



**2015 – 2019
Consolidated Plan
and
2015 Action Plan**

for the

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

and the

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

*Joanne M. Mahoney
County Executive*

July 15, 2015

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 the County's Community Development Division (CDD) for the next five program years. (Unless otherwise noted, data is from the 2010 United State Census 2010.)

It is the result of collaboration with many partners both in its formation and implementation. It outlines the role of the CDD 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 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.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment 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 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.
- 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 (CDD) 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 is also award of and operates within the realm of the department's mission.

As federal funding cuts became a reality rather than make cuts in programs and staffing the department aggressively sought and continues to seek alternative sources of funding to support its programs in hope of being able to maintain the same level of service(s) to the community. The alternative sources of funds include: the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH); the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); the New York State Department of Housing and Community Renewal (NYS HCR); the New York State Affordable Housing Corporations (NYS AHC); and the New York State Attorney General.

Since its inception Community Development has received just over \$199,000,000 in funding and completed 745 capital projects, sold 360 homes to first-time homebuyers, improved the facades of 320

local commercial building, provided accessibility improvements to 760 low-moderate income disabled households and completed more than 5154 housing rehabilitation projects.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The largest programs within the CDD 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 CDD'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 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 mails a notice to 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. 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.

County staff is also available to provide technical assistance to any community group upon request.

5. Summary of public comments

Please see the attachment titled Citizen Comments ARISE rec'd 7/14/2015. CDD 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 (CDD) 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 CDD program investments and expenditures. They are planned and completed by CDD as a cooperative effort through a Consortium of all Onondaga County jurisdictions outside the City of Syracuse. CDD 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 programs.

Christopher Community, Inc. is the administrator for the Onondaga County Section 8 Rental Vouchers, of which the Village of Manlius PHA is the lead municipality. Christopher Community also serves the supportive housing needs of the elderly and the disabled.

CNY Fair Housing, Inc. (formally known as the Fair Housing Council of Central New York) 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

2014 the agency published the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice: Syracuse and Onondaga County.

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

The Homeless Task Force brings together virtually all the shelter and service providers in the County, as well as members of the business community, elected officials, and homeless persons.

CDD works with four Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) in Onondaga County for projects to develop senior citizens and special needs housing.

CDD also funds essential services, operating expenses and homeless prevention at seven emergency shelter programs for women, men, youth, persons living with HIV/AIDS and the chronically homeless. Additional HUD Continuum of Care funds will address transitional and permanent housing, supportive services and Shelter Plus Care.

Members of the CDD staff also serve on various non-profit boards throughout the community and have established effective partnerships with many local banks

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

In 1986, the City of Syracuse created the Common Council Task Force on the Homeless and Housing Vulnerable. This body became known as the Homeless and Housing Vulnerable Task Force (HHVTF). The HHVTF was chartered to assess community homeless needs, identify gaps in services and develop a comprehensive community strategy to combat homelessness and locally. Since its formation Onondaga County Community Development has worked with the HHVTF to achieve these goals.

Since August 2010 the group has been known as the Housing and Homeless Coalition (HHC). The mission of the HHC is to assess community needs and develop a comprehensive community strategy to combat homelessness and housing vulnerability in the community. The new name better reflects HUD's emphasis on meeting the issue of homelessness in the community collaboratively.

The HHC meets on a monthly basis and has an established inclusive process to address the issues related to homelessness. More than fifty agencies are represented on the HHC, from shelter and direct service providers, to representatives from all levels of government, grassroots and neighborhood groups, housing developers and members of the business community as well as homeless and formerly homeless consumers. The HHC has been successful in carefully and collaboratively developing a coordinated community-wide system of services that prevent duplication of effort and focus on maximizing available resources to meet the needs of homeless persons.

In 1994 the "Continuum of Care" (CoC) concept was adopted by HUD establishing a new strategy that required communities to establish local homeless assistance planning networks. The Homeless Task Force continued to exist at that time and served as the local network, or Continuum of Care planning group, and provided coordination for the submission of a single, joint, community-wide funding application to HUD. The CoC planning process put an end to the submission of multiple individual funding applications from agencies serving homeless persons. The collaborative effort of the CoC continues to be the basis for the allocation of funds through the HUD Supported Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care Programs. The HHC currently serves as the lead entity for the Continuum of Care planning process.

The Housing and Homeless Coalition is the local entity responsible for identifying the nature and extent of homelessness, identifying priority needs and coordinating homeless services including services to homeless subpopulations. Review of monthly HHC minutes and reports by key informants including consumers of homeless services reveal the nature of homeless being influenced by a confluence of complex economic, social, and personal factors. Some of the contributing factors to homelessness most cited by both homeless singles and families with children include poverty, the rising cost of housing and living expenses in addition to the lack of affordable housing, substance abuse, and mental illness.

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 citizens, municipal officials, non-profit agencies, public housing agencies, private developers, economic development officials, governmental agencies and the Continuum of Care in preparing this Plan. The County held a 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. The Consortium recognizes that developing partnerships with area 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, supportive services and Shelter Plus Care subsidies. The jurisdiction plans to invest resources to support a Coordinated Assessment process so as to increase its ability to prevent homelessness and rapidly house those that are homeless. The jurisdiction will work with the Assessment team to develop assessment strategies that target chronic homelessness. 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

Recently, 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.

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

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.

Support for chemically dependent individuals and for those in need of mental health treatment continues to be a high priority. Chronic substance abuse is the largest sub-population among the homeless. Homeless individuals self-identifying as severely mentally ill also exist in large numbers.

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 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	Agency/Group/Organization	ARISE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consortia staff consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, and governmental agencies to determine the needs of the Consortia and better allocate entitlement resources.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	CNY Fair Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Fair Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consortia staff consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, and governmental agencies to determine the needs of the Consortia and 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		CDD 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))

CCD 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.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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 CDD 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 CDD'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 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 mails a notice to 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 the handicapped. The Civic Center is completely accessible and provides handicapped 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. 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.

County staff is also available to provide technical assistance to any community group upon request.

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	
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	N/A	N/A	N/A	http://www.ongov.net/cd
3	Town and Village CD Public Hearings	Town and Village Residents	Varies by municipality	Varies by municipality	Varies by municipality	

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)
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 Consortium's needs related to affordable housing, special needs housing, community development, and homelessness. Much of the data in this section is derived from the US Census Bureau, specifically Census 2000 data and data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Additional data in this section was completed using a special tabulation of ACS data, called Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, created by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and generated through HUD's eCon Planning Suite. The eCon Planning Suite is a relatively new web-based tool that was designed, in part, to assist stakeholders in assessing various community needs and making strategic investment decisions by providing better data and tools and by creating a seamless planning and grants management framework. The tool uses a template that includes all the required Consolidated Plan elements. The tool can also generate the latest housing and economic data and can also integrate a mapping tool. The tool readily allows integration of planning and reporting, and permits electronic submission of documents. It also creates a single national format so stakeholders have access to common data sets and information.

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: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	311,030	320,038	3%
Households	121,801	127,613	5%
Median Income	\$40,847.00	\$52,636.00	29%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Demographics

The above table displays the population, number of households, and median income for the base year (2000) and most recent year (2011) and calculates the percentage of change. The 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year) shows an increase in population, number of households, and median income when compared to the (Base Year) 2000. It is important to note that the Onondaga County Consortium includes all towns and villages within Onondaga County but does not include the City of Syracuse.

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	9,014	11,944	19,279	13,780	73,605
Small Family Households *	2,070	2,702	6,065	5,479	42,075
Large Family Households *	222	485	1,098	1,097	6,143
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,715	2,216	4,252	2,500	12,982
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,129	4,540	4,200	1,954	4,729
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	1,073	1,168	2,229	2,063	6,931
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Number of Households

The above table provides the number and types of households by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI). Data source: CHAS data. Of the 127,622 Consortium area households, 32 percent (40,237) earn 80 percent or less of the HUD-Adjusted Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) for Onondaga County and are considered low income. (Note: HAMFI is not the same as the Low/Mod definition used for CDBG eligibility).

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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	43	50	99	30	222	19	25	40	105	189
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	30	19	0	49	4	10	4	4	22
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	69	10	39	28	146	0	28	129	63	220
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,268	1,331	230	0	4,829	2,406	2,113	1,621	587	6,727
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	871	2,373	2,366	319	5,929	486	2,355	3,676	2,605	9,122

	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)	348	0	0	0	348	276	0	0	0	276

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Housing Problems

The above table displays the number of households with housing problems. Problems in the table are listed from most severe (at the top of the table) to least severe. If households have more than one of these problems, they are included in the count of households with the most severe housing problem. Data source: CHAS data

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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	3,383	1,422	389	58	5,252	2,431	2,173	1,789	762	7,155
Having none of four housing problems	1,783	3,482	6,550	3,219	15,034	804	4,872	10,523	9,715	25,914
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	348	0	0	0	348	276	0	0	0	276

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Housing Problems 2

The above table displays the number of households with no housing problems, one or more housing problems, and negative income by tenure and HAMFI. This table aggregates the previous table, showing the total number of households that have any housing problem. Data source: CHAS data.

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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,095	1,121	696	2,912	708	1,151	2,345	4,204
Large Related	174	188	100	462	44	194	510	748
Elderly	1,161	1,158	961	3,280	1,503	2,701	1,657	5,861
Other	1,803	1,304	882	3,989	658	454	826	1,938
Total need by income	4,233	3,771	2,639	10,643	2,913	4,500	5,338	12,751

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 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	947	374	60	1,381	639	814	744	2,197
Large Related	124	0	0	124	40	93	110	243
Elderly	713	554	190	1,457	1,145	955	514	2,614
Other	1,536	387	20	1,943	588	246	261	1,095
Total need by income	3,320	1,315	270	4,905	2,412	2,108	1,629	6,149

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Cost Burden Tables

The above two tables display the number of households with housing cost burdens more than 30% and 50%, respectively, by household type, tenancy, and household income (expressed as a percentage of Area Median Income (AMI)). Default Data Source: CHAS data.

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	33	20	54	28	135	4	38	103	30	175
Multiple, unrelated family households	40	0	4	0	44	0	0	24	32	56
Other, non-family households	0	20	35	0	55	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	73	40	93	28	234	4	38	127	62	231

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Crowding

The above table displays the number of households that are overcrowded, defined as households with more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. The data is displayed by household type, tenancy, and household income (expressed as a percentage of Area Median Income (AMI)). Default Data Source: CHAS data.

	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 increasing. Census 2000 Onondaga County "Households by Type" revealed 29.4% of households living alone. The percentage of households living alone grew to 31.4% per the 2009 - 2013 ACS. The majority of single person households are located in the City of Syracuse (38.4%). Three towns within Onondaga County have single person household rates in excess of 30%: Salina, Dewitt, 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 Syracuse/Onondaga Homeless Continuum of Care 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report and describes characteristics of individuals and families using homeless services.

- 219 - Families with mental illness
- 61 - Families with alcohol abuse
- 84 - Families with drug abuse
- 5 - Families with chronic health conditions
- 18 - Families with HIV/AIDS
- 49 - Families with developmental disabilities
- 121 - Families with physical disabilities
- 190 - Families of domestic violence

The local domestic violence shelter reported that 414 adults and children accessed emergency shelter (at 2 separate confidential locations) due to domestic violence in 2013.

What are the most common housing problems?

Of the 127,613 households in the towns and villages in Onondaga County outside the City of Syracuse, 12,407 (just under 10%) have one or more of 4 housing problems. Renters account for 42.3% of these households while the remaining 57.7% with one or more of 4 housing problems are homeowners. Households with lower AMI are more likely to have one or more of 4 problems as those with higher AMI, without regard to tenure (owner or 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, 1,145 elderly homeowners with 0-30% AMI pay more than half of their income toward housing costs.

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.

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-table for each primary table was added, showing proportional data for each income level.

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	7,159	1,231	630
White	6,469	1,217	556
Black / African American	254	0	10
Asian	48	0	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	159	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	156	10	4

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

	with problems	total	proportion
as a whole	7159	8396	85%
white	6469	8242	78%
black	254	264	96%
asian	48	88	55%
indian	159	163	98%
hispanic	156	170	92%

Table 14 - Disproportionately Greater Need: 0% - 30% AMI

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	8,314	3,628	0
White	7,734	3,528	0
Black / African American	184	50	0
Asian	128	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	119	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	79	20	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

	with problems	total	proportion
as a whole	8314	11942	70%
white	7734	11262	69%
black	184	234	79%
asian	128	128	100%
indian	119	144	83%
hispanic	79	99	80%

Table 16 - Disproportionately Greater Need: 30% - 50% AMI

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	8,223	11,055	0
White	7,629	10,345	0
Black / African American	209	345	0
Asian	173	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	54	45	0

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	150	0

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

	with problem(s)	total	proportion
as a whole	8223	19278	43%
white	7629	17974	42%
black	209	554	38%
asian	173	253	68%
indian	54	99	55%
hispanic	100	250	40%

Table 18 - Disproportionately Greater Need: 50% - 80% AMI

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	3,756	10,010	0
White	3,411	9,670	0
Black / African American	95	147	0
Asian	65	89	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	109	89	0

Table 19 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

	with problem(s)	total	proportion
--	-----------------	-------	------------

as a whole	3756	13766	27%
white	3411	13081	26%
black	95	242	39%
asian	65	154	42%
indian	40	50	80%
hispanic	109	198	55%

Table 20 - Disproportionately Greater Need: 80% - 100% AMI

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 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 disparate impact analysis for housing problems showed American Indian/Alaska Native households having a disproportionately greater need in every income category while white households in every income category reported needs to a lesser extent than all groups as a whole. Asians reported a disproportionate need in all but the lowest (0% to 30%) income category. Black households in the jurisdiction are found to have housing problems in disproportionately greater numbers in both the lowest (0% to 30%) and the highest (80% to 100%) area median income groups examined.

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

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	5,814	2,582	630
White	5,249	2,440	556
Black / African American	189	70	10
Asian	48	0	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	120	39	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	146	14	4

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

	Has 1 or more of 4 housing problems	total households	proportion
Jurisdiction as a whole	5814	9026	64%
white	5249	8245	64%
black	189	199	95%
asian	48	88	55%
indian	120	163	74%
hispanic	146	164	89%

Table 22 - Severe Housing Problems: 0%-30% Area Median Income

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	3,585	8,373	0
White	3,304	7,958	0
Black / African American	70	159	0
Asian	54	74	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	64	75	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	69	30	0

Table 23 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

	Has 1 or more of 4 housing problems	total households	proportion
Jurisdiction as a whole	3585	11958	30%
white	3304	11262	29%
black	70	229	31%
asian	54	128	42%
indian	64	139	46%
hispanic	69	99	70%

Table 24 - Severe Housing Problems: 30%-50% Area Median Income

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	2,184	17,068	0
White	1,988	15,974	0
Black / African American	55	495	0
Asian	59	193	0

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
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	89	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	65	185	0

Table 25 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

	Has 1 or more of 4 housing problems	total households	proportion
Jurisdiction as a whole	2184	19252	11%
white	1988	17962	11%
black	55	550	10%
asian	59	252	23%
indian	10	99	10%
hispanic	65	250	26%

Table 26 - Severe Housing Problems: 50%-80% Area Median Income

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	826	12,945	0
White	737	12,350	0
Black / African American	20	227	0
Asian	25	129	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	29	169	0

Table 27 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

	Has 1 or more of 4 hosing problems	total households	proportion
Jurisdiction as a whole	826	13771	6%
white	737	13087	6%
black	20	247	8%
asian	25	154	16%
indian	15	50	30%
hispanic	29	198	15%

Table 28 - Severe Housing Problems: 80%-100% Area Median Income

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 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.

As in *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 only 1 of 4 income categories however that category (0%-30% AMI) represented the least affluent households of all and the proportion of households facing severe problems was high (95%). Asians, American Indians, and hispanics each were disproportionately represented in 3 of 4 income categories. 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	26,373	15,324	11,687	640
White	90,065	18,182	11,146	555
Black / African American	1,600	506	349	10
Asian	1,530	355	188	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	430	183	184	4
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,096	158	265	4

Table 29 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	no income
as a whole	94735	19385	12133	618
	75%	15%	10%	
white	90065	18182	11146	555
	75%	15%	9%	
black	1600	506	349	10
	65%*	21%	14%	
asian	1530	355	188	45
	72%	17%	9%	
american indian	430	183	184	4
	54%*	23%	23%*	
hispanic	1096	158	265	4
	72%	10%	17%	

Table 30 - Cost Burden Table

Discussion:

For this purpose, $\leq 30\%$ 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.

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 disparate impact analysis for housing problems showed American Indian/Alaska Native households having a disproportionately greater need in every income category while white households in every income category reported needs to a lesser extent than all groups as a whole. Asians reported a disproportionate need in all but the lowest (0% to 30%) income category. Black households in the jurisdiction are found to have housing problems in disproportionately greater numbers in both the lowest (0% to 30%) and the highest (80% to 100%) area median income groups examined.

While 75% of all households as a whole are not burdened by housing costs (housing costs are equal to or less than 30% of income), only 65% of African American and 54% of Native American households can make such a claim. Ten percent (10%) of all households as a whole face a severe cost burden (housing costs are greater than 50% of income) however 23% of American Indian households are reported to be severely cost burdened.

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.

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 and the Village of N. Syracuse Housing Authority. Default Data Source: Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC).

The Consortium plays a very limited role in the area's Public Housing arena.

Totals in Use

	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 in use	0	35	2,144	3,873	4	3,791	51	0	0

Table 31 - 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					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	4	526	707	0	695	7	0	0

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# 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 32 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

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 *
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
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 33 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	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 34 – 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.

Christopher Community, the agency administering the Sect. 8 voucher program, states that the needs of applicants and current tenants has not changes since the inception of the program in the 1970s. That challenge is difficulty identifying decent, safe units that pass the initial inspection. Key informants report that a greater number of prospective units are owned by out of state individuals or companies that leave repairs up to hired property managers and repairs often are neglected.

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. GED programming; 7. Drug prevention and intervention programming.

Christopher Community reports a total of 827 applicants on the waiting list for Housing Choice vouchers: 480 families, 160 elderly, 155 handicapped or disabled and 32 income eligible single applicants.

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

There are long waiting lists for subsidized housing units. Individuals who cannot find affordable housing options through Public Housing agencies must find it within the private market.

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

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 with HIV	0	3	27	20	18	21

Table 35 - Homeless Needs Assessment

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):

Data is available for the categories noted.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
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
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
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 2013: 682

Families of veterans served in 2013: 11

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

ACS 2009-13 five year estimates reveals that 51 percent of the County's homeless population is Black or African American. The black population by percentage of the total is 13 percent in Onondaga County showing a higher proportion of homelessness experienced by this population.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Discussion:

The 2015 annual homeless count showed a 65 percent increase in the people whose families were in emergency shelters when compared with the same time last year. The Housing and Homeless Coalition of Syracuse and Onondaga County fanned out across the city and county to tally the number of people sleeping outside and in emergency shelters. There were 48 families in emergency shelters. Last year, there were 32 families. Those numbers translate to 152 people this year, compared with 92 people last year.

The coalition plans to do more research on what's causing the increase in hardship for families, but the economy is certainly playing a role.

The total number of homeless also increased from 490 last year to 547 this year.

The number of people who slept outside was low, but up from last year. This year nine people were counted as sleeping outside on Jan. 28. Last year, the final number was seven.

The count also showed a decrease in the number of veterans who were homeless, from 62 to 40. Another bright spot was the decrease in the number of chronic homeless, which went from 74 last year to 50 this year.

Additionally the department is working with a local 501 (c)(3) A Tiny Home for Good. A Tiny Home for Good builds and manages affordable, safe, and dignified homes for individuals who have faced homelessness. By the end of 2015 Tiny Homes plans to have built and ready for occupancy 2 duplexes containing 2 tiny units (less than 200 sq ft). These tiny homes will be built on vacant city lots and equipped with all the amenities of a regular home. The tiny homes built in 2015 will be specifically targeted for occupancy by homeless veterans.

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

Introduction:

The Onondaga County Consortium 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 Consortium's 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 Consortium's Emergency Shelter Grant. The County Office of Mental Health is best positioned to address the needs of those with severe mental illness and/or developmental disabilities.

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.

Persons with HIV/AIDs and their Families: There are currently 1,531 cumulative cases of AIDS and 1,139 persons living with HIV reported in Syracuse, NY. Beginning in Program Year 40, Syracuse 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.

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

There are currently 1,531 cumulative cases of AIDS and 1,139 persons living with HIV reported in Syracuse. 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. The total 2013-14 HOPWA amount administered by the state is \$742,807

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.

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 2015, awards by the Steering Committee include parking area improvements for a senior center in the Town of Camillus, improvements to a playground in the Town of Cicero, and handicapped accessible improvements to restrooms for a park in the Town of Marcellus. 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.

How were these needs determined?

The CD Steering Committee meets annually to review and approve applications from the towns and villages for public improvements. Also, Community Development often is contacted by various municipalities with concerns about infrastructure problems in their jurisdiction. One example that recently drew the attention of Senator Charles Schumer, was a failed 100-year-old septic system which served approximately 40 homes in the Town of Onondaga. Senator Schumer visited the site and met with local officials, including staff from Community Development. As a result, the Steering Committee approved funds to connect these homes to an existing sewer system which solved the problem. Other awards in 2015 by the Steering Committee include road improvements in the Town of Clay, streetscape improvements in the central business district of North Syracuse, sidewalk improvements in the Village of East Syracuse, road reconstruction in the Town of Geddes, and drainage improvements in the Town of Van Buren.

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.

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 the recession Onondaga County never suffered the all out housing collapse that occurred in other areas of the country. Home prices and availability have remained fairly stable and the area boasts one of the most affordable housing markets in the country. Eighty-four per cent of the Consortium’s housing stock is single-family homes containing 3 or more bedrooms. In contrast the majority of the local rental inventory is made up of smaller dwellings containing 3 or fewer bedroom and is located in small to medium structures, rather than larger complexes with 20 or more units.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	100,160	74%
1-unit, attached structure	5,714	4%
2-4 units	9,342	7%
5-19 units	13,323	10%
20 or more units	5,446	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,134	2%
Total	136,119	100%

Table 36 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	90	0%	600	2%
1 bedroom	1,332	1%	9,575	32%
2 bedrooms	13,565	14%	12,698	43%
3 or more bedrooms	83,085	85%	6,668	23%
Total	98,072	100%	29,541	100%

Table 37 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 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 between 0 and 80% of the area median income,

Over the next five years the County anticipates approving over 1125 housing grants to 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.

Additionally, Community Development anticipates completing 75 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 Consortiums area there are no expectations of losing affordable housing units. Housing in the region continues to be some of the most affordable in the nation.

However, within the city of Syracuse, several assisted housing projects that provided affordable housing to low-income renters were lost due to expirations of their regulatory contracts or property demolition. These include Townsend Towers, Harrison House, Kennedy Square and Cherry Hill. However, there is no expectation that affordable housing units will be lost from the inventory due to the expiration of Section 8 contracts over the course of this Five-Year Plan.

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.

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: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	84,900	128,600	51%
Median Contract Rent	471	610	30%

Table 38 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	7,467	25.3%
\$500-999	19,707	66.7%
\$1,000-1,499	1,685	5.7%
\$1,500-1,999	342	1.2%
\$2,000 or more	340	1.2%
Total	29,541	100.0%

Table 39 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,028	No Data
50% HAMFI	6,866	6,704
80% HAMFI	18,060	19,747
100% HAMFI	No Data	31,794
Total	26,954	58,245

Table 40 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	555	619	792	1,039	1,140
High HOME Rent	555	619	1,039	1,140	1,311
Low HOME Rent	555	619	771	890	993

Table 41 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

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 recession the consortium's 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.

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 70% of the owner-occupied homes and 71% of rental units built before 1979.

Definitions

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

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	20,900	21%	11,344	38%
With two selected Conditions	356	0%	223	1%
With three selected Conditions	32	0%	36	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	5	0%
No selected Conditions	76,784	78%	17,933	61%
Total	98,072	99%	29,541	100%

Table 42 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	7,578	8%	2,025	7%
1980-1999	23,030	23%	6,625	22%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
1950-1979	47,678	49%	15,081	51%
Before 1950	19,786	20%	5,810	20%
Total	98,072	100%	29,541	100%

Table 43 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	67,464	69%	20,891	71%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	5,656	6%	896	3%

Table 44 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 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 45 - 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. When compared to the country as a whole, the housing stock in the CDD Consortium is relatively older. Over 70% of the owner-occupied homes were built before 1979 and 71% 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. 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 21% of owner-occupied housing and almost 39% 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 cost-effective 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. Lead is most dangerous to young children (age 6 and younger) as exposure in early years causes long term health and developmental difficulties. Table 36 shows there are 6,552 households with children who live in housing built before 1979. 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 10,415 children age six and under were tested for blood lead levels in 2014 in Onondaga County. Blood lead levels from 10-19 mcg/dl were found in 127 children tested, and another 24 children had levels equal to or greater than 20 mcg/dl.

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

Introduction There are no public housing projects within the Consortium.

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 46 – 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 Consortium.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 47 - Public Housing Condition

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

There are no public housing projects within the Consortium.

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 Consortium.

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 48 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source: HMIS Housing Inventory Chart
 Comments:

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 Ahaus 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 24

Dorothy Day House – emergency shelter for women and children

In My Fathers Kitchen: Under the Bridge Street Outreach - a street outreach program to homeless individuals living under the bridges in Syracuse.

Greater Syracuse Tenants Network: Homeless Prevention for Housing Vulnerable Tenants – provides 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 sub-standard housing conditions that put one at-risk of homelessness.

Housing Visions (in collaboration with the local Veterans Administration): Van Keuren Square – offers affordable housing to veterans (50 units)

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.

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Northeast Community Center: Basic Needs Assistance/Financial Management - provides emergency rental assistance and comprehensive referral and money management services to homeless or at-risk of homelessness individuals or families.

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

Transitional Living Program – provides rapid re-housing and support to homeless youth ages 16-25 who live at the program or 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 Women's Shelter - Women's shelter serving women with mental health disabilities Emergency Family Shelter - serving families of all kinds, from single mothers to married couples to single women

The Rescue Mission: Men's Shelter - serving men only

Vera House:

Emergency sheltering services - to women and men in domestic violence crisis and their children

YMCA: Men's Residence - provides homeless prevention and support services to homeless men

YWCA: Women's Program – provides rapid re-housing and supportive case management services to homeless women

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 CDD will continue to offer the RAMP Program. The County was fortunate to be awarded an additional \$300,000 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. The Consortium has administered a successful accessibility program since 1982 (the RAMP Program) and improved the accessibility in more than 780 homes in Onondaga County. The Consortium will continue to offer this program and was recently awarded two NYS HCR grants (totaling \$300,000) 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.

Three CDD activities will address the removal of barriers to affordable housing.

The Consortium 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 Consortium 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.

Onondaga County is also working to address larger issues of fairness and affordability and has created a new Sustainable Development Plan with a focus on settlement patterns that will foster sustainability and provide a region of opportunity for future generations. The plan will guide decision making for County government and will serve as a decision making tool for individuals, businesses and municipalities.

This plan will be closely linked with several other very significant and important efforts that are intertwined with the County's settlement patterns, including the creation of the County's Climate Change Action Plan, the update of the Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council's Long Range

Transportation Plan, and the County's Consolidated [Housing] Plan. The plan will also be integrated with rapidly shifting Federal and State policies, which have a substantial impact on settlement patterns. The plan includes the following components: Understanding Our Region; Creating a New Community Vision; Defining Sustainable Actions; Continuing Dialogue.

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 Solvay 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	498	562	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	13,266	13,826	11	11	0
Construction	5,557	7,063	5	6	1
Education and Health Care Services	26,577	14,355	22	12	-10
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9,908	9,600	8	8	0
Information	3,037	3,017	3	2	-1
Manufacturing	13,140	18,277	11	15	4
Other Services	5,529	5,970	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	11,218	9,753	9	8	-1
Public Administration	3	4	0	0	0
Retail Trade	18,898	19,928	16	16	0
Transportation and Warehousing	4,314	6,968	4	6	2
Wholesale Trade	8,154	12,094	7	10	3
Total	120,099	121,417	--	--	--

Table 49 - Business Activity

Data 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	170,802
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	161,663
Unemployment Rate	5.35
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	17.20
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.43

Table 50 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	42,394
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	6,811
Service	12,391
Sales and office	45,640
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	11,285
Production, transportation and material moving	7,896

Table 51 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	124,028	81%
30-59 Minutes	24,866	16%
60 or More Minutes	4,126	3%
Total	153,020	100%

Table 52 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	5,069	475	3,201
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,366	1,924	9,358
Some college or Associate's degree	45,390	2,035	9,348

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	55,711	1,506	8,261

Table 53 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	282	176	321	1,115	2,737
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,174	1,620	1,748	3,765	5,464
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	6,710	6,644	9,750	25,284	18,425
Some college, no degree	8,815	7,057	7,436	17,408	8,079
Associate's degree	1,913	4,130	7,122	13,767	2,659
Bachelor's degree	3,307	8,808	9,904	18,495	6,704
Graduate or professional degree	271	5,631	7,476	15,273	5,590

Table 54 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,681
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,102
Some college or Associate's degree	34,740
Bachelor's degree	49,044
Graduate or professional degree	58,132

Table 55 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 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 infrastructure is aging, while our CDBG funding has been steadily reduced. Our 2015 CDBG grant is 31% lower than our 2010 CDBG Grant. As a result, we have had to drastically reduce our budget for infrastructure improvements.

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.

One major local investment initiative is the planned revitalization of the Village of Solvay, funded through collaboration between Onondaga County and the State of New York.

Incorporated in 1894, The Village of Solvay grew as a result of the Solvay Process Company, an industrial firm that produced soda ash and distributed it worldwide. By the 1950s the Solvay Process Company was the largest employer and taxpayer in Onondaga County. Subsequently purchased by Allied Chemical, the plant closed, and due to its dependence on the company, the Village of Solvay has experienced a period of decline over the last 25 years.

Governor Andrew Cuomo recently visited the village, along with County Executive Joanie Mahoney and Legislative Chairman Ryan McMahon, and a plan was created for the revitalization of the village with funding exceeding \$100 million. Community Development will play a large role in that redevelopment by

upgrading commercial façades, rebuilding and refurbishing local residences, and constructing new dwellings.

These revitalization efforts certainly will result in the creation of new construction jobs and other employment opportunities in the revitalized business center in the village of Solvay.

Another major change is the reconstruction of the Interstate 81 viaduct which runs north-south through the City of Syracuse. There is debate about whether the removal of this overpass will impact commerce in the northern towns and villages.

Lastly, and as a part of the Smart Growth policy encouraged by Onondaga County, 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) recently received a \$2.5 million job training grant. With this grant, and in partnership with employers, not-for-profit organizations, and New York State, OCC will develop 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. The grant can be used to, among other things, 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)?

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.

Currently Onondaga County, outside the city of Syracuse, operates under a policy referred to as a Framework for Growth in Onondaga County, adopted in June of 1998. That plan calls for growth to take place along the existing water and sewer lines in an area generally north and west of the city of Syracuse. The goal of the plan is to prevent urban sprawl from increasing and requiring further investment in infrastructure, when there are other suitable areas in which to expand that currently are served by public utilities.

A new plan for growth in the county called the Sustainable Development Plan has been proposed, but not yet adopted as the official plan. Under both the existing plan and the proposed plan, the goal is to promote growth in areas already served by existing infrastructure. An additional goal is to retain the rural setting, especially in the southern half of Onondaga County, where the land largely is used for agriculture, especially dairy farming.

Thus, we are seeing an effort to revitalize existing areas, and as noted earlier in this plan, New York State and Onondaga County have allocated over \$100 million to help revitalize the Village of Solvay. Also, this Department, using its CDBG funding mechanism, has worked with New York State to revitalize Main Streets in a number of our smaller villages, thus encouraging the reuse of a number of historic 19th century buildings.

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. American Indian households, most found on the Onondaga Reservation, have disproportionately greater housing problems, in every income category, while white households in every income category report needs to a lesser extent than all groups as a whole. For the purpose of this section, "concentration" shall mean greater than 60%. Most towns in Onondaga County have at least one neighborhood with a concentration of low-income households with housing problems and more housing problems are reported in rental units. A concentration (84%) of rental units that were built before 1949 are found in Nedrow while 100% of rental stock in Nedrow was built before 1980. Ninety-four percent (94%) of owner-occupied housing units in Nedrow were built before 1980.

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 exclusively 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.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Several community assets serve as important anchors within the towns and villages comprising the Consortium. 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.

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.

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

Geographic Area

Table 56 - Geographic Priority Areas

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

General Allocation Priorities

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

The geographic allocation of CDD 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.

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

Priority Needs

Table 57 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Onondaga County
	Associated Goals	Housing Rehabilitation
	Description	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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	High number of cost burdened low-mod income homeowners with one or more housing problem.
2	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly

	Geographic Areas Affected	Onondaga County
	Associated Goals	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements
	Description	Improve accessibility county-wide for low and moderate income disabled homeowners and tenants.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Improving accessibility in homes enhances the quality of life for both individuals and their caregivers. Additionally handicapped modifications may promote independence and allow people to remain in their homes. There is also a great demand for this funding.
3	Priority Need Name	Capital Projects
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Onondaga County
	Associated Goals	Capital Projects
	Description	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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Improvements to public infrastructure and neighborhood facilities is needed.
4	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High

	Population	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
	Geographic Areas Affected	Onondaga County
	Associated Goals	Homeless-Emergency Shelter Homeless-Homeless Prevention Homeless-Rapid Rehousing Homeless-Outreach
	Description	Provide support to local agencies and organizations providing housing and services to the homeless population of Onondaga County.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Homelessness remains a problem in our community.
5	Priority Need Name	Commercial Facade Improvement
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Onondaga County
	Associated Goals	Commercial Facade Improvement
	Description	Provide grants and professional services to business owners with commercial properties on low-mod income business districts.

	Basis for Relative Priority	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	Priority Need Name	Homeownership
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Onondaga County
	Associated Goals	Homeownership
	Description	Promote homeownership to low-mod income first-time home buyers. CDD will acquire and rehab homes. Purchase prices will be made more affordable via subsidies and deferred loans.
	Basis for Relative Priority	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 Consortium 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 historically 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>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
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 Consortium'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 \$10,000 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 Consortium 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 Consortium 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 Consortium acquires an average of 15 home/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 Consortium will work with the local contractors and developers of affordable housing.</p>

Table 58 – Influence of Market Conditions

Demographics

The above table displays the population, number of households, and median income for the base year (2000) and most recent year (2011) and calculates the percentage of change. The 2007-2011 ACS (Most

Recent Year) shows an increase in population, number of households, and median income when compared to the (Base Year) 2000. It is important to note that the Onondaga County Consortium includes all towns and villages within Onondaga County but does not include the City of Syracuse.

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 2015-2019 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 Reminder 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	1,918,255	100,000	50,000	2,068,255	8,273,020	Please see 2015 Action Plan for detailed information on programs and services recommended for funding.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	447,678	0	0	447,678	1,790,712	Please see 2015 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: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	153,491	0	0	153,491	613,964	Please see 2015 Action Plan for detailed information on programs and services recommended for funding.

Table 59 - 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 eight Lead Hazard Reduction/Lead Hazard Demonstration grants totaling \$24,000,000 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 throughout the Great Recession 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.

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	Other

Table 60 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

There are two strengths to the CDD 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.

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
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X		

Street Outreach Services			
Other Street Outreach Services		X	X
Supportive Services			
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
Other			

Table 61 - 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 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 hope 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.

Recently the County began working with the local Veteran's Administration Office and hospital establishing a protocol to refer disabled Vets between our housing and accessibility programs and the VA's local HISA Program (Home Improvements and Structural Alterations Program).

Additionally the department is working with a local 501 (c)(3) A Tiny Home for Good. A Tiny Home for Good builds and manages affordable, safe, and dignified homes for individuals who have faced homelessness. By the end of 2015 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 tiny homes built in 2015 will be specifically targeted for occupancy by homeless veterans.

The Consortium provides funding to the CNY Fair Housing. This organization is in the process of creating

legislation that will prevent source of income discrimination so more affordable and privately owned units will open up to Section 8 voucher holders. 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	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Onondaga County	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$3,280,120 HOME: \$2,138,390	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 725 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Onondaga County	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility	CDBG: \$625,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
3	Capital Projects	2015	2019	Capital Improvements County-wide	Onondaga County	Capital Projects	CDBG: \$5,593,090	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Persons Assisted
4	Homeless-Emergency Shelter	2015	2019	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	ESG: \$363,335	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 150 Beds

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Homeless-Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	ESG: \$110,120	Homelessness Prevention: 250 Persons Assisted
6	Homeless-Rapid Rehousing	2015	2019	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	ESG: \$294,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 3080 Households Assisted
7	Homeless-Outreach	2015	2019	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	CDBG: \$93,065	Homelessness Prevention: 3500 Persons Assisted
8	Commercial Facade Improvement	2015	2019	Economic Development	Onondaga County	Commercial Facade Improvement	CDBG: \$750,000	Businesses assisted: 25 Businesses Assisted
9	Homeownership	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Onondaga County	Homeownership	HOME: \$100,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 60 Households Assisted

Table 62 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	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	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements
	Goal Description	Improve accessibility county-wide for low and moderate disabled homeowners and tenants.

3	Goal Name	Capital Projects
	Goal Description	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	Goal Name	Homeless-Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
5	Goal Name	Homeless-Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
6	Goal Name	Homeless-Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
7	Goal Name	Homeless-Outreach
	Goal Description	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
8	Goal Name	Commercial Facade Improvement
	Goal Description	Provide grants and professional services to business owners with commercial properties located in targeted low-mod income business districts.
9	Goal Name	Homeownership
	Goal Description	Purchase vacant and distressed homes throughout Onondaga County and market them to low-mod 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 Consortium anticipates providing assistance to 165 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.

Three CDD activities will address the removal of barriers to affordable housing.

The Consortium 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 Consortium 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.

Onondaga County is also working to address larger issues of fairness and affordability and has created a new Sustainable Development Plan with a focus on settlement patterns that will foster sustainability and provide a region of opportunity for future generations. The plan will guide decision making for County government and will serve as a decision making tool for individuals, businesses and municipalities.

This plan will be closely linked with several other very significant and important efforts that are intertwined with the County's settlement patterns, including the creation of the County's Climate Change Action Plan, the update of the Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council's Long Range

Transportation Plan, and the County's Consolidated [Housing] Plan. The plan will also be integrated with rapidly shifting Federal and State policies, which have a substantial impact on settlement patterns. The plan includes the following components: Understanding Our Region; Creating a New Community Vision; Defining Sustainable Actions; Continuing Dialogue.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Three CDD activities will address the removal of barriers to affordable housing. The Consortium 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.

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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. Service providers meet the unsheltered individuals where they are at building supportive and positive relationships. Conversation begins when distributing basic needs such as food, water, blankets, gloves, hats etc. Outreach workers assess the homeless individual's needs

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

- Catholic Charities-Dorothy Day House-24 hour emergency shelter to homeless women and children
- 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.
- Legal Aid Society of Mid-New York-Provides legal representation to tenants facing eviction or other housing issues.
- Onondaga County Department of Social Services-Temporary Assistance Division-assess, document and place homeless clients in community shelters and/or hotels.
- Rescue Mission-Homeless Intervention Team-mobile unit provides transportation and performs outreach throughout the community.
- Salvation Army-Barnabas Shelter- houses homeless young adults, ages 18-24.
- Syracuse NorthEast Community Center-offer rapid rehousing and skills training
- YMCA-Men's residence Program-houses low-income men
- YWCA-Women's Residence Program-houses low income women and children

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.

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 after 1978 receives at minimum 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 eight Lead Hazard Reduction and Lead Demonstration grants from the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) totaling \$24,000,000. The Consortium matches the Lead Grants with CDBG funds. CDBG and HOME funds are also used in the County's mission to end 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 1550 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.

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 discovered 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 year (e.g., Hotel Syracuse, Inner Harbor project) may include County residents as part of the labor force. While elected officials and community leaders are working to ensure that Syracuse 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 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. For example, New York Main St. grants targeting the Villages of Camillus and Jordan 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 are 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 Consortuium sends a letter to households with an open OCCD lien. 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. Applicants failing to fulfill the terms of their mortgages will be required to pay back their grants.

Capital Projects: Staff works with the towns and villages on implementing their capital projects consistent with HUD's guidelines and regulations. After the CD supervised Environmental Assessment or Review is completed, the CD 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, CD 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;

- Annual update of the Onondaga County Housing Rehabilitation Program Policy and Procedures Manual;
- Annual Preparation of the Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER) that includes a thorough review of housing program performance relative to five-year housing goals;
- Preparation of Annual Status Report to The Consortium's Impediments to Fair Housing report.
- Preparation of annual MBE/WBE report to the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This document is reviewed by The Consortium's Office of Equal Employment Opportunity to insure consistency with County Policy;

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 2015-2019 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 Reminder 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	1,918,255	100,000	50,000	2,068,255	8,273,020	Please see 2015 Action Plan for detailed information on programs and services recommended for funding.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	447,678	0	0	447,678	1,790,712	Please see 2015 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 Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	153,491	0	0	153,491	613,964	Please see 2015 Action Plan for detailed information on programs and services recommended for funding.

Table 63 - 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 eight Lead Hazard Reduction/Lead Hazard Demonstration grants totaling \$24,000,000 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.

f 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 throughout the Great Recession 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.

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

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Homeless-Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Onondaga County	Homelessness	CDBG: \$20,115	Homelessness Prevention: 50 Persons Assisted
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	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Onondaga County	Homeownership	HOME: \$100,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 15 Households Assisted

Table 64 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	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	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements
	Goal Description	Improve accessibility county-wide for low and moderate income disabled homeowners and tenants.

3	Goal Name	Capital Projects
	Goal Description	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	Goal Name	Homeless-Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
5	Goal Name	Homeless-Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
6	Goal Name	Homeless-Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
7	Goal Name	Homeless-Outreach
	Goal Description	Public Services-Homeless: Provide funding to local Homeless/Housing Vulnerable Organizations
8	Goal Name	Commercial Facade Improvement
	Goal Description	Provide grants and professional services to business owners with commercial properties located in targeted low-mod income business districts.
9	Goal Name	Homeownership
	Goal Description	Purchase vacant and distressed homes throughout Onondaga County and market them to low-mod income first-time homebuyers at a subsidized cost.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Over the next year the Consortium plans to provide housing rehabilitation and lead hazard reduction grants to 230 low-mod income households throughout Onondaga County. Accessibility will be improved in the homes of 30 low-mod income residents with disabilities. The Consortium will complete and sell 15 homes to low-mod income first-time homebuyers.

Additionally the department is working with a local 501 (c)(3) A Tiny Home for Good. A Tiny Home for Good builds and manages affordable, safe, and dignified homes for individuals who have faced homelessness. By the end of 2015 Tiny Homes plans to have built and ready for occupancy 2 duplexes containing 2 tiny units (less than 200 sq ft). These tiny homes will be built on vacant city lots and equipped with all the amenities of a regular home. The tiny homes built in 2015 will be specifically targeted for occupancy by homeless veterans.

CDD 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 year \$3,900,000 Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant awarded to the County in 2014 by the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH).

Recently the County received three 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 two Access to Home (ATH) grants totaling \$300,000. The Consortium will use the ATH money to supplement its existing RAMP program.

CDD has attained another \$300,000 grant from the NYS Affordable Housing Corp to continue its First-time Homebuyer Program and is also receiving funds via the Greater Syracuse Land Bank (GSLB) funded by the New York State Attorney General's Office for this program.

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

The Consortium provides funding to the CNY Fair Housing. This organization is in the process of creating legislation that will prevent source of income discrimination so more affordable and privately owned units will open up to Section 8 voucher holders. 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.

The total expected annual number of eligible homeless beneficiaries (households) for the upcoming year to be provided affordable housing (via ESG prevention and rapid rehousing funds – YWCA, YMCA, DSS) equals eighty (80). ESG funding will also provide the support for an estimated 700 outreach contacts and the maintenance of the local HMIS system.

Two (2) 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	VBV - South Shore East Trailhead Improvements 2015
2	CA - Camillus Senior Center Parking Lot Improvements 2015
3	VCA - Union Street Drainage and Road Improvements 2015
4	TCl - Skyway Park Playground 2015
5	TCL - Road Improvements 2015
6	VES - Kinne Street Curbing and Sidewalk Imp, Ph 3 2015
7	TGE - Leslee Terrace Road Reconstruction 2015
8	TMR - Marcellus Park Stone Mill/Creek Hollow Restroom Project 2015
9	VNS - Village Center Streetscape Lighting Improvements 2015
10	TON - Whedon Road and Onondaga Boulevard Sanitary Sewer 2015
11	TSA - Sehr Park ADA, Drainage and Parking Improvements 2015
12	VSO - Woods Road Park Improvements, Phase 3 2015
13	TVB - Henderson Boulevard Drainage Rehabilitation, Ph 3 2015
14	CCE - Community Forests - Emerald Ash Borer 2015
15	C1 TVB - Hosmer Drive Drainage and Pavement Rehabilitation, Ph 1 2015
16	C2 VNS - South Main Street Sidewalk Improvements 2015
17	C3 VSO - Lower Gertrude Park Improvements, Ph 1 2015
18	C4 TSA - Cold Springs Drainage and Road Improvements 2015
19	C5 TGE - Leslee Terrace Storm Sewer Outfall Stabilization 2015
20	ARISE - Housing Referral and Advocacy Program (HRAP) 2015
21	Fair Housing Project 2015
22	Commercial Rehabilitation Program 2015
23	RAMP/CDBG/Accessibility Improvements for Individuals with Disabilities 2015
24	Housing Rehab/CDBG 2015
26	Homeownership Assistance Program/CDBG/Program Income 2015
27	Housing Counseling for First Time Homebuyers 2015
28	Housing Rehabilitation Delivery Costs 2015
29	Community Development Block Grant Administration 2015
30	Housing Rehabilitation HOME 2015
31	Shape-Up Home 2015
32	CHDO Assistance 2015
33	Administration of HOME Program 2015
34	ESG Projects/Administration 2015
35	Float Loan for Homeownership Activities 2015

Table 65 – Project Information

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

The geographic allocation of CDD 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. For the first time since the administration of the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing program, a cross-jurisdictional (City of Syracuse and County of Onondaga) 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

1	Project Name	VBV - South Shore East Trailhead Improvements 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$46,300
	Description	The South Shore East Trail provides a riverfront walkway linking the Village's business district and Community Park. This trail starts on Water Street behind the old canal building, runs along the river, with a portion along Meadow Street, then back to the river's edge eventually crossing a bridge over Crooked Brook to Community Park. The Village is working on easements to allow the trail to run the entire length along the river. The target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 3,675 people in the area.
	Location Description	109 Meadow Street Village of Baldwinsville CT 117 BG 1-2, CT 118 B 1 45.44% low-income
	Planned Activities	This project will provide parking, an information booth, benches and landscaping at the trailhead. The information booth will provide information on local points of interest, walking routes, and unique sight-seeing locations and will encourage use of the neighboring central business district. Green Infrastructure Technology: A permeable surface will be used for the parking area to reduce storm water runoff.

2	Project Name	CA - Camillus Senior Center Parking Lot Improvements 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$44,000
	Description	The Senior Center parking area is only partially paved (approximately one-half is paved and the other half has a gravel surface). The existing pavement has deteriorated and the gravel lot is severely rutted. In addition to being difficult to walk on for three-quarters of the year due to the unevenness and puddled water, in the winter the puddles turn to ice and become extremely hazardous. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 1,210 people.
	Location Description	25 1/2 First Street Town of Camillus CT 122 BG 1 48.35% low-income
	Planned Activities	This project includes the removal of approximately 13,000 square feet of deteriorated asphalt pavement, excavating approximately 350 cubic yards of unsuitable sub-base material and installing approximately 280 cubic yards of sub-base material and 275 tons of asphalt pavement. The completed parking lot will be striped to delineate parking spaces.

3	Project Name	VCA - Union Street Drainage and Road Improvements 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The project includes drainage work and curbing on Union Street at the north end by West Genesee Street and at the south end by Elm Street. Currently storm water runoff from West Genesee Street runs across the northern end of Union Street causing erosion and flood damage. Runoff along the east side of Union Street crosses the street where it bends to the east to intersect with Elm Street, also causing erosion problems. The addition of drainage inlets at these locations would alleviate the erosion damage. Curbing will be added at these two locations to direct water to the new drainage inlets. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 1,210 people
	Location Description	Union Street from West Genesee Street to Elm Street Village of Camillus CT 122 BG 1 48.35% low-income
Planned Activities	Work at the north end includes the addition of a new drainage structure, 92 linear feet of 12-inch storm sewer and the installation of 80 linear feet of curbing along the east side of Union Street by West Genesee Street. Work at the south end includes the addition of a new drainage structure and 60 linear feet of curbing at the bend in the road at the south end to direct stormwater to the new drainage structure. Approximately 30 cubic yards of damage and road sub-base will be replaced. The project will also include milling and repaving approximately 2,200 square yards of asphalt pavement which is badly deteriorated and in need of resurfacing, along with minor repairs to driveways and sidewalks to match the new curb and pavement edge.	

4	Project Name	TCI - Skyway Park Playground 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	This project provides for an inclusive playground to accommodate children ages 5-12 years of age at Skyway Park on East Taft Road. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 4,065 people.
	Location Description	Skyward Park 5950 East Taft Road Town of Cicero CT 106 BG 1, 2 CT 107 B 1, 2 44.03% low-income
	Planned Activities	<p>The placement of this inclusive playground at Skyway Park is important for a number of reasons. First of all, it is the only park servicing the neighborhood within walking or biking distance for the residents. The next closest park would be Kennedy Park, in the Village of North Syracuse, 2.1 miles away, or Central Park in the Town over 5.5 miles away accessible only by car. The park has undergone a number of major upgrades and reconstruction over the past five years including a picnic shelter that accommodates up to 100 people, public restrooms, renovated handicap accessible tennis court, and resurfaced basketball court. This project seeks to improve the amenities available for children and families at the park. The other major benefit for placing the playground at Skyway Park is the addition of sidewalks on Taft Road which allows for more pedestrian traffic from the nearby neighborhoods..</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Technology: The playground will be installed with a drainage system under the equipment to allow water to collect on-site and slowly disperse into the existing sandy loam soil without creating erosion from runoff.</p>

5	Project Name	TCL - Road Improvements 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The project consists of road reconstruction on the following seven horseshoe shaped roads off of South Gaskin Road to the south: Hialeah Court, Helois Court, Henley Court, Haverstraw Court, Holdburn Court, Harrow Court, and Hensil Court. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 1,545 people.
	Location Description	Hialeah Court, Helois Court, Henley Court, Haverstraw Court, Holdburn Court, Harrow Court, and Hensil Court Town of Clay CT 112.01 BG 1,2 66.99% low-income
	Planned Activities	The roads are cracked and have numerous dips and potholes. Entrances onto Gaskin Road will be adjusted with better approach angles and widening. Green Infrastructure Technology: The road will be overlaid with asphalt containing RAP (recycled asphalt product) once the structural repairs are made.

6	Project Name	VES - Kinne Street Curbing and Sidewalk Imp, Ph 3 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The proposed project will improve the walking surface, curbing, and other site improvements along Kinne Street from Manlius Street to West Yates Street consistent with previously completed Phase I improvements. These improvements will make the area safer for area residents including the elderly. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will benefit approximately 1,705 people.
	Location Description	Kinne Street Village of East Syracuse CT 143 BG 2, 3 45.75% low-income
	Planned Activities	The project includes: replacement of approximately 280 linear feet of 5-foot wide sidewalks, 510 linear feet of concrete curbing with granite curb, 185 square yards of lawn areas, and other improvements on both sides of Kinne Street from West Ellis Street to West Yates Street. Green initiatives: The Village anticipates providing improved vegetated strips on both sides of Kinne Street and will also consider reducing the width of sidewalks from 5-foot to 4-foot as a method of reducing impervious surfaces.

7	Project Name	TGE - Leslee Terrace Road Reconstruction 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The 200 block of Leslee Terrace is used as an access route for the southern portion of the Westvale Heights neighborhood to reach Grand Avenue to go to Western Lights or the City of Syracuse. The pavement is badly deteriorated, especially at the low point mid-block where water tends to pond. Recently residents have complained to the Town of damage to their vehicles due to the poor road conditions.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will benefit approximately 980 people
	Location Description	Leslee Terrace between Chester Street and Yale Ave Town of Geddes CT 132 BG 1 41.84% low income
Planned Activities	<p>This project will remove and replace approximately 100 cubic yards of deteriorated sub-base material on Leslee Terrace between Chester Street and Yale Avenue, adjust the existing drainage inlet grate in the middle of block to grade, install rain dishes in three sanitary manholes, mill 1,245 square yards of existing pavement, install 3-inch binder and 1-inch top, and adjust driveway grades as required to match the new pavement.</p> <p>Sanitary manholes along the road take water during rainstorms, especially those at the low point in the road. This inflow contributes to sanitary sewer overflows in the Westside service area during large storm events. The manholes have old style covers with open holes for removal. The installation of rain dishes will seal the covers to prevent inflow.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Technology: The addition of rain dishes to the sanitary manholes will reduce inflow into the sanitary sewer system.</p>	

8	Project Name	TMR - Marcellus Park Stone Mill/Creek Hollow Restroom Project 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$37,000
	Description	The restrooms at Stone Mill/Creek Hollow in Marcellus Park will be made handicapped accessible. The restrooms are located in the back area of upper Marcellus Park and are shared by the Creek Hollow pavilion and Stone Mill Pavilion along a gravel path. The closest handicap accessible restroom is located in the Welcome Center building which is 1,030 feet away from the Stone Mill Pavilion. Target completion date is 12/31/2016
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project has a handicapped benefit and will assist approximately 6,200 individuals.
	Location Description	Marcellus Park 2449 Platt Road Town of Marcellus CT 165.01 B 1, CT 165.02 B 1-4 Handicapped Benefit
Planned Activities	The pathways between the pavilions and restroom will be made handicap accessible and improve movement through the park. Green Infrastructure Technology: The updated restroom toilets will use less water.	

9	Project Name	VNS - Village Center Streetscape Lighting Improvements 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The project is for decorative street lighting on North Main Street between Centerville Place/Chestnut Street and Gertrude Street. The Village installed the conduit and handholes during construction of the streetscape that are necessary to accommodate these additional light fixtures. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project has a Village-wide benefit of approximately 6,620 people.
	Location Description	North Main Street between Centerville Place, Chestnut Street and Gertrude Street Village of North Syracuse CT 107 BG 1-2 CT 108 B 1-4 45.95% low-income Village-wide benefit

<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>The installation of the 19 decorative light fixtures would include the light fixtures, luminaires/fixtures, wiring, concrete foundations, sub-base, connecting to the existing electrical service, and topsoil and seed restoration. The project has been divided into three (3) phases. Phase 1 consists of seven (7) fixtures, Phase 2 consists of six (6) fixtures, and Phase 3 consists of six (6) fixtures.</p> <p>The Village is committed to its central core and needs to provide the infrastructure necessary to continue to attract both additional residential and commercial development and encourage people to walk to and from home, work, recreation, eateries, business, and community functions. This proposed project will continue the Village’s streetscape style along both sides of North and South Main Street between Fergerson Avenue and Gertrude Street.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Technology: The light fixtures will be dark-sky compliant and utilize photovoltaic sensors. Sub-base material will be a combination of local stone material and existing soil on site. Any excess material or soil from construction will remain on the site.</p>
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10	Project Name	TON - Whedon Road and Onondaga Boulevard Sanitary Sewer 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, in consultation with the Onondaga County Health Department, has issued a Notice of Violation to each household in the affected area. The violations are a result of a hundred year-old, overtaxed sanitary sewer septic system that reaches capacity during severe rain events and dumps leachate and sewage into a nearby swale. The new sanitary sewer system will connect to an existing gravity sewer system located in the Town of Camillus. The proposed upgrades will eliminate the sewage that is being discharged into the swale and also into the ground (rock crevices) along Whedon Road. It will provide a reliable sanitary sewer disposable system for the existing residents in this low income area. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is an urgent need and will benefit approximately 108 people.
	Location Description	Whedon Road, south-easterly from the intersection of Merriwether Dr towards Onondaga Blvd Town of Onondaga CT164 BG 2 urgent need

	<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>This project provides for the construction of approximately 2,020 lineal feet of 8-inch PVC gravity sanitary sewer, approximately 775 lineal feet of 6-inch PVC gravity sewer service laterals, eight (8) sanitary sewer manhole structures, and appurtenances to serve residents along Whedon Road and Onondaga Blvd. in the Town of Onondaga. CD approved \$50,000 for this project in 2013. This amount increases the budget to \$100,000 from CD.</p> <p>Green initiatives: The proposed upgrades will include tree planting and other green landscaping that will allow for a capture rate of 150 square foot of runoff reduction from impervious areas.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Technology: Heavy rain events are creating flooding problems in the area and as a result, the existing septic system is being overtaxed. The proposed upgrades will include the installation of various tree plantings. These improvements will not only provide an aesthetic benefit to this low-income area, but also will allow for a capture rate of 150 square feet of runoff reduction from impervious areas as a result of each tree planting.</p>
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11	Project Name	TSA - Sehr Park ADA, Drainage and Parking Improvements 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The current Town focus is on creating fully accessible parks that comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). This 9.4 acre park is located between Covington Drive, Wayland Road, Chester Drive, and the CSX Railroad and serves the residences within the Lyncourt area/Teall Avenue District. Parking is accessed from Edgeware Road and pedestrian access is from Edgeware Road, Marsden Road, Berwick Road, and Chester Drive. Existing amenities within the park include: a pool, restrooms, two picnic pavilions, two playgrounds, a full basketball court, two tennis courts, the Alvord House (National Register Historic community building), multi-use sports field, walkways, open lawn, and parking. The current Town focus is on creating fully accessible parks that comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will serve approximately 1,160 people.
	Location Description	Sehr Park 399 Marsden Road Town of Salina CT 142 BG 1 47.41% low-income

<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>This project includes linking the Alvord House, pool, parking lot, play areas, fields, basketball court, tennis courts, and pavilion with accessible routes and accessible restrooms. It also includes a proposed 13,800 square foot asphalt driveway and parking lot with 34 spaces and a five feet wide by 153 feet long (765 square feet) accessible asphalt walkway. The restrooms will be updated to meet current ADA standards.</p> <p>Due to the large amount of use the mixed-use sports field (soccer and baseball) receives, the plan will improve the poor drainage with the installation of seven (7) 4-inch perforated HDPE underdrain (340 linear feet each/2,380 linear feet total) and one (1) 225 linear feet 8-inch solid HDPE underdrain, which outlet to an existing drainage course within the park.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Technology: One of the proposed materials to be used is high reflectivity concrete. Backfill will be a combination of local stone material and existing soil on site. Any excess material or soil from construction will remain on the site. These methods will limit the amount of hauling and fuel. For the restrooms, water conserving toilets and faucets are proposed, along with energy efficient lighting. Energy efficient and sensor-sensitive water and lighting products, as well as materials containing recycled content will be used.</p>
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12	Project Name	VSO - Woods Road Park Improvements, Phase 3 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$41,304
	Description	The Village has added two pavilions this year with CD funding. A NYS grant obtained through Senator DeFrancisco's Office will be funding Phase 2. This will enable the Village to add picnic tables, benches, trash receptacles, pet stations, a Bocce Ball court, an outdoor kitchen and other amenities. The park is extensively used by youth groups, sports groups, day care organizations and families. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project has a Village-wide benefit for approximately 6585 people.
	Location Description	Woods Road Park Woods Road Village of Solvay CT 129 BG 1, 2 CT 130 B 1-5 45.79% low-income Village-wide benefit
	Planned Activities	Woods Road Park, Phase 3 will complete the rehabilitation of paved areas, including resurfacing the old tennis court area, the access road, final grading, topsoil and seeding, and completion of the pedestrian walkways that will connect the pavilion area to the Veterans Memorial and the bathroom facilities. Green Infrastructure Technology: The Village will be using Green Infrastructure Technology by rehabilitating walkways, and access roadways using porous materials thus reducing stormwater flows.

13	Project Name	TVB - Henderson Boulevard Drainage Rehabilitation, Ph 3 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The drainage way was first constructed in the 1950s with the development of the Lower Seneca Knolls neighborhood. The swale has had minor maintenance over the years as required. The drainage way has started to erode and undermine trees and structures. These undermined trees may pose a hazard to the homes located on the north side of Henderson Blvd. With continued erosion, fences and sheds may be in danger of collapsing into the ditch creating flooding concerns. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 49 people. An income survey has been completed.
	Location Description	Henderson Blvd Town of Van Buren CT 118 BG 1 64.71% low-income income survey
Planned Activities	The Town is proposing to rehabilitate and reshape approximately 1,600 linear feet of existing open drainage ways in the Lower Seneca Knolls neighborhood in three phases. The first phases are anticipated to encompass the lower 900 feet of the drainage way. This third and final phase of the project would encompass the final 700 feet of drainage way rehabilitation. The drainage way would be reshaped with gentler side slopes. This would result in the removal of some trees and vegetation. In areas of steeper grades along the channel stone lining would be placed in the flow path. All side slopes and unlined channel would be hydro-seeded to establish turf. Green Infrastructure Technology: The completed project would be a vegetated swale, which identified in the NYSDEC Stormwater Design Manual as a green infrastructure practice.	

14	Project Name	CCE - Community Forests - Emerald Ash Borer 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$26,000
	Description	<p>The goal of this proposal is the continued improvement of the overall quality of life in our urban areas. Trees are valued for their appearance, but also for economic benefits such as the reduction of heating and cooling costs, and increased property values, as well as environmental benefits such as reduced urban heat island effect, improved water quality by reduction of storm water runoff, and reduced wind and noise problems. The Emerald ash borer (EAB), an invasive insect that originates from Asia, was confirmed in Onondaga County in July 2013. There are no known biotic or abiotic controls in the US that have controlled this insect below damaging levels. As a result, it is killing every species of ash tree it infests. It has decimated ash populations and has created hazardous conditions in city and village setting where ash is present, which poses a threat to health and property due to increased risk of structural failure of infested tree stems, overhead limbs and branches. It also causes an economic hardship by necessitating the removal of ash trees in a short period of time and eliminates a substantial quantity of trees in a short period of time. The loss of canopy means less storm water capture, less air filtration, and other diminished benefits provided by a healthy tree population. A County-wide task force has been active since April 2012, preparing for the arrival of EBA in Onondaga County. Renewal is a constant in managing community forests. Unless communities continue efforts to plant a diversity of new trees, cull hazardous trees, monitor tree health and pests, we will have a declining community forest with increased risk of failure during storms and less resilience when facing insect invasions. The arrival of EBA has only made this challenge more urgent. The County's ash tree density is roughly 13%, with a disproportionate amount of these trees located in the northern half of the County. The heaviest know infestations of EAB are in the north eastern portion of the County, including the Towns of Minoa, Dewitt, and Cicero and the Villages of East Syracuse and North Syracuse. Replacement of lost trees is an ongoing challenge and would not be possible without outside assistance.</p>

Target Date	12/31/2016
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit communities County-wide.
Location Description	Low-income CDBG target areas throughout the County.
Planned Activities	<p>CCE will provide eligible communities with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. low-cost trees through the municipal tree buying program; 2. skilled care for existing trees and landscapes using community volunteers; 3. educational opportunities for municipal staff and community volunteers in techniques to promote tree survival and health in the face of storms, both insect and meteorological; 4. information on emerald ash borer management options; 5. identification of ash trees on private and public property; and 6. ash inventory support for communities without tree inventories or with old inventories. <p>Green Infrastructure Technology: The use of bare root planting techniques in planting replacement trees to capture stormwater runoff, provide community air filtration and reduce noise pollution. The bare root planting technique reduces the cost of planting stock by 50% as compared to conventional ball and burlap planting technique. Bare root planting techniques are less obtrusive on the landscape and planting costs are also lower.</p>

15	Project Name	C1 TVB - Hosmer Drive Drainage and Pavement Rehabilitation, Ph 1 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	:
	Description	A majority of the roads in the Seneca Knolls area were constructed in the 1950's and 1960's and have had only periodic spot maintenance. Over the years, the insufficient pavement thickness of these roads has resulted in deterioration of the asphalt pavement. In addition, the roadside drainage system has reduced effectiveness due to the age of the system. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 1,010 people.
	Location Description	Hosmer Drive Town of Van Buren CT 118 BG 2 41.09% low-income
	Planned Activities	The project consists of rehabilitation of drainage and pavement on Hosmer Drive in the upper Seneca Knolls area. The rehabilitation would generally consist of closed drainage installation and milling and asphalt overlay of the existing pavement with minor pavement repairs on approximately 1,000 linear feet of Hosmer Drive.

16	Project Name	C2 VNS - South Main Street Sidewalk Improvements 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	:
	Description	The proposed two-phased project includes approximately 2,044 linear feet of concrete sidewalk and drainage improvement, eight (8) curb ramps, and five (5) striped crosswalks along the west side of South Main Street between Palmer Drive and Palace Court. There is also the possibility of installing a striped bike lane along at least one side of the street, which will have to be discussed further with the NYSDOT if this proposal is accepted. The Village has become involved with the Complete Streets program and has organized a Complete Streets/Re-Greening Committee and as such will be pursuing the addition of this asset to its streetscape projects. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 6,620 people with a Village-wide benefit.
	Location Description	South Main Street between Palmer Ave and Palace Court Village of North Syracuse CT 107 B 1-2 CT 108 BG 1-4 45.95% low-income Village-wide benefit

	<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>Phase 1 of this project will be from Palmer Drive to Wells Avenue West and Phase 2 is from Wells Avenue West to Palace Court. The crosswalks and detectable warning will be installed at the intersections of South Main Street (US Route 11) and Palmer Drive, Millen Drive, Wells Avenue West, Sandra Lane, and Palace Court. By utilizing a highly visible crosswalk application, especially when there are none now, both vehicles and pedestrians are alerted to the area and it also serves as a traffic calming measure and detectable warning strips serve as a physical tool for pedestrians with limited-visibility.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Technology: Utilizing a grass filter strip along the sidewalk and South Main Street will collect and treat storm water from the street and sidewalks prior to it entering the storm sewer system or the sanitary sewer system. A lighter colored concrete will be used to increase reflectivity and decrease the heat island effect. Sub-base material will be a combination of local stone material and existing soil on site. Any excess material or soil from construction will remain on the site.</p>
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17	Project Name	C3 VSO - Lower Gertrude Park Improvements, Ph 1 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	:
	Description	The lower portion of Gertrude Park is where the pool and bathhouse are located. The lower park acts as a large detention basin from runoff from the walkway connecting the upper and lower parks. During a heavy rain in the summer, the Village had to shut down the pool and park area for two weeks because it was flooded and mud had entered the pool. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 6,585 people with a Village-wide benefit.
	Location Description	Gertrude Park Gertrude Street Village of Solvay CT 129 B 1, 2 CT 130 BG 1-5 45.79% low-income Village-wide benefit
Planned Activities	The Village DPW will excavate, box out and prepare the sub-base for the installation of a drainage system located in Lower Gertrude Park near the municipal swimming pool. The drainage system will decrease stormwater runoff by capturing stormwater within a 6-inch stone sub-base and allowing the stormwater to naturally absorb into the soils. Approximately 600 feet of perforated pipe will be installed connecting to a bioretention area of about 20 feet by 20 feet to be constructed between the parking area and the pavilion. The drainage improvements will allow the water to be diverted elsewhere so it will not flood the pool area and the pool will be able to remain open for the season. Green Infrastructure Technology: The drainage system will decrease stormwater runoff by capturing and managing stormwater on-site	

18	Project Name	C4 TSA - Cold Springs Drainage and Road Improvements 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	:
	Description	The proposed project includes multiple phases of drainage and roadway improvements within the Cold Springs District between the NYS Thruway (I-90) and Meyers Road and to the north side of Cold Springs Road (NY 370 E). Specifically, the streets are Harding Avenue (north), North Lincoln Avenue, North Roosevelt Avenue, Parker Avenue, Wilson Avenue, and Tyler Terrace. This area lacks a defined roadway edge and proper drainage courses. Target completion date 12/31/2016This area lacks a defined roadway edge and proper drainage courses.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 1,305 people.
Location Description	Harding Ave (north), North Lincoln Ave, North Roosevelt Ave, Parker Ave, Wilson Ave, and Tyler Terrace. Town of Salina CT 134 BG 3 42.91% low-income	

<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>The project will be phased from north to south. This application is for the first two phases.Â Harding Avenue (north), has 528 linear feet of deteriorated roadway and a lack of right-of-way drainage.Â Proposed improvements include milling and overlaying the 1,525 square yards of asphalt roadway, installing 1,100 linear feet of 4-inch perforated underdrains, and 200 square yards of asphalt driveway restoration with underdrain.</p> <p>North Lincoln Avenue has 740 linear feet of deteriorated roadway and a lack of right-of-way drainage.Â Proposed improvements include milling and overlaying the 2,140 square yards of asphalt roadway, installing 1,480 linear feet of 4-inch perforated underdrains, and 200 square yards of asphalt driveway restoration with underdrain.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Technology:Â Infiltration will be significantly improved by preventing stormwater runoff from entering a piped system that ultimately discharges to Onondaga Lake, and instead allowing stormwater to infiltrate the ground with underdrain at the source and recharge groundwater.Â This provides energy and infrastructure savings of the downstream conveyance piping.Â</p> <p>The specific green infrastructure elements would include vegetated swales, stormwater sheet flow, and preservation of existing areas with minimal grading and clearing.Â Preservation of existing vegetation and minimizing disturbance will also eliminate potential sediment transport during construction which can lead to water quality problems.Â</p>
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19	Project Name	C5 TGE - Leslee Terrace Storm Sewer Outfall Stabilization 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	:
	Description	An existing 18-inch pipe that runs from the low point in the 200 block of Leslee Terrace to the base of the hillside between Leslee Terrace and Harbor Brook picks up drainage from the central portions of the Ardmore Heights and the Westvale Heights neighborhoods. High velocities at the pipe outlet have led to severe erosion, undermining the end of the pipe and exposing most of a sanitary manhole on a sanitary sewer main that runs parallel to the drainage pipe. This project will extend a new drainage pipe along the eroded ditch to a point where the grade is low enough that velocities will no longer be erosive. Target completion date is 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit approximately 980 people.
	Location Description	Base of hill between 200 block Leslee Terrace and Grand Ave Town of Geddes CT 132 BG 1 41.84% low-income

	<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>The existing exposed manhole will be repaired to prevent infiltration of stormwater, and the eroded ditch will be filled and revegetated. Install a temporary 800-foot access road from the Brookside Pump Station to the drainage outlet at the base of the hill below the 200 block Leslee Terrace. Install new drainage structure at the end of the existing 18-inch pipe and extend 150 feet of new 24-inch SICPP drainage pipe to a point where the grade flattens. Install grouted rip-rap at the end of the new 24-inch pipe to reduce outlet velocity to non-erosive value. Repair existing exposed and deteriorated sanitary manhole and regrade to prevent future deterioration. Remove the access road and revegetate.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Technology: This project will reduce erosion of sediments into Harbor Brook, as well as reduce wet weather flows in the Westside sanitary sewer system, which experiences overflows in severe events.</p>
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20	Project Name	ARISE - Housing Referral and Advocacy Program (HRAP) 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	The Housing Referral and Advocacy Program (HRAP) assists 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. Target completion date - 12/31/2016.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The Housing Referral and Advocacy Program (HRAP) will assist approximately 25 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.
	Location Description	County-wide (outside the City of Syracuse)
	Planned Activities	<p>Program services include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) assist individuals in locating suitable housing, including intake appointments, needs assessment, coordinating appointments for viewing apartments, providing transportation when necessary, negotiating with landlords, etc.; 2) assist individuals apply for needed housing-related support: rental subsidies, security deposits, and HEAP; 3) maintain a housing registry, an up-to-date list of available accessible/affordable housing; 4) contact landlords and developers to advocate for developing/creating accessible units; and 5) provide educational workshops on Fair Housing laws, and accessibility guidelines. 6) contribute to community-wide planning by participating in housing task forces/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.

21	Project Name	Fair Housing Project 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000
	Description	The Fair Housing Council (FHC) will provide information and counseling both to suspected victims of illegal housing discrimination and lending abuses, as well as counseling to families wishing to move from areas of high concentrations of poverty to areas which provide greater opportunities. The FHC will educate the public about the issues of fair housing and predatory lending and undertake litigation where necessary to enforce federal, state, and local laws regarding housing discrimination.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	County-wide.

	<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>This project will include five distinct components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and outreach • Housing Counseling and advocacy • Enforcement of Fair Housing laws • Assistance to victims of predatory lending and lending fraud • Training for all of Onondaga County’s municipalities on compliance with the Fair Housing Act, through one major annual symposium, followed by individual training sessions for each town and village board and their code enforcement officers <p>In addition, this project will address cases of lending fraud and predatory lending, practices which currently affect a significant number of county residents. These practices often result in mortgage default and foreclosure, and the intervention of The Program already saved the homes of several county residents and kept homes on the tax rolls that may otherwise have fallen into delinquency.</p> <p>The FHC believes that there is little awareness of the Fair Housing Act’s accessibility requirements for new multi-family construction, as well as impediments to the development of affordable housing in many municipalities. As part of this project, the FHC will convene one major symposium to educate town and village boards, zoning officers, developers and builders about the Fair Housing Act’s accessibility requirements and about planning for affordable housing development in their communities.</p> <p>This annual symposium will include training on the applicable laws, as well as detailed information from an architectural expert about necessary steps to ensure compliance. The FHC will follow up on this training by offering individual training sessions for each town and village board in Onondaga County to ensure that each town adopts a plan for the development of affordable housing, and that each town includes compliance with the Fair Housing Act’s design and construction requirements in their building-permit approval procedures.</p> <p>The project works to address several distinct, but related, problems: illegal housing discrimination, lack of planning for affordable and accessible housing, spotty compliance with the design and construction requirements of the fair housing act, and predatory lending.</p>
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22	Project Name	Commercial Rehabilitation Program 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Commercial Facade Improvement
	Needs Addressed	Commercial Facade Improvement
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	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.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Under this program 10 businesses within the County will be assisted.
	Location Description	County-wide The program is undertaken in low-income target areas. This year's funding will be focused on: Village of Solvay: CT 129 B 1, 2 Ct 130 B 1-5 45.79% low income Village of Jordan: slums & blight split among 3 block groups: CT 120 B 1, 2, 4 Other possible target areas include: Village of Liverpool: CT 133 BG 3 54.66% low-income Village of Baldwinsville: slums and blight Village of North Syracuse: CT 107 BG 1-2 CT 108 BG 1-4 45.95% low-income with a Village-wide benefit
	Planned Activities	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.

23	Project Name	RAMP/CDBG/Accessibility Improvements for Individuals with Disabilities 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	The purpose of this program is to provide accessibility improvements for homeowners and renters including ramps, chair lifts, and bathroom modifications.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will assist 20 households within the County with accessibility improvements.
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	The RAMP program provides grants of \$5,000 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.

24	Project Name	Housing Rehab/CDBG 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: \$250,000
	Description	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.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will assist 250 homes County-wide.
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	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.

25	Project Name	Homeownership Assistance Program/CDBG/Program Income 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	The Homeownership Program provides homeownership opportunities for low income renters and provides housing for people with special needs.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 10 low-income households within the County will receive assistance through this program.
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	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.

26	Project Name	Housing Counseling for First Time Homebuyers 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	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.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30 low-income families will be assisted through this program.
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	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.

27	Project Name	Housing Rehabilitation Delivery Costs 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership
	Funding	CDBG: \$450,000
	Description	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.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	Housing rehabilitation delivery expenses for a staff of nine full-time employees and one part-time employee.

28	Project Name	Community Development Block Grant Administration 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Improvements Capital Projects Commercial Facade Improvement Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Housing Rehabilitation-Accessibility Capital Projects Commercial Facade Improvement Homeownership
	Funding	CDBG: \$383,651
	Description	Administrative costs for the Onondaga County Community Development Block Grant program.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	Effective administration and planning of HUD funded programs including compliance with all mandated requirements.

29	Project Name	Housing Rehabilitation HOME 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	HOME: \$100,000
	Description	The purpose of this program is to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for the county's homeowners and renters.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will assist approximately 20 homes throughout the County.
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	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.

30	Project Name	Shape-Up Home 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	HOME: \$235,759
	Description	The purpose for this activity is to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for the County's very low-income elderly and homeowners with disabilities.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will assist 24 households throughout the County.
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	This program provides up to \$10,000 for improvements to the homes of very low income and elderly and individuals with disabilities. (below 50% of median).

31	Project Name	CHDO Assistance 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Projects
	Funding	HOME: \$67,152
	Description	The program is intended to provide rental housing and homeownership opportunities for people with special needs.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	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.

32	Project Name	Administration of HOME Program 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	HOME: \$44,768
	Description	Administrative costs for the HOME Program.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	Effective administration and planning of HUD funded programs including compliance with all mandated requirements.

33	Project Name	ESG Projects/Administration 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Homeless-Emergency Shelter Homeless-Homeless Prevention Homeless-Rapid Rehousing Homeless-Outreach
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	ESG: \$153,491
	Description	The ESG programs provide funding to:1. Engage homeless individuals and families living on the street;2. Improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families;3. Help operate these shelters;4. Provide essential services to shelter residents;5. Rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families; and6. Prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	County-wide

<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>Street Outreach</p> <p>Essential Services related to reaching out to unsheltered homeless individuals and families, connecting them with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services, and providing them with urgent, non-facility-based care. Eligible costs include engagement, case management, emergency health and mental health services, transportation, and services for special populations.</p> <p>Emergency Shelter</p> <p>Renovation, including major rehabilitation or conversion, of a building to serve as an emergency shelter. The emergency shelter must be owned by a government entity or private nonprofit organization. The shelter must serve homeless persons for at least 3 or 10 years, depending on the type of renovation and the value of the building.</p> <p>Essential Services, including case management, child care, education services, employment assistance and job training, outpatient health services, legal services, life skills training, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, transportation, and services for special populations.</p> <p>Shelter Operations, including maintenance, rent, repair, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food, furnishings, and supplies necessary for the operation of the emergency shelter. Where no appropriate emergency shelter is available for a homeless family or individual, eligible costs may also include a hotel or motel voucher for that family or individual.</p> <p>Homelessness Prevention</p> <p>Housing relocation and stabilization services and short-and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to prevent the individual or family from moving to an emergency shelter, a place not meant for human habitation, or another place described in paragraph (1) of the homeless definition.</p> <p>Eligible costs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental Assistance: rental assistance and rental arrears • Financial assistance: rental application fees, security and utility deposits, utility payments, last month's rent, moving costs • Services: housing search and placement, housing stability case management, landlord-tenant mediation, tenant legal services, credit repair <p>Rapid Re-Housing</p> <p>Housing relocation and stabilization services and/or short-and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help individuals or families living in shelters or in places not meant for human habitation move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability</p>
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34	Project Name	Float Loan for Homeownership Activities 2015
	Target Area	Onondaga County
	Goals Supported	Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership
	Funding	:
	Description	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.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 30 low-income households will be assisted under this program.
	Location Description	County-wide
	Planned Activities	The Float Loan will be used for construction financing to support the activities of the Onondaga County Housing Development Fund Company, Inc. The Fund Company provides homeownership opportunities to low-income, first-time homebuyers. The Float Loan will be repaid with mortgage proceeds from private lenders and a \$30,000 subsidy per house funded by state and federal sources.

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 as well as the Onondaga Indian Reservation. The area had a total population in the year 2010 of 321,856 persons residing in 130,331 households. This area encompasses 780 square miles of the County's total 806 square miles. All 34 towns and villages participate in the CDBG Urban County Consortium.

The geographic allocation of CDD 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.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Onondaga County	100

Table 66 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The geographic allocation of CDD 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. For the first time since the administration of the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing program, a cross-jurisdictional (City of Syracuse and County of Onondaga) collaborative examination of homeless resources took place as both jurisdictions worked together to maximize the impact of HUD ESG funds.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Over the next year the Consortium plans to provide housing rehabilitation and lead hazard reduction grants to 230 low-mod income households throughout Onondaga County. Accessibility will be improved in the homes of 30 low-mod income disabled residents. The Consortium will complete and sell 15 homes to low-mod income first-time homebuyers.

Additionally the department is working with a local 501 (c)(3) A Tiny Home for Good. A Tiny Home for Good builds and manages affordable, safe, and dignified homes for individuals who have faced homelessness. By the end of 2015 Tiny Homes plans to have built and ready for occupancy 2 duplexes containing 2 tiny units (less than 200 sq ft). These tiny homes will be built on vacant city lots and equipped with all the amenities of a regular home. The tiny homes built in 2015 will be specifically targeted for occupancy by homeless veterans.

CDD 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 year \$3,900,000 Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant awarded to the County in 2014 by the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH).

Recently the County received three 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 two Access to Home (ATH) grants totaling \$300,000. The Consortium will use the ATH money to supplement its existing RAMP program.

CDD has attained another \$300,000 grant from the NYS Affordable Housing Corp to continue its First-time Homebuyer Program and is also receiving funds via the Greater Syracuse Land Bank (GSLB) funded by the New York State Attorney General's Office for this program.

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

The Consortium provides funding to the CNY Fair Housing. This organization is in the process of creating legislation that will prevent source of income discrimination so more affordable and privately owned units will open up to Section 8 voucher holders. 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 disabled persons and families. Approximately 15 persons per year benefit from this activity

The total expected annual number of eligible homeless beneficiaries (households) for the upcoming year to be provided affordable housing (via ESG prevention and rapid rehousing funds – YWCA, YMCA, DSS) equals eighty (80). ESG funding will also provide the support for an estimated 700 outreach contacts and

the maintenance of the local HMIS system.

Two (2) 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	80
Non-Homeless	225
Special-Needs	20
Total	325

Table 67 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	260
Acquisition of Existing Units	20
Total	280

Table 68 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

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 CDD'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.

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

Introduction

Over the past four 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.

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

The Community Development Division will invest Emergency Solutions Grant funds to support street outreach. The jurisdiction will work with the Assessment team to develop assessment strategies that target chronic homelessness. For many years the Consortium has funded and with plans to continue funding the Rescue Mission's 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

CDD 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 :

- Catholic Charities-Dorothy Day House: Emergency shelter for homeless women and women with children.
- 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.
- Salvation Army-Barnabas House: Emergency Shelter for 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

Emergency Shelter Grant Request for Proposals for FY 2014 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
- Onondaga County Social Services: Rehousing of homeless individuals and families
- Syracuse Northeast Community Center: Provide direct financial aid to homeless families in form of case management, life skill training/coaching
- YMCA: Provide housing for homeless and housing vulnerable men.
- YWCA: Provide housing for homeless and housing vulnerable women.

Additionally the department is working with a local 501 (c)(3) A Tiny Home for Good. A Tiny Home for Good builds and manages affordable, safe, and dignified homes for individuals who have faced homelessness. By the end of 2015 Tiny Homes plans to have built and ready for occupancy 2 duplexes containing 2 tiny units (less than 200 sq ft). These tiny homes will be built on vacant city lots and equipped with all the amenities of a regular home. The tiny homes built in 2015 will be specifically targeted for occupancy by homeless veterans.

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

The Onondaga County Consortium 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 Consortium's strategy aimed at the special needs population addresses primarily the elderly, frail elderly and physically disabled subpopulations. 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 \$10,000 can be matched up to the same amount from the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grants awarded to CDD in 2010 and in 2012. Some of these repairs are emergency in nature such as leaking roofs or non-functioning furnaces and are instrumental in keeping many elderly in their homes.

The Ramp program provides accessibility modifications for low-income households with a handicapped family member. Repairs include outside ramps, widening doorways, bathroom grab bars and fixtures. Using both HOME funds and NYS Access to Home funds, the Ramp Program will provide grants up to \$5,000, and in some cases up to \$20,000, for accessibility modifications for low-income families with a handicapped family member.

Discussion

The jurisdiction plans to invest resources to support a Coordinated Assessment process so as to increase its ability to prevent homelessness and rapidly house those that are homeless.

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

Three CDD activities will address the removal of barriers to affordable housing.

The Consortium 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 \$5000, and in some cases up to \$20,000, for accessibility modifications for low-income families with a handicapped family member.

Outreach will be ongoing

The Consortium 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.

Onondaga County is also working to address larger issues of fairness and affordability has created a Sustainable Development Plan with a focus on settlement patterns that will foster sustainability and provide a region of opportunity for future generations. The plan will guide decision making for County government and will serve as a decision making tool for individuals, businesses and municipalities.

It is being created because settlement patterns, the way we build our communities and places, have tremendous, long-term implications for every aspect of our lives and they are fundamental and integral to creating a sustainable region and sustainable neighborhoods.

This plan will be closely linked with several other very significant and important efforts that are intertwined with the County's settlement patterns, including the creation of the County's Climate Change Action Plan, the update of the Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council's Long Range Transportation Plan, and the County's Consolidated Plan. The plan will also be integrated with rapidly shifting Federal and State policies, which have a substantial impact on settlement patterns.

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 Access to Home funding, accessibility repairs such as ramps, kitchen modifications, and bathroom grab bars and fixtures will be completed in households with a physically handicapped occupant.

CDD will continue to work with the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency (SOCPA) to address the zoning and permit issues that also present obstacles to meeting underserved needs in the County.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The Consortium 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 \$5000, and in some cases up to \$20,000, for accessibility modifications for low-income families with a handicapped family member.

Outreach will be ongoing. By providing rehabilitation grants to low-mod income residents the Consortium decreases their 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 CDD 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 Consortium 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.

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Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Lead based paint hazard reduction has become one of the main focuses of the Consortium. 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. CDD's EPA Firm License required to do lead hazard control assessment and rehab will also be maintained. Ten staff members will continue with their Healthy Homes Rating System training and maintain HUD issued Healthy Homes Certifications.
2. Approximately 10 persons will be trained to perform lead hazard control activities. EPA Contractor/Supervisor and Lead Safe Worker training will be offered.
3. At least 12 different outreach events will occur and 10,000 brochures will be distributed by hand and by mail. Daily advertising regarding lead hazard reduction grants will be aired on the local cable network.
4. Interim lead based paint hazard controls will be completed on at minimum 125 units during calendar year 2015 (OHHLHC assisted units only). To complete these units, it is estimated that at minimum 175 applications will be taken. Of those, 115 or more units will receive paint inspections, dust wipe analysis and risk assessments. Approximately 100 units will qualify for financing, receive lead hazard control work, and pass clearance testing using dust wipe analysis.

Additionally, CDD will allocate \$100,000 of HOME funds for Lead Based Paint reduction activities within ten to fifteen SHAPE-UP funded units occupied by elderly or disabled and deemed ineligible for Lead Hazard Control Grant funds.

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 year (e.g., Hotel Syracuse, Inner Harbor project) may include County residents as part of the labor force. While elected officials and community leaders are working to ensure that Syracuse 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 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. For example, New York Main St. grants targeting the Villages of Camillus and Jordan 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

The Onondaga County Community Development Division (CDD) 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 CD Grant under a joint agreement. The Town of Clay and the County are a consortium for HOME grant purposes. CDD staff serve on numerous non-profit boards in the community. CDD also has effective partnerships with many local banks.

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

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The CDBG Program will continue to continue funding the Consortium'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. CDD will continue to offer its First-time Homebuyer Program and hopes to complete 15-20 projects in 2015 with funds from the state and local resources. Emergency Shelter activities will remain focused on emergency shelter, homeless prevention, rapid rehousing and 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	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

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 2015 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:

The Community Development Division does not plan to use HOME funds for homebuyer assistance. The Division has had recent success in acquiring New York State Affordable Housing Corporation funds for such purposes.

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:

The Division does not anticipate acquiring units with HOME funds however the Division intends to 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)

CCD will continue to provide assistance to 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. The County 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 established in "Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness."

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

Contact Community Services has expanded its current after-hour sheltering assessment service via phone, internet and assist in identifying other ways clients and providers can access services. To date they have:

- Develop a process for the coordinated/centralized assessment that includes a "service tree" with timeline for full implementation of current system;
- Develop a procedures manual for agencies who participate in the coordinated/centralized assessment based on HUD's recommendations and other communities best practices, including after-care or follow-up;
- Create the necessary assessment tools for implementation;
- Produce reports on utilization, service needs/gaps and budgets; and

- Develop marketing plan

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.

The County 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.
- Ability to attain proposed outcomes
- Ability to remain on schedule and submit reports in a timely fashion

Discussion:

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources