plan Includes:

- Demolition of Perkins Homes
- 1,345 replacement units; 70% affordable housing
- Will be completed in nine phases over six years.

Financing:

- Phases I & II fully funded; Somerset Phase I currently under construction
- Somerset Phase II closing expected in first quarter of 2020; awarded 9% (\$13.9 million) and 4% (\$9.1 million) LIHTC – first ever twinning deal in the state of MD
- Perkins Phase I & Somerset Phase III 4% LIHTC will be submitted
- Perkins Phase II, III & IV & Somerset Phase IV twinning applications will be submitted



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Perkins Somerset Oldtown Plan – Future Outcomes

- New housing options
- New school
- Full service health care facilities
- New retail; grocery store and improved access to healthy food
- Increased security; strategies to address crime
- Infrastructure improvements; increased lighting, improved streets
- Expanded recreation center; new parks and improved pool
- Employment opportunities

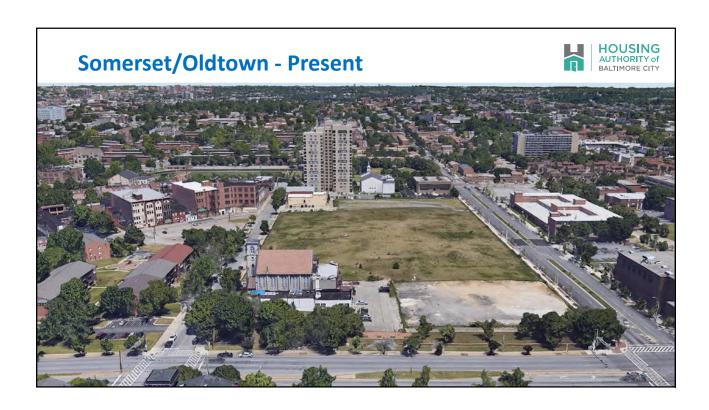




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Perkins Homes - Present VIEW SOUTHWEST United Middle United Mid







For More Information Visit: www.habc.org



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Henderson

Ballard Spahr Housing Symposium November 8, 2019



Henderson

- ~55 for-sale homes
- 20% affordable at 80% of AMI
- Certified historic preservation with some new construction
- Avg. Sales Price (market-rate): ~\$275,000
- Avg. Sales Price (market-rate): ~\$210,000
- Total development cost per unit: ~\$280,000
- Profitability derived from subsidies (State historic tax credit, C.O.R.E., etc.)
- End buyer incentives result in a mortgage of ~\$220,000 on market-rate and no cash at closing

E.B.D.I.

Center for Neighborhood Innovation





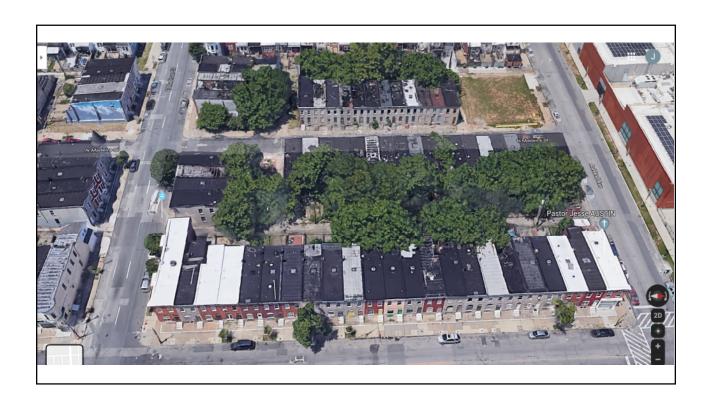












End Buyer Incentives

Sources		
Mortgage	\$	216,015
JHU LNYW	\$	17,000
Trolley Tour	\$	5,000
V2V	\$	10,000
Seller Assistance	\$	10,000
WF Lift	\$	15,000
Total	Ś	272.045
iotai	Ş	273,015
iotai	Þ	2/3,015
Uses	Þ	2/3,015
	\$	259,900
Uses		·
Uses Sales Price		·
Uses Sales Price Estimated Closing	\$	259,900

HOMEBUYER ASSISTANCE AND CREDIT PROGRAMS

 $\underline{\text{Johns Hopkins Live Near Your Work Program}}$ - \$17,000 / down payment and closing costs

<u>Vacants to Value Program</u> —\$10,000 / down payment and closing cost assistance when buying formerly vacant, renovated houses.

Buying into Baltimore — Live Baltimore offers \$5,000 / down payment and closing costs. Buyer required to attend home buying workshops.

<u>Live Near Your Work</u> — A program offered by the City of Baltimore that matches participating employers up to \$2,500

<u>Community Development Block Grant</u> — For first time home buyers with total family income at or below 80% of the area median income.

Baltimore City Employee Homeownership Program — City employees with 6 months experience are eligible for \$5,000 in down payment and closing cost assistance when purchasing first home. Houses up to \$417,000 are eligible with no annual income limits.

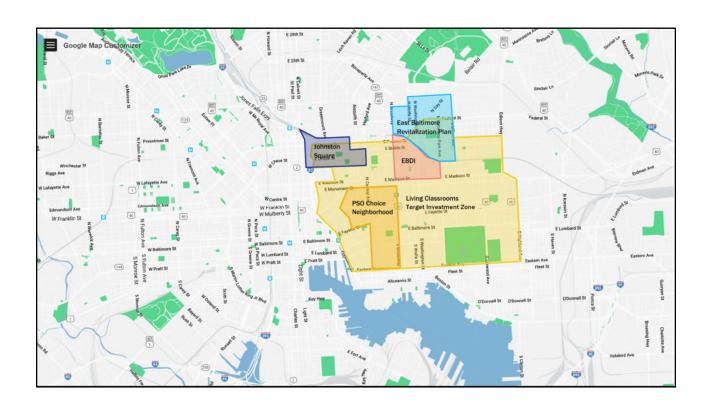
<u>Historic Tax Credits</u> — A city-offered incentive program that freezes property tax at the current assessed value and prevents increases for 10 years, saving owners thousands of dollars. (CHAP)

Maryland CDA Programs — Mortgages, down payment, and closing cost assistance available through State of Maryland approved mortgage in the cost of the









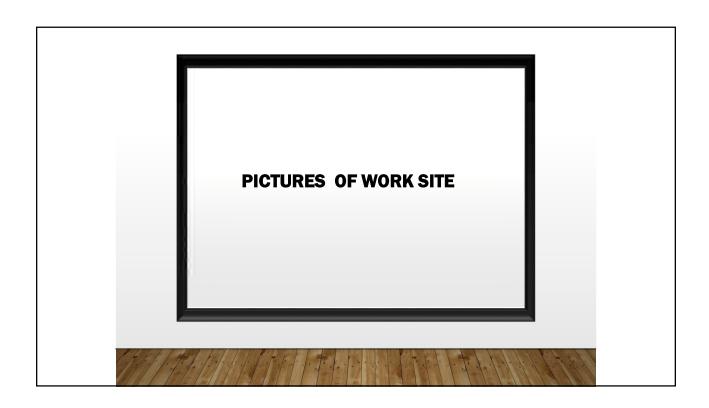








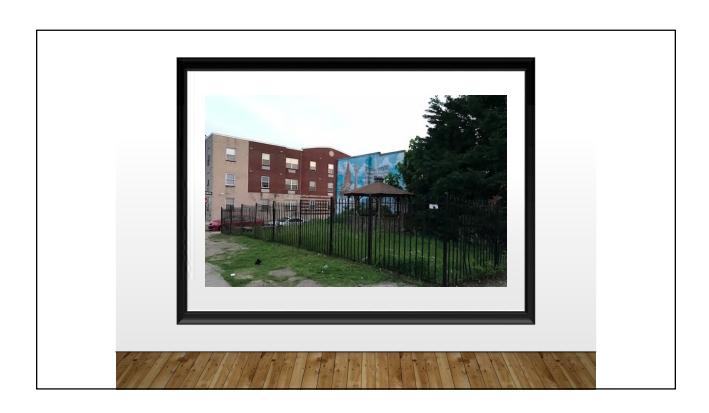
















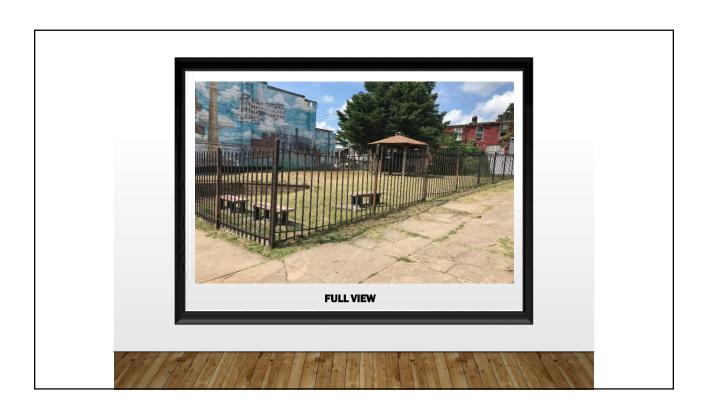






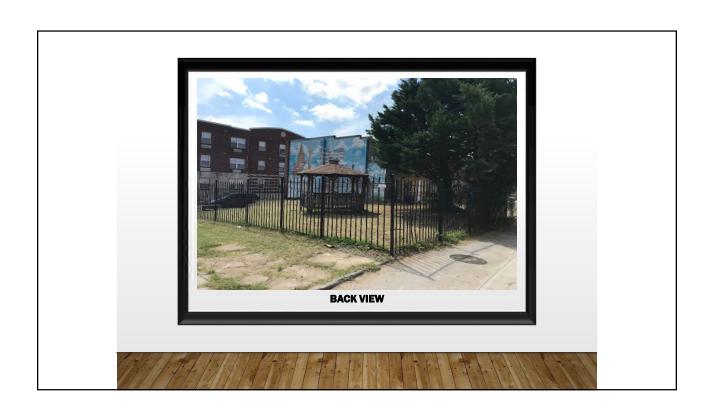


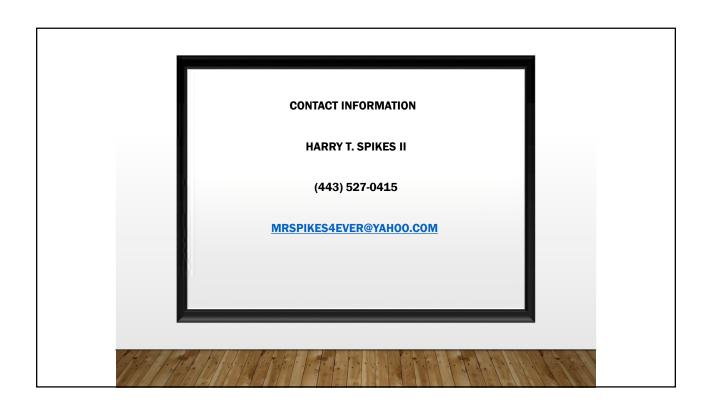




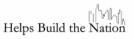








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