Fair Housing Growth Strategy Draft Report, August 2026

In compliance with Local Law 167 of 2023

Tell us what you think!

This is a draft of the Fair Housing Growth Strategy intended for public comment. Learn more and share feedback by:

Attending a public briefing session

There will be two virtual public briefings that cover the draft report materials. To register:

- August 26, 2026, at 12:00pm: Register for the August 26 session.
- September 2, 2026, at 5:30pm: Register for the September 2 session.

Scheduling a one-on-one chat

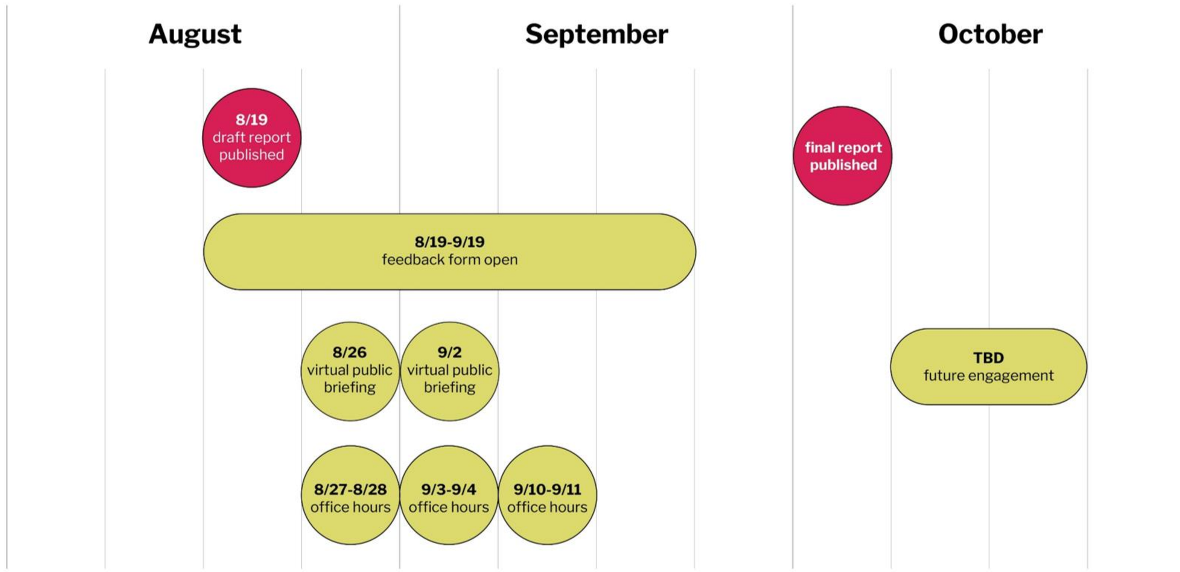
The project team will be hosting virtual, one-on-one conversations to respond to questions. To sign up, fill out this request form.

Writing a comment

If you would like to submit a written comment about the draft report, please use this feedback form. Comments will be accepted until September 19, 2026

For more information, visit our website.

Engagement timeline



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Chapter 1: Advancing fair housing through housing growth

What is the Fair Housing Growth Strategy?

Required by Local Law 167, passed by the City Council in 2023, the Fair Housing Growth Strategy (FHGS) evaluates the scale of New York City's housing need and provides a citywide framework for more equitable housing production.

The FHGS answers:

- How much housing does New York City need to support a healthier and more affordable housing market?
- How should that housing be distributed to advance fair housing goals?

NYC's first FHGS will be released October 2026 and will be updated every five years.

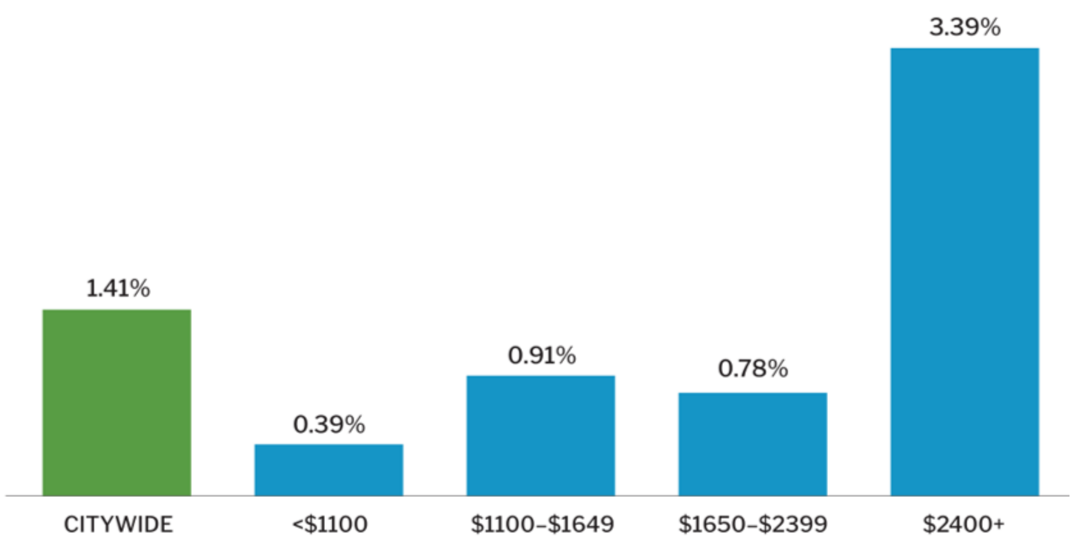
This is the draft report.

Fair housing ensures all New Yorkers have meaningful choice about where they live, free from discrimination and unnecessary barriers.

Limited homes, limited choice

- Decades of underproduction have created one of the tightest housing markets in New York City's history.
- Only 1.41% of apartments are available to rent, making it hard to find housing, especially for households with the fewest resources.
- These households face greater risks of severe rent burden, poor housing conditions, overcrowding, displacement, and homelessness.

Figure 1.1 Rental vacancy rate by asking rent



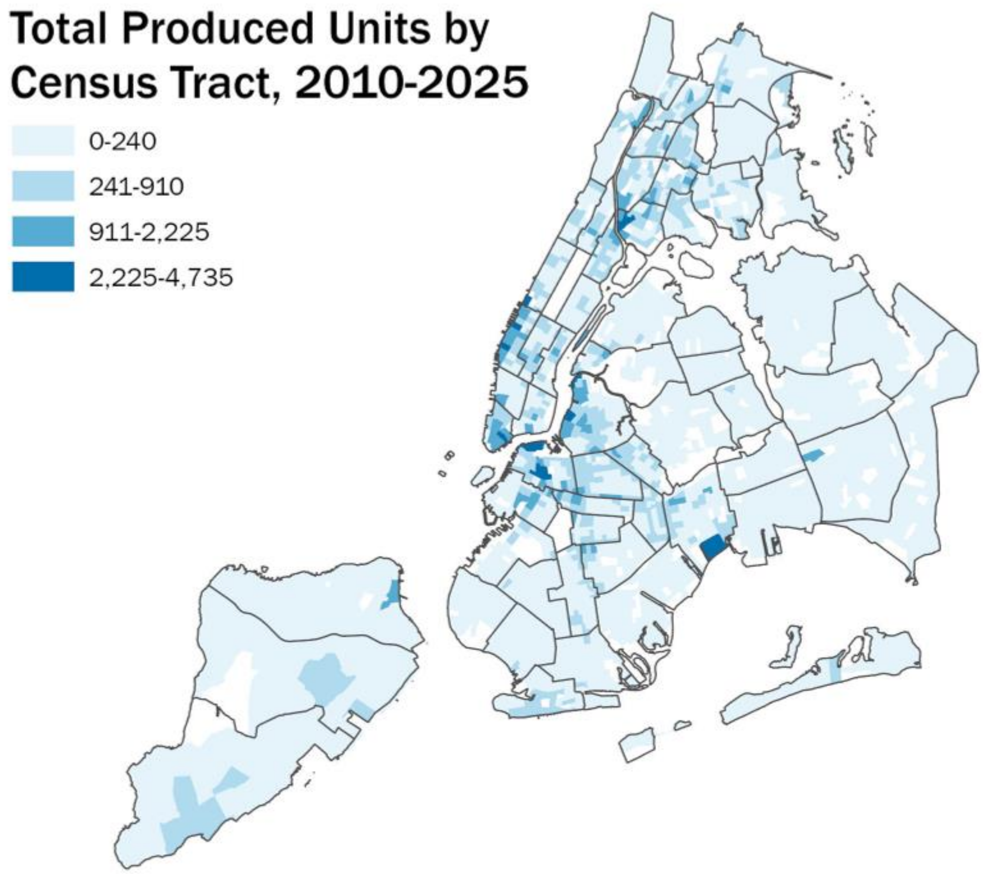
Source: Housing Vacancy Survey (2023)

Uneven distribution of new housing

- Most community districts have added relatively little housing over the past several decades.
- Growth in only a few neighborhoods is neither equitable nor sufficient to meet the city's long-term needs.

Figure 1.2: Housing Units Created, 2010-2025

A census tract is a small statistical subdivision of a county established by the U.S. Census Bureau containing between 1,200 and 8,000 residents.



Source: NYC Department of City Planning (DCP) Housing Database (2010-2025), project-level Data

Scarcity worsens fair housing barriers

Fair housing barriers include both intentional discrimination and structural practices that disproportionately limit housing opportunities for certain people and populations based on factors like race.

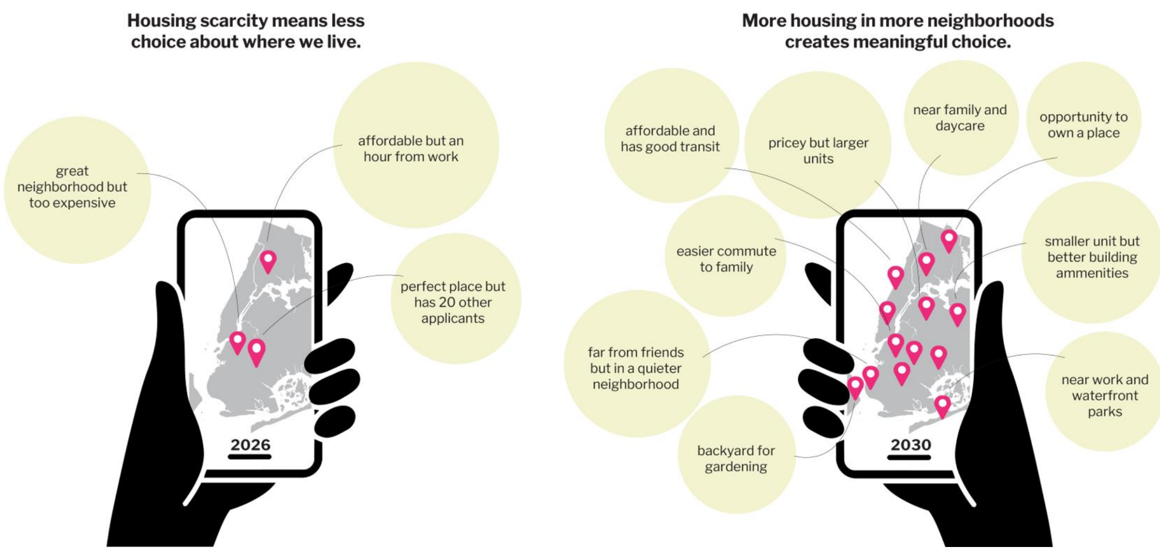
Discrimination

In a highly competitive housing market, discrimination—including by source-of-income (i.e., voucher use), against families with children, by race, language, disability, or immigration status—becomes more difficult to identify and challenge.

Structural Barriers

- Policies that appear neutral can still disproportionately limit housing opportunities for people facing longstanding barriers to housing choice. For example, restrictive zoning can limit where, how much, and what type of housing can be built.
- Expanding housing opportunities across more neighborhoods helps reduce these structural barriers and broaden housing choice.

More housing means more choice



Implementing a balanced approach

The Fair Housing Growth Strategy seeks to give New Yorkers both greater choice to move and more stability to stay in their current homes and neighborhoods.

Moving = Housing access / mobility

- Expand housing choice by increasing housing production across all neighborhoods citywide.
- Increase housing in areas that have historically added little housing or offer limited affordable options.

Staying = Housing stability

- Support residents' ability to remain in their communities as neighborhoods change via:
  - preservation and tenant protections;
  - investments and programs that empower communities and accommodate growth.

Initiatives to achieve fair housing in NYC

New fair housing initiatives this fall

The Fair Housing Growth Strategy (FHGS) and the Affordable Housing Fast Track (AHFT) Charter amendment are two separate but complementary initiatives that aim to advance our city's fair housing goals.

Fair Housing Growth Strategy

- Report mandated by City Council passage of Local Law 167 of 2023
- Provides a vision for citywide distribution of housing growth
- Has no direct land use impacts or requirements
- Proposes non-binding market-rate and affordable housing growth targets for all 59 community districts

Affordable Housing Fast Track

- Established through City Charter amendment by New York City voters in 2025
- Builds on FHGS by creating an expedited approval process for new affordable housing in 12 community districts with the least affordable housing development in the last five years
- Modifies the land use approval process
- The expedited approval process only applies to housing projects that include affordable housing in the 12 Fast Track Districts

Fair Housing Growth Strategy

- Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) to evaluate the scale of New York City's housing need.
- Housing Production Targets (HPT) to establish geographically distributed housing production goals.
- Strategic Equity Framework (SEF) to identify barriers to fair housing and complementary investments and strategies.

Chapter 2: 2035 long-term housing needs assessment

Long-term housing needs assessment (HNA)

Local Law 167 requires the City to estimate how many new home of all types, including market-rate and affordable, that New York City needs over the next 10 years to support a healthier and more affordable housing market, accounting for current shortages and future growth.

The Housing Needs Assessment (HNA):

- Estimates the total number of homes of all types needed citywide
- Estimates the need for affordable, deeply affordable, and formerly homeless housing

This 10-year needs assessment informs the Fair Housing Growth Strategy's 5-year housing production targets for the city and for each community district.

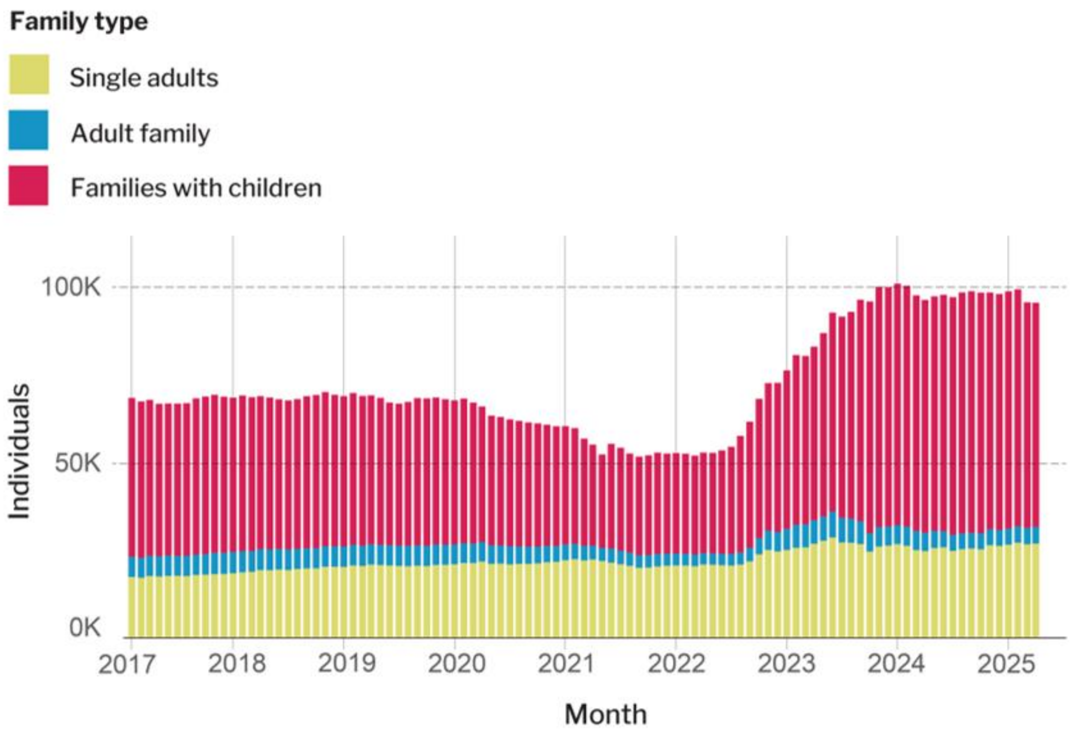
Assessing the housing shortage

People lack options because New York City lacks sufficient housing. But what would be sufficient? We need to understand the scale of the housing problem to know how much every neighborhood needs to build.

The housing shortage contributes to:

- High rents
- Multiple families crowded into single apartments
- Adults unable to move out of childhood homes or roommate shares
- Overextended shelter system and unsheltered homelessness

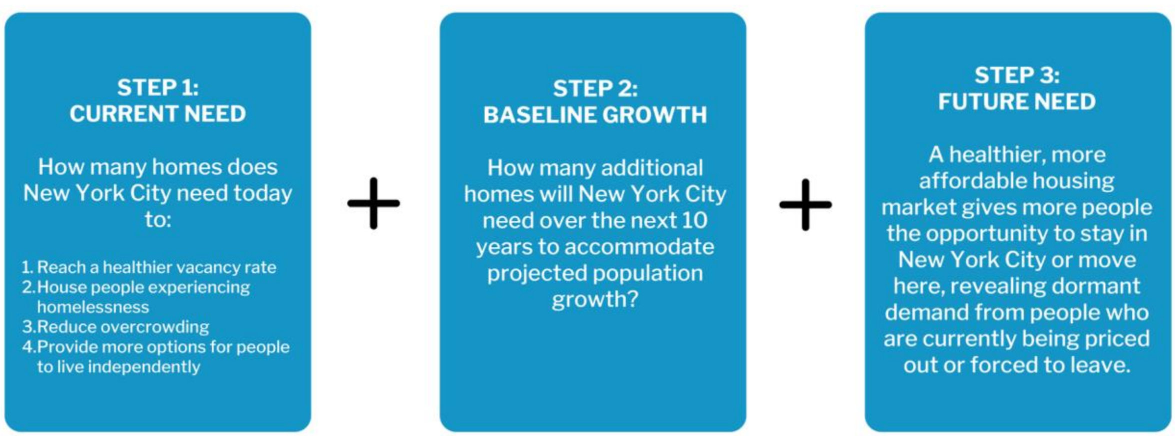
Figure 2.1: Individuals in homeless shelters



Source: NYC Department of Homeless Services (2025)

Methodology: understanding our housing need

Three-step approach to estimating housing need over the next 10 years:



Step 1: Address today's housing shortage

Achieve a healthier vacancy rate that gives people options

+ 101,000 homes

House all families and individuals experiencing homelessness

+ 53,000 homes

Reduce involuntary overcrowding among doubled-up households

+ 40,000 homes

Provide housing options for adults who want to live independently but are living with parents or roommates

+ 93,000 homes

= 290,000 HOMES

Step 2: Plan for population growth

- Adds the homes needed to accommodate projected household growth over the next 10 years
- Uses household growth projections developed through a regional planning process

house the future population

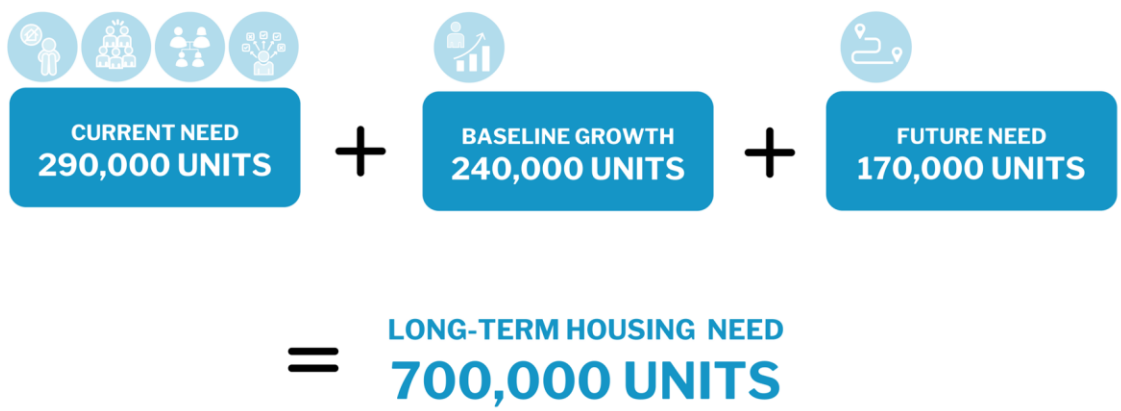
= 240,000 HOMES

Step 3: Plan for a healthier housing market

Recognizes that building more housing changes how the housing market functions

With more housing choice, more current residents can remain in New York City, and more people may move here. Estimate this effect using historical migration patterns and household formation rates.

Total housing need



Affordable housing commitment

The Mamdani Administration committed to 10-year affordable housing production goals in Block by Block, the city's housing plan:

- Overall new affordable housing: 200,000 units
  - Any income-restricted units
  - More than double the production in last decade
- New deeply affordable housing: 90,000 units
  - Units for households earning ≤60% AMI
- New housing for formerly homeless households: 28,000 units
  - Units reserved for households leaving shelter
  - 40% increase over recent production in FY27-28

How do we define affordable housing? A housing unit subject to a government affordability requirement that restricts occupancy based on household income. From Local Law 167 (2023).

Chapter 3: 2030 housing production targets

Housing production targets (HPT)

Local Law 167 requires the City to set five-year housing production targets at the citywide and community district level. These targets include:

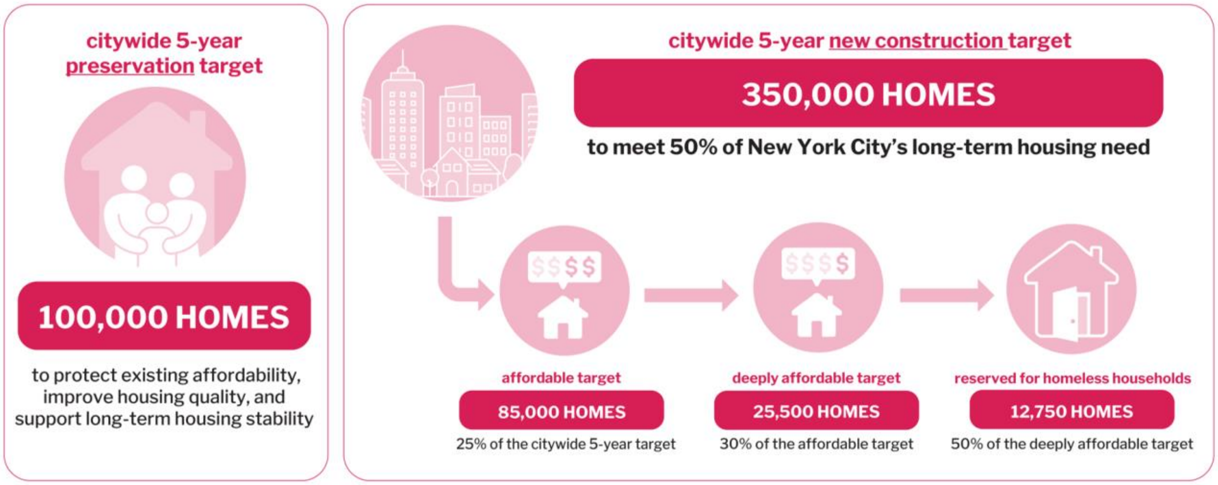
- Total homes: new homes of any size, building type, cost, or tenure
- Affordable homes: all income-restricted homes
- Deeply affordable homes: homes reserved for households making at or below 60% AMI
- Homes reserved for homeless households, including supportive units for households at risk of homelessness
- Preserved homes: existing homes receiving government support (at the citywide level only)

These targets translate the 10-year housing need into five-year goals at the citywide and community district level and lead into strategies to overcome barriers to fair housing at a local level.

Five-year housing targets set an ambitious course, guided by fair housing goals

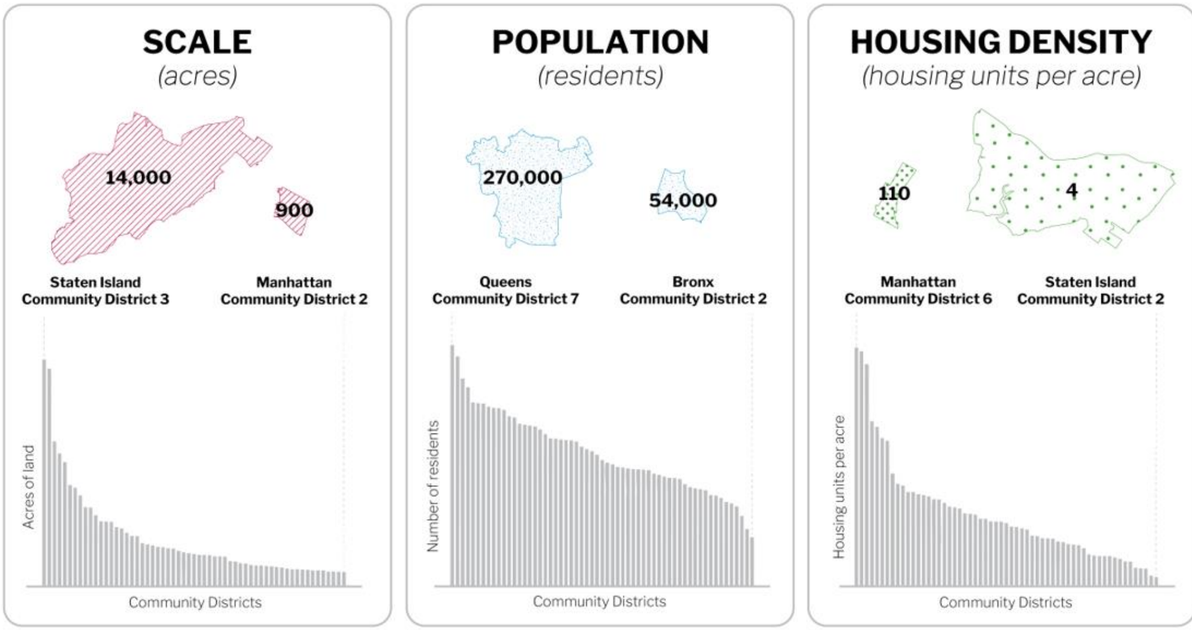
- Five-year housing targets aim to achieve half of the city's significant 10-year housing need
- Targets are guided by the City's fair housing goals:
    - Expand affordable housing access across all New York City neighborhoods
    - Create new housing to address our housing shortage
- The City will release new targets every five years to guide decisions about where to encourage new housing and affordable housing development.

Citywide 2030 housing targets



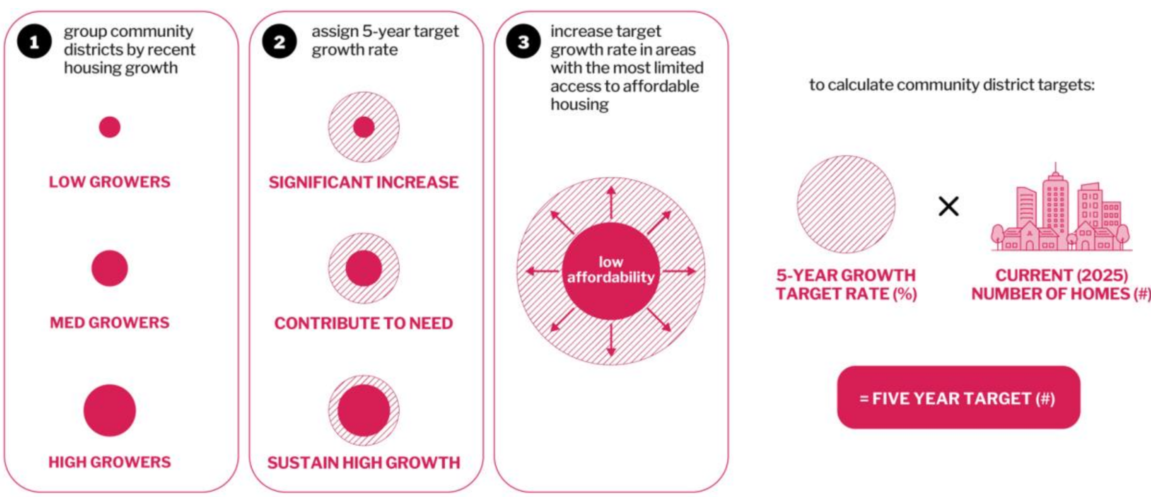
From citywide to local targets

- To achieve the citywide goals, every community district must contribute. But community districts are not uniform: New York City's 59 community districts vary greatly in scale, population, and housing density.
- Every community district contains unique opportunities to create new housing while facing unique challenges.
- Local targets establish how much housing each community district should contribute—not how it must get there. Local stakeholders and conditions will shape the best path toward meeting these goals.



Setting community district targets

5-year community district targets are calculated to reach the citywide target of 350,000.



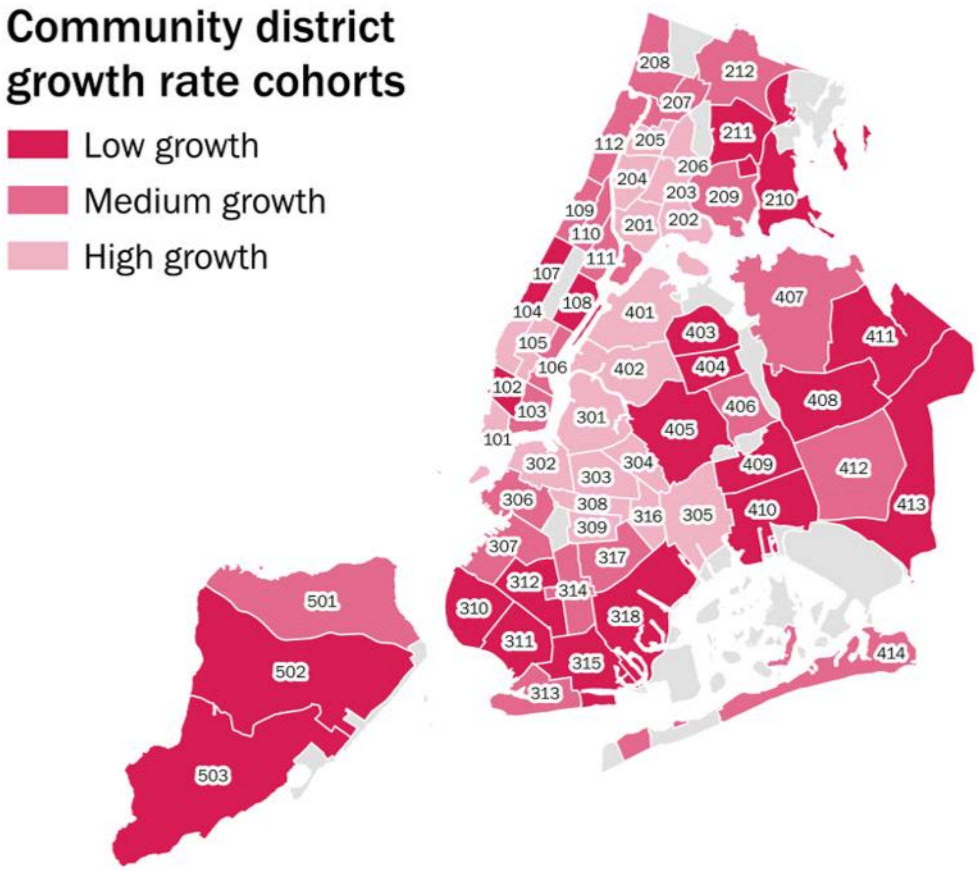
Step 1: Group by past housing growth

Community districts are sorted into three equal groups ("cohorts") based on their past growth.

Past growth is measured by how many homes were added annually from 2016–2025, relative to the total number of homes in each community district.

- Low growth: bottom third (0.07 to 0.33% recent annual growth rate)
- Medium growth: middle third (0.34 to 1.07% recent annual growth rate)
- High growth: upper third (1.09 to 3.27% recent annual growth rate)

Figure 3.1: Community district growth rate cohorts, 2016-2025



Source: NYC DCP Housing Database (DOB, HPD, 2016-2025)

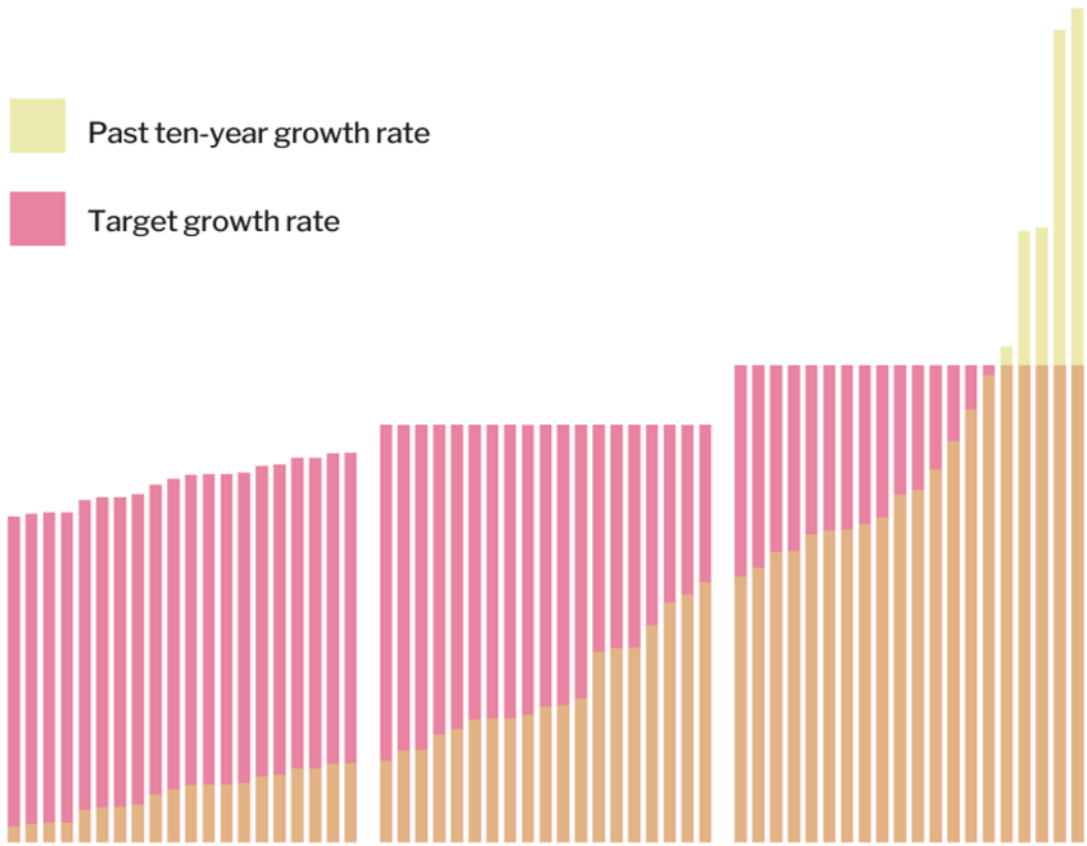
Step 2: Assign 5-year growth targets

Target growth rates for each cohort bring greater parity to community district housing contributions.

- Low growers: Districts that have contributed the least should increase their production the most. Target = district's recent growth rate + 6.5 percentage points.
- Medium growers: Should accelerate recent growth to meet the city’s long-term housing need. Target = 8.75% growth.

- High growers: Should sustain recent growth to meet the city's long-term housing need. Target = 10% growth.
- Low growers are assigned a target growth rate that increases their recent growth rate by 6.5 percentage points over five years, creating different target growth rates across the group.
- Medium and high growers share the same target growth rate across the group.

Figure 3.2: Community district target vs. past growth rates



Source: NYC DCP Housing Database (DOB, HPD, 2016-2025)

Step 3: Amplify growth in areas with limited affordability

To expand access to affordable housing where it is needed the most:

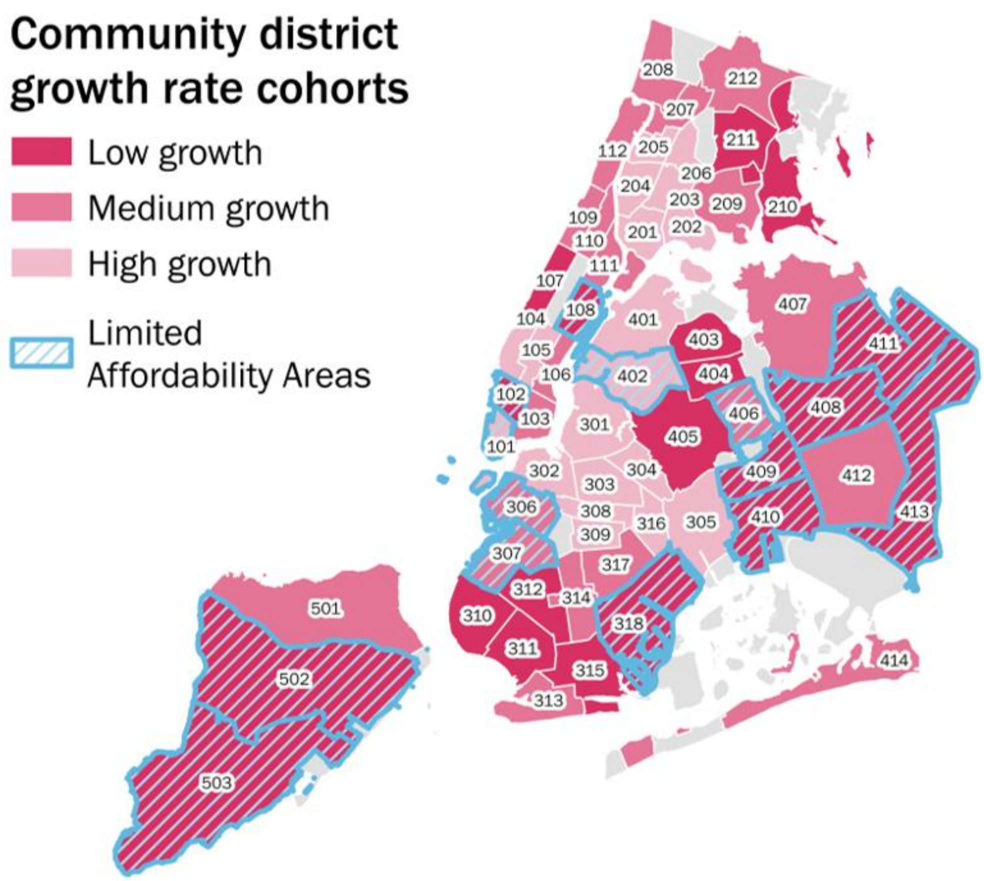
- identify the community districts with the fewest available low-cost homes, and
- create more affordable homes by increasing target growth rates in those areas.

New York City's Limited Affordability Areas (LAAs) are the neighborhoods with the fewest available low-cost rental homes. HPD ranks neighborhoods based on the number of available rentals that have low enough rents to be affordable to median-income New York

City households. With the fewest low-cost rentals on the market, LAAs are the hardest neighborhoods for lower-income renters to access. This is an existing measure, which HPD uses to track affordable housing production.

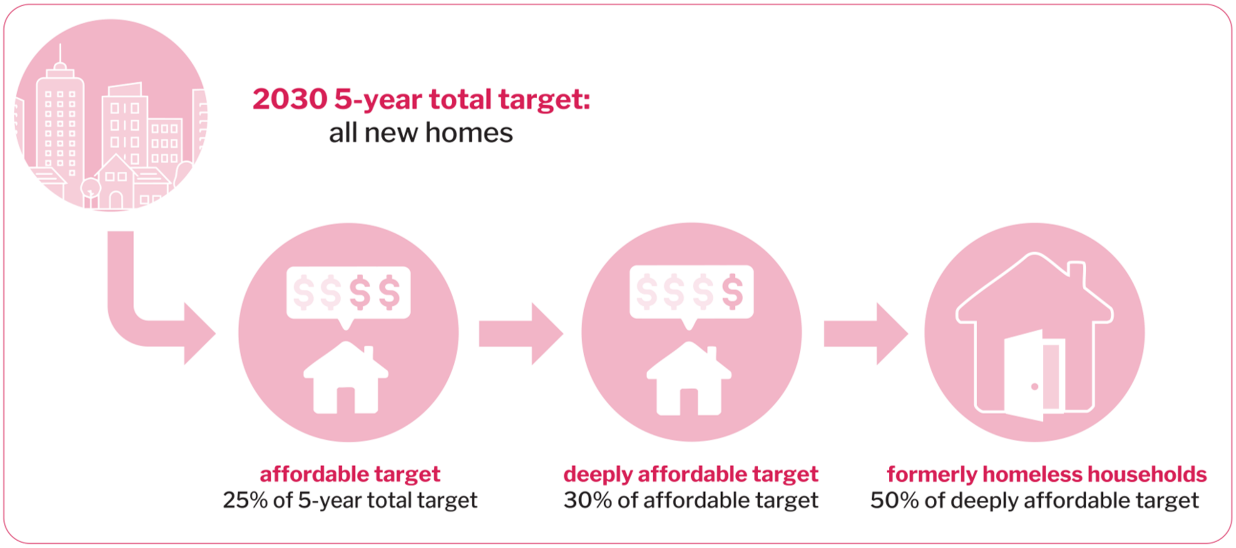
This is distinct from the community districts that will be identified through the new Affordable Housing Fast Track, which measures recent production of income-restricted housing (see page 6).

Figure 3.3: Limited Affordability Areas and growth rate cohorts



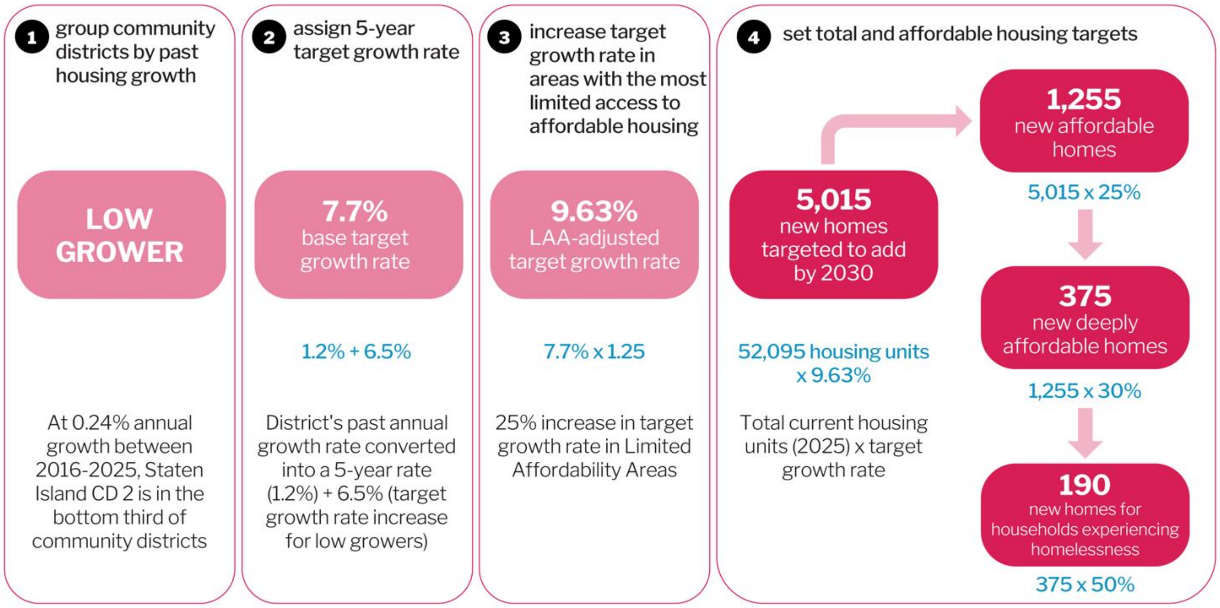
Source: NYC HPD; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2024 1-year estimates.

Step 4: Set affordable housing targets



Sample five-year target calculation

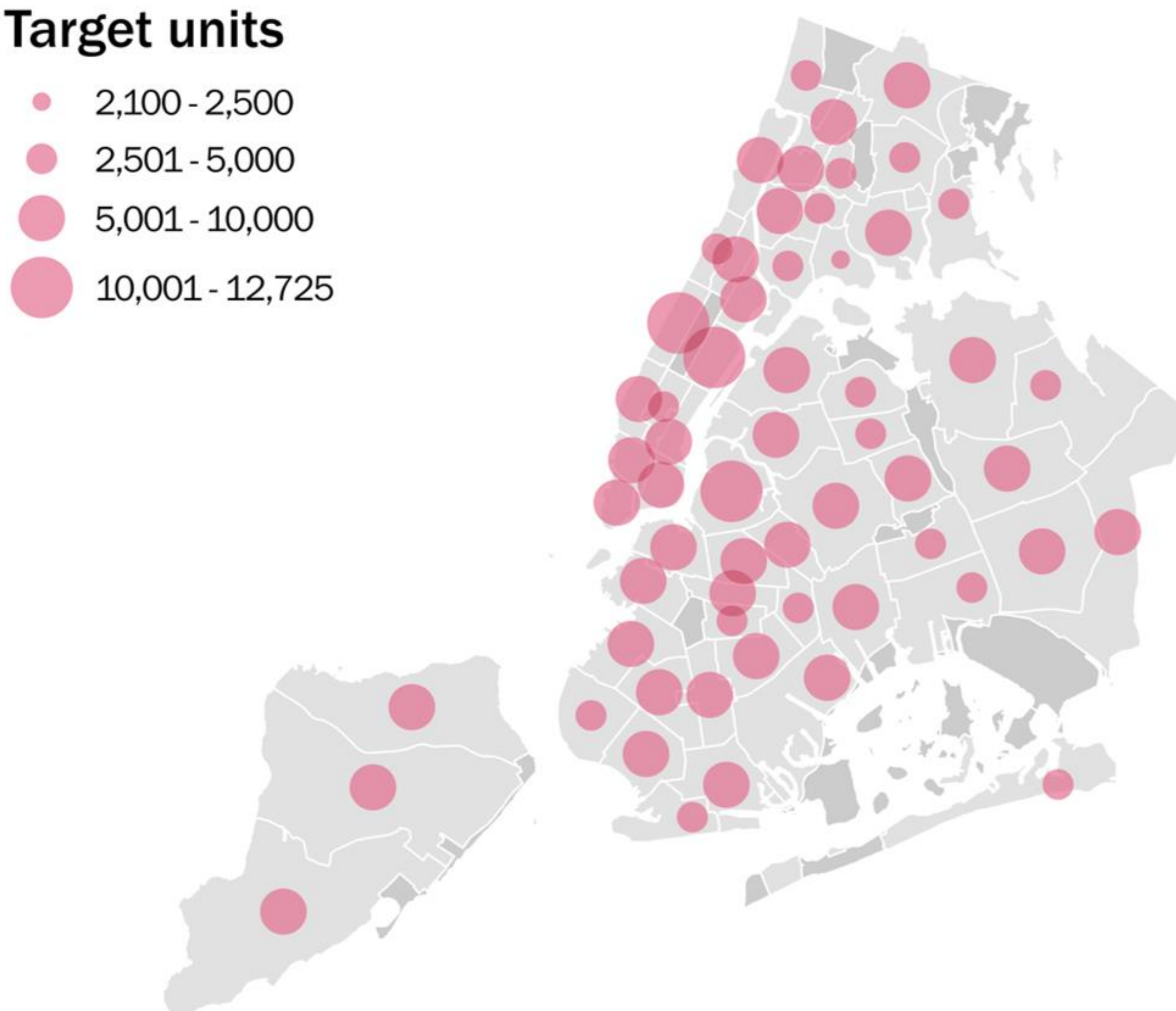
Example target calculation: Staten Island Community District 2 – Mid-Island



2030 community district total targets

2030 targets envision a more equitable distribution of growth across all New York City community districts.

Figure 3.4: 2030 community district targets



See detailed breakdown on pages 20-26.

Source: NYC HPD; ACS (PUMS 2024 1-year est)

Targets represent fair housing goals and will support future local and citywide planning

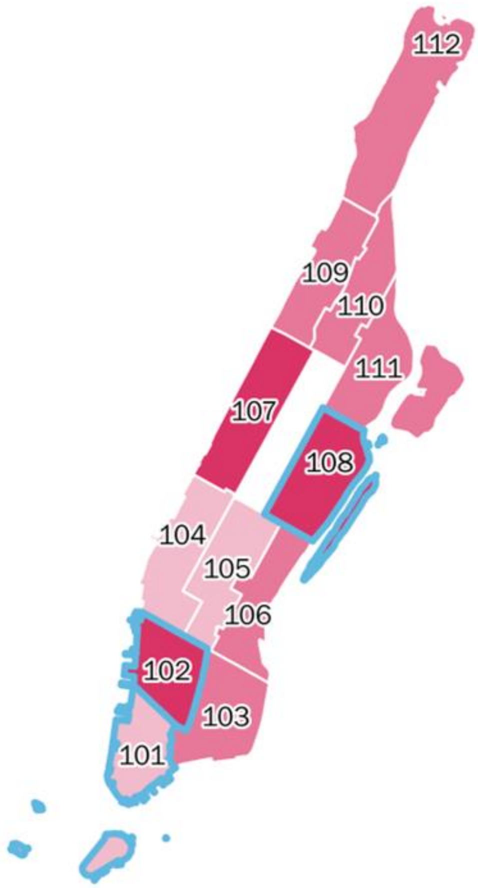
2030 community district-level targets respond to a specific question: how can the housing growth we need be shared more equitably across the city?

These targets provide a ruler against which to measure how districts are contributing to our citywide need.

The targets will complement nuanced, neighborhood-level and citywide land use planning that determines where, how, and what type of housing is possible based on local infrastructure, amenities, and climate risk.

2030 Targets: Manhattan

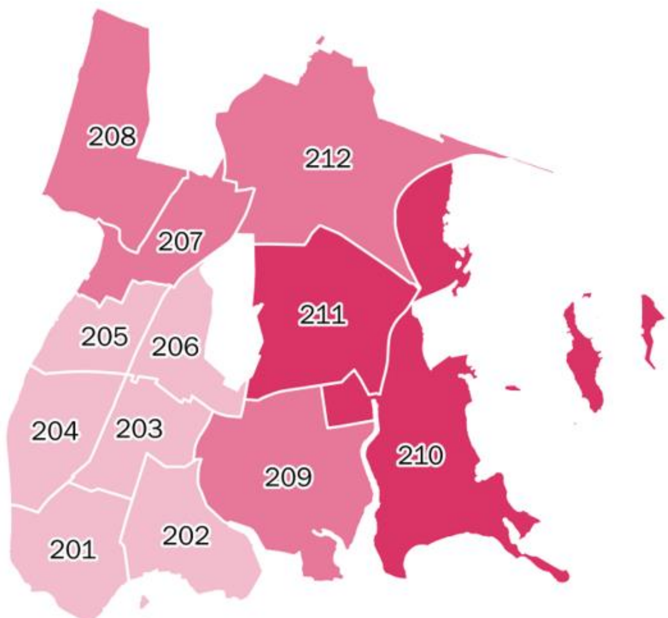
Manhattan community districts	Neighborhoods	Limited Affordability Area status	Growth cohort	Total homes, 2025	Five-year total goal	Affordable	Deeply affordable	For households experiencing homelessness
CD1	Financial District & Tribeca	LAA	High	46,080	5,760	1,440	430	215
CD2	Greenwich Village	LAA	Low	59,245	5,970	1,490	450	225
CD3	Lower East Side & Chinatown	Not LAA	Medium	84,645	7,405	1,850	555	280
CD4	Chelsea & Hell's Kitchen	Not LAA	High	89,555	8,955	2,240	670	335
CD5	Midtown & Flatiron	Not LAA	High	44,325	4,435	1,110	330	165
CD6	East Midtown	Not LAA	Medium	101,175	8,855	2,215	665	330
CD7	Upper West Side	Not LAA	Low	127,215	10,075	2,520	755	380
CD8	Upper East Side & Roosevelt Island	LAA	Low	140,545	12,725	3,180	955	475
CD9	Morningside Heights & Hamilton Heights	Not LAA	Medium	46,600	4,075	1,020	305	155
CD10	Harlem	Not LAA	Medium	63,920	5,595	1,400	420	210
CD11	East Harlem	Not LAA	Medium	57,925	5,070	1,265	380	190
CD12	Washington Heights & Inwood	Not LAA	Medium	77,305	6,765	1,690	505	255



2030 Targets: Bronx

Bronx community districts	Neighborhoods	Limited Affordability Area status	Growth cohort	Total homes, 2025	Five-year total goal	Affordable	Deeply affordable	For households experiencing homelessness
CD1	Melrose, Mott Haven, Port Morris	Not LAA	High	44,145	4,415	1,105	330	165
CD2	Longwood, Hunts Point	Not LAA	High	21,045	2,105	525	160	80
CD3	Morrisania	Not LAA	High	37,315	3,730	935	280	140
CD4	Highbridge & Concourse	Not LAA	High	58,965	5,895	1,475	440	220
CD5	Morris Heights & Mount Hope	Not LAA	High	51,310	5,130	1,285	385	190
CD6	Tremont, Belmont, West Farms	Not LAA	High	36,680	3,670	915	275	140

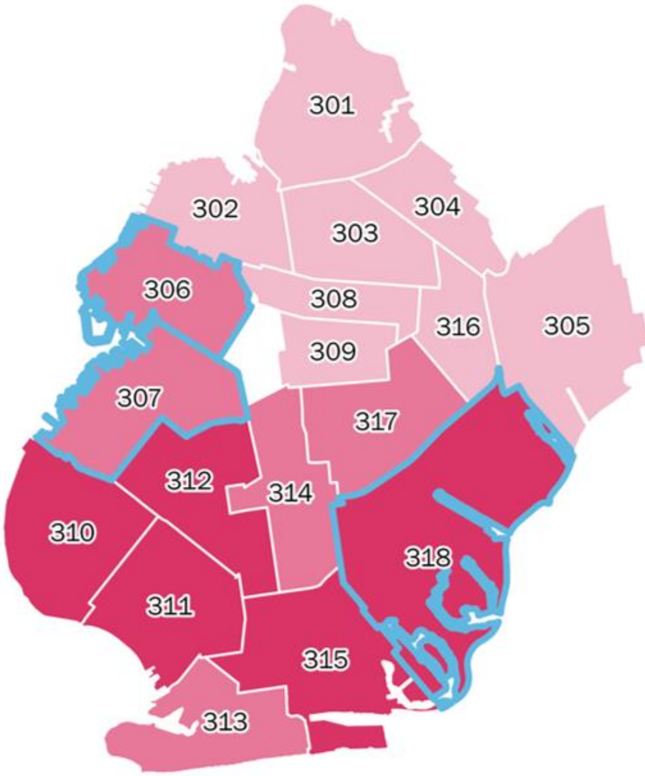
CD7	Fordham, Bedford Park, Norwood	Not LAA	High	57,530	5,755	1,440	430	215
CD8	Riverdale, Kingsbridge, Marble Hill	Not LAA	Medium	46,585	4,075	1,020	305	155
CD9	Soundview & Parkchester	Not LAA	Medium	70,650	6,180	1,545	465	230
CD10	Co-op City & Throgs Neck	Not LAA	Low	55,290	3,970	990	300	150
CD11	Pelham Parkway & Morris Park	Not LAA	Low	45,650	3,525	880	265	130
CD12	Wakefield, Williamsbridge, Eastchester	Not LAA	Medium	63,565	5,560	1,390	415	210



2030 Targets: Brooklyn

Brooklyn community districts	Neighborhoods	Limited Affordability Area status	Growth cohort	Total homes, 2025	Five-year total goal	Affordable	Deeply affordable	For households experiencing homelessness
CD1	Williamsburg & Greenpoint	Not LAA	High	102,700	10,270	2,565	770	385
CD2	Downtown Brooklyn & Fort Greene	Not LAA	High	80,595	8,060	2,015	605	300

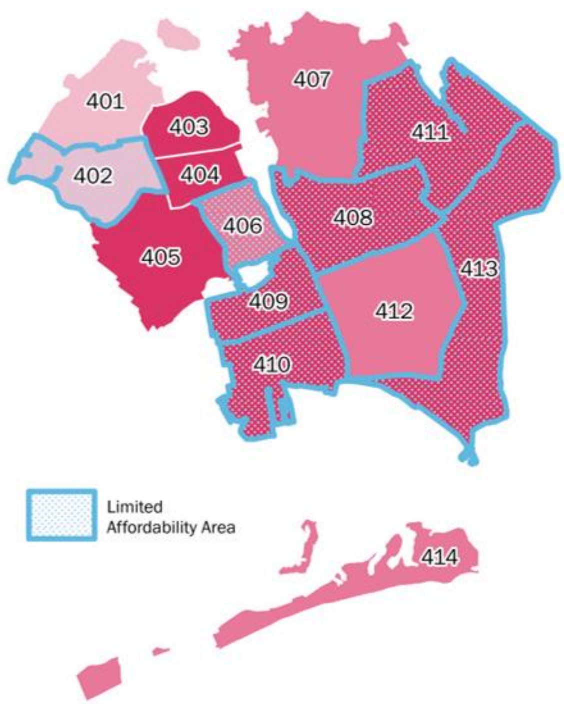
CD3	Bedford-Stuyvesant	Not LAA	High	79,730	7,975	1,995	600	300
CD4	Bushwick	Not LAA	High	50,535	5,055	1,265	380	190
CD5	East New York & Cypress Hills	Not LAA	High	80,245	8,025	2,005	600	300
CD6	Park Slope & Carroll Gardens	LAA	Medium	56,530	6,185	1,545	465	230
CD7	Sunset Park & Windsor Terrace	LAA	Medium	47,585	5,205	1,300	390	195
CD8	Crown Heights (North)	Not LAA	High	53,250	5,325	1,330	400	200
CD9	Crown Heights (South)	Not LAA	High	44,515	4,450	1,115	335	165
CD10	Bay Ridge & Dyker Heights	Not LAA	Low	56,110	3,865	965	290	145
CD11	Bensonhurst & Bath Beach	Not LAA	Low	72,195	5,500	1,375	410	205
CD12	Borough Park & Kensington	Not LAA	Low	64,110	5,165	1,290	385	195
CD13	Coney Island & Brighton Beach	Not LAA	Medium	48,910	4,280	1,070	320	160
CD14	Flatbush & Midwood	Not LAA	Medium	65,320	5,715	1,430	430	215
CD15	Sheepshead Bay & Gravesend (East)	Not LAA	Low	68,020	5,250	1,310	395	195
CD16	Ocean Hill & Brownsville	Not LAA	High	40,740	4,075	1,020	305	155
CD17	East Flatbush	Not LAA	Medium	66,740	5,840	1,460	440	220
CD18	Canarsie & Flatlands	LAA	Low	72,555	6,195	1,550	465	230



2030 Targets: Queens

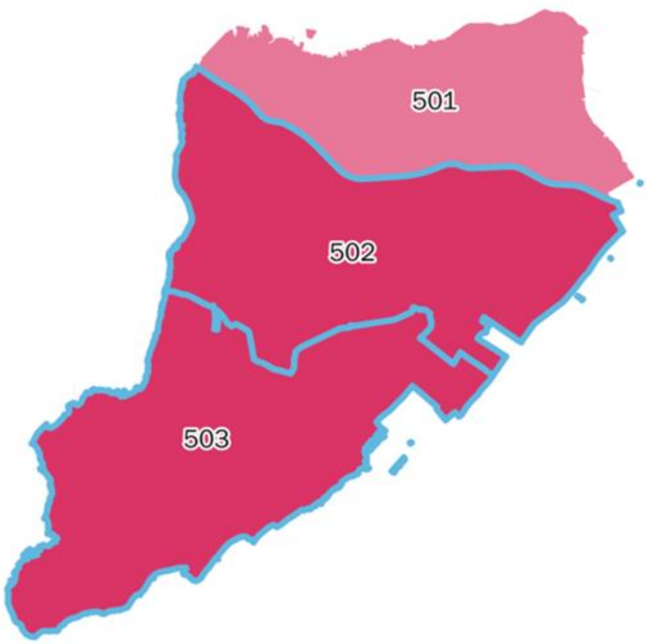
Queens community districts	Neighborhoods	Limited Affordability Area status	Growth cohort	Total homes, 2025	Five-year total goal	Affordable	Deeply affordable	For households experiencing homelessness
CD1	Astoria & Queensbridge	Not LAA	High	98,880	9,890	2,470	740	370
CD2	Long Island City, Sunnyside, Woodside	LAA	High	73,150	9,145	2,285	685	345
CD3	Jackson Heights & East Elmhurst	Not LAA	Low	60,140	4,665	1,165	350	175
CD4	Elmhurst & Corona	Not LAA	Low	58,820	4,795	1,200	360	180
CD5	Ridgewood, Maspeth, Middle Village	Not LAA	Low	70,180	5,260	1,315	395	195
CD6	Forest Hills & Rego Park	LAA	Medium	58,555	6,405	1,600	480	240

CD7	Flushing, Murray Hill, Whitestone	Not LAA	Medium	105,980	9,275	2,320	695	350
CD8	Fresh Meadows, Hillcrest, Briarwood	LAA	Low	60,510	5,965	1,490	445	225
CD9	Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill, Woodhaven	LAA	Low	51,415	4,695	1,175	350	175
CD10	South Ozone Park & Howard Beach	LAA	Low	43,490	3,765	940	280	140
CD11	Auburndale, Bayside, Douglaston	LAA	Low	47,830	4,330	1,080	325	160
CD12	Jamaica, St. Albans, Hollis	Not LAA	Medium	91,285	7,990	1,995	600	300
CD13	Queens Village, Bellerose, Rosedale	LAA	Low	66,590	5,755	1,440	430	215
CD14	The Rockaways	Not LAA	Medium	51,670	4,520	1,130	340	170



2030 Targets: Staten Island

Staten Island community districts	Neighborhoods	Limited Affordability Area status	Growth cohort	Total homes, 2025	Five-year total goal	Affordable	Deeply affordable	For households experiencing homelessness
CD1	North Shore	Not LAA	Medium	70,155	6,140	1,535	460	230
CD2	Mid-Island	LAA	Low	52,095	5,015	1,255	375	190
CD3	South Shore	LAA	Low	63,910	6,520	1,630	490	245



Chapter 4: Strategic Equity Framework

Strategic equity framework (SEF)

The City recently announced its plans to tackle the housing crisis in Block by Block: A Housing Plan for a New Era and — pursuant to Local Law 167— updated its citywide fair housing plan, Where We Live 2025.

Local Law 167 also requires the City to publish a "Strategic Equity Framework" (SEF), which must identify obstacles that limit progress towards fair housing and outline the strategies necessary to overcome them.

The SEF applies the principles from Block by Block and Where We Live at the neighborhood level and to specific at-risk populations.

It can guide those involved at all levels of the land use process to ensure the benefits of growth give New Yorkers access to every neighborhood and help those who struggle the most in our housing market.

Identifying geographic and demographic obstacles and how to overcome them

The SEF uses a three-pronged approach to assess fair housing across NYC:

I. Mobility strategies

Some neighborhoods are out of reach for most New Yorkers, requiring neighborhood-specific interventions.

Many NYC neighborhoods only have a few housing types

The City has recently pursued legislative, zoning, and code changes to make it easier to diversify housing types in neighborhoods that have too few rentals, limiting who can move there. However, more must be done to ensure that all neighborhoods have a variety of housing options for people who are looking to move.

Strategy:

Create legal, high-quality shared housing close to job centers where there is high demand for housing from young professionals and other households in transition

Strategy:

Create more low- and moderate-cost homeownership, including co-ops with community land trusts, where homeownership is rare and the opportunities that do exist are not affordable

Strategy:

Make it easier to build rental units, like backyard and basement rental apartments (Accessory Dwelling Units) in low-density neighborhoods that are mostly owner-occupied

Strategy:

Encourage larger rental units in neighborhoods with the fewest "family size" homes

Where:

Neighborhoods where opportunities are limited based on the housing types available there today

Low-cost housing is concentrated in a handful of neighborhoods

Low-income New Yorkers cannot move to most neighborhoods. Prioritizing affordable housing in Limited Affordability Areas and implementing the Affordable Housing Fast Track will help.

Strategy:

Finance 100% affordable housing in low-growth areas with very little low-cost housing

Strategy:

Increase the number of homes that can be built—and trigger requirements for permanently affordable housing in new housing projects— by rezoning areas with the least new affordable housing

Strategy:

Finance the construction of mixed-income housing

Where:

Limited Affordability Areas (see page 16 map for more information) and the Fast Track Districts

New Yorkers with rental assistance often cannot choose homes in the neighborhoods they want

People with housing vouchers are often illegally turned away by landlords and brokers. The City has increased resources for source of income testing to root out discrimination and is updating its program requirements to increase choice.

Strategy:

Support rigorous NYC Human Rights Law enforcement including through testing and prosecutions to expand housing opportunities

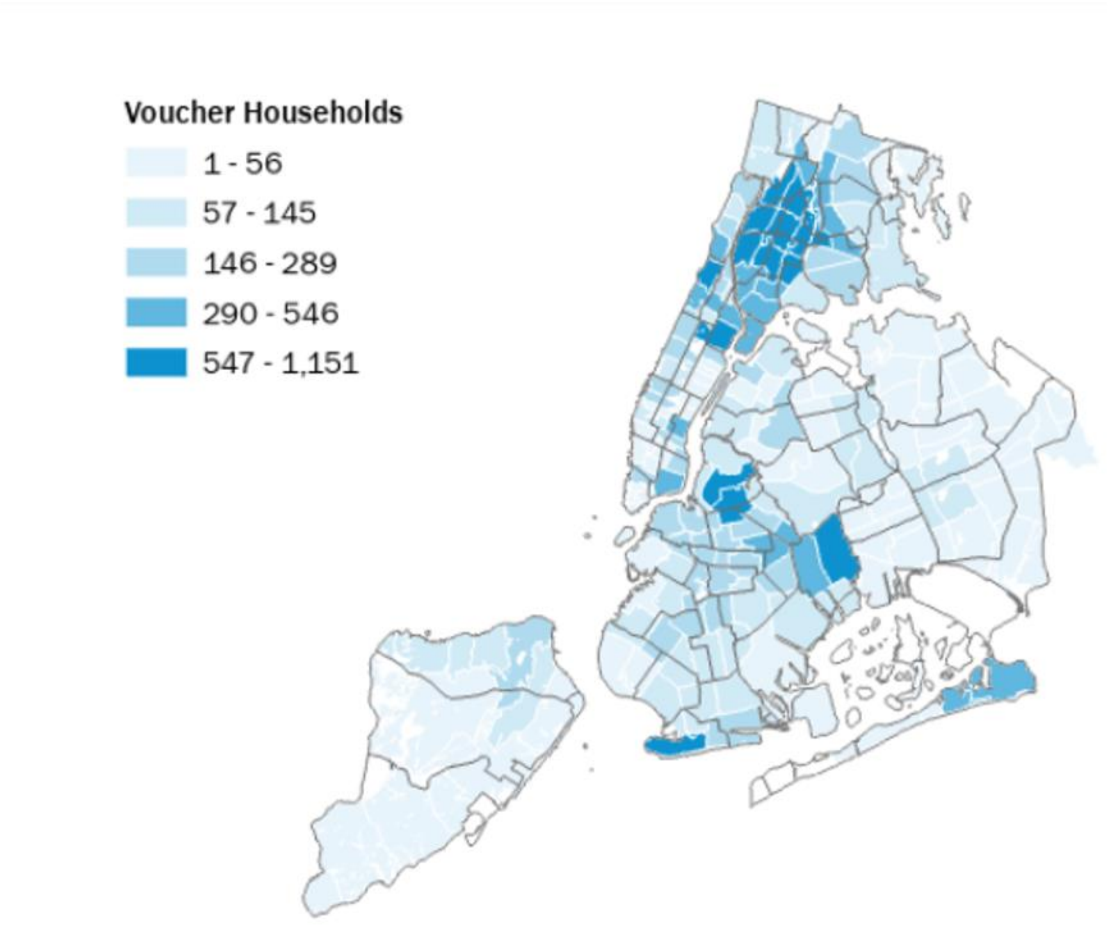
Strategy:

Let New Yorkers with rental assistance choose the neighborhood best for them rather than telling them where they should or should not live

Where:

Citywide

Figure 4.2: Voucher household utilization by zip code



Source: NYC Department of Housing Preservation & Development (HPD) Office of Housing Access and Stability (2026)

II. Stability strategies

Certain demographic groups are more likely to struggle to stay in their homes and neighborhoods, requiring population-based interventions.

There are disparities in housing quality based on race, age, and disability

Black and Hispanic New Yorkers, older New Yorkers, and those with disabilities disproportionately live in poorer quality housing. The City announced a package of improvements to strengthen tenant protections, improve housing quality and hold negligent landlords accountable. Proactive and holistic outreach to the New Yorkers who are less likely to call the city for help, because they distrust government or have uncertain immigration status, will help ensure that code enforcement is best targeted.

Strategy:

Align the agency's proactive enforcement criteria to target buildings with high rates of distress

Strategy:

Conduct proactive cross-agency enforcement where owners have been unresponsive

Who:

New Yorkers living in poor quality housing and those who are less likely to call 311

Older adults, people with disabilities, & children are most vulnerable to rising heat

At least 225,000 households across the city don't have air conditioning at home. Many who do cannot afford to run their air conditioners because of energy costs. The City Council recently passed Cool Homes for All (Local Law 23 of 2026), and the City has committed to building additional community resiliency hubs in neighborhoods that need them.

Strategy:

Help the most at-risk New Yorkers pay for air conditioners and related utilities

Strategy:

Ensure New Yorkers have access to safe spaces such as community resiliency hubs during heat emergencies

Who:

Older adults, people with disabilities, and households with very young children

Much of the housing stock is inaccessible to New Yorkers with limited physical mobility

More New Yorkers have physical mobility challenges than in the past, and yet two-thirds of homes citywide are reachable only with stairs. It is difficult and expensive to make existing buildings accessible. The City has committed to a series of reforms to the building, construction, and housing codes to increase accessibility.

Strategy:

Make it easier and less expensive to build elevators in new housing, even where elevators are not legally required

Strategy:

Find new ways to retrofit existing walkup buildings to make them accessible

Who:

New Yorkers with mobility issues, including older adults

III. Neighborhood Equity strategies

The planning and development of housing should come with the resources and amenities necessary for people to thrive.

People and neighborhoods need more than just housing

Housing needs to be paired with other types of investment. When City agencies plan and budget separately, their work can be siloed, and affordable housing is built without the resources and services people need nearby, such as parks, community facilities, and retail.

The City has committed to launching a suite of strategies to improve neighborhood conditions in areas where it has made significant affordable housing investments and is launching an intensive, interagency planning process to improve housing quality and stability in the Bronx.

Strategy:

Improve quality of life through investments in streets, sidewalks, and public spaces and increasing access to services in areas with lots of affordable housing

Strategy:

As required by recent City Charter changes, integrate the strategies from Where We Live and the FHGS into the next Ten-Year Capital Strategy

Where:

Neighborhoods with high concentrations of affordable housing

Climate change increases risk to households with the fewest resources

The City needs to build more housing—but not in ways that put historically marginalized communities at greater risk from flooding and other climate hazards. The City has developed climate resilience strategies to help residents relocate from the highest-risk flood areas, reduce heat risks in high-heat neighborhoods, and address rising flood insurance costs.

Strategy:

Use the City's climate-focused planning and resilient building design to guide safe, smart growth in areas prone to flooding

Where:

Coastal flood-prone areas

Thank you!

Questions? Email wherewelivenyc@hpd.nyc.gov.

Learn more at our website.