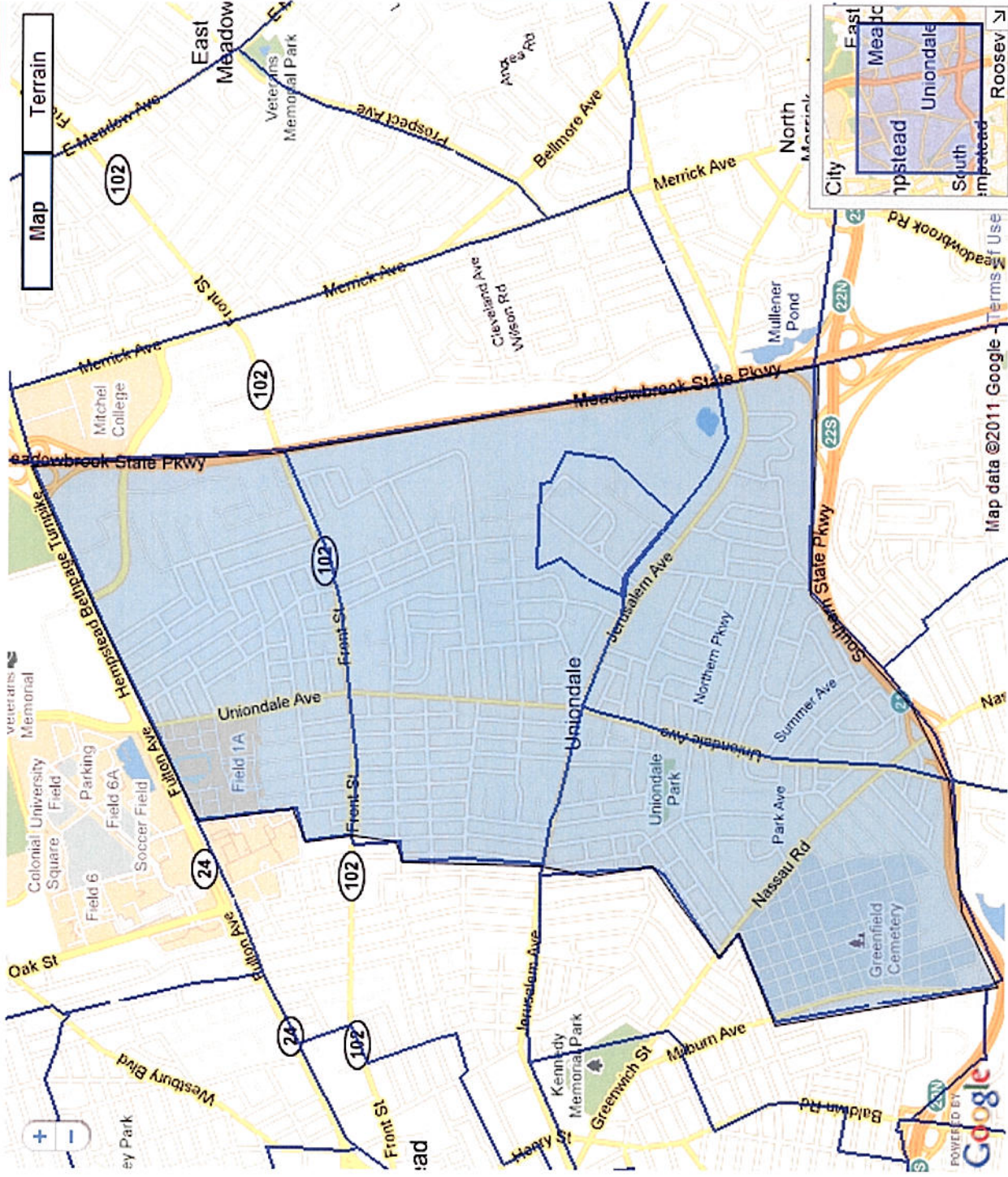


[Click here for an Overview](#)



NSP3 Options

14 Current Zoom Level

☒ Show Tracts Outline (Zoom 11+)

DRAW

FINISH

VIEW DATA

VIEW PROJECTS

METHODOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS

The NSP3 mapping tool now provides a summary NSP3 score for all projects drawn. Click on "View Projects", which will list all of the projects (target areas) that have data calculated. It shows the NSP3 score for each target area along with the total estimated housing units in that area. At the bottom of the list is a sum of all housing units in all target areas and the NSP3 score for all target areas drawn. Grantees are advised to know their state minimum and if the summary score is less than the state minimum the grantee should delete, add, or revise target areas. Note that if you delete or add, the tool only recalculates after you close the "View Projects" box and reopen it. HUD also advises grantees to think carefully about the size of their target areas in total. If those target areas have a very large number of total housing units relative to the dollars available, HUD will likely ask that the grantee reduce the number and/or size of their target areas.

Neighborhood ID: 3813873

NSP3 Planning Data

Grantee ID: 3605900C

Grantee State: NY

Grantee Name: NASSAU COUNTY

Grantee Address: 40 Main Street Hempstead New York 11550

Grantee Email: acameron@nassaucountyny.gov

Neighborhood Name: Uniondale

Date:2011-02-04 00:00:00

NSP3 Score

The neighborhoods identified by the NSP3 grantee as being the areas of greatest need must have an individual or average combined index score for the grantee's identified target geography that is not less than the lesser of 17 or the twentieth percentile most needy score in an individual state. For example, if a state's twentieth percentile most needy census tract is 18, the requirement will be a minimum need of 17. If, however, a state's twentieth percentile most needy census tract is 15, the requirement will be a minimum need of 15. If more than one neighborhood is identified in the Action Plan, HUD will average the Neighborhood Scores, weighting the scores by the estimated number of housing units in each identified neighborhood.

Neighborhood NSP3 Score: 19.58

State Minimum Threshold NSP3 Score: 16

Total Housing Units in Neighborhood: 6461

Area Benefit Eligibility

Percent Persons Less than 120% AMI: 73.93

Percent Persons Less than 80% AMI: 40.73

Neighborhood Attributes (Estimates)

Vacancy Estimate

USPS data on addresses not receiving mail in the last 90 days or "NoStat" can be a useful measure of whether or not a target area has a serious vacancy problem. For urban neighborhoods, HUD has found that neighborhoods with a very high number vacant addresses relative to the total addresses in an area to be a very good indicator of a current for potentially serious blight problem.

The USPS "NoStat" indicator can mean different things. In rural areas, it is an indicator of vacancy. However, it can also be an address that has been issued but not ever used, it can indicate units under development, and it can be a very distressed property (most of the still flood damaged properties in New Orleans are NoStat). When using this variable, users need to understand the target area identified.

In addition, the housing unit counts HUD gets from the US Census indicated above are usually close to the residential address counts from the USPS below. However, if the Census and USPS counts are substantially different for your identified target area, users are advised to use the information below with caution. For example if there are many NoStats in an area for units never built, the USPS residential address count may be larger than the Census number; if the area is a rural area largely served by PO boxes it may have fewer addresses than housing units.

USPS Residential Addresses in Neighborhood: 5855

Residential Addresses Vacant 90 or more days (USPS, March 2010): 68

Residential Addresses NoStat (USPS, March 2010): 36

Foreclosure Estimates

HUD has developed a model for predicting where foreclosures are likely. That model estimates serious delinquency rates using data on the leading causes of foreclosures - subprime loans (HMDA Census Tract data on high cost and highly leveraged loans), increasing unemployment (BLS data on unemployment rate change), and fall in home values (FHFA data on house price change). The predicted serious delinquency rate is then used to apportion the state total counts of foreclosure starts (from the Mortgage Bankers Association) and REOs (from RealtyTrac) to individual block groups.

Total Housing Units to receive a mortgage between 2004 and 2007: 3516

Percent of Housing Units with a high cost mortgage between 2004 and 2007: 41.7

Percent of Housing Units 90 or more days delinquent or in foreclosure: 18.22

Number of Foreclosure Starts in past year: 403

Number of Housing Units Real Estate Owned July 2009 to June 2010: 43

HUD is encouraging grantees to have small enough target areas for NSP 3 such that their dollars will have a visible impact on the neighborhood. Nationwide there have been over 1.9 million foreclosure completions in the past two years. NSP 1, 2, and 3 combined are estimated to only be able to address 100,000 to 120,000 foreclosures. To stabilize a neighborhood requires focused investment.

Estimated number of properties needed to make an impact in identified target area (20% of REO in past year): 79

Supporting Data

Metropolitan Area (or non-metropolitan area balance) percent fall in home value since peak value (Federal Housing Finance Agency Home Price Index through June 2010): -14.6

Place (if place over 20,000) or county unemployment rate June 2005*: 4.02

Place (if place over 20,000) or county unemployment rate June 2010*: 6.52

*Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Market Analysis:

HUD is providing the data above as a tool for both neighborhood targeting and to help inform the strategy development. Some things to consider:

1. Persistent Unemployment. Is this an area with persistently high unemployment? Serious consideration should be given to a rental strategy rather than a homeownership strategy.
2. Home Value Change and Vacancy. Is this an area where foreclosures are largely due to a combination of falling home values, a recent spike in unemployment, and a relatively low vacancy rate? A down payment assistance program may be an effective strategy.
3. Persistently High Vacancy. Are there a high number of substandard vacant addresses in the target area of a community with persistently high unemployment? A demolition/land bank strategy with selected acquisition rehab for rental or lease-purchase might be considered.
4. Historically low vacancy that is now rising. A targeted strategy of acquisition for homeownership and rental to retain or regain neighborhood stability might be considered.
5. Historically high cost rental market. Does this market historically have very high rents with low vacancies? A strategy of acquiring properties and developing them as long-term affordable rental might be considered.

Latitude and Longitude of corner points

-73.599129 40.715387 -73.598442 40.711744 -73.600159 40.711223 -73.599815 40.709402 -73.600159
40.707710 -73.601189 40.707450 -73.601360 40.702114 -73.601875 40.700162 -73.601360 40.697689
-73.603077 40.696778 -73.605995 40.695086 -73.604794 40.694306 -73.609600 40.692874 -73.607540
40.684153 -73.603592 40.685585 -73.599987 40.685845 -73.596897 40.686105 -73.593121 40.687537
-73.589344 40.690141 -73.587284 40.691572 -73.575439 40.691312 -73.576813 40.697169 -73.577328
40.700813 -73.579044 40.708100 -73.580074 40.712655 -73.580418 40.717599 -73.580761 40.722022
-73.588314 40.719420 -73.595009 40.716948

Blocks Comprising Target Neighborhood

360594075025003, 360594075025002, 360594075025001,