



**2020 – 2024  
Consolidated Plan  
and  
2020 Action Plan**

for the

**Onondaga County  
Community Development Block Grant Program  
Emergency Solutions Grant Program**

and the

**Onondaga County/Town of Clay  
HOME Consortium**

***J Ryan McMahon II  
County Executive***

## Executive Summary

### ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

#### 1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan for Onondaga County is an analysis of the housing and community development needs of Onondaga County and an outline of the subsequent goals and objectives of Onondaga County Community Development (OCCD) for the next five program years.

It is the result of collaboration with many partners both in its formation and implementation. It outlines the role of OCCD and its partners in a County-based housing delivery system and it assigns priorities to the many documented housing and community development needs. The mission of OCCD is to improve the quality of life for Onondaga County's low and moderate income people by preserving and rebuilding neighborhoods, revitalizing and increase in the County's housing stock, upgrading the infrastructure, and provided needed community facilities.

#### 2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The mission of the OCCD is to improve the quality of life for Onondaga County's low and moderate income people by preserving and rebuilding neighborhoods, revitalizing and increasing the County's housing stock, upgrading the infrastructure, and providing needed community facilities.

The objectives of the Onondaga County Five Year Strategic Plan are as follows:

- provide safe and sanitary infrastructure, such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers, water lines, sidewalks, etc., that serve low income residents;
- provide recreational facilities for low and moderate income and disabled residents;
- eliminate detrimental blighting conditions in residential neighborhoods;
- provide neighborhood facilities, such as senior citizen centers and community centers for low and moderate income persons;
- provide improved housing conditions and housing opportunities for low and moderate income elderly and handicapped persons and low and moderate income families through housing rehabilitation assistance;
- provide home ownership opportunities for the County's low and moderate income residents, with affirmative marketing to the minority population;
- stimulate improved economic conditions in business districts located in low and moderate income neighborhoods through commercial rehabilitation;
- provide fair housing for all the citizens of the County; and
- provide contracting and employment opportunities to minority businesses.

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- participate in the communities fight to end homelessness by providing support and funding for organizations and agencies involved in this endeavor.

To achieve these goals Onondaga County Community Development identified six priority goals and programs to solve the challenges facing our community:

- Housing Rehabilitation: the Lead Hazard Reduction Program (LHR); the Safe Housing Assistance Program for the Elderly (SHAPE-UP); Emergency Repair Program/RESTORE Program (as funding availability allows).
- Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility: the RAMP Program; Access to HOME Program (ATH) (as funding availability allows).
- Capital Projects: provides infrastructure/public facility/recreation facility improvements to the counties 34 municipalities
- Homelessness: provide funding to local organizations dealing with various aspects of the issue; staff participates with local Housing and Homeless Coalition
- Commercial Improvements: Commercial Rehabilitation Program; Main Street Rehabilitation Program
- Homeownership: the Onondaga County First-time Homeownership Program.

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

Onondaga County Community Development's (OCCD) goal is to serve the citizens of Onondaga County well. Overall feedback received from grant recipients, community leaders and funding providers is positive. The department continues to meet goals, deadlines, expectations established by its fund sources.

The department continues to aggressively seek complementary sources of funding to support its programs in hopes of being able to increase the level of service(s) to the community. The sources of funds include: the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH); the New York State Department of Housing and Community Renewal (NYS HCR); and the New York State Affordable Housing Corporations (NYS AHC).

Since its inception Community Development has received just over \$236,000,000 in funding and completed 795 capital projects, sold 430 homes to first-time homebuyers, improved the facades of 330 local commercial building, provided accessibility improvements to 836 low-moderate income disabled households and completed more than 6550 housing rehabilitation projects.

### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

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The largest programs within OCCD are community development capital projects that are planned and completed as a cooperative effort through a Consortium of all Onondaga County jurisdictions, 34 villages and towns, outside the City of Syracuse. This program constitutes a majority of OCCD's planning and citizen participation.

COVID has resulted in significant changes to the participation process. Due to gathering and social distancing requirements, Zoom and other virtual meeting platforms are being utilized to connect with the public.

Each town and village has a board or council made up of elected officials. The elected officials meet at least monthly in public settings (or virtually as required) to discuss the concerns of their respective areas. This format encourages participation on a relatively small scale.

The County builds upon and enhances this high degree of citizen involvement at the town/village levels. As part of the local consolidated planning process, towns and villages are required by the County to hold public hearings and to publish a notice in local newspapers. The County assists the towns and villages with their hearings by providing copies of eligible activities and other pertinent information and by providing technical assistance.

The County holds a general public hearing in early June each year. The time and date of the Public Hearing are advertised in the Syracuse Post-Standard. The funding level, the activities that are eligible, and the proposed budget are included in the announcement.

The County also notifies a number of interested citizens, non-profit organizations, other interested agencies, etc. informing them of the opportunity to review the draft consolidated plan.

All County public hearing sites are accessible to persons with disabilities. The Civic Center is completely accessible and provides accessible parking. Additional accommodations can be provided upon request.

To fulfill the citizen participation requirements of the Community Development Program, the Onondaga County Legislature created the Community Development Steering Committee by Resolution #224 on June 7, 1976. Up to fifteen members are appointed by the County Executive and are not subject to confirmation by the Onondaga County Legislature. The principal duties of the Steering Committee are to determine the budget categories and to select the capital projects funded by the Community Development Block Grant and the Emergency Shelter Grant. Although projects are selected primarily on need and the number of low income people served, the Committee strives to maintain a geographic balance when making selections.

The Committee meets throughout April and May to review the proposals for the One Year Action Plan and to set the agenda for the Five Year Strategic Plan. Discussions are often heated but always lively as the priorities and objectives of the Program are debated annually. As the activities are reviewed, the following themes are often articulated and continue to be the underpinnings of the County's program: decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities.

Annual grantee performance reports are available to the public upon request, which is advertised via a public notice published in the Syracuse Post Standard.

## **5. Summary of public comments**

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Please see the attachment titled Citizen Comments. OCCD staff appreciates all comments and will consider each item.

### **6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them**

All comments were considered.

### **7. Summary**

Onondaga County Community Development appreciates the support received from all funding sources and looks forward to continue offering its services to the citizens of Onondaga County.

## The Process

### PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

**1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source**

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	ONONDAGA COUNTY	Onondaga County Community Development
HOME Administrator	ONONDAGA COUNTY	Onondaga County Community Development
ESG Administrator	ONONDAGA COUNTY	Onondaga County Community Development

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

### Narrative

Onondaga County Community Development Division (OCCD) is the lead agency and hub of the institutional structure responsible for developing and administering the programs covered by the Consolidated Plan. It works closely with various government agencies and departments, town and village governments, and numerous non-profit and for-profit entities.

Community Development capital projects represent the largest annual OCCD program, based on investment and expenditure of CDBG funds. They are planned and completed by OCCD as a cooperative effort through a Consortium of all Onondaga County jurisdictions outside the City of Syracuse. OCCD also administers and manages homeownership and housing rehabilitation programs in close collaboration with private contracts and local lending institutions. The majority of planning, therefore, is related to activities associated with these CDBG programs.

CNY Fair Housing, Inc. conducts education and outreach to the general public regarding fair housing rights and responsibilities, maintains a network of trained housing discrimination testers, and assists with fair housing litigation. In 2020 the agency published the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing: Syracuse and Onondaga County.

ARISE, Inc. advocates for and locates accessible housing for disabled persons and families.

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The Housing and Homeless Coalition of Central NY (HHC) brings together all the shelter and service providers in the County, as well as members of the business community, elected officials, and homeless persons. HHC serves as the HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) lead agency. The major responsibilities of the CoC lead are to operate the CoC, to develop a strategic planning process that works toward the goal of ending homelessness in Central New York and to coordinate the application process for the HUD Continuum of Care Program Competition. OCCD consults with HHC when considering applications for ESG funding.

OCCD works with Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) in Onondaga County, typically for projects to develop special needs housing, with its HOME set-aside funds.

OCCD also funds essential services, operating expenses and homeless prevention at several emergency shelter programs for women, men, youth, persons living with HIV/AIDS and the chronically homeless with its ESG funds.

### **Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information**

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## **PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)**

### **1. Introduction**

Onondaga County Community Development reached out to and consulted with other public and private agencies when developing the plan. Key partners include the Homeless and Housing Coalition of CNY (CoC NY-505) and local Towns & Villages. Onondaga County recognizes that partnerships with and participation from local agencies is essential to developing a comprehensive plan to address needs and define priorities within our community.

### **Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction’s activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).**

The County consulted with municipal officials, non-profit agencies, private developers, economic development officials, governmental agencies and the Continuum of Care in preparing this Plan. The County held a virtual public hearing to review the draft findings and priorities. This meeting is summarized in the Citizen Participation Section. The County also reviewed numerous community and regional plans, as well as annual reports issued by various agencies. The findings of a survey conducted for the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice were also used to determine needs and priorities. OCCD recognizes that developing partnerships with local public and private organizations is vital to its success.

The Community Development Division will invest Emergency Solutions Grant funds to support emergency shelters, street outreach, homeless prevention, and rapid rehousing. These activities will be provided to women, men, youth, families, persons living with HIV/AIDS and the chronically homeless. Additional HUD Continuum of Care funds will support the local Homeless Management Information System, transitional and permanent housing, and supportive services.

OCCD continues to partner with the Homeless and Housing Coalition of CNY on their mission to assess community needs and to develop a comprehensive community strategy to combat homelessness and housing vulnerability in our community. The major responsibilities of the CoC lead are to operate the CoC, to develop a strategic planning process that works toward the goal of ending homelessness in Central New York and to coordinate the application process for the HUD Continuum of Care Program Competition.

Emergency Shelter Grant Request for Proposals stress prevention as well as moving those already in the homeless system to permanent housing as soon as possible. These activities are consistent with reducing chronic homelessness.



**Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness**

The Homeless & Housing Coalition (HHC) (CoC NY-505) has several subcommittees and work groups, including the 10-Year Planning Committee, whose primary charge was to develop a Plan to End Homelessness. This Committee identified five overarching goals to guide local planning efforts toward ending homelessness in our community. The Committee selected these goals based on the Federal Interagency Council on Homelessness Opening Doors Plan, the national federal plan outlining successful strategies to prevent and end homelessness by 2021.

The local Continuum of Care implemented a Coordinated Entry process and has established a Coordinated Entry Plan that details the process for ensuring that the most vulnerable individuals will be given priority to housing programs. The VI-SPDAT and other assessment tools, located on ServicePoint, is used to assess shelter residents and determine vulnerability and need for housing.

**Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS**

OCCD consults with the HHC (CoC NY-505) when developing funding plans and in review of RFPs. Priorities are determined by review of the Continuum of Care Homeless application process and other homeless planning activities including but not limited to review of Point in Time data and surveys conducted among consumers of homeless services. The Continuum of Care planning process consistently reveals one overriding priority need among the homeless and those at risk of homelessness: affordable permanent housing with a range of readily available support services commensurate with the varying needs of each household. In addition to affordable housing, resources are needed to develop and maintain an appropriate range of services, including preventative and rehabilitative services to assist persons before they become homeless, as they seek to leave shelters, and as they attempt to resume life in the community after a period of homelessness.

Homeless prevention priorities emerging as a result of planning associated with Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing funding include direct financial assistance to households combined with additional supports such as case management, legal advocacy, and housing relocation services.

Priority needs and decisions around financial allocations designed to address many of these needs are established during a formal review process carried out annually by the Continuum of Care planning group. The process includes a thorough examination of all projects in receipt of HUD Homeless Assistance funding including an assessment of select portions of the Annual Progress Report (HUD-40118). The Continuum of Care is also relying increasingly upon Homeless Management Information System data to make informed decisions relative to funding priorities. The HMIS software product used locally is the nation's leading management information system and is regularly updated to meet HUD's

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evolving standards. Homeless assistance providers, homeless or formerly homeless individuals, and other concerned citizens are invited to play a role in the needs and funding priority determination process.

Ending chronic homelessness is a high community priority. Over the last few years the Continuum of Care has used a portion of the HUD Homeless Assistance Supportive Housing Program Permanent Housing bonus funding to create beds that are currently being used exclusively for chronically homeless individuals. It is important to note that with the exception of permanent supportive housing designed exclusively for families, chronically homeless individuals are welcome at all permanent supportive housing projects.

### **2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities**

**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	ARISE
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	OCCD staff consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, and governmental agencies to determine the needs of the population and to better allocate entitlement resources.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CNY Fair Housing
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Service-Fair Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Fair Housing
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	OCCD staff consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, and governmental agencies to determine the needs of the population and to better allocate entitlement resources.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	YMCA OF GREATER SYRACUSE
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	OCCD staff consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, and governmental agencies to determine the needs of the population and to better allocate entitlement resources.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	DSS-Economic Security Onondaga County
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	OCCD staff consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, and governmental agencies to determine the needs of the population and to better allocate entitlement resources.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CORNELL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Green infrastructure
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	OCCD staff consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, and governmental agencies to determine the needs of the population and to better allocate entitlement resources.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HHQ - HOME HEADQUARTERS
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	OCCD staff consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, and governmental agencies to determine the needs of the population and to better allocate entitlement resources.

**Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting**

There were no types of agencies that Onondaga County did not consult.

**Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan**

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Homeless & Housing Coalition of Central NY	OCCD consults with the Homeless Housing Coalition and Continuum of Care (CoC) to identify gaps in services to those in need. Using HMIS data, Point in Time count data and feedback from community based organizations, ESG funds have been used to maximize current funding. The CoC and the City of Syracuse continue to work together to build and maintain a process that maximizes current resources to support individuals and families in finding and maintaining permanent housing along with support services that help those in need to achieve their housing goals. ESG program progress relies heavily upon the HMIS data and monitoring visits with agencies. Program standards, outcomes and policies and procedures are reviewed on an annual basis with each funded program. The Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness created in 2012 outlined strategies, funding and other resources to end homelessness in our community. ESG funds were aligned in the areas of rapid re-housing, homeless prevention and street outreach. Local priorities for funding are identified by the Gaps and Needs Assessment completed by the CoC along with the HMIS data and other local data. Outcomes of this assessment are used to direct ESG funding resources.

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

**Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))**

OCCD coordinates regularly with a number of other public entities, including the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, United States Department of Agriculture, the Onondaga County Department of Health, Onondaga County Environmental Health, City of Syracuse Neighborhood and Business Development Department, New York State Housing and Community Renewal, the New York State Affordable Housing Corporation and Southern Hills Preservation Association.

**Narrative (optional):**

## **PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)**

### **1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

The largest programs within the OCCD are community development capital projects that are planned and completed as a cooperative effort throughout all of Onondaga County's 34 villages and towns. This program constitutes a majority of OCCD's planning and citizen participation.

Each town and village has a board or council made up of elected officials. The elected officials meet at least monthly in public settings to discuss the concerns of their respective areas. This format encourages participation on a relatively small scale.

The County builds upon and enhances this high degree of citizen involvement at the town/village levels. As part of the local consolidated planning process, towns and villages are required by the County to hold public hearings and to publish a notice in local newspapers. The County assists the towns and villages with their hearings by providing copies of eligible activities and other pertinent information and by providing technical assistance.

The department typically holds a general public hearing in early June each year. The time and date of the Public Hearing are advertised in the Syracuse Post-Standard. The funding level, the activities that are eligible, and the proposed budget are included in the announcement.

The County also provides notice of the opportunity to review the draft annual & consolidated plans.

All County public hearing sites are accessible to the handicapped. The Civic Center is completely accessible and provides handicapped parking. Additional accommodations can be provided upon request. COVID has increased accessibility as the majority of meetings & hearing are done virtually and can be accessed easily.

To further fulfill the citizen participation requirements of the Community Development Program, the Onondaga County Legislature created the Community Development Steering Committee by Resolution #224 on June 7, 1976. Up to fifteen members are appointed by the County Executive and are not subject to confirmation by the Onondaga County Legislature. The principal duties of the Steering Committee are to determine the budget categories and to select the capital projects funded by the Community Development Block Grant and the Emergency

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Shelter Grant. Although projects are selected primarily on need and the number of low income people served, the Committee strives to maintain a geographic balance when making selections.

The Committee meets throughout April and May to review the proposals for the One Year Action Plan and to set the agenda for the Five Year Strategic Plan. As the activities are reviewed, the following themes are often articulated and continue to be the underpinnings of the County's program: decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities.

Annual grantee performance reports are available to the public upon request, which is advertised via a public notice published in the Syracuse Post Standard.

The 30-day Citizens Comment period was April 5 - May 5, 2021. Notice was published on the OCCD home page. Due to COVID-19 and it's resulting limits on public gatherings and HUD waiver dated 2/3/2021, a virtual public hearing was held Month X, 2021. No comments were received.

**Citizen Participation Outreach**

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Minorities  Persons with disabilities  Non-targeted/broad community	Although advertised in the local newspaper and on the County website no one attended the Public Hearing.	N/A	N/A	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	N/A	N/A	N/A	<a href="http://www.ongov.net/cd">http://www.ongov.net/cd</a>
3	Town and Village CD Public Hearings	Town and Village Residents	Varies by municipality	Varies by municipality	Varies by municipality	
4	Town and Village CD Public Hearings	CD Board approves budget and selects projects.	Fifteen member board appointed by the County Executive.	The Board understands the value of the CDBG Program to Onondaga County and distributes the available resources equitably.	N/A	

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**



## **Needs Assessment**

### **NA-05 Overview**

#### **Needs Assessment Overview**

The Needs Assessment that follows, in conjunction with information gathered through consultations and the citizen participation process, is an effort to provide a clear picture of the County's needs related to affordable housing, special needs housing, community development, and homelessness.

## NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

### Summary of Housing Needs

The following tables provide an overview and breakdown of the County's population by size, income, age and housing needs.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	467,026	323,740	-31%
Households	183,481	129,845	-29%
Median Income	\$50,129.00	\$55,092.00	10%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

**Data Source:** 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	10,034	11,975	19,435	13,504	74,875
Small Family Households	2,764	2,742	6,053	4,730	40,465
Large Family Households	349	378	948	1,234	5,654
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,926	2,506	4,855	3,183	15,324
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,197	4,213	4,277	2,169	5,015
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,464	1,284	2,246	1,824	6,414

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS

**Housing Needs Summary Tables**

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	138	133	80	29	380	94	15	60	63	232
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	10	25	4	19	58	25	19	28	0	72
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	134	108	54	55	351	10	45	62	103	220
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,463	1,279	274	24	5,040	2,649	1,860	1,027	431	5,967
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	558	2,235	2,346	247	5,386	637	2,169	3,521	2,204	8,531

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	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	565	0	0	0	565	479	0	0	0	479

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	3,747	1,542	417	128	5,834	2,774	1,945	1,186	598	6,503
Having none of four housing problems	1,522	3,479	6,229	3,292	14,522	951	5,003	11,585	9,483	27,022
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	565	0	0	0	565	479	0	0	0	479

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	1,454	1,082	763	3,299	846	981	1,910	3,737

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	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Large Related	175	147	94	416	128	149	316	593
Elderly	1,139	1,211	1,020	3,370	1,582	2,357	1,501	5,440
Other	1,521	1,235	792	3,548	799	580	869	2,248
Total need by income	4,289	3,675	2,669	10,633	3,355	4,067	4,596	12,018

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,351	332	59	1,742	727	449	404	1,580
Large Related	155	43	0	198	118	34	75	227
Elderly	867	455	194	1,516	1,198	1,019	389	2,606
Other	1,337	484	40	1,861	661	352	160	1,173
Total need by income	3,710	1,314	293	5,317	2,704	1,854	1,028	5,586

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	144	118	58	64	384	35	64	50	84	233
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	40	19	59
Other, non-family households	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	144	133	58	74	409	35	64	90	103	292

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source  
Comments:

**Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.**

It appears that the number of single person households within Onondaga County is remaining flat. The 2009-2013 ACS data for Onondaga County "Households by Type" revealed 31.4% of households living alone. The percentage of households living alone remains 31.4% per the 2018 ACS. The majority of single person households are located in the City of Syracuse (38.8%). Several towns within Onondaga County have single person household rates in excess of 30%: Manlius, Salina, Dewitt, VanBuren and Geddes.

Individuals comprise 68% of those found in area homeless shelters while 32% are family households. Housing assistance for chemically dependent homeless individuals and homeless individuals in need of mental health treatment is a high priority.

**Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.**

The following data is taken from the CoC NY-505 1/22/2020 Point-in-Time Count and describes characteristics of individuals and families using homeless services.

- 182 - Adults with serious mental illness
- 133 - Adults with substance use disorder
- 12 - Adults with HIV/AIDS
- 90 - Adult survivors of domestic violence

**What are the most common housing problems?**

Of the 129,845 households in the towns and villages in Onondaga County outside the City of Syracuse, 12,3377 (just under 10%) have one or more of 4 housing problems. This percentage has remained static

over the previous 5 years. Renters account for 47.2% of these households while the remaining 52.7% with one or more of 4 housing problems are homeowners, representing a slight increase in housing problems for renters as compared to the previous Plan. Households with lower AMI are more likely to have one or more of 4 problems as those with higher AMI, without regard to status (owner vs renter).

In addition to the need for home repairs, the cost of housing is a burden to many households in the towns and villages in Onondaga County also. This is especially true of homeowners. Homeowners are far more likely than renters to be burdened with housing costs greater than 30% of household income as well as greater than 50% of household income. Thus, home repairs and assistance in meeting the cost of housing, especially for homeowners, appears to be the most common housing problems facing households in the towns and villages in Onondaga County.

### **Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?**

Not surprisingly, those households earning between 0-30% AMI appear to be most burdened with housing costs. Additionally, there appears to be a large proportion of elderly, very low income households whose housing costs are greater than half of their income and therefore are severely cost burdened. For example, 1,198 elderly homeowners with 0-30% AMI pay more than half of their income toward housing costs. With 2197 Households that contain at least one person age 75 or older and <30% HAMFI, this represents that almost 55% of the low-income elderly population has a cost burden >50% and therefore much more affected than others.

### **Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance**

Low or no income, tenuous income sources, and lack of economic opportunities are characteristic of individuals and families currently housed but at imminent risk of becoming homeless. These households are the severely cost-burdened, extremely, and very-low income households noted in the tables above. From 1970 to 2010 the percentage of individuals in Onondaga County living in poverty has trended upward from 9% to 14.3%. Especially vulnerable are low-income female headed households, chemically dependent individuals and those with mental health disorders.

Households whose only income is public assistance (PA), not only find it next to impossible to save up for security deposits, but are unable to find safe affordable housing due to the affordable housing shortage in the area. Support services are needed to assist housing vulnerable individuals and families in navigating through the system in finding housing. Even though service providers have been able to develop networks of reliable landlords who are willing to work with tenants on PA as well as other low income tenants, the demand is much higher. Community-based support services are needed to assist

vulnerable individuals and families to address health related issues, substance abuse, mental health challenges, legal, financial and/or basic conflict resolution skills.

These services are especially important for those formerly homeless families and individuals receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance as key informants working in rapid re-housing note that some formerly homeless families require assistance beyond the maximum term of assistance allowed by HUD.

**If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:**

No firm estimates of the number of at-risk families and individuals are provided. It should be noted however, that area shelters have historically seen high levels of program participants experiencing health related issues, substance abuse, mental health challenges, legal, financial problems and/or lacking basic conflict resolution skills.

**Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness**

Households whose incomes are at or below 30% of the area median income, and have severe cost-burden are at high risk for homelessness. CoC data on prior living situation shows that both individuals and families who enter the emergency shelter system rarely come from their own housing or the street. Most (51%) come from staying with friends and family. It appears that those staying with family and friends outwear their welcome as "conflict in the household" is by far the most prevalent housing characteristic linked to instability and an increased risk of homelessness per 2013 HMIS Homeless Housing at Risk Report. "Eviction" and "Lack of Sufficient Housing" also rank highly as characteristics linked with housing instability, per the Report.

COVID-19 and the resulting job losses and instability will effect households for years to come. With the Federal and State eviction moratoriums still in effect, the long-term effects on the Coronavirus and increased risk of homelessness have yet to be determined.

## **Discussion**



**NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)**

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

**Introduction**

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. For example, assume that 60% of all low-income households within a jurisdiction have a housing problem and 70% of low-income Hispanic households have a housing problem. In this case, low-income Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need. The 4 primary data tables in this section are populated with default data based on the most recent data available. A sub-chart for each primary table was added, showing proportional data for each AMI level and identifying the disproportionately greater need as a red column.

**0%-30% of Area Median Income**

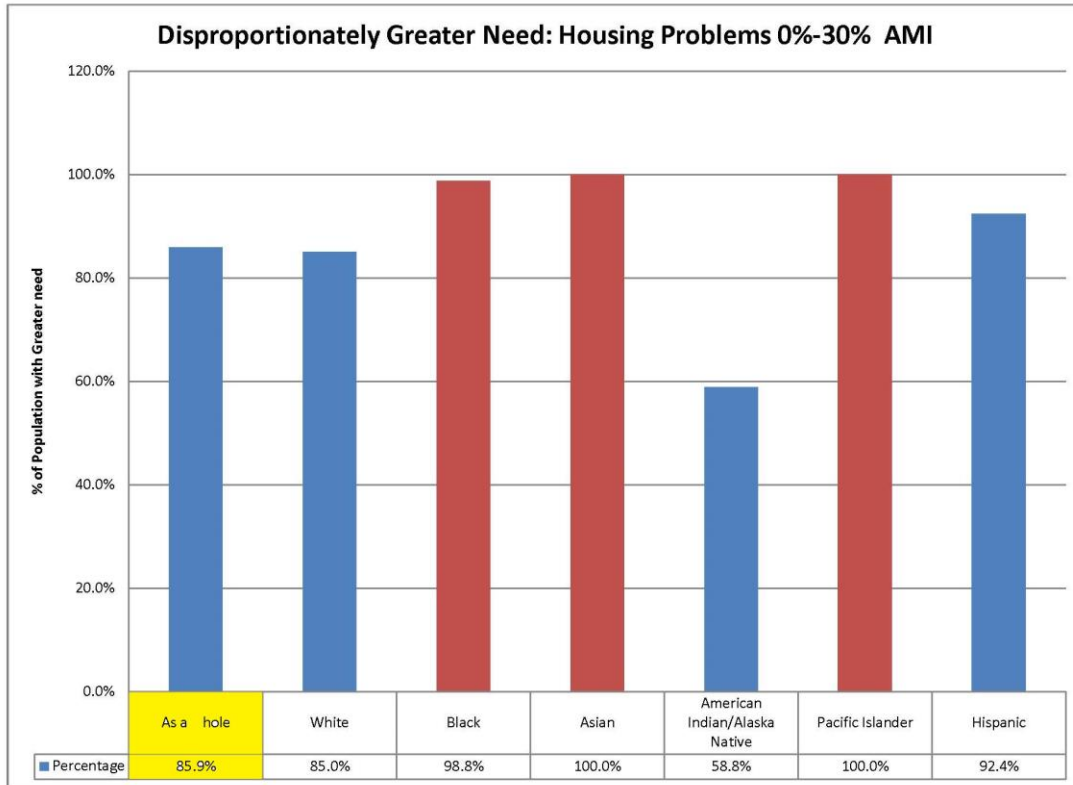
Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,711	1,263	1,044
White	6,821	1,199	884
Black / African American	320	4	80
Asian	163	0	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	50	35	15
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	231	19	4

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%



**Disproportionately greater need: Housing Problems 0%-30%**

**30%-50% of Area Median Income**

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,878	4,068	0
White	7,158	3,947	0
Black / African American	294	40	0
Asian	110	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	34	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	162	43	0

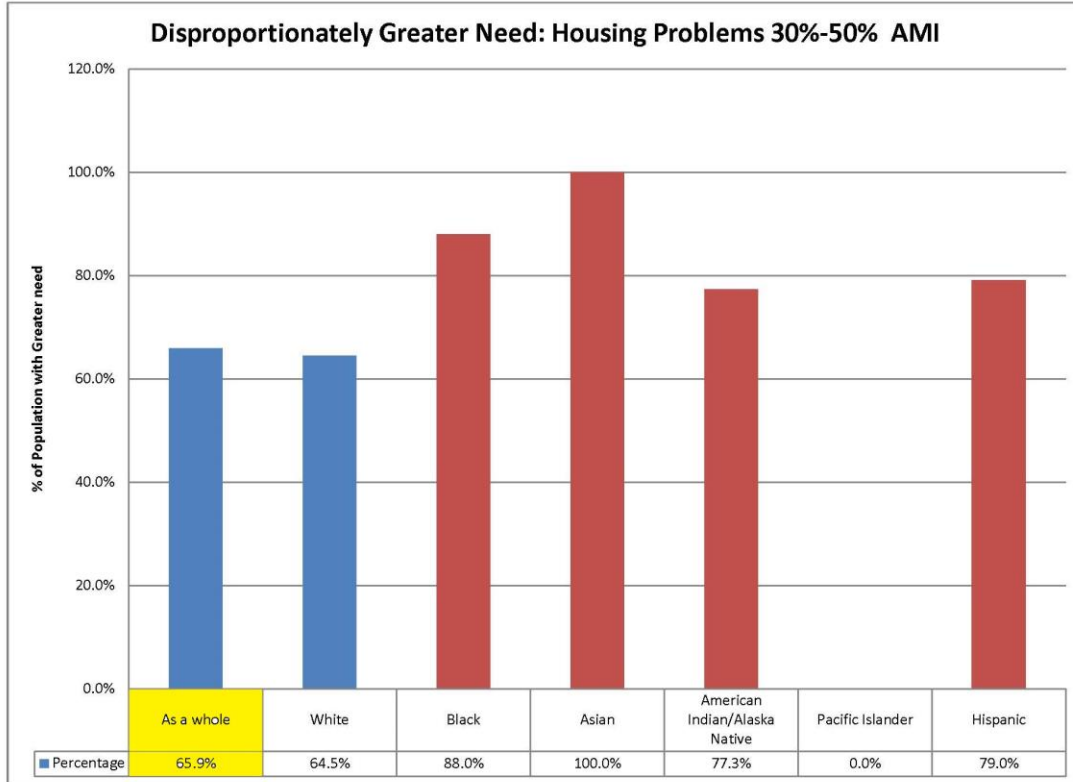
**Table 14 - Disproportionately Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

Demo

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%



**Disproportionately greater need: Housing Problems 30%-50%**

**50%-80% of Area Median Income**

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,485	11,898	0
White	7,005	11,072	0
Black / African American	67	303	0
Asian	72	208	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	29	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	173	209	0

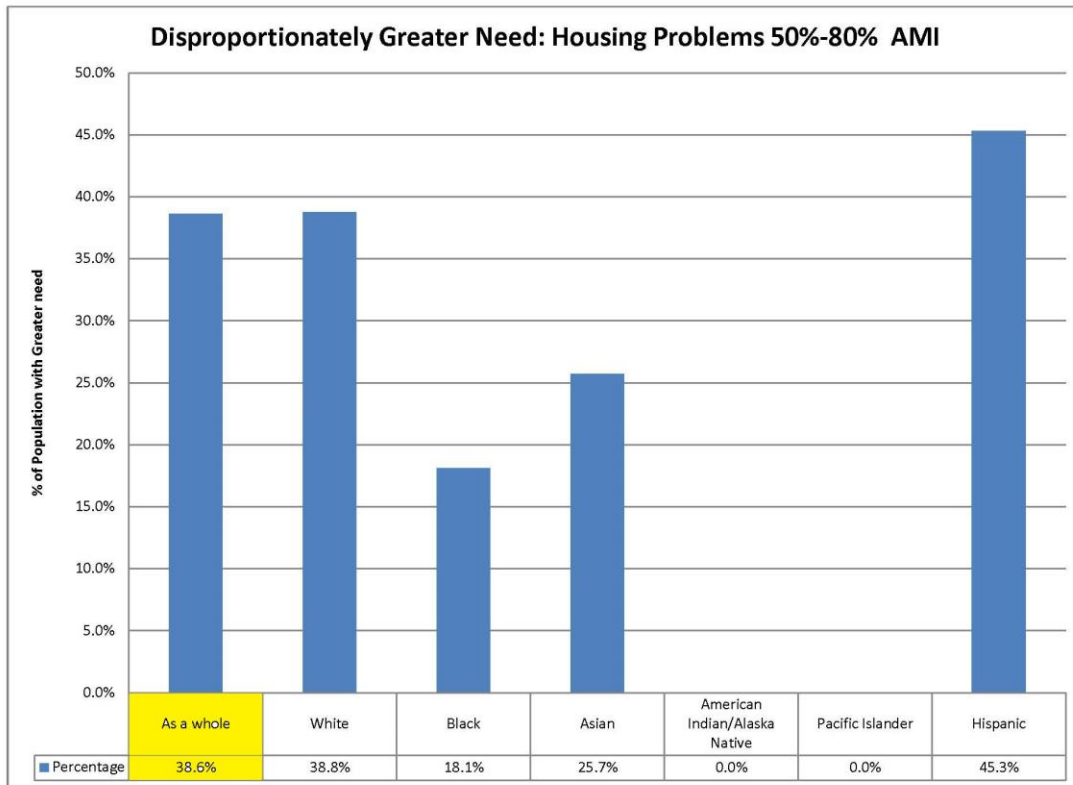
**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Demo

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%



**Disproportionately greater need: Housing Problems 50%-80%**

**80%-100% of Area Median Income**

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,175	10,326	0
White	2,733	9,557	0
Black / African American	219	212	0
Asian	30	132	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	85	0

Demo

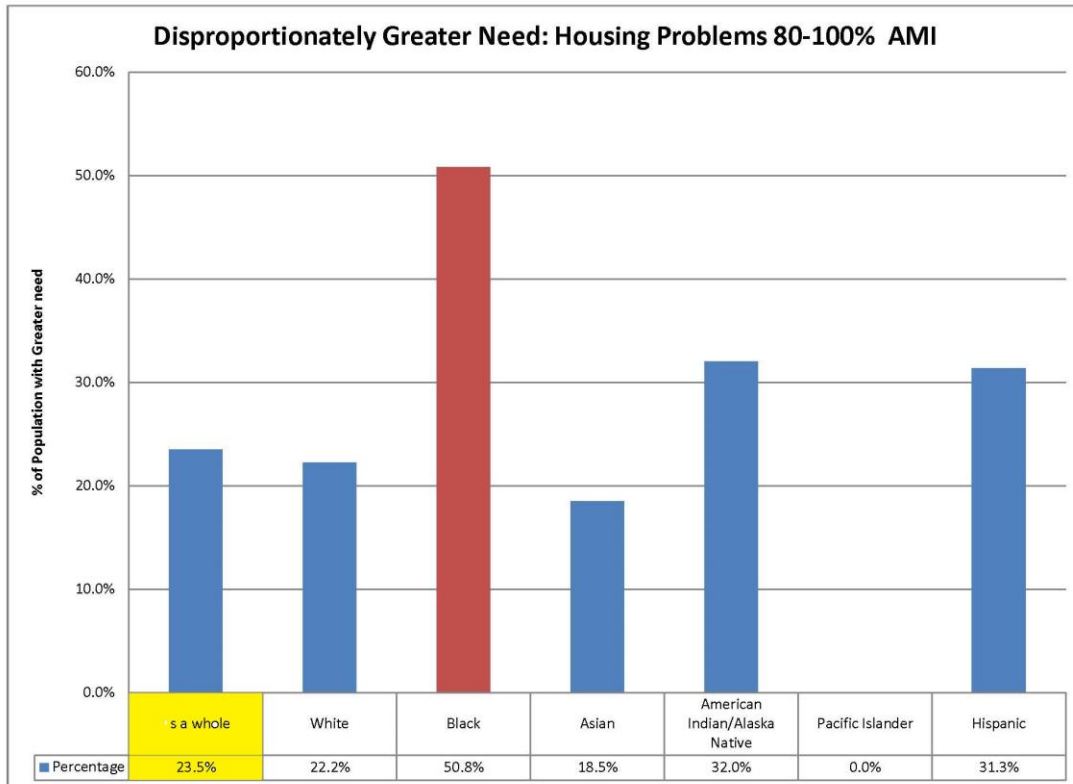
Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	100	219	0

**Table 16 - Disproportionately Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%



**Disproportionately greater need: Housing Problems 80%-100%**

**Discussion**

As noted earlier, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of households in an income category who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points

## Demo

higher than the percentage of households in the category as a whole. It is important to note that many of the non-white groups with disproportionately greater need were very small in number. An inverse relationship between household income and problems became evident immediately. That is, the proportion of households in the jurisdiction with at least 1 of 4 problems decreased as the area median household income increased.

The attached charts, highlighting disproportionate need as a red column, show the racial/ethnic groups that are at least 10 percentage points higher.

The disparate impact analysis for housing problems showed Black/African American households having a disproportionately greater need in every income category except 50-80 % AMI while white households in every income category reported needs to a lesser extent than all groups as a whole. The most groups that reported a disproportionate need are in the 0% to 30% & 30% to 50% income category.

**NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)**

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

**Introduction**

This section has four tables that capture the number of households with housing problems by income, race, and ethnicity. Each table provides data for a different income level (30%, 50%, 80%, and 100% AMI). The data source is the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). Each primary table has an associated sub-table that calculates proportionality for each group in each of the 4 income levels. For this purpose of this examination, a disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

**0%-30% of Area Median Income**

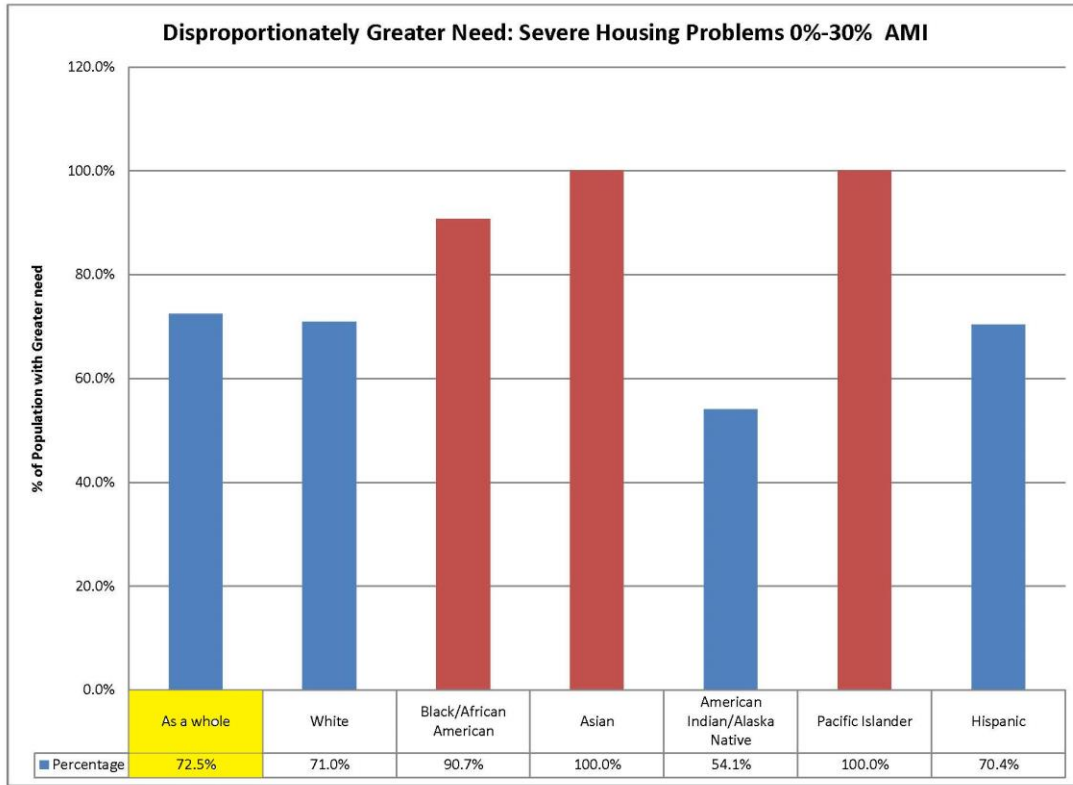
<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,521	2,473	1,044
White	5,705	2,332	884
Black / African American	294	30	80
Asian	163	0	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	46	39	15
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	176	74	4

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%



**Disproportionately greater need: Severe Housing Problems 0%-30%**

**30%-50% of Area Median Income**

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,487	8,482	0
White	3,171	7,961	0
Black / African American	138	195	0
Asian	62	48	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	14	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	135	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

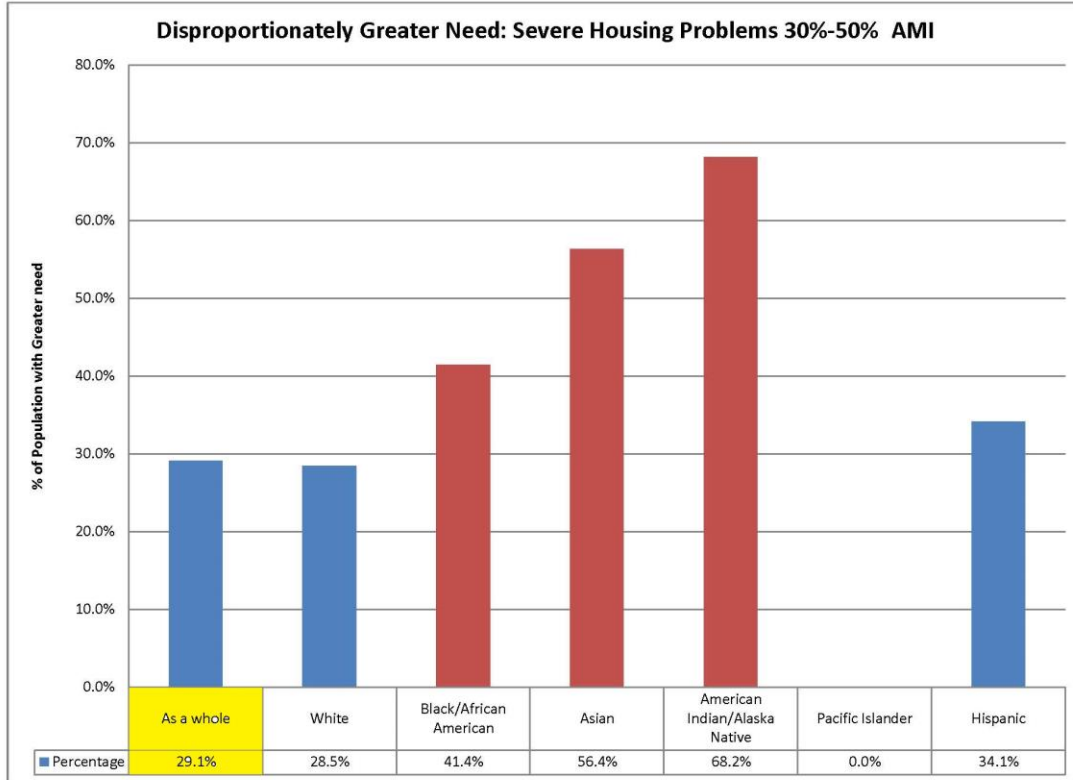
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:



Demo

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%



**Disproportionately greater need: Severe Housing Problems 30%-50%**

**50%-80% of Area Median Income**

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,603	17,814	0
White	1,479	16,619	0
Black / African American	12	368	0
Asian	35	247	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	29	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	64	307	0

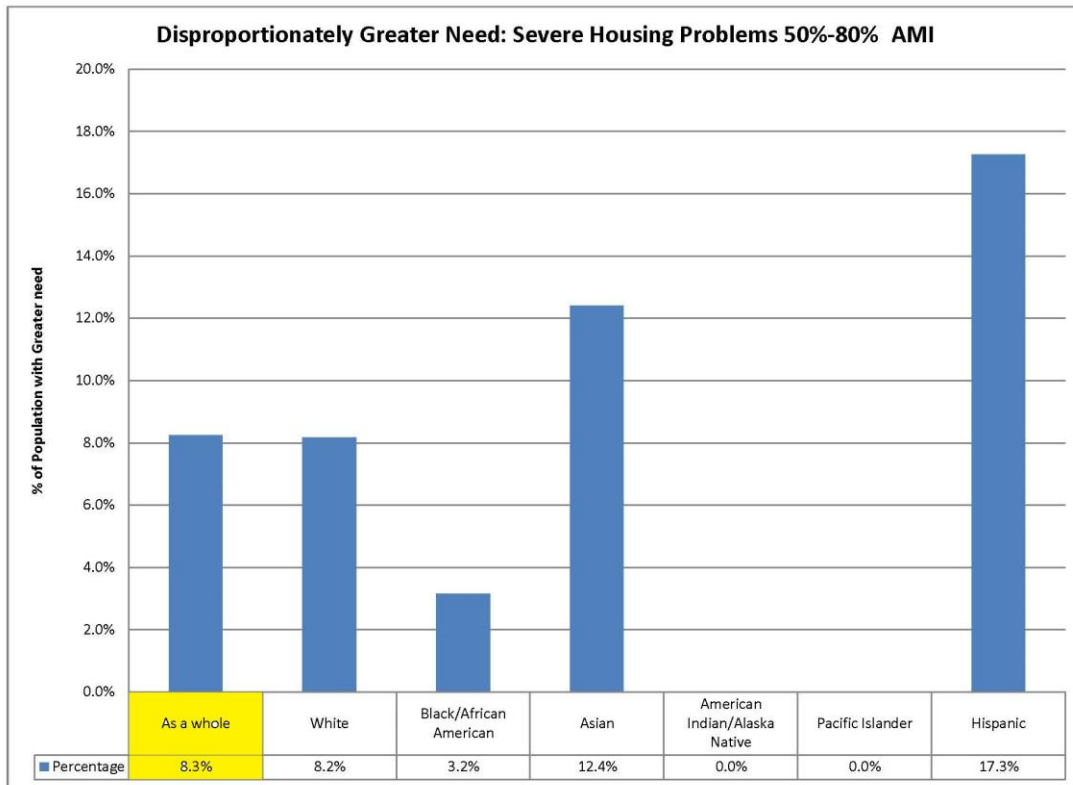
Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Demo

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%



**Disproportionately greater need: Severe Housing Problems 50%-80%**

**80%-100% of Area Median Income**

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	726	12,775	0
White	611	11,681	0
Black / African American	84	347	0
Asian	10	152	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	125	0

Demo

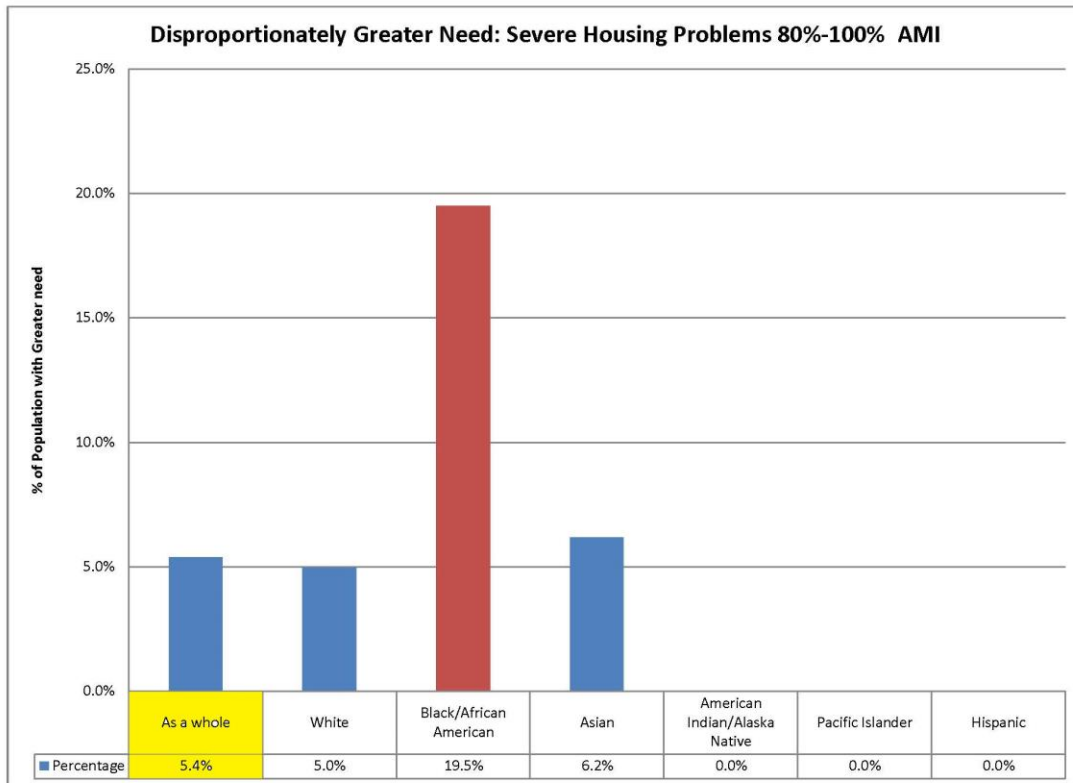
Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	319	0

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%



**Disproportionately greater need: Severe Housing Problems 80%-100%**

**Discussion**

As noted earlier, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of households in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points

## Demo

higher than the percentage of households in the category as a whole. Once again an inverse relationship between household income and problems exists. That is, generally speaking the proportion of households in the jurisdiction with at least 1 of 4 problems decreased as the area median household income increased. One exception being Black/African American 80%-100% AMI as they are 14.1% more disproportionately impacted vs the jurisdiction as a whole.

As in *NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems*, the proportion of whites in all 4 income categories faced with at least 1 housing problem was less than the proportion of all groups as a whole. Blacks were disproportionately represented in 3 of 4 income categories. Asians, American Indians each were disproportionately represented in 3 of 4 income categories. Hispanics were not disproportionately impacted in any AMI category. It is important to note that whites make up more than 90% of all households therefore the number of non-white households in any category is relatively small. A few households facing severe problems in a category can represent a significant percentage of the total number of households in that category.

## NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction:

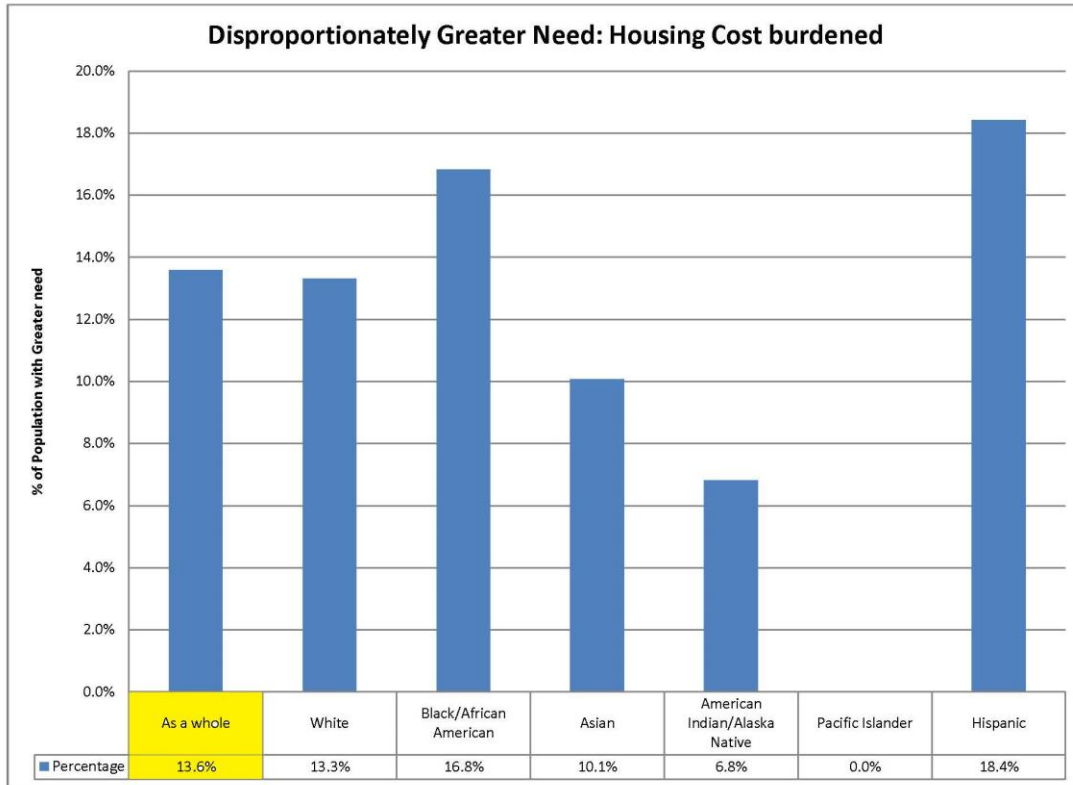
For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in category as a whole.

### Housing Cost Burden

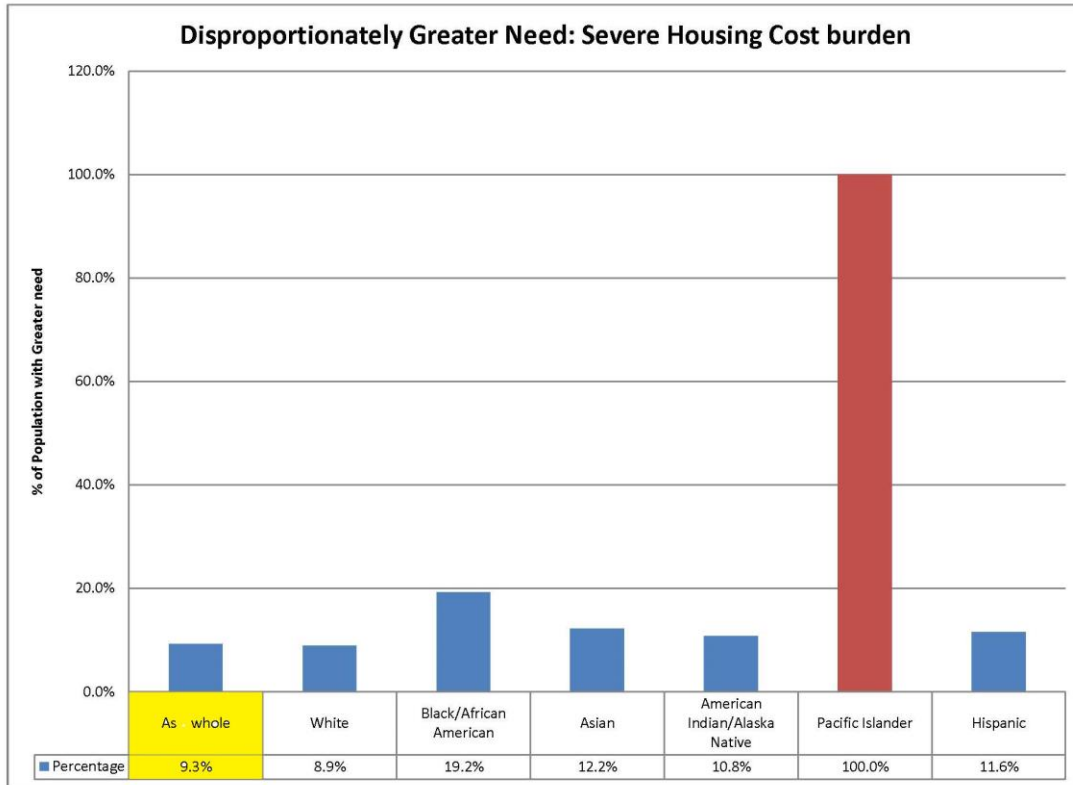
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	99,267	17,498	11,948	1,101
White	93,205	15,961	10,699	944
Black / African American	1,745	459	525	80
Asian	1,474	191	232	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	581	48	76	15
Pacific Islander	0	0	10	0
Hispanic	1,555	409	257	8

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

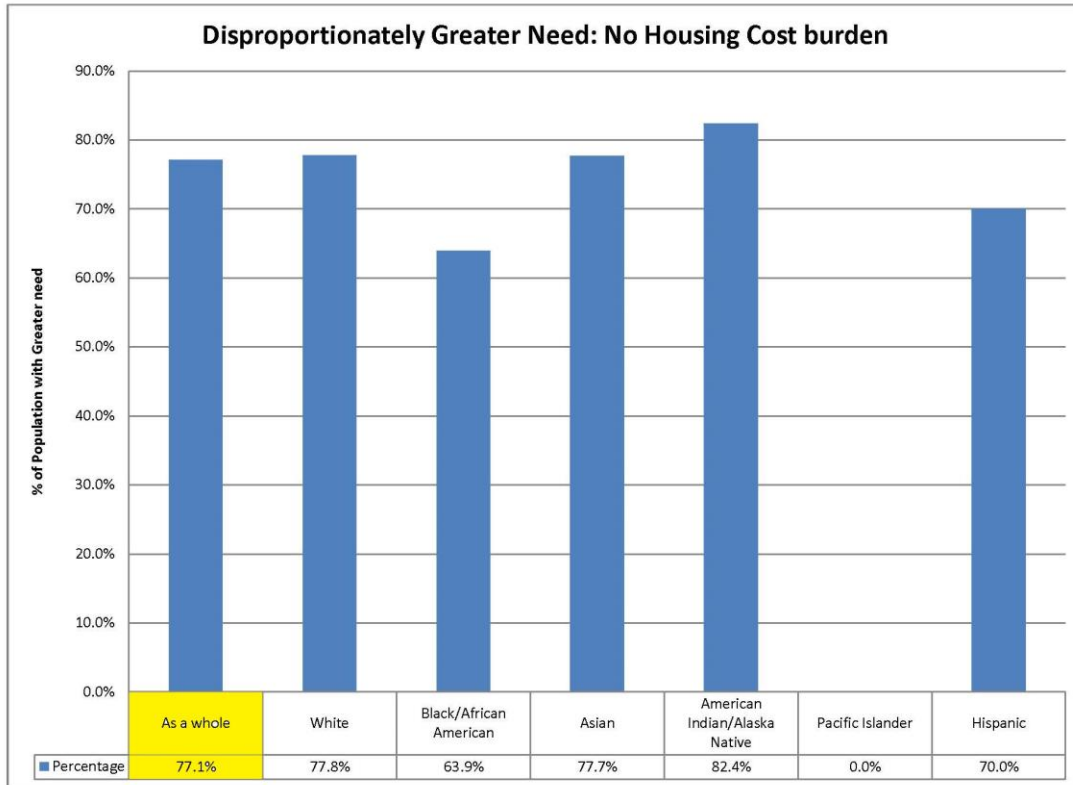
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS



**Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdened**



**Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Cost Burdened**



**Disproportionately Greater Need: No Housing Cost Burdens**

**Discussion:**

For this purpose, <=30% equals no housing cost burden, 30-50% equals a housing cost burden equal to 30 to 50% of household income, >50% equals severe housing cost burden equal to or exceeding 50% of household income.

Statistically, 100% of Pacific Islanders are Severely Housing Cost Burdened but given a sample size of 10 it does not represent a sizeable population.



## **NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)**

### **Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?**

The Disproportionate Need analysis for housing problems showed Black/African American households having a disproportionately greater need in every income category except 50%-80% while white households in every income category reported needs to a lesser extent than all groups as a whole. Asian households in the jurisdiction are found to have housing problems in disproportionately greater numbers in both the lowest (0%-30%) and the highest (80%-100%) area median income groups examined. Hispanics had greater need only in the 30%-50% category and had no disproportionate Severe Housing Problems.

While 77.1% of all households in the Jurisdiction as a whole are not burdened by housing costs (housing costs are equal to or less than 30% of income), only 63.9% of Black/African American households can make such a claim. Hispanics are next at 70%. American Indian/Alaska Native are greater than the Jurisdiction as a whole at 82.4%.

Black/African American are 9.9% above the Jurisdiction as a whole in the Severe Housing Cost Burden category. While technically not reaching the 10% disproportionate level, it is clearly evident that the Black/African American population has Severe Cost burden.

Generally speaking, non-white households are far more likely to experience housing problems, severe housing problems, and housing cost burdens. It is important to note that whites make up more than 90% of all households in the jurisdiction therefore the number of non-white households is relatively small. A few households facing problems in a non-white household category can represent a significant percentage of the total number of households in that category. This is especially true with Pacific islanders across all categories with a sample size of 10.

### **If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?**

With respect to households with one or more of four housing problems, there is an inverse relationship between household income and the number of households with one or more of four problems. As household income increases, the percentage of households with one or more of four housing problems decreases. This speaks to a need for increased resources for low income households.

### **Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?**

Onondaga Reservation is an Indian reservation in Onondaga County, and it is the territory of the Onondaga Nation. It lies just south of the City of Syracuse.

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

The system provides default data for the following public housing authorities: Syracuse Housing Authority, Village of Manlius and the Village of N. Syracuse Housing Authority.

OCCD plays a very limited role in the area's Public Housing operations and implementation.

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	35	2,144	3,873	4	3,791	51	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Demo

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	4	526	707	0	695	7	0
# of Disabled Families	0	10	594	1,311	1	1,267	38	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	35	2,144	3,873	4	3,791	51	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Race of Residents**

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	6	190	928	0	912	16	0	0
Black/African American	0	18	1,397	1,519	2	1,479	25	0	0
Asian	0	11	6	1,410	2	1,384	10	0	0

Demo

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	542	14	0	14	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	9	2	0	2	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

**Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Ethnicity of Residents**

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	370	401	0	399	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	35	1,774	3,472	4	3,392	51	0	0

**\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

**Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:**

An assessment of SHA residents provides the following of their top needs:

- Grab bars
- one level family units
- roll-in showers.

There are long waiting lists for accessible apartments, and many of the local assistance organizations confirm that there is a greater need than supply of accessible units. Christopher Community, the agency administering the Sect. 8 voucher program, states that the needs of applicants and current tenants have not changed since the inception of the program. The challenge is identifying decent, safe units that pass the initial inspection.

**Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders**

There are long waiting lists for accessible apartments. The Syracuse Housing Authority hears from many of the local assistance organizations that there is a greater need than supply. As such, when new development activity comes along SHA is targeting 12-15% of new units as fully accessible.

SHA conducted a public housing resident needs assessment, in which the following represent a listing of the top requested needs:

1. Access to adequate transportation;
2. Childcare/Youth services (i.e. after school programs, etc.);
3. Access to food/food pantry;
4. Job Seeking Assistance/Training;
5. Recreational/Learning classes (i.e. exercise, art, money management, computer classes, readings, etc.);
6. Mental Health Counseling

From a physical needs assessment, SHA public housing suffers from:

- The outdated and aging public housing stock needs to be updated to be energy efficient and accessible.

## Demo

- The underground aging infrastructure needs major renovations. – i.e. utilities including the water and sewer lines. The sanitary sewer, storm sewer, domestic water and natural gas service were all rated to be in poor condition.
- The antiquated large institutional boilers heating the large family units needs to be updated. The boilers, circulation pumps and distribution piping will need replacing
- Very dense levels of poverty within the three main family complexes, containing several hundred units of (597, 477, and 472 units respectively). There is a need to redevelop the aging public housing with updated energy efficient mixed income housing.

### **How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large**

Many households in the population at-large pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. These households are often faced with additional home repair expenses due to an aging housing stock.

### **Discussion**

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

### Introduction:

The Syracuse/Onondaga County Homeless & Housing Coalition (CoC) has developed several subcommittees and work groups, including the 10-Year Planning Committee, whose primary charge was to develop a Plan to End Homelessness. This Committee identified five overarching goals to guide local planning efforts toward ending homelessness in our community. The Committee selected these goals based on the Federal Interagency Council on Homelessness Opening Doors Plan, the national federal plan outlining successful strategies to prevent and end homelessness by 2020.

### Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	92	1,886	1,750	1,850	11
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	27	20	27	20
Persons in Households with Only Adults	7	394	3,201	3,000	3,100	21
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	74	94	20	5	300
Chronically Homeless Families	0	1	4	2	2	90
Veterans	0	22	200	25	175	20
Unaccompanied Child	0	4	165	150	145	130
Persons with HIV	0	3	27	20	18	21

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Demo

**Data Source Comments:** Homeless Management Information System NY-505

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

**If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):**



**Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)**

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	2,540	0
Black or African American	2,780	0
Asian	21	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	82	0
Pacific Islander	23	0
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	501	0
Not Hispanic	5,341	0

Data Source

Comments: Homeless Management Information System NY-505

**Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.**

Homeless families with children served in 2019: 266 households

Families of veterans served in 2018: 113 households

Source:HMIS data

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.**

In 2018-2019, 47% of the homeless population was Black or African American. The black population by percentage of the total is 31%, showing a higher proportion of homelessness experienced by this population. Furthermore, White and Hispanic populations also experience high rates of homelessness when compared to the jurisdiction as a whole.

- **Race**                      **# Sheltered**
- White                              2540
- Black/African American      2780
- Asian                                21
- American Indian/Alaska Native    82
- Pacific Islander                    23
- Hispanic                            501

- Not Hispanic 5341

Source: HMIS data

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

**Sheltered Homeless**

- Families in Emergency Shelters 977
- Families in transitional living 41
- Families in permanent supportive housing 263
- Individuals in Emergency Shelters 2262
- Individuals in Transitional housing 238
- Individuals in permanent supportive housing 1039

**Unsheltered Homeless**

- Unsheltered receiving street outreach services 204

Source: HMIS data

**Discussion:**

## **NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)**

### **Introduction:**

Onondaga County plans to meet non-homeless special needs by continuing programs, identifying resources, applying for funds, and implementing programs. Both the public and private sector will be utilized to address the unmet housing needs of the underserved low-income households and special needs populations.

The one-year strategy aimed at the special needs population addresses primarily the elderly, frail elderly and physically disabled subpopulations. Those with alcohol or drug addictions and persons with HIV/AIDS and their families are primarily addressed through the Continuum of Care application with support from the Emergency Solutions Grant.

### **Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

Special needs populations include persons with physical disabilities, the elderly (including frail elderly), persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, developmentally disabled persons, persons with dual diagnoses, persons with mental health-related disabilities, youth, persons with diagnosable substance use disorders, persons returning from incarceration, refugees, and non-English speaking populations.

### **What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?**

The following are a description of the needs by special needs subpopulation:

**Persons with physical disabilities:** Persons with mobility impairments face great difficulty obtaining accessible housing. The lack of accessible, affordable housing options in our community force many to reside in senior housing, rehabilitation centers or nursing homes.

**Persons with Dual Diagnoses:** The treatment, service and residential needs of individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders are often considered the most challenging. Staff and administrators at shelters, correctional and psychiatric facilities report increases in the number of persons with co-occurring disorders. Many in this subpopulation experience high rates of recidivism.

**Youth and the Elderly and Frail Elderly:** There is a need to invest in programs that provide opportunities for life skills training and academic success aimed toward preventing at risk youth from falling victim to criminal activity and a lack of employment/career path. Furthermore, there is an increasing social interaction, access to available resources (such as housing assistance, healthcare networks, etc.) and

community engagement among seniors, particularly those who are economically and otherwise isolated from traditional support networks.

**Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:**

In 2018 in Onondaga County, there were 1,473 people living with HIV/AIDS and 46 people newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. Although the Consortium does not receive any HOPWA funds, the city of Syracuse recently received its first allocation ever of HOPWA funding. This allocation was based on the increase in reported cases of HIV and AIDS in the larger Central New York and Southern Tier catchment area. With HUD's consent, NBD opted to allow the State of New York to administer HOPWA funding which was done prior to Syracuse's designation as an entitlement jurisdiction. By opting out of the direct administration of HOPWA funds, the Syracuse area will continue to see allocations that far exceed the specific entitlement amount cited above.

**Discussion:**

## **NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)**

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:**

Incorporated in 1798, Onondaga County consists of 34 towns and villages. Much of the infrastructure and public facilities that were constructed during the 19th and early 20th centuries are in disrepair, needing improvements and updating. The 1950’s experienced a population movement from the city of Syracuse to the suburban towns and villages. Now, as the population continues to move even farther out, the inner-ring suburbs likewise show a decline in population and a rise in poverty similar to the city of Syracuse.

Working with the towns and villages that qualify under its guidelines, Onondaga County Community Development Division has replaced or improved the infrastructure including drainage and sanitary sewers, waterline and roads. Public facilities such as community buildings, senior centers, handicapped-accessible restrooms, playgrounds, athletic fields, and parks have been upgraded. The Community Development Steering Committee meets annually to review the various requests for capital projects funding.

With the continued uncertainty that the impact of COVID has and will continue to have on municipal budgets in the years to come, support of Public Facilities will become an ever increasing need.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The Community Development Division regularly works with the towns and villages in Onondaga County, especially the inner-ring suburbs surrounding the city of Syracuse, where poverty has been increasing for decades. While it can be argued that local governments could benefit from consolidation, the local officials, town boards, planning boards, and other municipal associations are in the best position to assess the needs of their local residents.

Each municipality interested in competing for a capital project for infrastructure or public facility improvements must submit a Five Year Community Development Plan along with their application for a capital project. The municipalities are required to hold a public hearing to allow for input into their Community Development Plan.

The CD Steering Committee, appointed by the County Executive, meets annually to review and adopt the CD program budget, and reviews applications from the towns and villages requesting funding for public facilities. For example, in 2019, awards by the Steering Committee include sewer improvements in the Town of Camillus, improvements to senior centers in the Town of Cicero and Village of Baldwinsville, and streetscape improvements in the Town of Salina. Once the improvements are completed, the town or village then is responsible for their maintenance.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

Due to the age of some public improvements in our jurisdiction, some over 100 years old, and the poverty level rising in the inner-ring towns and villages, local governments have been hard-pressed to maintain or improve these facilities. Improvements such as sewer and water mains, improvements or extension of streets, and sidewalk replacement are well beyond the financial ability of many of the eligible towns and villages to undertake as property taxes are already a strain on local property owners.

With the continued uncertainty that the impact of COVID has and will continue to have on municipal budgets in the years to come, support of Public Improvements will become an ever increasing need. The sharp reduction in sales tax revenue has impacted the jurisdiction, leading to delays in projects.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The CD Steering Committee meets annually to review and approve applications from the towns and villages for public improvements. Applications are reviewed and prioritized by the Committee.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

The inner-ring towns surrounding the City of Syracuse have experienced a marked increase in poverty in recent decades. These older towns need various services for the improvement of housing, nutrition, health, etc., of low-income individuals and families. Also, and for the first time, these towns are experiencing homeless individuals in their communities.

With the continued uncertainty that the impact of COVID has and will continue to have on municipal budgets in the years to come, support of Public Services will become an ever increasing need. The sharp reduction in sales tax revenue has impacted the jurisdiction, leading to reductions in services.

### **How were these needs determined?**

Community Development works closely with Arise, Inc., a housing referral and advocacy program, and with CNY Fair Housing, a fair housing education and enforcement project. The Department also is involved with various agencies that assist homeless persons. Through these contacts and our working relationships with the towns and villages, we have assessed the need for public services in our communities. We also receive referrals and information from the Onondaga County Health Department and Adult Protective Unit regarding situations in our communities which may benefit from our programs.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The majority of jobs, housing, transportation, and sewer and water infrastructure within the Syracuse Metropolitan Area are located within the Syracuse Urbanized Area. The Urbanized Area is centered in the City of Syracuse and extends out primarily to the north, east, and west where topography is flat and services are easily extended. The Urbanized Area expanded from 44 square miles as defined in the 1950 Census to 184 square miles in 2000. Between 1970 and 2000 the Urbanized Area doubled in size, despite an overall decreasing County population.

African American migration to the City of Syracuse during the 1950s and 1960s, subsequent white flight from the City of Syracuse, and the suburban form of settlement resulted in a low-density, widely dispersed, and highly segregated Urbanized Area. Population has dramatically declined in the City of Syracuse and subsequently increased in suburban towns, while County-wide population decreased.

The region's non-Hispanic white population is rapidly aging, its birth rates are declining, and there is an overall net out-migration of these households. Household size overall is decreasing with fewer large related households, and more elderly and non-traditional households. There are fewer young people as the population ages, both school-aged and young adults and there has not been enough new in-migration of young couples and their offspring to offset these losses. Minority populations are increasing in the City of Syracuse and to a less extent in the outlying County, but not enough to increase overall County population.

The region's economy has experienced major upheavals and transition as natural-resource-based industries and large manufacturing facilities left the area, leaving an economy more centered on education, medicine, and service-based industries. Median incomes overall have increased over the decades, but so have areas of concentrated poverty, and there is also a wider divergent of incomes. Incomes overall are much higher outside the City of Syracuse providing a better environment for homeownership and newer rental housing.

It is against this backdrop of regional dynamics that the region's housing market evolves. The region's housing stock is older and generally more affordable in the City of Syracuse and gets progressively newer and more expensive as you travel outward into the suburbs. Pockets of older housing stock are located in the villages and rural areas, and in the older suburbs adjacent to the City of Syracuse, particularly to the north. Vacancy rates are very low in the outlying County and high in the City of Syracuse.

Based on the 2000 CHAS Data Book, there are plenty of affordable housing units within the outlying County for households in the very low and low income levels. There is, however, a shortage of housing (presumably rental) for extremely low income level households. The cost of transportation, however, is not taken into consideration when calculating affordability. Transportation costs are much higher in the suburbs where a car is required for work, shopping, and socializing. The vast majority of these houses were built prior to 1979.

Similar to the housing needs analysis (households) housing unit data indicates that cost-burden is the most common housing problem in the County, as measured by the Census. However, the housing unit data indicate that there are more affordable housing units (regardless of condition) than households, which is in contrast to the household data. The percentage of housing problems by housing units is much higher in rental units than owned units. This is also in contrast to the housing needs (household) analysis, which indicates that homeowners experience more housing problems than renters.



## MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

### Introduction

Throughout Onondaga County, home prices and availability have remained fairly stable and the area boasts one of the most affordable housing markets in the country. As shown in the data below, 79% of the jurisdictions housing stock is single-family homes, with 85% of those containing 3 or more bedrooms. In contrast the majority of the local rental inventory is made up of smaller dwellings containing 2 or fewer bedrooms and are located in small and medium sized structures, rather than larger complexes with 20 or more units.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	103,755	75%
1-unit, attached structure	5,969	4%
2-4 units	9,013	6%
5-19 units	12,981	9%
20 or more units	5,516	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,803	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,037</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	203	0%	774	3%
1 bedroom	1,852	2%	9,144	30%
2 bedrooms	13,365	13%	13,184	43%
3 or more bedrooms	84,002	85%	7,405	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,422</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30,507</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

Onondaga County Community Development typically provides grants for homeowners, tenants, and first-time homebuyer with incomes <80% of the HUD area median income,

Over the next five years the County anticipates approving over 750 housing grants to Low-Moderate homeowners and tenants. These grants will provide much needed general repairs and rehabilitation, reduce lead based paint hazards in homes, and improve accessibility for the disabled and special needs population of our community. With the financial and job-related impacts of the coronavirus yet to fully understand, increased demand for our programs cannot be ruled out.

Additionally, Community Development anticipates completing 40 homeownership projects on scattered sites throughout the County. The properties will be acquired from a variety of sources including: county tax delinquent properties; bank and HUD foreclosures; properties with Medicare/Medicaid/Social Service liens; private sales; MLS listings; and the Greater Syracuse Land Bank. Once rehabilitation is complete on the vacant properties, Community Development will sell the properties to low income, first-time home buyers.

**Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.**

Within the jurisdiction there are no expectations of losing affordable housing units. Housing in the region continues to be some of the most affordable in the nation. The loss of any otherwise affordable units is expected to be nominal.

**Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?**

There is a need for an increase in the amount of affordable homes and rental units accessible to:

- the physically disabled and special needs population.
- Households with a single wage earner can find locating affordable housing a challenge.
- On the other end of the spectrum, affordable homes and rentals units that can comfortably accommodate large low income families can be difficult to locate.
- Senior citizens, especially the frail elderly.

**Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

Improvement in the availability of healthy, safe, affordable housing units to the low income population is needed.

Single wage earner households and large families struggle to locate safe affordable housing within their budget constraints.

Additionally many senior citizen homeowners find themselves in the awkward position of struggling to maintain their homes and pay property taxes on their fixed incomes yet moving/selling their homes would create a myriad of problems. Local assisted living facilities are running at capacity and subsidized rental units for seniors are occupied.

## Discussion

## MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

### Introduction

The region's population is aging and households are becoming smaller and less traditional. Population is declining and is shifting from the City to the outlying County, particularly non-Hispanic white households that have can afford the relatively higher, yet still affordable, cost of housing in the outlying areas and the increased transportation costs, and also have less need for the various services provided in the City. This creates less stable neighborhoods and housing market for home owners in the City and also generates more demand for new housing in the suburbs. New housing is built primarily for moderate to high income households, particularly families and empty nesters.

A leap frog situation has evolved as households move from less-desirable and older housing stock and neighborhoods to newer more desirable housing stock and neighborhoods. These trends have been created by numerous Federal, State, and local policies that have heavily incentivized suburban, single-family home ownership, automobile-based transportation, and competing local jurisdictions. As housing progressively ages from the City outwards to the suburbs, and the incentives to rehabilitate existing housing diminishes in declining neighborhoods, this trend will most likely continue. First concentrating in the City and then moving out to the first-ring suburbs. This dynamic has been documented in metropolitan areas throughout the country.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	119,600	135,900	14%
Median Contract Rent	573	668	17%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	5,918	19.4%
\$500-999	20,262	66.5%
\$1,000-1,499	3,248	10.7%
\$1,500-1,999	569	1.9%
\$2,000 or more	419	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,416</b>	<b>99.9%</b>

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,578	No Data
50% HAMFI	5,595	6,407
80% HAMFI	17,031	21,344
100% HAMFI	No Data	32,144
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,204</b>	<b>59,895</b>

**Table 31 – Housing Affordability**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	633	723	900	1,127	1,291
High HOME Rent	633	723	895	1,033	1,153
Low HOME Rent	633	723	900	1,127	1,291

**Table 32 – Monthly Rent**

Data Source Comments:

## Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a significant lack of quality, affordable rental housing for households earning 0-30% and 30-50% AMI. The primary source of housing for these households is either in public housing or in private, unsubsidized market rate housing. Due to market forces such as an oversupply of housing units, low property values, and high poverty rates, much of the affordable market rate rental housing stock is substandard.

The region's housing stock is older and generally more affordable in the City of Syracuse and gets progressively newer and more expensive as you travel outward into the suburbs. Pockets of older housing stock are located in the villages and rural areas, and in the older suburbs adjacent to the City of Syracuse, particularly to the north. Vacancy rates are very low in the outlying County and high in the City of Syracuse.

## How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

During the recent recovery, the area did not experience the drastic changes in housing prices occurring in many areas of the country but remained relatively stable. However, the region's economy has experienced upheavals as natural-resource-based industries and large manufacturing facilities have left

the area. The local economy has become more centered on education, medicine, and service-based industries. Median incomes overall have increased over the decades, but so have areas of concentrated poverty, and there is also a wider divergent of incomes. Incomes overall are much higher outside the City of Syracuse providing a better environment for homeownership and newer rental housing.

**How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?**

HOME and FMR rents are typically on par with the Area Median Rent, but both are too low to spur investment or provide incentives for adequate property maintenance and management. This makes pursuing affordable market rate development extremely difficult even where construction costs are subsidized. The high costs of operating affordable rental property coupled with low rent structures inhibits the production and long-term management of affordable housing rental projects.

**Discussion**

## MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

### Introduction

Age is an important determinant of the condition of a community's housing stock and its rehabilitation needs. When compared to the country as a whole, the housing stock in the CDD Consortium is relatively older with over 68% of the owner-occupied homes and 66% of rental units built before 1979. CPD Maps shows the jurisdictions housing stock, "Built 1949 or earlier" is statistically higher when compared to the nation in both owner-occupied and rental households.

### Definitions

The following data provides an overview on the condition of housing in the jurisdiction.

Definitions:

**Standard Condition:** No major structural defects, adequate plumbing and kitchen facilities, appearance which does not create a blighting influence, and the house meets additional, more stringent, local standards, and building codes, including lead-based paint clearance.

**Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation:** The nature of the substandard condition makes rehabilitation both financially and structurally feasible.

**Unfit for Rehabilitation:** The nature and extent of the substandard condition(s) make rehabilitation both financially and structurally infeasible. Continued occupation puts residents health and safety at risk.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	18,440	19%	11,174	37%
With two selected Conditions	420	0%	558	2%
With three selected Conditions	24	0%	84	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	80,515	81%	18,630	61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,399</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30,446</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	9,606	10%	2,826	9%
1980-1999	22,871	23%	7,540	25%
1950-1979	47,416	48%	14,160	46%
Before 1950	19,485	20%	5,904	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,378</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>30,430</b>	<b>99%</b>

**Table 34 – Year Unit Built**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	66,901	67%	20,064	66%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	6,434	6%	5,029	17%

**Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

## Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

**Table 36 - Vacant Units**

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

## Vacant Units

According to 2012 American Fact Finders there are 30,658 vacant properties within the 24th Congressional District/

## Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Age is an important determinant of the condition of a community's housing stock and its rehabilitation needs. The CPD Maps Housing Toolkit shows the jurisdiction's housing stock, "Built 1949 or earlier" is statistically higher when compared to the nation in both owner-occupied and rental households. Over 68% of the owner-occupied homes were built before 1979 and 66% of rental units. The Consortium has



identified housing rehabilitation as one of its high priority activities in order to preserve and maintain its affordable housing stock. The housing stock in Onondaga County is significantly older than most housing in the country, as show in CPD Maps Housing Toolkit below. Not only is age a factor but the condition of housing within Onondaga County contributes to the need for rehabilitation and lead hazard reduction. The data provided above shows that more than 19% of owner-occupied housing and 37% of rental units have at least one existing condition/problem.

Rehabilitation assistance is often critical to ensuring that lower-income people are decently and suitably housed. The lower and fixed incomes of the elderly and people with disabilities often preclude the installation or repair of needed features, including accessibility improvements that can help provide/maintain a person's independence. Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing housing continues to be one of the most costeffective and efficient means of improving affordable living choices.

### **Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards**

Although lead-based paint was banned for use in residential structures after 1978, many older homes still contain lead hazards. The CPD Maps Housing Toolkit shows the jurisdictions housing stock, "Built 1949 or earlier" is statistically higher when compared to the nation in both owner-occupied and rental households. Lead is most dangerous to young children (under age 6) as exposure in early years causes long term health and developmental difficulties. There are 6,434 households with children who live in housing built before 1980. Statistics do not exist to exactly determine how many low-mod income residents reside in these homes, however, CDD's educated estimate is approximately 4,000 of these households will be low-mod income.

Information from the Onondaga County Health Department indicates that a total of 10,737 children age six and under were tested for blood lead levels in 2019 in Onondaga County. Blood lead levels greater than or equal to 5 mcg/dl were found in 525 children tested.

### **Discussion**

## MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

### Introduction

There are no public housing projects within the jurisdiction

### Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	33	2,319	4,367	12	3,419	515	0	0
# of accessible units									

**\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

**Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Describe the supply of public housing developments:

### Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

There are no public housing projects within the jurisdiction.

**Public Housing Condition**

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

**Table 38 - Public Housing Condition**

**Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:**

There are no public housing projects within the jurisdiction.

**Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:**

There are no public housing projects within the jurisdiction.

**Discussion:**

## MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

### Introduction

Priorities are determined by review of the Continuum of Care Homeless application process and other homeless planning activities including but not limited to review of Point in Time data and surveys conducted among consumers of homeless services. The Continuum of Care planning process consistently reveals one overriding priority need among the homeless and those at risk of homelessness: affordable permanent housing with a range of readily available support services commensurate with the varying needs of each household. In addition to affordable housing, resources are needed to develop and maintain an appropriate range of services, including preventative and rehabilitative services to assist persons before they become homeless, as they seek to leave shelters, and as they attempt to resume life in the community after a period of homelessness.

### Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	103	150	98	368	50
Households with Only Adults	354	20	275	862	31
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	160	31
Veterans	0	0	24	130	0
Unaccompanied Youth	15	5	28	0	0

**Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**

Data Source Comments: HMIS Housing Inventory Chart

**Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons**

As part of the assessment process, the homeless programs include evaluations of client health, mental health and employment readiness. These assessments assist individuals in identifying health and behavioral health issues and establish barriers to employment. Where needed, individuals are connected to health services of their choice. If they already have a primary care provider, it is encouraged to continue to foster the ongoing relationship between themselves and the providers that they have already grown accustomed to seeing.

Healthcare services for the vulnerable populations are provided through the newly created health homes and the managed care insurance companies operating with Medicaid funding. People with disabilities who need assistance in managing their medical care have access to care coordinators who connect them with community-based services and supports so they can maintain independent living in the community.

There are also several free or sliding scale medical clinics staffed by volunteer doctors available to those without health insurance such as Amaus Clinic at the Cathedral, Poverello Health Services at Franciscan Ministries, Syracuse Community Health Center's locations on South Salina Street and in the South, East and West end of Syracuse.

Mental Health services are provided by the local community-based organizations such as Access CNY (formally known as Transitional Living Services), Onondaga Case Management, CNY Services, Syracuse Behavioral Healthcare, and institutional care such as Hutchings, CPEP at St. Joseph's Hospital, SUNY Upstate Adult Psychiatry Clinic, as well as several community-based mental health clinics, including clinics at Brownell and ARISE. Through case management and support services homeless or housing vulnerable individuals can use these services for ongoing/recurrent health and behavioral health issues.

Employment services are often received directly at the program to support homeless/housing vulnerable clients. Job development and training strategies are focused on people who are experiencing or are most at risk of homelessness. Common barriers to entering the workforce often are transportation, childcare, child support, domestic violence history, criminal justice history, lack of experience and age. Services needed often include job readiness, assisting with the job search, creating resumes, interviewing skills and assisting with transportation barriers. Housing programs work collaboratively with community resources, often referring clients to Central New York Works, Parent Success Initiative, Green Jobs New York and the Department of Social Service Jobs Plus Program. Syracuse Behavioral Healthcare has a "KEYS to Employment and Economic Stability" program which prepares homeless individuals residing in the SBHC supportive housing units for employment and assists in reaching educational goals.

Employment services for persons with disabilities are provided by the CNY Works and ACCES VR. CNY Works' Disability Navigator which helps people with disabilities in resume writing, locating job leads, interviewing and job readiness skills. ACCES VR provides specialized vocation-rehabilitation services to anyone with a disability who is seeking employment. Vocational Rehabilitation counselors at ACCES VR

are assigned to each participant to provide supports in reaching individual employment goals through supportive employment or direct placement with local employers. Community-based organizations such as ARISE, Access CNY, and several others work with ACCES VR to place participants in jobs and provide job coaching and other supports to make their employment successful. Supported employment is a paid and competitive employment with ongoing supports for individuals with high needs.

**List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.**

**Catholic Charities Homeless Shelter for Men:** emergency shelter for men over the age of 18.

Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-housing for chronically homeless, homeless individuals and families

**Chadwick Residence Inc.:** transitional housing for women and young children and supportive housing for individuals and families.

**CNY Services:** permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless, homeless individuals and families counseling, information, case management and referrals to tenants facing homelessness.

**Hiscock Legal Aid Society: *Homeless Prevention Legal Services*** – Addressing the problems of the homeless or persons at risk of homelessness by providing legal assistance for individuals and families living in low-income rental housing who are facing eviction, illegal lockouts and other housing problems, particularly those related to substandard housing conditions that put one at-risk of homelessness.

**InterFaith Works: *Housing Stabilization & Case Management*** – provides homeless prevention services to refugees requiring assistance or case management services to address barriers to retaining and securing safe housing.

**Liberty Resources Inc. *DePalmer House*** - offering rapid re-housing and support services to persons living with HIV/AIDS. Permanent Supportive Housing for chronically homeless families and individuals.

**The Salvation Army:**

***Transitional Apartment and Parenting Center (TAPC)*** – provides rapid re-housing services and support to homeless pregnant and parenting youth (and their infants) ages 16-21.

***Barnabas Case Management***– provides rapid re-housing case management services to support homeless youth ages 16-25 that live in the nearby community.

**Housing Assistance and Life Skills Education (HALE) Program** – offers financial assistance to employed homeless individuals and families who are transitioning from shelters into permanent housing. Services may include rent subsidies, independent living skills training, linkages to mainstream community resources and other basic needs services.

**Booth House** - Emergency Shelter for 13-17 years old

**Barnabas Shelter** - Emergency Housing for 18-24 years old

**Emergency Family Shelter** - serving families of all kinds, from single mothers to married couples to single women

**Ethel Chamberlain House**- This partnership between Housing Visions and Salvation Army combined the existing Women’s Shelter that serves women with mental health disabilities, with permanent supportive housing units.

**Van Keuren Square** – offers affordable housing to veterans (50 units)

**Vera House: Emergency sheltering services** - to women and men in domestic violence crisis and their children

## **MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)**

### **Introduction**

**Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs**

For all special needs populations, a range of supportive housing and services are needed, tailored to the progression, if any, of their condition. Appropriate housing and services are often harder to access for those wishing to live beyond City limits. There is a need to expand services and housing alternatives to special needs populations available in the County.

Identified needs include home repair, weatherization and maintenance for the elderly and frail, accessibility improvements to enable people with disabilities to remain in their homes, and affordable housing for all sub-populations.

The elderly and the frail elderly population have grown in the past decade and this trend will continue with the increase in the life span of the elderly. This growth of the senior population will intensify the need for supportive housing for the elderly even more in the next five years. Seniors very often have a set of complex needs that continues to grow/change as they age. A medical condition may grow into a home accessibility challenge this in turn may lead to transportation problems, social isolation and even personal care issues.

The most pressing need for special needs renters is an adequate supply of affordable rental housing, especially accessible/adaptable rental housing for families with a member who is mobility-impaired.

Rehabilitation assistance is needed to make accessibility modifications to more rental units.

### **Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing**

The local Discharge Planning Committee (DPC) actively collaborates with institutional care providers and monitors discharge outcomes. The CoC has contributed to the development of OnCare, a system of care for youth with serious emotional and behavior problems. The DPC members participate in monthly OnCare meetings. OnCare operates ACCESS, a multi-disciplinary team involving mental health, Juvenile Justice, Children's Division Child Welfare staff, and Parent Partners. ACCESS locates services and safe housing for participants.

A variety of initiatives have been developed to assist in preventing homelessness whenever possible.



Specifically, “in-reach coordination” occurs when Health Home Case Managers visit area inpatient mental health and chemical dependency units on a weekly basis to engage and assist with the discharge planning prior to discharge and connect those in need to appropriate support services. In-reach case managers also connect with people who are going to court for discharge despite not having a place to live. The DPC partners with NYS Department of Correction and Community Supervision (DOCCS) to address barriers to parolees accessing housing. Cross System Strategic Planning meetings are held for high need individuals. Individualized plans are developed for high risk parolees. The Discharge Planning Committee (DPC) also has collaborative relationships with key staff at various area hospitals. The DPC chairman assists with plans of difficult discharges for clients with co-morbid conditions and behavioral health issues. Lastly, the county and state funds fifty case management positions to assist youth in transitioning out of the foster care system.

**Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)**

During the next year OCCD will continue to offer the Ramp and Accessibility Modification Program (RAMP). The County was fortunate to be awarded an additional \$100,000 from the NYS HCR for the purpose of improving accessibility in households with a member with a disability. The additional state funds will allow CDD to increase the grant limit from \$5,000 to \$20,000 as needed.

**For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))**

The primary need of special needs homeowners, as well as all other owners in the County, is assistance with rehabilitation costs, in the form of grants for repair or replacement of major systems such as heating, plumbing and electrical systems. Elderly and special needs persons and families are likely to have fixed incomes, and therefore have even greater difficulty affording the costs of major rehabilitation. Without sufficient income, conditions deteriorate and the housing unit becomes substandard. Yet, elderly and special needs families want to maintain their independence, and remain in their homes and neighborhoods.

Elderly and disabled owners, as well as families with a disabled member, can be faced with additional costs of making accessibility modifications. OCCD has administered a successful accessibility program since 1982 (the RAMP Program) and improved the accessibility in more than 780 homes in Onondaga County. OCCD will continue to offer this program and was recently awarded a NYS HCR grant (totaling \$100,000) to supplement funding for this work.

Besides rehabilitation grants, a high priority need of elderly homeowners is the availability of support services to allow them to remain in their own homes. Transportation, meals, housekeeping, personal

care and assistance with medications are some of the services which could make the difference between an elderly person being able to stay in his/her home and having to face the upheaval of moving. The number and type of services increases as the individual increases in age. The need for in-home services will continue to grow as life expectancy continues to increase into the next century.

## **MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)**

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

The region's population is aging and households are becoming smaller and less traditional. Population is declining and is shifting from the City to the outlying County, particularly non-Hispanic white households that can afford the relatively higher, yet still affordable, cost of housing in the outlying areas and the increased transportation costs, and also have less need for the various services provided in the City. This creates less stable neighborhoods and housing market for home owners in the City and also generates more demand for new housing in the suburbs. New housing is built primarily for moderate to high income households, particularly families and empty nesters.

A leap frog situation has evolved as households move from less-desirable and older housing stock and neighborhoods to newer more desirable housing stock and neighborhoods. These trends have been created by numerous Federal, State, and local policies that have heavily incentivized suburban, single-family home ownership, automobile-based transportation, and competing local jurisdictions. As housing progressively ages from the City outwards to the suburbs, and the incentives to rehabilitate existing housing diminishes in declining neighborhoods, this trend will most likely continue. First concentrating in the City and then moving out to the first-ring suburbs. This dynamic has been documented in metropolitan areas throughout the country.

Fair Housing together with fair transportation and fair neighborhoods are needed throughout the Syracuse Metro Area.

Onondaga County Community Development has developed several activities that will address the removal of barriers to affordable housing. The County will expand housing opportunities for persons with disabilities. Using both CDBG funds and NYS Access to Home funds, the Ramp Program will provide grants up to \$5000, and in some cases up to \$20,000, for accessibility modifications for low-income families with a handicapped family member. Outreach will be on-going. The County has allocated annual funding to the Fair Housing Council program year to implement the Education and Enforcement Project which includes education, housing counseling and advocacy, enforcement of fair housing laws, and assistance to victims of predatory lending and lending fraud. ARISE, Inc. is allocated annual funding to provide one-on-one assistance to income eligible individuals with disabilities and their families, in order to stabilize housing situations and maximize independence with the community. ARISE additionally advocates for increased accessible housing, and educates housing providers and the public about Fair Housing, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the need for accessible housing.

## MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

### Introduction

The goal of this department is to improve the quality of life for county residents through housing rehabilitation, capital projects (improvements to public facilities and infrastructure), commercial rehabilitation and providing homeownership opportunities. Two major local investments in the revitalization of the Village of Solway and the planned reconstruction of Route 81 through the central city will assist in stimulating the local economy and will provide jobs. Onondaga County is fortunate to have four colleges within its jurisdiction which provide an educated work force and job training.

### Economic Development Market Analysis

#### Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	667	827	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	14,698	15,574	12	13	1
Construction	5,474	7,036	5	6	1
Education and Health Care Services	27,494	14,965	23	12	-11
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9,389	8,880	8	7	-1
Information	2,775	2,723	2	2	0
Manufacturing	12,010	15,593	10	13	3
Other Services	5,742	5,940	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	11,822	10,201	10	8	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	17,908	20,599	15	17	2
Transportation and Warehousing	4,899	8,720	4	7	3
Wholesale Trade	8,130	11,904	7	10	3
Total	121,008	122,962	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	173,174
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	163,475
Unemployment Rate	5.64
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.01
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.77

**Table 41 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	43,490
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	6,679
Service	13,406
Sales and office	42,679
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	11,470
Production, transportation and material moving	7,214

**Table 42 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	124,297	80%
30-59 Minutes	25,645	17%
60 or More Minutes	5,038	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,980</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 43 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	3,940	357	3,315
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28,655	1,966	8,943
Some college or Associate's degree	45,730	2,394	9,739

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	59,418	1,920	8,579

**Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	211	378	327	1,009	2,051
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,211	1,145	1,406	3,396	4,172
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	6,234	6,745	7,789	25,083	19,668
Some college, no degree	9,205	7,885	6,989	17,413	9,034
Associate's degree	2,201	5,317	5,214	15,099	4,228
Bachelor's degree	3,612	9,795	9,259	20,853	7,546
Graduate or professional degree	265	5,856	8,146	16,070	6,901

**Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	988,394
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,555,674
Some college or Associate's degree	1,803,172
Bachelor's degree	2,330,901
Graduate or professional degree	2,891,959

**Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The above chart shows that the major employment sectors within our jurisdiction are education and health services, retail trade, followed by manufacturing, and arts, entertainment and accommodations.

### Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Onondaga County, like the city of Syracuse and other urban centers, has seen a shift from manufacturing to a more service-based economy, which requires a higher level of education and professional skills. As a result, our community needs more programs for work and job readiness, and these programs will need to connect to new employment opportunities.

While the questions asked in this section are not directly relevant to the core activities of this department, we are aware of the broader issues concerning the workforce and infrastructure needs in our community. For example, a movement known as Smart Growth within our jurisdiction—Onondaga County outside the city of Syracuse—has the goal of requiring new businesses and residential development to take place on existing infrastructure such as roads, sewers, and water. As a result, there is ongoing competition between those who would like to regulate growth and those who seek to expand it unchecked in the towns and villages. As a part of our review process to award capital projects to the towns and villages, we are aware of these competing objectives. Our local county government supports Smart Growth, thus limiting and encouraging growth into areas that are connected to existing infrastructure.

As to the infrastructure needs of Onondaga County, it is well known that much of the infrastructure is 100 years old and in need of upgrades and replacement. The Five Year Plans submitted by many of the towns and villages indicate need way in excess of the resources available.

**Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.**

A major initiative currently underway in Syracuse is developing a plan for the replacement of the Interstate 81 viaduct that travels directly through the city center and divides the downtown and University Hill areas. The project has involved years of environmental scoping and public participation forums to determine the future of the highway and how the existing interstate should be replaced when a decision is made by the New York State Department of Transportation. The sixty year old highway has reached the end of its useful life and the Central New York community is working with the New York State Department of Transportation and other agencies to determine the best transportation and economic design possible to replace the current highway structure. A final decision is expected in 2021 and is anticipated to cost approximately \$1 Billion to complete. This project will undoubtedly reshape the urban landscape of the center city of Syracuse and provide several hundred construction and engineering jobs during a multi-year process once construction begins.

Lastly, this Department has been working through its Commercial Façade Improvement Program to revitalize the village centers. Many villages experienced decline in the mid-20th century, resulting in many vacant storefronts. Our Commercial Façade Program has helped revitalize these storefronts and often also the rental units above them, thus making them more attractive to both commercial and



residential tenants, spurring numerous new businesses throughout the jurisdiction including the Villages of Camillus, Baldwinsville, and Jordan.

**How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?**

Fortunately, Onondaga County is home to Syracuse University, LeMoyne College, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and Onondaga County Community College, which provides an educated labor pool.

Additionally, a number of local organizations produce a ready-to-work labor pool possessing both industry-specific and general employment skills, through programs that are generally one–two years in duration and cheaper than a traditional college education.

**Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.**

Onondaga Community College (OCC) in partnership with employers, not-for-profit organizations, and New York State, has developed training programs to help prepare local workers with the skills needed for in-demand careers and advance the role of OCC as an engine for local economic growth. Successes include: hire or train instructors, develop new curricula and training models, purchase new equipment for students to train on, solicit feedback from employers, and design new programs based on changing labor needs in the local economy.

The Board of Cooperative Educational Services is a collaboration of three central New York counties, including Onondaga County, that provide job training services for both high school students and adults. Courses such as automotive technology, computer technology, cosmetology, early childhood education, health occupations, and numerous other programs are offered that help prepare both students and current workers for the work force and in some cases, for post high school study.

These programs provide a benefit to our jurisdiction’s economy. They also help support the goal of our consolidated plan of improving the quality of life of residents of the county through housing rehabilitation, capital projects, homeownership, and other Community Development programs.

**Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?**

No

**If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.**

The Onondaga County Office of Economic Development is a collaborative organization that provides information and services to relocating companies, expanding companies and local businesses. It is our goal to improve and grow the physical, financial and human infrastructure in Syracuse and Onondaga County, improving the area's ability to retain and recruit businesses.

The Office is responsible for the management of the Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency (OCIDA), the Onondaga Civic Development Corporation (OCDC), and the Trust for Cultural Resources of the County of Onondaga (CRT).

OCIDA's mission is to stimulate economic development, growth, and general prosperity for the people of Onondaga County by using available incentives, rights, and powers in an efficient and cooperative manner.

OCDC supports the County of Onondaga government, businesses, and not for profit corporations. It also serves as a facilitator of solutions for governmental problems through its flexible and efficient statutory powers. OCDC uses available financial and policy incentives to stimulate economic growth, lessen the burdens of government, promote job creation and retention, generate prosperity, improve the quality of life of residents, and encourage economic vibrancy. OCDC strives to provide local, convenient, and economical financing opportunities for its constituents in Onondaga County. OCDC takes pride in its understanding of local economic development opportunities, flexibility to meet municipal needs, and fast response to ever changing economic development demands.

The Trust for Cultural Resources of the County of Onondaga supports, promotes and protects the institutions that provide cultural, educational and recreational opportunities to the people of Onondaga County and New York State. The Trust works to improve the viability and support the growth of these organizations. The Trust offers local, convenient and economical financing opportunities for Onondaga County's non-profit cultural establishments in line with the cultural and economic development priorities of the area.

**Discussion**

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

### **Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")**

Generally speaking, the proportion of households with housing problems in towns and villages within the Consortium decreases as household income increases. Most towns in Onondaga County have at least one neighborhood with a concentration of older housing stock with low-income households with housing problems and more housing problems are reported in rental units.

CPD Maps data for "% of households with 1 of 4 severe housing problems" was used to identify concentrations by census tract. A "concentration" is defined as the tract's percentage of households being above 15%. Those include CT 107/108 (Village of North Syracuse), CT 137.01 (Galeville), CT140 (Mattydale), CT 142 (Lyncourt), CT 143 (East Syracuse). These areas are also identified in CPD Maps as also being Severe cost burdened and in having units built 1949 or earlier.

### **Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")**

Racial and ethnic minorities in Onondaga County are overwhelmingly located within the City of Syracuse, which is a separate entitlement community. For the purpose of this section, "minority concentration" shall mean any neighborhood where a race or ethnic group comprises the top two quintiles of percentage distribution. All the communities in the Onondaga Consortium are predominantly white except for the Onondaga Nation Reservation just south of the City of Syracuse, which is primarily Native American.

### **What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?**

There is limited data available for housing on the reservation. However a visual survey reveals many substandard structures and homes in need of repair. When approached in the past the Council of Chiefs has not been interested in participating in Community Development programs. However, the County will continue to reach out to the community. The housing market throughout Onondaga County varies from region to region. Housing located within the inner ring communities tends to be older, more deteriorated and require repair. Where commercial markets exist, they often include vacant former commercial storefronts. The southern tier of the county is rural and sparsely populated. In general, the northern and eastern areas of the consortium contain newer suburban subdivisions.

The areas/neighborhoods identified in CPD Maps are concentrations of older housing stock in the original Villages/Hamlets centers. In these markets, many owners typically move on to newer suburbs instead of investing in the existing housing stock.

### **Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

Several community assets serve as important anchors within the towns and villages comprising the jurisdiction. These include schools (elementary, middle, and high schools both public and private) and institutes of higher education, community centers, faith-based institutions, a network of parks and open spaces, neighborhood-based housing organizations, branch libraries, and many retail and corporate businesses large and small.

**Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

Opportunities exist for residential, commercial and/or mixed use development, including infrastructure and public facilities improvements throughout Onondaga County. Community Development will continue to support growth efforts in whatever way possible.

## **MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)**

### **Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.**

The jurisdiction is served primarily by Charter Communications and Verizon Communications. Within the jurisdiction, broadband wiring and connections for households is generally readily available. Availability decreases in the more rural areas and Onondaga County recently unveiled a plan to install fiber optic cable in remote areas not currently served by broadband providers and would work with internet companies to arrange for service.

### **Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.**

A review of mapping at <https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/> shows that multiple broadband internet service providers serve the jurisdiction. The main providers in the jurisdiction are Charter Communications and Verizon Communications. Onondaga County recently launched an initiative to invest in infrastructure in order to bring reliable access to the rural parts of the county. The rural broadband initiative is estimated to cost up to \$15 million. The county would pay to install fiber optic cable in remote areas not currently served by broadband providers and would work with internet companies to arrange for service.

Preliminary estimates say the project could require up to 152 miles of fiber and would serve 500-1,000 households plus nearby businesses. The county has been working with the Central New York Regional Planning Board on the plan.

**MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)**

**Describe the jurisdiction’s increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.**

The Onondaga County Climate Action Plan

**Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.**

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The mission of the CDD is to improve the quality of life for Onondaga County's low and moderate income people by preserving and rebuilding neighborhoods, revitalizing and increase in the County's housing stock, upgrading the infrastructure, and provided needed community facilities.

The objectives of the Onondaga County Five Year Strategic Plan are as follows:

- provide safe and sanitary infrastructure, such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers, water lines, sidewalks, etc., that serve low income residents;
- provide recreational facilities for low and moderate income and disabled residents;
- eliminate detrimental blighting conditions in residential neighborhoods;
- provide neighborhood facilities, such as senior citizen centers and community centers for low and moderate income persons;
- provide improved housing conditions and housing opportunities for low and moderate income elderly and handicapped persons and low and moderate income families through housing rehabilitation assistance;
- provide home ownership opportunities for the County's low and moderate income residents, with affirmative marketing to the minority population;
- stimulate improved economic conditions in business districts located in low and moderate income neighborhoods through commercial rehabilitation;
- provide fair housing for all the citizens of the County;
- provide contracting and employment opportunities to minority businesses; and
- participate in the communities fight to end homelessness by providing support and funding for organizations and agencies involved in this endeavor.

OCCD has not reallocated funds to address COVID-19 related activities at this time as we expect the CARES Act CDBG and ESG funds as well as the American Rescue Plan funding to address the needs of the jurisdiction.

## SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

### Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

<b>1</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	

### General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

The geographic allocation of OCCD programming is largely determined by the location of HUD defined and designated Low Mod Income block groups. All federal housing and non-housing community development investments occur within these areas to qualify for funding. Low Mod areas are generally located where older, more affordable housing is concentrated Syracuse Metropolitan Area’s earliest suburbs just outside the City of Syracuse and outlying villages.





Map of Onondaga County

## SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

### Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Description</b>	OCCD administers housing rehabilitation program for low and moderate income residents. Grant and deferred loan funds will be used to address various health and safety issues in homes located within Onondaga County.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	High number of cost burdened low-mod income homeowners with one or more housing problem.
	2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>		High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements
	<b>Description</b>	Improve accessibility county-wide for low and moderate income disabled homeowners and tenants.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Improving accessibility in homes enhances the quality of life for both individuals and their caregivers. Handicapped modifications will promote independence and allow people to remain in their homes and avoid costly assisted-care facilities.
<b>3</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Description</b>	Public Infrastructure improvements include: drainage and sanitary sewer systems, water lines, road reconstruction, streetscapes and sidewalks, and park improvements. Improvements to Neighborhood Facilities include: senior and community centers and providing or improving handicapped accessibility.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Improvements to public infrastructure and neighborhood facilities.

4	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homelessness
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homeless-Emergency Shelter Homeless-Homeless Prevention Homeless-Outreach Homeless-Rapid Rehousing
	<b>Description</b>	Provide support to local agencies and organizations providing housing and services to the homeless population of Onondaga County.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Homelessness and Prevention remains a problem in our community.
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Commercial Facade Improvement
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Commercial Facade Improvement

	<b>Description</b>	Provide grants and professional services to business owners with commercial properties in low-mod income business districts.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Many buildings in the business districts in the older towns and vilages of Onondaga county have deteriorated. By providing commercial facade grants OCCD hopes to encourage economic growth by improving the desirability of these areas.
6	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeownership
	<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homeownership
	<b>Description</b>	Promote homeownership to low-mod income, first-time home buyers. OCCD will acquire and rehabilitate homes. Purchase prices will be made more affordable via subsidies and deferred loans, typically provided through non-entitlement funds.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Promoting homeownership to low-mod income first-time home buyers.

### Narrative (Optional)

The objectives of the Onondaga County Consortium are as follows:

- provide safe and sanitary infrastructure, such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers, water lines, sidewalks, etc., that serve low income residents;
- provide recreational facilities for low and moderate income and disabled residents;
- eliminate detrimental blighting conditions in residential neighborhoods via housing rehabilitation grants:
- provide safe housing for County families by the removal of lead paint hazards in area homes and apartments;
- improve accessibility for disabled persons aand other special needs populations;

- provide neighborhood facilities, such as senior citizen centers and community centers for low and moderate income persons;
- provide improved housing conditions and housing opportunities for low and moderate income elderly and handicapped persons and low and moderate income families through housing rehabilitation assistance;
- provide home ownership opportunities for the County's low and moderate income residents, with affirmative marketing to the minority population;
- stimulate improved economic conditions in business districts located in low and moderate income neighborhoods through commercial rehabilitation;
- provide fair housing for all the citizens of the County;
- and provide contracting and employment opportunities to minority businesses.

## SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

### Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	n/a
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	n/a
New Unit Production	<p>The jurisdiction administers a First-time Homebuyer Program to low income families. Vacant homes are purchased, rehabilitated, and sold to low income, first-time homebuyers. Although not the main focus, this program may also include new construction.</p> <p>The low mortgage interest rates help the Consortium’s target population by increasing the amount of money buyers can afford to borrow. Conversely, tighter credit requirements have prevented many of our buyers from qualifying for a mortgage.</p>

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Rehabilitation	<p>Keeping housing affordable by providing owner-occupied rehabilitation services is an effective way to maintain decent and affordable housing in the community. The jurisdiction's various Housing Rehabilitation Programs assist eligible owner-occupied one to four-family households to help with essential repairs.</p> <p>The department's SHAPE-UP Program (Safe Housing Assistance Program for the Elderly) provides grants up to \$15,000 to very low income senior homeowners. The focus of the SHAPE-UP Program is to help seniors remain in their homes by performing necessary home repairs thus providing them with a safer, healthier, more affordable home to live in.</p> <p>Our RAMP Program offers grants up to \$5,000 to perform accessibility improvements in the homes of low-moderate income homeowners and tenants throughout Onondaga County. The County was recently awarded funds NYS Homes and Community Renewal Access to Home program allowing the department to offer accessibility grants up to \$15,000/home.</p> <p>Onondaga County Community Development also offers the Lead Hazard Reduction Program (LHR) to low-moderate income homeowners and tenants with a child less than 6 years of age living or visiting the home frequently. The County tests the home for lead, creates a work plan/Risk Assessment, bids the projects to licensed contractors, oversees the lead reduction work and performs clearance at the property. The County combines funds from the HUD Office of Lead Hazards Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) with its entitlement grants to administer the LHR Program.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>The jurisdiction acquires an average of 8 homes per year for its First-time Homebuyer Program. Vacant homes are purchased, rehabilitated, and sold to low income, first-time homebuyers at a subsidized cost.</p> <p>When opportunities present themselves the jurisdiction will work with the local contractors and developers of affordable housing.</p>

**Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions**



**SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)**

**Introduction**

The table below outlines the CDBG and HOME resources the County anticipates having available during the 2020-2024 period covered by this Consolidated Plan. It is followed by narratives about other resources these funds will leverage.

**Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,351,307	50,000	0	2,401,307	9,405,228	Please see 2020 Action Plan for detailed information on programs and services recommended for funding.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	650,366	0	0	650,366	2,601,464	Please see 2020 Action Plan for detailed information on programs and services recommended for funding.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	176,197	0	0	176,197	704,788	Please see 2020 Action Plan for detailed information on programs and services recommended for funding.
Other	public - state	Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab	140,000	0	0	140,000	560,000	NYS grants funds for multiple goals, generally Housing Rehabilitation - Accessibility and Homeownership.

**Table 50 - Anticipated Resources**

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

OCCD is required to provide a match for federal funds received under the HOME Program. The County uses funds from non-federal grants it applies for and receives from various sources including (but not limited to): the NYS Affordable Housing Corporation, the NYS Housing Trust Fund, and various grants through the NYS Homes and Community Renewal.

Agencies receiving ESG funds under the County ESG Program will provide a portion of the required ESG match. Match sources must be listed on the agency budget.

Since 2001, OCCD has received ten Lead Hazard Reduction/Lead Hazard Demonstration grants totaling almost \$32 million from the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH). The County uses a portion of its CDBG funds as match for these grants and plans to continue to apply for and hopefully receive funding from OLHCHH.

**If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

Although the Onondaga County housing market has remained fairly stable, foreclosures and tax delinquent properties do exist throughout our area. The County will continue to acquire these vacant properties for its First-time Homeownership Program. These homes will be rehabilitated and sold to low-moderate income first-time home buyers at a subsidized costs. The department's Homeownership Program is funded via a variety of sources and grants including: local funding, program income, state grants and federal programs.

## Discussion

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
ONONDAGA COUNTY	Government	Homelessness Ownership neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction

**Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

### Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

There are two strengths to the OCCD delivery system: the Consortium of local municipalities and a strong network of government sister-agencies and departments, local not-for-profit housing providers and advocates and private banks that leverage public funds with private capital. Over time this system has developed and strengthened. No one component can operate in isolation as the delivery system allows each segment to reinforce the other partners in the system.

The Housing and Homeless Coalition is an excellent example of inter-jurisdictional and multiple-partner coordination and delivery of services for this highly vulnerable population.

The inability to plan and deliver housing on a regional basis, i.e., the two separate plans for the City of Syracuse and Onondaga County, presents challenges to understanding and addressing the intricate and complicated interrelationship between transportation, jobs, and housing in the Syracuse Metropolitan Region. While intermunicipal efforts are undertaken, gaps do exist. These gaps must be identified and resolved.

### Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	

<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services		X	X
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
<b>Other</b>			

**Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary**

**Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)**

Mainstream services are made available to homeless persons and/or persons living with HIV/AIDS through a single point of access using a coordinated assessment process. The Onondaga County Helpline, a human service information and referral line is available on a 24 hour basis. Using this coordinated assessment process, allows community partners to better match individuals and families to services. It also provides for better coordination among providers. Once an individual or family need has been assessed, referrals will be made to the appropriate providers. Referrals are also accepted from one service provider to another. Community service providers respond in a timely manner to all referrals. The HMIS system plays a key role in facilitating the coordination among agencies, mainstream resources and other support services in assessing and providing for the needs of the homeless or housing vulnerable individuals and families.

Once individuals and families have been connected to needed services, the agencies conduct their own intake process and have access through HMIS to all client information. Supported case management services are often needed to help the individual or family navigate through the complex service delivery system to connect with services such as adequate healthcare, mental health, housing, substance abuse, employment or services for unaccompanied youth, persons living with HIV/AIDS or Veterans.

It is the individual or family's choice as to whether or not they choose to follow up with the recommended referrals. Case managers contact these individuals many times in hopes of an eventual acceptance of services. Referrals are tracked in the HMIS system and case managers work with willing

individuals and families to identify barriers towards success whether it is finding adequate health care, mental health or substance abuse treatment, housing or employment.

**Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above**

Our strongest strength in our community's service delivery system is its participation in a well-functioning Continuum of Care (CoC), the Homeless and Housing Coalition (HHC). Nearly 40 community agencies actively participate and collaborate to serve the special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness. Services are made available through a single point of access by using the Onondaga County helpline, now by just dialing 211 on a 24 hours basis. To prevent duplication of services and to better serve the individual, all participating agencies use the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to document services. This collaborative process provides the most efficient use of our community resources.

The most significant gap in service delivery for the special needs population and those persons experiencing homelessness is the lack of accessible and affordable housing units. There are too few housing units that allow those with mobility impairments with easy access. The older housing stock often has for too narrow hallways, inaccessible bathrooms, and stairs that make it impossible for persons with physical disabilities to navigate.

Also, there is some discrimination among local landlords in the private sector that refuse to accept Section 8 or Public Assistance vouchers which makes it more challenging for low income persons to be housed.

**Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs**

Onondaga County Community Development uses a combination of CDBG, HOME, OLHCHH and NYS grant funds to assist in the rehabilitation of local housing units. These units are targeted for vulnerable and low income populations that experience a number of housing problems from high cost maintenance and repairs, safety, health and accessibility issues. The activities that receive funding assistance are used to increase the number of quality affordable housing units that are safe, contain zero housing problems or barriers that limit their ability to live in these properties.

The department continues it's work with A Tiny Home for Good. A Tiny Home for Good is a non-profit organization that builds and manages affordable, safe, and dignified homes for individuals who have faced homelessness. By the end of 2021 Tiny Homes plans to have built and have for ready occupancy 2 duplexes containing 2 tiny units (less than 200 sq ft) each. These tiny homes will be built on vacant city lots and equipped with all the amenities of a regular home.

The County continues to provide funding to the CNY Fair Housing. OCCD works closely with CNY Fair Housing to identify and address issues related to fair housing, which includes the recent Analysis of

Impediments report that was produced to provide new information on the impact these issues have in Syracuse and Onondaga County. The findings identified in this report will be used for future policies and funding decisions for housing projects, the level of opportunity they will provide to low income populations, and the impact they will have on the surrounding neighborhood.



## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Onondaga County	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$4,750,000 HOME: \$3,151,830	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 750 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Onondaga County	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility	CDBG: \$756,535 New York State: \$100,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
3	Capital Projects	2020	2024	Capital Improvements County-wide	Onondaga County	Capital Projects	CDBG: \$5,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Persons Assisted
4	Homeless-Emergency Shelter	2020	2024	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	ESG: \$281,450	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 Persons Assisted
5	Homeless-Homeless Prevention	2020	2024	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	ESG: \$499,535	Homelessness Prevention: 2000 Persons Assisted
6	Homeless-Rapid Rehousing	2020	2024	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	ESG: \$50,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Homeless-Outreach	2020	2024	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	ESG: \$50,000	Homelessness Prevention: 500 Persons Assisted
8	Commercial Facade Improvement	2020	2024	Economic Development	Onondaga County	Commercial Facade Improvement	CDBG: \$750,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 25 Business
9	Homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Onondaga County	Homeownership	HOME: \$100,000 New York State: \$600,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 30 Households Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The County's various housing rehabilitation programs for low and moderate income clients will address issues of home health and safety throughout Onondaga County. These programs will address many of the issues facing the area's aging housing stock and improve the quality of affordable housing.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Improve accessibility county-wide for low and moderate disabled homeowners and tenants.

3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Infrastructure improvements include: drainage and sanitary sewer systems, water lines, road reconstruction, streetscapes and sidewalks, and park improvements. Improvements to Neighborhood Facilities include: senior and community centers and providing or improving handicapped accessibility.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless-Emergency Shelter
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations for Emergency Shelter
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless-Homeless Prevention
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations for Homelessness Prevention
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless-Rapid Rehousing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations for Rapdi Rehousing
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless-Outreach
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations for Outreach
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Commercial Facade Improvement
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide grants and professional services to business owners with commercial properties located in targeted low-mod income business districts.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeownership
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Purchase vacant and distressed homes throughout Onondaga County and market them to low-moderate income first-time homebuyers at a subsidized cost.

**Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)**

The County anticipates providing assistance to 150 affordable housing units per year as defined by the HOME Program during the period covered by this report.

**SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)**

**Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)**

There are no public housing units within the Consortium area.

**Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

**Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?**

**Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation**

## **SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)**

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The region's population is aging and households are becoming smaller and less traditional. Population is declining and is shifting from the City to the outlying County, particularly non-Hispanic white households that can afford the relatively higher, yet still affordable, cost of housing in the outlying areas and the increased transportation costs, and also have less need for the various services provided in the City. This creates less stable neighborhoods and housing market for home owners in the City and also generates more demand for new housing in the suburbs. New housing is built primarily for moderate to high income households, particularly families and empty nesters.

A leap frog situation has evolved as households move from less-desirable and older housing stock and neighborhoods to newer more desirable housing stock and neighborhoods. These trends have been created by numerous Federal, State, and local policies that have heavily incentivized suburban, single-family home ownership, automobile-based transportation, and competing local jurisdictions. As housing progressively ages from the City outwards to the suburbs, and the incentives to rehabilitate existing housing diminishes in declining neighborhoods, this trend will most likely continue. First concentrating in the City and then moving out to the first-ring suburbs. This dynamic has been documented in metropolitan areas throughout the country.

Fair Housing together with fair transportation and fair neighborhoods are needed throughout the Syracuse Metro Area.

Onondaga County Community Development has developed several activities that will address the removal of barriers to affordable housing. The County will expand housing opportunities for persons with disabilities. Using both CDBG funds and NYS Access to Home funds, the Ramp Program will provide grants up to \$5000, and in some cases up to \$20,000, for accessibility modifications for low-income families with a handicapped family member. Outreach will be on-going. The County has allocated annual funding to the Fair Housing Council program year to implement the Education and Enforcement Project which includes education, housing counseling and advocacy, enforcement of fair housing laws, and assistance to victims of predatory lending and lending fraud. ARISE, Inc. is allocated annual funding to provide one-on-one assistance to income eligible individuals with disabilities and their families, in order to stabilize housing situations and maximize independence with the community. ARISE additionally advocates for increased accessible housing, and educates housing providers and the public about Fair Housing, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the need for accessible housing.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

Several OCCD activities will address the removal of barriers to affordable housing. The County will expand housing opportunities for persons with disabilities. Using both CDBG funds and NYS Access to Home funds, the Ramp Program will provide grants up to \$5000, and in some cases up to \$20,000, for accessibility modifications for low-income families with a handicapped family member. Outreach will be on-going.

The County has allocated annual funding to the Fair Housing Council program year to continue the Education and Enforcement Project which includes education, housing counseling and advocacy, enforcement of fair housing laws, and assistance to victims of predatory lending and lending fraud. ARISE, Inc. is allocated annual funding to provide one-on-one assistance to income eligible individuals with disabilities and their families, in order to stabilize housing situations and maximize independence with the community. ARISE additionally advocates for increased accessible housing, and educates housing providers and the public about Fair Housing, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the need for accessible housing.

OCCD will provide financial assistance to first-time low-moderate income homebuyers so that they can purchase a suitable, affordable home. Often, these buyers are limited in the private market to sub-standard homes. With the County's assistance, buyers are getting a home with the needed review and improvements. Homeownership is often cited as a key driver in the building of wealth. For many Americans, owning a home is an essential part of the American dream that conveys a number of economic benefits, such as the ability to accumulate wealth and access credit by building home equity, and gain long-term savings over the cost of renting.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

### **Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

Reaching out to homeless persons and assessing their individualized needs is being done through a coordinated assessment and referral system coordinated by the local CoC. This assessment and referral process assists individuals in finding services which help identify health and behavioral health issues and establish barriers to permanent housing as well as employment. The Onondaga County Helpline, a human service information and referral system is used as a single point of entry for all those needing housing services. This helpline can be accessed 24 hours per day. All agencies that are a part of the Homeless Housing Coalition's Continuum of Care participate and gather the same information which is used to assess and identify the individual's needs. Direct referrals are also accepted from one service provider to another, using the "no wrong door" policy, making easy access for all needing services. The HMIS information system, which plays an integral part in facilitating the coordination among agencies, is where all client information is tracked.

Reaching out to unsheltered persons is done through street outreach services. The County currently funds the Rescue Mission Homeless Intervention Services (HIS) Team. They provide mobile outreach to individuals experiencing homelessness, offering to bring them to shelter, and providing food, water, clothing, blankets and other support.

The Rescue Mission HIS Team is the ONLY full-time street outreach program in Onondaga County, meeting with individuals experiencing homelessness outdoors six days a week. Our trained team of case managers:

- Respond to 211 calls regarding individuals experiencing homelessness.
- Check known encampments and abandoned buildings in search of individuals living outdoors.
- Build rapport and trust with individuals experiencing homelessness to move them into safe shelter or rapid rehousing.
- Provide hot meals, clothing, blankets and necessities to individuals living outdoors.
- Connect individuals experiencing homelessness with medical, mental health, and substance abuse providers.
- Transport individuals experiencing homelessness to important social service or medical appointments.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The County funds several emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities with its ESG funds. The County provides funding to:



- Christopher Community- Chadwick Residence-transitional housing and professional services help clients improve skills and the ability to maintain permanent housing.
- Liberty Resources-DePalmer House which provides transitional housing for chronically homeless people living with HIV/AIDS.
- Salvation Army-Barnabas Shelter- houses homeless young adults, ages 18-24.

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.**

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless) transition to permanent housing and independent living will be done through supportive services which include financial assistance, relocation assistance, prevention efforts and street outreach. These high priority services help make the transition to permanent housing and independent living effective. Developing skills and strategies that address personal barriers to successful permanent housing is crucial in preventing homelessness again. Assistance with relocation as far as finding actual affordable housing units and/or advocating with reliable landlords are often necessary. Case management and follow up case management efforts are needed to assist individuals or families in maintaining and or locating affordable housing. Financial assistance may be needed for security deposit, subsidies or help with rental payments and/or utilities. This is especially true for homeless youth when upon intake 90 percent are unemployed, uneducated and unable to arrange for income of any kind. This financial assistance helps all homeless or chronically homeless individuals' transition from shelters to permanent housing at a much faster pace. The goal is to get homeless individuals and families housed first while receiving support services to help overcome housing barriers. The city of Syracuse is committed to supporting programs whose mission it is to aid homeless or chronically homeless families and individuals with homeless prevention efforts as well as rapid rehousing and street outreach services.

**Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs**

The CoC's Discharge Planning Committee (DPC) actively collaborates with institutional care providers and monitors discharge outcomes. The CoC has contributed to the development of OnCare, a System of

Care for youth with serious emotional and behavior problems. The DPC members participate in monthly OnCare meetings. OnCare operates ACCESS, a multi-disciplinary team involving mental health, Juvenile Justice, Children’s Division Child Welfare staff, and Parent Partners. ACCESS locates services and safe housing for participants.

A variety of initiatives have been developed to assist in preventing homelessness whenever possible. Specifically, “in-reach coordination” occurs when Health Home Case Managers visit area inpatient mental health and CD units on a weekly basis to engage and assist with the discharge planning prior to discharge and connect those in need to appropriate support services. In-reach case managers also connect with people who are going to court for discharge despite not having a place to live. The DPC partners with NYS Department of Correction and Community Supervision (DOCCS) to address barriers to parolees accessing housing. Cross System Strategic Planning meetings are held for high need individuals. Individualized plans are developed for high risk parolees. The Discharge Planning Committee (DPC) also has collaborative relationships with key staff at various area hospitals. The DPC chairman assists with plans of difficult discharges for clients with co-morbid conditions and behavioral health issues. Lastly, the county and state funds fifty case management positions to assist youth in transitioning out of the foster care system.

Ongoing case management services and subsidies are vital to the success of low income individuals and families in staying housed. Support for rapid-rehousing financial assistance and follow up case management is a priority.

The County funds several Homelessness Prevention providers.

- Catholic Charities - Housing Services Relocation Program:Relocation/stabilization of individualsn and families facing eviction or imminent homelessness
- Legal Aid Society - Eviction Defense: Legal services for tenants facing eviction.

## **SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)**

### **Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards**

In September 2000 HUD adopted the Lead Safe Housing Rule since then OCCD has made protecting families from exposure to lead from paint, dust, and soil, reducing lead paint hazards in homes, and educating clients on the danger of lead exposure a priority. Every housing rehabilitation project the department undertakes in homes built prior to 1978 receives a full lead paint inspection. In homes that contain lead based paint, a full Risk Assessment is performed by one of our department's 8 EPA licensed Risk Assessors and all lead based paint hazards are remediated using the appropriate techniques.

Since 2001, OCCD has received 10 Lead Hazard Reduction/Lead Demonstration grants from the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) totaling almost \$32 million and has assisted over 2000 housing units. The County matches the Lead Grants primarily with CDBG funds; NYS funds when available.. CDBG and HOME funds are also used in the County's mission to address lead poisoning and produce lead-safe homes.

### **How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?**

OLHCHH grants have funded the production of over 2000 lead-safe housing units. Lead remediation funded by other departmental sources produce on average an additional lead-safe 50 homes/year. Each project completed provides a healthier, safer living environment for the current and future residents ultimately reducing the incidence of children being poisoned in their homes by lead. Onondaga County Health Depts Lead Poisoning Prevention Program data shows a steady decline of children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels, declining from 9.1% of children tested in 2012 to 4.9% in 2019. Still though, the 4.9% represents 525 children, a sizeable number of children considering the potential effects of Lead on the developing brain.

### **How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?**

The removal of lead-based paint is incorporated into the policies and procedures of all the County housing programs. Any house receiving CDBG, HOME or OLHCHH funds through our office will be lead-tested. Any lead-based hazards identified will be remediated using properly licensed personnel, the appropriate protocol and qualified certified contractors.



## **SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)**

### **Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families**

Strategies to reduce the poverty level among households in Onondaga County mirror those recommended in the City of Syracuse Consolidated Plan: creating new economic opportunities and developing a variety of ways to accumulate wealth.

A number of economic revitalization projects that are ongoing or expected to begin in the coming years and may include County residents as part of the labor force. While elected officials and community leaders are working to ensure that County residents will make up a substantial part of the labor force working on these projects, both during and after their completion, residents in the County living outside of the City are sure to benefit from these revitalization projects alongside and along with their City neighbors. Additionally, some municipal and residential construction projects funded with CDBG and HOME through the Con Plan and with State and local aid seek to contract 15 % of overall contracted project costs to Minority and Women-Owned Businesses. Also, employment opportunities for low-income workers are created through grants awarded to Onondaga County by the NYS Affordable Housing Corporation's, Affordable Home Ownership Development Program. By subsidizing repairs to extend the useful life of owner occupied homes occupied by low-income households, this program also reduces the financial burden on homeowners thus increasing expendable income required for other household essentials.

### **How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan**

Safe and affordable housing is often the key to providing the stability necessary to help a family become self-sufficient.

The County HOME Program via CHDO funding grants priority to developments which set-aside a portion of their housing for hard-to-serve special needs populations who often live at or below the poverty level. The County is also committed to providing affordable housing opportunities outside of existing low and moderate income neighborhoods to provide more housing choice opportunities to families in poverty. The County has worked to create relationships between agencies which serve people in poverty and private developers in hopes that private developers will be willing to rent to households in poverty if they know families have outside support. This has been a successful strategy to get landlords to accept extremely low income tenants who often have a history of housing and other instability in their lives.

## **SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230**

**Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements**

OCCD uses the following the standards and procedures to monitor its housing and community development activities to ensure long term compliance with program and comprehensive plan requirements.

Rehabilitation: A monthly housing report is prepared by the Rehab administrative staff. The monthly reports track projects from application to final inspection. Included on the reports are the projects: initial inspection date; Risk Assessment date, when/if the project has been sent out to bid; bidder's names, certifications, licensing credentials, registered MWBE; the contract award date; final inspection date; mortgage filing and satisfaction dates; and payment information including amounts, dates, and fund sources. Because these reports are produced from OCCD's extensive database(s) the format and information contained within them can be easily customized and used to monitor most aspects of the Consortium's rehabilitation programs. Timely monitoring of open cases will prevent future problems.

Recipient Compliance: Households participating in our grant programs are required to sign a Note and Mortgage document for the amount of assistance received from Community Development. The documents are filed at the Onondaga County Court House and their satisfaction dates are entered into our database.

Annually, the County sends a letter to households within the compliance period. Residents are required to sign and return the letter to our office, within a specified time, to verify their continued residency. The letters are sent in envelopes stamped "RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED." Second mailings, registered letters, and site visits are used to verify residency when initial letters are not returned.

Capital Projects: Staff works with the towns and villages on implementing their capital projects consistent with HUD's guidelines and regulations. After the Environmental Review is completed, the OCCD contract specifications are incorporated in the bidding documents. These include, but are not limited to: Minority/Women Business participation, Affirmative Action, Conflict of Interest, Compliance with Clean Air and Water Acts, Labor Standards, Federal minimum wage rates, and Section 3. Prior to contract signing, OCCD staff meets with the contractor(s) and engineer or architect and other municipal representatives to review HUD's requirements. The contractor must submit payroll and compliance reports prior to final payment.

Miscellaneous:

- Monitoring of Community Housing Development Organization CHDO projects and ESG recipients to insure compliance with income eligibility, rents, and other requirements;

- Preparation of Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report (CAPER) that includes a thorough review of housing program performance relative to five-year housing goals;
- Preparation of annual MBE/WBE contract report to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

## Expected Resources

### AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

#### Introduction

The table below outlines the CDBG and HOME resources the County anticipates having available during the 2020-2024 period covered by this Consolidated Plan. It is followed by narratives about other resources these funds will leverage.

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,351,307	50,000	0	2,401,307	9,405,228	Please see 2020 Action Plan for detailed information on programs and services recommended for funding.



Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	650,366	0	0	650,366	2,601,464	Please see 2020 Action Plan for detailed information on programs and services recommended for funding.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	176,197	0	0	176,197	704,788	Please see 2020 Action Plan for detailed information on programs and services recommended for funding.
Other	public - state	Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab	140,000	0	0	140,000	560,000	NYS grants funds for multiple goals, generally Housing Rehabilitation - Accessibility and Homeownership.

**Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table**

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

OCCD is required to provide a match for federal funds received under the HOME Program. The County uses funds from non-federal grants it applies for and receives from various sources including (but not limited to): the NYS Affordable Housing Corporation, the NYS Housing Trust Fund, and various grants through the NYS Homes and Community Renewal.

Agencies receiving ESG funds under the County ESG Program will provide a portion of the required ESG match. Match sources must be listed on the agency budget.

Since 2001, OCCD has received ten Lead Hazard Reduction/Lead Hazard Demonstration grants totaling almost \$32 million from the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH). The County uses a portion of its CDBG funds as match for these grants and plans to continue to apply for and hopefully receive funding from OLHCHH.

**If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

Although the Onondaga County housing market has remained fairly stable, foreclosures and tax delinquent properties do exist throughout our area. The County will continue to acquire these vacant properties for its First-time Homeownership Program. These homes will be rehabilitated and sold to low-moderate income first-time home buyers at a subsidized costs. The department's Homeownership Program is funded via a variety of sources and grants including: local funding, program income, state grants and federal programs.

**Discussion**

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Onondaga County	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$250,000 HOME: \$335,759	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 165 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Onondaga County	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility	CDBG: \$100,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
3	Capital Projects	2015	2019	Capital Improvements County-wide	Onondaga County	Capital Projects	CDBG: \$644,604	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15 Persons Assisted
4	Homeless-Emergency Shelter	2015	2019	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	CDBG: \$63,515	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 30 Beds
5	Homeless-Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	CDBG: \$20,115	Homelessness Prevention: 50 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Homeless-Rapid Rehousing	2015	2019	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	CDBG: \$47,800	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 600 Households Assisted
7	Homeless-Outreach	2015	2019	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	ESG: \$10,600	Homelessness Prevention: 700 Persons Assisted
8	Commercial Facade Improvement	2015	2019	Economic Development	Onondaga County	Commercial Facade Improvement	CDBG: \$100,000	Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
9	Homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Onondaga County	Homeownership	CDBG: \$100,000 New York State: \$140,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 5 Households Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The Consortium's various housing rehabilitation programs for low and moderate income clients will address issues of home health and safety throughout Onondaga County. These programs will address many of the issues facing the area's aging housing stock and improve the quality of affordable housing.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Improve accessibility county-wide for low and moderate income disabled homeowners and tenants.

3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Infrastructure improvements include: drainage and sanitary sewer systems, water lines, road reconstruction, streetscapes and sidewalks, and park improvements. Improvements to Neighborhood Facilities include: senior and community centers and providing or improving handicapped accessibility.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless-Emergency Shelter
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless-Homeless Prevention
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless-Rapid Rehousing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless-Outreach
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Commercial Facade Improvement
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide grants and professional services to business owners with commercial properties located in targeted low-mod income business districts.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeownership
	<b>Goal Description</b>	



## Projects

### AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

#### Introduction

Over the next year the County plans to provide housing rehabilitation and lead hazard reduction grants to approximately 150 low-mod income households throughout Onondaga County. Accessibility will be improved in the homes of 30 low-mod income residents with disabilities. The County will complete and sell 5 homes to low-mod income first-time homebuyers.

OCCD has not reallocated funds to address COVID-19 related activities at this time as we expect the CARES Act CDBG and ESG funds as well as the recent American Rescue Plan funding to address the needs of the jurisdiction.

OCCD leverages their CDBG and HOME allocations to obtain supplemental funding from a variety of sources. During the upcoming year this additional funding will include the funds from a 3.5 year \$5,600,000 Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant awarded to the County in 2019 by the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH).

The County has two active housing grant awards from the New York State Housing and Community Renewal Office (NYS HCR): A NYS RESTORE grant to fund emergency housing repairs for very low income seniors (\$50,000); and one Access to Home (ATH) grants totaling \$100,000. The County will use the ATH money to supplement its existing RAMP program.

OCCD has attained another \$300,000 grant from the NYS Affordable Housing Corp to continue its First-time Homebuyer Program.

OCCD's Commercial Rehabilitation Program is currently working with \$400,000 in NYS HCR Main Street funds to revitalize the commercial center of one of the County's older villages via building upgrades and restoration, façade renovation and street-scape improvements.

The County provides funding to the CNY Fair Housing. OCCD works closely with CNY Fair Housing to identify and address issues related to fair housing, which includes the recent Analysis of Impediments report that was produced to provide new information on the impact these issues have in Syracuse and Onondaga County.

ARISE, Inc. also uses CDBG funds to advocate for and locate accessible housing for individuals with disabilities and families. Approximately 15 persons per year benefit from this activity.

2-3 units developed by a CHDO in receipt of 15% set aside funding will be acquired by low income special needs clients.

#### Projects

#	Project Name
1	Capital Projects 2020



#	Project Name
2	CCE - Community Forests 2020
3	ARISE - Housing Referral & Advocacy Program 2020
4	Fair Housing Project 2020
5	Commercial Rehabilitation Program 2020
6	RAMP/CDBG/Accessibility Improvements for the Disabled 2020
7	Housing Rehabilitation/CDBG 2020
8	Homeownership Assistance Program/CDBG/Program Income 2020
9	Housing Counseling for First-Time Homebuyers 2020
10	Housing Rehabilitation Delivery Costs 2020
11	Community Development Block Grant Administration 2020
12	Housing Rehabilitation/HOME 2020
13	Shape-up/HOME 2020
14	CHDO Assistance 2020
15	HOME Program Administration 2020
16	ESG20 Onondaga County

**Table 56 – Project Information**

**Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs**

The geographic allocation of OCCD programming is largely determined by the location of HUD defined and designated Low Mod Income block groups. All federal housing and non-housing community development investments occur within these areas to qualify for funding. Low Mod areas are generally located where older, more affordable housing is concentrated.

The 15-member Community Development Steering Committee determines budget categories and selects projects to be funded. Although projects are selected primarily on need and the number of low income people served, the Committee strives to maintain a geographic balance when making selections. Typical obstacles to meeting underserved needs include:

1. Economic factors
2. Federal housing policy
3. Fair Housing impediments
4. Insufficient affordable housing
5. Exclusionary zoning
6. Varying zoning and subdivision regulations
7. Permit fees
8. Insufficient available of accessible housing

As noted above, the Community Development Division consulted with key members of the local Continuum of Care to determine a rationale for allocating Emergency Solutions Grant Program funding priorities. A cross-jurisdictional (City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga & CoC) collaborative examination of homeless resources took place as both jurisdictions worked together to maximize the impact of HUD ESG funds.

**AP-38 Project Summary**  
**Project Summary Information**

<b>1</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Capital Projects 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$1,052,985
	<b>Description</b>	The County will award 10-15 local municipalities with Capital Projects. The County will seek applications for Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/moderate Housing Income Benefit from the Towns & Villages within the jurisdiction. The Community Development Steering Committee will meet to review and discuss applications and make funding awards.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The activities will benefit approximately 10,000 low/moderate income households within the Towns/Villages.
	<b>Location Description</b>	CDBG eligible areas within Onondaga County.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/moderate Housing Income Benefit, such as street, park and senior center improvements
<b>2</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CCE - Community Forests 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$28,150

<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>The goal of this proposal is for the continued improvement of the overall quality of life in our urban and village communities by providing affordable trees to improve and enhance the existing urban forest canopy, technical assistance with tree planting and maintenance, proactive outreach and education about best management practices and invasive threats to our urban ecosystem. This project will focus on CDBG Eligible Areas, ensuring that low income communities in Onondaga County have the best chance to recover from invasive pest challenges such as EAB without substantially and unpredictably increasing the financial burden on the town and by maintaining a healthy urban canopy. Citizens in these communities will continue to realize the economic and environmental benefits of trees, such as reduction in heating in the summer, reduction in wind cooling in the winter, capture of storm water, air filtration, noise reduction, and increased property values. A vital community forest is the mirror of a vital community, a reflection of our economic and environmental health and civic engagement. CDBG Eligible Areas are already financially challenged and especially vulnerable to imminent risk of urban forest loss. This project offers a cost-effective approach to better equip and mobilize communities to manage their community forests.</p>
<p><b>Target Date</b></p>	<p>8/31/2022</p>
<p><b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b></p>	<p>This project will benefit communities County-wide.</p>
<p><b>Location Description</b></p>	<p>CDBG eligible areas within Onondaga County</p>

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p>CCE Onondaga will provide eligible low income communities with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low-cost trees through the municipal (community) tree buy program.</li> <li>2. Skilled care for existing trees using community volunteers via the CommuniTree Stewards Program.</li> <li>3. Educational opportunities for municipal staff and community volunteers in techniques to promote tree survival and health in the face of disturbances, both insect and meteorological.</li> <li>4. Information on emerald ash borer management as well as other community forestry issues to both private and public audiences.</li> <li>5. Identification of ash trees on private and public property.</li> <li>6. Urban tree care and maintenance training for community residents through the well-established CommuniTree Stewards program, building a foundation of residents engaged in their urban forest resource.</li> </ol>
<b>3</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	ARISE - Housing Referral & Advocacy Program 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$5,000
	<b>Description</b>	The Housing Referral and Advocacy Program (HRAP) assist people with any disabilities and their families who live in Onondaga County. Participants have low- to extremely-low incomes; many are homeless or living in critically unstable housing situations.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The Housing Referrral and Advocacy Program (HRAP) will assist approximately 50 people with any disabilities and their families who live in Onondaga County. Participants have low- to extremely-low incomes; many are homeless or living in critically unstable housing situations.
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide (outside the City of Syracuse)

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p>ARISE’s Housing Referral &amp; Advocacy Program (HRAP) is the only program in Onondaga County focused on providing housing assistance for people who have any type of disability. HRAP is considered a “mainstream provider” and fills service gaps because it serves those who do not fit the guidelines of other providers. HRAP activities and services include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Providing Information &amp; Referrals in response to requests related to locating accessible housing; fair housing access/accommodation questions and/or requests; inquiries from landlords/property managers related to housing accessibility and fair housing; and referring individuals with disabilities to needed resources and supports.</li> <li>2) Reviewing and evaluating existing available housing units to determine level of accessibility; maintaining a list of affordable/accessible housing and distributing it upon request.</li> <li>3) Meeting with developers and landlords to ensure that planned and newly constructed housing units will be accessible.</li> <li>4) Reducing housing vulnerability and assistance with locating housing for those with significant disabilities and functional limitation who are unable to conduct their own housing search. Assistance includes accompanying people when they visit rental units; providing transportation to view units; assisting with rental applications and negotiating with landlords; help applying for housing assistance; and making referrals/assisting in obtaining financial supports.</li> <li>5) Reducing disability related housing discrimination through outreach, information dissemination, and group education targeted to community residents and to housing providers (Fair Housing, reasonable accommodation, etc.)</li> <li>6) Advocating with property owners, developers and real estate agents to increase the number of accessible units and to open more rental units to those receiving Public Assistance, Section 8 or other government rent subsidies. Working with housing providers to place individuals with disabilities in accessible units, and making ARISE’s independent living services available to provide support to help ensure tenant success in maintaining stable housing.</li> <li>7) Contributing to community-wide planning by participating in housing task forces and committees to ensure the needs of residents with disabilities are considered during planning, and to help reduce duplication of services and eliminate gaps in service coverage.</li> </ol>
<b>4</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Fair Housing Project 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Capital Projects

	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$50,000
	<b>Description</b>	This project utilizes a comprehensive approach to ensuring equal housing opportunity in Onondaga County, helping the County and consortium members fulfill their obligation to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing as required as recipients of HUD funding. The activities proposed are consistent with needs identified in the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, including the presence of illegal discrimination in the housing market. This project will include four components: 1)Education and outreach on fair housing laws; 2)Enforcement of Fair Housing laws; 3)Fair Housing Compliance and Planning Services; and 4)Housing Counseling and Advocacy.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will benefit approximately 300 people.
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Our project works to address several distinct, but related, problems: illegal housing discrimination, lack of planning for affordable and accessible housing, passage of exclusionary zoning laws, need for stronger affirmative marketing efforts, need for housing counseling for tenants, and a need for better education throughout the community on fair housing and tenants' rights laws. Federal, state and local fair housing laws and consumer protection laws provide the framework for our proposed activities, together with HUD requirements for publicly-funded housing activities.
5	<b>Project Name</b>	Commercial Rehabilitation Program 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Commercial Facade Improvement
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Commercial Facade Improvement
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$150,000
	<b>Description</b>	The purpose of this program is to improve the business viability in low income areas central business districts throughout Onondaga County. Technical assistance is also provided to commercial property owners to keep their facades consistent with the overall area.

	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Under this program, 5 businesses within the County will be assisted.
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide, within CDBG eligible areas.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Program provides matching grants for exterior improvements for a standard sized commercial building. A larger building such as a plaza or a large building consisting of several tax parcels may receive more funding on a matching basis. The program also provides technical assistance and architectural services to commercial property owners in qualified areas.
<b>6</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	RAMP/CDBG/Accessibility Improvements for the Disabled 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$100,000 New York State: \$25,000
	<b>Description</b>	The purpose of this program is to provide accessibility improvements for low/moderate income homeowners and renters including ramps, chair lifts, bathroom and other accessibility modifications.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This program will assist approximately 20 households within the County with accessibility improvements.
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The RAMP program provides grants up to \$15,000 for accessibility improvements such as ramps, widening doorways, and bathroom modifications to homes owned or rented by low-income households with an individual with disabilities.
<b>7</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Housing Rehabilitation/CDBG 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Housing Rehabilitation



	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$250,000
	<b>Description</b>	The program will provide needed assistance to low-income households. Priority will be given to those 62 years old and older, households with children under the age of six, and/or in emergency situations.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This program will assist 25 low/moderate income households County-wide.
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The program will provide needed assistance to low-income households. Priority will be given to those 62 years old and older, households with children under the age of six, and/or in emergency situations.
<b>8</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Homeownership Assistance Program/CDBG/Program Income 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeownership
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeownership
	<b>Funding</b>	New York State: \$120,000
	<b>Description</b>	The Homeownership Program provides homeownership opportunities for low income renters and provides housing for people with special needs.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 5-10 low-income households within the County will receive assistance through this program.
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The funding derived from program income is used in support of the County Homeownership Program for site acquisition and preparation, rehabilitation expenses, and soft costs such as appraisals, abstracts, legal fees and architectural expenses. The majority of the costs for the program are obtained from other sources.
<b>9</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Housing Counseling for First-Time Homebuyers 2020

	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeownership
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeownership
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$5,000
	<b>Description</b>	The purpose of this program is to prepare renters for the challenges of maintaining a good credit rating, purchasing a home, closing the deal, and home maintenance.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	10 low/moderate income households will be assisted through this program.
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Housing counseling is mandatory for participation in the County's Homeownership Program. Counseling is provided by Home Headquarters and involves five, two hour sessions for each homeowner on budgeting, priority-setting, and other issues related to home buying and home maintenance.
<b>10</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Housing Rehabilitation Delivery Costs 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Housing Rehabilitation Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements Homeownership
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Housing Rehabilitation Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Homeownership
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$244,911
	<b>Description</b>	The purpose of this activity is to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for the county's low-income homeowners and renters. This activity provides homeownership opportunities for low-income renters and provides housing for people with special needs.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Housing rehabilitation delivery expenses for a staff of nine full-time employees and one part-time employee.
<b>11</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Community Development Block Grant Administration 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Housing Rehabilitation Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements Capital Projects Commercial Facade Improvement Homeownership
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Housing Rehabilitation Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Capital Projects Commercial Facade Improvement Homeownership
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$470,261
	<b>Description</b>	Administrative costs for the Onondaga County Community Development Block Grant program.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Effective administration and planning of HUD funded programs including compliance with all mandated requirements.
<b>12</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Housing Rehabilitation/HOME 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Housing Rehabilitation

	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$200,000
	<b>Description</b>	The purpose of this program is to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for the county's low/moderate income homeowner.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This program will assist 20 low/moderate income households County-wide.
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The program will provide needed assistance to low-income households for home repair. Priority will be given to those 62 years of age or older, households with children under the age of six, and/or in emergency situations.
<b>13</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Shape-up/HOME 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$287,774
	<b>Description</b>	The purpose for this activity is to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for the County's low-income elderly and homeowners with disabilities
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This program will assist 25 low/moderate income households throughout the County.
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This program provides up to \$15,000 for needed repairs & improvements to the homes of low-income elderly and individuals with disabilities.
<b>14</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CHDO Assistance 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County

	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Capital Projects
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$97,555
	<b>Description</b>	The program is intended to provide rental housing and homeownership opportunities for people with special needs.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	2 Low/moderate Households will be assisted
	<b>Location Description</b>	County-wide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This activity assists the development of housing units for very low-income elderly households and households with special needs through funding assistance to CHDO's. Requests for proposals will be reviewed by CD staff and suitable projects selected for funding. Onondaga County has been working with several CHDO qualified housing providers.
<b>15</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Program Administration 2020
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$65,037
	<b>Description</b>	Administrative costs for the HOME Program.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
<b>Planned Activities</b>	Effective administration and planning of HUD funded programs including compliance with all mandated requirements.	
<b>16</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	ESG20 Onondaga County
	<b>Target Area</b>	Onondaga County

<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless-Emergency Shelter Homeless-Homeless Prevention Homeless-Rapid Rehousing Homeless-Outreach
<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homelessness
<b>Funding</b>	:
<b>Description</b>	We are proposing to use our Homeless Prevention CV funds to assist individuals and families 50% or below AMI who are imminently at risk of homelessness due mainly to COVID related circumstances such as loss of income, employment and/or behavioral health issues. The primary purpose of these CV funds is to limit individuals from entering emergency shelters by prioritizing individuals who may be losing their housing in the immediate future. Our HMIS provider will also be funded due to the increased reporting requirements. Administration costs will also be utilized.
<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2024
<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
<b>Location Description</b>	Onondaga County
<b>Planned Activities</b>	

## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)**

### **Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed**

The area covered by the action plan consists of 19 towns and 15 villages. The area had a total population of 323,740 persons residing in 129,845 households (2011-2015 ACS data). This area has a land area of 793.5 square miles and is approximately 35 miles in length and 30 miles in width. All 34 towns and villages participate in the CDBG Urban County Consortium.

The geographic allocation of OCCD programming is largely determined by the location of HUD defined and designated Low-Moderate Income block groups. All federal housing and non-housing community development investments occur within these areas to qualify for funding. Low-Moderate areas are generally located where older, more affordable housing is concentrated. With CPD Maps data, we have identified several areas of priority that are low-income, cost burdened, and with housing problems.

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
Onondaga County	100

**Table 57 - Geographic Distribution**

### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

The geographic allocation of OCCD programming is largely determined by the location of HUD defined and designated Low-Moderate Income block groups. All federal housing and non-housing community development investments occur within these areas to qualify for funding. Low-Moderate areas are generally located where older, more affordable housing is concentrated. With CPD Maps data, we have identified several areas of priority that are low-income, cost burdened, and with housing problems.

The 15-member Community Development Steering Committee determines budget categories and selects projects to be funded. Although projects are selected primarily on need and the number of low income people served, the Committee strives to maintain a geographic balance when making selections.

Typical obstacles to meeting underserved needs include:

1. Economic factors
2. Federal housing policy
3. Fair Housing impediments
4. Insufficient affordable housing
5. Exclusionary zoning
6. Varying zoning and subdivision regulations

7. Permit fees
8. Insufficient available of accessible housing

As noted above, the County consulted with key members of the local Continuum of Care to determine a rationale for allocating Emergency Solutions Grant Program funding priorities. A cross-jurisdictional (City of Syracuse and County of Onondaga, CoC) collaborative examination of homeless resources took place as both jurisdictions worked together to maximize the impact of HUD ESG funds.

## **Discussion**



# Affordable Housing

## AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

### Introduction

Over the next year the County plans to provide housing rehabilitation and lead hazard reduction grants to approximately 150 low-mod income households throughout Onondaga County. Accessibility will be improved in the homes of 30 low-mod income residents with disabilities. The County will complete and sell 5 homes to low-mod income first-time homebuyers.

OCCD has not reallocated funds to address COVID-19 related activities at this time as we expect the CARES Act CDBG and ESG funds as well as the recent American Rescue Plan funding to address the needs of the jurisdiction.

OCCD leverages their CDBG and HOME allocations to obtain supplemental funding from a variety of sources. During the upcoming year this additional funding will include the funds from a 3.5 year \$5,600,000 Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant awarded to the County in 2019 by the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH).

The County has two active housing grant awards from the New York State Housing and Community Renewal Office (NYS HCR): A NYS RESTORE grant to fund emergency housing repairs for very low income seniors (\$50,000); and one Access to Home (ATH) grants totaling \$100,000. The County will use the ATH money to supplement its existing RAMP program.

OCCD has attained another \$300,000 grant from the NYS Affordable Housing Corp to continue its First-time Homebuyer Program.

OCCD's Commercial Rehabilitation Program is currently working with \$400,000 in NYS HCR Main Street funds to revitalize the commercial center of one of the County's older villages via building upgrades and restoration, façade renovation and street-scape improvements.

The County provides funding to the CNY Fair Housing. OCCD works closely with CNY Fair Housing to identify and address issues related to fair housing, which includes the recent Analysis of Impediments report that was produced to provide new information on the impact these issues have in Syracuse and Onondaga County.

ARISE, Inc. also uses CDBG funds to advocate for and locate accessible housing for individuals with disabilities and families. Approximately 15 persons per year benefit from this activity.

2-3 units developed by a CHDO in receipt of 15% set aside funding will be acquired by low income special needs clients.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	30

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported</b>	
Total	30

**Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through</b>	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	150
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	150

**Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**  
**Discussion**

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

There are no Public Housing projects within the Consortium area.

### **Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing**

There are no Public Housing projects within the Consortium area.

### **Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership**

The Consortium works in partnership with the Syracuse Housing Authority to assist public housing residents participating in the SHA Family Self-Sufficiency Program purchase homes from OCCD's Homeownership Program.

### **If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance**

There are no Public Housing projects within the Consortium area.

### **Discussion**

## **AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)**

### **Introduction**

Over the past several years, the Homeless & Housing Coalition (CoC) developed several subcommittees and work groups, including the 10-Year Planning Committee, whose primary charge was to develop a Plan to End Homelessness. This Committee identified five overarching goals to guide local planning efforts toward ending homelessness in our community. The Committee selected these goals based on the Federal Interagency Council on Homelessness Opening Doors Plan, the national federal plan outlining successful strategies to prevent and end homelessness by 2020. With 2020 upon us, it is clear that more work is needed. The foundation provided by the CoC and its subcommittees will provide the direction needed to continue this work and to further the goals.

Community Development will continue provide housing rehabilitation services to special needs populations, focusing primarily on the frail elderly and the physically-disabled.

### **Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including**

#### **Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

Onondaga County Community Development will invest Emergency Solutions Grant funds to support street outreach. For many years the County has funded and with plans to continue funding the Rescue Mission's Homeless Intervention Services (HIS) Team. The HIS Team operates a mobile unit which provides transportation to medical, psychiatric, substance abuse, employment and other essential service appointments. The HIS Team also connects individuals and families living in places unfit for human habitation with services in the community. The team also provides essential care to people living on the street by distributing coats, hats, gloves, blankets, food and water.

#### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

OCCD uses ESG dollars to fund several shelters providing emergency shelter and transitional housing for a variety of the homeless population. Recent ESG allocations were awarded to :

- Christopher Community-Chadwick Residence: Transitional housing for women and children; case work and life skill training available.
- Liberty Resources-DePalmer House: Transitional housing for chronically homeless living with HIV/AIDS.

#### **Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to**

**permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

Emergency Shelter Grant Request for Proposals for FY 2020 stressed prevention as well as moving those already in the homeless system to permanent housing as soon as possible. To help local associations facilitate the transition to permanent housing and prevent homelessness from occurring County is awarding ESG funds to:

- Legal Aid Society: Provide legal service for tenants, eviction prevention
- YMCA: Provide housing for homeless and housing vulnerable men.
- YWCA: Provide housing for homeless and housing vulnerable women.

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs**

Onondaga County plans to meet the objectives identified in the Special Needs portion of the Strategic Plan by continuing programs, identifying resources, applying for funds, and implementing programs. Both the public and private sector will be utilized to address the unmet housing needs of the underserved low-income households and special needs populations.

The County's strategy aimed at the special needs population addresses primarily the elderly, frail elderly and physically disabled populations. Those with mental health, substance use disorders, and persons with HIV/AIDS and their families are primarily addressed through the Continuum of Care with partial support from the Emergency Solutions Grant which continues to provide support for a transitional shelter for persons with HIV/AIDS. The County Office of Mental Health is best positioned to address the needs of those with severe mental illness and/or developmental disabilities.

Through the SHAPE-UP (Safe Housing Assistance Program for the Elderly) program, homes owned and occupied by very low income elderly or handicapped are rehabilitated. Grants of up to \$15,000 can be matched with funds from the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grants awarded to OCCD in 2019. Some of these repairs are emergency in nature such as leaking roofs or non-functioning furnaces and are critical to keeping many elderly in their homes.

The Ramp program provides accessibility modifications for low-income households with a handicapped family member. Repairs may include exterior ramps, stair chairs, widening of doorways, walk-in showers, & bathroom grab bars. Using both CDBG funds and NYS Access to Home funds, the Ramp

Program will provide grants up to \$15,000 for accessibility modifications for low-income families with a handicapped family member.

**Discussion**

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)**

### **Introduction:**

**Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

Several OCCD activities will address the removal of barriers to affordable housing. The County will expand housing opportunities for persons with disabilities. Using both CDBG funds and NYS Access to Home funds, the Ramp Program will provide grants up to \$5000, and in some cases up to \$20,000, for accessibility modifications for low-income families with a handicapped family member. Outreach will be on-going.

The County has allocated annual funding to the Fair Housing Council program year to continue the Education and Enforcement Project which includes education, housing counseling and advocacy, enforcement of fair housing laws, and assistance to victims of predatory lending and lending fraud. ARISE, Inc. is allocated annual funding to provide one-on-one assistance to income eligible individuals with disabilities and their families, in order to stabilize housing situations and maximize independence with the community. ARISE additionally advocates for increased accessible housing, and educates housing providers and the public about Fair Housing, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the need for accessible housing.

OCCD will provide financial assistance to first-time low-moderate income homebuyers so that they can purchase a suitable, affordable home. Often, these buyers are limited in the private market to sub-standard homes. With the County's assistance, buyers are getting a home with the needed review and improvements. Homeownership is often cited as a key driver in the building of wealth. For many Americans, owning a home is an essential part of the American dream that conveys a number of economic benefits, such as the ability to accumulate wealth and access credit by building home equity, and gain long-term savings over the cost of renting.

### **Discussion:**

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

#### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

Typical obstacles to meeting underserved needs include:

1. Economic factors
2. Federal housing policy
3. Fair Housing impediments
4. Insufficient affordable housing
5. Exclusionary zoning
6. Varying zoning and subdivision regulations
7. Permit fees
8. Insufficient availability of accessible housing

The County seeks to address factors #1, #4, and #8 by allocating HOME CHDO set-aside funds for special needs housing. Also, through the RAMP Program and NYS Access to Home funding, accessibility modifications such as ramps, kitchen modifications, and bathroom grab bars and fixtures will be completed in households with a physically handicapped occupant.

#### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The County will expand housing opportunities for persons with disabilities. Using CDBG, HOME and NYS Access to Home funds, the Ramp Program will provide grants up to \$15,000 for accessibility modifications for low-income households with a handicapped family member. Outreach will be ongoing. By providing rehabilitation grants to low-mod income residents, the County decreases these residents housing cost burden.

The County will continue to offer the Homeownership Program selling homes at a subsidized cost to first-time home buyers.

HUD funding is distributed annually through the County to area Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) for developing senior citizens and special needs housing within the County. This funding generally meets current CHDO's ability and demand. Additional CHDO's within the County would be welcomed and are encouraged.

The County has allocated annual funding to CNY Fair Housing each program year to implement the Education and Enforcement Project which includes education, housing counseling and advocacy, enforcement of fair housing laws, and assistance to victims of predatory lending and lending fraud. ARISE, Inc. is allocated annual funding to provide one-on-one assistance to income eligible individuals



with disabilities and their families, in order to stabilize housing situations and maximize independence with the community. ARISE additionally advocates for increased accessible housing, and educates housing providers and the public about Fair Housing, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the need for accessible housing.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

Lead based paint hazard reduction has become one of the main focuses of OCCD. The following actions will be taken during the next program year as part of the County's Lead Hazard Reduction Program:

1. Eight staff members' certifications as EPA-Licensed Risk Assessors will be maintained with required training as necessary. OCCD's EPA Firm License required to do lead hazard control assessment and rehab will also be maintained.
2. Risk Assessments will be completed in all pre-1978 homes.
3. The Onondaga County Health Dept's Lead Poisoning Control Program will conduct educational/outreach events and provide educational materials to program clients completed in conjunction with our HUD Lead Hazard Reduction Grant.
4. Lead based paint hazard interim controls will be completed on at minimum 75 units during calendar year 2020. To complete these units, it is estimated that at minimum 100 applications will be taken. Of those, 80 or more units will receive paint inspections and risk assessments. Approximately 75 units will qualify for financing, receive lead hazard control work, and pass clearance testing using dust wipe analysis.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

Strategies to reduce the poverty level among households in Onondaga County mirror those recommended in the City of Syracuse Consolidated Plan: creating new economic opportunities and developing a variety of ways to accumulate wealth.

A number of economic revitalization projects that are ongoing or expected to begin in the coming years and may include County residents as part of the labor force. While elected officials and community leaders are working to ensure that County residents will make up a substantial part of the labor force working on these projects, both during and after their completion, residents in the County living outside of the City are sure to benefit from these revitalization projects alongside and along with their City neighbors. Additionally, some municipal and residential construction projects funded with CDBG and

HOME through the Con Plan and with State and local aid seek to contract 15 % of overall contracted project costs to Minority and Women-Owned Businesses. Also, employment opportunities for low-income workers are created through grants awarded to Onondaga County by the NYS Affordable Housing Corporation's, Affordable Home Ownership Development Program. By subsidizing repairs to extend the useful life of owner occupied homes occupied by low-income households, this program also reduces the financial burden on homeowners thus increasing expendable income required for other household essentials.

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

Onondaga County Community Development (OCCD) is the lead agency and hub of the institutional structure responsible for developing and administering the programs covered by the Consolidated Plan. It works closely with various government agencies and departments, town and village governments, and numerous non-profit and for-profit entities. This protocol of cooperation and communication between the many entities has served the Consortium well.

### **Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies**

To ensure enhanced cooperation, Onondaga County maintains cooperation agreements with each local municipality as a prerequisite to its status as an urban county, and also administers the Town of Clay's CDBG funds under a joint agreement. The Town of Clay and the County are a consortium for HOME grant purposes.

The County will continue to participate in the Continuum of Care. At the bimonthly meetings, members update the community on their activities. These meetings enhance coordination of the delivery of services among health and social service agencies.

### **Discussion:**

## Program Specific Requirements

### AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

#### Introduction:

The CDBG Program will continue to continue funding the County's Capital Projects, Housing Rehabilitation and Commercial Rehabilitation Programs and be used as leverage/match when applying for outside funding from public and private sources. HOME Funds will be used for Homeowner Rehab and CHDO projects. OCCD will continue to offer its First-time Homebuyer Program and hopes to complete 4-6 projects in 2020 with funds from the state and local resources. Emergency Shelter activities will remain focused on emergency shelter, homeless prevention, rapid rehousing and street outreach.

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	100,000
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
<b>Total Program Income:</b>	<b>100,000</b>

#### Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	95.40%

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)**  
**Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)**

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

Onondaga County will use HOME funds as specified in section 92.205. This primarily includes grants, and non-interest bearing loans. No other forms of HOME investment will be utilized in 2020 Program Year.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

OCCD intends to use HOME funds for the rehabilitation of owner-occupied single-family properties as outlined in 92.254(b). OCCD will recapture funds, as outlined in 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(ii), when an owner fails to meet the occupancy/ownership guidelines during the 5-year mortgage as outlined in 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(ii)

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

OCCD does not anticipate acquiring units with HOME funds however OCCD may allocate CHDO set-aside for direct homebuyer assistance. To ensure affordability and secure HUD HOME Program funds invested in a homebuyer unit, the County will establish recapture requirements that comply with HUD HOME program regulations at 24 CFR § 92.254, Qualification as Affordable Housing: Homeownership. The County will utilize the Recapture option exclusively, specifically as outlined in 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(ii), for all programs and projects assisted with HOME funds.

Recapture provisions will ensure that County recoup all or a portion of the HOME assistance that was given to the homebuyers, if the housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for the duration of the period of affordability. The period of affordability is based upon the total amount of HOME funds subject to recapture as described in 24 CFR 92.254 (a)(5)(ii)(A)(5).

#### HOME Affordability Period Table

Homeownership Assistance Minimum Period of (HOME Funds Per-Unit):

Affordability:

Under \$15,000 5 years

\$15,000-\$40,000 10 years

Over \$40,000 15 years

If the housing does not continue to be the principle residence of the buyer for the duration of the HOME period of affordability then the HOME investment amount shall be recaptured on a pro-rata basis for the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the housing, following project completion, measured against the required affordability period.

The County is subject to the limitation that when the recapture requirement is triggered by a sale (voluntary or involuntary) of the housing unit, and there are no net proceeds or the net proceeds are insufficient to repay the HOME investment that is due, the County can only recapture the net proceeds, if any. The net proceeds are the sale price minus superior loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and any closing costs.

The HOME investment that is subject to recapture for the County program is based on the amount of HOME assistance that enabled the homebuyer to buy the dwelling unit. This includes any HOME

assistance that reduced the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price, but excludes the amount between the cost of producing the unit and the market value of the property (i.e., the development subsidy). The County will re-allocate all recaptured funds to carry out HOME-eligible activities.

If the housing does not continue to be the principle residence of the buyer for the duration of the HOME period of affordability, then the HOME investment amount shall be recaptured on an equal pro-rata basis for the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the housing, following project completion, measured against the required affordability period.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

The Community Development Division does not plan to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt.

### **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

OCCD will continue to provide assistance to organizations that serve individuals and families that are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless through the use of Federal funds received by the County under the Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG). In order to be consistent with the Syracuse/Onondaga County Continuum of Care (CoC), the County will target the ESG funds to providing permanent housing to individuals and families that meet HUD definition of homeless and to very low income families at risk of becoming homeless. Funding will be awarded to local organizations involved in Emergency Shelter, Homeless Prevention, Rapid Rehousing and Outreach. OCCD will contract with not-for-profit agencies that serve the homeless population to implement the Program.

The Consortium is working closely with the CoC/ HHC's Executive Committee, the Monitoring Committee and the City of Syracuse Department of Neighborhood and Business Development to improve the written standards for the development and delivery of ESG program services.

Minimum standards for consideration included:

- All funded agencies must agree to participate in the local HMIS.
- All funded activities must conform to the interim rule revising the regulations for the Emergency

Shelter Grants program at 24 CFR, Part 576.

- All ESG program beneficiaries must meet the homeless definition as set out in the December 5, 2011 Federal Register.

- Projects that having the capacity to support one or more national priorities

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The Continuum of Care implemented a Coordinated Entry process and has established the Coordinated Entry Policies and Procedures Manual that details the process for ensuring that the most vulnerable individuals will be given priority to housing programs.

The manual can be found here:

<http://www.hhccny.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/CE-Plan-NY-505-Final-January-2018.pdf>

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

Awards are made using a Request for Proposal process and with considerable consultation with key members of the Continuum of Care. Recommendations that arise from such consultations are made to the Community Development Steering Committee, as part of the Citizen Participation Process.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The County shall meet the homeless participation requirement for having a homeless or formerly homeless person participate in making policies and decisions regarding facilities or services that receive funding under ESG Program. The HHC has a formerly homeless disabled person on their board. The County consults with the board during the allocation process.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

OCCD in collaboration with the CoC has adopted the following performance standards when evaluation ESG sub-grantee activities:

- Ability to attain proposed outcomes

- Ability to remain on schedule and submit reports in a timely fashion
- Increase the coordination among agencies and mainstream resources and other support services in assessing the needs of homeless or housing vulnerable individuals and families;
- Increase access to stable and affordable housing by creating a centralized housing database that identifies affordable, safe and decent housing to rapid re-house individuals and families;
- Increase access to services (credit repair/financial literacy) to reduce an individual's or families' vulnerability to homelessness.



## Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

**THE POST-STANDARD**

LEGAL AFFIDAVIT

INV#: 0009652190

**ADVANCE**

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Sales Rep: Pamela Gallagher

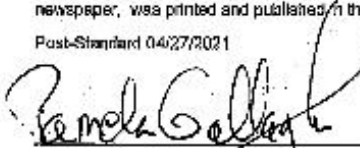
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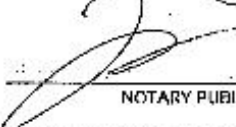
INV#: 0009652190

Date	Position	Description	P.O. Number	Ad Size
04/27/2021	Other Legals NY	ONONDAGA COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	PO#68582	1 x 105.00 CL

I, Pamela Gallagher, of the City of Syracuse, in said County, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: this person is the Principal Clerk in the office of THE POST-STANDARD, a public newspaper, published in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York and that the notice, is an accurate and true copy of the ad as printed in said newspaper, was printed and published in the regular edition and issue of said newspaper on the following days, viz.:

Post-Standard 04/27/2021

  
 Pamela Gallagher  
 Principal Clerk  
 An Authorized Designer of the President, Timothy R. Kennedy  
 Subscriber and sworn to before me, this 26th day of April 2021

  
 NOTARY PUBLIC

**JULIA FREEMAN**  
 NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK  
 Registration No. FR6405211  
 Qualified in Onondaga County  
 My Commission Expires 3/2/24

FOR QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS AFFIDAVIT,  
 PLEASE CONTACT PAMELA GALLAGHER AT  
 (315) 470-2051 OR Legals@Syracuse.com

Ad Number:0008952190

Date	Position	Description	P.O. Number	Ad Size
04/27/2021	Other Legals NY	ONONDAGA COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NOTICE OF 2020	PO#66562	1 x 105.00 CL

**ONONDAGA COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NOTICE OF 2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND ACTION PLAN** in accordance with the Onondaga County Citizen Participation Plan developed under requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Onondaga County hereby announces that the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020 Action Plan are available for review and comment by all interested parties. Copies of the Five Year Consolidated Plan and One Year Action Plan will be available to the public upon request. Additional information can be found on the Community Development website: <http://www.oncogov.net>. You may phone or fax in your comments, submit a comment on the website, or send an e-mail to [cd@oncogov.net](mailto:cd@oncogov.net). The amount of funding available from the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development for the program year beginning September 1, 2020 is as follows: Community Development Block Grant \$2,351,007 HOME Program 650,366 ESG Program 176,197 Program Income 100,000 Total \$3,277,570. Seventeen (17) capital projects in cooperation with the towns and villages of Onondaga County and the Community Development steering committee are included in the One Year Action Plan. Housing activities include: 1) housing rehabilitation assistance with lead hazard reduction, remediated accessibility, home repairs for the elderly, and emergency repairs; and 2)

housing rehabilitation assistance; Housing rehabilitation is available to qualified low income families living in Onondaga County. As measured by the standards set forth in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations governing the Community Development Block Grant Program, approximately 98% percent of the program year funds will be used for activities benefiting low and moderate income persons. In addition, the Onondaga County Citizen Participation Plan is available for review and comment upon request. For further information or to make comments, please contact ONONDAGA COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 1100 JOHN H. MURPHY CIVIC CENTER SYRACUSE NEW YORK 13202 (315) 435-3658 or fax: (315) 435-3794 <http://www.oncogov.net> or e-mail: [cd@oncogov.net](mailto:cd@oncogov.net)

No Citizens Comments were received during the 30-day comment period.

The following Comments were received in response to a direct mailing, seeking input from local public & private agencies.



J. RYAN McMAHON II  
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**

**ongov.net**

MARTIN SKAHEN  
DIRECTOR

March 22, 2021

Provider Name  
Address

Onondaga County Community Development is preparing its 5-year Consolidated Plan and seeks input from local public & private agencies. We believe participation from local agencies is essential to developing a comprehensive plan to address needs and priorities within our community.

Please reply by mail or email with your input to:

Onondaga County Community Development  
Attn: Tony Mueller  
421 Montgomery St, 11<sup>th</sup> Fl  
Syracuse NY 13202

Or

TonyMueller@ongov.net

Thank you

Tony Mueller  
Housing Program Coordinator

421 MONTGOMERY STREET, 11TH FLOOR  
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13202

TELEPHONE (315) 435-3558  
FAX (315) 435-3794

FW: CCE Onondaga input on consolidated plans

David A. Skowal <dask546@cornell.edu>  
Wed 3/24/2021 3:24 PM  
To: Anthony Mueller <TomMueller@cornell.edu>  
Cc: Diana L. Lamson <dill56@cornell.edu>

**NOTICE:** This email originated from outside of Onondaga County's email system. Use caution with links and attachments.

From: David A. Skowal  
Sent: Wednesday, March 24, 2021 3:24 PM  
To: TomMueller@cornell.edu  
Cc: Diana L. Lamson <dill56@cornell.edu>; Thomas A. Cross <tac254@cornell.edu>; dask546@cornell.edu  
Subject: CCE Onondaga input on consolidated plans

Hi Tom,

Thanks for your letter asking for input on the Onondaga County Community Development Consolidation Plan.

We think it is important for green infrastructure and community forestry to be considered in the Plan. Green infrastructure has a tremendous impact upon the beauty and health of all communities. Green infrastructure also has the ability to mitigate temperatures and storm run-off, helping to lower heating/cooling costs as well as curbing flooding and water pollution.

Since 2004 CCE Onondaga been able to serve our Onondaga communities within the Community Development areas by facilitating low cost tree purchases as well as organizing and training community volunteers and DPWs in tree planting and maintenance.

Because of the support of CCEV funding, CCE Onondaga was able to secure additional funds from NYS DEC to augment our Community Forestry Program.

I would value and appreciate to discuss in detail other areas we might explore with Community Development. One possibility would be the work of our Master Gardener program helping to establish community gardens and urban trees.

Further, our programming reaches a diverse population and is inclusive.

Best regards,  
David

David Skowal  
Executive Director  
Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga  
5503 Celliker Rd.  
East Syracuse, NY 13057  
(315) 464-9463 x221  
dask546@cornell.edu

CCNY19-10 response  
Need information? View the following Cornell CALS and CCE Resource Pages Updated Regularly  
General Questions & Links:  
<https://ceter.cce.cornell.edu/>  
Food Production, Processing & Safety Questions:  
<https://cals.cce.cornell.edu/safety/cornell-extension-vegetable-17/>  
Employment & Agricultural Workforce Questions:  
<http://agworkforce.cce.cornell.edu/>  
Cornell Small Farms Resilience Resources:  
<https://smallfarm.cce.cornell.edu/resources/farm-resilience/>  
Financial & Mental Health Resources for Farmers:  
<https://www.nyfarmers.org/>  
2 Minute Spanish Language Educational Video on CCV 9-19:  
<https://www.cce.cornell.edu/>

Consolidated Plan Input Suggestions

Brown, Monica (DFA) <Monica.Brown@dfa.state.ny.us>  
Wed 2/3/2021 11:41 AM

To: Anthony M. LaRocca <Tony.M.LaRocca@onondaga.net>  
Cc: Sarah Merrick <Sarah.Merrick@onondaga.net>

**NOTICE:** This email originated from outside of Onondaga County's email system. Distribution with links and attachments is not guaranteed.

Hi Tony,

Sarah asked that I follow up with you regarding our suggested recommendation for the consolidated plan.

- Continue with their support of HHC and their grants to support the homeless and/or housing vulnerable
- Plan and support low income affordable housing options outside the City of Syracuse 50-75 units
- Develop partnerships with owners or property managers of apartment complexes outside of city to advocate for more mixed income tenants/units
- Just a thought - Can HOME or CFC or LDBS funds be used to assist low income families moving outside of city?

Thanks,  
Monica

**Monica M. Brown**  
Executive Deputy Commissioner  
Department of Social Services - Economic Security  
County of Onondaga  
John H. Mulroy Civic Center  
441 Montgomery St. - 12th Floor  
Syracuse, NY 13202  
Civic Center Office: (315) 435-4965 ext 47 / Fax: (315) 435-0937

*The mission of the Department of Social Services-Economic Security is to accurately and efficiently administer economic support and services to county residents in a respectful manner where each person is treated fairly. Our staff is responsible for following state and federal guidelines for delivering appropriate assistance. The delivery of services will be conducted in a safe and supportive environment for members of our staff and the public. Our goal is to help people achieve their highest level of independence by providing quality services in a timely, efficient and dignified manner.*



**RE: 5 Year Consolidated Plan-Comprehensive Plan-Housing & Community Development**

Bertram L. Lawson II (blawson@ymca.org)  
Tue 3/30/2021 11:30 AM  
To: Anthony Maffei <amaffei@onondaga.gov>



Anthony,

Here is my feedback:

- The county and city needs to work on a united comprehensive plan for commercial development across the City of Syracuse and regions
- More effort must be made to attract and retain businesses in this region which assist with economic advancement
- More funded and support is needed for non-profit organization such as the YMCA to help offsite administration. The YMCA is a charitable organization that has many program/services that are funded via donations/grants.

I hope this helps. Have a great day!

**Bertram L. Lawson II** (he/him/his)  
President & CEO  
YMCA OF CENTRAL NEW YORK  
Metro Office  
240 Montgomery Street  
Syracuse, NY 13202  
[315.479.0029](tel:3154790029)  
[blawson@ymca.org](mailto:blawson@ymca.org) [ymca.org](http://ymca.org)

Facebook | [Twitter](#) | [Instagram](#) | [YouTube](#)

The Y.™ For a better us.



April 1, 2021

Mr. Tony Mueller  
Onondaga County Community Development  
421 Montgomery Street, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Syracuse, NY 13202

Dear Mr. Mueller:

Thank you for the opportunity to share our perspective on housing needs in Onondaga County. As Home Headquarters (HHQ) enters our 25<sup>th</sup> year of providing homeownership promotion services and activities in Syracuse, Onondaga County, and the greater Central New York region, we have seen much progress in ensuring our residents have access to safe and healthy housing, but of course, significant needs remain.

Our aging housing stock has significant repair needs, including the remediation of lead paint hazards. This is particularly true for homes that are affordable to lower income homeowners, which are typically older and have suffered from delayed maintenance. Lower income households often cannot amass adequate savings to address significant emergency repairs when they arise and access to capital from traditional banking institutions to make these repairs can be challenging. According to 2017 HMDA data, in Onondaga County the denial rate for home improvement loans to families over 80% AMI was 17%, compared to 33% for families under 80% AMI. This gap creates significant challenges for low-income households to keep their homes healthy and safe for their family and to sustain homeownership successfully.

Onondaga County also has a significant gap in homeownership based on both race and income. Three-quarters of Onondaga County's population is white, non-Hispanic and account for more than 90% of the county's homeowners. By contrast, African Americans make up only 4.6% of all homeowners in the county despite accounting for 11.4% of the population. Likewise, 55% of homeowners have an annual income of more than \$75,000, yet this income bracket makes up only 14% of the county's population (American Community Survey, 2015-2019). Of the 1,100 customers we have provided down payment and closing cost assistance to, 56% are non-white homebuyers and 77% were under 80% AMI. As homeownership is the most powerful wealth building tool available to families in the US, lessening these racial and income gaps and making homeownership more accessible is critical.

HHQ is well positioned to address these outlined needs. Its successful Urgent Care program, which is available to homeowners within the City of Syracuse who are under 80% AMI, helps homeowners make emergency home repairs such as repairing leaking roofs, updating broken HVAC systems, or fixing septic problems. HHQ deploys more than \$1 million in City of Syracuse CDBG funds annually to homeowners through the Urgent Care program, ensuring their homes are healthy and safe, and investing in the housing stock in transitional neighborhoods. Launching a similar program for low-income homeowners county-wide, with an emphasis on inner ring suburbs,

538 Erie Boulevard West • SU • 100 • Syracuse, NY 13204 • T 315.474.1939 • F 315.474.0637 • www.hhq.org





would help both low-income homeowners and transitional neighborhoods. With funding from Onondaga County, HHQ also currently offers 1% home improvement loans in targeted neighborhoods. These resources provide a financial incentive for homeowners to make needed improvements as the low interest rate and easier qualification process makes the loan more affordable and accessible for lower income buyers.

Likewise, HHQ's city of Syracuse CDBG funded down payment and closing cost assistance program helps facilitate homeownership for low-income prospective homebuyers who have substantial enough income to cover the monthly carrying costs of homeownership but cannot accrue adequate savings for a down payment and/or closing costs while paying rent and so are blocked from the wealth building opportunities of homeownership. HHQ's HomeOwnership Center, which provides comprehensive education on each step of the homebuying process and customized, individual housing counseling to support homeownership, also helps facilitate homeownership for those who may find it out of reach without such supports. The establishment of a countywide down payment and closing cost assistance program for low-income homebuyers would work towards closing the gap in homeownership rates for both race and income. Investment in HHQ's HomeOwnership Center would expand the organization's capacity to serve more potential buyers throughout the county and help ensure they are not just homebuyers, but successful and sustainable long-term homeowners.

HHQ has been pleased to partner with Onondaga County to address housing needs on a number of fronts, most recently through dispersing CDBG-CV funds to address emergency housing repairs for low-income homeowners who have been financial impacted through COVID-19. We see a number of opportunities to collaborate together to address housing needs moving forward that can be impactful not just to individual families, but to our community as a whole.

Sincerely,

Kerry P. Quaglia  
Chief Executive Officer

5 Year Consolidated Plan

Gregory W. Dowan <gdowan@hlslaw.org>

Thu 4/7/2021 10:37 AM

To: Anthony Mueller <Tony.Mueller@oncc.org>

Cc: Linda Galeon <lgaleon@hlslaw.org>

**NOTICE:** This email originated from outside of Onondaga County's email system. Use caution with links and attachments.

Mr. Mueller:

Thank you for your letter seeking input as Onondaga County Community Development develops its 5-Year Consolidated Plan. Hiscock Legal Aid has a long standing Landlord/Tenant practice that provides representation to tenants in the City of Syracuse facing eviction or other threats to housing stability, and we look forward to providing these vital services as we all work towards preventing homelessness and promoting housing stability.

We are thankful for the funding from Onondaga County that allow us to provide these necessary legal services to the community and look forward to working with the County to move forward with the Consolidated Plan.

If you would like to discuss our work or have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me at this email address or via phone at 315.218.0176.

Thank you,

Greg

Gregory W. Dowan, Esq.  
Deputy Executive Director  
Frank H. Hiscock Legal Aid Society  
251 South Warren Street  
Syracuse, New York 13202  
Tel: (315) 218-0176  
Fax: (315) 472-2819

Input re 5-year Consolidated Plan

Supervisor TownOfPompey <supervisor@townofpompey.org>

F 4/22/21 1:13 PM

To: Anthony Muller <Tony.Muller@pompey.org>

NOTICE: This email originated from outside of Onondaga County's email system. Use caution with links and attachments.

Mr. Muller,

I only received your letter in my town mailbox at the beginning of this week, so I apologize for this last minute response. In addition, I am new to my position (as of 2020) and so your request for input is new to me as well.

The following are my thoughts on housing and community development needs goals and priorities that could be considered in the County's Consolidated Plan:

1. While we informally share big way equipment and labor with our neighboring towns and help each other out when the need arises, should we consider more formal consolidation? I would be interested in hearing from the County to explore the feasibility and legalities that such a concept would involve.
2. Our hamlets are in real need of facelifts (Pompey Hill, Delph, Hills and Dran). Revitalizing and beautifying these areas would go a long way towards restoring the spirit in these historic communities and attracting people to live in and visit the town. This is especially true in Pompey Hill as the Farm Days approach this summer - travelers will be passing through this hamlet which is very run down.
3. There is very little rental property in Pompey. Help with analysis of ways in which affordable rental property could be developed/what our options might be would be of great benefit to us.
4. Is there any aid that could be offered to private homeowners whose properties have fallen into disrepair but who do not have the means to either improve them or tear them down?
5. We have an "eyesore" of a farm that is located in the northern part of the town, next to The Preserve - one of our housing developments. This farm is privately owned and I have no idea what the owner's plans are for the property. However, I would very much like to consider rehabilitating that property into an economically viable use. It is one of the few such sites in the town that could hook up to sewer and water, which makes it a more attractive option.

I do not know if the above is what you were looking for when you sought local community input but it is what came to mind when I read your letter. We have a Board meeting Monday night so I will ask my Board members for any input. I know that it would be after your deadline but, if they offer any additional suggestions, I'd like to pass them on to you.

Renee

---  
Renee Rotundo  
Supervisor  
Town of Pompey  
8754 U.S. Route 20  
Manlius, NY 13154  
315-662-9877  
supervisor@townofpompey.org

Re: Consolidated Plan Input

Sally Santangelo <[ssantangelo@cnycfairhousing.org](mailto:ssantangelo@cnycfairhousing.org)>

Mon 4/5/21 11:44 AM

To: Karim Stahan <[karimstahan@conquest.net](mailto:karimstahan@conquest.net)>, Anthony Masha <[TonyMasha@conquest.net](mailto:TonyMasha@conquest.net)>

NOTICE: This email originated from **outside** of Onondaga County's email system. **Use caution with links and attachments.**

Resending with updated email address

On Mon, Apr 5, 2021 at 11:42 AM, Sally Santangelo <[ssantangelo@cnycfairhousing.org](mailto:ssantangelo@cnycfairhousing.org)> wrote:

Tony,

I received your letter regarding the community input on the Consolidated Plan. I'm wondering if you'd like to meet with some of our staff to discuss the Analysis of Impairments that we completed in the fall to review some of the key findings and recommendations. Please let me know.

Thanks,  
Sally



Sally Santangelo (she/her/hers)  
Executive Director

CNY Fair Housing  
721 James Street Suite 200  
Syracuse, New York 13203  
Phone: (315) 471-0400  
Fax: (315) 471-0569  
[www.cnycfairhousing.org](http://www.cnycfairhousing.org)

This info. was compiled by this email and any attachments created by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA), 18 U.S.C. sec. 2510-2521. It is legally privileged, intended only for the use of the individual or entity named herein and may contain information that is confidential, unauthorized, or otherwise prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender at (315) 471-0400 or by email at [cnyc@cnycfairhousing.org](mailto:cnyc@cnycfairhousing.org). Thank you.

## Grantee Unique Appendices

### ONONDAGA COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NOTICE OF 2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND ACTION PLAN

In accordance with the Onondaga County Citizen Participation Plan developed under requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, Onondaga County hereby announces that the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020 Action Plan are available for review and comment by all interested parties. Copies of the Five Year Consolidated Plan and One Year Action Plan will be available to the public upon request. Additional information can be found on the Community Development website: <http://www.ongov.net/cd>.

You may phone or fax in your comments, submit a comment on the website, or send an e-mail to [cd@ongov.net](mailto:cd@ongov.net).

The amount of funding available from the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development for the program year beginning September 1, 2020 is as follows:

Community Development Block Grant	\$2,351,307
HOME Program	650,366
ESG Program	176,197
Program income	100,000
	-----
Total:	\$3,277,870

Seventeen (17) capital projects in cooperation with the towns and villages of Onondaga County and the Community Development Steering Committee are included in the One Year Action Plan.

Housing activities include: 1) housing rehabilitation assistance with lead hazard reduction, handicapped accessibility, home repairs for the elderly, and emergency repairs; and 2) homeownership assistance. Housing rehabilitation is available to qualified low income families living in Onondaga County.

As measured by the standards set forth in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations governing the Community Development Block Grant Program, approximately 98% percent of the program year funds will be used for activities benefiting low and moderate income persons.

In addition, the Onondaga County Citizen Participation Plan is available for review and comment upon request. For further information or to make comments, please contact:

ONONDAGA COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
1100 JOHN H. MULROY CIVIC CENTER  
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13202  
(315) 435-3558 or fax: (315) 435-3794  
<http://www.ongov.net/cd>  
e-mail: [cd@ongov.net](mailto:cd@ongov.net)

**2020 Community Development  
Proposed Capital Projects**

No.	Municipality/Agency	Project	Requested CDBG	Match	Project Total	Award
1	Town-Camillus	Shove Park Ice Rink Accessibility Improvements	\$ 50,000	\$ 15,600	\$ 65,600	\$ 50,000
2	Town-Cicero	Senior Center Improvements Phase II	\$ 33,300	\$ 11,100	\$ 44,400	\$ 33,300
3	Town-Clay	Wood Glen Manor Road Repair Phase II	\$ 50,000	\$ 18,500	\$ 68,500	\$ 50,000
4	Town-Geddes	Carno Center Accessibility Improvements	\$ 50,000	\$ 28,900	\$ 78,900	\$ 50,000
5	Town-LaFayette	Stafford Park Dog Park	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 50,000
6	Town-Lysander	West Entry Road Resurfacing	\$ 50,000	\$ 167,900	\$ 217,900	\$ 50,000
8	Town-Onondaga	Senior Center Dance Floor Replacement (Priority #1)	\$ 9,000	\$ 2,250	\$ 11,250	\$ 9,000
9	Town-Onondaga	Kelley Park Play Scape Park (Priority #2)	\$ 41,000	\$ 10,250	\$ 51,250	\$ 41,000
10	Town-Salina	Sehr Park and Alvord House Improvements	\$ 150,000	\$ 37,500	\$ 187,500	\$ 150,000
11	Town-Van Buren	Snowdale Drive Drainage/Pavement Phase 2 (Priority #1)	\$ 120,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 120,000
14	Village-Baldwinsville	Community Park Improvements (Priority #1)	\$ 57,585	\$ 19,195	\$ 76,780	\$ 57,585
15	Village-Camillus	West Genesee Street Road Reconstruction (Priority #1)	\$ 118,000	\$ 39,300	\$ 157,300	\$ 118,000
17	Village-Jordan	Box Lacrosse Field	\$ 55,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 73,000	\$ 55,000
18	Village-Liverpool	Birch & Sixth Street Playground	\$ 50,000	\$ 15,300	\$ 65,300	\$ 50,000
19	Village-Minoa	Sidewalk Replacement Program Phase II	\$ 44,100	\$ -	\$ 44,100	\$ 44,100
20	Village-North Syracuse	Grove Street Sidwalk Improvement Phase II	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
26	Village-Tully	Pump Control System Replacement	\$ 75,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 75,000
27	CCE	Community Forests	\$ 28,850	\$ 7,725	\$ 36,575	\$ 28,150
		<b>Municipality Total:</b>	\$ 1,081,835	\$ 506,520	\$ 1,588,355	\$ 1,081,135
		<b>Fair Housing</b>				
1	ARISE, Inc	ARISE Housing Referral & Advocacy Program	\$ 17,100	\$ 39,700	\$ 56,800	\$ 5,000
2	CNY Fair Housing, Inc	Fair Housing Education & Enforcement	\$ 50,000	\$ 111,000	\$ 161,000	\$ 50,000
		<b>Fair Housing Total:</b>	\$ 67,100	\$ 150,700	\$ 217,800	\$ 55,000
			\$ 1,148,935	\$ 657,220	\$ 1,806,155	\$ 1,136,135





# ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING

*Syracuse and Onondaga County, NY*  
**2020**



**Prepared by:**



731 James Street | Suite 200 | Syracuse, NY 13203 | [www.cnyfairhousing.org](http://www.cnyfairhousing.org) | Phone (315) 471-0420

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) for the City of Syracuse and Onondaga County was conducted by CNY Fair Housing, Inc., a private, non-profit qualified fair housing enforcement agency. As recipients of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Syracuse and Onondaga County are required to identify impediments or barriers to fair housing choice and work to address those barriers.

As defined by HUD, impediments to fair housing choice are:

- Any actions, omissions, or decisions taken *because of* race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin which restrict housing choices or the availability of housing choices
- Any actions, omissions, or decisions which *have the effect of* restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin.<sup>1</sup>

The CDBG program specifically contains a regulatory requirement that entitlement jurisdictions certify that they will affirmatively further fair housing as a condition of the receipt of that funding. This obligation to AFFH, requires the jurisdiction to pursue the following broad objectives:

- Analyze and eliminate housing discrimination in the jurisdiction;
- Promote fair housing choice for all persons;
- Provide opportunities for racially and ethnically inclusive patterns of housing occupancy;
- Promote housing that is physically accessible to, and usable by, all persons, particularly persons with disabilities;
- Foster compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of the Fair Housing Act.<sup>2</sup>

To conduct this Analysis, CNY Fair Housing conducted data analysis and reviewed existing relevant studies. Two surveys were conducted to gather community input, one of local human service providers and one of local residents. In addition, information was utilized from roundtable and planning discussions for the Housing and Homeless Coalition of Syracuse and Onondaga County.

### PROFILE OF ONONDAGA COUNTY AND THE CITY OF SYRACUSE

Like many older industrial areas, Syracuse and Onondaga County have experienced decades of economic decline, leading to large economic and social equality gaps. In a survey of 70 older industrial communities, Onondaga County had the seventh worst racial income disparity in the nation and the second worst in New York State.<sup>3</sup> The income gap between Black and white households was calculated to be 92 percent. High levels of residential segregation are evident both across City neighborhoods and across jurisdictional boundaries within the County. Many City of Syracuse residents live in racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty. In fact, in 2015 Syracuse had the highest rate of concentrated poverty among Blacks and Hispanics across the nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas.<sup>4</sup> The City is also home to a larger percentage of individuals with disabilities and female headed

<sup>1</sup> Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Fair Housing Planning Guide*, (Washington, DC, March 1996), Vol. 1, 1-3.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, 2-8. *Emphasis added*.

<sup>3</sup> Alex Berube, Brookings Institute, "To succeed, older industrial cities must overcome their stark color lines," [https://www.brookings.edu/blog/the-avenue/2018/05/07/to-succeed-older-industrial-cities-must-overcome-their-stark-color-lines/?utm\\_campaign=Brookings%20Brief&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=62803362](https://www.brookings.edu/blog/the-avenue/2018/05/07/to-succeed-older-industrial-cities-must-overcome-their-stark-color-lines/?utm_campaign=Brookings%20Brief&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=62803362).

<sup>4</sup> Jargowsky, P. (2015). *The Architecture of Segregation: Civil Unrest, the Concentration of Poverty, and Public Policy*. The Century Foundation. [https://production-tcf.imgix.net/app/uploads/2015/08/07182514/Jargowsky\\_ArchitectureofSegregation-11.pdf](https://production-tcf.imgix.net/app/uploads/2015/08/07182514/Jargowsky_ArchitectureofSegregation-11.pdf)

households. The patterns of residential segregation that characterize both City neighborhood and City-suburb boundaries are also reflected in the enrollment patterns at Onondaga County school districts.

### **HOUSING PRACTICES**

A century of lending discrimination, exclusionary zoning and overt racial discrimination has created a county where demographic and economic patterns continue to reflect redlining maps drawn nearly a hundred years ago. Further, the continued placement of subsidized housing in the City coupled with regular opposition to affordable housing in the suburbs, limits housing opportunity for protected class members who disproportionately utilize these programs.

In addition to the isolation of affordable housing in areas of low opportunity, there remains a serious shortage of quality affordable housing throughout Onondaga County. For some populations, finding housing is particularly difficult. Individuals with disabilities, who require subsidized, fully accessible units often have to wait two to three years for one to become available. Very low-income households also struggle to find quality housing, as poor conditions are prevalent. Over the past several years, affordable housing developments have sprung up in the suburbs, but often built in places with limited access to transportation or work that would allow those most in need to move.

Despite Syracuse's passage of source of income protections, refusal by landlords to rent to Section 8 voucher holders and other recipients of housing assistance remains a significant barrier to housing choice. New York State only passed a similar law last year, which will hopefully lead to expanded housing opportunities in the rest of the County. However, recent complaints to CNY Fair Housing from voucher holders and other recipients of housing assistance indicate that landlords are employing a variety of tactics to subvert this law, which means that vigorous enforcement initiatives will be needed to ensure compliance by housing providers. A majority of Section 8 vouchers are currently used within the City in low opportunity neighborhoods often because they are the only areas where landlords accept them.

### **IMPEDIMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

A summary of the identified impediments and recommendations to address them is provided below. For a more thorough description of the impediments and recommendations, please see the full report. While some of the impediments to equal housing opportunity have developed over generations, with a concerted effort, Syracuse and Onondaga County can begin to address them and fulfill their obligation to improve housing opportunity for all of the region's residents.

#### **IMPEDIMENT 1**

**The isolation of and poor housing quality in Syracuse's inner-city neighborhoods restrict housing choice for many low-income households, people with disabilities, and residents of color.**

#### **Recommendations:**

1. Expand opportunity in economically distressed neighborhoods.
  - a. Expand upon programs to improve housing quality in City neighborhoods and areas of low opportunity in the County such as inner-ring suburban neighborhoods.
    - Continue efforts to improve code enforcement and accountability of landlords.

- Increase transparency and professionalism in the code enforcement process, particularly in the towns and villages. Develop and improve online systems to track property conditions with a focus on ease of access for tenants and the general public.
  - Continue and expand on efforts to address lead hazards through education, funding for remediation, and strict enforcement of relevant regulations.
  - Create an emergency fund for moving, security deposit, and other expenses incurred by households that are displaced by housing code violations and/or condemnations.
- b. Work to equalize educational opportunity.
- Continue and expand efforts to develop regional schools.
  - Advocate for changes in the school funding system in New York State to reduce reliance on property taxes to fund education.
  - City of Syracuse: Continue and expand investment in programs to improve schools such as the Say Yes to Education program.
  - Onondaga County: Analyze the feasibility of consolidating school districts into a County-wide district.
- a. Link future real estate investment in distressed neighborhoods to workforce development among un- and underemployed residents.
- Adopt a local hiring requirement for real estate development projects that receive grants, tax abatements, taxpayer-subsidized financing, or other local development incentives. Developers should be required to advertise, interview, and hire local candidates first, before making the positions available to a broader applicant pool. Developers should also be required to fill a specified percentage of new jobs with local candidates.
  - Develop a job training program in partnership with the Greater Syracuse Land Bank to provide construction trade skills to participants while renovating Land Bank-acquired properties.
2. Reduce concentrations of poverty by increasing the geographic dispersal of affordable housing.
- a. Increase the development of mixed-income housing, particularly in low poverty areas.
- Require any residential or mixed-use developments receiving grants, tax abatements, taxpayer-subsidized financing, or other local development incentives to include income-restricted affordable housing units.
  - Provide expedited permitting, fee waivers, or additional development incentives to qualifying properties that provide mixed-income housing in low-poverty neighborhoods.
  - Implement inclusionary zoning policies that require and/or incentivize affordable housing set-asides for all new residential development. In some communities, all new multi-unit housing over a certain size is required to make a percentage (usually 15-20%) of units available at reduced rates. Such a policy at the County level would significantly increase the availability of affordable housing and, if required of all new multi-family housing developments, would reduce the NIMBYism regularly associated with the development of affordable housing.
  - Update zoning policies to reduce barriers to multi-family housing, including eliminating single-family only residential districts and increasing the number of areas where larger multi-family housing is allowed as of right.

- b. Promote inclusive development in the City of Syracuse and ensure that developing and redeveloping neighborhoods remain available to low-income households.
  - Preserve and expanding affordable housing opportunities and ensure a right of return for public housing residents affected by the Blueprint 15 project.
  - Require the provision of affordable housing as part of any residential development on land made available for redevelopment along the I-81 viaduct corridor.
  - Create policies and programs to increase the development of affordable housing in areas that have seen an increase in the development of market-rate and luxury housing, such as Downtown, the Inner Harbor, and the University Neighborhood.
- c. Encourage the creation of scattered site subsidized housing throughout the County, particularly in areas of higher opportunity.
- d. Develop a county-wide affordable rental housing plan that incorporates fair share housing principles and measurable goals for each municipality in the County.
- e. Establish a property acquisition fund that provides affordable housing developers with ready access to capital and allows them to act quickly to acquire land or buildings as they become available, rather than having to wait to obtain permanent financing through traditional public funding cycles.
- f. Create a mobility counseling program for recipients of housing subsidies that supports individuals' efforts to move to high-opportunity areas. This is particularly important for residents of public housing that may be temporarily displaced during the redevelopment of the East Adams Street neighborhood.
- g. Conduct training for municipal leaders in the County CDBG consortium including elected officials, planning, and zoning officials on fair housing, affordable housing, and their obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. Support community-wide education on the history of housing discrimination in Central New York.
- h. Investigate practices and models of community planning that foster greater public support for and/or limit neighborhood opposition to development perceived as undesirable.
- i. Work to develop coalitions of community members in suburban towns to support and advocate for inclusive housing development.
- j. Encourage and support the development of scattered site and mobile provision of social services by county departments and local human service providers.

## **IMPEDIMENT 2**

**The lack of accessible, affordable housing is a significant barrier to finding housing for people with disabilities.**

### **Recommendations:**

1. Target incentives to properties that build accessible units at all cost ranges and in particular to projects that incorporate accessible units into the rehabilitation of existing buildings that are not otherwise subject to the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act.
2. Lobby state lawmakers for the adoption of a tax credit to encourage private development and rehabilitation of single-family homes to meet visitability standards.
3. Educate landlords and housing developers on the value and importance of building and rehabilitating housing that is accessible.

4. Support investigations of properties for violations of accessibility requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act and Americans with Disabilities Act.

### **IMPEDIMENT 3**

**Private rental market practices disadvantage people of color, families with children, people with disabilities, justice-involved individuals, and individuals receiving housing assistance.**

#### **Recommendations:**

1. Support systemic investigations of housing discrimination. Areas of investigation include discrimination against refugees and new Americans, individuals with mental illness, and individuals receiving housing assistance.
2. Explore options to add additional protections to human rights laws for people with past criminal justice system involvement. Support enforcement and education of the Fair Housing Act's disparate impact protections for people with criminal records.
3. Support research on housing issues for refugees and new Americans to identify common housing rights' violations such as unlawful withholding of security deposits.
4. Support and monitor education efforts for housing providers. Ensure individuals involved in the leasing of housing receive accurate, helpful information regarding their responsibilities to adhere to fair housing laws.
5. Continue to support fair housing education for vulnerable populations. Information on fair housing and what to do if you are a victim of housing discrimination should be made available on the websites for the City of Syracuse and Onondaga County, as well as websites of the municipalities in the CDBG consortium.
6. Support tenants' rights education and enforcement for all renters. Education on tenants' rights and local housing and legal resources should be made widely available.

### **IMPEDIMENT 4**

**Homeownership rates for African American, Hispanic/Latinx, and Asian households remain well below homeownership rates for white, Non-Hispanic households.**

#### **Recommendations:**

1. Increase access to sustainable mortgage products for people of color. Continue to support homeownership, financial literacy, and credit repair programs that contain affirmative marketing plans and cultural competency to increase homeownership rates.
2. Research and encourage best practices to increase utilization of the Section 8 homeownership program by area housing authorities, other administering agencies, and their program participants.
3. Establish a community land trust to provide affordable, shared equity homeownership opportunities, with a particular focus on land made available for development by removal of the I-81 viaduct and properties acquired by the Greater Syracuse Land Bank.
4. Seek state authorization to implement a property tax relief program for low-income homeowners and renters in neighborhoods that experience rapid increases in property values and corresponding increases in property taxes.
5. Support systemic investigations into discriminatory practices that impact homeownership such as differential treatment and steering in real estate sales and home lending.

#### **IMPEDIMENT 5**

**Limited public transportation options restrict the ability of many residents to choose where they would like to live.**

**Recommendations:**

1. Deliberately link the development sites of affordable housing to public transportation and preserve and expand affordable housing options in areas where cars are not required to access services and employment opportunities. Identify desirable locations in suburban towns for affordable housing development that are accessible to households without cars.
2. Explore the possibility of creating special Call-A-Bus districts to service existing subsidized housing locations that are not currently served by public transportation.
3. Identify and eliminate bus service gaps in neighborhoods of opportunity that may discourage protected classes from seeking housing in those areas.

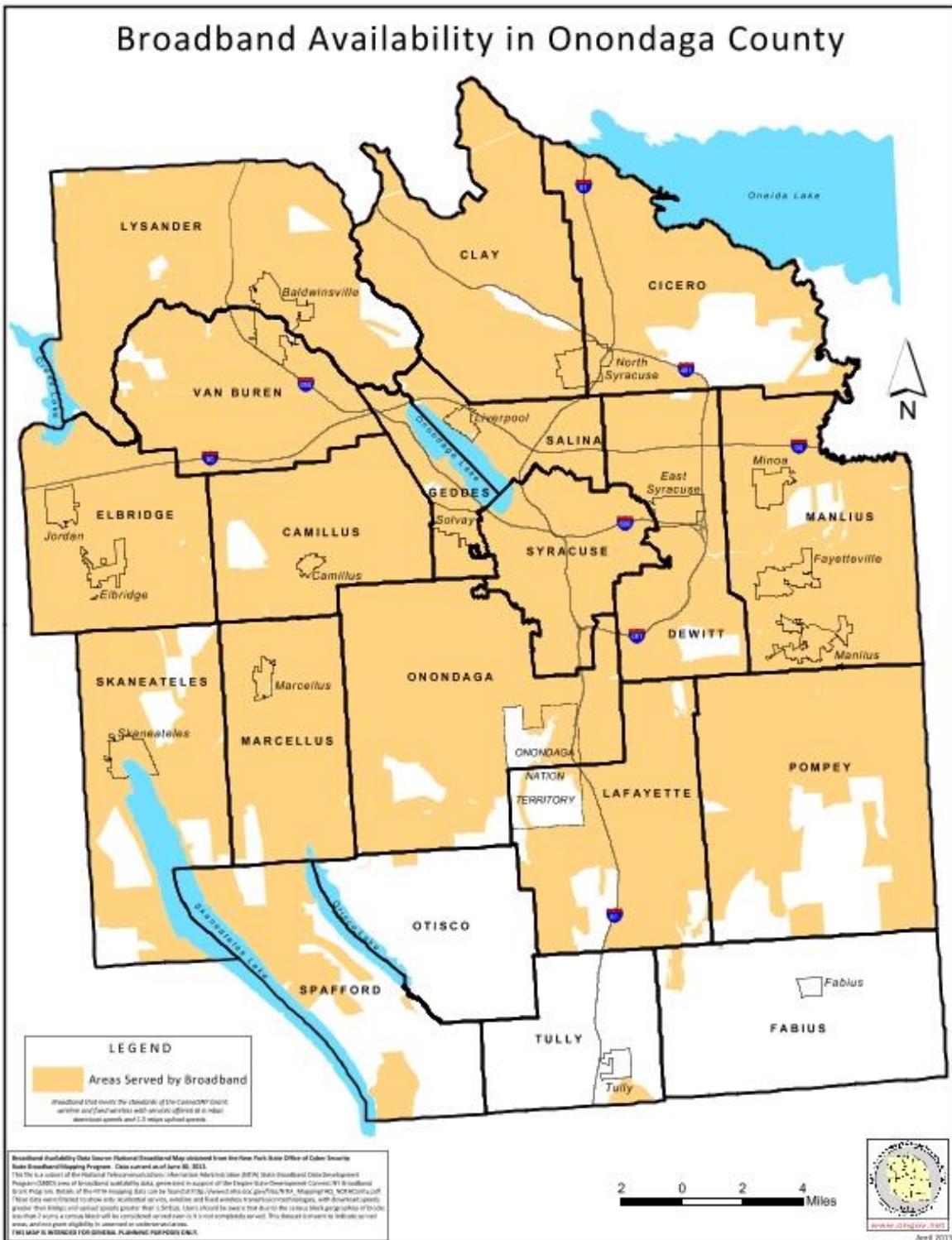
# ONONDAGA COUNTY

## 2010 Census Tracts





# Broadband Availability in Onondaga County

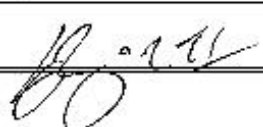


Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

OMB Number: 4340-0004  
Expiration Date: 12/31/2019

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
<p>* 1 Type of Submission:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		
<p>* 2 Type of Application:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision		
<p>* 3 Revision, select appropriate letter(s):</p> <input type="text"/> Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>		
<p>* 6. Date Received:</p> <input type="text" value="08/01/2019"/>		<p>* 4 Applicant Identifier:</p> <input type="text"/>
<p>5a. Federal Entity Identifier:</p> <input type="text"/>		<p>5b. Federal Award Identifier:</p> <input type="text" value="B-20-00-00-0100"/>
<p><b>State Use Only:</b></p>		
<p>6. Date Received by State:</p> <input type="text"/>		<p>7. State Applicant Identifier:</p> <input type="text"/>
<p><b>8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b></p>		
<p>* a. Legal Name: <input type="text" value="Onondaga County"/></p>		
<p>* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (E/TIN):</p> <input type="text" value="13-6080451"/>		<p>* c. Organizational DUNS:</p> <input type="text" value="0313042510000"/>
<p><b>d. Address:</b></p>		
<p>* Street: <input type="text" value="621 Montgomery St., 11th fl"/></p>		
<p>* City: <input type="text" value="Syracuse"/></p>		
<p>* State: <input type="text" value="NY: New York"/></p>		
<p>* Country: <input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/></p>		
<p>* Zip / Postal Code: <input type="text" value="13212-0900"/></p>		
<p><b>e. Organizational Unit:</b></p>		
<p>Department Name:</p> <input type="text" value="Community Development"/>		<p>Division Name:</p> <input type="text"/>
<p><b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b></p>		
<p>Prefix: <input type="text" value="Dr."/></p>	<p>* First Name: <input type="text" value="Suzanne"/></p>	
<p>Middle Name: <input type="text"/></p>		
<p>* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Skinner"/></p>		
<p>Suffix: <input type="text"/></p>		
<p>Title: <input type="text" value="Director"/></p>		
<p>Organizational Affiliation:</p> <input type="text"/>		
<p>* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="315-435-3759"/></p>		<p>Fax Number: <input type="text" value="315-435-3764"/></p>
<p>* Email: <input type="text" value="skinner.s@ongov.net"/></p>		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<b>* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:</b> <input type="text" value="E: County Government"/>	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
* Other (specify): <input type="text"/>	
<b>* 10. Name of Federal Agency:</b> <input type="text" value="DE Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
<b>11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:</b> <input type="text" value="14.214"/>	
CFDA Title: <input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grant"/>	
<b>* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:</b> <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text"/>	
<b>13. Competition Identification Number:</b> <input type="text"/>	
Title: <input type="text"/>	
<b>14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):</b> <input type="text"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Add Attachment</span> <span>Close Attachment</span> <span>Add Attachment</span> </div>	
<b>* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:</b> <input type="text" value="14 Municipalities with Onondaga County"/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Add Attachments</span> <span>Upload Attachment</span> <span>Remove Attachment</span> </div>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<b>16. Congressional Districts Of:</b>	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="92-903"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="92-326"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.	
<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="See History"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Item"/>	
<b>17. Proposed Project:</b>	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="09/01/2020"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="08/31/2021"/>
<b>18. Estimated Funding (\$):</b>	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="2,351,207.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="100,000.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="2,451,207.00"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?	
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If "Yes", provide explanation and attach	
<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="See History"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Item"/>	
21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurance** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 215, Section 1001)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** I AGREE	
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an Internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions	
<b>Authorized Representative:</b>	
Prefix: <input type="text" value="Mr."/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="J. Ryan"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="McMahan"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="County Executive"/>	
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="315-435-3518"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="jryan@hudson2engco.net"/>	
* Signature of Authorized Representative: 	* Date Signed: <input type="text" value="05/03/2021"/>

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		* 2. Type of Application: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision
* 3. Date Received: 09/21/2019		* If Revision, select appropriate category: <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>		5b. Federal Award Ident. No.: 2-23-DC-39-0008
6a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>		5b. Federal Award Ident. No.: 2-23-DC-39-0008
<b>State Use Only:</b>		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
<b>B. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>		
* a. Legal Name: Onondaga County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 15-800461		* c. Organizational DUNS: 0313042510000
<b>d. Address:</b>		
* Street:	40 Montgomery St., 11th Fl.	
* Street2:	<input type="text"/>	
* City:	Syracuse	
* County/Parish:	<input type="text"/>	
* State:	NY: New York	
* Province:	<input type="text"/>	
* Country:	USA: UNITED STATES	
* Zip / Postal Code:	13202-2908	
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>		
Department Name: Community Development		Division Name: <input type="text"/>
<b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>		
* Prefix:	<input type="text"/>	* First Name: Susan
* Middle Name:	<input type="text"/>	
* Last Name:	Skuban	
* Suffix:	<input type="text"/>	
* Title:	Director	
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number:	315-435-3558	* Fax Number: 315-435-3794
* Email:	skuban@co.ony.gov	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<b>* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:</b> <input type="text" value="B: County Government"/>	
<b>Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>* Other (specify):</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>* 10. Name of Federal Agency:</b> <input type="text" value="US Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
<b>11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:</b> <input type="text" value="14.231"/>	
<b>CFDA Title:</b> <input type="text" value="Economic Development, Enterprise Program"/>	
<b>* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>* Title:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>13. Competition Identification Number:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>Title:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):</b> <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	
<b>* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:</b> <input type="text" value="24 Municipalities with Onondaga County"/>	
<b>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions</b> <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

**16. Congressional Districts Of:**

\* a. Apportionment:  \* b. Program/Project:

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

**17. Proposed Project:**

\* a. Start Date:  \* b. End Date:

**18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="550,000.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="550,000.00"/>

\* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on:

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

\* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)

Yes  No

If "Yes" provide explanation and attach:

21. \*By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications\* and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances\* and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)

\* I AGREE

\* The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement of agency specific instructions.

**Authorized Representative:**

Prefix:  \* First Name:

Middle Name:

\* Last Name:

Suffix:

\* Title:

\* Telephone Number:  Fax Number:

\* Email:

\* Signature of Authorized Representative:

\* Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Free Application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Completed Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): _____ * Other (Specify): _____
* 3. Date Received: 09/01/2019	4. Applicant Identifier: _____	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: _____	5b. Federal Award Identifier: E-20-00-39-0000	
<b>State Use Only:</b>		
6. Date Received by State: _____	7. State Application Identifier: _____	
<b>B. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>		
* a. Legal Name: Onondaga County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 15-8003451	* c. Organizational DUNS: 0313042510308	
<b>d. Address:</b>		
* Street1: 421 Montgomery St., 11th fl.	Street2: _____	
* City: Syracuse	County/Parish: _____	
* State: NY: New York	Province: _____	
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES	* Zip / Postal Code: 13202-2908	
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>		
Department Name: Community Development	Division Name: _____	
<b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>		
Prefix: Mr.	* First Name: Muelin	Middle Name: _____
* Last Name: Skalava	Suffix: _____	
Title: Director		
Organizational Affiliation: _____		
* Telephone Number: 315-435-3555	* Fax Number: 315-435-3794	
* Email: MSkalava@co.gov		



Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<b>* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:</b> <input type="text" value="B: County Government"/>	
<b>Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>* Other (specify):</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>* 10. Name of Federal Agency:</b> <input type="text" value="US Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
<b>11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:</b> <input type="text" value="14.221"/>	
<b>CFDA Use:</b> <input type="text" value="Emergency Solutions Grant"/>	
<b>* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>* Title:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<b>13. Competition Identification Number:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>Title:</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):</b> <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/>	
<b>* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:</b> <input type="text" value="34 Municipalities within Onondaga County"/>	
<b>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions</b> <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/>	

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

**16. Congressional Districts Of:**

\* a. Applicant:  \* b. Program/Project:

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

**17. Proposed Project:**

\* a. Start Date:  \* b. End Date:

**18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	176,197.00
* b. Applicant	0.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	0.00
* f. Program Income	0.00
* g. TOTAL	176,197.00

\* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review or

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

\* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)

Yes  No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach:

21. \*By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications\*\* and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances\*\* and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)

\*\* I AGREE

\*\* The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

**Authorized Representative:**

Prefix:  \* First Name:

Middle Name:

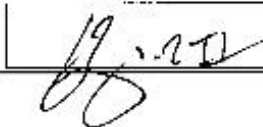

\* Last Name:

Suffix:

\* Title:

\* Telephone Number:  \* Fax Number:

\* Email:

\* Signature of Authorized Representative:  \* Date Signed:  

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009  
Expiration Date: 02/29/2022

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**PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.**

**NOTE:** Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

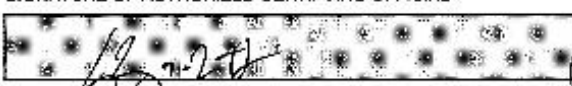
1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§472B-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 300, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255) as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616) as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§525 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 dd-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

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Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-97)  
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-648) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7524-7528) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11890; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11888; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470) EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 108(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Producing a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
	County Executive
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
Cocodaga County	05/03/2021

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## CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

**Affirmatively Further Fair Housing** -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

**Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan** -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

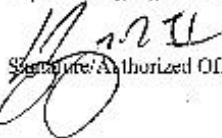
**Anti-Lobbying** -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

**Authority of Jurisdiction** -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

**Consistency with plan** -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

**Section 3** -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

  
Signature/Authorized Official

5-11-2021  
Date

### Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

**Citizen Participation** -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

**Community Development Plan** -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

**Following a Plan** -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

**Use of Funds** -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. **Maximum Feasible Priority.** With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available;
2. **Overall Benefit.** The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2020, 2021 (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. **Special Assessments.** It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

**Excessive Force** -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its

jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

**Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws** -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

**Lead-Based Paint** -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R;

**Compliance with Laws** -- It will comply with applicable laws.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature/Authorized Official  
County Executive  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

5-11-2021  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date  






**Specific HOME Certifications**

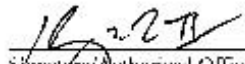

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

**Tenant Based Rental Assistance** -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

**Eligible Activities and Costs** -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

**Appropriate Financial Assistance** -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature/Authorized Official      5/11/2021  
Date  
  
County Executive  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

## ESG Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program Recipient certifies that:

**Major rehabilitation/conversion** – If an emergency shelter's rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation. If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion. In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

**Essential Services and Operating Costs** – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the jurisdiction will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the jurisdiction serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

**Renovation** – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

**Supportive Services** – The jurisdiction will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal State, local, and private assistance available for such individuals.

**Matching Funds** – The jurisdiction will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

**Confidentiality** – The jurisdiction has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

**Homeless Persons Involvement** – To the maximum extent practicable, the jurisdiction will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

**Consolidated Plan** – All activities the jurisdiction undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

**Discharge Policy** – The jurisdiction will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from

publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature/Authorized Official  
**County Executive**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title



5-11-2021  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS**

**INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING:**

**A. Lobbying Certification**

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources