Global Vision

Urban Action

Voluntary Local Review

**New York City's Implementation of the
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

July 2018

NYC Mayor's Office for International Affairs

#ONENYC

Table of Contents

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ACE	Accelerate Conservation and Efficiency program
BCC	Building Community Capacity
BCTC	Building Construction Trades Council
BIG	Brownfield Incentive Grant
BusinessPREP	Business Preparedness and Resiliency Program
CCHR	NYC Commission on Human Rights
CGE	NYC Commission on Gender Equity
CityFEPS	City Family Eviction Prevention Supplement/Family Exit Plan Supplement
CPP	NYC Mayor's Office of Climate Policy and Programs
CSA	Community Supported Agriculture
CSB	NYC Clean Soil Bank
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflows
CUNY	City University of New York
CWA	Clean Water Act
DCAS	NYC Department of Citywide Administrative Services
DCP	NYC Department of City Planning
DEM	DCAS Energy Management
DEP	NYC Department of Environmental Protection
DESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DFTA	NYC Department for the Aging
DOT	NYC Department of Transportation
DSNY	NYC Department of Sanitation
DYCD	NYC Department of Youth and Community Development

Acronym	Meaning
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ESCR	East Side Coastal Resiliency
EV	Electric Vehicles
FAD	Filtration Avoidance Determination
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps
FY	Fiscal Year
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HDC	Housing Development Corporation
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HPD	NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development
HRA	NYC Human Resources Administration
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IA	NYC Mayor's Office for International Affairs
IFPM	Interim Flood Protection Measures
LINC	Living in Communities
LMCR	Lower Manhattan Coastal Resiliency
LPC	NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission
LPI	Leading Pedestrian Interval
MIH	Mandatory Inclusionary Housing
MMR	Mayor's Management Report
MOER	NYC Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation
MOIA	NYC Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs
MOPD	NYC Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities
MOS	NYC Mayor's Office of Sustainability
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority

Acronym	Meaning
MW	Megawatts
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NYCEDC	NYC Economic Development Corporation
NYCEM	NYC Emergency Management
NYCT	NYC Transit
NYPD	NYC Police Department
Ops	NYC Mayor's Office of Operations
ORR	NYC Mayor's Office of Recovery and Resiliency
PAIR	Public Artists in Residence
PV	Photovoltaic
RFEI	Request for Expressions of Interest
RFP	Request for Proposals
SBS	Small Business Services
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEPS	Special Exit and Prevention Supplement
SIAP	Social Impact of the Arts Project
TLC	Taxi and Limousine Commission
TSP	Transit signal priority
TSP	Tentatively Selected Plan
ULURP	Uniform Land Use Review Procedure
UN	United Nations
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VCP	NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program
WWTP	Municipal wastewater treatment plants

Opening statement

In September 2015, world leaders gathered at the United Nations in New York City and committed to 17 goals to end extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and prevent the harmful effects of climate change by 2030. To achieve these Sustainable Development Goals — also called the Global Goals — countries committed to do their part to ensure a more sustainable and equitable future for all.

Although these commitments were made by national governments, the 2030 Agenda recognizes the critical role that local authorities and communities have in achieving the Global Goals. Cities, in particular, matter more than ever because of growing urbanization. More than half the world's population today lives in cities, and that share is only expected to grow throughout this century. Cities are on the forefront of some of the world's most urgent challenges, and as hubs of the global economy, innovation, and culture, our urban centers have also proved to be where solutions to some of humanity's toughest problems are found.

As a thriving city of 8.6 million residents and proud host to the United Nations, New York City is uniquely positioned to help achieve the Global Goals by amplifying, sharing, and learning from policies and best practices from cities and states. In presenting this report on our local efforts through the common language of the Global Goals, we aim to encourage cities and other stakeholders to join us in a conversation not only about measuring progress towards the 2030 Agenda, but more importantly about the policies to get there.

Since December 2015 NYC has been using the Global Goals as a framework to share the innovations of OneNYC, Mayor Bill de Blasio's groundbreaking development agenda for a strong and just city. OneNYC charts a path forward to lifting close to one million New Yorkers out of poverty, expanding access to nutritious and affordable food, and ensuring that those on the frontlines of climate change—often the most vulnerable New Yorkers—are protected.

While the 2030 Agenda may seem ambitious, OneNYC has shown progress is possible. In April 2018, Mayor de Blasio announced that we have made NYC's air and water cleaner, achieved record job and wage growth, and tripled the number of children accessing early education, among other accomplishments.

Consistent with our objective to achieve the four visions of growth, equity, sustainability, and resiliency, NYC is proud to present the world's first-ever Voluntary Local Review. We look forward to expanding and sharing this work in the years to come!

Commissioner Penny Abeywardena
NYC Mayor's Office for International Affairs

Highlights

In April 2015, NYC committed to the principles of growth, equity, sustainability, and resiliency through its groundbreaking OneNYC strategy, a model for sustainable development at the local level. OneNYC includes commitments, milestones, and metrics and publishes an annual progress report on Earth Day, which is April 22nd.

When global leaders committed to the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** in September 2015, the **NYC Mayor's Office for International Affairs (IA)** recognized the overlap with our local strategy, and established the **Global Vision | Urban Action** program to use the SDGs as a framework to discuss and share our best practices with partners in NYC and around the world. Through this program, IA invites NYC's diplomatic corps to visit our communities to see firsthand how NYC is implementing SDGs at the local level and to discuss our shared challenges. We also bring City voices to the UN to infuse the local perspective into policy discussions about the implementation of the SDGs.

Three years after OneNYC was launched, Mayor de Blasio announced record progress in creating the fairest big city in America. Jobs are at record highs across the five boroughs. Crime is lower than it's been since the 1950s. The air and surrounding waterways are cleaner than they've been in decades. Our neighborhoods are safer, more affordable, and more environmentally just. And we have raised the bar on climate leadership by taking the fight straight to the fossil fuel companies that have created the climate crisis.

Since April 2015:

- **All OneNYC** initiatives have launched and are already underway
- **Over 80%** of OneNYC indicators are stable or improving
- Of the **564** milestones set for the end of 2017, **86%** were either completed or partially completed

NYC announced on May 1, 2018, that it would become the first city in the world to submit a review of its progress directly to the United Nations during the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). Modeled after the Voluntary National Review (VNR) that countries are invited to submit to the HLPF every year, the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) highlights NYC's sustainable development achievements since 2015, using the SDG framework to translate NYC's local actions to a global audience, with a focus on the five priority SDGs for the 2018 HLPF.

The review was developed by IA in partnership with the NYC Mayor's Offices of Operations, and Climate Policy and Programs, and in consultation with relevant NYC agencies.

It is a presentation of existing NYC information in a format that is accessible to the UN community as well as other stakeholders following the SDG process, in line with United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) documents recognizing the key role of local governments in the implementation of the SDGs.

To complement the written report, IA partnered with relevant city agencies to develop a series of site visits for the UN diplomatic community, focusing specifically on the SDGs to be reviewed in July 2018. This included a trip to the country's largest recycling facility to explore SDG 12, a ride on a sludge vessel to learn about SDG 6, and a tour of a community garden to delve into SDG 15. During the site visits, NYC agencies also highlighted how their work is integrated with additional SDGs.

Through this process, NYC agencies have actively engaged in linking the City's local sustainability work to the SDGs, and we have identified additional opportunities for deeper engagement with UN agencies, member states, cities, and other stakeholders. We aim to build on these connections in the coming year, and hope other cities will join us in submitting a VLR at the 2019 HLPF.

Introduction

In April 2015, NYC committed to the principles of growth, equity, sustainability, and resiliency through its groundbreaking **OneNYC** strategy, a model for sustainable development at the local level. The consultative process to develop OneNYC involved 71 New York City agencies, and included New York residents and businesses as well as an advisory board comprised of civic leaders, policy specialists, and community leaders.

Later that same year, world leaders gathered at the United Nations in NYC and committed to the Sustainable Development Goals, also called the SDGs or Global Goals.

Recognizing the synergies between OneNYC and the SDGs, the NYC Mayor's Office for International Affairs established the Global Vision | Urban Action program, which uses this common framework to share NYC's innovations in sustainability with cities and countries around the world.

To ensure accountability to New Yorkers, the principles laid out in OneNYC were defined in concrete terms through commitments, milestones, and metrics, and an annual progress report is published every year on Earth Day. The 2018 progress report shows that since the launch of OneNYC, we have made NYC's air and water cleaner, achieved record job and wage growth, and tripled the number of children in free Pre-K, among other accomplishments. The report also identifies steps that remain in order to fully achieve the ambitious goals laid out in OneNYC.

Building on efforts since 2015 to identify and strengthen the links between OneNYC and the SDGs, NYC is submitting its first-ever Voluntary Local Review (VLR) to the United Nations, based on the analysis provided in the 2018 OneNYC progress report. Modeled after the Voluntary National Review (VNR), which all countries are invited to voluntarily present every July at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), the VLR is an opportunity to reflect on our successes and identify areas where we can learn from others about how to address the remaining challenges.

This effort could not be more urgent. Today, more than half the world's population lives in cities, and that share is expected to reach two-thirds by the year 2050. Cities are also where the challenges of climate, inequality, and other issues are often felt most deeply, and where innovative solutions are being developed through partnerships and collaboration between local governments, nonprofits, and the private sector.

Mayors throughout the United States have recognized the important role that cities can play in achieving the SDGs. In June 2018, the United States Conference of Mayors' International

Committee adopted the resolution *Keeping America Safe & Prosperous – Working with the International Community,* which states that "an increasing number of subnational actors, including U.S. cities, are measuring their own progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals."[1]

The critical role of local authorities in achieving the SDGs has been emphasized from the outset of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with the 2015 agreement including a pledge to "work with local authorities and communities to renew and plan our cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment."[2]

This was reinforced in subsequent HLPF outcome documents. The *Ministerial declaration of the 2016 high-level political forum* acknowledged, welcomed, and encouraged the participation of subnational governments, among other stakeholders, recognizing that their "participation supports accountability to our citizens and enhances the effectiveness of our action, fostering synergies, multi-stakeholder partnerships and international cooperation, and the exchange of best practices and mutual learning."[3] The *Ministerial declaration of the 2017 high-level political forum* further underscores "the need to take appropriate action towards localizing and communicating the Sustainable Development Goals at all levels, from the national to the community and grassroots level" and adds that "[e]fforts should be made to reach out to all stakeholders, including subnational and local authorities."[4]

NYC's VLR offers one example of how cities can share our progress. We welcome engagement with cities as well as other SDG stakeholders to strengthen these reporting mechanisms. By using the common language of the SDGs to discuss our shared successes and challenges, we hope that people and governments around the world can work together to achieve all 17 SDGs by 2030.

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1   United States Conference of Mayors, International Committee, *Keeping American Safe & Prosperous - Working with the International Community*, 11 June 2018 retrieved from https://bit.ly/2K8e4r2

2   United Nations, General Assembly, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1 (25 September 2015) retrieved from https://bit.ly/1Y3D3sN

3   United Nations, Economic and Social Council, *Ministerial declaration of the 2016 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme "Ensuring that no one is left behind"*, E/HLS/2016/1 (29 July 2016) retrieved from http://undocs.org/E/HLS/2016/1

4   United Nations, Economic and Social Council, *Ministerial declaration of the 2017 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world"*, E/2017/L.29 (14 July 2017) retrieved from https://undocs.org/E/2017/L.29

Methodology and process for preparation of the review

The VLR was written by the NYC Mayor's Office for International Affairs in partnership with the Offices of Operations, and Climate Policy and Programs, and in consultation with relevant NYC agencies.

The foundation of this VLR is the 2018 Progress Report on the 2015 OneNYC strategy.[5] The policy and enabling environment chapter provides a comprehensive overview of OneNYC's development, implementation, and reporting mechanisms.

The format of the VLR is based on the outline provided in the handbook for the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) produced by the Division for Sustainable Development of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)[6]. It was further shaped in consultation with SDG stakeholders as well as with City agencies. The SDG stakeholders include UN agencies, UN member states that have submitted VNRs, and city network representatives, as well as government and civil society experts involved in the development, implementation, and monitoring of the SDGs. Authors also conducted a desk review of previous VNRs and VNR analyses produced by civil society organizations.

The review addresses the five SDGs prioritized for the 2018 HLPF, namely SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, and 15. Because the aim of the VLR is to provide detailed information about the steps we are taking to achieve our progress toward the SDGs, including complete information about all 17 SDGs would make the report unwieldy. Instead, NYC aims to submit annual VLRs focusing on the SDGs prioritized each year at the HLPF. For additional information about the SDGs not addressed in this document, readers can consult the annual OneNYC progress report, which includes updates on all of the OneNYC commitments.

The information presented in the SDG review section was selected using the 2015 mapping of the SDGs to OneNYC in the *City with Global Goals* booklet. Authors consulted with the City agencies responsible for implementing the five priority goals for the 2018 HLPF by selecting relevant content from the OneNYC 2018 progress report, asking City agencies to review the

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5   The City of New York, Deputy First Mayor Dean Fuleihan, *Progress Report: OneNYC 2018*, 28 April 2018 retrieved from https://bit.ly/2trxz3F

6   United Nations, Division for Sustainable Development of the Economic and Social Council, *Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews: The 2018 Edition*, January 2018 retrieved from https://bit.ly/2H3YPKN

text, and requesting that they add any additional information that may be applicable based on the SDG indicators. Some agencies asked to share updated statistics, but the authors decided to take all analysis of SDG progress directly from the OneNYC 2018 Progress Report in order to be consistent, unless otherwise noted.

As there is no comprehensive SDG data reporting mechanism, this review presents a qualitative analysis of our goals and targets mapped to the relevant SDGs and indicators. If there is a direct link to an indicator, this is noted in parentheses. NYC tracks more than 1,000 indicators through a monitoring system it has been developing since the 1970s, and examples of the data that NYC collects, including indicator names, descriptions, and sources, are included in the appendix.

In addition to looking at NYC's SDG progress, the VLR provides an overview of how the City has used the SDGs as a common language to discuss our local sustainable development efforts with the UN community in NYC as well as partners in cities and countries around the world.

Policy and enabling environment

New York City's resilience framework

On April 22, 2015, NYC released OneNYC, a groundbreaking plan for a strong and just city that is based on the four interdependent visions of growth, equity, sustainability, and resiliency.[7]

Beginning in late 2014, NYC:

- Convened an **all-agency head retreat** to discuss the plan development process and the importance of inter-agency collaboration.

- Developed **eight policy domain-based working groups**, with co-chairs from across agencies, with the specific intent of including broad representation

- Convened meetings with the interdisciplinary team over the course of several months to develop **broad, long-ranging goals** and worked overtime to refine them into concrete initiatives with measurable impact.

- Facilitated **cross-domain strategy sessions**, to identify ways to coordinate across policy lines, and agency jurisdictions.

Over 71 New York City public agencies were brought together in eight cross-departmental working groups, to identify gaps and analyze trends, develop priorities, and gain the benefit of multiple expert perspectives from a wide range of agencies. The working groups were each co-chaired by two senior agency executives, and were facilitated by external consultants, to ensure there were neutral spaces for candid discussion, without there being a sense of competition for priority or resourcing.

The working groups were tasked with envisioning how the physical city should be shaped to address a range of social, economic, and environmental challenges on the municipal and regional scale. This exercise required deeper consideration of the relationship between physical and human capital, and acknowledgment that the built environment has manifest implications for not just economic growth and development, but public health and the delivery of essential

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7   The City of New York, Mayor Bill de Blasio, *One New York: The Plan for a Strong and Just City*, 22 April 2015 retrieved from https://on.nyc.gov/1OeZYjn

services. This process helped break down agency "silos" and resulted in an ambitious set of visions, realized through supporting goals and initiatives, which crossed the traditional boundaries of City agencies and their focus areas of activity.

Once the working groups identified priority issues and started to tease out ideas for initiatives, they assessed feasibility, ambition, scalability, funding and external dependencies. A particularly important consideration was whether initiatives could be funded at the city level. Proposals were vetted by the agencies that would be accountable to them and went through the simultaneous ongoing budget process, undergoing review and costing by the Office of Management and Budget. Initiatives were subsequently modified based on the 360-degree input. The net result of this exercise was a set of ambitious proposals, developed across agencies and departments. The cross-sectoral collaboration at the agency level fostered ownership of the whole plan, and helped to tease out cross-sectoral and cross-agency dependencies and spaces for collaboration.

How New Yorkers shaped OneNYC

To find out New Yorkers' priorities and to tap into their most creative ideas, the City used a variety of methods—from roundtable discussions to an online survey—during the months leading up to the launch of OneNYC. Residents, and the communities they comprise, represent tremendous diversity of knowledge, culture, interests, skills, and economic resources. Approximately 3 million New Yorkers—37 percent of the City's total population—were born outside the U.S., and 49 percent of all residents speak a language other than English at home. Some residents are intensely involved in their local community, while others are loosely attached to their neighborhood but still dependent on critical services.

Resident Outreach

Face-to-face meetings were held with over 1,300 New York City residents, advocacy groups and elected officials in one-on-one meetings, roundtable discussions, and town hall-style forums. Participants talked about issues regarding senior citizens, schools, housing, the environment, parks, and transportation.

Business Roundtable

Many of the city's largest and most innovative employers shared what they needed to succeed, to retain workers, to hire new ones, and to grow. NYC heard from them about their real estate needs, transportation for their workforce, broadband infrastructure, childcare services, as well as the importance of NYC's cultural community.

Advisory Board

The Mayor's OneNYC Advisory Board also helped to guide the thinking for OneNYC. The 38-person Board represented all five boroughs and is comprised of civic leaders, policy specialists, and community leaders, representing sectors including sustainability, social services, the business community, academia, real estate, and healthcare.

Regional Coordination

Fifteen leaders, including Mayors and County Executives, from cities and counties in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut met with the City to discuss the common challenges affecting the region, such as infrastructure, housing, jobs, and climate change.

Online Survey: nyc.gov/ideas

On March 6, 2015, OneNYC launched an online survey – nyc.gov/ideas – to ask New Yorkers for their ideas. Through the survey, over 7,500 people provided thoughtful and candid insights in seven languages. Respondents overwhelmingly mentioned the high cost of living and affordable housing as primary concerns. Comments and suggestions from the survey informed the plan.

Telephone Survey

Eight hundred New Yorkers were surveyed by phone to identify key issues and concerns. New Yorkers identified education, jobs, and housing as the most important issues facing the city today, and recognized diversity as the city's top asset.

Ongoing measurement and accountability

In order to track NYC's progress toward meeting the goals detailed in OneNYC, the City developed a set of key performance indicators that are publicly reported on an annual basis. In fact, Local Law 17 of 2008, which amended the New York City Charter to create a permanent sustainability office and require that the City publish updated long-term sustainability plans, also requires the City to "identify a set of indicators to assess and track the overall sustainability of the city."[8] In 2013, the New York City Charter was again amended through Local Law 84, which established "planning for resiliency to climate change."[9] The 62 OneNYC metrics were designed to hold the City accountable for meeting specific, quantitative goals while providing instructive data on the effectiveness of OneNYC programs and policies. They are critical to maintaining transparency, but also represent the means by which we continue to

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8   Local Laws of the City of New York for Year 2008, Local Law 17 (2008)

9   Local Laws of the City of New York for the Year 2013, Local Law 84 (2013)

assess our efforts. The OneNYC planning process sought to leverage data already available, but also entailed the formulation of new indicators that reflect the expanded scope and breadth of the plan (including OneNYC's emphasis on addressing issues of equity for our residents).

Undergirding the OneNYC indicators, however, is a robust performance management data infrastructure that the City has been developing since the late 1970s. Many of these indicators serve as inputs for the top-line indicators found in OneNYC, but also represent how the City uses performance management at the granular level of its operations to pursue lofty goals without losing sight of core service delivery objectives. Indeed, NYC continues to serve as a model for performance reporting due to:

- **Sheer volume and comprehensiveness of indicators.** By tracking over 1,000 indicators that provide more detail pertaining to more policy areas, public agencies, and initiatives, NYC is a national model for performance reporting.

- **NYC provides context and explanations for indicator outcomes and trends.** NYC publishes two extensive reports each year that feature deep insight into the metrics being reported.

- **NYC is frequently developing new indicators**, many of which reflect the work of new initiatives and emerging policy objectives.

- **NYC created an Office of Data Analytics** to centralize data sharing and analysis, and is a pioneer in enacting open data policy.

- **NYC draws upon more sources** to compile its data, ranging agency field inspectors, 311 complaints, customer surveys, and sophisticated data systems.

Throughout the year, these performance metrics are updated and provided in monthly reports to agency commissioners and deputy mayors, and deployed as an instrument to monitor both operational performance and progress toward the administration's ambitious goals.

Means of implementation

The OneNYC Steering Committee, comprised of senior administration leadership and led by the First Deputy Mayor, included representatives from the NYC Office of Management and Budget, the Department of City Planning, and the Office of Operations. These agencies helped align the plan with the City's budgeting process to ensure funding for OneNYC goals.

Leaving no one behind

The principle of leaving no one behind is central to OneNYC. With the poverty rate remaining high and income inequality continuing to grow, equity has come to the forefront as a guiding principle. In this plan, we envision a city that is growing, sustainable, resilient, and equitable—a place where everyone has a fair shot at success. The explicit inclusion of equity is critical, because a widening opportunity gap threatens the city's future. These four pillars together will spur the innovation we will need for the next century. We know that a drive for a sustainable environment leads to innovations that create new businesses, while driving out poverty leads to healthier people, and safe neighborhoods spur businesses to grow. They all grow together.

To further strengthen this commitment to equity, NYC enacted Local Law 174 in 2017, requiring relevant NYC agencies to conduct "equity assessments," which are defined as "a systematic process of identifying policies and practices that may be implemented to address disparate outcomes on the basis of, at a minimum, gender, race, income, and sexual orientation, and any other relevant population characteristics that may be identified by the mayor."[10] Based on these equity assessments, the NYC agencies are required to develop an equity action plan no later than January 1, 2019, and publicly reporting to the NYC Mayor and City Council every two years.

Ownership of the SDGs

Global Vision | Urban Action

Several months after OneNYC was launched, world leaders gathered at the UN in New York to commit to the SDGs. Recognizing the overlap between OneNYC and the SDGs, including the potential for NYC to use the SDGs as a framework to communicate globally about shared challenges and solutions, IA launched the Global Vision | Urban Action program in December 2015. The first step was the publication of a booklet entitled *A City with Global Goals Part I,* which mapped the SDGs to the OneNYC strategy. When the SDG targets were released in early 2016, IA produced a second booklet entitled A *City with Global Goals Part II*, mapping OneNYC to the Global Goals.

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10   Local Laws of the City of New York for Year 2017, Number 174, Subchapter 6, § 3-160 (2017)

OneNYC Visions and the SDGs

VISION 1
Our Growing, Thriving City

- 1 NO POVERTY
- 2 ZERO HUNGER
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION

VISION 2
Our Just and Equitable City

- 1 NO POVERTY
- 2 ZERO HUNGER
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

VISION 3
Our Sustainable City

- 1 NO POVERTY
- 2 ZERO HUNGER
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION
- 14 LIFE BELOW WATER
- 15 LIFE ON LAND

VISION 4
Our Resilient City

- 1 NO POVERTY
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION
- 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

SDGs OneNYC Strategy

1 NO POVERTY

Industry Expansion & Cultivation

Workforce Development

Housing

Thriving Neighborhoods

Culture

Infrastructure Planning

Broadband

Early Childhood

Integrated Government & Social Services

Healthy Neighborhoods, Active Living

Healthcare Access

Criminal Justice Reform

Brownfields

Parks & Natural Resources

2 ZERO HUNGER

Healthy Neighborhoods, Active Living

Zero Waste

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Workforce Development

Housing

Early Childhood

Integrated Government & Social Services

Healthy Neighborhoods, Active Living

Healthcare Access

Criminal Justice Reform

Vision Zero

80 x 50

Zero Waste

Air Quality

Brownfields

Water Management

Parks & Natural Resources

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Industry Expansion & Cultivation

Workforce Development

Culture

Broadband

Early Childhood

Integrated Government & Social Services

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Industry Expansion & Cultivation

Workforce Development

Housing

Broadband

Early Childhood

Integrated Government & Social Services

Healthcare Access

Criminal Justice Reform

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Zero Waste

Water Management

Parks & Natural Resources

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Infrastructure Planning

80 x 50

Parks & Natural Resources

Infrastructure

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Industry Expansion & Cultivation

Workforce Development

Broadband

Early Childhood

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Industry Expansion & Cultivation
- Infrastructure Planning
- Broadband
- Neighborhoods
- Buildings
- Infrastructure
- Coastal Defense

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- Industry Expansion & Cultivation
- Workforce Development
- Housing
- Thriving Neighborhoods
- Culture
- Infrastructure Planning
- Broadband
- Early Childhood
- Integrated Government & Social Services
- Healthy Neighborhoods, Active Living
- Healthcare Access
- Criminal Justice Reform
- Brownfields
- Parks & Natural Resources

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- Housing
- Thriving Neighborhoods
- Culture
- Transportation
- Infrastructure Planning
- Healthy Neighborhoods, Active Living
- Vision Zero
- Zero Waste
- Air Quality
- Parks & Natural Resources
- Neighborhoods
- Infrastructure

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- Zero Waste
- Air Quality
- Brownfields
- Water Management

13 CLIMATE ACTION

| Industry Expansion & Cultivation | Workforce Development | Infrastructure Planning | 80 x 50 | Zero Waste | Air Quality | Parks & Natural Resources |

| Neighborhoods | Buildings | Coastal Defense |

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

| Zero Waste | Brownfields | Water Management | Coastal Defense |

15 LIFE ON LAND

| Brownfields | Parks & Natural Resources |

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

| Integrated Government & Social Services | Criminal Justice Reform |

While the *City with Global Goals* booklet maps the links between the SDGs and OneNYC on paper, NYC also takes advantage of hosting the UN by demonstrating how these links work in practice by organizing site visits, panel discussions, and events at the UN.

Site Visits

Through the Global Vision | Urban Action program, IA has arranged six site visits for the UN diplomatic community to have direct exchanges with NYC officials responsible for implementing the SDGs at the local level. In addition to touring the GrowNYC market in Union Square to learn about food security (SDG 3) and two visits to the Newtown Wastewater Treatment Plant to learn about clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), IA developed a series of site visits in the lead-up to the 2018 HLPF addressing SDGs that would be reviewed, specifically SDG 6, SDG 12, and SDG 15.

Through these visits, participants explored additional linkages with other SDGs. Participants shared experiences from their UN agency or country and discussed common challenges as well as potential solutions. Engaging with experts who share their interests and priorities was also an opportunity for NYC staff to learn how the City can further benefit from hosting the UN. Following the visits, NYC representatives were invited to present their work at the UN.

- In February 2018, IA partnered with the Department of Sanitation of New York (DSNY) to bring SDG experts from the UN community to the Sims Municipal Recycling facility in Brooklyn, the largest such facility in the United States.

- In April 2018, IA partnered with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to bring a group aboard one of NYC's three sludge vessels to explore SDG 12.

- In June 2018, IA partnered with the Department of Parks and Recreation to visit GreenThumb community gardens and discuss implementation of SDG 15.

NYC engagement at UN

Since 2015, IA has convened three events at the UN to hear local, national, and international perspectives on mental health (SDG 3), gender equity (SDG 5), and decent work and economic growth (SDG 8). IA also convened SDG stakeholders at the Ford Foundation to discuss additional topics related to the SDGs, including equity in and through tech, and climate change and urban infrastructure, where NYC representatives participated.

These events are an opportunity to both strengthen implementation by sharing best practices and to build broader political support for achieving the SDGs. For example, at the Creating the Conditions for Decent Work for All: Localizing SDG 8 in November 2017, panelists included the International Labour Organization (ILO), Belgium, Argentina, the NYC Department of Consumer Affairs, and the Cooperative Home Care Associates (a worker-owned healthcare agency in NYC). These experts shared their distinct but complementary roles in achieving SDG 8.

City officials also joined meetings organized by other SDG stakeholders at the UN to share their practical experience and highlight the links with our local work. Examples include discussing NYC's resiliency efforts during an ECOSOC integration segment, presenting NYC Emergency Management's work at a Science, Technology, and Innovation Forum side event on Disaster Risk Reduction, and sharing NYC's perspective on sustainability at a side event on Social Work Day at the UN.

In the lead-up to the 2018 HLPF, City representatives participated in three Expert Group Meetings held in NYC, namely on Interlinkages and Common Themes at the HLPF, SDG 6, and SDG 11. Additionally, the Public Design Commission developed a map and overview of select projects showing how their work furthers the SDGs.

NYC Junior Ambassadors

Youth engagement is key to achieving the SDGs. Launched in 2015, the IA NYC Junior Ambassadors program connects the work of the United Nations to NYC 7th graders (ages 11 – 13) in schools across NYC to empower students to become global citizens. The program offers unique tools to educators, who integrate the UN and its work on the SDGs into their teaching to help students learn about global issues and make an impact in their own neighborhoods. Since 2015, the program has reached over 1,000 students and educators in more than 50 classrooms who are learning about topics ranging from climate change and gender equity to the refugee crisis and thinking critically about how to make a difference locally. NYC Junior Ambassadors are also invited to speak at UN events to share their perspective on the SDGs. IA is creating an ecosystem that involves our students going home and talking to their families, friends, and neighbors about why the UN and this work matters.

Review of Priority Goals

(6, 7, 11, 12, 15)

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Zero Waste   Water Management   Parks & Natural Resources

New York City operates one of the most complex water and wastewater systems in the world. It manages a network of 19 reservoirs and three controlled lakes that cover approximately 2,000 square miles of watershed land as far as 125 miles upstate. Due to the high quality of our water supply, the City's drinking water system is the largest unfiltered water supply in the world, delivering more than one billion gallons of high-quality water each day to 8.6 million New York City residents – all while meeting or exceeding federal and state drinking water standards. The City tests drinking water for up to 250 contaminants over 600,000 times annually and continues to make major capital investments to maintain the provision of world-class drinking water far into the future.

NYC has approximately 7,000 miles of water mains and over 7,500 miles of sewer mains that require substantial maintenance, replacement and management costs. Fourteen large municipal wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) treat 1.3 billion gallons of waste water a day.

To safeguard this invaluable natural resource and more efficiently deliver critical water services, the City has adopted a holistic approach to water management. This is anchored in an understanding of local water cycles and an appreciation for the contributions of smaller-scale, decentralized projects aimed at optimizing the performance of existing large-scale systems. For example, the City has spent $1.7 billion since the 1990s in watershed protection. These investments have helped protect our natural resources and ensure high-quality affordable drinking water, while also avoiding the need for an estimated $10 billion new filtration plant.

Similarly, instead of exclusively relying on expensive, energy-intensive traditional engineering controls to capture stormwater runoff, the City has adopted a Green Infrastructure program to construct and maintain curbside gardens—also known as raingardens and stormwater greenstreets—and has promoted other green infrastructure such as permeable paving, which absorbs stormwater before it enters the sewage system.

Delivering high-quality drinking water, wastewater services, and stormwater management to residents of New York City requires substantial capital and operating investments. The City has been tracking and analyzing trends in population, water consumption, waterfront use, and changing environmental conditions. Although the cost of New York City's water and wastewater services is below the national average, the cost of safeguarding drinking water quality and managing storm water is likely to increase. This is particularly hard to bear for low-income homeowners and providers of affordable housing. In order to balance the goals of investment and equity going forward, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will continue to develop rates that support policy goals, and will invest in the technology to support innovative fee structures. The City will update the water and wastewater billing system, and evaluate its financial framework to ensure we have a sustainable financial model.

We will continue to manage the city's drinking water supply to maintain its world-renowned drinking water quality. In addition, the City will manage its wastewater treatment, stormwater management, and drainage systems to improve the quality of our local waterways and beaches, as well as ensure every neighborhood receives a high level of infrastructure services.

Water supply

New York City is one of only five large cities in the country that has a surface drinking water supply that does not require filtration as a form of treatment, although the water is still disinfected to reduce microbial risk. The City must also meet increasingly stringent regulations and requirements for simultaneous compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to protect the quality of our drinking water and aquatic resources, as well as to protect recreational opportunities in our waterways.

Stormwater management and drainage

Local topography, dense urban development, the capacity of our aging sewer system and increasingly extreme weather are some of the biggest contributing factors for flooding. Some communities throughout New York City have been prone to flooding and drainage problems, including sections of Queens, Staten Island, the Bronx and Brooklyn.

During wet weather events, runoff from impervious surfaces of the City can cause flooding, convey pollutants to waterways through the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and/or overwhelm the combined sewer system leading to combined sewer overflows (CSO).

Stormwater runoff is generated from rain and melting snow which is conveyed over impervious surfaces such as rooftops, streets, and sidewalks. Rather than being absorbed into the ground, water flows to catch basins in the streets, and from there into the sewers. These impervious surfaces cover approximately 72% of New York City's 305 square miles in land area and generate a significant amount of stormwater.

Top-line OneNYC Indicators

- Violations with Safe Drinking Water Act (6.1.1)

- Backlog of catch basin repairs (as proxy for "Reduce risk of stormwater flooding in most affected communities")

- Combined Sewer Overflow capture rate (6.3.1; 6.3.2)

Indicator	Latest Data	Previous Data
Violations with Safe Drinking Water Act	**0** violations (2017)	**0** violations (2016)
Backlog of catch basin repairs	**1.8%** (2017)	**0.65%** (2016)
Combined Sewer Overflow capture rate	**78.4%** (2017)	**78.8%** (2016)

OneNYC Progress

Committed $1 billion to protect New York City's drinking water

The City's science-based approach to watershed protection has made our program a national and international model for source water protection. In 2017, the NYS Department of Health awarded the DEP with a new ten-year waiver to continue delivering unfiltered drinking water from its Catskill/Delaware water supply. The waiver, known as a Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD), commits the City to investing $1 billion over the next decade in programs that protect our upstate reservoirs and the vast watershed lands that surround them. The FAD

allows the City to avoid building a filtration plant for its Catskill and Delaware water supplies, which would have cost the City upwards of $10 billion and hundreds of millions of dollars each year to operate.

Completed flooding relief projects in Southeast Queens

In 2015, DEP launched a $1.5 billion program to construct sewers and reduce flooding in Southeast Queens. Approximately $227 million has already been committed through the end of FY17. In 2017, DEP completed or made significant progress on a number of projects, including the installation of new catch basins and sewer extensions throughout the St. Albans, Jamaica, South Jamaica, Laurelton, and Rosedale neighborhoods. DEP also launched a feasibility study for a groundwater drainage project aimed at addressing basement flooding in these areas, where the groundwater table has risen over the last two decades and has impacted a number of residential and commercial properties. The study will measure how high the groundwater table has risen, how much it must be lowered in order to mitigate basement flooding, and feasibility of a radial collection plan.

Fostered a cleaner and healthier New York City Harbor

Due in part to the continued expansion of the nation's most ambitious and aggressive green infrastructure program and ongoing upgrades to the City's wastewater system, the New York Harbor is cleaner and healthier today than it has been in more than a century. By the end of 2017, nearly 4,000 green infrastructure assets were constructed or are in construction across the city, in addition to other forms of green infrastructure located in City parks, playgrounds, schools, and housing developments. DEP is also investing billions of dollars to upgrade the wastewater collection system to ensure that the maximum amount of wastewater receives treatment during rainfall, while moving forward with plans to construct overflow retention tanks for the Gowanus Canal. In 2017, DEP also completed installation of 40,000 oysters in Jamaica Bay. Oysters filter pollutants from water, help protect wetlands and shoreline from erosion and storm surge, and provide habitats for communities of fish and other aquatic organisms. Through its Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) program, the DEP also spearheads efforts to reduce pollutants such as floatables, pathogens, and nutrients in stormwater discharges. These improvements have led to increased recreational opportunities for people, ecological advancement for aquatic life, and even a greater presence of whales in our midst.

Relief for senior and low-income homeowners

DEP is committed to providing the highest quality service while ensuring effective and fair revenue collection, a number of initiatives have been implemented since 2011. These programs include the completion of a network of Automated Meter Reading devices that ensure water bills are based on actual consumption and that allow customers to access data about their

water use in near real time, a leak detection system that has already saved customers more than $55 million, and the Water Debt Assistance program which helps property owners at risk of foreclosure manage their water and sewer debt. In addition, DEP has partnered with the NYC Human Resources Administration (HRA) and the NYC Department of Finance to provide over 50,000 low-income one- to four- family homeowners with a $116 non-refundable credit. In 2017, DEP also launched the Multi-family Water Assistance Program, which provides qualified Housing Preservation and Development or Housing Development Corporation-assisted affordable multi-family housing projects with a $250 credit per residential unit on their water and sewer bill.

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Infrastructure Planning

80 x 50

Parks & Natural Resources

Infrastructure

In 2014, the City committed to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 80 percent by 2050 (80x50), compared to 2005 levels. Achieving this ambitious goal is no easy task and requires active participation by New Yorkers to transform the buildings we live in, the places we work, the ways we travel, and the goods we consume. In 2016, the City published New York City's Roadmap to 80x50, which used the best available science and state-of-the-art analysis to identify strategies in the buildings, energy, waste, and transportation sectors that would achieve 80x50 based on current technology. [11] While progress toward 80x50 continues, the programs, initiatives, policies, and legislation that have already been implemented have begun to move the needle: our air is cleaner, our energy is greener, and we are sending less waste to landfills.

Top-line OneNYC Indicators

- Greenhouse gas emissions reductions relative to 2005
- Vision 4 indicators, which are related to resiliency

Indicator	Latest Data	Previous Data
Reduce the city's greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent by 2050 relative to 2005 levels	**↓15%** reduction from 2005 levels by the end of 2016	**↓14%** reduction from 2005 levels by the end of 2015

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11   NYC's Roadmap to 80 x 50 https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/sustainability/downloads/pdf/publications/New%20York%20City's%20Roadmap%20to%2080%20x%2050_Final.pdf

OneNYC Progress

<u>Increased solar installations sixfold since 2014</u>

The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) has installed over 10 megawatts (MW) of solar to date on 57 City buildings, and is working to reach a goal to install 100 MW of solar by 2025. In addition, more than 100 projects are set to begin construction this year, totaling an additional 18 megawatts, which will bring the City's total installed capacity to nearly 29 megawatts. DCAS also is deploying energy storage technologies to help the City increase the resiliency of critical infrastructure, including launching solar plus energy storage installations at firehouses, libraries, and the Jacobi Medical Center.

Solarize NYC now has active solar group purchasing campaigns in the Manhattan neighborhood of Harlem and in Brownsville, Brooklyn, with more partnerships on the way throughout the city. The first official campaign, Solar Uptown Now, was launched in fall 2017. Centered in Harlem, it featured a collaboration with WEACT for Environmental Justice. More recently, the NYC Solar Partnership—led by Sustainable CUNY in conjunction with the NYC Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) and the NYC Mayor's Office of Sustainability— partnered with Nehemiah Economic Development, Inc., to launch Solarize Nehemiah, a group purchasing campaign for rooftop solar for the Nehemiah Homes in Brownsville.

For those without the authority to install solar panels on their own rooftops, like renters, community-shared solar offers a way to access the benefits of clean solar energy by subscribing to the electricity generated from a solar array located elsewhere in NYC. The first crop of community-shared solar projects are going live all across the city and offer the environmental and bill savings benefits of solar to more New Yorkers than ever before.

Public entities are also using their assets to catalyze the growth of solar. The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) will soon select vendors for its first community shared solar Request for Proposals (RFP), which will lead to shared solar installations on larger NYCHA rooftops. In addition, NYCHA will soon launch the ACCESSolar program, which aims to support smaller solar companies by aggregating NYCHA's smaller rooftops for shared solar installations. Similarly, NYCEDC recently released an RFP to install and operate a community shared solar project at the Brooklyn Army Terminal campus in Sunset Park, Brooklyn. This project will integrate a physical solar energy system with a community energy model that allows local businesses and residents in Sunset Park to take advantage of renewable energy at a reduced price.

New Yorkers interested in meeting a portion of their electricity needs with one of these shared solar projects are encouraged to sign up through the NYC Shared Solar Gateway at sharedsolarnyc.com

<u>Invested nearly $500 million to improve energy efficiency in public and private buildings</u>

New York City has over one million buildings that make up more than five billion square feet of built area. More than 90 percent of those buildings will still be here in 2050. The energy used in the city's building stock is the largest contributor of GHG emissions. However, GHG emissions from energy use in buildings continue to decrease, even as the city's built area has increased. To realize the full extent of potential GHG reductions, buildings must transition away from fossil fuels for certain systems, maximize on-site renewable energy, improve operations and maintenance, and empower residents to reduce energy use. Many of the initiatives to reduce GHG emissions from buildings launched to date aim to do just that.

The City has focused its own investment in municipal-owned buildings on high-value energy efficiency projects by allocating competitive funding and implementing deep retrofits in key facilities. Today, the City benchmarks the annual energy performance of all City buildings of at least 10,000 square feet. This helps target future energy efficiency investments, tracks progress, and ensures compliance with Local Law 84 of 2009—the City's benchmarking law. In 2016, the average Energy Star score for eligible City buildings was 70.8, a 21 percent improvement over the average Energy Star score of 58.6 for 2010, the first year that City buildings were benchmarked. To date, DCAS Energy Management (DEM) has awarded over $480 million to City agencies for energy efficiency projects through the Accelerate Conservation and Efficiency program (ACE) and the Expenses for Conservation and Efficiency Leadership program. Upon completion, these projects are expected to yield more than $67 million in avoided annual energy costs and approximately 176,000 metric tons of avoided GHG emissions, equivalent to almost 38,000 vehicles removed from the road.

The City is also committed to helping building owners and decision-makers pursue energy efficiency and clean energy projects through multiple City-funded programs. The NYC Retrofit Accelerator and Community Retrofit NYC programs are currently assisting building owners and decision-makers in over 5,000 buildings identify energy and water saving retrofit opportunities and connect to financial and technical resources to complete the projects. This year, the NYC Retrofit Accelerator launched a new High Performance Retrofit Track to assist buildings in developing and implementing long-term capital plans that will phase in high performance retrofits over the next 10 to 15 years, which are expected to achieve a 40 to 60 percent reduction in GHG emissions. To date, the City has contributed approximately $16 million for energy efficiency projects in private buildings. These projects are expected to reduce the city's GHG emissions by over 95,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

The NYC Carbon Challenge is the City's long-standing voluntary leadership program that is working with more than 100 companies and organizations that have committed to 30 to 50 percent reductions in GHG emissions. The program celebrated its tenth anniversary last year and now represents more than 500 million square feet—or close to 10 percent of built space in NYC. To date, Carbon Challenge participants have cut their emissions by close to

600,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent and are collectively saving nearly $190 million annually in lower energy costs. By the end of the program, current participants are projected to reduce citywide emissions by nearly 1.5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent—the equivalent of taking more than 300,000 cars off the road—and result in an estimated $700 million in energy cost savings.

<u>Provided green job training to support New York City's green economy</u>

The City is providing green job training in partnership with Solar One both through educational programs at K-12 public schools and through training programs at Rikers Island. The City's climate education program in public schools has provided professional development to 670 teachers to date. In 2017, the City also launched programming in solar energy installation basics for vocational high school students focused on the fundamentals of solar photovoltaic (PV) installations to simultaneously educate and help build our future renewable energy workforce. In addition, the City is investing in traditionally hard-to-employ populations through its Rikers Island solar basics training program. Fifty-one inmates have taken a two-day in situ training course and thirteen have completed a five-day post-incarceration training program. The City is working with the Fortune Society, Small Business Services, project developers, and unions to connect these trainees with jobs. In addition, DCAS continues to work with the City University of New York (CUNY) to train both City staff and CUNY students in energy efficiency best practices. To date, more than 3,200 City workers have been trained across more than 24 distinct course offerings, including Building Operator Certification, trades-specific energy courses, and a renewable energy training class. Sixty-five graduate and undergraduate students have also received valuable energy efficiency experience through their work in City buildings during internships with CUNY's Building Performance Lab.

To further bolster an emerging green economy, Mayor de Blasio and the Building Construction Trades Council (BCTC) announced an agreement in 2017 to launch the first class of pre-apprenticeships available through the NYC Green Jobs Corps. The NYC Green Jobs Corps, first announced by the mayor during his 2017 State of the City address, is a partnership with industry and labor aimed at training 3,000 workers over the next three years with new skills needed for the emerging green economy. In the year since the agreement was signed, training providers have already launched new classes and have started connecting graduates to employment opportunities.

<u>Wastewater, biosolids, and energy</u>[12]

Biosolids and energy are inherently connected. The solids collected through our wastewater system (sewers) are the food for the microorganisms in our anaerobic digesters that convert those solids into renewable natural gas (methane). By collecting and digesting our sanitary

12   Information provided by DEP

waste, we produce renewable energy that is used to power our treatment plants or connected back into the local gas pipelines. As part of the OneNYC goals for renewable energy and energy neutrality, we are making capital investments in our wastewater treatment infrastructure to improve digestion, to make more gas, and also to better capture and utilize the gas that is produced. As a result of these investments, we will also improve the quality of the solids that remain (biosolids) by making them more stable and raising the nutrient content. Higher quality biosolids are better suited for beneficial reuse as a soil amendment. Another of our goals is to find ways to beneficially reuse 100% of our biosolids by 2030, so these investments contribute to both renewable energy and zero landfill goals. In addition, we are embarking on an effort to quantify the positive climate impacts biosolids reuse can provide, specifically through carbon capture/sequestration and healthier vegetation, thanks to improved soil health. The vision for DEP is to have our treatment plants be resource recovery centers in our City of the future.

Continued to operate one of the world's largest alternative fuel fleets

Through its NYC Clean Fleet initiative launched in 2015, the City now operates one of the largest alternative fuel fleets in the world: 18,314 units using electric, solar, hybrid electric, natural gas, or biodiesel. DCAS deploys 1,224 electric vehicles on the road, up from about 200 in 2014, and is served by nearly 500 EV chargers—37 of which are solar carports powered entirely by renewable energy. DCAS anticipates having over 1,500 EVs on the road by the end of the fiscal year. Last year, the City implemented its largest-ever biodiesel program, using 16 million biodiesel blended gallons. It is also the largest fleet user of car share in the country. To help green private sector truck fleets, the City continues to provide incentives to trucking companies to replace or retrofit older and dirtier trucks through the Hunts Point Clean Truck Program, which won the 2017 C40 Cities4Mobility Award. The program has funded over 550 truck replacements, offsetting more than 5,200 tons of CO2 per year. The Hunt's Point program is planning to expand to include other Environmental Justice neighborhoods by the end of 2018.

To support an increase in the number of EV's operated by the public, the City is developing a plan to place DC fast-charging hubs in each borough over the next 18 months as well as evaluate on-street charging in multiple neighborhoods over the next year. Each fast charger can recharge an EV in less than 30 minutes, providing a solution for the many citizens who do not have a driveway or garage yet own a car and park on the street.

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Housing · Thriving Neighborhoods · Culture · Transportation · Infrastructure Planning · Healthy Neighborhoods, Active Living · Vision Zero

Zero Waste · Air Quality · Parks & Natural Resources · Neighborhoods · Infrastructure

Housing (11.1)

Since 2014, New York City has accelerated the construction and preservation of affordable housing to levels not seen in 30 years. The City has secured more affordable housing in the first four years of the Administration than in any comparable period since 1978. The City has tripled the share of affordable housing for households earning less than $25,000. Funding for housing construction and preservation has doubled, as have the number of homes in the City's affordable housing lotteries each year. Hundreds of affordable units are being developed on once-vacant lots. Reforms to zoning and tax programs are not just incentivizing, but mandating affordable apartments—paid for by the private sector— in new development. With the release of Housing New York 2.0, the City continues taking decisive action to build a just, equitable, and prosperous New York for generations to come.

Top-line OneNYC Indicators

- Number of new construction affordable housing units under Housing New York
- Number of affordable housing units preserved under Housing New York
- Number of new affordable and market rate residential units

Indicator	Latest Data	Previous Data
New construction starts (Finance the new construction of 120,000 affordable units by 2026)	7,177 (2017)	7,199 (2016)
Preservation starts (Finance the preservation of 180,000 affordable housing units by 2026)	17,359 (2017)	15,173 (2016)
Total new construction permits issued	19,619 (2017)	16,144 (2016)

OneNYC Progress

Financed over 87,500 affordable apartments and homes

In Fiscal 2017, the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and Housing Development Corporation (HDC) financed 24,293 affordable apartments and homes, the highest overall production since 1989. HPD and HDC have financed over 87,500 new or preserved affordable units since 2014.

Surpassed original affordable housing targets and released new expanded plan to create and preserve affordable housing

The City is exceeding targets set under Housing New York in the first three years, financing and preserving about 15,000 units above what had been projected. In October 2017, the City announced Housing New York 2.0, an expanded affordable housing plan that aims to create and preserve 300,000 affordable homes for New Yorkers by 2026, up from the previously announced goal of 200,000 homes by 2024. The City is also doubling its commitment to affordable and accessible senior housing in Housing New York 2.0 to serve 30,000 senior households by 2026.

Created over 4,000 affordable units through a program that makes affordable housing mandatory

In March 2016, the City Council approved legislation enacting the Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) program, which makes affordable housing mandatory and permanent wherever new housing capacity is approved through land use actions. It is the strongest and most flexible policy in any major U.S. city. Since it came into effect, MIH has enabled the creation of over 4,000 new, permanently affordable housing units, in addition to those created through neighborhood rezonings.

Released record number of RFPs for affordable housing development

Since 2017, the City, through HPD and the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), has released a record number of RFPs for development of high-quality, sustainable, and mixed-use affordable housing at sites throughout the city. This includes RFPs for 100 percent affordable housing with a Universal Pre-Kindergarten operated by DOE and public library operated by the New York Public Library in Inwood, as well as a plan to convert the historic Greenpoint Hospital to 300 to 600 new affordable apartments with community spaces.

Supported very low- and extremely low-income households through new subsidy programs

New programs overseen by HPD and HDC are doing more to serve very low-income and extremely-low income New Yorkers. Nearly half of affordable homes financed in 2017, or about 12,000 units, have been created or preserved for the lowest income households—New Yorkers making less than $33,400 for a single person or $42,950 for a family of three.

Committed additional $1.9 billion to house most vulnerable New Yorkers

In 2017, the City committed an additional $1.9 billion in City subsidy to ensure that 50,000 affordable homes will be reserved for the lowest-income New Yorkers, including seniors and veterans. The City also announced Seniors First, a slate of new affordable housing programs that will increase the amount of senior housing across the city. The City will invest $150 million to make more homes accessible to seniors and people with disabilities; build new 100 percent affordable developments on underused NYCHA, public, and private sites; and preserve aging senior housing built as part of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Section 202 program.

Enacted legislation to protect tenants from harassment

In November 2017, the City enacted new "Certification of No Harassment" legislation, requiring covered building owners to prove they have not engaged in tenant harassment prior to seeking approvals for demolition or significant building alterations. If a landlord is found to have harassed tenants, they will not be able to pull those permits for five years— unless they make a substantial portion of their building affordable to low-income families, with no public subsidy.

Created or preserved 7,285 apartments for homeless New Yorkers

The City has created or preserved 7,285 apartments for homeless New Yorkers, largely through homeless set-asides in the majority of HPD's new affordable housing programs. HPD has also launched new initiatives such as Our Space, which provides additional capital subsidy to create a reserve to fund units affordable to homeless households without relying on rental assistance.

Dedicated nearly $59 million annually for homelessness prevention

Homebase has become a cornerstone of the City's homelessness prevention strategy. Homebase programs craft individualized service plans with core services to assist individuals to remain in stable housing. Since 2014, the Homebase program has been expanded from 14 locations in 2014 to 26 locations. As of FY 2018, nearly $59 million annually is dedicated to an enhanced HomeBase program that provides coordinated preventive, aftercare, and community support services, including benefits advocacy, budgeting, employment, short-term financial assistance, and assistance with housing relocation. As a result of this increased investment, 27,607 households were reached in FY 2017, a 131 percent increase in households served compared to FY 2014.

Helped over 77,000 people exit or avoid entering shelter with rental assistance

Since 2014, the City launched three new rental assistance programs and reinstated rehousing programs. These include the Living in Communities (LINC), City Family Eviction Prevention Supplement/Family Exit Plan Supplement (CityFEPS), and the Special Exit and Prevention Supplement (SEPS) rental assistance programs, and the restoration of Section 8 and New

York City Housing Authority priorities. From the summer of 2014 through 2017, these initiatives have helped more than 77,000 people exit shelter or avoid entering shelter. The City has grown emergency rental assistance from $121 million in FY 2014 to $210 million in FY 2017, serving over 55,500 households (an increase of 14,000 households served).

<u>Increased funding for tenant legal assistance to $77 million in FY 2018—a 120 percent increase since FY 2013</u>

Legal assistance for tenants facing eviction, harassment, and displacement is a powerful tool to protect tenants, maintain affordable housing, and combat income inequality. The City increased funding for legal assistance for tenants facing eviction and harassment from $6 million in FY 2013 to over $77 million in FY 2018. In 2017, the City also enacted legislation making New York the first and only city in the country to ensure that all tenants facing eviction in Housing Court or public housing termination hearings have access to free legal services. When fully implemented in 2022, this initiative is expected to provide legal assistance to 400,000 New Yorkers facing eviction and displacement each year. Since 2014, tenant legal assistance programs have helped over 180,000 New Yorkers.

Transportation (11.2)

Our transportation network is the linchpin to New York City's dynamism and vitality. It is at once our economic engine and our civic glue—our means for accessing work, school, culture, shopping, and each other. Throughout its history, the city's growth has been supported by investment in its transit system. But anyone who lives here can testify to the impacts of record population and job growth, increased tourism, and aging systems that require significant upkeep. Sidewalks are overflowing, subways are less reliable, and our streets and bike lanes are congested during rush hour. Capacity issues are not limited to Manhattan, and reliable and convenient transit access to employment and other activities remains stubbornly out of reach for too many New Yorkers.

For these reasons, OneNYC established goals and initiatives to improve traffic safety and public health, expand travel choices for all New Yorkers, double cycling by 2020, and maintain our streets and bridges in a state of good repair. The City made an historic $2.5 billion investment in the MTA Capital Plan and committed an addition $418 million toward the MTA emergency action plan with a lockbox to ensure that money is spent on New York City subways and buses. We continue to expand SBS to bring faster, more convenient transit to communities underserved by subways. The City expanded Citi Bike, our bike share system, and has set records for the installation of new protected bike lanes for two consecutive years. The City has also renewed its commitment to our core responsibility of maintaining streets and bridges in a state of good repair through significant investments in repaving our roadways and repairing our bridge network, including rehabilitating the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway's aging triple-cantilever structure in downtown Brooklyn.

Top-line OneNYC Indicators

- Number of jobs accessible to the average New Yorkers within 45 minutes by transit (11.2.1)
- Share of New Yorkers that can access at least 200,000 jobs within 45 minutes by transit (11.2.1)

OneNYC Progress

Launched NYC Ferry, carrying nearly 3 million riders in its first year

Just two years after Mayor de Blasio announced the expansion of the East River Ferry system, the City launched NYC Ferry in 2017. The public commuter system provides a new and easily accessible transit option for traditionally underserved communities and in areas where jobs and housing are rapidly growing. It includes three new routes, Rockaway, South Brooklyn, and Astoria, and the rebranded East River route. In its inaugural year, the system carried nearly 3 million riders.

NYC Ferry continues to increase access to opportunity for approximately half a million New Yorkers living within a half-mile radius of the ferry landings. A summer 2017 survey found that 87 percent of riders are NYC residents, and over two-thirds use the ferry to travel to work or school during peak travel times. Since its launch, NYC Ferry has filled over 200 jobs and continues to recruit and grow the team—from captains to deckhands to customer service agents. There will also be many jobs at the new homeport facility at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is currently under construction and slated to be fully outfitted by the end of 2018.

Plans in 2018 include the launch of ferry routes to the South Bronx and the Lower East Side, and the addition of a passenger stop at the Brooklyn Navy Yard homeport facility on the East River route. In response to popular demand, the City has also committed to adding capacity with six new vessels starting in 2018. These will be outfitted with bigger engines and the capacity to hold 349 passengers each. Fares remain at just $2.75 a ride and include free transfers to other ferry routes within the NYC Ferry system.

Expanded bus service to improve transit options for more New Yorkers

The City continues to work with MTA New York City Transit (NYCT) to improve the speed, convenience, and reliability of bus service. Buses are the most sustainable, affordable, and space-efficient form of surface transportation, and SBS is a proven approach to improving bus service and increasing ridership. In the past three years, DOT and NYCT implemented eight additional SBS routes serving over 178,000 riders, bringing the total number of SBS routes citywide to 15. To keep the bus lanes on these SBS routes clear of traffic and double-parked cars, DOT installed bus lane enforcement cameras at 58 locations on six routes since 2015, bringing the total number of bus lane camera locations to 113 on 12 routes. Moving forward,

NYCT plans to introduce busmounted bus lane cameras on SBS routes south of 96th Street in Manhattan. DOT and NYCT also implemented transit signal priority (TSP) on nine corridors citywide to reduce the time buses spend stopped at red lights. Finally, DOT installed 381 real-time passenger information signs at bus stops to provide waiting riders with information on bus arrivals.

Grew City's bike network to support safe cycling

The City continues to make significant progress in building out its bike network, making cycling a safer and more convenient travel option for New Yorkers. About a quarter of New Yorkers ride a bike and more than 800,000 ride on a regular basis. To support these cyclists, DOT has added a total 219.9 lane miles to the bike network since 2015, including 56.8 lane miles of protected bike lanes, 52.4 lane miles of signed or marked routes, and 110.7 miles of conventional bike lanes. DOT continues to focus on bike access to major river crossings, which are key links in the network. In the past three years, the agency evaluated the approaches to 11 Harlem and East River bridges, developed plans to improve bike facilities on six of them, and completed four bike improvement projects. NYC DOT has also dramatically expanded it bike sharing system. Citi Bike now contains approximately 750 stations and 12,000 bikes, doubling the size of the initial system launched in 2013 and expanding service further north to 130th Street in Manhattan, to Astoria in Queens, and to Prospect Heights and Crown Heights in Brooklyn. Looking to the future, in late 2017 DOT released an RFEI to bike share companies with "dockless" bike share systems that do not require stations for bikes. Responses to the RFEI will help inform the City's strategy for future bike share expansion.

FreightNYC

Beginning in 2018, New York City will launch FreightNYC, a comprehensive, multimodal freight management strategy to modernize the City's logistics and distribution network. The strategy will transform freight systems through investments in rail and maritime infrastructure, enhance "Freight Hubs" across the City, and ensure that last-mile truck deliveries from those hubs are modern, clean, and safe for New Yorkers. The projects outlined in FreightNYC will meet and surpass the goal of creating 4,000 good-paying, middle class jobs. In addition, the projects will remove up to 70,000 truck trips from city streets, eliminate 52 million miles of truck vehicle miles travelled, reduce PM2.5 by 87,000 pounds, and eliminate over 200,000 metric tons of CO2 each year. Completion of FreightNYC included extensive private sector and industry engagement, market research, and partnership with NYCDOT.

Vision Zero

An ambitious goal requiring interagency collaboration and a fundamental cultural shift among New Yorkers, Vision Zero has significantly lowered the number of New Yorkers whose lives are

lost in traffic crashes. 2017 was the safest year ever on New York City streets. But any life lost is one too many, and the City continues to invest in best practices in engineering, enforcement, and education to keep up this progress.

Reduced traffic fatalities to record lows

The years 2014 through 2017 had the fewest traffic fatalities on New York City streets since record-keeping began in 1910, before the widespread use of the automobile. Since the launch of Vision Zero in 2014, New York City has witnessed a record-breaking 28 percent decline in traffic fatalities and a 45 percent decline in pedestrian fatalities despite a nationally upward trend in traffic fatalities over the same period.

Made streets and intersections safer for pedestrians and cyclists

An emphasis on data has helped target the City's engineering efforts where they are needed most. Since the start of Vision Zero, the Department of Transportation (DOT) has completed a total of 356 street improvement projects with an emphasis on the city's most crash-prone corridors and intersections. The Great Streets initiative focuses on improving safety on four of New York City's major arterial routes: Atlantic Avenue, Fourth Avenue, Grand Concourse, and Queens Boulevard—which has seen zero pedestrian deaths since 2014. Meanwhile, DOT has activated Leading Pedestrian Intervals (LPIs) at more than 2,000 intersections citywide, causing the number of pedestrians and cyclists killed or seriously injured to fall 37 percent at these locations. In addition, DOT has installed left turn traffic calming interventions at 217 intersections; this type of intervention is proven to reduce median left turn speeds by 24 percent.

Engaged with New Yorkers about traffic safety

Connecting with New Yorkers face-to-face in their communities is an essential part of Vision Zero. Vision Zero Street Teams have been on the front lines of this outreach, teaching pedestrians skills to safely navigate dense urban environments, urging motorists to slow down and yield to pedestrians, and hosting "Know Your Limit" events at sports games and concerts to emphasize legal alcohol limits. Vision Zero has also targeted outreach to children and seniors, with an interactive traffic safety curriculum for public school students and an educational program for older adults. During the fall and winter months, the City has mobilized to alert drivers to the safety risks that come with shorter days and earlier sunsets. For the two consecutive years that the Dusk and Darkness campaign has been underway, pedestrian fatalities have continued to decline during the fall and winter. The City has also engaged drivers in its own fleets. Each year, the Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC) and the Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) honor those outstanding drivers who make thousands of trips annually without a single traffic incident on their record.

Prirorit<u>ized enforcement of dangerous driving violations</u>

A core part of the New York Police Department's (NYPD) Vision Zero strategy is using enforcement to stop collisions before they happen. NYPD has designated six infractions as Vision Zero Violations, including speeding, failure to yield to pedestrians, cell phone use, disobeying signs, illegal turns, and failure to stop on signal. With prioritized enforcement of these violations, Vision Zero summonses now make up more than two-thirds of all moving violations issued by NYPD.

In 2014, the City lowered the speed limit on all New York City streets without a posted sign from 30 MPH to 25 MPH. With data showing that pedestrians struck by vehicles traveling at 25 MPH are half as likely to die as those struck at 30 MPH, the City made it a priority to educate New Yorkers about the new lower speed limit.

<u>Improved transit accessibility</u>[13]

Through collaboration between the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities, the Department of Transportation, and the Taxi and Limousine Commission, the City has equipped approximately 19,000 taxis with accessibility features. Further, there's a commitment to having 50% of the City's taxi fleet be wheelchair accessible by 2020. There have been 286 Accessible Pedestrian Signals devices mounted citywide to assist blind or low vision pedestrians in navigating the City independently. And In partnership with the Metropolitan Transit Authority, substantial amendments have been made to capital projects that will allocate $900 million in funding for accessible transportation projects.

Planning (11.3)

New York City is at the center of a highly developed region. By the mid- to late 20th century, the last farmland in the city had been developed, and nearly all land in the city had been either developed for one use or another, mapped as parkland (which is protected under State law), or contains wetlands, also protected under State law. The city's ongoing population and economic growth is accommodated through the densification of existing developed areas and the repurposing of previously developed land, which often entails the cleanup of brownfield sites formerly occupied by industry (see more on this work under SDG 15). [14]

As the city's population continues to grow, neighborhoods require essential services, healthy environments, a good quality of life, and connections to the city's job centers for residents to succeed. In 2015, OneNYC proposed initiatives that expand opportunities for mixed-use development, attract retail and services to underserved neighborhoods, and align investments

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13   Information provided by MOPD
14   Information provided by DCP

in infrastructure and services to support the livability of neighborhoods slated for growth. In the last year, the City has continued its work supporting vibrant communities and strengthening neighborhoods in all five boroughs.

Awarded over $8.5 million over three years to fund commercial district improvement projects

The NYC Department of Small Business Services (SBS) awarded over $8.5 million in multi-year Neighborhood 360° grants in the six neighborhoods where Commercial District Needs Assessments (CDNAs) were completed and published in late 2016: Downtown Flushing, Downtown Staten Island, East Harlem, East New York, Inwood, and Jerome Avenue in the Bronx. Eleven community-based organizations received funding commitments through FY 2020 to hire full-time program managers and to implement projects identified within the CDNAs, including supplementary sanitation, business assistance and retention, merchant organizing, wayfinding, beautification, district marketing, and holiday lighting.

Offered free design and media services to support neighborhood development

SBS also launched the Neighborhood Design Lab, a new City program offering free visual design services to community-based organizations leading neighborhood development and commercial corridor improvements. Additionally, SBS launched a new partnership with BRIC Arts & Media to provide community-based organizations with training in capturing and producing short digital videos for use on social media in order to expand their outreach to local stakeholders and build awareness of their work to help with future private fundraising.

Allocated more than $700 million to support projects in growing neighborhoods

Since April 2017, the City Planning Commission and City Council adopted comprehensive neighborhood plans for Jerome Avenue in the Bronx, East Harlem in Manhattan, and Downtown Far Rockaway in Queens. The plans introduce zoning and land use changes to promote preservation and development of affordable housing, improve the public realm and community facilities, and foster jobs and economic opportunity. Additionally, commitments have been made for more than $700 million in infrastructure and community resource investments in these neighborhoods, including $300 million from the Neighborhood Development Fund (NDF). Created in 2015, the NDF is a $1 billion dedicated funding source set aside in the City's Ten-Year Capital Strategy to support capital investments that complement neighborhood growth.

Civil society participation in urban planning and management

Regarding participation in urban planning and management, New York City has a robust process enabling public participation for all New Yorkers in all land use decisions involving discretionary decisions by government. The Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP), established in the New York City Charter, is a roughly seven-month-long public review

process for all land use decisions before the City Planning Commission. When complete, a land use application, which may be filed by any New York City taxpayer, travels on a fixed timeframe during which it is reviewed by the Community Board (a body of locally appointed volunteers, of which there are 59 in the city), which holds a public hearing and makes a recommendation to approve or disapprove the application, subject to any conditions. The application is then reviewed by the Borough President (an elected official representing one of the city's five boroughs), who also holds a public hearing and issues a recommendation. These recommendations are supplied to the City Planning Commission, which considers them as non-binding but important advisory input. The City Planning Commission (an appointed body of thirteen members, seven of which are appointed by the Mayor, five by the Borough Presidents, and one by the Public Advocate, a citywide elected official) holds a public hearing on the application and then votes on whether or not to approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove the application. If the Commission approves an application, it is then sent to the City Council (a body of 51 locally elected members), which holds its own public hearing and similarly votes to approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove. This process affords a wide range of stakeholders an opportunity to consider and comment on land use proposals, and decision makers to consider both local and citywide perspectives, before a proposal becomes effective.[15]

Culture (11.4)

In July 2017, Mayor Bill de Blasio and the NYC Department of Cultural Affairs released CreateNYC, the City's first-ever comprehensive cultural plan. Building on a deep public engagement process that included 400 live events and the feedback of nearly 200,000 New Yorkers, CreateNYC lays out a blueprint for addressing the long-term health and vitality of the cultural sector while targeting funds to historically underserved communities. With an initial investment of $15 million, the plan features a number of immediate actions to address equity and inclusion, affordability, arts and culture in public spaces, and other strategies to help arts and culture grow across the five boroughs.

Top-line OneNYC Indicators

- Rate of cultural participation in key neighborhoods (11.4.1)

Indicator	Latest Data	Previous Data
Rate of cultural participation in key neighborhoods	**1.2** cultural experiences per household a year (2016)	**1.7** cultural experiences per household a year (2015)

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15   Information provided by DCP

OneNYC Progress

<u>Supported communities in creating their own cultural visions</u>

CreateNYC was informed by the Social Impact of the Arts Project's (SIAP) groundbreaking two-year study, which explored the relationship between arts and culture and social wellbeing on the neighborhood level. The study discovered that cultural assets are not distributed evenly across the city, and that the presence of cultural assets in low-income communities correlates with improved outcomes in education, health, and safety. These findings laid an empirical foundation for many CreateNYC recommendations and helped substantiate the rationale behind the Building Community Capacity (BCC) program.

A strong ecosystem of individuals, organizations, and agencies are essential for addressing cultural issues on a community level. BCC supports communities by empowering local stakeholders to create their own vision and by providing multi-year support toward executing strategic cultural plans in targeted neighborhoods. Thus far, the program created a steering committee led by an active coalition of diverse local stakeholders from East Brooklyn, Northern Manhattan, the South Bronx, and Southeast Queens. Each of the four communities identified local cultural needs and assets; created culture-related databases and local calendars; nurtured new leadership; and built cross-sector relationships between local arts agents and other community stakeholders. In January 2018, the BCC program launched in three neighborhoods: Bushwick, Far Rockaway, and Morrisania.

<u>Integrated artists into City Government to promote creative problem solving</u>

In the fall of 2015, the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) launched PAIR, an inter-agency initiative that embeds artists with New York City public agencies in order to use creative, collaborative art practices to discover solutions to pressing civic challenges. The program takes its name and inspiration from artist Mierle Laderman Ukeles' pioneering residency with the NYC Department of Sanitation, an ongoing collaboration since 1977. In its first iteration, PAIR established initial pilot residencies with five City agencies: the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs, the New York City Department of Veterans Services, the Administration for Children's Services, the Department of Design and Construction, and the New York City Housing Authority. In 2018, DCLA launched its second PAIR cohort with the Department of Correction, the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence, and the Commission on Human Rights. Each residency begins with a three-month research period leading to a project proposal followed by project implementation.

<u>Public Artists in Residence (PAIR)</u>

The Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs (MOIA) and artist Tania Bruguera initiated CycleNews, a layered and collaborative art performance and community organizing tactic in which a bicycle messenger group opened opportunities for two-way dialogue between the agency and those

most affected by immigration policies. CycleNews began as a pilot in Corona, Queens—one of the city's most immigrantrich neighborhoods—with a group of neighborhood mothers and activists, the Mujeres en Movimiento. The Mujeres went out on weekly CycleNews shifts, delivering trusted information from the agency to community members and, in turn, bringing back information about what their neighbors need from the city to feel safe and welcome. Since the completion of the pilot, MOIA has been working with local immigrant rights groups to explore how to implement CycleNews in neighborhoods across the city. By using creative and performative tools to build trust and long-term relationships between new immigrant communities and the government, CycleNews demonstrates how art itself can be a solution to the city's challenges.

Landmarks Preservation[16]

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) is the largest municipal preservation agency in the nation. It is responsible for identifying and protecting New York City's architecturally, historically, and culturally significant buildings and sites. The agency accomplishes these goals by designating historic resources and regulating work that affects these resources.

With a staff of 72, LPC's total annual budget is $6.7 million; with $6.1 million coming from City funds and the remainder from the federal government. LPC also provides grant and funding opportunities for restoration work to eligible owners of historic properties and nonprofit organizations.

There are more than 36,000 designated buildings and sites in New York City, including 142 historic districts, 1,412 individual landmarks, 120 interior landmarks, and 11 scenic landmarks. Between 2014 and 2018, LPC designated nearly 3,900 buildings and sites, ranging from a culturally significant historic district in Harlem and the Coney Island Boardwalk in Brooklyn to the Citicorp tower in East Midtown.

LPC encourages energy efficiency and sustainability measures in the historic buildings it regulates and streamlining the regulatory process for making these changes, integrating historic preservation into the City's urban planning and economic development projects, and ensuring the diversity of New York City is represented in its designated buildings.

Emergency management and resiliency planning (11.5 and 11.b)

Since 2015, the City has supported the resiliency and preparedness planning of community and faith-based organizations and small businesses across the five boroughs. These community

16   Information provided by LPC

anchors make up a social infrastructure that helps New Yorkers to prepare for and recover from extreme weather events. In 2017, the City focused on understanding volunteer and civic engagement trends in NYC, addressing risks from heat waves and rising temperatures, and providing small businesses with trainings, technical assessments, and preparedness grants to enhance their resiliency.

An Emergency Preparedness Plan for every New Yorker[17]

Through NYC Emergency Management's Ready New York Program, the City equips all New Yorkers with an Emergency Plan workbook, which is available in 13 languages as a booklet and an audio guide. It also provides an emergency planning toolkit for children, the elderly, and the disabled. For example, the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities advanced a Text-to-911 service for people who are unable to make a voice call to 9-1-1 in the event of an emergency. A specific guide addresses alternate evacuation plans in the case of a hurricane. Through storybooks and a superhero, Ready Girl, children are encouraged to participate in emergency preparedness exercises. The Ready New York program also has an app available for Android and iPhone phones that allow users to enter emergency contacts, store meeting plans and health information, and develop a supply list to include in a 'Go Bag'. The program works to include individuals and families as well as communities and business in every step of emergency preparedness.

Launched Cool Neighborhoods NYC— a $106 million initiative to keep New Yorkers safe during extreme heat

Every year, summer heat causes heat illness and heat stroke for thousands of New Yorkers— conditions which disproportionately impact older adults and at-risk populations and claim more lives than any other extreme weather event. In response, the City launched Cool Neighborhoods NYC in June 2017 to help keep New Yorkers safe during extreme heat and to protect communities from rising temperatures due to climate change. The program builds on existing efforts like NYC CoolRoofs, adds new initiatives like Be a Buddy NYC and training for home health aides, and focuses on the neighborhoods and populations most impacted by summer heat.

Conducted study to better understand and support neighborhood volunteering

Volunteer activity and civic engagement are critical to helping New York City neighborhoods thrive. Volunteers gain skills and confidence through service, meet others who care about causes central to their neighborhood lives, and join networks identifying with a community or a cause. However, our city has consistently shown lower rates of volunteerism than other parts of the country when measured by the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey— Volunteer Use Supplement.

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17   Information provided by NYCEM

To better understand the characteristics, strengths, and limits of New Yorkers' volunteer activity, NYC Service and the Mayor's Community Affairs and Public Engagement Units launched the NYCivic Engagement study in 2017. After conducting focus groups and a door-to-door survey in Western Queens, researchers found a volunteer rate of 48 percent in those communities—more than triple the reported rate from the U.S. Census (17 percent). The researchers also found that:

- Respondents were engaged primarily in neighborhood volunteering through houses of worship, their children's schools, or local organizations that focus on community-specific issues

- Volunteering for religious organizations is the dominant way residents participate in civic life, and is especially significant for Black and Hispanic residents

- High rates of volunteerism were consistent for New Yorkers across nativity status, income, and educational attainment

Based on these findings, NYC Service is testing new neighborhood-focused plans in five communities, aiming to build local capacity to recruit and manage volunteers and increase the visibility of volunteer opportunities for residents. Pilots will launch in Melrose, Bronx; Bushwick, Brooklyn; Harlem, Manhattan; Jackson Heights/Sunnyside/ Woodside, Queens; and Port Richmond, Staten Island. Pilot results will inform potential expansion to other New York City neighborhoods. Learn more at nycservice.org/priorities

Investing over $37 million to strengthen the resiliency of small businesses

NYC Economic Development Corporation's $30 million RISE: NYC program is assisting hundreds of small businesses to mitigate the impacts of climate change with innovative telecom, energy, and building systems technologies. In 2017, the City completed the program's first installation of resiliency technology at Hurricane Sandy-impacted small businesses on the Rockaway Peninsula in Queens, paving the way for future investments, including clean on-site energy production and storage systems that reduce demand on the grid and provide back-up power during outages.

Through the Business Preparedness and Resiliency Program, the Department of Small Business Services has provided risk assessments and grants to more than 160 local businesses spanning the retail, healthcare, and manufacturing sectors to better prepare their staff and operations for emergencies, and to protect their assets and investments. BusinessPREP will ultimately serve 520 Sandy-impacted businesses. The two programs are serving small businesses in high flood-risk neighborhoods that provide local residents with vital goods, services, and employment opportunities.

Building resiliency

Since the unprecedented damage caused by Hurricane Sandy, the City has been leading efforts to adapt New York City's existing building stock to evolving climate risks through a multilayered approach, including: upgrading physical systems in 1- to 4-family homes and multifamily buildings; changing zoning and land use policy; working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to produce more accurate maps; and educating building owners about climate risk and mitigation options.

NYC Build It Back: Helping 32,100 households rebuild after Hurricane Sandy

New York City is nearing the completion of the Build It Back program, prioritizing homeowners, tenants, and waterfront communities—ensuring that these New Yorkers have the resources necessary to recover and make their homes and communities more resilient. Build It Back is helping 8,300 homeowners and landlords of 1- to 4- unit homes, housing a total of 12,500 families. The program has started construction, reimbursement of repairs, or acquisition for 99 percent (8,266) of these homeowners, up from 44 percent (3,644) in April 2015.

Build It Back has completed 4,541 construction projects, up from 567 in April 2015. Build It Back has assisted an additional 7,300 multifamily households since 2015, with more than 19,600 total assisted to date, and completed 80 percent of the development pipeline (115 total). Of the 143 developments in the pipeline, 32 developments, or over 9,000 units, have received resiliency measures, which may include elevating utilities; adding back-up power generation; implementing energyefficient measures; implementing dry and wet flood-proofing measures; and improving storm water management systems.

Continuing to invest in the resiliency of public housing

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) is moving with urgency on 33 critical recovery and resiliency projects with more than 27 major Sandy recovery projects underway, executing over $3 billion in recovery and resiliency work. More than 750 new jobs have been created as part of this work, including over 350 filled by NYCHA residents. As of the end of 2017, NYCHA has spent over $730 million on its Sandy recovery program and anticipates spending and construction activities to continue to grow in 2018.

Encouraged flood-resilient retrofits to mitigate flood risk

For homeowners and building owners in the city's floodplain, mitigating risk by elevating properties can be especially challenging and can be complicated by regulatory barriers. Recognizing this, after Hurricane Sandy the Department of City Planning (DCP) put in place temporary special zoning regulations in the floodplain to remove zoning hurdles and encourage flood-resilient building construction. Since then, DCP has been working to continually improve

these regulations in ways that respond to local conditions and take into account future climate change. In 2017, DCP worked with communities and local leaders to establish Special Coastal Risk Districts to place limits on future development in the highly vulnerable areas of the Staten Island State Buyout Areas and in Hamilton Beach and Broad Channel, Queens. Now, DCP is working to update the citywide Flood Resilience Zoning rules to provide a permanent set of forward-looking rules for development in the floodplain. In the past year, DCP has engaged over 2,500 New Yorkers at more than 100 community events to inform this update, learning from their experiences and challenges, and collaborating to generate potential solutions. To learn more about this work and to view the reports, online map, and animated video, visit: www.nyc.gov/ resilientneighborhoods

<u>Lobbied to improve the accuracy of critical flooding data and insurance rate maps</u>

In December 2017, FEMA Region II launched a new coastal analysis for New York and New Jersey that will result in new Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for the region. Current and accurate FIRMs are essential because the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) uses FEMA FIRMs to determine flood insurance requirements, affecting nearly half a million New Yorkers living in the city's floodplain. The FEMA analysis will update the previous study as a result of New York City's successful appeal of the 2015 Preliminary FIRMs and will provide more accurate data around flood risk and flood insurance. In addition to the FIRMs, FEMA and the City will work together to develop a first-of-its-kind climate-smart flood map product that will incorporate the growing risk of climate change and sea level rise. New Preliminary FIRMs are expected in 2021, and the City will conduct outreach and education to coastal communities when the new maps are released.

Urban Solid Waste (11.6)

New York City, home to the world's largest sanitation department, has committed to sending zero waste to landfills by 2030, eliminating the need to send waste to out-of-state landfills, and minimizing the overall environmental impact of the city's trash. Please see the reporting on SDG 12 for detailed information.

Inclusion and accessibility (11.7.1)

Equity is at the core of OneNYC, and NYC's work to address the rights of women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities is incorporated in the relevant sections throughout this review. The agencies listed below should be consulted for additional information about these topics.

Commission on Gender Equity

In 2015, Mayor de Blasio established New York City's Commission on Gender Equity (CGE), which is an advisory body that supports City agencies in dismantling institutional barriers for women, girls, and New Yorkers of all gender identities and expressions. CGE develops and supports policies that promote opportunities for cisgender and transgender women and girls in all areas including employment, housing, childcare, education, health and reproductive justice, criminal justice, and public safety.

Administration for Children's Services

The Administration for Children's Services (ACS) protects and promotes safety and well-being of New York City's children and families by providing child welfare, juvenile justice, and early care and education services.

Department for the Aging

The population of NYC residents aged 60 is over expected to grow from 1.25 million in 2000 to 1.86 million in 2040, a striking 49% increase which has already made that age cohort the largest of all population segments in the City. The Department for the Aging (DFTA) is committed to helping them age in their homes and communities. DFTA's mission is to eliminate ageism and ensure the dignity and quality of life of diverse older adults. DFTA also works to support caregivers through service, advocacy, and education. NYC is proud to participate in *Age-friendly NYC: New Commitments for a City for All Ages* under Mayor Bill de Blasio's leadership. Our City has already been named an age-friendly city by the World Health Organization. The Age-friendly NYC: New Commitments initiative and our work with community partners make it even better.

Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities

The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities is committed to bringing equal access to all New Yorkers with disabilities. Through its work and advocacy, the Office has steadily improved services and programs in areas including transportation, recreation, employment, healthcare, housing, education, access to both online and offline City services, and financial empowerment for almost one million New Yorkers who self-identify with a disability status. The successful implementation and progress of programs led by MOPD has been exemplary and garnered local as well as international attention of government and NGO institutions around the world.

Preventing harassment and discrimination[18] (11.7.2)

The NYC Human Rights Law, Title 8 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, prohibits discrimination in New York City. Individuals are protected from discrimination in many areas, based on a number of protected classes.

Areas Covered by the Human Rights Law:

- Employment (interns, whether paid or not, are considered employees)
- Housing (rentals and home ownership, including lending practices)
- Public accommodations (doctor's offices, stores, theaters, stadiums, taxi cabs, etc.)
- Retaliation
- Discriminatory harassment
- Bias-based profiling by law enforcement

Protected Classes under the Human Rights Law:

- Age
- Alienage or citizenship status
- Color
- Disability
- Gender (including sexual harassment)
- Gender Identity
- Marital status and partnership status
- National origin
- Pregnancy
- Race
- Religion/Creed
- Sexual orientation
- Status as a Veteran or Active Military Service Member
- Additional protections are afforded in employment based on:
- Arrest or conviction record
- Caregiver

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18   Information provided by CCHR

- Credit history
- Unemployment status
- Salary History
- Status as a victim of domestic violence, stalking, and sex offenses

Additional protections are afforded in housing based on:
- Lawful occupation
- Lawful source of income
- The presence of children
- Status as a victim of domestic violence, stalking, and sex offenses

The Law Enforcement Bureau (LEB) of the Commission on Human Rights enforces the NYC Human Rights Law. Allegations of discrimination come to LEB for investigation in several ways. Members of the public may file a complaint with LEB about their own experience. A lawyer may file a complaint with LEB on a client's behalf. Service providers, community organizations, elected officials, or individuals may bring specific incidents or potential patterns of discrimination to LEB's attention, and LEB can initiate its own investigation.

The Commission on Human Rights has the authority to assess fines and obtain cash settlements for those aggrieved by violations of the NYC Human Rights Law. Additional settlements and provisions successfully negotiated by the Commission might also include rehirings, policy changes, and modifications for accessibility. The Commission also may require trainings or encourage the parties to engage in restorative justice mechanisms, including apologies to victims and community service.

Through encouraging increased reporting and resolving far more cases annually, the Law Enforcement Bureau is ensuring protections for individuals interested in pursuing justice in a timely manner. The Commission on Human Rights received 9,772 inquires of discrimination in 2017. This is an 85% increase from 2015, following expanded efforts targeting hard-to-reach communities.

After reporting, the Law Enforcement Bureau uses various methods to ensure claims are handled appropriately. Through practices like Pre-Complaint Intervention, the bureau was able to address concerns of individuals without filing a complaint. This process worked in 47 cases reported to the Office in 2017. Additionally, the Bureau was able to resolve more cases than ever before, issuing determinations and/or obtaining settlements in 609 filed cases in 2017, up from 354 in 2015.

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Zero Waste   Air Quality   Brownfields   Water Management

The NYC Department of Sanitation is the world's largest sanitation department. DSNY collects more than 10,500 tons of residential and institutional garbage and 1,760 tons of the recyclables – each day. While efficiently managing solid waste and clearing litter or snow from 6,300 miles of streets, the Department is also a leader in environmentalism — committing to sending zero waste to landfills by 2030, eliminating the need to send waste to out-of-state landfills, and minimizing the overall environmental impact of the city's trash. In 2015 the City set the ambitious target of reducing the amount of waste disposed of by 90 percent by 2030 from a 2005 baseline—and has already taken big steps to get there.

Top-line OneNYC indicators

- Volume of DSNY-collected refuse (excluding material collected for reuse/recycling) relative to 2005 baseline of 3.6 million tons (12.5.1)

- Curbside and containerized diversion rate (12.5.1)

- Citywide diversion rate (including all streams of waste: residential, commercial, construction and demolition, and fill) (12.5.1)

Indicator	Latest Data	Previous Data
Reduce volume of DSNY-collected refuse (excluding material collected for reuse/recycling) by 90 percent relative to 2005 baseline of ~3.6M tons	**3,213,400** tons in 2017	**3,196,200** tons in 2016
Increase curbside and containerized diversion from a rate of 15.4 percent in 2014	**17.4%** (2017)	**16.9%** (2016)

OneNYC Progress

Expanded organics collection to serve more than 3.3 million residents—the largest program of its kind in the country

Organic waste—food scraps, food-soiled paper, and yard waste—accounts for about one-third of everything New Yorkers throw away. When sent to landfills, it decomposes and generates methane gas, a greenhouse gas 28 to 36 times more potent than carbon dioxide when released into the atmosphere. Instead, New York City is turning organic waste into compost for rebuilding the City's soils and into clean energy to heat homes and generate power. Since the original launch of the program as a pilot for 3,200 residents in spring 2013, the City of New York Department of Sanitation (DSNY) has distributed thousands of brown bins to single-family and small multi-family residences and now provides curbside organics collection to more than 3.3 million city residents. Apartment buildings in Manhattan and the southern portions of the Bronx may apply to participate. For those residents who do not yet have access to curbside collection or whose buildings have chosen not to participate, DSNY funds and manages residential food scrap drop-off sites throughout all five boroughs at commuter hubs, farmers markets, community supported agriculture (CSA) pickup sites, libraries, and in other high traffic areas. The number of drop-off sites has grown from 34 sites in April 2015 to 98 sites in 2018.

Studied the benefits of zoned waste collection

Waste and recyclables from restaurants, stores, office buildings, and other commercial establishments are collected by approximately 90 private waste haulers. These haulers often have long, overlapping routes that create unnecessary truck traffic, promote unsafe work practices, and discourage proper recycling practices. In 2016, the Department of Sanitation and the Business Integrity Commission released a study of the potential benefits of a zoned collection system, where certain haulers would bid on the rights to collect within a certain geographic zone. The study showed that creating commercial waste collection zones would reduce truck traffic associated with waste collection by 49 to 68 percent and reduce associated greenhouse gas emissions by 42 to 64 percent. Today, the City is developing an implementation plan for commercial waste zones with the goal of creating a safe, efficient system with high quality, low cost service that sets the City's commercial sector on a path to achieve its zero waste goals. To date, the project team has met with more than 100 stakeholders representing businesses, haulers, labor organizations, advocates, and trade organizations to inform this plan, which will be released this summer.

Released study showing New Yorkers are producing less waste at home than ever before

In April 2018 the City released its fourth waste characterization study—the 2017 NYC Residential, School, and NYCHA Waste Characterization Study. Cities conduct periodic waste characterization studies to assess changes in the composition of discarded material and to

inform development of waste management programs and services like recycling, composting, and reuse. These studies involve collecting and sorting samples of waste to create statistically representative and generalizable information about the content of a city's waste stream. Waste characterization studies also provide broader insight into the evolving waste stream by documenting consumer consumption patterns and the design of discarded products which influence what can and cannot be diverted. Furthermore, they can reveal the success of waste management policies and programs by measuring the reduction of targeted components of the waste stream. DSNY has conducted waste characterization studies in NYC in 1990, 2005, 2013, and 2017. The 2017 Study found that New Yorkers are producing less waste at home than ever before. In 2005, residential curbside collections totaled almost 3.5 million tons per year, 2.8 million of which were disposed as refuse. In 2017, residential collections were down to less than 3.1 million tons per year, with 2.5 million tons disposed as refuse. This took place even as the city's population grew from 8.2 to over 8.5 million inhabitants. The 2017 Study also found that about a third of everything New Yorkers discard consists of NYC-designated paper, metal, glass, and plastic recyclables. Another third of all discards is made up of organic materials suitable for composting, representing the biggest opportunity for New Yorkers to divert waste from landfills. While the 2017 Study shows that the City's efforts to help New Yorkers reduce, reuse, and recycle are working, it also shows us that there is more progress to make as the City works to meet its goal of sending zero waste to landfills by 2030.

Diverted more than 15 million pounds of electronic waste for recycling since 2015

The e-cycleNYC program has offered residents of apartment buildings with ten or more units convenient, in-building collection of electronic waste since 2013. Since April 2015, DSNY has dramatically expanded the program, with 11,555 new buildings on board and 3,800 tons of electronic waste collected. In addition to the growth in the e-cycleNYC program, DSNY launched a successful pilot of curbside electronic waste collection in Staten Island that diverted nearly 1 million pounds of e-waste in the first year. The program was expanded in North Brooklyn in fall 2017 and will be available in the rest of Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx by the end of 2019. Together, the City's electronic waste recycling programs have diverted more than 15 million pounds of unwanted electronics for recycling.

Brought recycling to all public housing residents

In February 2015, NYCHA launched a comprehensive recycling implementation plan called NYCHA Recycles! Since then, staff have worked with residents and partners like DSNY, GrowNYC, Green City Force, and NYC Service to bring regular recycling services and educational programs to more than 400,000 residents at all NYCHA developments. In December 2016, NYCHA achieved a major milestone in increasing access to recycling at every single development. More than 1,500 recycling bins were installed to complete Phase 1 of the recycling rollout, and more than 1,400 NYCHA employees, including development

staff, were trained on recycling procedures. DSNY also collaborated with GrowNYC to create a new and exciting program for NYCHA residents: Environmental Ambassadors. As ambassadors, residents became volunteer community experts on recycling and continue to engage their neighbors to improve participation rates. DSNY and NYCHA are now focused on tenant engagement and education. In 2017, the City took steps to improve participation among NYCHA residents in the recycling program. DSNY began a study of voluntary incentive programs to encourage participation among public housing residents in partnership with City Council and other stakeholders. DSNY is also collaborating with NYCHA and the Office of the Chief Technology Officer on an NYCx Challenge to reduce waste and litter in Brownsville's public housing. In 2018, NYCHA will be releasing the agency's first ever comprehensive solid waste management plan, outlining additional efforts to divert waste from landfills and pilot new technologies to better serve residents.

<u>Became the first major U.S. city to commit to divesting from fossil fuels</u>

In January 2018, the City announced a goal to fully divest its pension funds from firms that own fossil fuel reserves within five years, which will make the City of New York the first major U.S. pension plan to do so. In a first-in-the-nation step toward the goal of divestment, the mayor and comptroller will submit a joint resolution to pension fund trustees to begin analyzing ways to responsibly divest from fossil fuel owners in a way that is fully consistent with the City's fiduciary obligations. The City's five pension funds, totaling approximately $189 billion, hold roughly $5 billion in the securities of over 190 fossil fuel companies. The City's move is among the most significant divestment efforts in the world to date.

SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Brownfields

Parks & Natural Resources

Parks and open spaces are essential resources that provide a respite from the density and intensity of urban life. Beyond their significant public health and environmental benefits, these quintessentially democratic spaces also promote civic and cultural engagement and strengthen social bonds that make for a more vibrant, cohesive city.

NYC Parks is the steward of more than 30,000 acres of land — 14 percent of New York City — including more than 5,000 individual properties ranging from Coney Island Beach and Central Park to community gardens and Greenstreets. NYC Parks operates more than 800 athletic fields and nearly 1,000 playgrounds, 1,800 basketball courts, 550 tennis courts, 65 public pools, 51 recreational facilities, 15 nature centers, 14 golf courses, and 14 miles of beaches, and cares for 1,200 monuments and 23 historic house museums. NYC Parks looks after 600,000 street trees, and two million more in parks. We are New York City's principal providers of recreational and athletic facilities and programs. We are home to free concerts, world-class sports events, and cultural festivals.

NYC Parks has taken notable strides in making the City's parks system more equitable and accessible, with targeted investments to under-resourced parks and a steady increase in the percent of New Yorkers living within walking distance to a park. NYC Parks will also continue to focus on enhancing neighborhood access and connectivity, and on caring for and protecting the city's trees and green spaces.

As the city's need for space grows, we must use our existing stock of land more effectively. Brownfield cleanup and redevelopment represents one of our best opportunities to engage communities and reclaim land for development in the city. It also offers an opportunity to simultaneously benefit the environment, improve the health of our neighborhoods, and attain more equitable and sustainable economic development.

With more than 520 acres of coastline, coastal resiliency is also critical to NYC. Since 2015, the City has advanced numerous coastal defense projects from initial feasibility analysis, through conceptual design, and toward final design and construction. In coordination with community stakeholders, the City has sought to deliver cutting-edge flood risk mitigation solutions that are integrated into the urban fabric of our neighborhoods and provide co-benefits such as recreational space wherever possible.

Top-line OneNYC indicators

- Acres of coastal ecosystems restored
- Number of tax lots remediated since January 1, 2014

Indicator	Latest Data	Previous Data
Increase linear feet of coastal defenses completed	**133,140** (2018)	104,100 (2017)
Increase acres of coastal ecosystems restored	**38.5** (2018)	22.0 (2017)
Number of tax lots remediated since January 1, 2014	**756** (January 2014-March 2018)	577 (January 2014-March 2017)

OneNYC Progress

Planted over 620,000 trees and over 5 million flowers, mapped 666,134 street trees

NYC Parks continues its greening of New York City, transforming the landscape with new street trees, new trees in parks and natural areas, and through the installation of green infrastructure projects citywide. Since 2014, NYC Parks has planted over 620,000 trees and more than 5 million flowers. NYC Parks also completed a third census of street trees, working with 2,241 volunteers to survey and map 666,134 street trees—now searchable on the NYC Parks Street Tree Map, a publicly available interactive online map of the City's street tree inventory. Map users can track stewardship as well as submit tree updates and service requests. The city now has over 2.5 million trees in parks and on sidewalks across the five boroughs. All these investments offer a variety of benefits—from energy reduction and improved air quality to providing a more sustainable environment for New Yorkers in years to come.

Improved parks in high-need neighborhoods

Launched in 2014 and expanded in 2015, 2016, and 2017, the Community Parks Initiative has invested over $300 million in targeted improvements and renovations for high-need neighborhood parks and playgrounds located in growing, high poverty neighborhoods. Through the Community Parks Initiative, NYC Parks has committed to major capital investment at 67 sites, completed targeted improvements at 111 parks, and served more than 1.5 million youth through expanded summer programs. Recognizing that local residents know best what's most useful to them, NYC Parks staff worked closely with over 2,600 New Yorkers to tailor park renovations to neighborhood needs. NYC Parks has completed 26 newly reconstructed projects and an additional 9 sites will open by early 2019.

Completed designs to make parks more open and welcoming

In 2015, NYC Parks launched a new strategy to improve open spaces through Parks Without Borders, a design approach that addresses park entrances and boundaries, including fences, gates, and plazas. With input from thousands of New Yorkers, NYC Parks selected eight showcase projects to receive a combined $40 million in capital funds to realize the Parks Without Borders vision: making parks more welcoming and accessible by extending them into communities. In 2017, NYC Parks finalized designs for the eight showcase projects and continued to integrate the Parks Without Borders approach into ongoing projects.

Accessibility[19]

The City ensures its 29,000 acres of parks offer accessible facilities and locations that provide adaptive events and programs which in turn promote physical and emotional well-being. A Local Law implemented in 2017 requires newly constructed or renovated public spaces with construction costs of $950,000 or more to include assistive listening devices for people who are hard of hearing in assembly and common areas.

Brownfields

The NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP)—the nation's only City-run land cleanup program—aims to clean up contaminated land to eliminate exposure to environmental toxins and alleviate social inequality caused by disproportionately high occurrences of brownfields in low-income neighborhoods. Since 2014, this program has continued its impressive growth, becoming one of the largest land cleanup programs in the country. The VCP has facilitated environmental remediation of hundreds of contaminated vacant lots across the city, achieving stringent state standards for land safety, enabling redevelopment and community revitalization, and achieving our OneNYC land cleanup and revitalization goals two years ahead of schedule

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19   Information provided by MOPD

Launching the nation's first urban clean soil exchange to help protect the environment

In May, the City will launch PURESoil NYC. To lower public exposure to contaminants in shallow urban soil, PURESoil NYC will make locally-sourced clean soil available to nonprofit organizations for use in community settings. The program will also make NYC more resilient to the effects of climate change and sea level rise. PURESoil NYC will utilize the purest soil from the NYC Clean Soil Bank (CSB) and "upcycle" it for these specialized uses. The CSB is the only urban soil exchange in the U.S. It obtains clean native soil excavated from deep below the ground during construction of new buildings and transfers it to other projects in NYC.

Completed land cleanup goal two years ahead of schedule and announced the most aggressive land cleanup and revitalization goal of any city in the world

In OneNYC, we proposed cleaning up and revitalizing 750 tax lots in six years. We have now completed remediation of 756 lots, achieving our goal two years ahead of schedule. These cleanups enabled construction of over 42 million square feet of new building space on properties that were vacant for an average of over ten years. These new buildings have provided over 5,200 new units of affordable housing and supported hundreds of new businesses, creating over 7,000 permanent jobs. Land cleanup has made a profound impact on NYC's environment. A total of 187 acres have been cleaned up and revitalized so far, involving the removal of over 400 underground storage tanks, cleanup of 100 petroleum spills, and removal and proper disposal of 41,000 tons of hazardous waste. Having achieved the City's original OneNYC land cleanup and revitalization goals, the Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (MOER) has announced 1000×21, the most aggressive land cleanup and revitalization goal of any city in the world. 1000×21 seeks to remediate and redevelop 1,000 lots in NYC by the end of the de Blasio administration in 2021.

Completed land cleanup and revitalization goal to create safe land and build affordable housing for low and moderate-income communities

Over 50 percent, or 415, of remediated and revitalized lots are located in low- and moderate-income communities and have enabled the City to complete its OneNYC goal of remediating 375 lots in these communities two years ahead of schedule. Cleanup of these properties has yielded safe land for new development and has resulted in the construction and occupancy of over 5,200 new units of affordable and supportive housing throughout the city since 2014. Launched in 2016, MOER's Vacant Land Jumpstart Program has enabled the enrollment of an additional 12 affordable housing projects, with 1,200 affordable units, in the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program. State cleanup tax credits, made available by participation in the Jumpstart Program, will lower construction costs by approximately $36 million dollars so that these funds can be used to support other affordable housing projects.

Completed cleanup and redevelopment of 119 properties in the coastal flood plain

The City has achieved its OneNYC goal of remediating 119 lots in the coastal flood plain—19 more than proposed in 2014. These cleanups make NYC more resilient to climate change and sea level rise by greatly reducing the risk these properties pose from erosion and pollutant release during future storms. Additionally, MOER has provided nine grants under the Brownfield Incentive Grant (BIG) program to encourage cleanup in the floodplain. MOER also published a Brownfield Resilience Report to provide guidance to land owners and developers on the best approaches for incorporating resilient and sustainable design into cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated, vacant land in NYC.

Invested or leveraged over $3.7 billion for coastal protection since 2015

The City is advancing a portfolio of unprecedented projects citywide to mitigate the risk of coastal storms and sea level rise. Major project milestones continue to be met, including the completion of the Rockaway Boardwalk and interim flood protection measures. Throughout this process, the City is engaging New Yorkers to identify and implement locally tailored resiliency solutions.

Committed $145 million for new and upgraded parks and facilities to protect the Rockaways from coastal storms and flooding

On the fifth anniversary of Hurricane Sandy, the City announced $145 million in funding for seven resiliency projects that will help protect communities in the Rockaways from future flooding and coastal storms. This funding was made available through FEMA's 428 Program, which will capture and repurpose the City's cost savings from the $480 million Rockaway Boardwalk reconstruction. Identified through extensive consultation with Rockaway residents, the seven projects are Bayswater Park, Shore Front Parkway Recreation Zone, Rockaway Community Park, Beach 88th Street Park, Thursby Basin Park, NYC Parks Operations Headquarters for the Rockaways and Broad Channel, and Edgemere Drainage Infrastructure.

Achieved major milestones on coastal resiliency projects in Lower Manhattan

Over the past three years, the City has made significant strides toward the implementation of the first phase of its coastal protection plan for Lower Manhattan. This has been possible due to the strong degree of cooperation and interagency coordination at all levels of government, as well as the continued focus on and investment in these projects by community stakeholders. East Side Coastal Resiliency (ESCR) ESCR will benefit thousands of public housing and other residents of a particularly vulnerable part of Manhattan, and will demonstrate a new model for integrating coastal flood damage mitigation into neighborhoods. In 2017, the City committed additional funding to the project, increasing the budget from $335 million to $760 million. In 2018, the project received an Action Plan Amendment approval from the U.S. Department of

Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and completed preliminary design. Lower Manhattan Coastal Resiliency (LMCR)— Two Bridges In 2016, HUD awarded the City $176 million for the Lower Manhattan area that extends from Montgomery Street to the Brooklyn Bridge. To support this work, the City added $27 million in funding for a total project budget of $203 million. The City is currently advancing the conceptual design and feasibility analysis for the project. Lower Manhattan Coastal Resiliency (LMCR)— Manhattan Tip In 2015, the City allocated $108 million in funding to protect the Manhattan tip, with $8 million set aside specifically for the Battery. Work has progressed on concept designs for risk reduction projects in this area. A long-term study of climate risks in the 2100s has also been initiated, which looks comprehensively at the impact of storm surge, sea-level rise, groundwater table rise, increased precipitation, and extreme heat. Most recently, the City has engaged New York City Emergency Management (NYCEM) to assess the viability of an Interim Flood Protection Measures project (IFPM) in the Seaport district.

Continued to advance Army Corps projects in Staten Island and the Rockaways

The City has worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to advance two major projects toward construction in the Rockaways and on Staten Island's East Shore. In the Rockaways, the USACE evaluated potential regional solutions to flood risks and produced a Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP). The USACE will construct elements of the TSP—a reinforced dune, with new groynes and sand replenishment, along the Rockaway Peninsula and mitigation of low-level, high frequency flooding for Jamaica Bay neighborhoods—beginning in 2020. The City has also worked with the USACE to advance a buried seawall on Staten Island's East Shore by securing authorization to acquire necessary property and applying to make needed land use changes. DEP continues to purchase properties for the build out of the South Beach and New Creek Bluebelts, which will serve as interior drainage for the levee while also improving stormwater management on the East Shore. NYC Parks completed the Shoreline Parks Plan, which establishes a long-term vision for the East Shore's waterfront parks that responds to planned investments by USACE. With geotechnical evaluation and site surveys underway, USACE estimates construction on the East Shore project will begin in 2019.

Reduced flood risk at 40 facilities and in Red Hook

Since the summer of 2015, NYCEM and the Mayor's Office of Recovery and Resiliency (ORR) have led an IFPM program that aims to protect, on an interim basis, neighborhoods and critical facilities from low-level, high frequency coastal flooding until larger, more permanent flood mitigation projects are completed. Working with an interagency team, NYCEM has identified, designed, permitted, and operationalized flood risk reduction solutions at over 40 City facilities and in one neighborhood. Solutions are composed of off-the-shelf flood control products, including HESCO barriers (large, sand-filled geotextile containers), Tiger Dams (long tubes

filled with water), and flood panels (stackable barriers that can be used to close doorways and other openings in the event of a flood). The City has made significant progress in advancing the reduction of flood risk in Red Hook, Brooklyn, while also maintaining the unique waterfront character of this historic neighborhood. The Red Hook Integrated Flood Protection System (IFPS) is a $104 million coastal flood mitigation initiative that reduces flood risk from lower intensity, higher frequency storm surges. The proposed project is completely passive, fully integrates into the urban fabric of Red Hook, and allows for future adaptation to higher flood elevations. The City has submitted the project concept and feasibility analysis to FEMA for approval and will advance design and construction upon approval. The American Council of Engineering Companies of New York has awarded the Red Hook Integrated Flood Protection System Feasibility Study a 2018 Engineering Excellence Platinum Award.

Established WildlifeNYC [20]

In October 2016, NYC launched WildlifeNYC, a multi-agency campaign to increase public awareness about wildlife in the city. This is an unprecedented effort to promote conservation and coexistence between humans and wildlife through public policy, responsible management plans, and educational initiatives. NYC.gov/wildlife is the go-to resource to learn more about urban wildlife – from cutting edge management practices to volunteer events and fun facts – and also a place to take a coexistence pledge and report wildlife sightings.

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20   Information from NYC.gov/wildlife

Conclusion and next steps

Through OneNYC, NYC is committed to the four interdependent visions of growth, equity, sustainability, and resiliency, and already conducts ongoing monitoring and annual reporting to ensure accountability to New Yorkers. By mapping NYC's local actions to the SDGs and submitting a VLR to the United Nations, IA also aims to contribute to global efforts to make our collective future better. To do so, three key areas have been identified for the coming year.

First, we aim to strengthen the partnerships that have been established between City agencies and SDG stakeholders to more systematically engage on the most effective ways to address shared challenges. We hope these exchanges will inform ongoing implementation of local and global strategies as well as future resiliency planning efforts.

Second, civil society and businesses are some of NYC's key partners in making progress towards the OneNYC objectives. This is reflected in the OneNYC planning process as well as the OneNYC progress reports, including in the SDG review section of this VLR. Likewise, civil society and businesses are also important partners for implementing the SDGs. In future reviews, we will endeavor to include a deeper reflection of these partnerships in our analysis.

Finally, the VLR will be most effective if other cities and subnational governments undertake similar reviews. In the coming year, we will seek out opportunities to discuss the content, format, and process of our VLR and hear from others about enhancing overall SDG monitoring and reporting.

While submitting reviews happens once a year, implementation of the SDGs takes place every day. We hope that this VLR can serve as a catalyst to identify additional possibilities for engagement with cities as well as other with stakeholders to exchange best practices and to build momentum towards achieving all 17 SDGs by 2030.

Appendix I:

Sample Indicators for OneNYC

NYC tracks more than 1,000 indicators through a monitoring system it has been developing since the 1970s, which is maintained by the NYC Mayor's Office of Operations and published in the form of the Mayor's Management Report (MMR). A massive data infrastructure sits beneath the top-line indicators, and in many cases also aligns more directly with the SDG indicators. For each SDG, the NYC Mayor's Office for Operations has included top-line OneNYC indicators, and then a sampling of specific indicators, a description, and the source to demonstrate how the City monitors both operational performance and progress toward its goals. The complete set of OneNYC and MMR indicators can be found online.[21] [22]

21   The City of New York, Mayor Bill de Blasio, *Indicators for One New York: The Plan for a Strong and Just City*, 22 April 2015 retrieved from https://on.nyc.gov/2KojA50

22   The City of New York, *Mayor's Management Report*, retrieved from https://on.nyc.gov/2KJUwJd

SDG 6:

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Top-line OneNYC indicators:

- Violations with Safe Drinking Water Act (6.1.1)
- Backlog of catch basin repairs (as proxy for "Reduce risk of stormwater flooding in most affected communities")
- Combined Sewer Overflow capture rate (6.3.1; 6.3.2)

MMR SERVICE 1.
Ensure the sufficiency, quality and security of the City's drinking water supply.

Goal 1a: Comply with all federal and State drinking water quality standards.

Indicator:	**Samples testing positive for coliform bacteria (%)**
Description:	The percent of samples of City drinking water testing positive for coliform bacteria during the period. This is a standard evaluation of the microbiological purity of drinking water.
Source:	*Bureau of Water Supply, Water Quality Directorate*

Indicator name:	**In-City samples meeting water quality standards for coliform bacteria (%)**
Description:	The percent of time the City drinking water meets the State quality standard for coliform bacteria. This is a standard measure of microbiological purity for drinking water.
Source:	*Bureau of Water Supply, Water Quality Directorate.*

Indicator name:	**Acres of land acquired in watershed area**
Description:	The number of acres of land purchased in fee or conservation easement in

the City's water supply watershed. Land acquisition allows the City to protect watershed property from development and pollution.

Source: *Bureau of Water Supply, Watershed Protection & Planning Directorate.*

Indicator name: **Average daily in-City water consumption (millions of gallons)**

Description: The mean number of gallons delivered each day for in-City consumption.

Source: *Bureau of Water Supply, Division of Water System Planning.*

Goal 1b: Assure the integrity of the drinking water supply and distributions systems

Indicator name: **Water supply – Critical equipment out of service (%)**

Description: The number of pieces of equipment throughout the City's watershed areas and other upstate conveyance structures that have been identified as critical to the operation and that are out of service as a percent of the overall number of pieces of equipment that have been identified as critical.

Source: *Bureau of Water Supply, Operations Directorate.*

Indicator name: **Overall enforcement activity**

Description: The number of summonses, arrests, Notices of Violation and Notices of Warning issued by the DEP Police in the areas containing the City's watershed and water conveyance infrastructure. This includes both penal law and Environmental Conservation Law citations.

Source: *Bureau of Police and Security.*

MMR SERVICE 2.
Maintain the City's water delivery and sewer collection systems

Goal 2a: Resolve emergencies and perform preventative maintenance and required repairs to the water distribution and wastewater collection systems in a timely manner

Indicator name: **Sewer backup complaints received**

Description: The total number of sewer backup complaints received during the reporting period.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Sewer backup complaints resolved – Confirmed (on City infrastructure)**

Description: A sewer backup complaint is considered confirmed when, upon field investigation, it is determined to be associated with a part of DEP's sewer system. Indications of such failure include surcharging, temporary overtaxing, blockages, and collapses.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Sewer backup complaints resolved – Unconfirmed (not on City infrastructure or unfounded)**

Description: A sewer backup complaint is considered unconfirmed when, upon field investigation, it exhibits none of the factors that would indicate that there is or was a problem with a part of DEP's sewer system. In such situations, the condition can be associated with an internal condition, a problem with the private sewer connection, or may be otherwise unfounded.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Sewer backup resolution time (hours)**

Description: The average amount of time that DEP takes to resolve a sewer backup from the time the complaint is received. Resolution of a complaint can occur by a clearing of a blockage or an inspection that reveals no backup or that the problem is on private infrastructure.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Street segments with confirmed sewer backup in the last 12 months (% of total segments)**

Description: The number of street segments in the City that had at least one sewer backup complaint during the last 12 months as a percent of the overall number of street segments in the City. A segment is the distance from one intersecting street to the next.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Street segments with recurring confirmed sewer backup in the last 12 months (% of total segments)**

Description: The number of street segments in the City that had more than one sewer backup complaint during the last 12 months as a percent of the overall number of street segments in the City. A segment is the distance from one intersecting street to the next.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: Water main breaks

Description: The number of water main breaks responded to by DEP.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Water main breaks per 100 miles of main in the last 12 months**

Description: The number of water main breaks per 100 miles of main during the last 12 months.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Average time to restore water to customers after confirming breaks (hours)**

Description: The average number of hours that it takes DEP to restore water service to affected customers from the time the water to the main with the break is shut off until it is restored.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Broken and inoperative hydrants (%)**

Description: The percent of all hydrants in the City which are broken and inoperative. There are approximately 110,180 fire hydrants in the City.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Average time to repair or replace high-priority broken or inoperative hydrants (days)**

Description: The average number of calendar days it takes DEP to fix a high-priority broken or inoperative hydrant. High-priority repairs and replacements are designated by the NYC Fire Department.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Catch basin complaints received**

Description: The total number of clogged catch basin complaints received during the reporting period.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Catch basin backup resolution time (days)**

Description: The average number of calendar days between receipt and resolution for complaints of clogged catch basins. One complaint can involve multiple catch basins.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Catch basins surveyed/inspected (%) (cumulative)**

Description: The percent of the total catch basins inspected by DEP to identify those in need of cleaning, hooding and/or repair.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Catch basins cleaned**

Description: The total number of catch basins cleaned; includes both programmed and complaint cleaning.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Programmed cleaning**

Description: The total number of catch basins cleaned as part of the Department's regularly scheduled cleaning and maintenance program. Programmatic cleaning, if

needed, is performed within 30-60 days of survey/inspection, depending upon the size of the Community Board.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Complaint cleaning**

Description: The total number of catch basins cleaned as a result of complaints from the public.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Backlog of catch basin repairs (% of system)**

Description: The number of catch basins with open repair work orders as a percent of the overall number of catch basins citywide.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Leak complaints received**

•City infrastructure

•Private infrastructure

Description: The total number of leak complaints received during the reporting period and the number received for each reporting category.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

Indicator name: **Leak resolution time (days) (City infrastructure only)**

Description: The average time in calendar days it took for City infrastructure related complaints to be resolved.

Source: *Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.*

MMR SERVICE 3.
Treat wastewater and sewage to protect water quality in the receiving waters surrounding the City.

Goal 3a: Maintain high levels of compliance with federal and State treatment standards for wastewater and sewage entering receiving waters.

Indicator name:	**Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) effluent meeting federal standards (%)**
Description:	The percent of treated wastewater leaving in-City treatment plants that meets federal standards for suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand.
Source:	*Bureau of Wastewater Treatment, Division of Facility Operations.*

Indicator name:	**Harbor survey stations meeting the fishable standard of 5mg/L for dissolved oxygen (%)**
Description:	The City collects and tests water samples from 35 harbor survey stations in the water bodies surrounding New York City. This indicator represents the percent of these stations that were in compliance with the 5mg/L fishable standard for the amount of dissolved oxygen. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation classifies water bodies and establishes water quality standards depending on the classification of the water body. The 5mg/L for dissolved oxygen threshold is the State's "fishable" standard for dissolved oxygen. DEP applies this standard to all of its NYC harbor water sampling stations even though the State standard varies by water body and is, in fact, lower for some.
Source:	*Bureau of Wastewater Treatment, Marine Sciences Section.*

Indicator name:	**WWTPs – Critical equipment out-of-service (% below minimum)**
Description:	There are certain types of equipment at wastewater treatment plants, such as main sewage pumps, that are critical to the treatment of sewage. For each of these equipment types, each of the City's 14 wastewater treatment plants establishes the minimum number which must be in service in order to treat the industry standard of two times dry weather flow. This indicator reports the total number of unit types that were below the required number at any time during the month as a percent of total critical equipment units (the aggregate of number and type).
Source:	*Bureau of Wastewater Treatment, Division of Facility Operations.*

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

SDG 7:

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Top-line OneNYC indicators:

- Greenhouse gas emissions reductions relative to 2005
- Vision 4 indicators, which are related to resiliency

Department of Citywide Administrative Services

MMR SERVICE 5.
Manage energy use by City agencies. Goal 5a Maximize citywide efforts to monitor and reduce energy use to reach greenhouse gas reduction goals.

Goal 5b: Reduce the energy-related carbon footprint of City buildings.

Goal 5c: Increase the City's renewable energy capacity

Indicator name:	**Annual estimated reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from all energy projects (metric tons)**
Description:	The annual reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, by metric ton, (carbon dioxide equivalent or CO_2e) estimated to be reduced as a result of energy efficiency projects that have been funded, in whole or in part, by DCAS on behalf of the City and are completed within the fiscal year reported. This measurement only reports on the estimated GHG reductions in building- related emissions, by building, in which energy projects were completed within a fiscal year and do not account for adjustments in other variables (e.g., changes in weather, occupancy, operation, etc.) which may impact the actual change in energy usage as reported in MMR energy usage data. Funded refers to funds invested by DCAS, or awarded by DCAS, to other City agencies for that agency's implementation of a project.
Source:	*DCAS Energy Management.*

Indicator name: **Cumulative estimated reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from all energy projects (metric tons)**

Description: Using Fiscal 2012 as a baseline, or starting point, the cumulative, reduction in GHG emissions, by metric ton, (carbon dioxide equivalent or CO2e) estimated to be reduced as a result of energy efficiency projects that have been funded, in whole or in part, by DCAS on behalf of the City and are completed within a fiscal year period. This measurement reports the greenhouse gas reductions in building-related emissions only by building in which energy projects were completed within a fiscal year period and do not account for adjustments in other variables (e.g. changes in weather, occupancy, operation, etc.) which may impact the actual change in energy usage as reported in MMR energy usage data. Funded refers to funds invested by DCAS, or awarded by DCAS, to other City agencies for that agency's implementation of a project.

Source: *DCAS Energy Management.*

Indicator name: **Annual estimated avoided energy cost from all energy projects ($000,000)**

Description: The annual estimated energy cost avoided, in millions of dollars, derived from municipal energy projects completed within a fiscal year based on project scopes without adjusting for other variables (e.g., changes in weather) that may impact the actual change in energy usage as reported in MMR energy usage data.

Source: *DCAS Energy Management.*

Indicator name: **Cumulative estimated avoided energy cost from all energy projects ($000,000)**

Description: Using Fiscal 2012 as a baseline, or starting point, the cumulative estimated energy cost avoided, in millions of dollars, derived from municipal energy projects completed within a fiscal year based on project scopes without adjusting for other variables (e.g., changes in weather) that may impact the actual change in energy usage as reported in MMR energy usage data.

Source: *DCAS Energy Management.*

Indicator name: **Annual energy retrofit/conservation projects completed**

Description: The annual number of energy retrofit, solar thermal and co-generation projects installed and operational within or on City structures in a given fiscal year.

Source: *DCAS Energy Management.*

Indicator name: **Cumulative energy retrofit/conservation projects completed**

Description: Using Fiscal 2012 as a baseline, or starting point, the cumulative number of energy retrofit, solar thermal and co-generation projects installed and operational in or on municipal buildings/ structures.

Source: *DCAS Energy Management.*

Indicator name: **Annual Energy Efficiency Reports (EER) completed**

Description: The annual number of Energy Efficiency Reports (EERs), comprised of energy audits and retro-commissioning reports as per Local Law 87 of 2009. Energy audits are compliant energy efficiency assessments completed in municipal buildings.

Source: *DCAS Energy Management.*

Indicator name: **Cumulative Energy Efficiency Reports (EER) completed**

Description: Using Fiscal 2012 as a baseline, or starting point, the cumulative number of Energy Efficiency Reports (EERs), comprised of energy audits and retro-commissioning reports as per Local Law 87 of 2009. Energy audits are compliant energy efficiency assessments completed in municipal buildings.

Source: *DCAS Energy Management.*

Goal 5c: Increase the City's renewable energy capacity

Indicator name: **Cumulative installed solar capacity (kilowatts)**

Description: Using Fiscal 2012 as a baseline, or starting point, the cumulative energy generating capacity, in kilowatts, of exclusively solar systems that are installed and operational within or on municipal buildings/structures.

Source: *DCAS Energy Management.*

MMR SERVICE 6.
Manage the City's fleet and fuel resources.

Goal 6a: Reduce fuel use and emissions.

Indicator name:	**Hybrid or alternative fuel vehicles in the citywide fleet (%)**

Description: The percentage of the City's total fleet that is hybrid and/or runs on fuels other than the traditional petroleum gasoline/diesel. Alternative fuels include compressed natural gas, biodiesel blends, electricity and solar.

Source: *Citywide Fleet Management.*

Indicator name:	**Hybrid or alternative fuel vehicles in the DCAS-managed fleet (%)**

Description: The percentage of the DCAS-managed fleet, a subset of the City's total fleet that is managed directly by DCAS, which is hybrid and/or runs on fuels other than the traditional petroleum gasoline/diesel. Alternative fuels include compressed natural gas, biodiesel blends, electricity and solar.

Source: *Citywide Fleet Management.*

Indicator name:	**Vehicles with highest emission ratings purchased pursuant to Local Law 38 in the citywide fleet (%)**

Description: The percentage of light-duty and medium-duty vehicles purchased for the City through DCAS that are certified with the three highest ratings defined by California Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) II standards. The three highest ratings are zero emission vehicles (ZEV), advanced technology partial zero emission vehicles (ATPZEV), and partial zero emission vehicles (PZEV). Pursuant to Local Law 38 of 2005, each light- and medium-duty vehicle that the City purchases should have the best certified emission rating within its vehicle category while meeting the requirements for the City's intended use. According to the law, some exceptions apply based on cost and other limited exemptions, including exceptions for certain emergency vehicles.

Source: *Vehicle Tracking System.*

Indicator name: **Vehicles with highest emission ratings purchased pursuant to Local Law 38 in the DCAS- managed fleet (%)**

Description: The percentage of light-duty and medium-duty vehicles purchased for the DCAS-managed fleet, a subset of the City's total fleet, which is managed directly by DCAS, that are certified with the three highest ratings defined by California Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) II standards. The three highest ratings are zero emission vehicles (ZEV), advanced technology partial zero emission vehicles (ATPZEV), and partial zero emission vehicles (PZEV). Pursuant to Local Law 38 of 2005, each light- and medium -duty vehicle that the City purchases should have the best certified emission rating within its vehicle category while meeting the requirements for the City's intended use. According to the law, some exceptions apply based on cost and other limited exemptions, including exceptions for certain emergency vehicles.

Source: *Vehicle Tracking System.*

Indicator name: **Electric vehicles in the citywide fleet**

Description: The number of electric and plug-in vehicles in the citywide fleet. The fiscal year figure is the number of electric vehicles on the last day of the reporting period.

Source: *Citywide Fleet Management.*

Indicator name: **Electric vehicles in the DCAS-managed fleet**

Description: The number of electric and plug-in vehicles in the DCAS- managed fleet, a subset of the citywide fleet. The fiscal year figure is the number of electric vehicles on the last day of the reporting period.

Source: *Citywide Fleet Management.*

SDG 11:

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Top-line OneNYC Indicators:

- Number of New Yorkers lifted out of poverty or near poverty based on simulating wage changes to 2013 data and tracking anti-poverty initiatives (11.1.1)
  - o NYC Opportunity Poverty Rate
- Number of jobs accessible to the average New Yorkers within 45 minutes by transit (11.2.1)
- Share of New Yorkers that can access at least 200,000 jobs within 45 minutes by transit (11.2.1)
- Number of new construction affordable housing units under Housing New York
- Number of affordable housing units preserved under Housing New York
- Number of new affordable and market rate residential units
- Rate of cultural participation in key neighborhoods (11.4.1)
- Disparity in SO2 across city neighborhoods (11.6.2)
- Disparity in PM2.5 levels across city neighborhoods (11.6.2)
- Vision 4 indicators, which are related to resiliency

Sample MMR Housing quality/enforcement indicators

Indicator name: **Total complaints reported**

Description: The number of housing maintenance problems reported in privately-owned buildings recorded by the 311 Customer Service Center and other 311 channels and Code Enforcement Borough Offices. Duplicate problems reported on some building-wide conditions are excluded.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Emergency complaints reported**

Description: The number of heat and hot water, lead-based paint and other emergency problems reported in privately-owned buildings requiring an inspection or other action by HPD. Duplicate problems in the heat and hot water and other emergency categories are excluded.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Heat and hot water**

Description: The number of heat and hot water problems in privately-owned buildings. Duplicate problems are excluded from the count.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Lead**

Description: The number of problems reported in privately-owned buildings for conditions that may cause a lead-based paint hazard, as defined by Local Law 1 of 2004.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Other emergency**

Description: The number of emergency problems (not including heat and hot water or lead-based paint problems) reported in privately-owned buildings. Examples include mold, bed bugs, and water leaks. Duplicate problems are excluded from the count.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Inspections completed**

Description: The number of problem inspections and reinspections completed.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Inspection visits per team per day**

Description: The average number of visits per inspection route. A visit is an attempted physical observation of a problem or group of problems filed at the same time,

or an attempted re-inspection of a violation or group of violations. A route is comprised of stops (inspections) by an inspection team on any given day.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Ratio of completed inspections to attempted inspections (%)**

Description: The number of completed inspections divided by the number of attempted inspections.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Total complaints closed**

Description: The total number of problems closed due to an inspection, callback to tenant, or repeated attempts for access.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Emergency complaints closed**

- Heat and hot water
- Lead
- Other emergency

Description: The total number of emergency problems closed due to an inspection, callback to tenant, or repeated attempts for access and the number closed in each category.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Average time to close emergency complaints (days)**

Description: The average number of calendar days to close an emergency problem in a privately-owned building during the reporting period. An emergency problem can be closed due to an inspection, callback to tenant, or repeated attempts for access.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name:	**Average time to close heat and hot water complaints (days)**
Description:	The average number of calendar days to close a heat or hot water problem in a privately-owned building during the reporting period. A heat and hot water problem can be closed due to an inspection, callback to tenant, or inability to access any apartments in the building.
Source:	*Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name:	**Average time to close lead complaints (days)**
Description:	The average number of calendar days to close a lead problem in a privately-owned building during the reporting period. A lead problem can be closed due to an inspection, callback to tenant, or repeated attempts for access.
Source:	*Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name:	**Average time to close other emergency complaints (days)**
Description:	Excluding complaints for lack of heat and hot water and complaints of lead-based paint, the average number of calendar days to close an emergency problem in a privately-owned building during the reporting period. Problems can be closed due to an inspection, callback to tenant, or repeated attempts for access.
Source:	*Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name:	**Average time to close nonemergency complaints (days)**
Description:	The average number of calendar days to close a nonemergency problem in a privately-owned building during the reporting period. Problems can be closed due to an inspection, callback to tenant, or repeated attempts for access.
Source:	*Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name:	**Emergency complaints closed within 12 days of receipt (%)**
Description:	The number of emergency problems that were closed within 12 days of receipt divided by the number of emergency problems that were closed in the reporting period.
Source:	*Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Nonemergency complaints closed within 20 days of receipt (%)**

Description: The number of nonemergency problems that were closed within 20 days of receipt divided by the number of nonemergency problems that were closed in the reporting period.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Total violations issued**

Description: The total number of violations issued.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Emergency violations issued**

- Heat and hot water

- Lead

- Other emergency

Description: The total number of emergency repair-generating "C" violations issued, including heat and hot water, lead-based paint hazards and other emergencies, and the number in each reporting category. Emergency repair-generating violations are those for emergency conditions that HPD will attempt to address if the landlord fails to do so.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Nonemergency violations issued**

Description: The total number of "A" violations (non-hazardous), "B" violations (hazardous), and "C" violations issued that do not call for emergency repairs by HPD.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Violations issued and removed in the same fiscal year (%)**

Description: The number of violations removed during the fiscal year that were issued in that fiscal year divided by the total number of violations issued in the same fiscal year.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Emergency violations corrected by owner (%)**

Description: Emergency repair-generating violations issued in the fiscal year that were deemed complied, closed as corrected on inspection, or closed as landlord complied, divided by the total number of emergency repair-generating violations issued in the same fiscal year.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Emergency violations corrected by HPD (%)**

Description: Emergency repair-generating violations that were corrected by HPD divided by the total number of emergency repair-generating violations.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Violations closed**

Description: The total number of violations closed during the reporting period regardless of the date the violation was issued. A violation is closed once the violating condition is reinspected by HPD and found to be corrected, if deemed corrected by HPD based on landlord certification, or if administratively removed by HPD.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Violations certified as corrected by owner**

Description: The number of violations for which a property owner/managing agent submits a certification of correction. Certified violations may be reinspected and closed by HPD or may be deemed corrected and closed 70 days after certification (except for lead-based paint violations, heat violations and hot water violations) if HPD does not reinspect. Lead-based paint violations, heat violations and hot water violations can only be closed upon reinspection by HPD or if the conditions are corrected by HPD.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Reinspected violations found falsely certified (%)**

Description: The percent of all violations certified by an owner as corrected and subsequently inspected by HPD and found to be not corrected.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Indicator name: **Housing Court cases initiated by HPD**

Description: The number of Housing Court cases initiated by HPD's Housing Litigation Division (HLD) against private property owners to enforce compliance with the housing quality standards. HLD may seek correction of conditions, civil penalties, appointment of a 7A Administrator, or access warrants.

Source: *Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.*

Affordable Housing indicators (overlaps directly with OneNYC indicators)

Indicator name: **Total housing starts under Housing New York (units)**

Description: The total number of housing units (starts) created or preserved and counted towards Housing New York (HNY). Units are created or preserved through financed new construction or rehabilitation, regulatory agreements creating or extending affordability, and homebuyer and homeownership assistance. HNY counts units produced by Housing Preservation and Development, Housing Development Corporation, NYC Economic Development Corporation, New York City Housing Authority, Department of Homeless Services, City Planning and New York State Homes and Community Renewal.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Indicator name: **New construction starts (HNY)**

Description: The total number of new construction housing units (starts) created and counted towards Housing New York (HNY). Units are created through financed new construction, regulatory agreements creating affordability requirements, homebuyer and homeownership assistance. HNY counts units produced by Housing Preservation and Development, Housing Development Corporation, NYC Economic Development Corporation, New York City Housing Authority, Department of Homeless Services, City Planning and New York State Homes and Community Renewal.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Indicator name: **Preservation starts (HNY)**

Description: The total number of housing units preserved and counted towards Housing New York (HNY). Preservation is defined as financed rehabilitation or a regulatory

agreement extending affordability requirements. HNY counts units produced by Housing Preservation and Development, Housing Development Corporation, NYC Economic Development Corporation, New York City Housing Authority, Department of Homeless Services, City Planning and New York State Homes and Community Renewal.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Indicator name: **HNY units started for homeless individuals and families**

Description: New construction and preservation units started and counted towards Housing New York that that are restricted for homeless individuals and families.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Indicator name: **HNY units started for senior individuals and families**

Description: New construction and preservation units started and counted towards Housing New York that are restricted for senior individuals and families.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Indicator name: **Total housing completions (New Housing Marketplace Plan and Housing New York) (units)**

Description: The total number of housing units started under the New Housing Marketplace Plan (NHMP) and Housing New York (HNY) where construction was completed. In the case of programs with no construction or permanent financing only, start and completion are reported simultaneously. Only projects that started under HNY (January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2023) will be counted as HNY completions. Projects started under the NHMP (July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2013) will be counted as NHMP completions.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Indicator name: **New construction completions (NHMP and HNY)**

Description: The total number of new construction units started under the New Housing Marketplace Plan (NHMP) and Housing New York (HNY) where construction was completed. In the case of programs with no construction or permanent financing

only, start and completion are reported simultaneously. Only projects that started under HNY (January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2023) will be counted as HNY completions. Projects started under the NHMP (July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2013) will be counted as NHMP completions.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Indicator name: **Preservation completions (NHMP and HNY)**

Description: The total number of preservation units started under the New Housing Marketplace Plan (NHMP) and Housing New York (HNY) where construction was completed. In the case of programs with no construction or permanent financing only, start and completion are reported simultaneously. Only projects that started under HNY (January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2023) will be counted as HNY completions. Projects started under the NHMP (July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2013) will be counted as NHMP completions.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Indicator name: **Units completed for homeless individuals and families**

Description: Completed new construction and preservation units that are restricted for homeless individuals and families; includes both NHMP and HNY completions.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Indicator name: **Housing New York units started – Extremely low income (0-30% AMI)**

Description: The number of housing units created or preserved for households earning 0-30% of the area median income as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the New York Metropolitan Area.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Indicator name: **Housing New York units started – Very low income (31%- 50% AMI)**

Description: The number of housing units created or preserved for households earning 31-50% of the area median income as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the New York Metropolitan Area.

Source: *HPD Office of Development.*

Historical Preservation (11.4)

Indicator name: **Individual landmarks and historic districts designated**

Description: The number of interior, exterior and scenic landmarks and the number of historic districts designated by the Commission. The sites regulated by the Landmarks Preservation Commission includes all structures designated as individual or interior landmarks, such as buildings (including secondary buildings on landmarked sites, such as garages), bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, water towers, lighthouses, subway stations or amusement rides. This count also includes non-structural properties such as historic lampposts, sidewalk clocks, fences, plazas, monuments, or street plans.

Source: *LPC Research Department.*

Indicator name: **Total number of buildings designated**

Description: The number of individually landmarked buildings and the total number of designated buildings within historic districts. Also included are all buildings designated as part of historic districts (including secondary buildings such as garages) and unimproved or vacant properties located within the boundaries of historic districts, as well as properties designated as scenic landmarks and buildings located within the boundaries of scenic landmarks.

Source: *LPC Research Department.*

Indicator name: **Enforcement actions taken: Total warning letter, NOVs and stop work orders issued**

Description: The number of warning letters, Notices of Violation (NOVs) and stop work orders issued by LPC during the reporting period.

Source: *LPC Enforcement Department.*

Indicator name: **Violations admitted to or upheld at the OATH Environmental Control Board (%)**

Description: The percentage of Notices of Violation upheld at OATH Environmental Control Board hearings. This includes violations that were cured by the respondent without appearing at a hearing but does not include cases that are on hold while legal papers are being served or pending cases.

Source: *LPC Enforcement Department.*

Indicator name: **Archaeology applications received**

Description: The number of archaeology applications received. Archaeology applications are submitted by other City, State and federal agencies whenever projects within New York City that are subject to the environmental review process have the potential to impact archaeological resources.

Source: *LPC Archaeology Department.*

Homelessness (11.1.1)

Indicator name: **Adults receiving preventive services who did not enter the shelter system (%)**

Description: Those adults who adults who received diversion/prevention services and did not enter shelter for 12 continuous months after their initial contact, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing.

Source: *DHS Aftercare Unit*

Indicator name: **Adult Families receiving preventive services who did not enter the shelter system (%)**

Description: Those adult families who were not found eligible for shelter for 12 continuous months after their initial contact.

Source: *DHS Aftercare Unit*

Indicator name: **Families with children receiving preventive services who did not enter the shelter system (%)**

Description: Those families with children who were not found eligible for shelter for 12 continuous months after their initial contact.

Source: *DHS Aftercare Unit*

Indicator name: **Single adults entering the DHS shelter services system**

Description: Single adults entering the DHS shelter services system for the first time or

returning after a period of at least one year, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing.

Source: *Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES).*

Indicator name: **Adult families entering the DHS shelter services system**

Description: Adult families determined to be eligible for shelter.

Source: *Department of Homeless Services (DHS) Client Tracking System database.*

Indicator name: **Families with children entering the DHS shelter services system**

Description: Families with children determined to be eligible for shelter.

Source: *Department of Homeless Services (DHS) Client Tracking System database.*

Indicator name: **Average number of adult families in shelters per day**

Description: The average daily census of adult families in shelter at noon for the month. Does not include families that may not yet be assigned or are in transition to shelter at noon and those placed in overnight facilities.

Source: *DHS Noon Census.*

Indicator name: **Average number of single adults in shelters per day**

Description: The average number of single adults residing in shelter each night at 2:15 A.M.

Source: *DHS Intake/Vacancy Control database.*

Indicator name: **Average number of families with children in shelters per day**

Description: The average daily census of families with children in shelter at noon for the month. Does not include families that may not yet be assigned or are in transition to shelter at noon and those placed in overnight facilities.

Source: *DHS Noon Census.*

Indicator Name: **Families with children receiving public assistance (average) (%).**

Description: The percentage of families with children who have been determined eligible for

shelter and are currently receiving public assistance.

Source: *DHS CARES database and Welfare Management System database*

Indicator name: **Average school attendance rate for children in the DHS shelter services system (%)**

Description: The rate of actual attendance per number of school days per month, based on total number of school-aged children who have attendance/registration records.

Source: *Department of Education 'Students Residing in Temporary Housing' reports.*

Indicator name: **Families placed in the shelter services system according to their youngest school-aged child's school address (%)**

Description: The percent of families provided with shelter that have identified their youngest school-aged child's school, and were placed in the facility closest to that school.

Source: *DHS Neighborhood Based Placements Report*

Indicator name: **Adult shelter inspections with safety, maintenance or cleanliness deficiencies per 1,000 beds**

Description: Total number of inspections with safety, maintenance or cleanliness deficiencies, per 1000 beds, noted in inspections carried out by a court appointed inspection team to ensure shelters meet court-mandated standards. Inspections take place in adult shelters semi-annually.

Source: *DHS Facilities Maintenance and Development.*

Indicator name: **Critical incidents in the Adult Shelter system, per 1,000 residents**

Description: Total Critical Incidents during the reporting year, per 1,000 adult residents in the adult shelter system. Critical Incidents are either a life-threatening assault or injury to a resident or employee, or environmental concerns that result in the evacuation of a facility.

Source: *Incident Report Database*

Indicator name: **Violent Critical incidents in the adult shelter system, per 1,000 Residents**

Description: Total Violent Critical Incidents in adult shelters during the reporting year, per 1,000 residents in the single adult shelter system Violent Critical Incidents are a subset of Critical Incidents and include incidents where a person physically harms (or seriously threatens to harm) another as evidenced by the use of a weapon, visible physical injuries, or death.

Source: *Incident Report Database*

Indicator name: **Critical incidents in the Family Shelter system, per 1,000 Residents**

Description: Total Critical Incidents in family shelters during the reporting year, per 1,000 residents in the adult family shelter system. Critical Incidents are either a life-threatening assault or injury to a resident or employee, including domestic violence incidents, or environmental concerns that result in the evacuation of a facility.

Source: *Incident Report Database*

Indicator name: **Violent Critical incidents in the adult family shelter system, per 1,000 Residents**

Description: Total Violent Critical Incidents in adult family shelters during the reporting year, per 1,000 residents in the adult family shelter system. Violent Critical Incidents are a subset of Critical Incidents and include incidents where a person physically harms (or seriously threatens to harm) another as evidenced by the use of a weapon, visible physical injuries, or death.

Source: *Incident Report Database*

Indicator name: **Critical incidents in the Families with Children Shelter system, per 1,000 Residents**

Description: Total Critical Incidents in family shelters during the reporting year, per 1,000 residents in the families with children shelter system. Critical Incidents are either a life-threatening assault or injury to a resident or employee, including domestic violence incidents, or environmental concerns that result in the evacuation of a facility.

Source: *Incident Report Database*

Indicator name: **Violent Critical incidents in the families with children shelter system, per 1,000 Residents**

Description: Total Violent Critical Incidents in families with children shelters during the reporting year, per 1,000 residents in the families with children shelter system. Violent Critical Incidents are a subset of Critical Incidents and include incidents where a person physically harms (or seriously threatens to harm) another as evidenced by the use of a weapon, visible physical injuries, or death.

Source: *Incident Report Database*

Indicator name: **Single adults exiting to permanent housing placement**

Description: The number of single adults relocated to permanent housing from shelters, drop-in centers and outreach teams, including both subsidized and unsubsidized permanent housing placements, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing.

Source: *DHS Program and Housing Placement database.*

Indicator name: **Single adults exiting to permanent housing placement - subsidized**

Description: The number of single adults relocated to subsidized permanent housing from shelters, drop-in centers and outreach teams, permanent housing placements, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing.

Source: *DHS Program and Housing Placement database.*

Indicator name: **Single adults exiting to permanent housing placement - unsubsidized**

Description: The number of single adults relocated to unsubsidized permanent housing from shelters, drop-in centers and outreach teams, including both subsidized and unsubsidized permanent housing placements, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing.

Source: *DHS Program and Housing Placement database.*

Indicator name:	**Adult families exiting to permanent housing placement**
Description:	The number of adult families relocated to permanent housing from shelters, drop-in centers and outreach teams, including both subsidized and unsubsidized permanent housing placements, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing.
Source:	*DHS Program and Housing Placement database.*

Indicator name:	**Average length of stay for single adults in shelter (days)**
Description:	The average number of days an adult has spent in the DHS shelter services system during the reporting period. Includes non-consecutive days spent in shelters, , excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing.
Source:	*Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES).*

Indicator name:	**Average length of stay for adult families in shelter (days)**
Description:	The average number of days adult families spend in shelter, excluding overnight facilities, from their first date of application. Families who leave the DHS shelter system for more than 30 days are considered new applicants.
Source:	*Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES).*

Indicator name:	**Average length of stay for families with children in shelter (days)**
Description:	The average number of days families with children spend in shelter, excluding overnight facilities, from their first date of application. Families who leave the DHS shelter system for more than 30 days are considered new applicants.
Source:	*Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES).*

Indicator name:	**Single adults who exited to permanent housing and returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year (%)**
Description:	The percent of those single adults, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing, placed into permanent housing in the prior fiscal year who returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year. To be counted as returned clients, clients must have spent at least 30 days in the shelter services system in the year following their placement. Days do not begin accumulating until 10 days after placement.

Source: *Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES) and Program and Housing Placement databases.*

Indicator name: **Single adults who exited to permanent housing and returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year (%) - subsidized**

Description: The percent of those single adults, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing, placed into subsidized permanent housing in the prior fiscal year who returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year. To be counted as returned clients, clients must have spent at least 30 days in the shelter services system in the year following their placement. Days do not begin accumulating until 10 days after placement.

Source: *Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES) and Program and Housing Placement databases.*

Indicator name: **Single adults who exited to permanent housing and returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year (%) - unsubsidized**

Description: The percent of those single adults, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing, placed into unsubsidized permanent housing in the prior fiscal year who returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year. To be counted as returned clients, clients must have spent at least 30 days in the shelter services system in the year following their placement. Days do not begin accumulating until 10 days after placement.

Source: *Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES) and Program and Housing Placement databases.*

Indicator name: **Adult families who exited to permanent housing and returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year (%)**

Description: The percent of those adult families exiting shelter who return to the shelter system within one year. An exit is considered a quality exit if the family remains out of shelter for at least 30 days.

Source: *Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES).*

Indicator name:	**Adult families who exited to permanent housing and returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year (%) - subsidized**
Description:	The percent of those Adult families, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing, placed into subsidized permanent housing in the prior fiscal year who returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year. To be counted as returned clients, clients must have spent at least 30 days in the shelter services system in the year following their placement. Days do not begin accumulating until 10 days after placement.
Source:	*Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES) and Program and Housing Placement databases.*

Indicator name:	**Adult families who exited to permanent housing and returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year (%) - unsubsidized**
Description:	The percent of those Adult families, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing, placed into unsubsidized permanent housing in the prior fiscal year who returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year. To be counted as returned clients, clients must have spent at least 30 days in the shelter services system in the year following their placement. Days do not begin accumulating until 10 days after placement.
Source:	*Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES) and Program and Housing Placement databases.*

Indicator name:	**Families with children who exited to permanent housing and returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year (%)**
Description:	The percent of those families with children exiting shelter who return to the shelter system within one year. An exit is considered a quality exit if the family remains out of shelter for at least 30 days.
Source:	*Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES).*

Indicator name:	**Families with children who exited to permanent housing and returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year (%) - subsidized**
Description:	The percent of those Adult families, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing, placed into subsidized permanent housing in the prior fiscal year who returned to the DHS shelter services system within one

year. To be counted as returned clients, clients must have spent at least 30 days in the shelter services system in the year following their placement. Days do not begin accumulating until 10 days after placement.

Source: *Client Assistance and Rehousing Enterprise System (CARES) and Program and Housing Placement databases.*

Indicator name: **Families with children who exited to permanent housing and returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year (%) - unsubsidized**

Description: The percent of those Adult families, excluding clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing, placed into unsubsidized permanent housing in the prior fiscal year who returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year. To be counted as returned clients, clients must have spent at least 30 days in the shelter services system in the year following their placement. Days do not begin accumulating until 10 days after placement.

Indicator name: **Unsheltered individuals that are estimated to be living on the streets, in parks, under highways, on subways, and in the public transportation stations in New York City (HOPE)**

Description: This indicator reports the results of the agency's annual Homeless Outreach Population Estimate, held from midnight – 4AM on the last Monday in January. Teams of volunteers are assigned to small study areas where they administer a survey to all passersby to determine their housing situation.

Source: *Homeless Outreach Population Estimate Findings.*

Indicator name: **HOME-STAT clients placed into permanent, transitional and other housing**

Description: This indicator reflects the number of unduplicated HOME-STAT clients who were placed at any time during the year into the following settings:

- Permanent housing includes supportive housing, public housing, independent living, adult home/nursing home, mental health community residence, family reunification, Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing, and other permanent housing settings.

- Transitional housing includes safe havens, stabilization beds, shelters, and other transitional housing settings.

- Settings other than transitional or permanent housing include drop-in centers, detox centers, hospitals, or intake facilities.

Source: *StreetSmart.*

Air Quality (11.6.2)

- The City publishes an annual, detailed community air survey:

  https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/environmental/comm-air-survey-08-15.pdf

SDG 12:

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Zero Waste Indicators (12.5 but also 11.6.1; 11.6.2)

Top-line OneNYC indicators:

- Volume of DSNY-collected refuse (excluding material collected for reuse/recycling) relative to 2005 baseline of 3.6 million tons (12.5.1)

- Curbside and containerized diversion rate (12.5.1)

- Citywide diversion rate (including all streams of waste: residential, commercial, construction and demolition, and fill) (12.5.1)

Indicator name: **Tons of refuse disposed (000)**

Description: Total refuse tonnage, in thousands, disposed by the Department.

Source: *Bureau of Waste Disposal; Bureau of Planning and Budget.*

Indicator name: **Curbside and containerized recycled tons (000)**

Description: The tonnage, in thousands, of the residential waste stream (curbside and containerized metal, glass, plastic, mixed paper and organics) that is recycled.

Source: *Operations Management Division; Bureau of Planning and Budget.*

Indicator name: **Recycled tons per day (annual total)**

Description: Average number of tons of recycled materials per day calculated per annum; includes residential curbside and containerized, institutional, bulk and private sector recyclables. Reported on an annual basis only. Full fiscal year data is available four to six months after the close of the year.

Source: *Operations Management Division; Bureau of Planning and Budget.*

Indicator name: **Total annual recycling diversion rate (%)**

Description: Percentage of the City's total waste stream that is recycled curbside plus all other recycling including institutional, bulk and other private sector recycling programs. Reported on an annual basis only. Full fiscal year data is available four to six months after the close of the year.

Source: *Operations Management Division; Bureau of Waste Prevention Reuse and Recycling; and Bureau of Planning and Budget.*

Indicator name: **Annual tons recycled (000)**

Description: Tons, in thousands, of recycled materials per year, including residential curbside and containerized, institutional, City office paper, indirect, bulk and private sector recyclables. Reported on an annual basis only. Full fiscal year data is available four to six months after the close of the year.

Source: *Operations Management Division; Bureau of Planning and Budget.*

The City publishes an annual "Food Metrics Report" with the following structure:

- Addressing food insecurity in NYC
- Improving food procurement and Service
- Increasing Healthy Food Access and Awareness
- Supporting a just and sustainable food system

SDG 15:

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Top-line OneNYC indicators:

- Acres of coastal ecosystems restored

- Number of tax lots remediated since January 1, 2014

Indicator name:	**Street trees pruned – Block program**
Description:	The number of street trees pruned in the block program during the reporting period. Through the block program DPR prunes City street trees on an established cycle to ensure tree health and to minimize safety hazards, such as low-hanging limbs over sidewalks and trees blocking traffic signs. Note: Due to changes in funding, the established pruning cycle can be subject to change.
Source:	*Forestry Division.*

Indicator name:	**Annual pruning goal completed (%)**
Description:	The percent of the funding-based annual pruning goal that was completed during the reporting period.
Source:	*Forestry Division.*

Indicator name:	**Trees pruned as a percent of pruning eligible trees**
Description:	The number of pruning eligible street trees (trees 5 inches and larger in diameter) that were pruned using block pruning contracts divided by the total number of pruning eligible trees (490,417) as determined by the 2005-2006 street tree census.
Source:	*Forestry Division.*

Indicator name: **Trees removed**

Description: The total number of street and park trees removed by Forestry Operations due to death, disease, permits and storms, includes trees removed in response to service requests (emergency and non-emergency) and in-house requests.

Source: *Forestry Division.*

Indicator name: **Street trees removed (in response to service request)**

Description: The number of dead street trees removed by Forestry Operations in response to a service request.

Source: *Forestry Division.*

Indicator name: **Removed within 30 days of service request (%)**

Description: The percent of street trees removed within 30 days of a public service request.

Source: *Forestry Division.*

Indicator name: **Total public service requests received – Forestry**

Description: The total number of public service requests received from 311 and the Department's internet request form for forestry work during the reporting period. Examples include requests for the removal of dead trees, hanging limbs or tree stumps, and tree emergencies.

Source: *Forestry Division.*

Indicator name: **Tree emergencies**

Description: The number of storm and other emergency service requests received from 311 and the Department's internet request form during the reporting period.

Source: *Forestry Division.*

Indicator name: **Average time to close – Tree emergency service requests (days)**

- **Down trees**

- **Hanging tree limbs**

- **Down tree limbs**

Description: The overall average number of calendar days to close a service request for the following emergency tree conditions – down trees, hanging tree limbs, down tree limbs. A service request is closed when the work is completed or, when upon inspection, the reported condition was not found; did not require action; or was not within the Department's jurisdiction (includes referrals to other City agencies).

Source: *Forestry Division.*

Indicator name: **Trees planted**

Description: The total number of street and forestry trees planted by DPR and the number of street trees planted by non-DPR entities. This includes trees planted by NYC Parks' Capital Projects and Operations Divisions; street trees planted by Central Forestry and Horticulture; forest restoration trees planted by the Natural Resources Group; and street trees planted by other City agencies and individuals, community groups, and non-government organizations.

Source: *Forestry Division.*

Indicator name: **Acres of land solicited in watershed area**

Description: The number of acres of land solicited for purchase in fee or for the purchase of a conservation easement in the City's water supply watershed.

Source: *Bureau of Water Supply, Watershed Protection & Planning Directorate.*

Indicator name: **Acres of land acquired in watershed area**

Description: The number of acres of land purchased in fee or conservation easement in the City's water supply watershed. Land acquisition allows the City to protect watershed property from development and pollution.

Source: *Bureau of Water Supply, Watershed Protection & Planning Directorate.*