

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAB

*A Forum for New York State
Researchers, Practitioners,
and Policymakers*

April 26, 2024



Innovation and Change among New York Local Governments: Governance and Administration

**Michael Hattery, Coordinator
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Department of Public Administration
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Comparing New York State

- Nation
- Region
- New York State

Educational Purpose

- Existence
- Legal Status
- Case experiences - attempts at change
 - Motivation for Change- reasons and expectations?
 - How did the process start and proceed to a decision point?
 - Useful resources, barriers?
 - Local action and process toward a decision point?
 - Outcomes? Were expected benefits realized?

Selection of Cases

- Examined changing in form in the last ten years
- Four Local Government Cases: (2010 population), year of change or vote
 - Town of Canandaigua (10,020 16% are larger), 2017
 - Town of North Castle (11,841 15% are larger), 2012
 - City of Saratoga (26,586 – 40% are larger), 2017 and 2020
 - Village of Tuckahoe (6,485 - 15% are larger), 2014

Four Case Studies



Ontheworldmap. (2019). New York Map. [Infographic].
Ontheworldmap.com.



2019 Copyright © Ontheworldmap.com

Motivations for Change

1. Continuity of effective leadership
2. Professional operation of local government
 - Improved support for board policymaking
 - Improved coordination of management team
 - Improved financial management and oversight
 - Human resource management and labor negotiations
3. Improve services and administrative efficiency
4. Greater ability to explore service sharing and other intergovernmental opportunities
5. Expand Governing Board Leader Candidates



Useful Resources

- Peer Examples
- Municipal Attorney
- Statewide Municipal Association
- ICMA



Barriers

- Current Municipal Form
- Economic Downturn

Local Action

- Three cases of a leader-initiated board process/discussion with varied public engagement and involvement proposed:
 - Local law
 - Local resolution
- One case – Leader initiated commission to evaluate alternatives
 - Propose Ballot initiative to alter charter and create manager position, among other changes. (2020 citizen-initiated referendum)

Action and Change

- Adopt local law– (2 Cases)
 - Create a new position
 - Outline changes in roles and relationships for board and other administrators, etc.
- Create a new position by resolution
 - followed by a two-year hiatus
 - affirm position, hire by majority of board, with a truncated/no search
 - No local law or explicit outline of changes in roles and relationship for the board or other administrators
- Citizen rejection of proposed charter changes

Outcomes

- **Leadership.** Confirmation that the leadership pool was broadened by change
- **Governing Board Improvement.** Board management and operation improvement
 - Board opponents became supporters after board study or implementation in all 3 municipalities that changed form
- **Operation of Local Government.** Operation and oversight of local government administration and management team improvement
- **Cost Savings.** financial management & cost savings - Mixed in terms of documentation. Address personnel management
- **Service Sharing and Intergovernmental Opportunities.** Improved intergovernmental management and activity
- **Referenda** – two–stage process and resource needs

Other Insights

- **Board-Administrator Roles** - Clear upfront clarification of changes in roles desired varied and appears to make a difference
- **Citizen Communications** - Aggressive open communication with citizens on intentions, expected fiscal impacts, and future role of board in policy, decision-making, and citizen engagement was valuable
- **State Policy Consideration** - Law update-restoration



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Employee Recognition: Generational differences

MICHAEL SIMMS

UNITED STATES MILITARY
ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, NY



Background/ Research Question

Case Study

- Background on research

Research Question

- How are employee recognition programs impacted by generational preferences?

Town of Cary

Background



Types of Rewards

Interpersonal Recognition

Social Recognition

Tangible Recognition

Intangible Recognition

Generational Differences

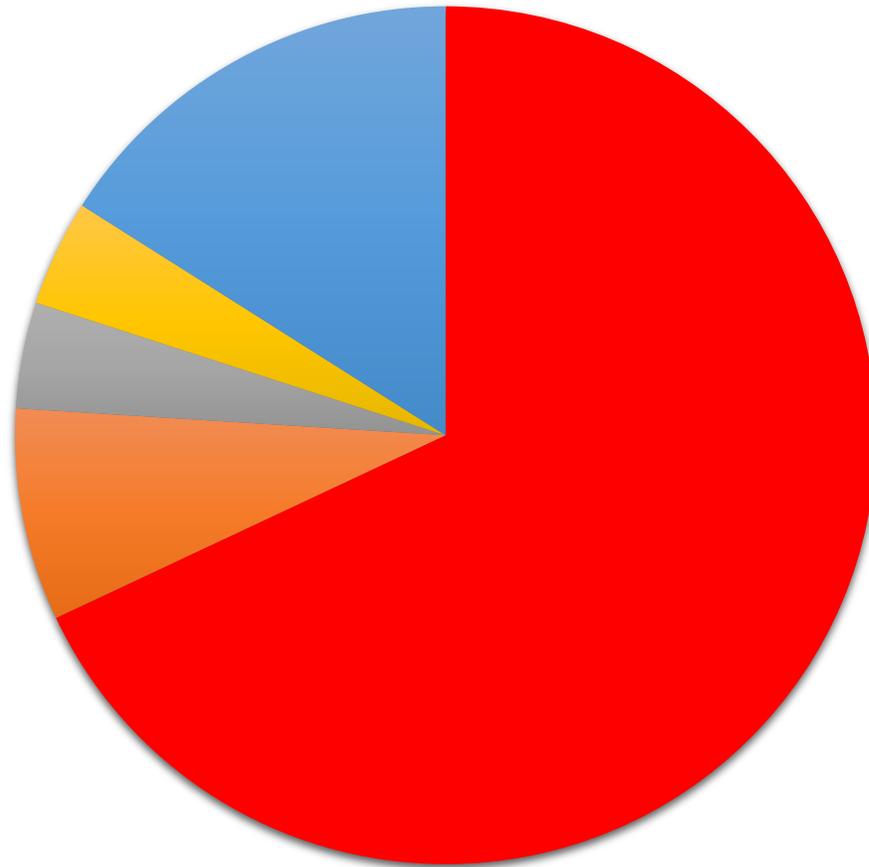
Baby Boomers: 1950-1965

Generation X: 1965-1980

Millennials or Generation Y: 1980-1995

Generation Z: 1995-2010

Findings



- Monetary Rewards (68%)
- Flexible Work Arrangements and/or Free Time Off (8%)
- Food (4%)
- Celebrations (4%)
- Personalized Recognition (16%)

Limitations

- Single Case
- Future Research

Questions?

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From inclusion to impact:

How does multisector collaboration
influence local public safety outcomes?

“A **collaborative process** of problem solving and criminal justice system planning is **the only way** to meet and overcome the challenges facing our complex and fragmented criminal justice systems.”

—**National Institute of Corrections,**
United States Department of Justice

Why collaborative governance?

“The processes and structures of public policy decision making and management that engage people across the boundaries of public agencies, levels of government, and/or the public, private, and civic spheres to carry out a **public purpose that could not otherwise be accomplished.**” - Emerson and Nabatchi (2015), p. 18

Increased Efficiency

Community buy-in removes barriers for smooth implementation
(Neshkova & Guo, 2011)

Procedural Justice

Involvement by diverse stakeholders addresses potential blind spots
(Cattino & Reckien, 2021)



Social Capital

Trust, reciprocity, and cooperation has indirect effects on community life
(Suebvises, 2018)

Effective Governance

Inclusion of community expertise creates responsive programs and policies
(Denhardt & Denhardt, 2000)



From theory to practice

Many recent studies highlight potential *adverse* effects of collaborative and participatory approaches on public perception and organizational performance.

Officer discretion creates police-community meetings that “suffocate community voice.”

Qualitative examination of NYPD police complaints (Cheng, 2022)

Police regulatory intermediaries regulate public input rather than police action.

Review of Chicago PD’s Police Board meeting minutes (Cheng, 2022)

Citizen oversight on policing has adverse effects on organizational performance.

National law enforcement administrative data (Kim, 2022)

Communities with Citizen Review Boards report higher perceptions of procedural justice.

Examines survey data from 48 major cities across the U.S. (Holliday and Wagstaff, 2022)

Collaborative complexity

Research suggests that design and implementation drive outcomes

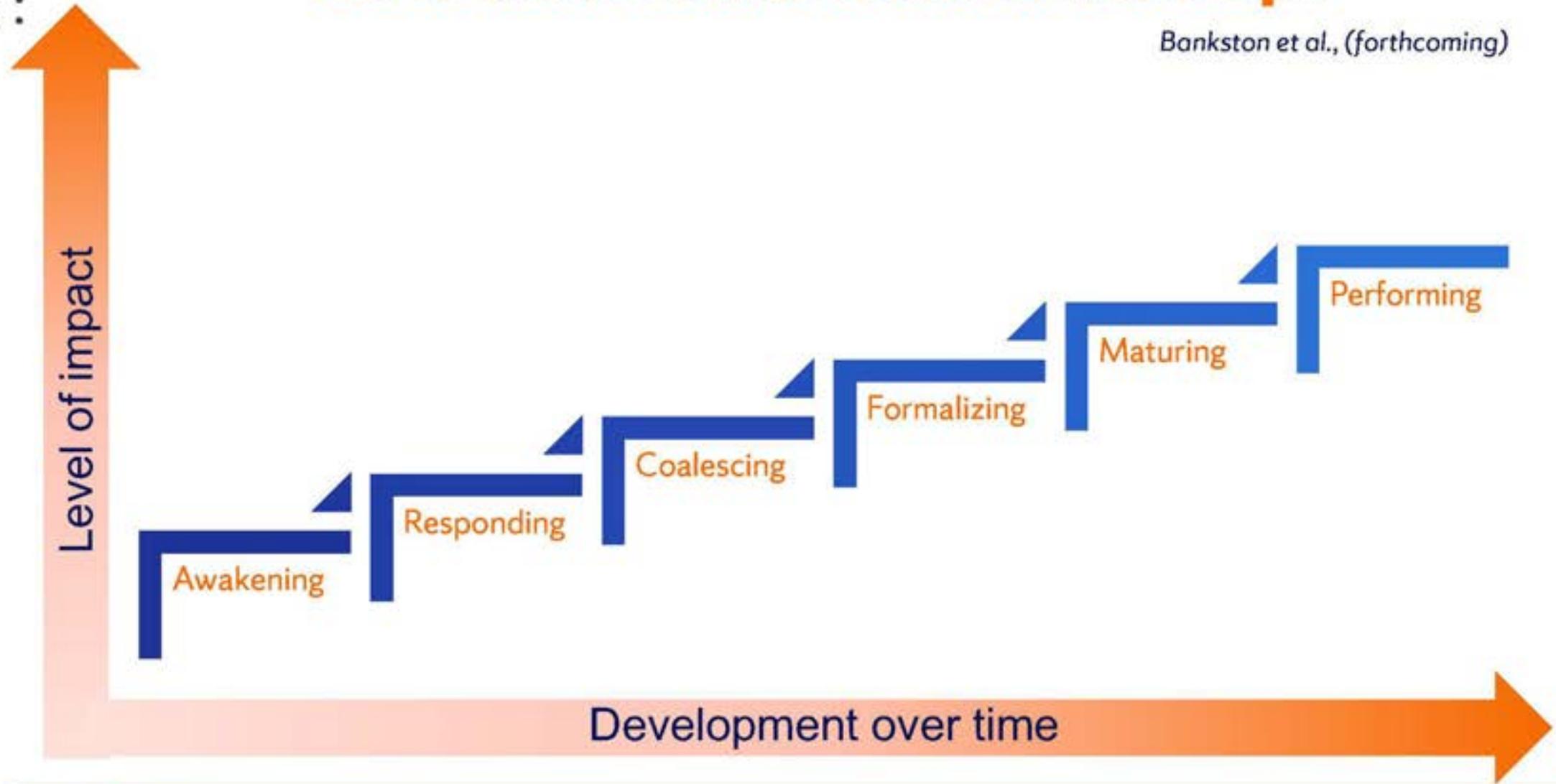
The **size and diversity** of decision-making groups can impact collaborative performance. Relatively small and exclusive collaboratives are more efficient and effective (Ulibarri and Scott, 2017).

Mandated inclusion of diverse representatives does not translate to inclusivity in practice. Issues surrounding power, resources, and facilitation can limit non-government influence. (Carboni et al., 2017).

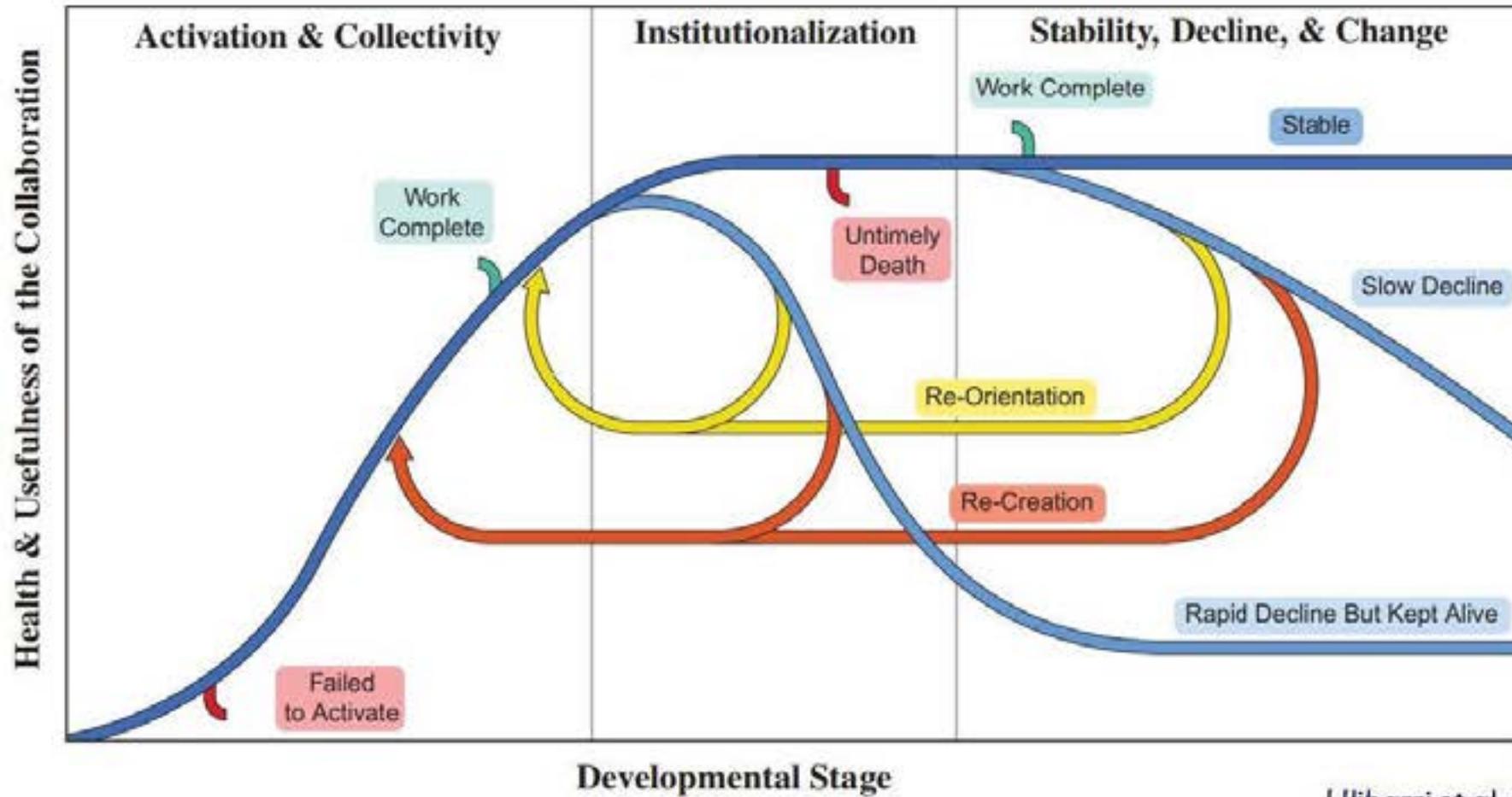
Collaborative conditions shape **developmental trajectories** that impact outputs and outcomes. Externally-directed efforts follow different evolution patterns than self-directed ones (Ulibarri et al., 2020).

How does collaboration develop?

Bankston et al., (forthcoming)



The collaborative lifecycle

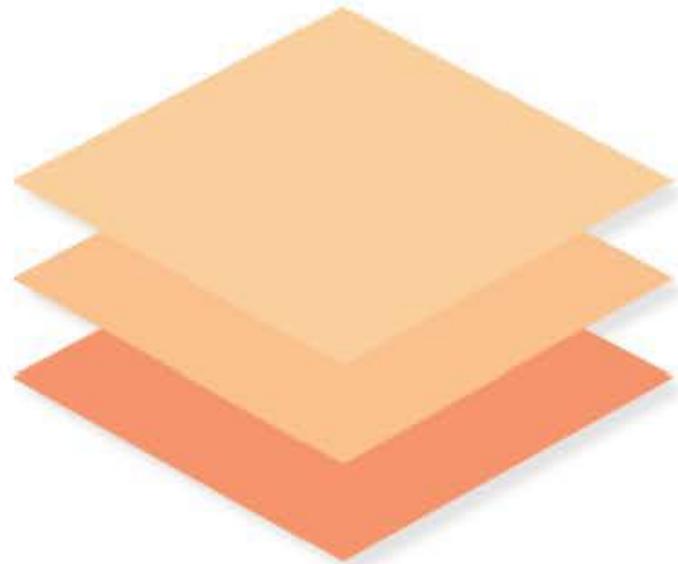


Ulibarri et al. (2020), p. 621



Evaluating developmental complexity

The literature suggests that we must go further to evaluate development at multiple levels of analysis.



LEVELS OF ANALYSIS

- **Environmental** - social, economic, and political context
- **Organizational** - elements of network's structural design
- **Operational** - interactions as participants carry out work

Mandell and Keast (2008)

Research Questions

R1: How does the policy context influence collaborative development?

R2: How do organizational conditions influence collaborative development over time? (*Do some governance structures hold up better than others?*)

R3: How do operational conditions influence the collaborative development over time? (*How to participants experience and respond to shifts?*)

R4: How do environmental, organizational, and operational conditions interact to shape the collaborative lifecycle?

Oregon: Putting the 'public' in public safety



Oregon Senate Bill 1145 (1995)

- Each county (36 total) should convene a local public safety coordinating council (LPSCC).
- Counties design each LPSCC to address **root drivers** of public safety challenges (e.g., crime rates, jail population, racial disparities).
- LPSCCs are eligible for **grant funding** aimed at preventative or diversionary correctional programs and community-based efforts.

LPSCC duties (*The What*)



Oregon Senate Bill 1145 (1995)

1

Coordinate

Guide countywide public safety policy and planning by aligning collaborators

2

Recommend

Make recommendations to county supervisors about resource allocation

3

Fund

Approve Justice Reinvestment Grant program (since 2014); apply for grants

Counties have some discretion surrounding who is involved

“ ... a representative of community-based nonprofit organizations that provide services to victims of crime and at least one lay citizen.”

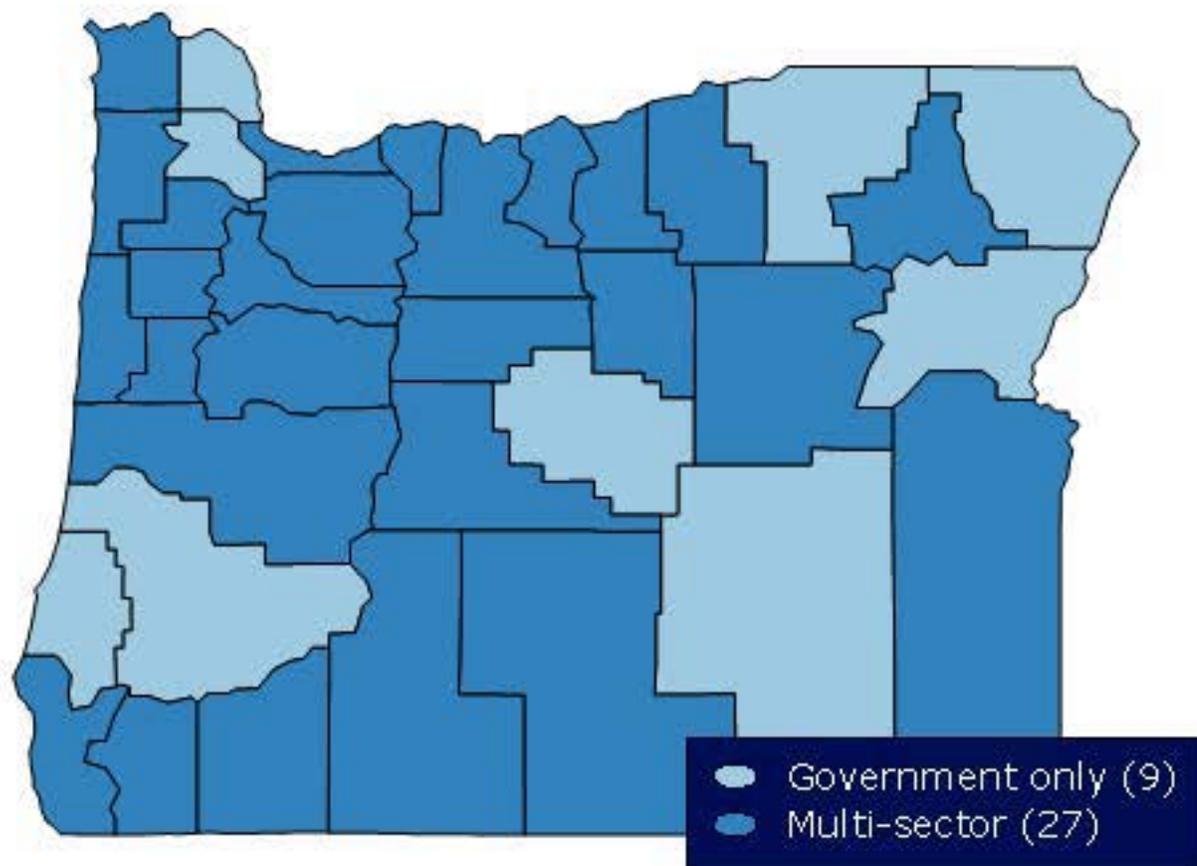
Oregon Revised Statute
(ORS) 423.560

Evaluating LPSCCs

While counties see a decrease in crime rates after LPSCC implementation, effects are limited to the first four years of collaboration.

- Decrease in 1.2 (total crime) and 0.8 (misdemeanor crime) percentage points, respectively (crimes/100,000 persons).

Why? We're using process tracing and mixed methods to examine the conditions surrounding LPSCC lifecycle transitions.



The LPSCC Lifecycle

YEAR	LPSCC DEVELOPMENT	POLICY CONTEXT
1994	Oregon Senate Bill 1145 establishes LPSCCs with goal of improving “priorities, resource allocation, and planning to address key systemic issues in public safety and criminal justice.” (Cochran et al., 2019, p. 216)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violent Crime Control Act and Law Enforcement Act plant seeds for mass incarceration.
1995-2014	LPSCCs focused on reducing crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and federal prison population expands rapidly.
2013	Oregon House Bill 3194 (Justice Reinvestment Act) passed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National movement to combat effects of mass incarceration.
2014	LPSCC program’s mission re-oriented to “reduce prison use and recidivism, increase public safety, and hold offenders accountable.” (Matsuda et al. 2022, p. 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Period of rapid national policy innovation emphasizing diversion, reduced sentencing, and community reentry
2015-2021	\$142.7 million in additional funding for county-level JRA programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-sector collaboration incentivized at all levels of governance.
2022-2024	Facing new policy challenges, LPSCCs again at a crossroads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug decriminalization, COVID-19 pandemic, and racial equity reshape policy landscape.

What's next?

R1: How do environmental conditions influence collaborative development?

- Ongoing quantitative analysis of administrative records (incarcerated populations, diversion and deflection program outputs, and budgets)
- Qualitative analysis of policy developments at state and federal levels

R2: How do organizational conditions influence collaborative development over time?

- Survey of LPSCC members (Summer 2024)
- Follow-up interviews with LPSCC leaders

R3: How do operational conditions influence the collaborative development over time?

- Interviews and survey data including diverse LPSCC members
- Network analysis from meeting minutes

R4: How do environmental, organizational, and operational conditions interact to shape the collaborative lifecycle?

- Case study approach combining all levels of analysis
- Return to theory and testing of alternative explanations

So what?

We're striving toward a better understanding of how collaboration impacts public safety outcomes

- Nearly every county in the U.S. has some form of criminal justice coordinating council. Yet we know little about the **costs and benefits** of these efforts.
- We address gaps between theory and practice to **evaluate collaborative effectiveness over time**.
- This research can help leaders acknowledge collaborative complexity to design and implement **more effective collaborative governance** approaches.



Thank you!

Amanda Bankston (abanksto@syr.edu)

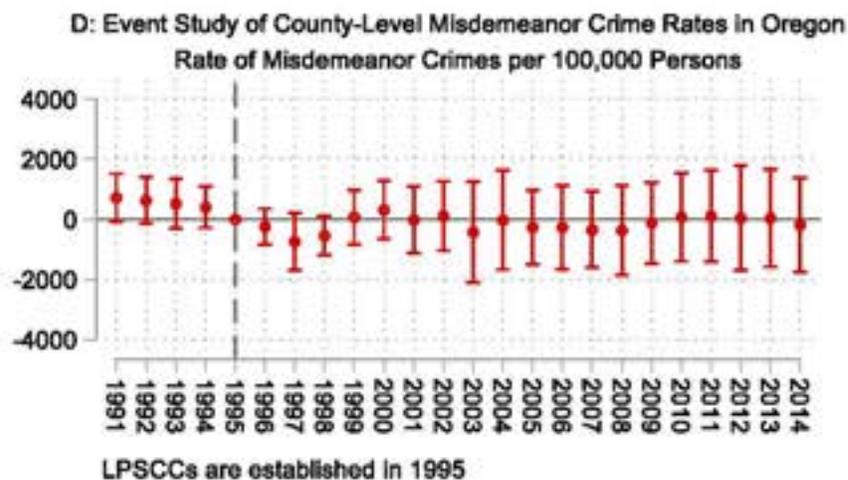
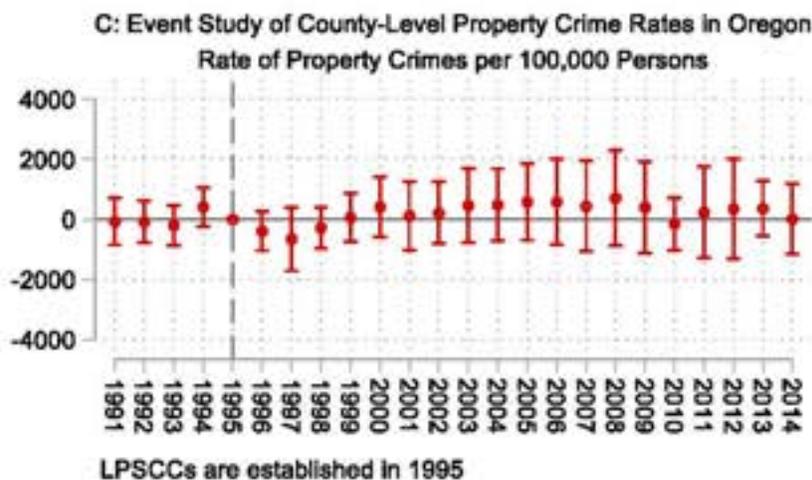
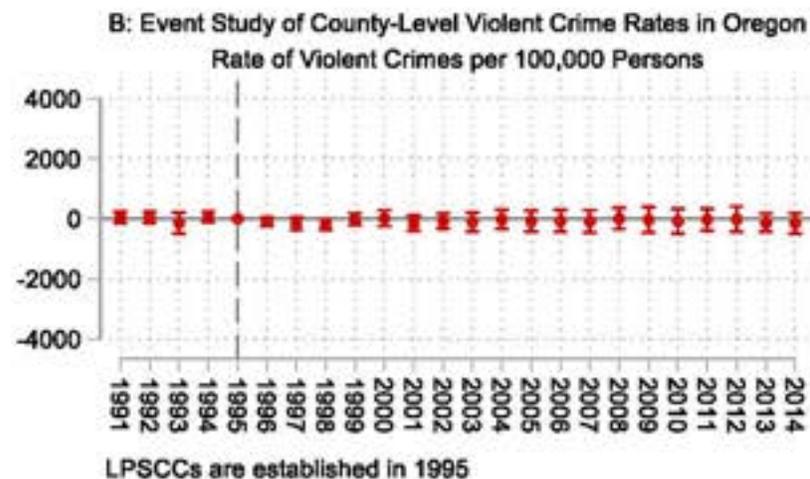
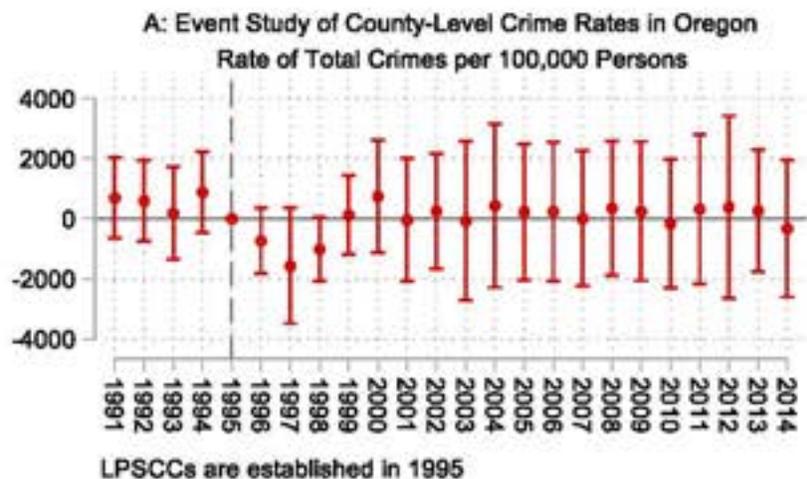
Adam Cucchiara (adam.cucchiara@westpoint.edu)

Summary Statistics

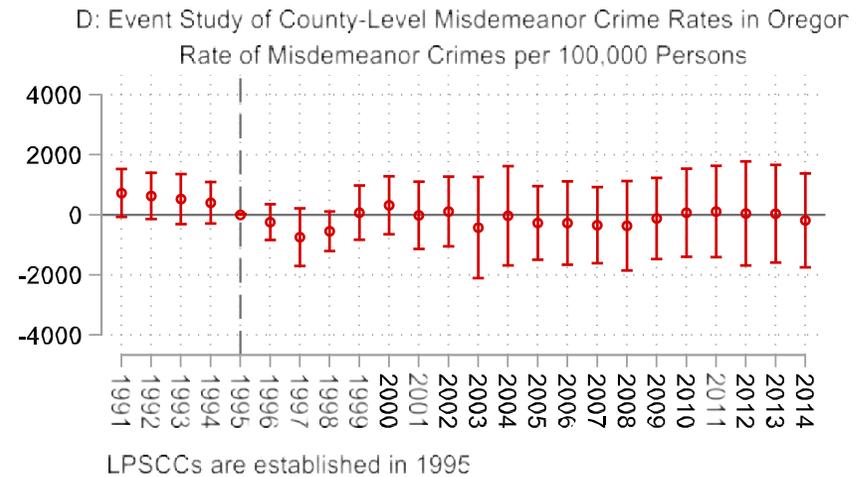
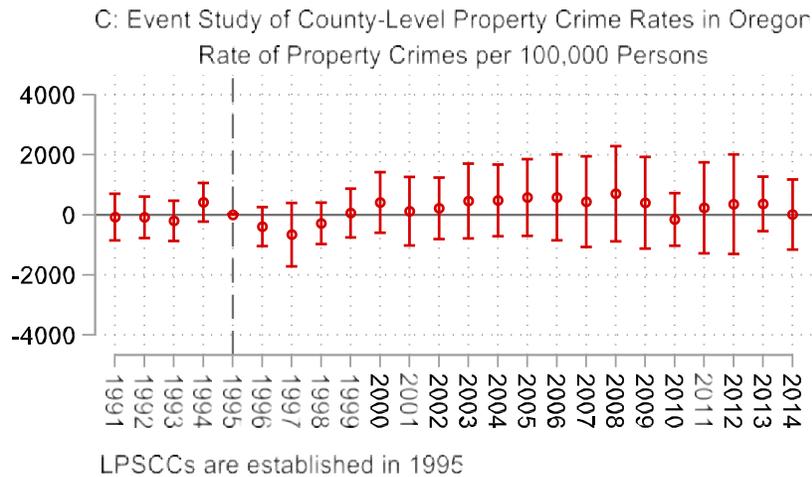
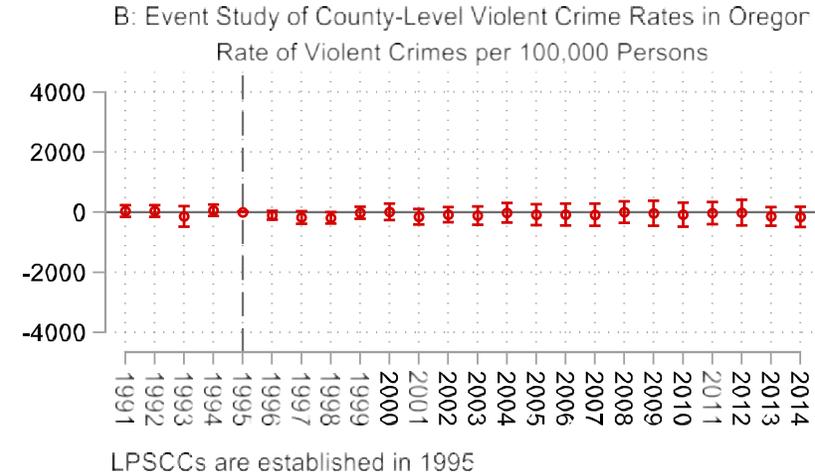
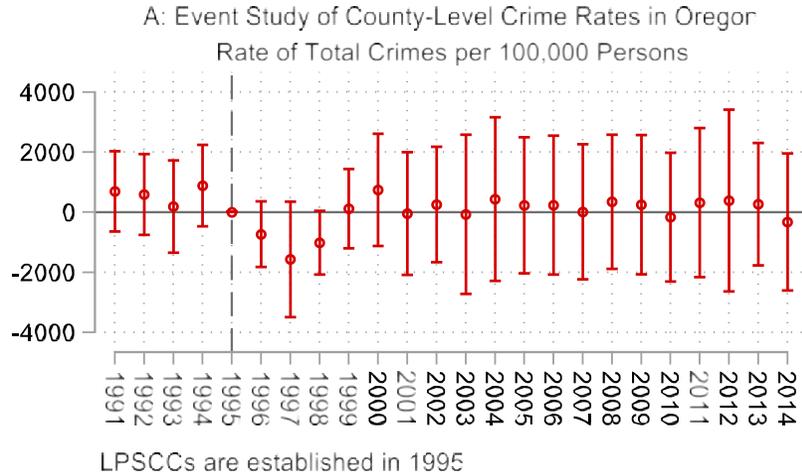
	Mean	SD	Min	Median	Max
<i>Government Only</i>					
Population	87,990	137,448	6,993	45,047	560,429
Total Crime Rate	10,086	3,476	1,916	10,010	20,251
Violent Crime Rate	997	429	68	917	2,343
Property Crime Rate	4,623	1,979	610	4,552	13,413
Misdemeanor Crime Rate	4,466	1,923	1,164	4,379	11,228
<i>Other LPSCCs</i>					
Population	100,610	149,999	1,425	35,944	765,720
Total Crime Rate	10,897	3,383	842	10,730	18,984
Violent Crime Rate	1,104	450	0	1,059	2,996
Property Crime Rate	5,187	2,123	0	5,036	11,367
Misdemeanor Crime Rate	4,605	1,914	421	4,273	14,775

Note: Crime rate is number of crimes per 100,000 persons.

Combined Event Study Plots (1991-2014)



Combined Event Study Plots (1991-2014)



DiD: 1991-1999

	Total			Violent			Property			Misdemeanor		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Treatment	1316 (1266)	1316 (1268)	1316 (1268)	173 (168)	173 (169)	173 (169)	413 (759)	413 (751)	413 (751)	730 (580)	730 (581)	730 (581)
Post Period	1294* (666)	2083** (680)	2156** (672)	-41 (91)	96 (98)	143 (96)	293 (317)	1237** (310)	1373** (303)	1042** (322)	732* (363)	640* (353)
Treatment x Post Period	-1231* (719)	-1231* (720)	-1231* (720)	-100 (103)	-100 (103)	-100 (103)	-270 (341)	-270 (342)	-270 (342)	-862* (377)	-862* (377)	-862* (377)
Constant	10553** (1067)	10992** (1100)	10701** (1076)	1273** (141)	1349** (148)	1305** (143)	5758** (632)	6293** (661)	5944** (642)	3522** (490)	3350** (498)	3453** (490)
Linear Time Trend	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Quadratic Time Trend	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.10. Dependant variable: Crimes/100,000 People

DiD: 1991-1999

	Total			Violent			Property			Misdemeanor		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Treatment	1316 (1263)	1316 (1263)	1316 (1263)	173 (168)	173 (168)	173 (168)	413 (748)	413 (749)	413 (749)	730 (579)	730 (579)	730 (579)
Post Period	-560 (863)	1953* (826)	1172 (830)	-332* (128)	71 (115)	-68 (118)	-1361** (464)	616 (496)	-68 (426)	1133** (415)	1266** (443)	1307** (422)
Treatment x Post Period	-607 (957)	-607 (957)	-607 (957)	-79 (139)	-79 (139)	-79 (139)	182 (485)	182 (485)	182 (485)	-709 (507)	-709 (508)	-709 (508)
Constant	10553** (1064)	11076** (1085)	10608** (1066)	1273** (140)	1357** (145)	1282** (141)	5758** (630)	6170** (649)	5799** (632)	3522** (489)	3550** (499)	3528** (490)
Linear Time Trend	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Quadratic Time Trend	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.10. Dependant variable: Crimes/100,000 People

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An Age-Friendly Guidebook: Action for Communities in New York State



Chen WU, Luke Kerr



Background

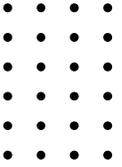
[The **Nation is Aging**, by the end of 2100, $\frac{1}{3}$ of Americans are 60 years older.

[New York already ranks fourth in the nation in the number of individuals aged 60 and over, at 4.6 million

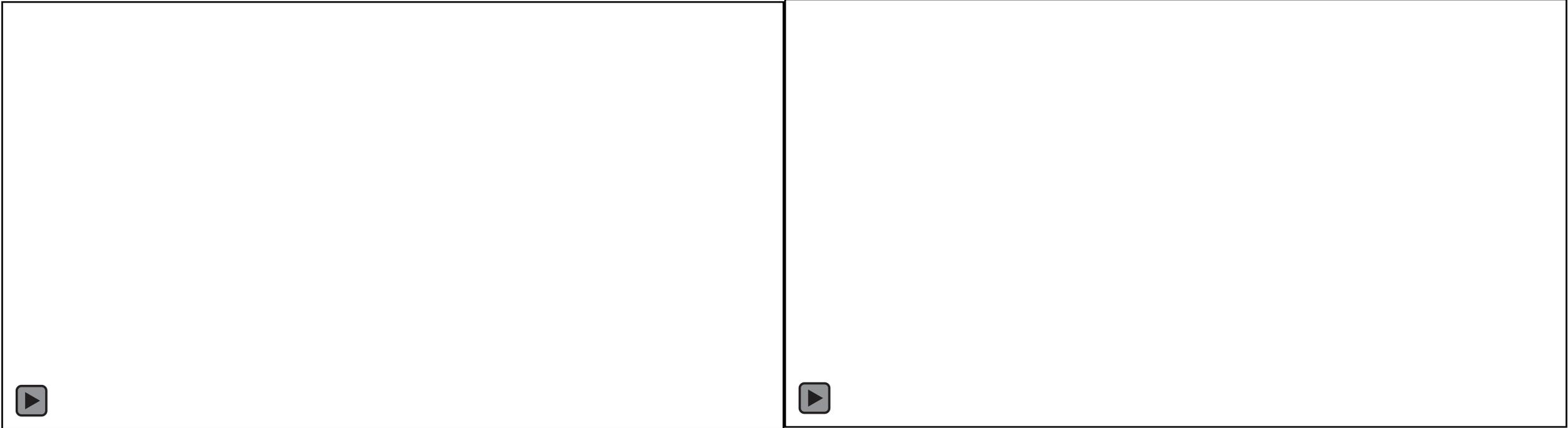
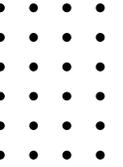
[Tompkins County adopted AARP framework and expanded it in 2015.

[Tompkins County Office for the Aging designated as an **Age Friendly Center for Excellence**





Background – The Population Trend



Background

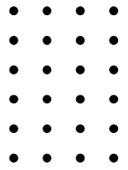
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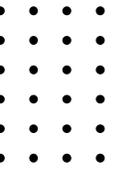
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What is Age-Friendly?



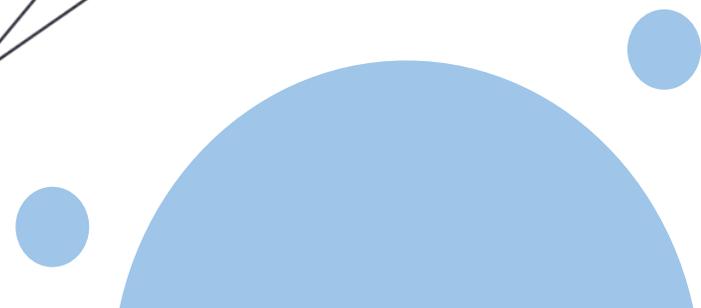
Age-Friendly Planning is a series of universal design and inclusive design decisions that make a city more walkable and improve access to nature, diverse housing types, accessory dwelling units, public facilities, and fresh groceries.
John Zepko, Director of Planning & Code Enforcement, City of Lansing

To plan for age-friendly communities, planners should identify key age groups and plan around their specific needs
Liz Klohmann, Director of Ithaca Youth Bureau

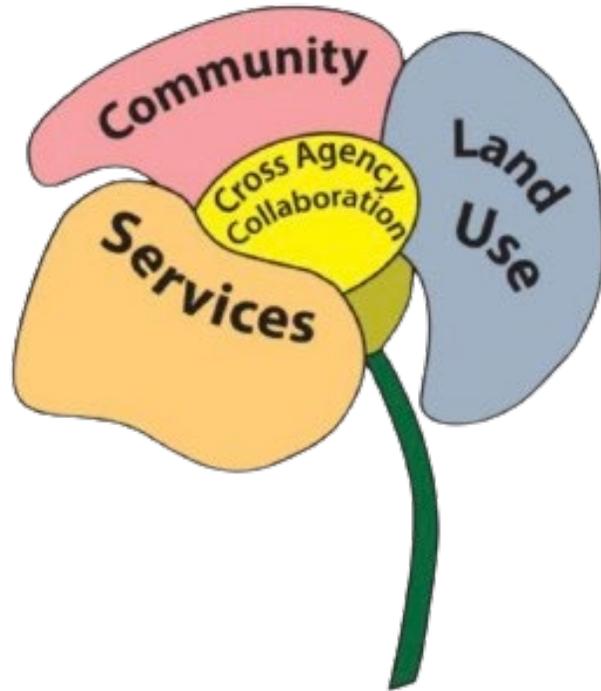
Age-Friendly Planning should be implemented at the micro level, especially to increase the accessibility of services and facilities outside of the home.
John Abigail Conner, Tompkins County Planner

Age-Friendly Planning is the principle and practice of planning for all ages.
Patricia Burke, Local Government Specialist, Division of Local Government Services, NY Department of State

Age-Friendly Planning is for All Ages.
C.J.Randall, Director of Planning, Town of Ithaca



Age-Friendly Flower Framework



Zhang, X., Warner, M., 2021, Age Friendly Planning in Tompkins County: Bridging the RuralUrban Divide - A Report to the Tompkins County Age Friendly Center for Excellence: A Report to the Tompkins County Age-Friendly Center for Excellence

•••• New •••• Framework

The flower framework was developed for assessing an age-friendly community. It includes three broad domains: *land use, services, and community*.

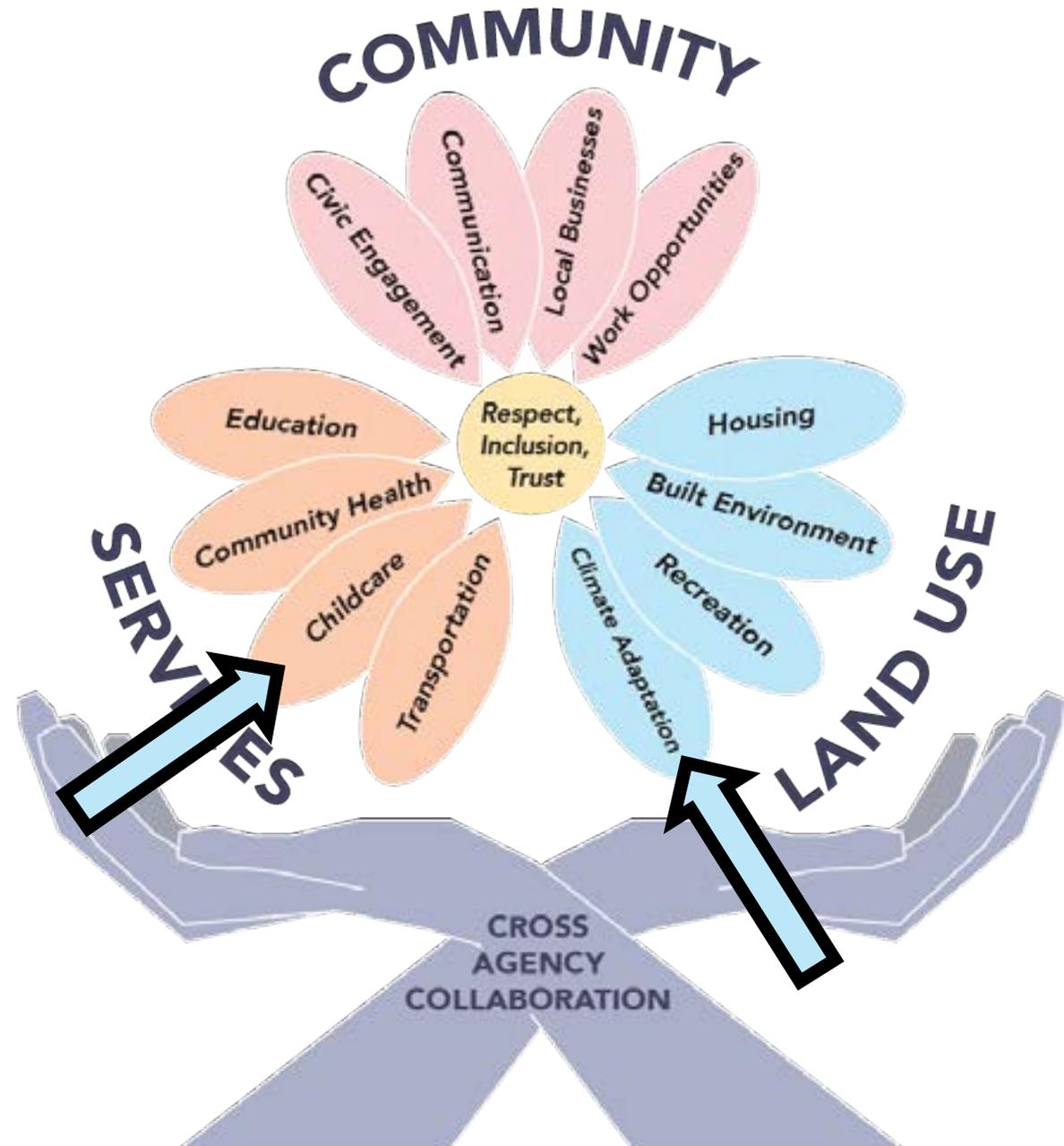
This framework adopts and expands upon many domains found in national and international age-friendly frameworks



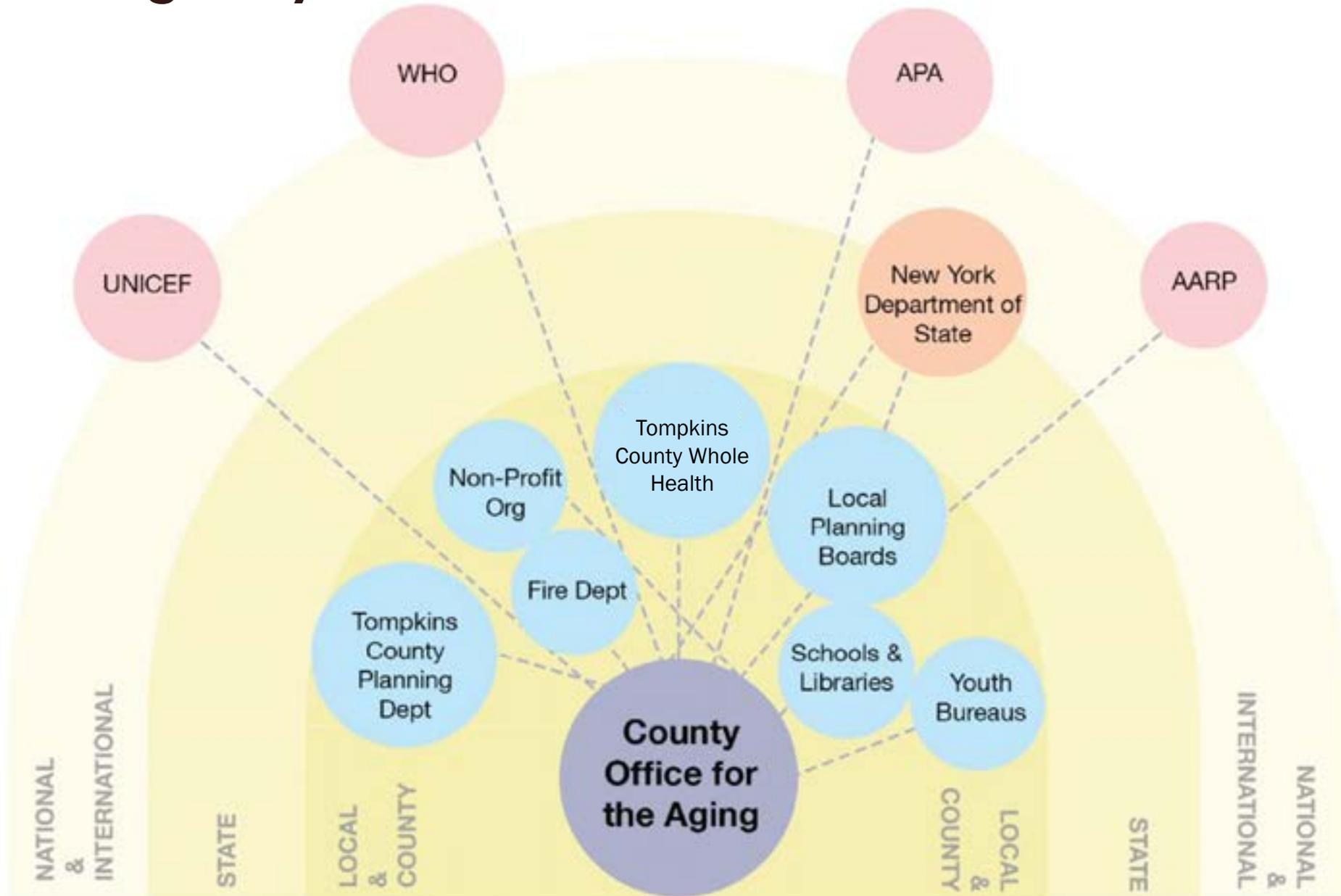
.....NewFramework

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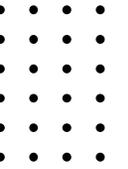
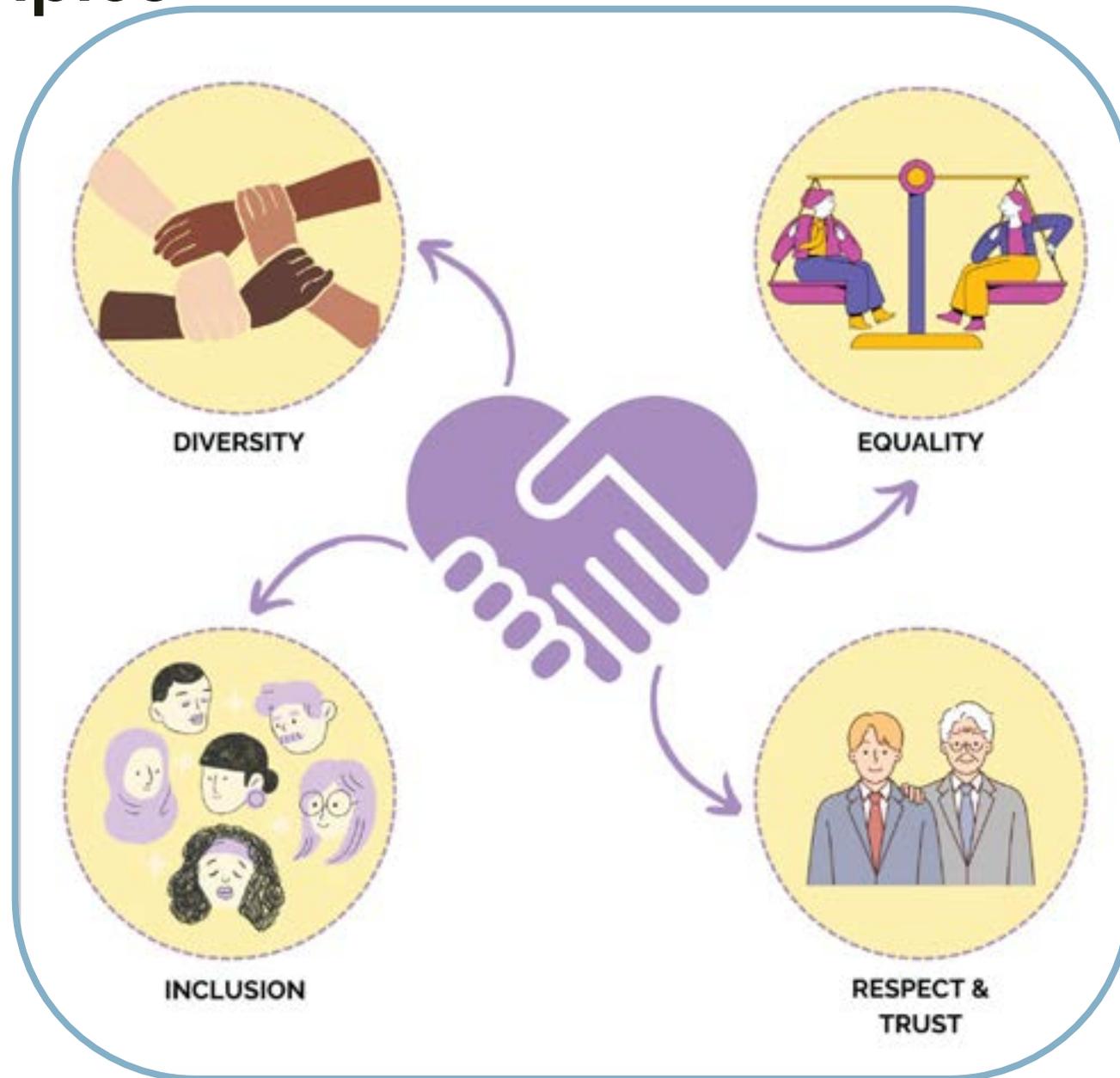
This framework adopts and expands upon many domains found in national and international age-friendly frameworks



Cross-Agency Collaboration



Core Principles





Interviews with local organizations

- COFA
- Tompkins County Planning
- Ithaca Youth Bureau
- NY Department of State
- Town of Lansing Planning Dept
- Town of Danby Planning Dept



Literature Review

- WHO
- UNICEF
- Tompkins County Age friendly Action Plan
- Dr. Mildred Warner's publications on aging and cross-agency collab.
- AARP Livable Communities Framework

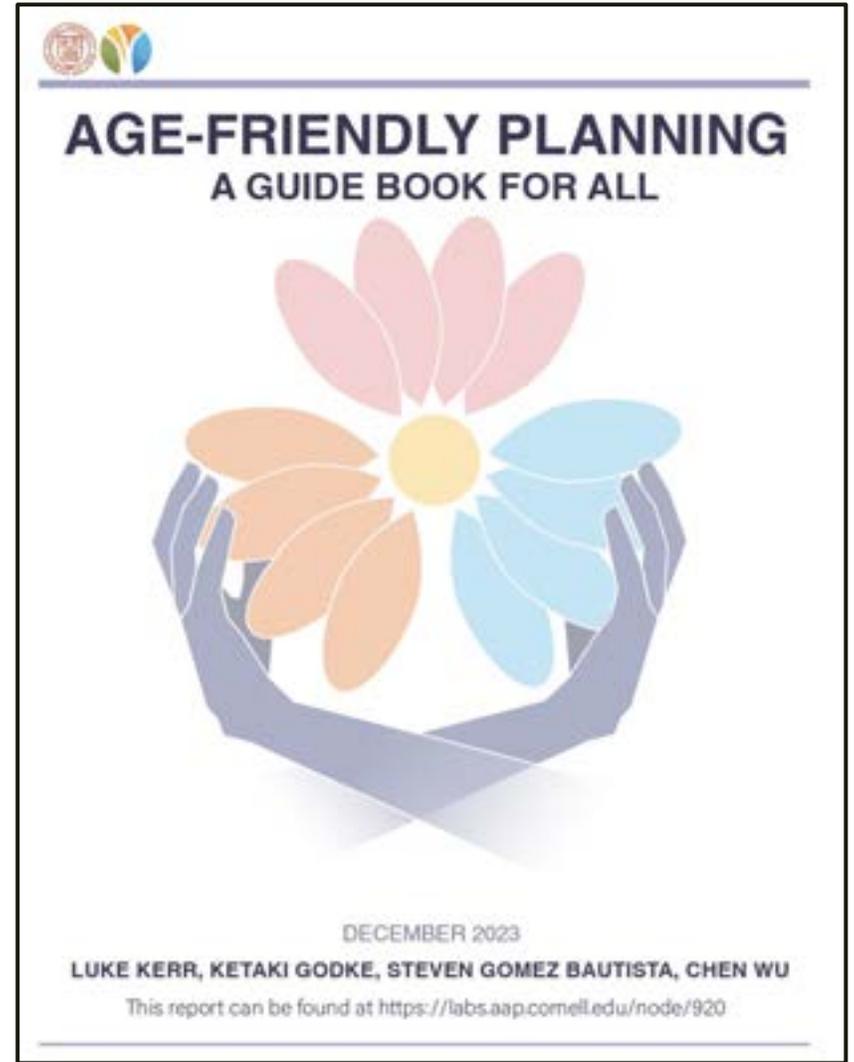


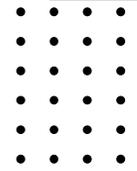
Review Trainings & Actions

- Actions adopted by Municipalities and local leaders regarding age-friendly practices
- NYS Department of State trainings
- Online handbooks from bigger organizations

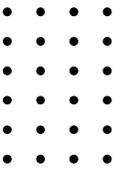
“Age-Friendly Planning: A Guidebook for All”

- Framework overview
- Age-friendly planning in context
- Cross agency collaboration
- Core Principles
- Each petal in detail with NYS case examples, fast facts, and actions for boards to take





Follow Along in the Guidebook!



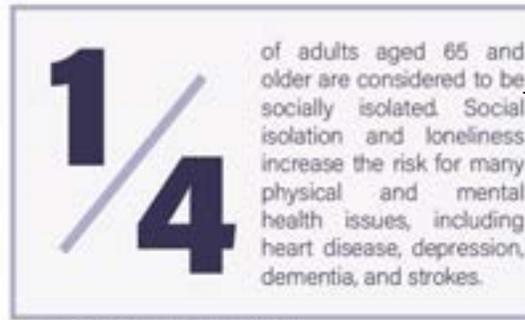
Civic & Social Engagement

Civic and social engagement should go beyond public information sharing volunteer opportunities. Adequate opportunities for play, intergenerational engagement, and learning should be encouraged.

The Flower Framework gives Civic and Social Engagement its own petal, recognizing its importance, but separating it from everything else. In reality, planners and local planning boards should be providing opportunities for children and older adults to be engaged in civic and social activities related to all things. Land use decisions, service provision decisions, and efforts to strengthen communities should all include opportunities for children and older adults to have a say.



Source: blog.jumpforhealthykids.org



Source: The Centers for Disease Control

Community Examples:

The **Ithaca Youth Council Ambassadors** program invites young people to engage in local government and specifically focuses on bringing awareness to issues that teens are facing in the greater Ithaca area. This could be expanded to include older adults and younger children and foster training and knowledge sharing around intergenerational solutions to problems.

Coordinated by COFA, **Project Generations** pairs older adults with college student volunteers who provide weekly visits and support to older adults and caregivers according to their needs. Student volunteers can provide friendly visits, run errands, shop for groceries, perform light yard work, and provide respite for caregivers.

Actions to Consider

- Hold listening sessions for children and older adults
- Create an Intergenerational Planning/Leadership Board that trains older adults and children on land use decisions, comprehensive planning, etc.
- Ensure children and older adults have access to meetings
- Consider land use decisions through the lens of a child or older adult
- Consider volunteer programs/initiatives that bring children and older adults together in social and civic settings
- Encourage youth to participate in local government
- Invite schools and other youth-serving agencies to gather information about the age-based needs and interests of children

Principle

A page is given to each petal of the framework. These reflect an expanded WHO framework.

Actions to Consider

These reflect actions that planning boards and other orgs can take.

Section Intro

This indicates the relevance of domain to aging.

Fact

These stats highlight the relevance and urgency of the domains.

Local Examples

Each domain page contains two NYS-specific examples of age-friendliness.

Opportunities for Collaboration

Federal (or International) -State Collaboration



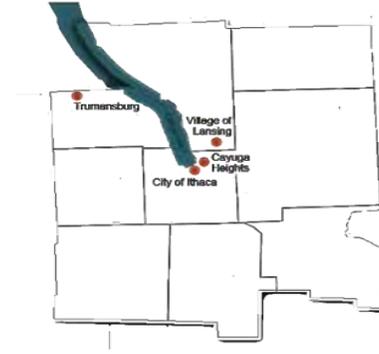
AARP, APA, WHO, UNICEF

State -County Collaboration



Department of State, Office of Planning and Development, Area Agencies on Aging, NYSOFA

In-County Collaboration



County Office for Aging; Ithaca Youth Bureau, Human Service Coalition; Planning Offices; Tompkins County Youth Services Department; Tompkins County Whole Health

Prospective Planning Board Training

Town of Caroline; Town of Danby; Town of Dryden; Town of Enfield; Town of Groton; City of Ithaca; Town of Ithaca; Town of Lansing; Town of Newfield



Thank You!

Full Guidebook

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAB

*A Forum for New York State
Researchers, Practitioners,
and Policymakers*

April 26, 2024



AGE-FRIENDLY PUBLIC SERVICES

Rethinking
Libraries and Fire Companies
in Rural Areas



Cornell AAP
Architecture Art Planning

This work was produced under the direction of Prof. Mildred E. Warner in the Department of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University. Research was coordinated with the Tompkins County Office for the Aging. Partial funding support was provided by USDA NIFA grant #2019-68006-29674.



Introduction

- **Loneliness, social isolation and lack of companionship** are identified as top concerns in the United States (National Poll on Healthy Aging, 2023).
- These issues are more pronounced in **rural areas** where there is **limited proximity and accessibility** to community facilities/services.
- **How do we maximize the value and tap into the potential of existing public services in rural areas?**

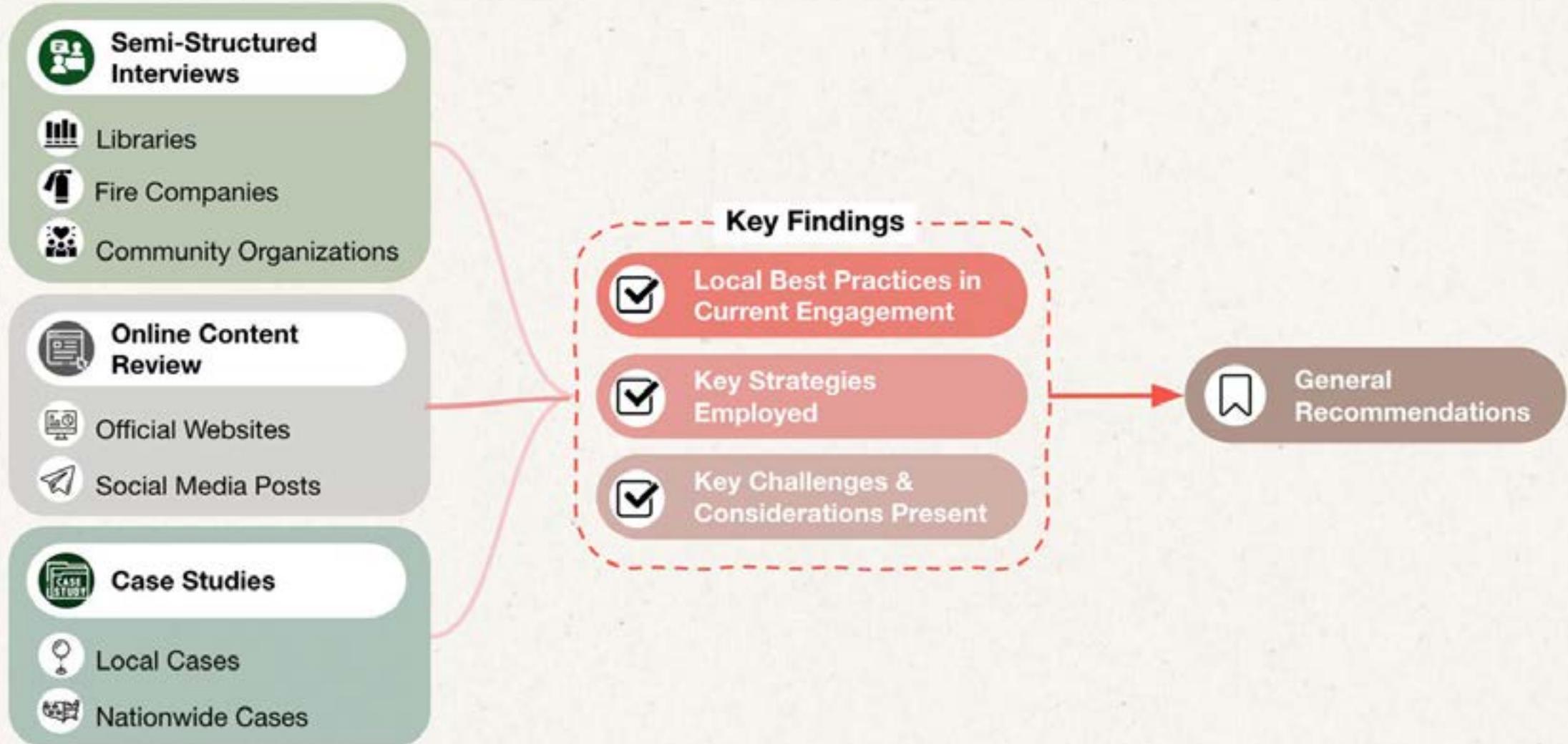
Research Question



How do we maximize the value and tap into the potential of existing public services in rural areas?

- Are libraries and fire companies in rural areas currently engaging (or are willing to engage) in age-friendly practices, and if so, how?
- What might be some innovative ways for these public services to engage with the older adult population moving forward?

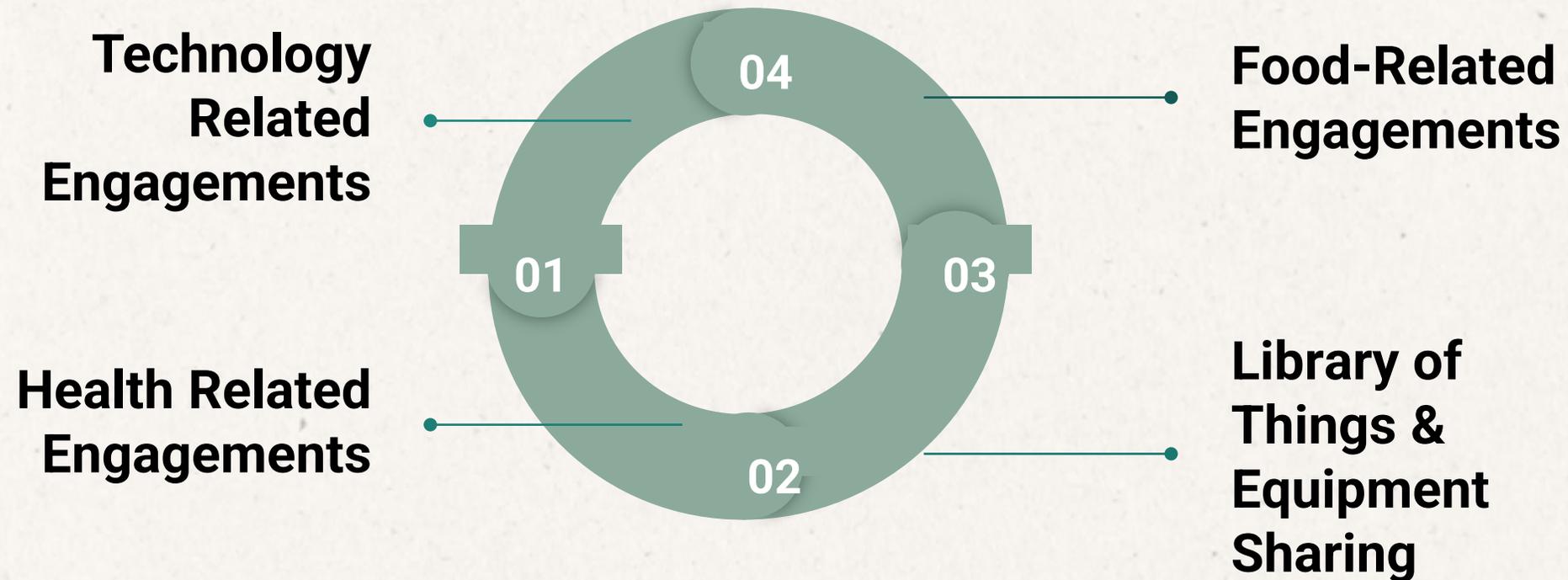
Methodology



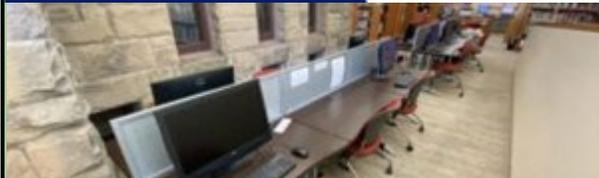
Findings: Libraries

“When you say the word ‘library’, people think about books. But, no, there are so many other things we can help you with.”

– Sue Chaffee from Newfield Public Library



Findings: Libraries



Tech Assistance

Ensuring connectivity & helping with digital literacy



Food Access

Partnering with local food pantry, offering food and food-related programs (hybrid & in-person)

Findings: Libraries

Health & Fitness

Collaborating with community members & partners to hold classes



Chair Yoga Exercises with Caryn Sheckler

Posted on 12 August, 2016 Posted in Uncategorized

On Thursday, August 18 at 6:30 pm, the Ulysses Philomathic Library will host Caryn Sheckler to speak about her experience as a chair yoga instructor. This event is a part of the library's *Exercise Your Mind Summer Speakers Series*. Chair yoga focuses on increasing balance through a gentle range of motion, breathing, and flexibility exercises. Sheckler was certified for Kundalini in Anandpur India in 2004 and leads sessions at the Ulysses Philomathic library and other locations in Trumansburg and Ithaca.

This event takes place in the Melvin Community Room at the library, and it is free and open to all.

Library of Things

Equipment, take-home kits & games for community, further opening up potential for related events



Beginner 3D Printing Class

This 3D Printing class will be taught by Aidan Babcock.

The class will include



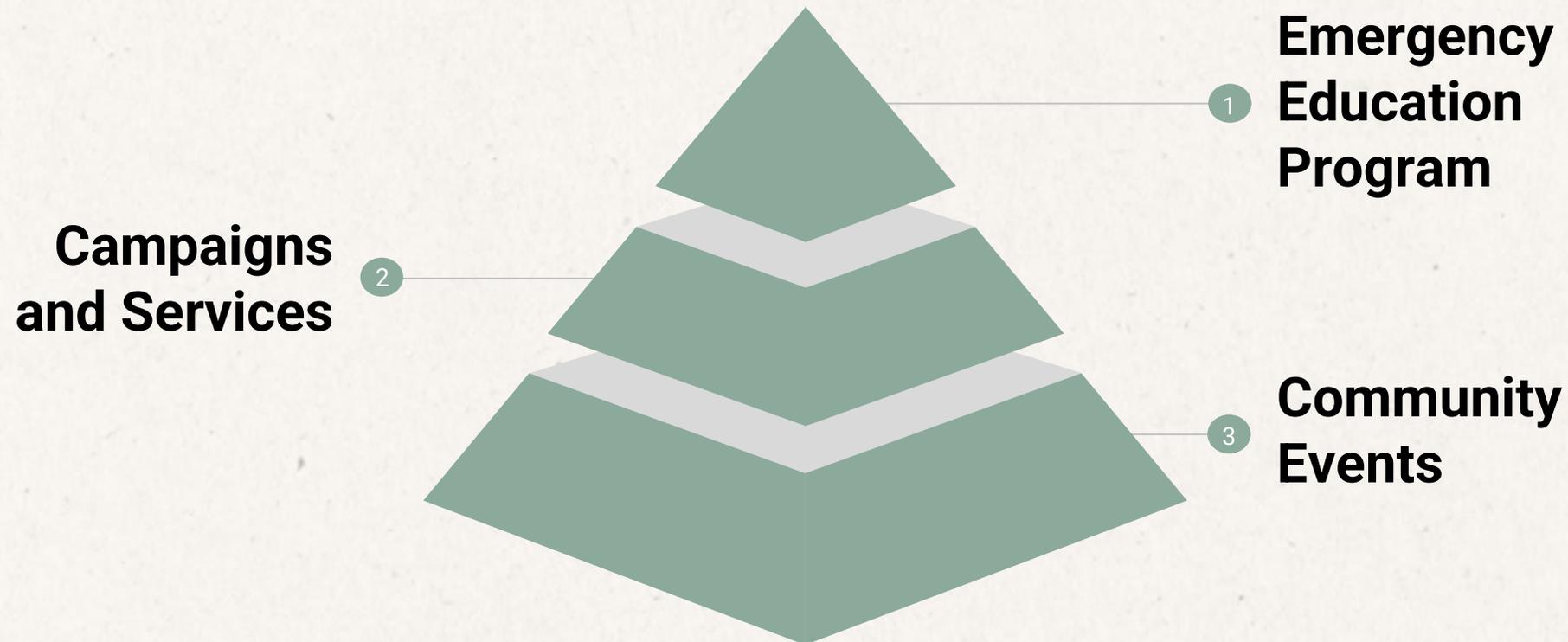
Groton Public Library Crafts Club

Crochet with Noreen Atkins!
Making a scarf and we can provide hooks and yarn.

MARCH 23, THURSDAY
6:00 - 8:00 PM.

Findings: Fire Companies

Since most fire departments are volunteer-based, community interactions and engagement happen in a different form compared with public libraries.



Findings: Fire Companies

Emergency Education Through Partnerships

Promoting emergency awareness



Campaigns, Services & Events

Cooperate with other organizations



Joint Use Fitness Programs & Clubs

Providing space for fitness classes



Key strategies

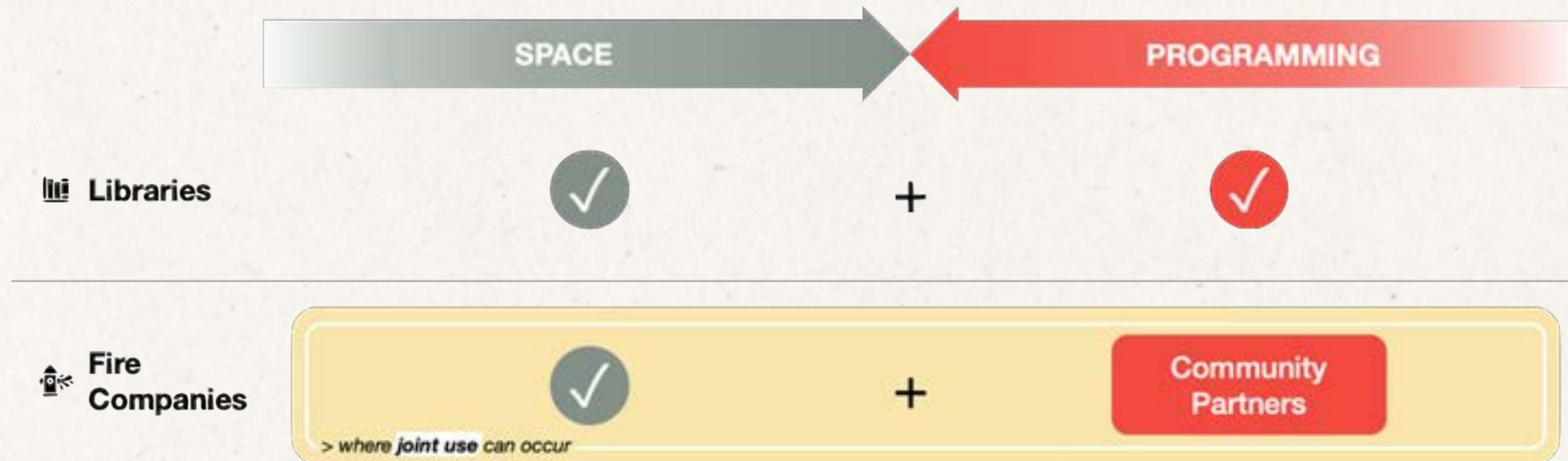
- Building trust and community relations
- Long range planning
- Community partnership and collaboration

Key Challenges

- Funding
- Limited Capacity and Availability
- Lack of Promotion

Recommendations

- **Cross-agency collaboration / Joint Use**



- **Promoting the resources available**

Thank you!



Scan the QR code to find out more about local and national case studies along with other ways to create an age-friendlier Tompkins County.



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Architecture Art Planning

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DELIVERY ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENT FOR OLDER ADULTS IN TOMPKINS



Cornell
City and Regional Planning

PRESENTER: CHENGYU WANG, HANYU ZENG

OUR STORY



What Has Changed After COVID-19

- Before the outbreak of COVID-19, there was only one pharmacy in Tompkins County that provided delivery services.
- At the end of 2023, five large chain pharmacies provided delivery services, as well as many groceries.

Stage 1 - Data collection on delivery services

Each pharmacy and grocery store in Tompkins County:
whether they provide delivery, delivery methods, and delivery coverage.

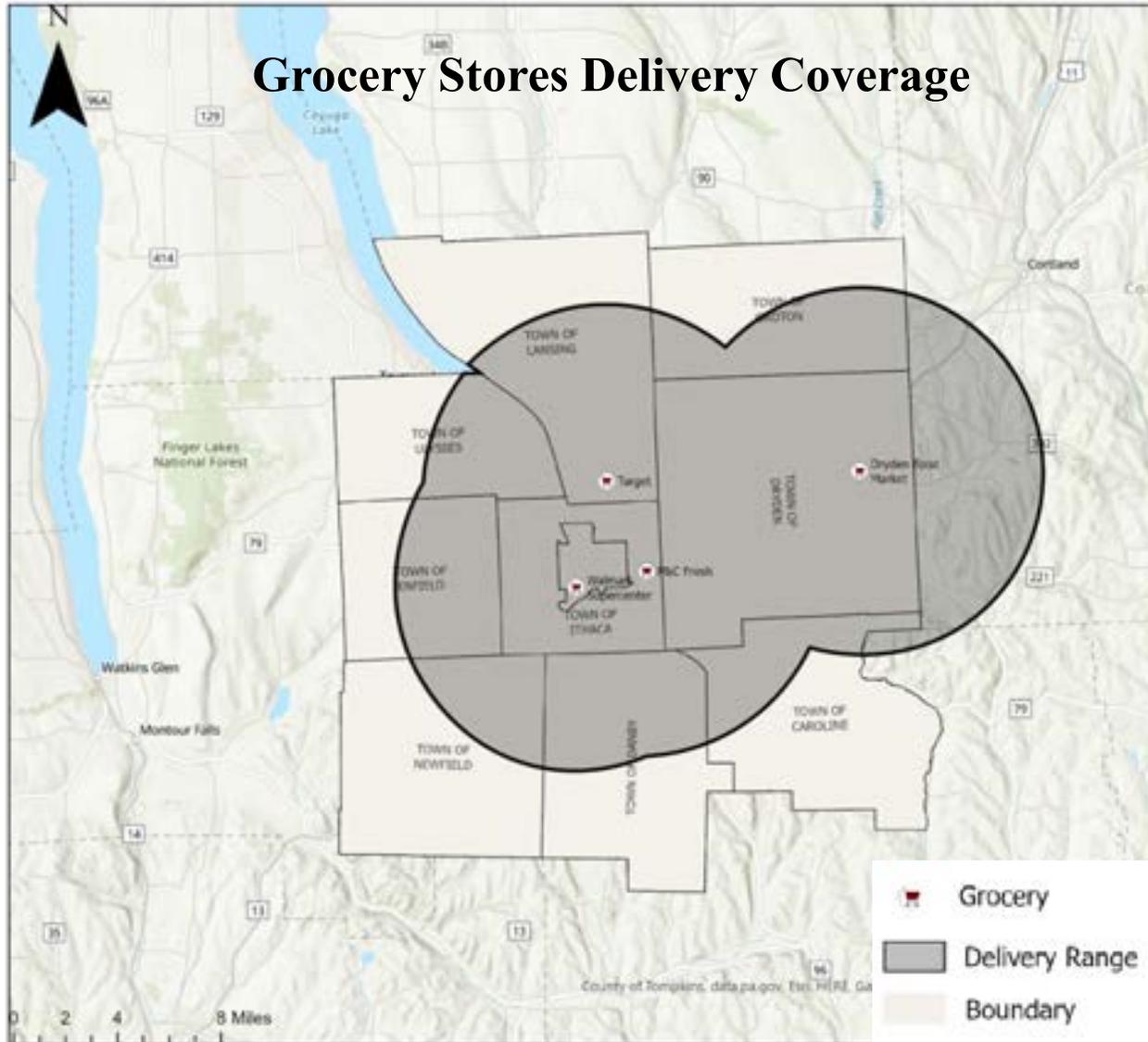
Pharmacy Store Delivery		Pharmacies	Delivery services	store delivery range (need prescription)
		Kinney Drugs Pharmacy, 2255 North Triphammer Road	YES	free, 10 miles (have morning delivery service only on Mon/Wed/Fri)
		Kinney Drugs, 513 North Cayuga Street	YES	free, 10 miles (everyday delivery in the morning)
		Kinney Drugs, 2100 Trumansburg Rd	YES	free, 10 miles (have morning delivery service only on Mon/Wed/Fri)
		Kinney Drugs, 44 North Street	YES	free, 6 miles (Mon,Tue,Wed,Thur in the morning)
		Walmart Pharmacy, 135 Fairgrounds Memorial Parkway	YES	free, 8 miles
Pharmacy Third-Party Delivery		Pharmacies	Delivery services	third party range (normally don't need prescription)
		CVS Pharmacy, 625 West Clinton Street	YES	6-7 miles
		Kinney Drugs Pharmacy, 2255 North Triphammer Road	YES	6-8 miles
		Kinney Drugs, 513 North Cayuga Street	YES	6-8 miles
		Kinney Drugs, 44 North Street	YES	5 miles
		Walgreens Pharmacy, 330 Pine Tree Road	YES	6-10 miles, need prescription
		Tops Pharmacy, 2300 N Triphammer Rd #522	YES	6-7 mins
		Wegmans Food Markets Pharmacy, 500 South Meadow Street	YES	Almost cover Tompkins County (both prescription and non-prescription)
		CVS Pharmacy, 40 Catherwood Rd	YES	9.99\$, 8-10 miles (use Target APP, must purchase more than \$35)
		Walgreens Pharmacy, 615 S Meadow St	YES	6-10 miles, need prescription

Findings: Store Delivery has limits, but Online Delivery services provided by third parties (Instacart, Doordash...) can cover the entire county.

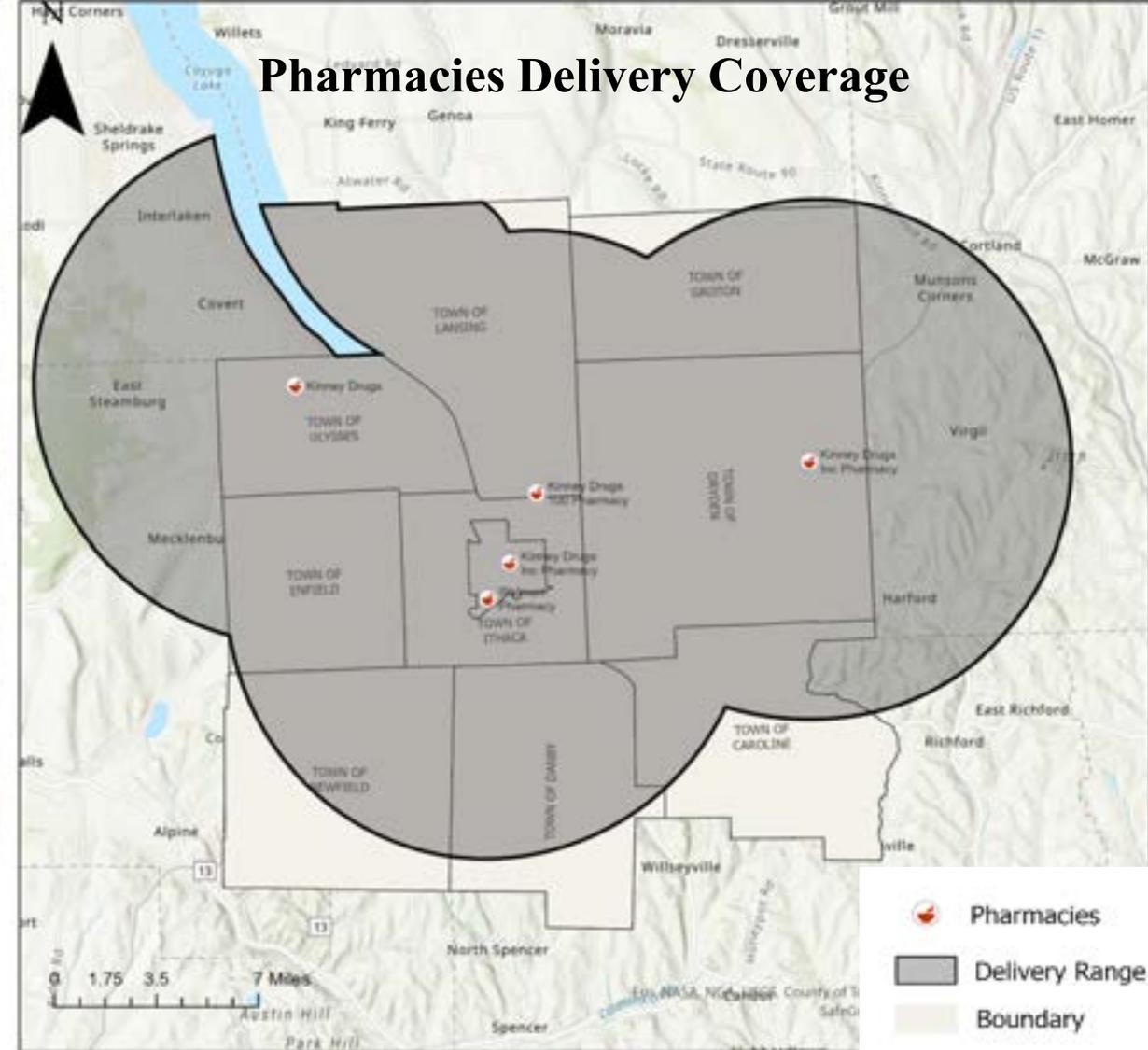
Analysis Results

Living in the gray areas: Gain access to store delivery by simply making a phone call.
Living in other areas : Still get delivery services by using third-party apps.

Grocery Stores Delivery Coverage



Pharmacies Delivery Coverage



Stage 2 - The citizens who need online delivery services the most?

Older Adults in American rural areas face challenges in gaining remote access to daily necessities and medicines.

Example: Tompkins County Over 16000 older adults 15% of total population.

Interview with delivery drivers Online Survey with senior adults



Stage 3 - What prevents older adults using online delivery services?



Delivery Drivers said:

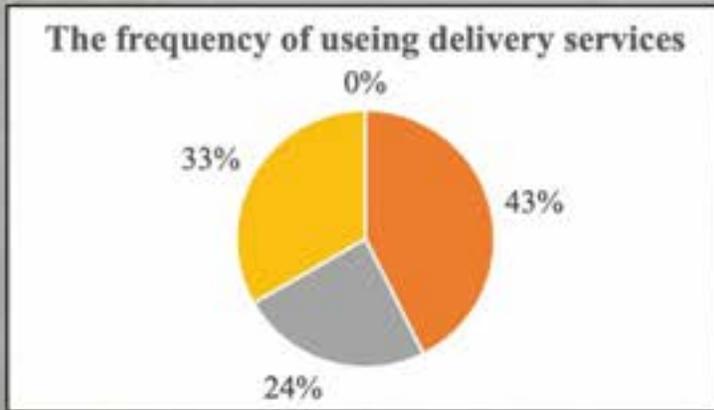
Older adults think placing an online order and using third-party apps is challenging, but most of them haven't tried.



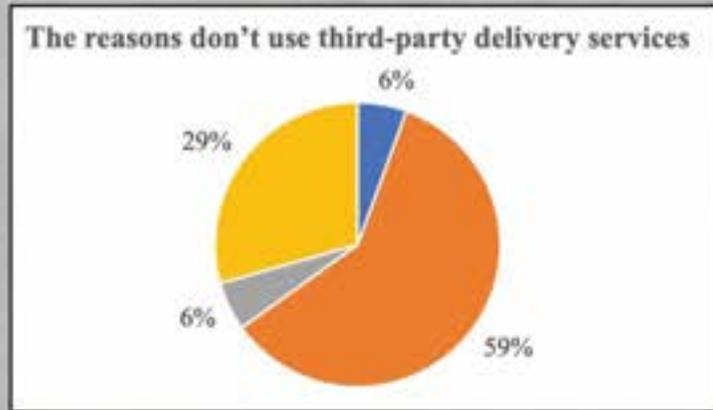
Business said:

Older adults don't know whether we provide delivery services and whether they live within our delivery range.

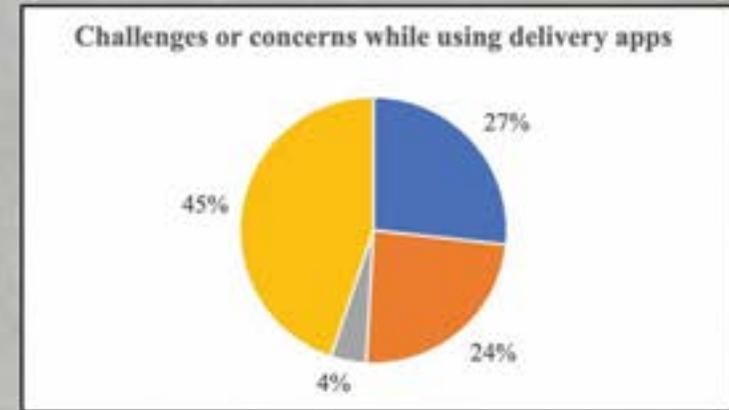
Stage 3 – What prevents older adults using online delivery services?



■ Daily ■ Weekly ■ Monthly ■ Rarely



■ Lack of proficiency in technology ■ Prefer in-person shopping
■ Concern about delivery reliability ■ Cost concern



■ Difficulty navigating apps or websites
■ Security and privacy concerns
■ Difficulty in understanding product descriptions
■ Concerns about hidden fees

200 Surveys show: 29% of older adults use delivery services, and 12.4% use them weekly. 78% of older adults faced challenges using online delivery services.



KEY BARRIERS:

1. Concern about the cost and hidden fees
2. The lack of knowledge about online delivery services
3. Confusion about how to use online delivery apps

Stage 4 – Solving cost concern

**How much is the additional cost of online delivery services?
(includes bag fee, tax, tip, service fee, and delivery fee)**

Charging Mechanism					
Item subtotal	Checkout bag fee	Checkout bag fee tax	tip	Services fee	Delivery fee
\$93.00	\$0.48 (A small charge depending on the size of items)	\$0.03 (A very small tax)	\$4.67 (you can choose by yourself, at least 5% of subtotal)	\$3.96 (Normally not more than 10%)	\$0 (Some stores provide free delivery if you spend up to a certain amount)

The extra charge you end up paying will be no more than 15% of the subtotal.

Stage 4 – Addressing the lack of knowledge & Training to use online delivery apps

1. An issue brief that concludes our findings, provides knowledge of online delivery services for the public.

2. A tutorial brochure after conducting multiple rounds of testing, helps older adults learn how to use delivery apps.

3. A research report for Tompkins County and professionals.





FOR MORE

THANK YOU



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City and Regional Planning

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Email: cw944@cornell.edu

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April 26, 2024



Adapting Homes for Aging in Place:

A Case Study of Home Modifications in Tompkins County



Presented by: Chloe Long & Shunyi Hu

Cornell AAP
City and Regional Planning



Cornell University

Background - Community Concerns



Older Housing Stock



Labor Shortage



Impact of Home Modifications on Property Tax Re-evaluation

Methodology



TOMPKINS COUNTY
OFFICE FOR THE AGING
Aging Better, Together



Department of
Planning &
Sustainability



Tompkins County
Assessment Department
fairness & equity



INHS

Flic

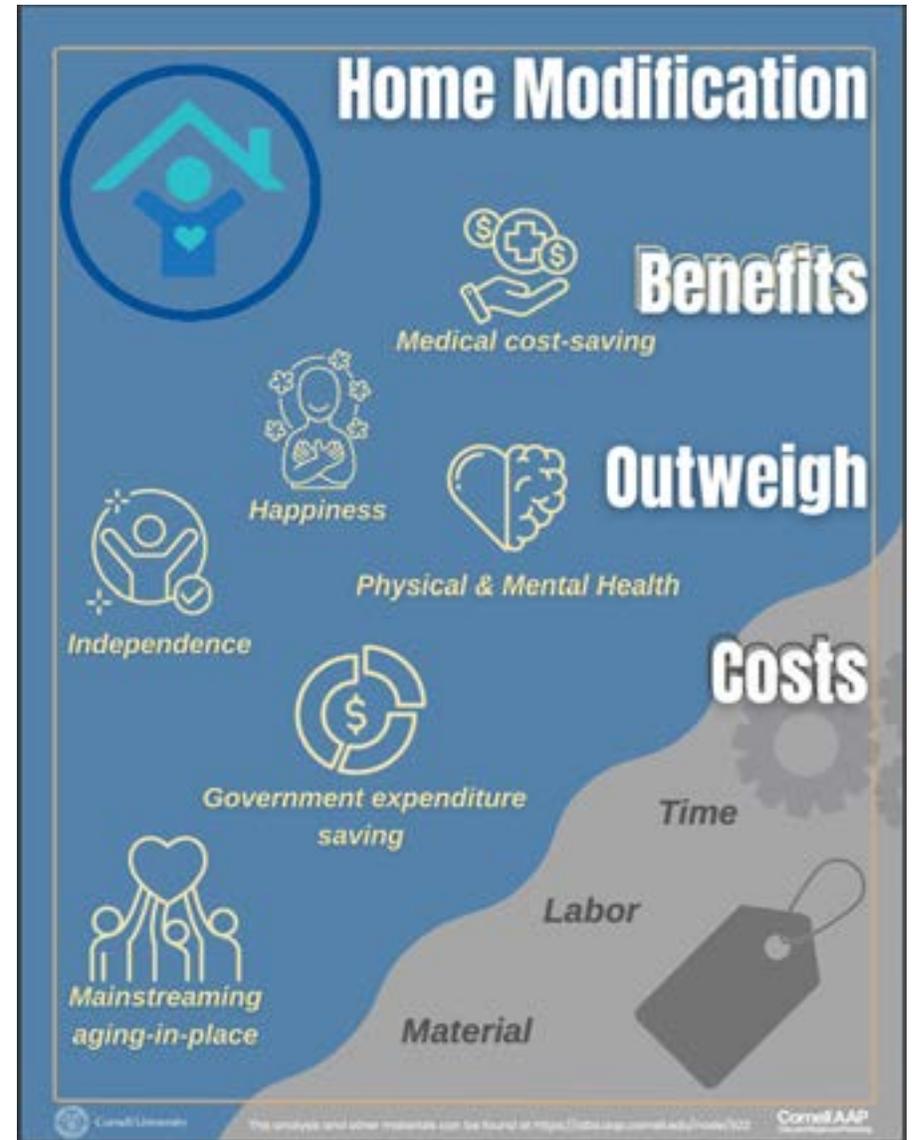


SUNNY BROOK
BUILDERS

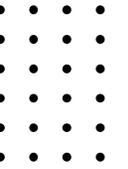


NORTHSTAR
LIFTS LLC

Identified Stakeholders for Interviews



Findings



- Small-scale modifications **do not require building permits** and **will not increase property tax.**
- Large-scale renovations that affect the electricity and plumbing systems **require a permit** but **do not necessarily increase property tax.**
- Building Permits are tools for home modifications, not barriers.

Shower Seat

Wheelchair Ramp

Grab bar

Small-Scale

Building
Permits

Kitchen Remodeling

Bathroom Redesign

Large-Scale



Tap into Community Resources and Find Synergies



Reach out to the community

- ❖ Partner with organizations and/or businesses
- ❖ Consolidate and mobilize resources
- ❖ Workforce development and training programs

Inform Residents about Home Modifications and Property Tax



Communicate that home modifications may not directly impact property taxes

- ❖ Collaborate with local tax assessment office
- ❖ Informational flyer with clear graphics
- ❖ Interactive community workshop

Apply Universal Design to Zoning Ordinances



Design that considers all possible users

- ❖ Minimize need for additions
- ❖ Maximize accessibility

Universal Design and Visitability Guidelines

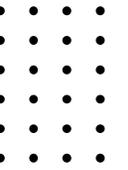
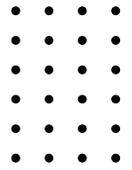
- ❖ AARP: No-step entry, wide doorways for wheelchair access, easy-grasp lever-style handles in place of door knobs, first-floor bathroom

Create Toolkit on the Home Modification Process



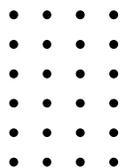
Community facing document

- ❖ Step by step
- ❖ Resources
 - E.g., Contractors, financial support, advice, assistive equipment
- ❖ Points of Contact



Implication for Local Governments

- 🔗 **Building an age-friendly city starts with understanding the needs of older adults and children.**
 - Outreach, information sharing
 - Training Planning Boards (age-friendly guide)
 - Stimulating Market Response - new business opportunities (delivery services)
- 🔗 **Building an age-friendly city is building for the future.**
 - Building codes for universal design
- 🔗 **Mobilize community to adapt their homes for older adults aging-in-place.**
 - Community partnerships (new partners like libraries and fire departments)
 - Do not leave this to us, the next generation. The time to act is now!



Thank you
Questions?



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Promoting Affordable Housing in Well-Resourced Neighborhoods

A Regional Approach to Assessing Neighborhood Resources in New York State

What are “neighborhood resources”

- Studies have extensively explored the neighborhood effects on low-income families’ welfare and the future outcomes of their children.
 - Low poverty, high performing schools, etc.
- Why do they matter?
 - Benefits last throughout a person’s life
 - Chetty (2015) found that an 8-year old moving from a >10% poverty census tract to a <10% poverty tract increases lifetime earnings by **\$302k**
- Small interventions in improving access to resources yield benefits for decades

Our Goal:

Take advantage of previous research on the correlations between different neighborhood resources and beneficial life outcomes and build **a quantitative index of neighborhood resources** that could be used in targeting affordable housing resources.

HCR's Prior Work on WRAs

- “Well-Resourced Areas:” fair housing initiative began in 2018
- A census tract is considered well-resourced if:
 - 1) Its poverty rate is below 10 percent
 - 2) Its share of students who scored in the top half of ELA and math exceeds the state’s median in a 5-year period
- Development of multifamily affordable housing in WRAs became a “state housing goal” in the 2019 QAP
- WRAs were the basis of the State’s “Moving to Opportunity” Sec. 8 voucher program

Improving On Our Work

We wanted to:

- Improve data collection reliability
- Incorporate a wider range of indicators of resources
- Compare tracts, rather than label them

So, in 2023, we developed the **Neighborhood Resources Index (NRI)**.

Neighborhood Resources Index

- **24 metrics in 4 domains**—*less reliant on individual metrics or data points; public and replicable data*
- **Regional relativity**—*to compare neighborhoods to their peers with similar housing needs/challenges*
- **Score scaled to range from 0 to 100**—*more accurately assigns points to target areas*

NRI Components

Domain	Indicator	Reference
Income and Employment	(-) Poverty rate	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014); Ellen et al. (2018)
	(-) Public assistance share of income	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014)
	(+) Median household income	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014)
	(+) Labor force participation	Chetty et al. (2018); McClure and Schwartz (2021)
	(-) Unemployment rate	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014); McClure and Schwartz (2021)
	(-) Average commute time	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014); Ellen et al. (2018)
	Labor force socioeconomic status	Chetty et al. (2018); Lens (2014)
	(+) High-wage workers	
	(+) Telecommuters	
	(+) Workers w/ high school degree	

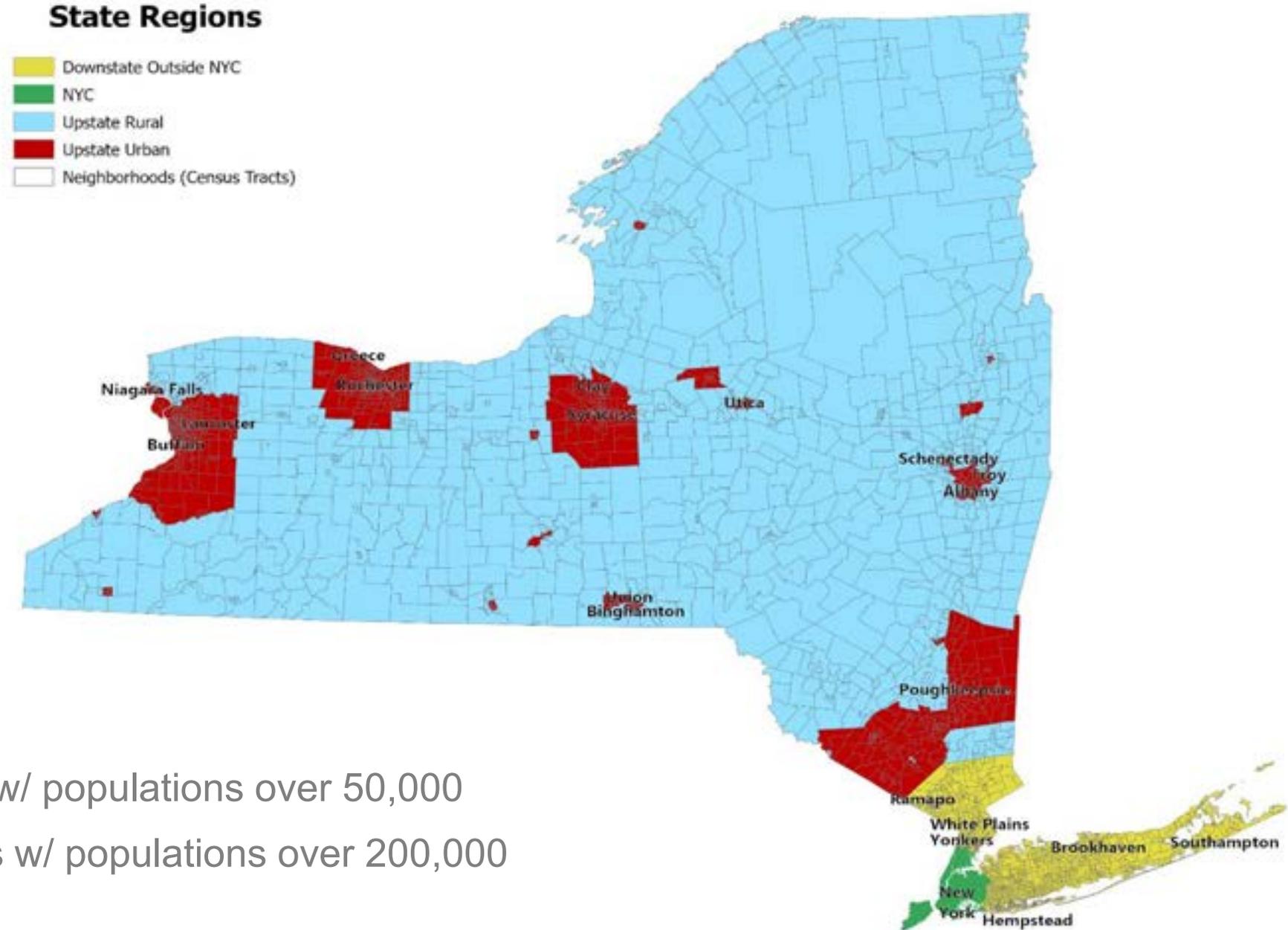
NRI Components

Domain	Indicator	Reference
Education	(-) Share of free & reduced lunches	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014)
	(-) Student-to-teacher ratio	Chetty et al. (2018)
	(+) Spending per pupil	
	(-) State school aid	
	(+) Standardized Test Proficiency	HCR; McClure and Schwartz (2021)
Demographics	(+) Married couple families	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014)
	(+) Education level	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014)
	(+) Health insurance coverage	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014)
Housing and Amenities	(-) Vacancy rates <i>owners & renters</i>	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014)
	(-) Overcrowding	
	(-) Inadequate access to utilities	
	(+) Residential stability	Chetty et al. 2018
	(-) Access to health facilities	
	(-) Access to parks	Acevedo-Garcia et al. (2014); Ellen et al. (2018)

Constructing the Index

- Individual measures are standardized with z-score equivalents.
- All indicators within each domain are added up and converted to a scale 0 to 25.
- Each of the four domains is assigned equal weight in final score.

Regions



HUD Entitlement Areas:

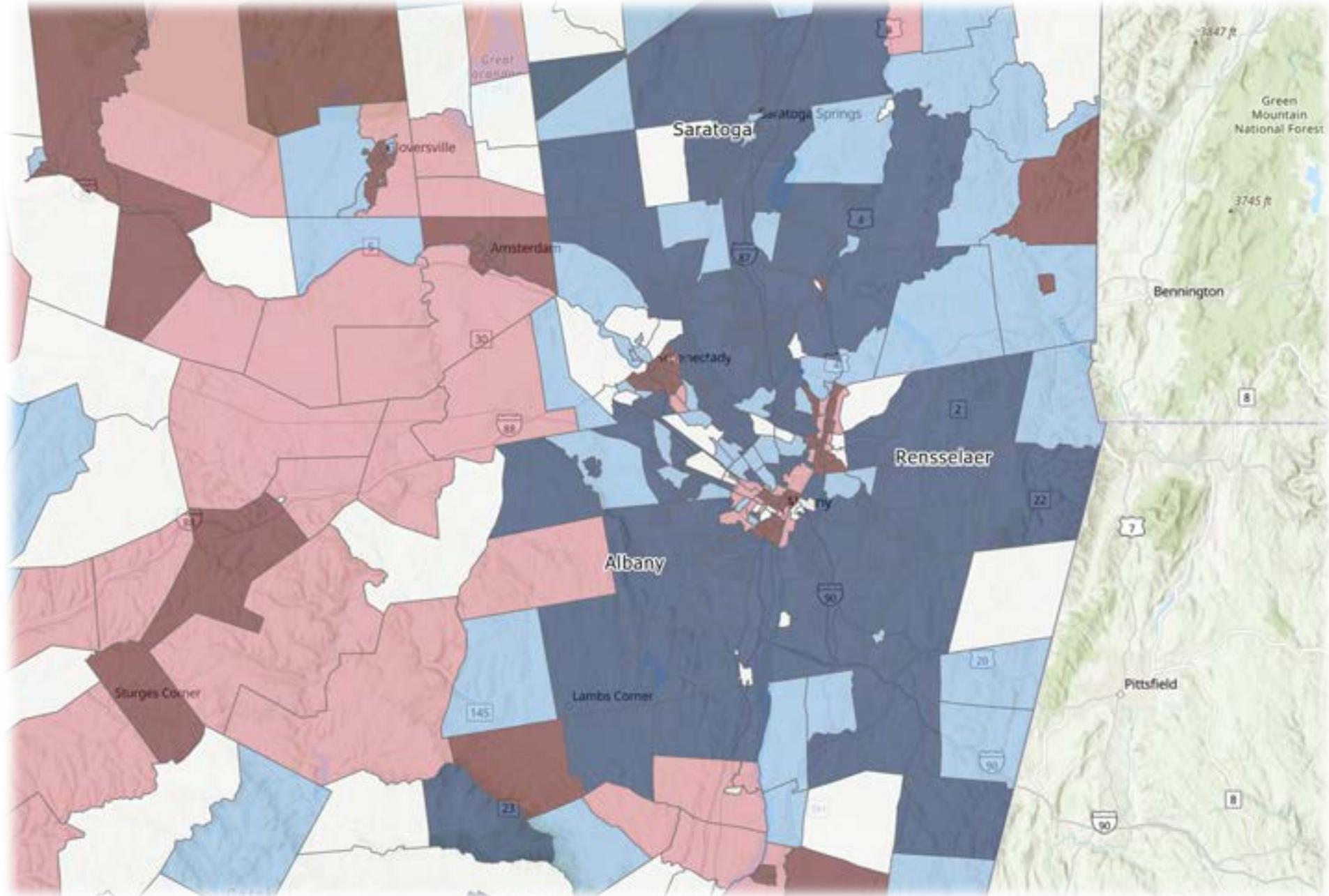
- Principal cities of MSAs
- Other metro-area cities w/ populations over 50,000
- Qualified urban counties w/ populations over 200,000

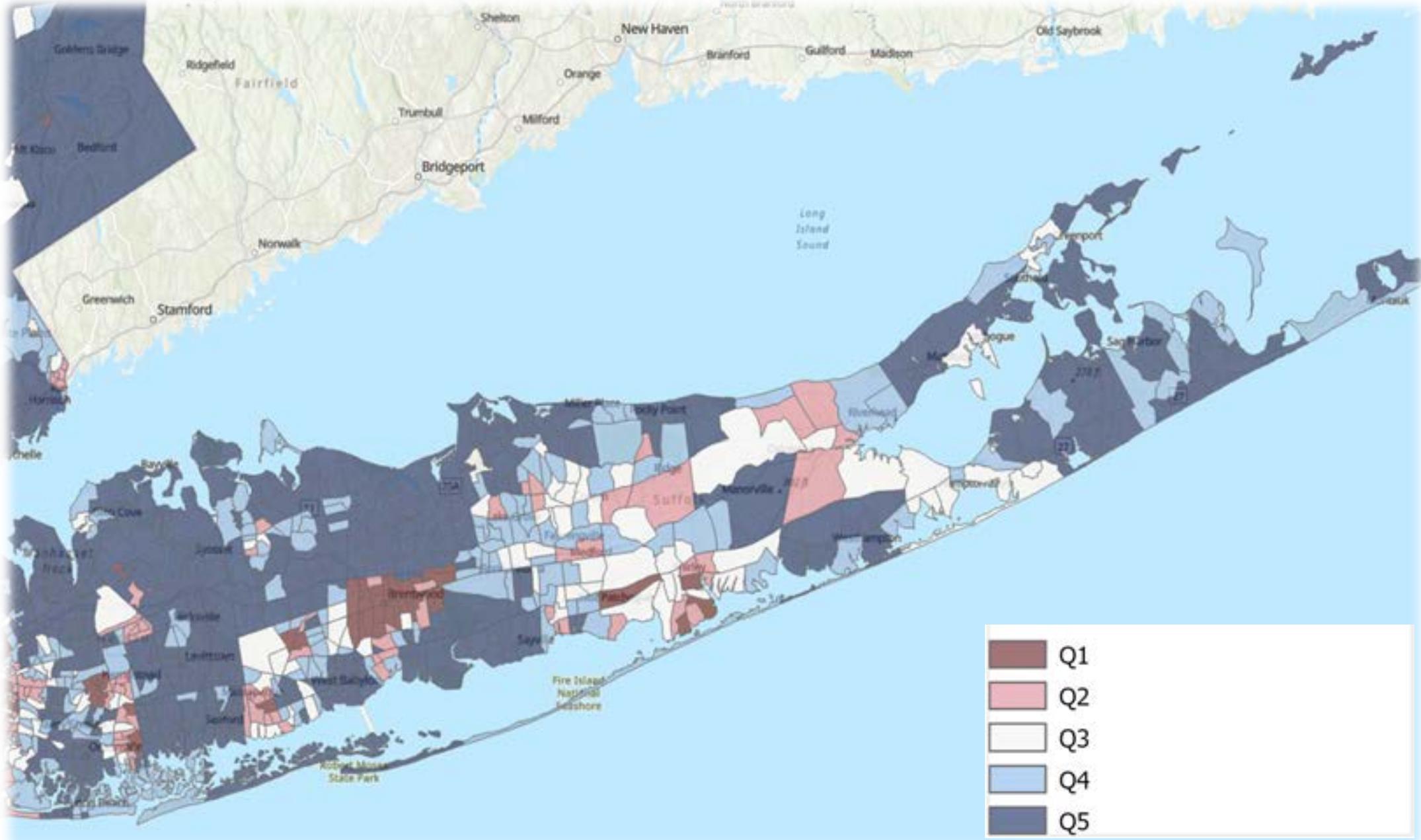
Data Sources, Updates

- Uses data from 2021 ACS 5-year estimates, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2021, New York State Education Department, New York State Division of the Budget 2023, New York State Facility Map, New York State GIS Clearinghouse
- Available to the public
- Can be updated annually



HCR Neighborhood Resource Index





HCR Well Resourced Areas

Correlation bet. Equity & NRI

	Downstate Outside NYC		NYC		Upstate Rural		Upstate Urban	
	Bottom Quintile	Top Quintile	Bottom Quintile	Top Quintile	Bottom Quintile	Top Quintile	Bottom Quintile	Top Quintile
High- to Low-Wage Worker Ratio	2.1	3.6	1.6	3.9	1.7	2.8	1.0	2.7
White to Non-White Worker Ratio	2.4	6.5	0.8	3.1	18.5	17.1	1.5	11.9
Male to Female Worker Ratio	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Top to Bottom Earners Ratio (Count)	4.1	18.0	1.0	7.9	1.0	7.6	0.4	8.6
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index of Industry Mix	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.09
Owner to Renter Ratio	2.7	21.2	0.5	2.4	2.9	7.0	0.6	11.8
Single-Family to Multifamily Ratio	15.7	63.0	1.5	5.5	58.3	63.1	11.6	49.1
Rent to Mortgage Ratio (Median)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
High to Low Home Value Ratio	5.3	54.4	8.6	36.9	0.3	3.8	0.1	2.4

- High wages, homeownership, and high home values all have strong correlations with NRI
- Share of white workers correlation varies by region:
 - Modest correlation downstate
 - No correlation in rural upstate
 - High correlation in urban upstate

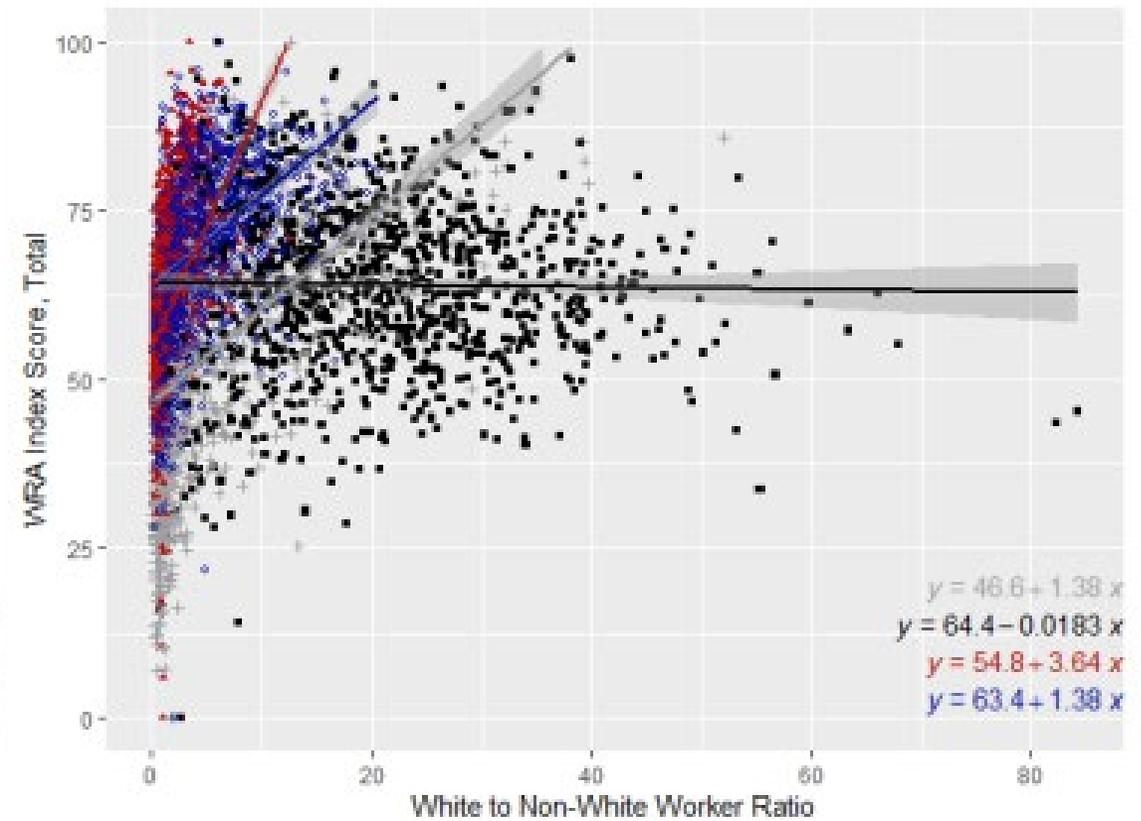
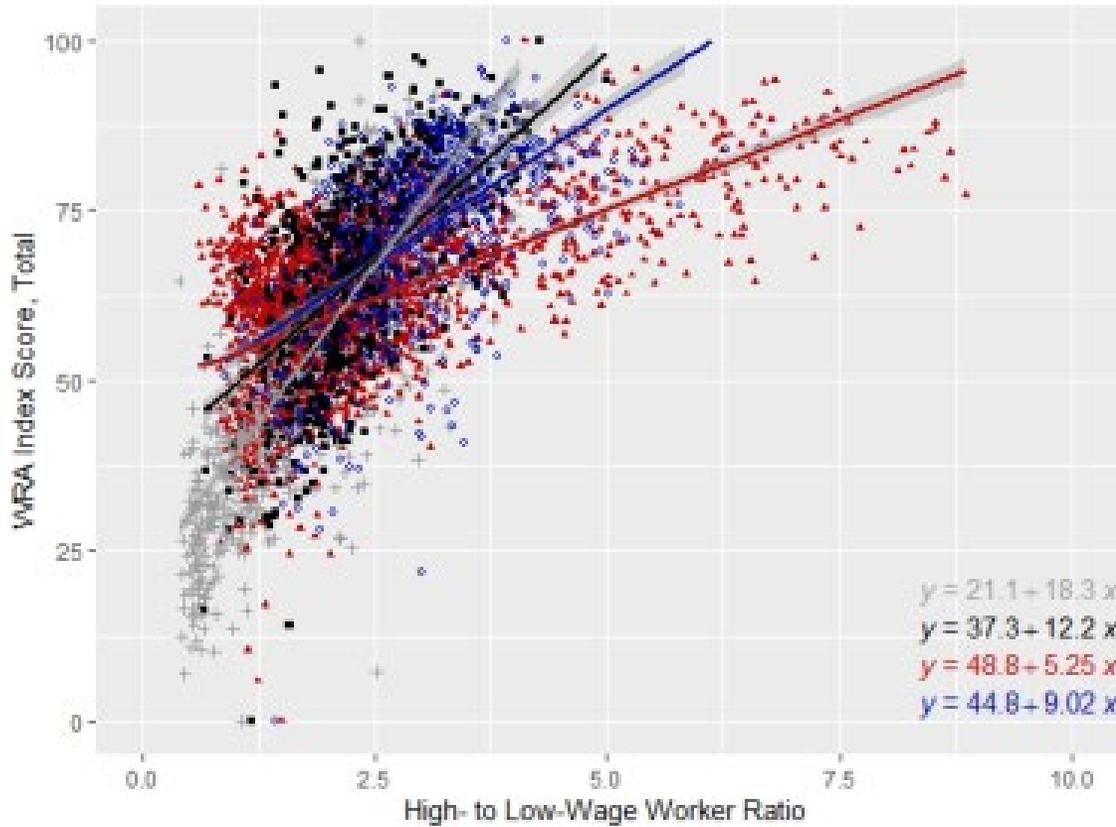
NYC = New York City

Sources: Authors' analysis of the following data sources: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2021; Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, 2020; New York State Division of the Budget Enacted Budget Financial Plan for Fiscal Year, 2023; New York State Education Department, 2023; New York State GIS Clearinghouse

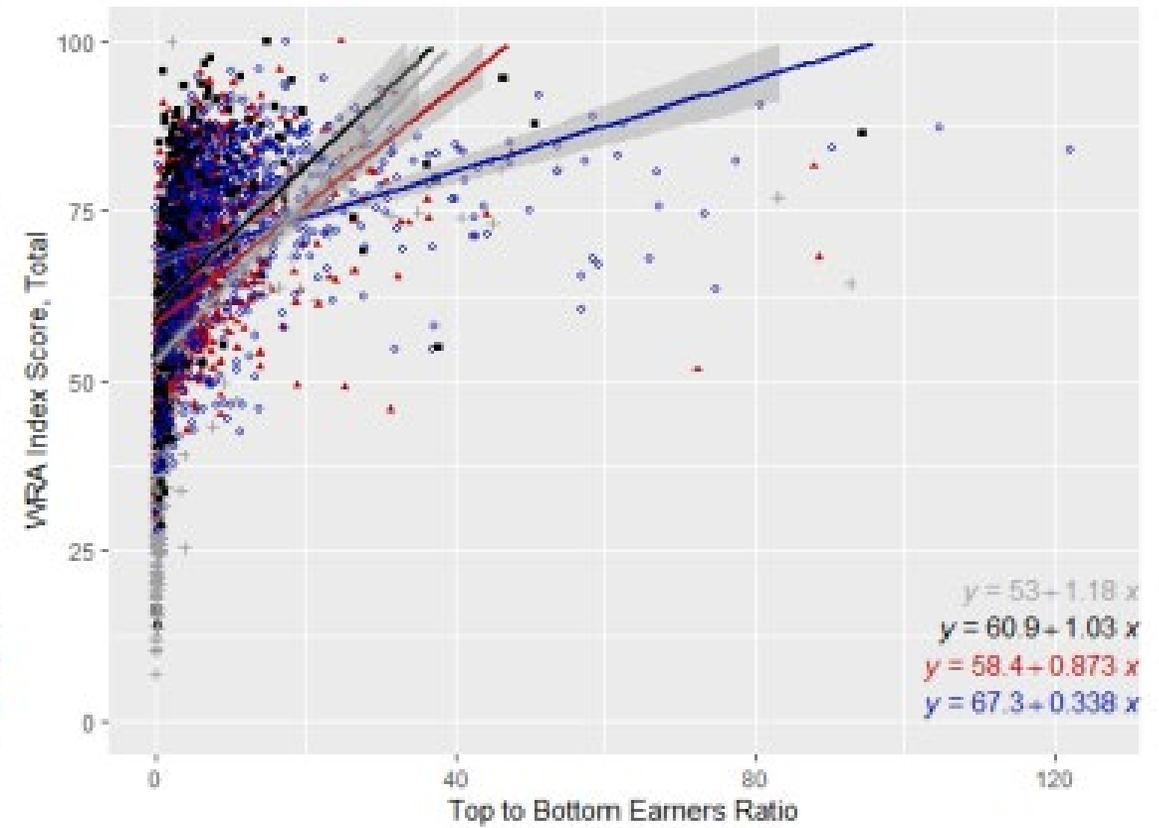
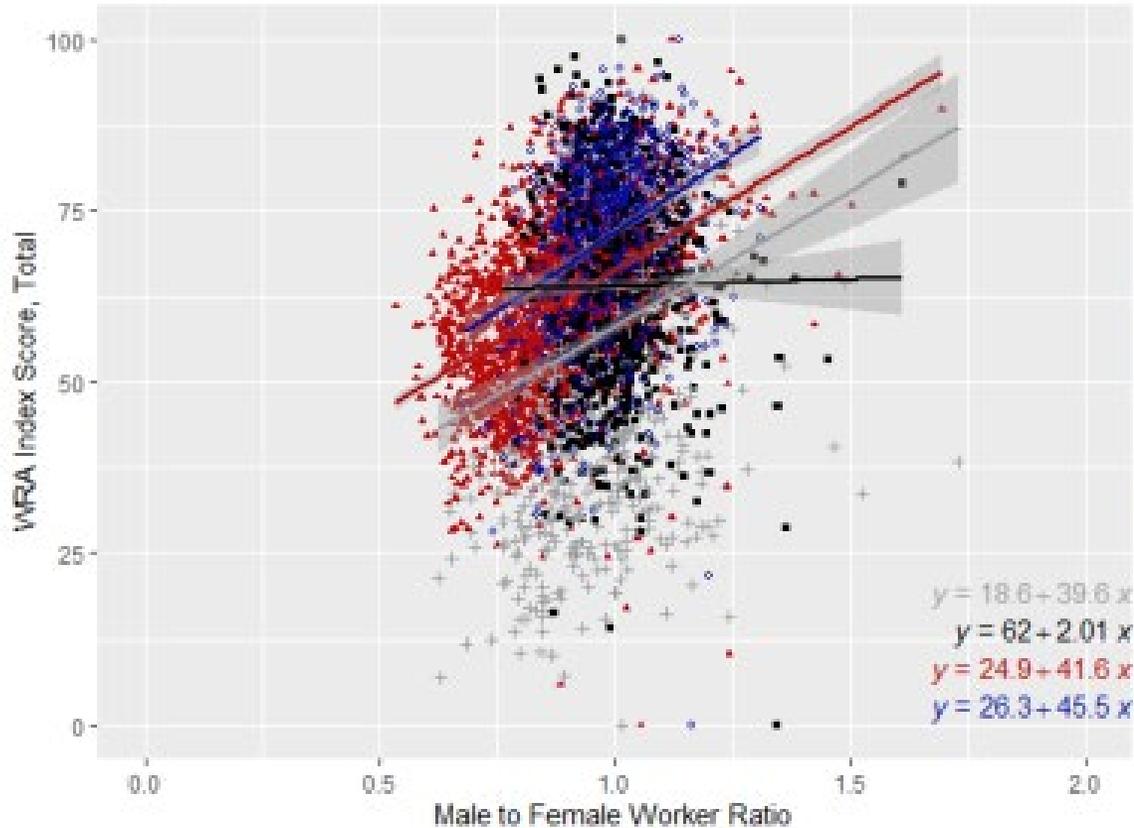
Conclusion

- We were able to create a workable measure for identifying areas of focus for new housing opportunities
- Areas for improvement / further study:
 - Explore correlations between high opportunity tracts and other measures of social equity
 - Refine our list of metrics to ensure high data quality and regular updates

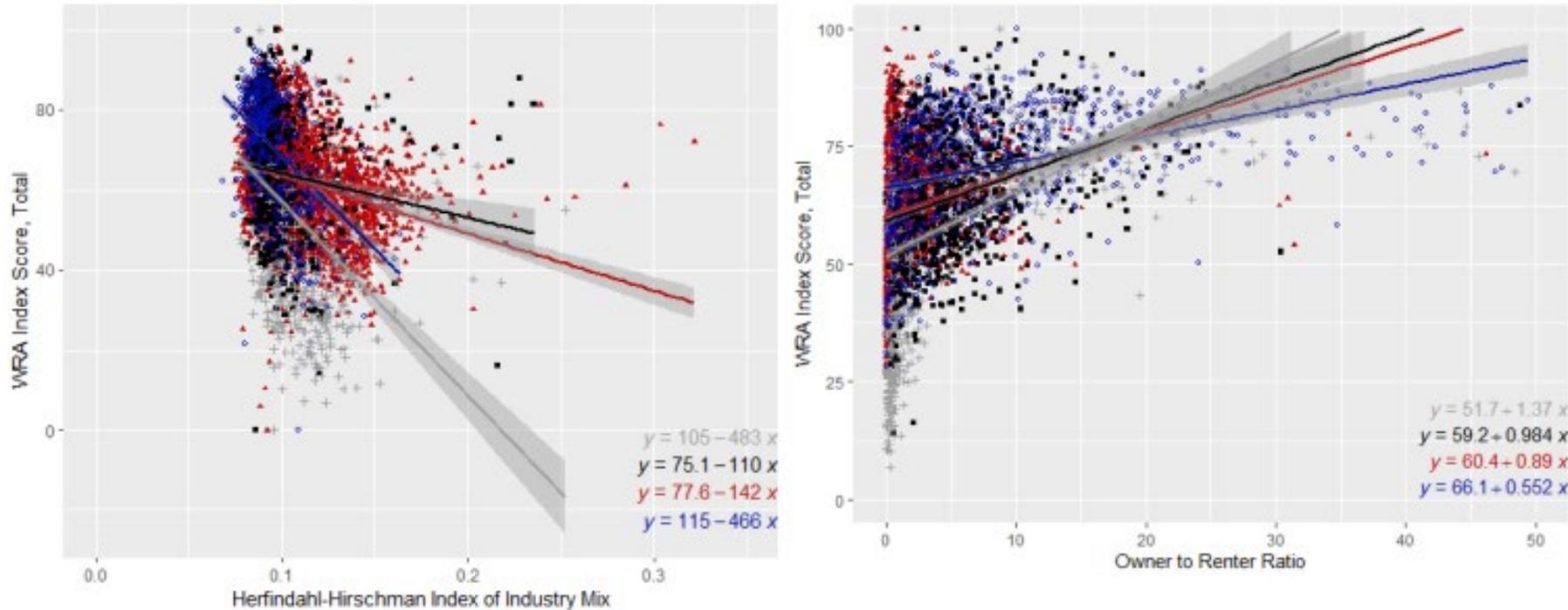
Equity & NRI cont.



Equity & NRI cont.



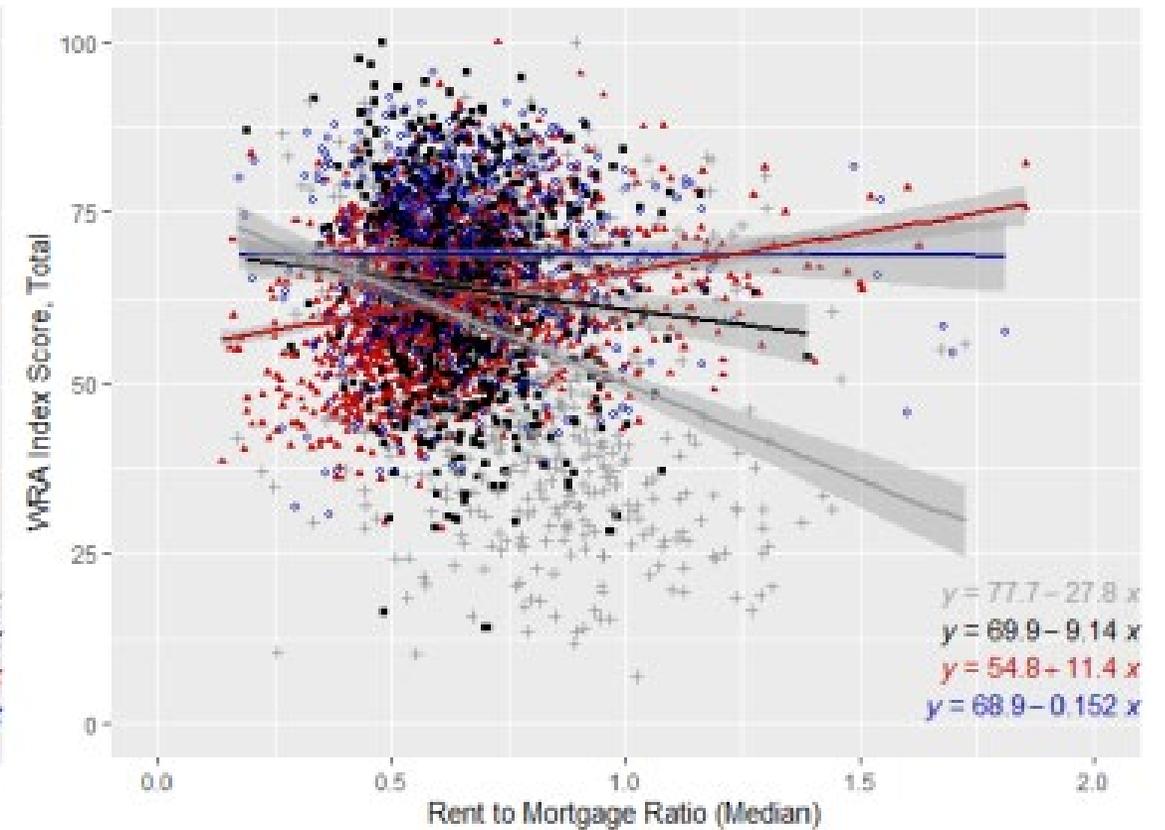
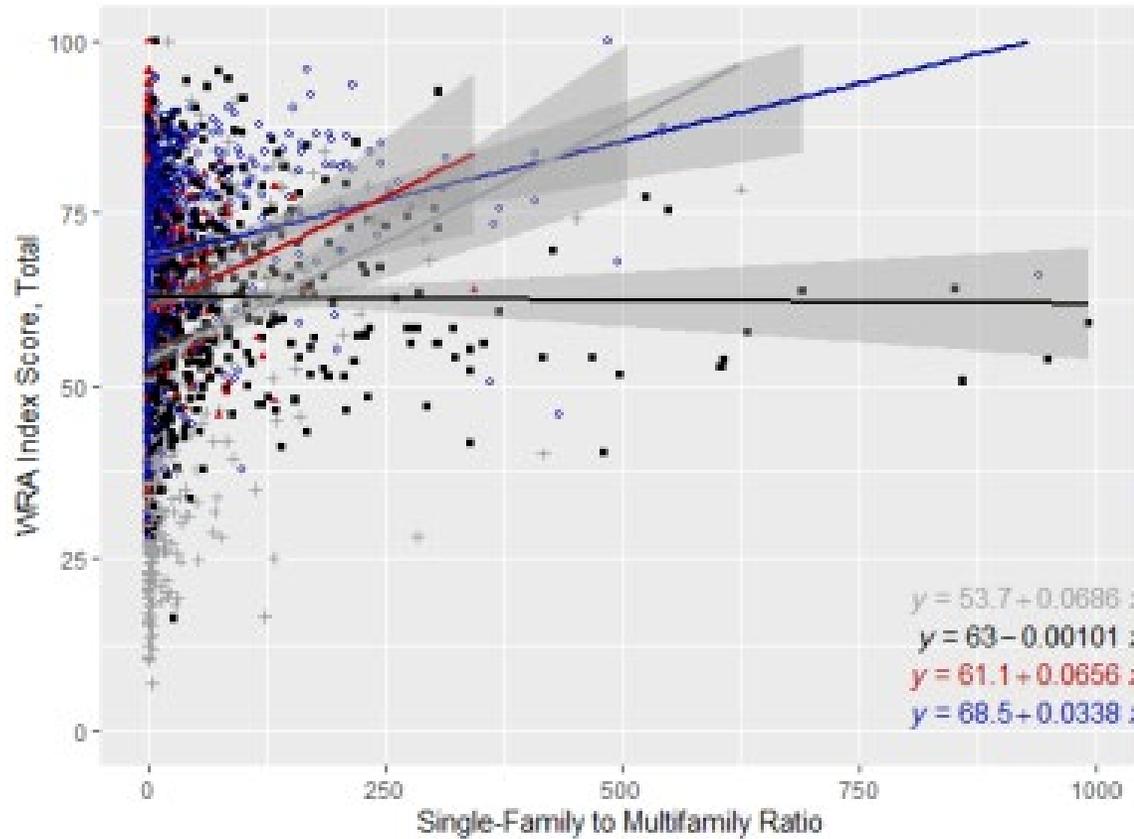
Equity & NRI cont.



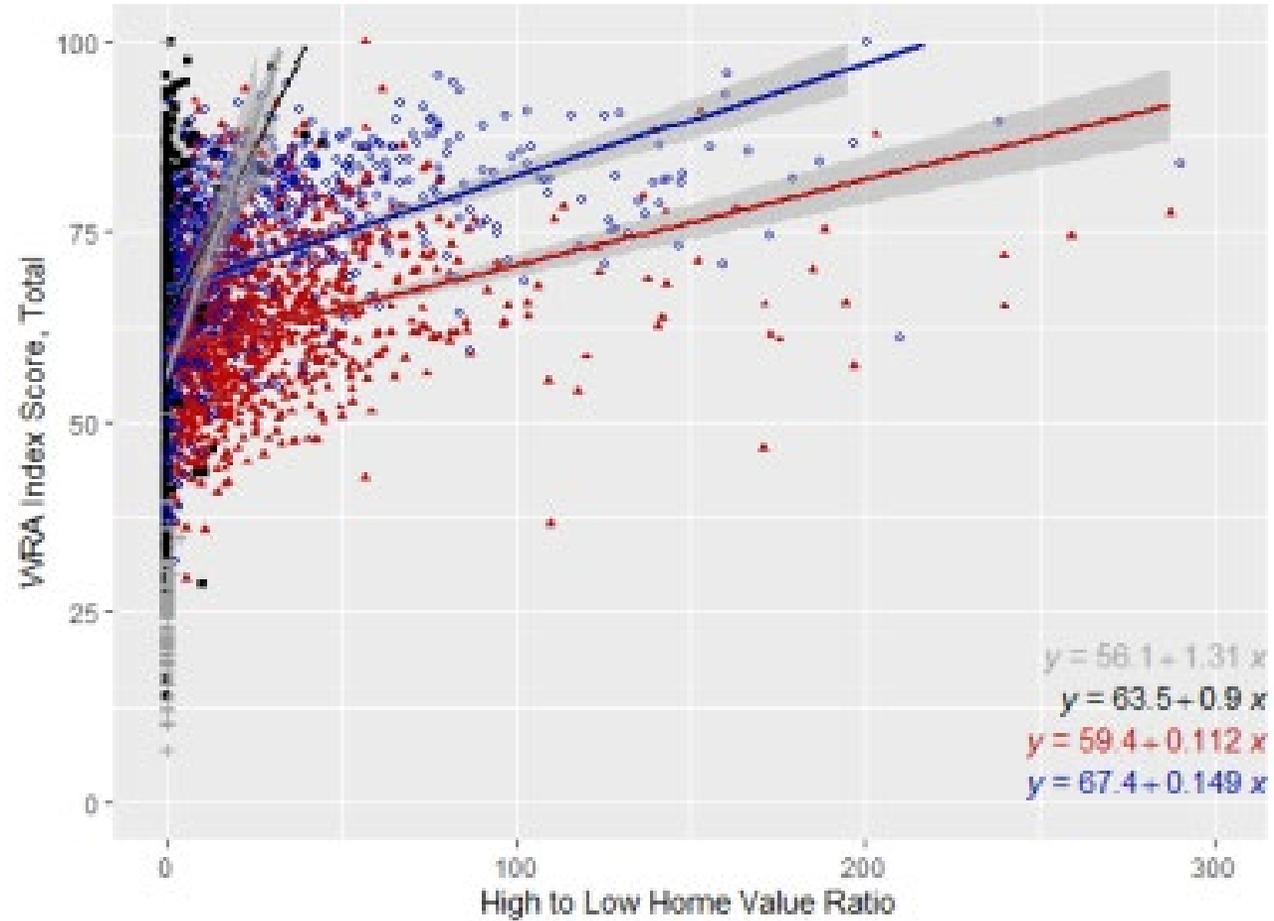
region

- Downstate Outside NYC
- NYC
- Upstate Rural
- Upstate Urban

Equity & NRI cont.



Equity & NRI cont.

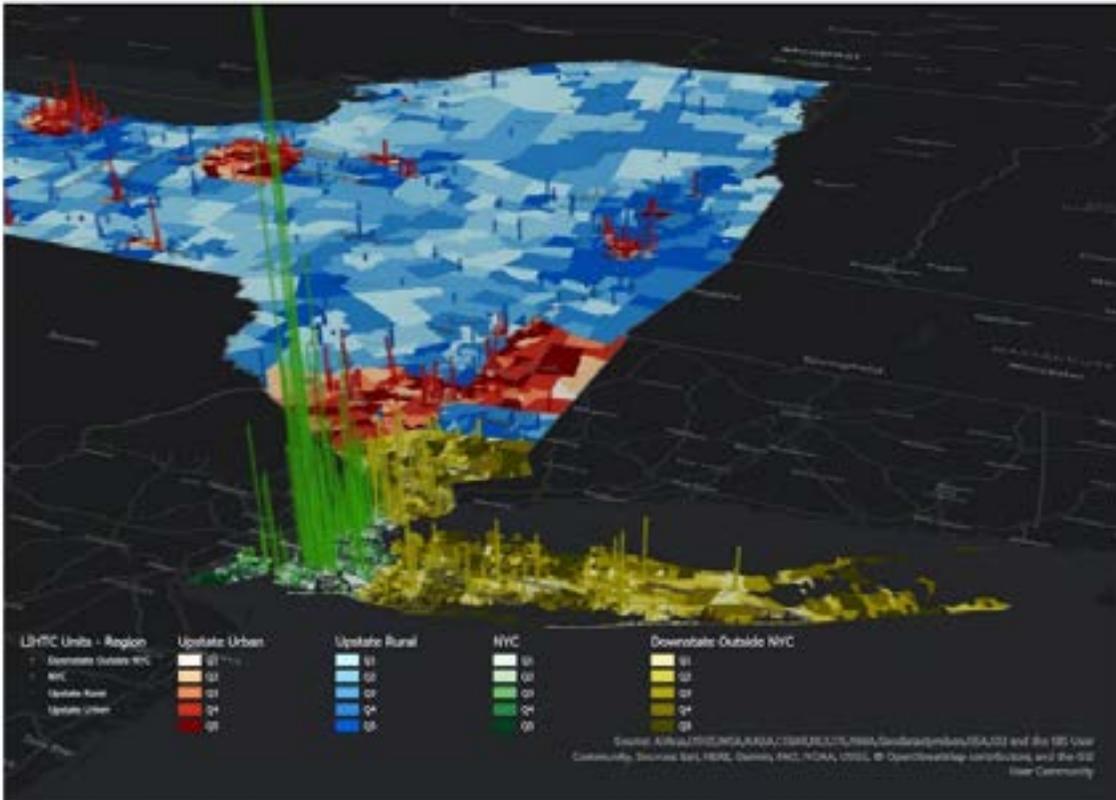


Draft and Confidential



Homes and
Community Renewal

LIHTC



NYC = New York City; Q = quintile.

Sources: Homes and Community Renewal's (HCR) administrative Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) data; Authors' analysis of the following data sources: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2021; Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, 2020; New York State Division of the Budget Enacted Budget Financial Plan for Fiscal Year, 2023; New York State Education Department, 2023; New York State GIS Clearinghouse

- LIHTC production is concentrated in low NRI tracts
- High NRI tracts have higher financing, land acquisition, and construction costs
- Restrictions on multifamily housing limits new LIHTC construction in high NRI tracts

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April 26, 2024



The Impacts of Property Tax Cap on Local Government in New York State: The First Decade

Jiahe Liang, Mildred Warner
Dept of City and Regional Planning
Cornell University

Present to the Rockefeller Institute of Government
April 26, 2024

For the Full Report



Property Tax Cap in New York State

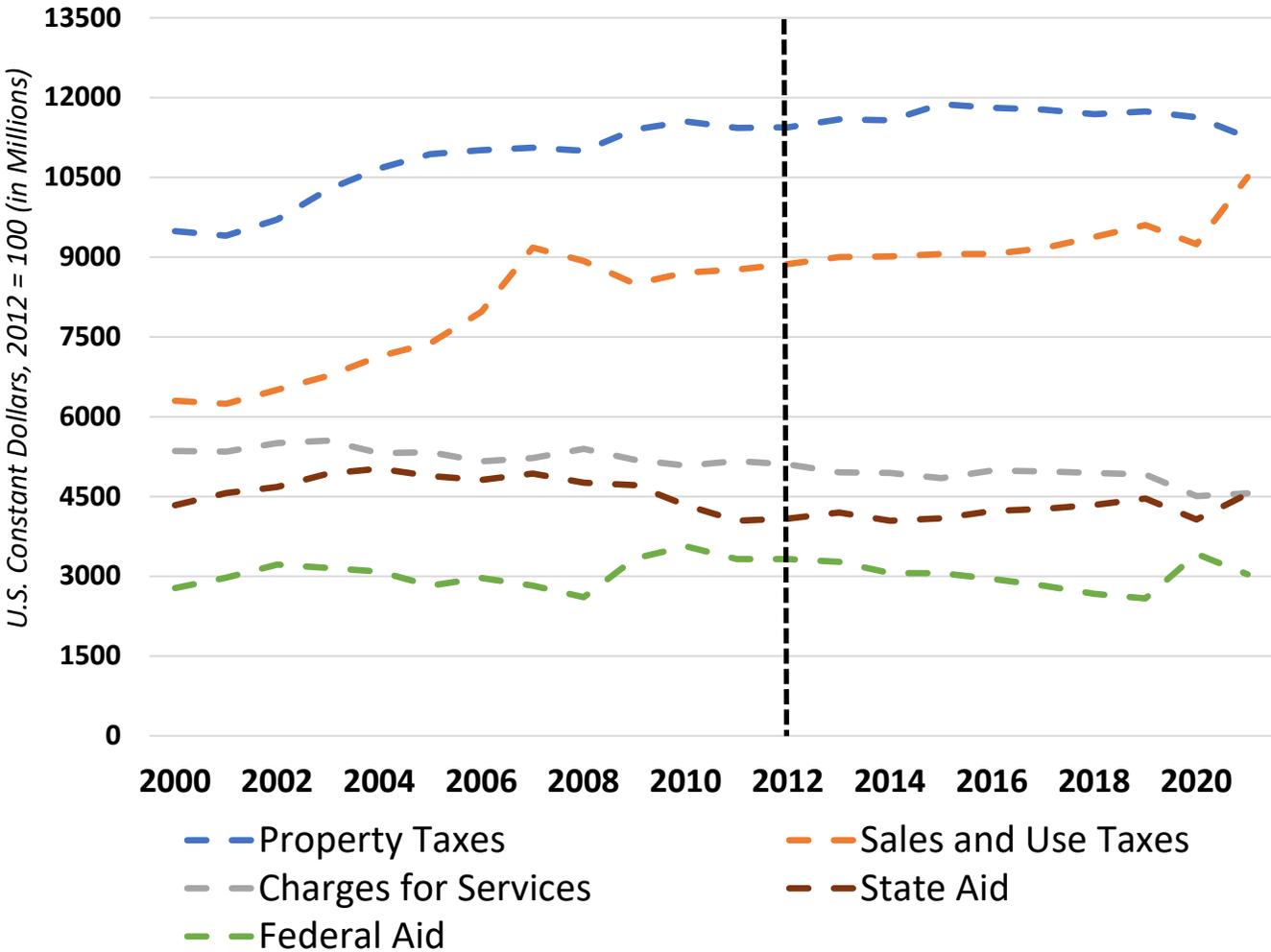
- The NYS Property Tax Cap has been in place since 2012, while limited studies have analyzed its impact on local government finance.
- Tax Cap aims to limit local property tax and expenditure growth, as a way to give tax relief to New Yorkers.
- A survey in 2013 reports that over 60% of villages and towns and over 80% of cities and counties across New York faced increased fiscal stress due to the Great Recession and the tax cap (Homsy et al. 2013).
- This study analyzes the impact of the property tax cap on local government revenue and expenditure structures in the first decade.

Our Analysis

- Study Unit: All Cities, Counties, Towns, and Villages (except NYC)
- Data Source: NYS Comptroller Annual Financial Data for Local Governments
- Years: 2000-2021
- Revenues and Expenditures are **deflated** by CPI (2012 = 100)

Local Revenue Structure: Overall (constant \$)

Overall Revenue Sources (constant \$)



Property Tax:

- Stagnant after 2012 and dropped by \$483 million from 2019 to 2021
- Accounted for around 30%

Sales and Use Taxes:

- Since 2019, increased due to tax on online sales
- Reliance increased from 25% to 29%

Charges for Services:

- Flatten and declined over time
- Still contributed more than 10% of total revenues

State Aid:

- Flatten and declined over time
- Still contributed more than 10% of total revenues

Federal Aid:

- Slightly increased after 2019
- It remains the smallest proportion (below 10%)

Figure 1 Aggregated Revenues for NYS Local Governments
All Cities, Counties, Towns and Villages (except NYC), N=1611

Local Revenue Structure: Counties

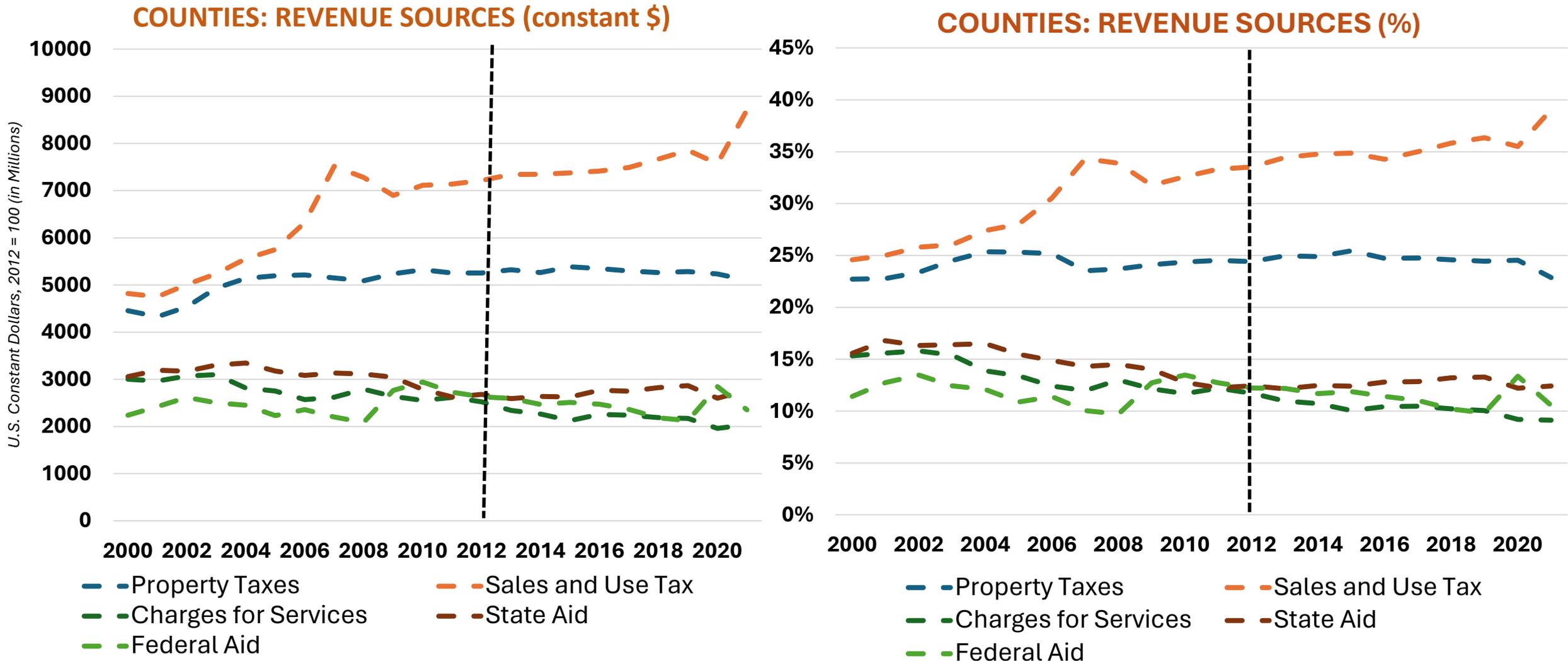


Figure 1A . Aggregated Revenues for NYS County Governments
N=57

Local Revenue Structure: Cities

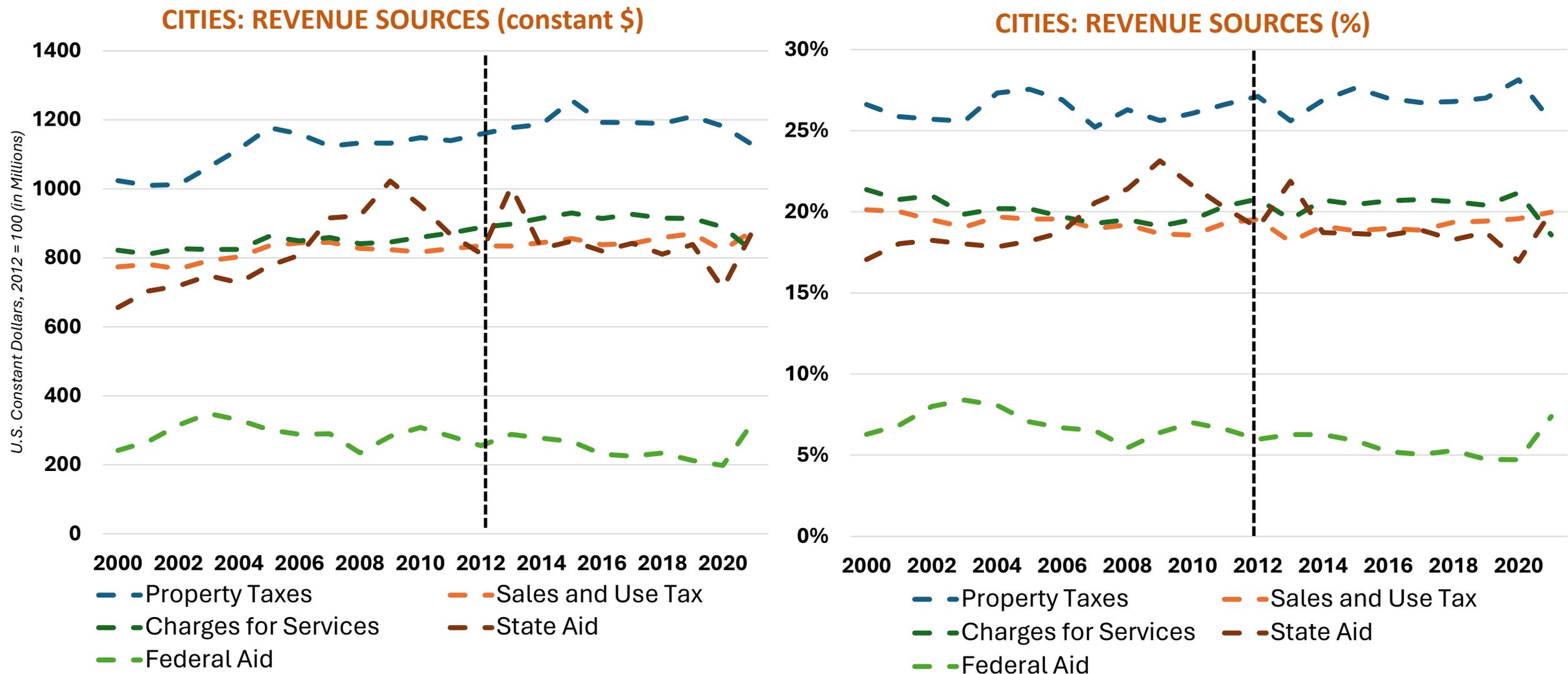


Figure 1B. Aggregated Revenues for NYS City Governments

N=62

Local Revenue Structure: Towns

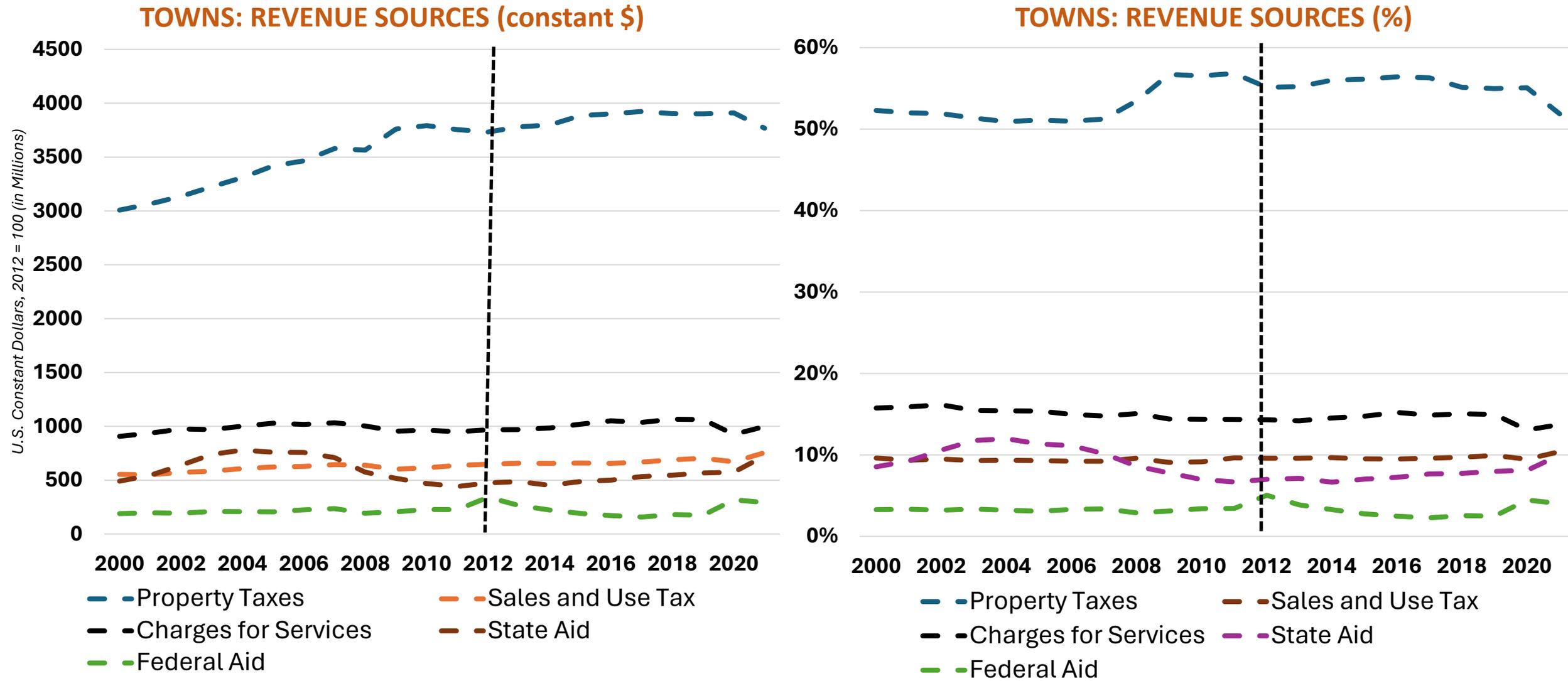


Figure 1C. Aggregated Revenues for NYS Town Governments
N=934

Local Revenue Structure: Villages

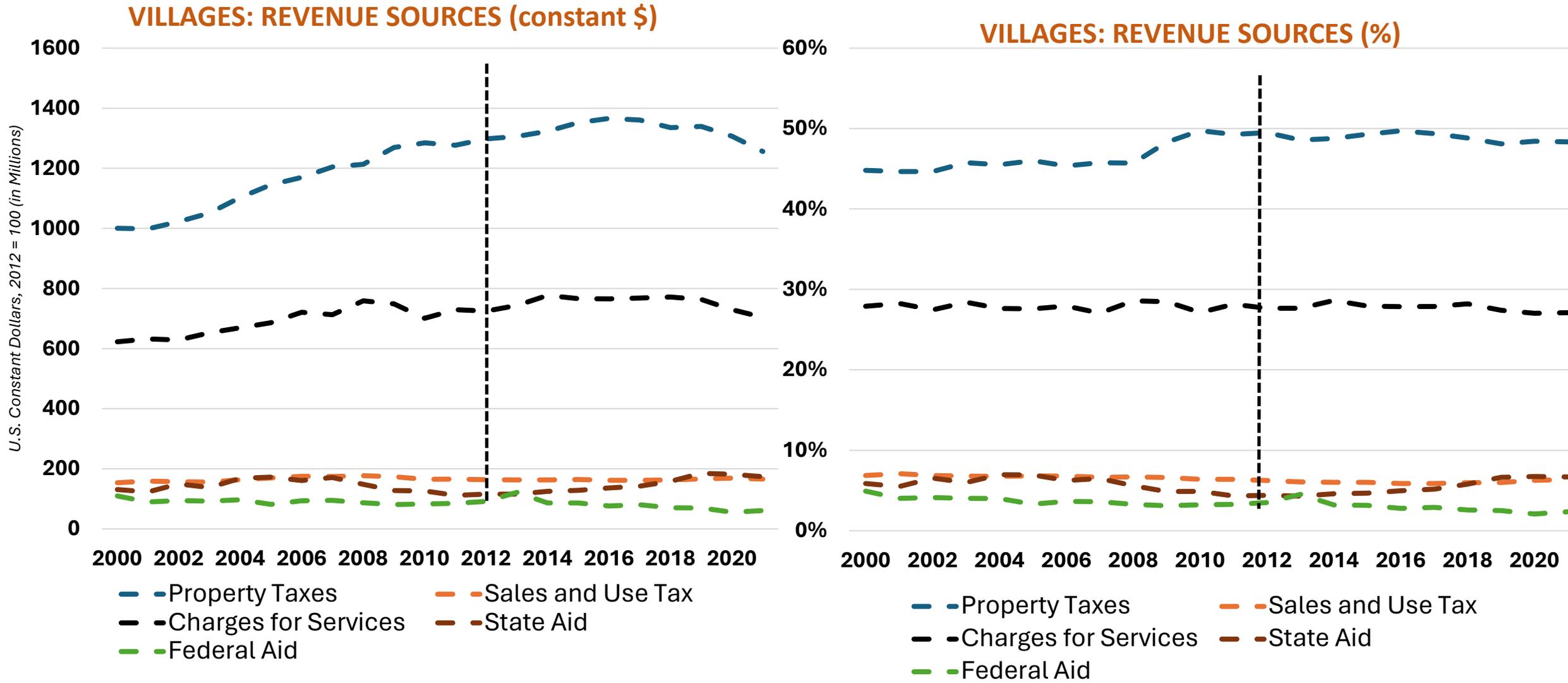
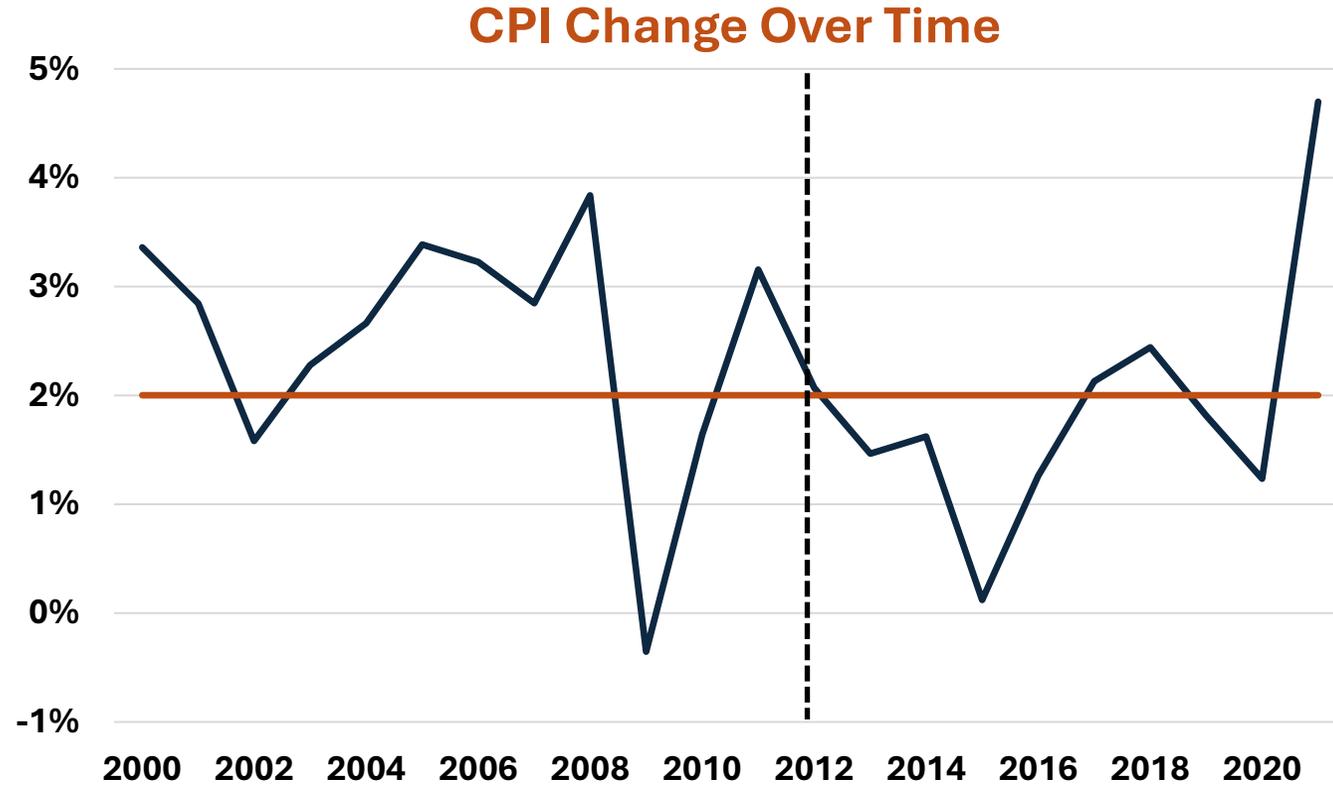


Figure 1D. Aggregated Revenues for NYS Village Governments
N=558

Should 2% be the Limit?

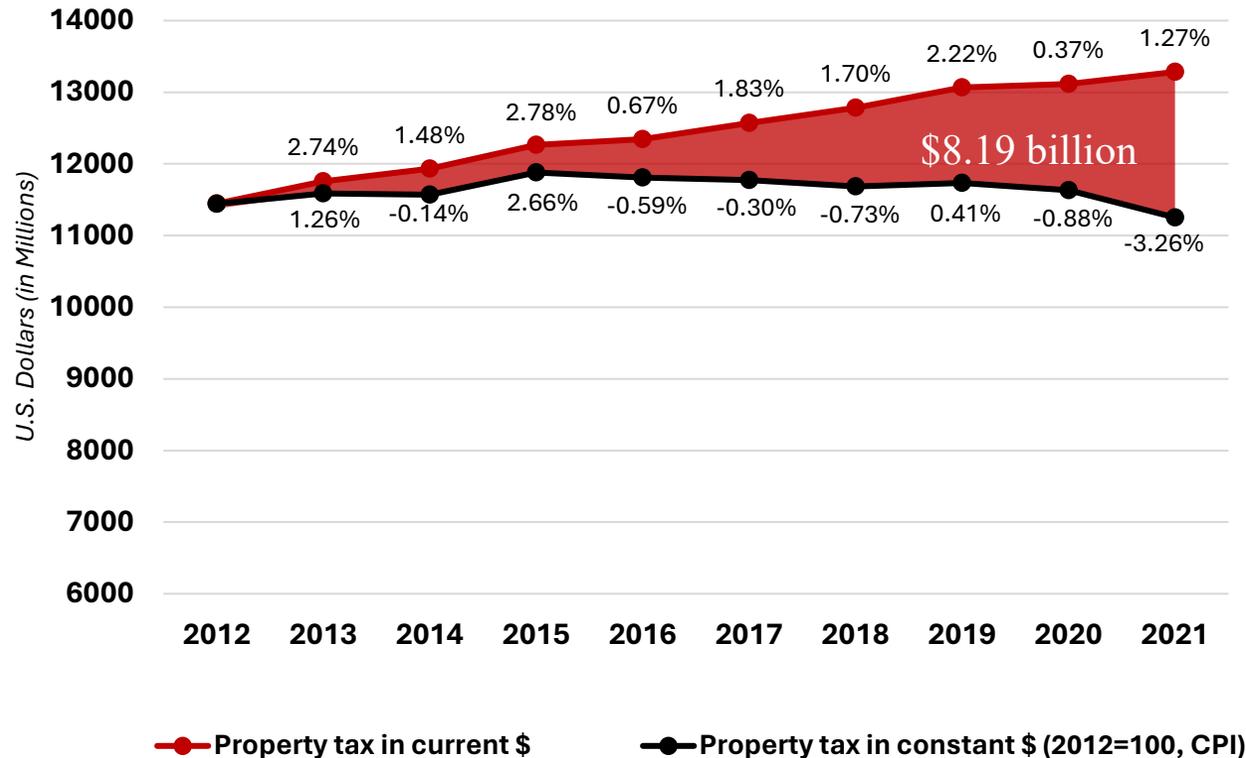
- Only 4 out of 10 years between 2012 and 2021 had a CPI higher than 2%
- But inflation has risen and **stayed higher than 2% since 2020**. This will result in a significant decline in local government revenues in real terms.
- CPI shows large variations over time.



Property Tax Shortfall

- The interplay between **Tax Cap** and **Inflation** leads to a dramatic loss of local property tax in real terms.
- **Red Line**: property tax trend in current \$
- **Black Line**: property tax trend in constant \$ (deflated by CPI, 2012 = 100)

Overall Property Tax Trends (2012-2021)



Property Tax (Current \$):

- Annual change was positive in all years
- Increased 1.67% on average each year
- Tax cap flattened the increase

Property Tax (Constant \$):

- Annual change was negative in six of the ten years
- Decreased 0.14% on average each year

Red Area

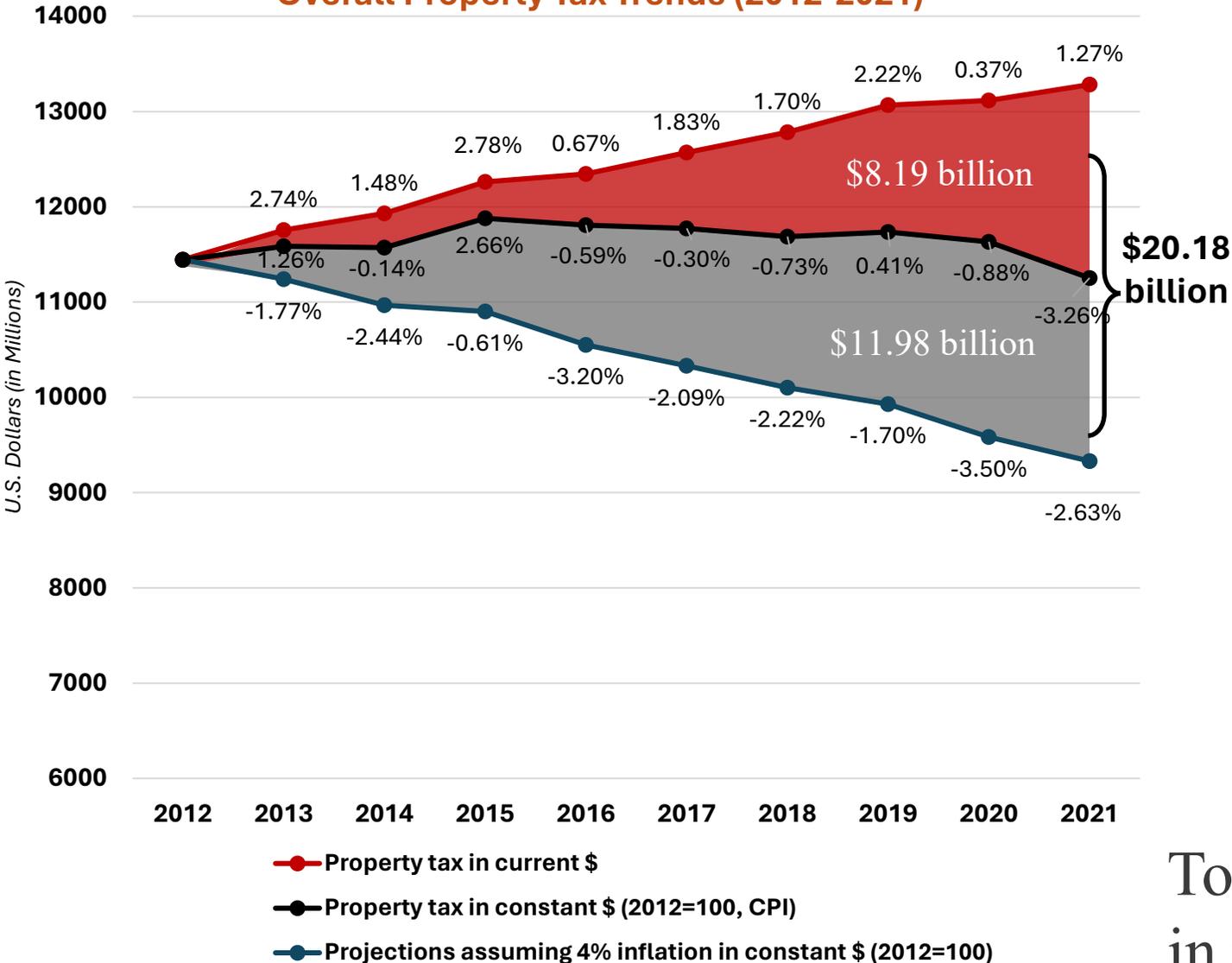
between the current and constant lines: \$8.19 billion!

➤ Inflation eroded tax revenue in real terms

Figure 2 Tax Cap Impact on Property Tax Trends

If Inflation had been 4% over the last decade

Overall Property Tax Trends (2012-2021)



Property Tax (assuming 4% inflation rate)

- Annual Change was negative in all years
- Decreased 2.24% on average each year

Grey Area (What-If Inflation had been 4% over the Last Decade)

between the constant and 4% lines: \$11.98 billion!

- If the inflation rate keeps rising, property tax will be further depreciated.



Total revenue shortfall (Red + Grey) in real terms would be **\$20.18 billion**

Figure 3 Tax Cap Impact on Property Tax Trends

Local Expenditure Structure

A flattening of all expenditure categories since 2012

Overall Expenditure Categories (constant \$)

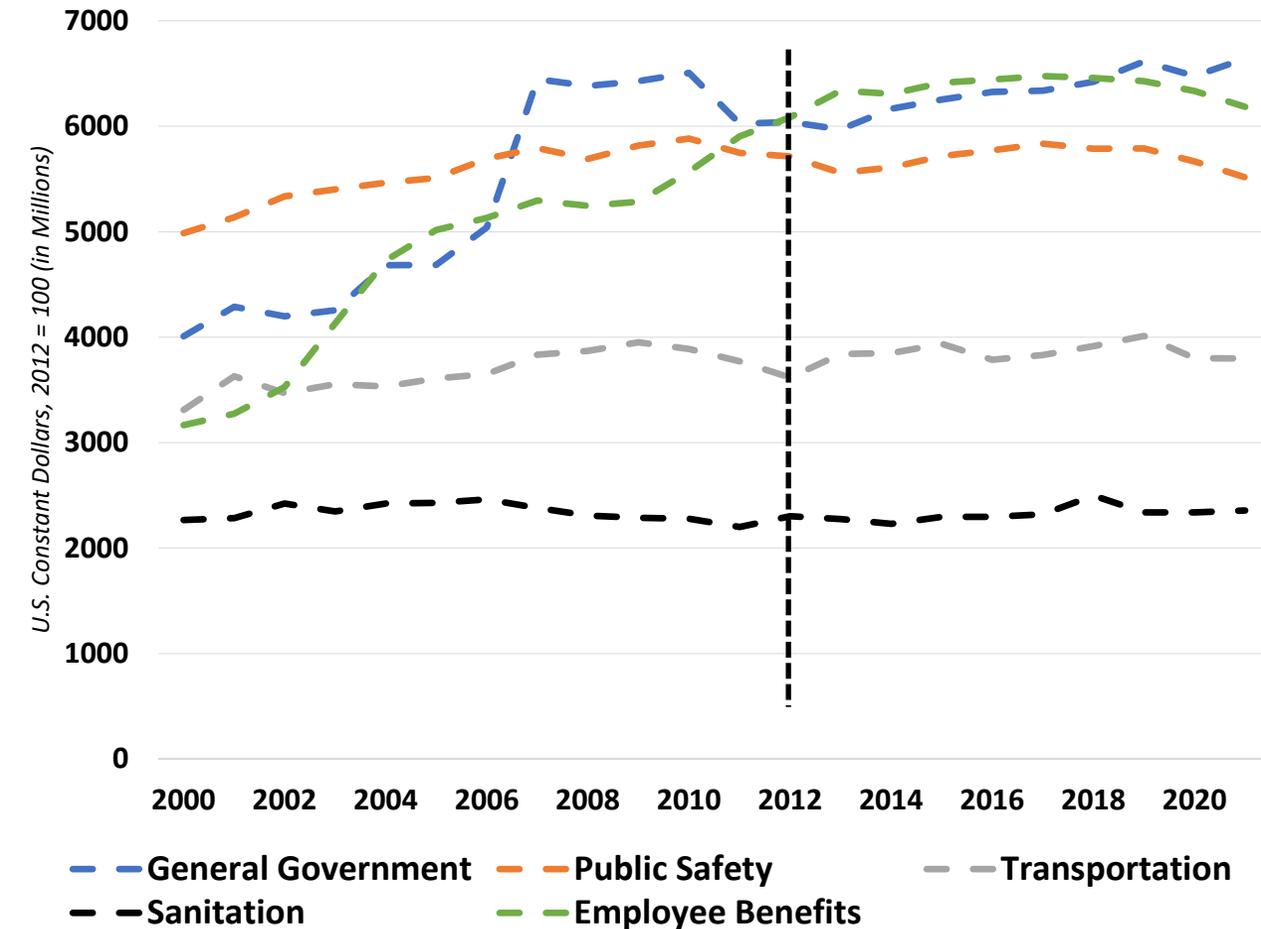


Figure 4 Aggregated Expenditures for NYS Local Governments
All cities, counties, towns and villages (except NYC), N=1611

General Government:

- administration, planning and operations
- The growth has slowed since 2012

Employee Benefits:

- The growth has slowed since 2012

Public Safety:

- fallen by 3.45% or \$197 million in real terms

Sanitation:

- Average annual growth rate of only 0.3%

Transportation:

- Average annual growth rate of only 0.6%

Overriding the Tax Cap

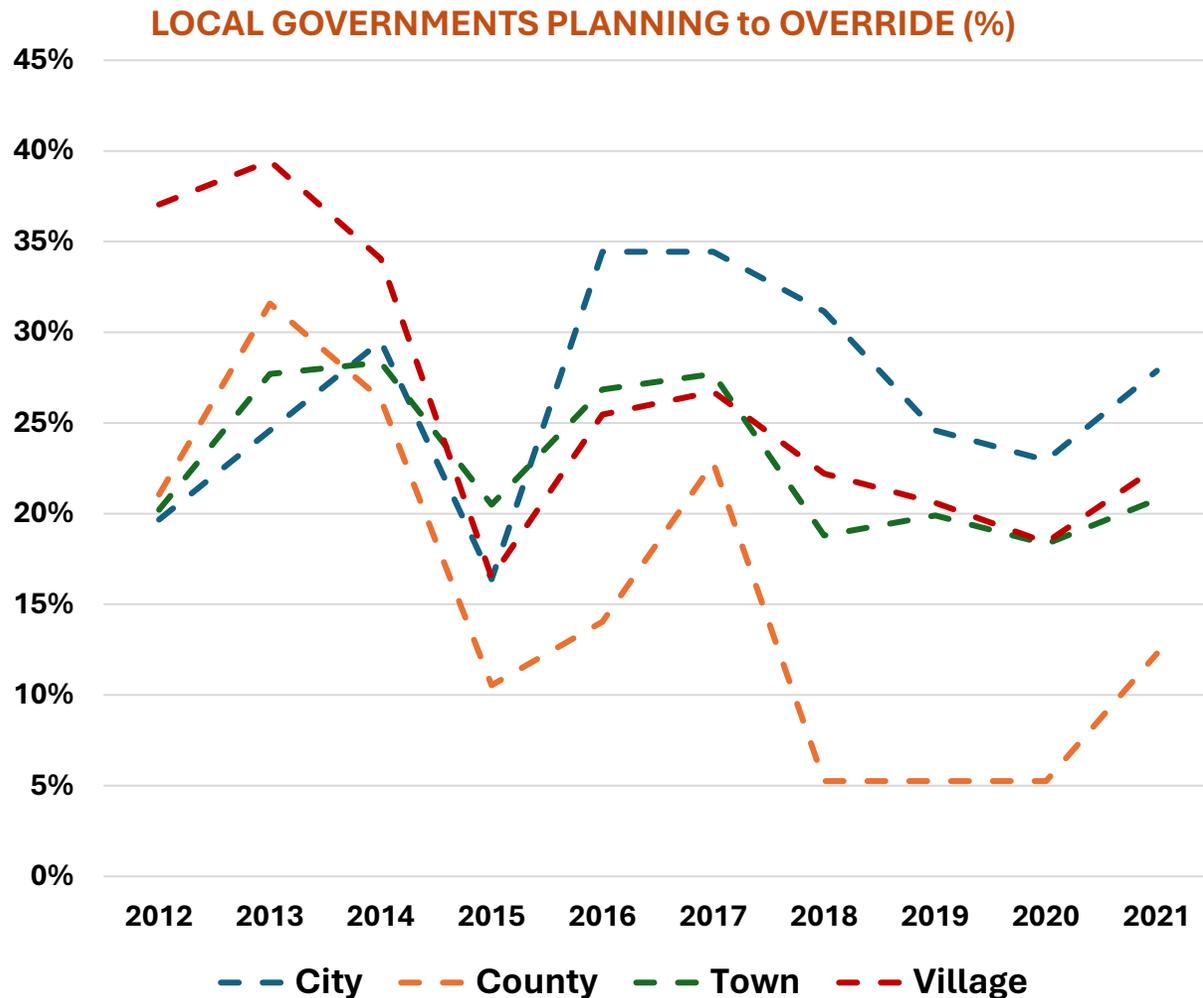
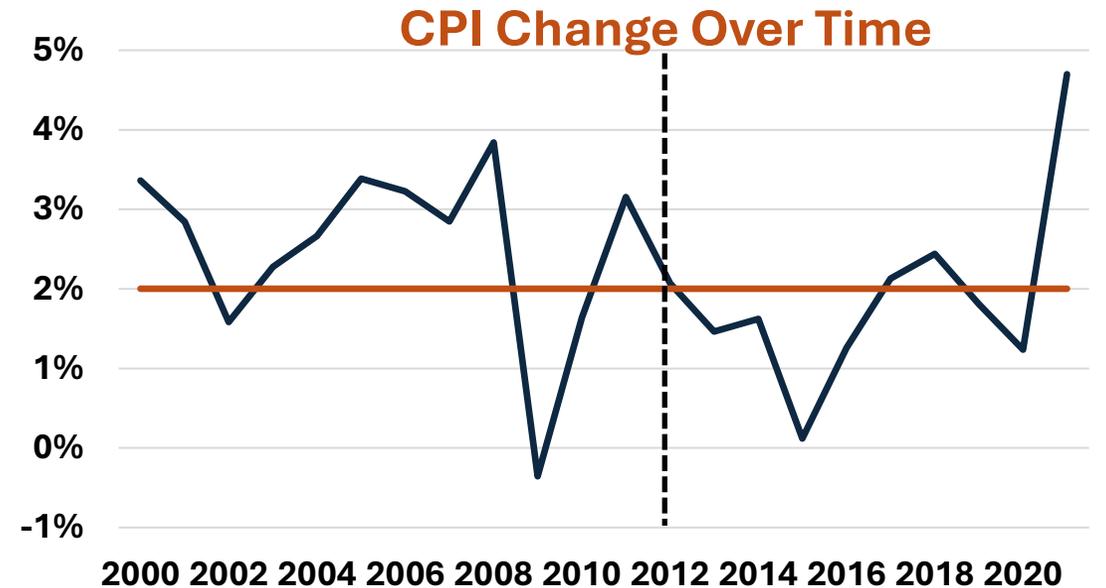


Figure 4 Local Governments Planning to Override (%)

- In early years, more localities planned to override, in part due to uncertainty about what their actual cap might be.
- **Planned override rates roughly mirror the trends in the CPI, with overrides increasing when inflation is higher.**



Conclusion

- A property tax cap below the inflation rate means loss of local revenues and expenditure in real terms
 - Sales taxes saved local governments from fiscal distress in the first decade.

But what about the next decade?

- We recommend the government reform the tax cap
 1. The cap should be pegged to inflation and not limited at 2%
 2. Exempt public capital investment in infrastructure
 3. The State should take more fiscal responsibilities, increase state aid and provide mandate relief

Thank You!

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This research was supported in part by funds from USDA Hatch Multi-State grant W5001 and NIFA #2021-67023-34437 as part of the work of Professor Mildred E. Warner's Local Government Restructuring Lab. <https://labs.aap.cornell.edu/local-government-restructuring-lab>

Property Tax Shortfall

	Total Revenue Gap (in million)		Total Revenue Gap (%)	
	Constant \$ Actual (Red Area)	4% Inflation Projection (Red and Grey Areas)	Constant \$ Actual (Red Area)	4% Inflation Projection (Red and Grey Areas)
Cities	831.89	2,040.03	-6.55%	-16.06%
Counties	3,696.59	9,058.41	-6.55%	-16.05%
Towns	2,727.67	6,798.59	-6.62%	-16.49%
Villages	928.13	2,278.64	-6.55%	-16.08%
Overall	8,190.74	20,175.57	-6.58%	-16.20%

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAB

*A Forum for New York State
Researchers, Practitioners,
and Policymakers*

April 26, 2024

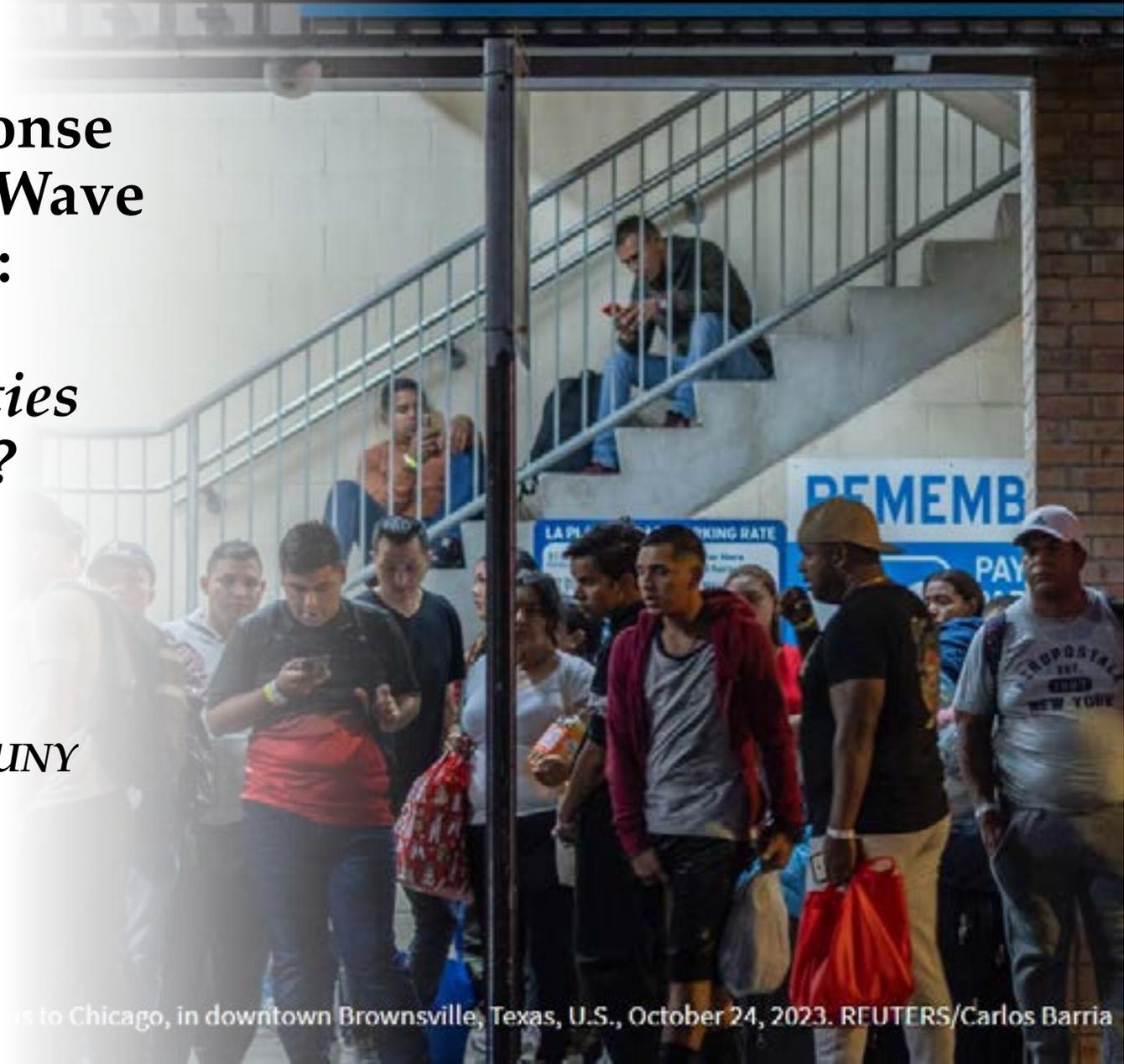


Image

Fiscal Response to the New Wave of Migrants:

How are Cities Responding?

Rahul Pathak
Baruch College, CUNY



... to Chicago, in downtown Brownsville, Texas, U.S., October 24, 2023. REUTERS/Carlos Barria

The ubiquitous headline

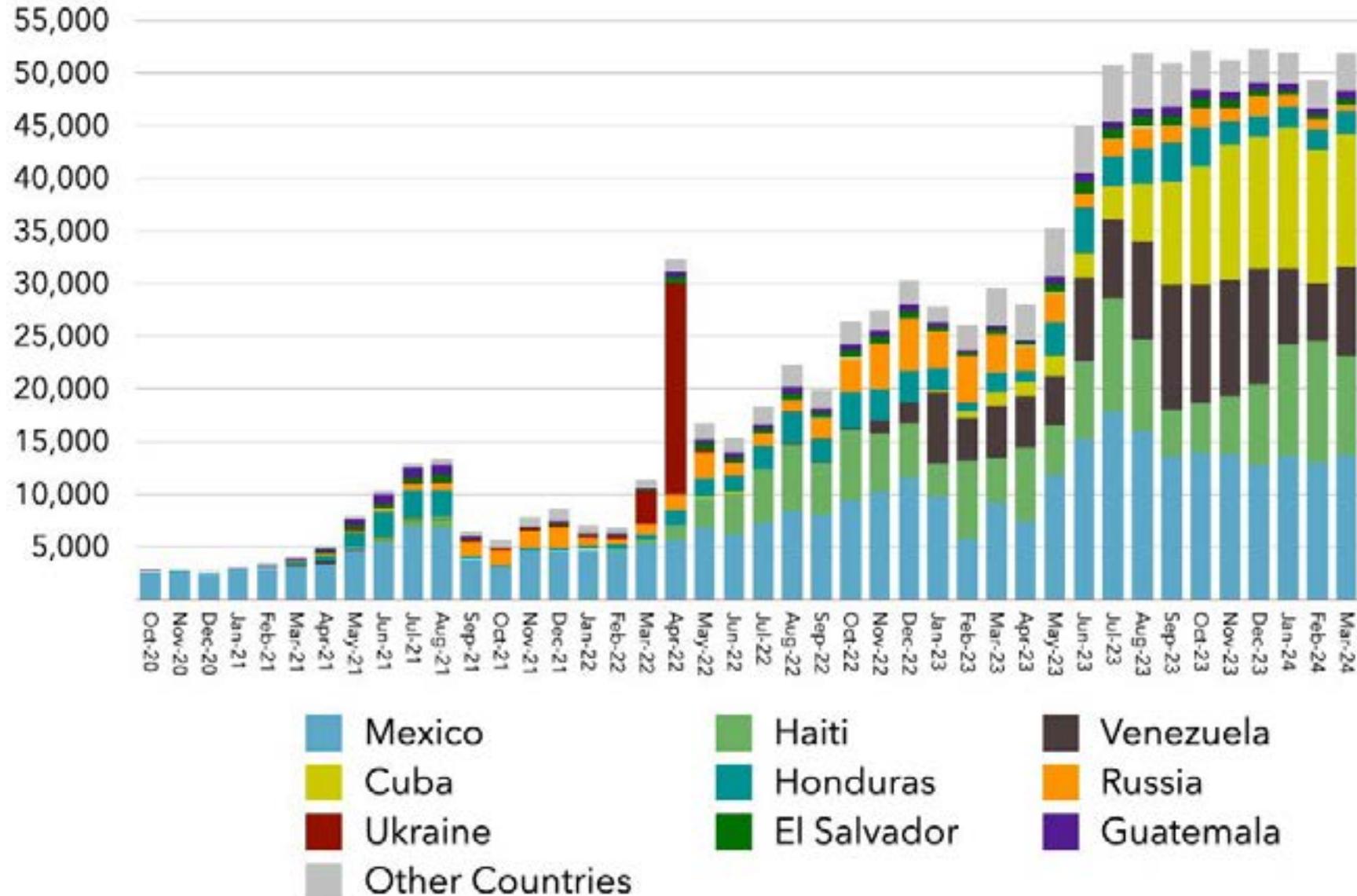
- The influx of asylum seekers has been straining public services and resources in several cities in the context of limited federal support.
- While the current situation erupted at a dynamic pace, it's a product of the failure to pass any comprehensive immigration reform since 1986.
- Title 42 – the pandemic related law that allowed for 2.8 million expulsions without processing expired in May 2023.



CBP Port of Entry Migrant Encounters by Country at the U.S.-Mexico Border

March 2024: Mexico 27%, Cuba 24%, Haiti 18%, Venezuela 16%, Honduras 4%, Colombia 2%, All Others <2%

Since October 2020: Mexico 34%, Haiti 15%, Venezuela 12%, Cuba 10%, Honduras 7%, Russia 6%, Ukraine 3%, All Others <3%



Source: Customs and Border Protection and Wola Oversight

Operation Lone Star by Texas Governor's Office (As of January 12, 2024)



FY

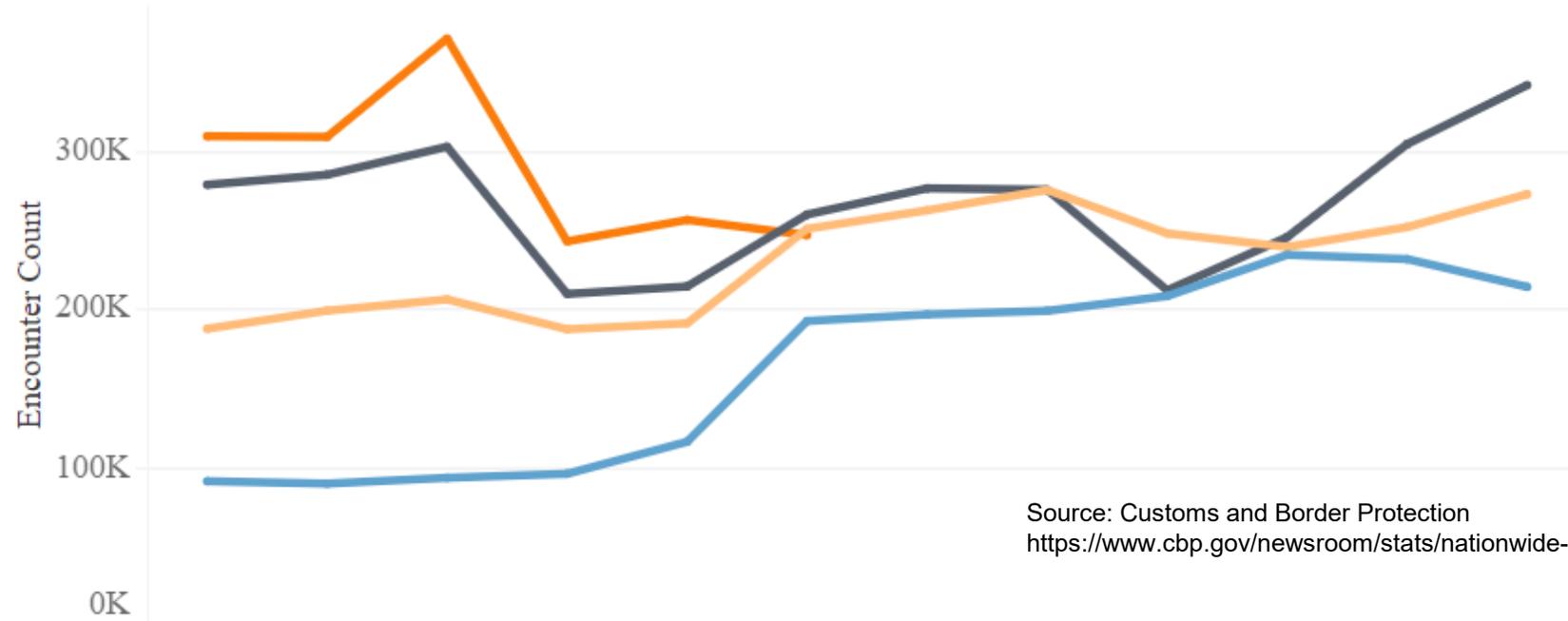
2021

2022

2023

2024 (FYTD)

FY Nationwide Encounters by Month

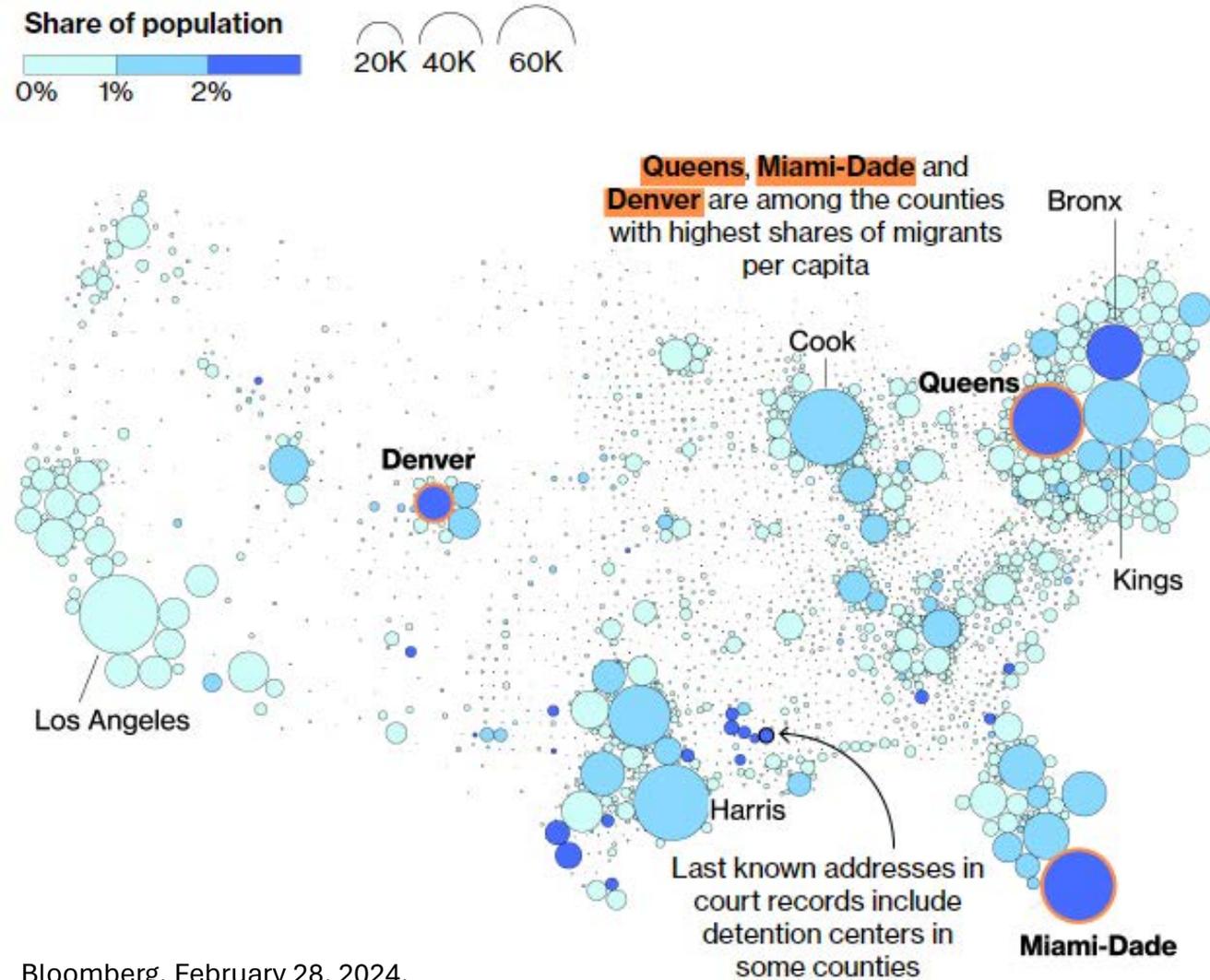


Source: Customs and Border Protection
<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/nationwide-encounters>

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	Total
2024 (FYTD)	309,044	308,635	370,885	242,462	256,038	246,432							1,733,496
2023	278,317	284,624	302,392	209,151	213,911	259,471	276,036	275,166	211,457	245,154	304,073	341,392	3,201,144
2022	187,136	198,553	205,691	186,808	190,578	250,404	262,109	274,992	247,523	238,929	251,521	272,338	2,766,582
2021	90,585	89,072	92,746	95,276	115,559	192,025	196,190	198,459	207,823	233,919	231,243	213,622	1,956,519

New Migrants Made Up More Than 2% of People in Some Counties

Number of migrants with new immigration court cases in 2023



Bloomberg, February 28, 2024,

Source: Department of Justice EOIR case data, released after FOIA requests by TRAC at Syracuse University



Key Cities

- **New York City**
 - **Chicago**
 - **Denver**
- } Current case studies
- *Washington DC*
 - *Boston*
 - *Houston*
 - *El Paso*
 - *Atlanta*
 - *Los Angeles*
 - *Philadelphia*
 - *San Antonio*

Federal government

- **Several changes in federal policy over the last couple of years**

- Expansion of lawful processes and pathways
- Repatriation flights
- Changes in conditions on asylum eligibility (e.g., sought asylum on the way)
- Temporary protected status for migrants from Venezuela and work authorizations

- **Federal financial support**

- Creation of Shelter and Service Grant Program with \$800 million in funding in FY2023 and \$650 million in FY2024
 - In 2023, \$350 million allocated through Emergency Food and Shelter Program -Humanitarian
 - In 2024, \$300 million through SSP Allocated and rest through competitive
- National security supplemental bill that would have given \$1.2 billion to SSP defeated in February 2024



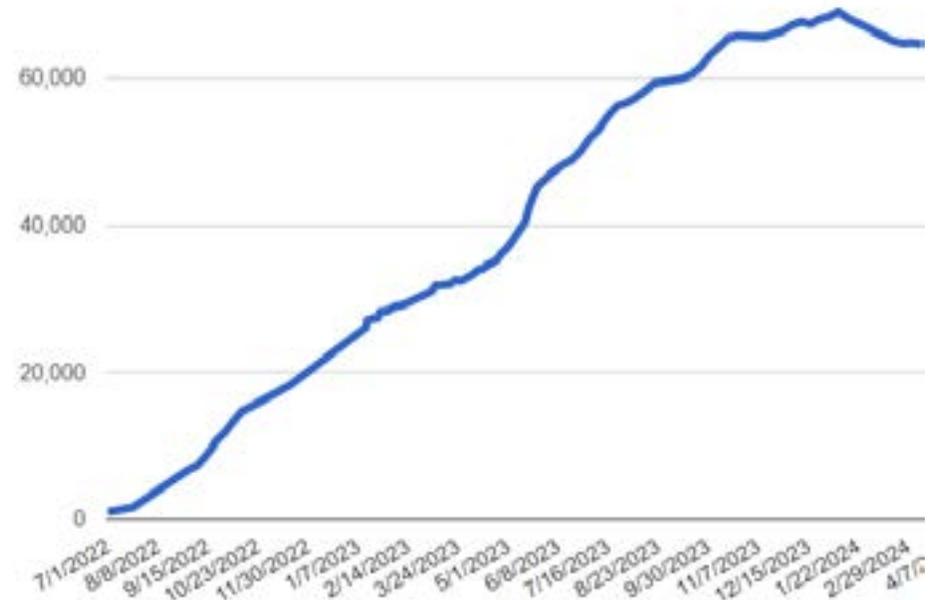
FEMA Shelter and Services Program Allocations across Cities, FY2024

Eligible Applicant	Jurisdiction	FY 2024 SSP-A
NYC Office of Management and Budget	Manhattan, NY	\$38,864,884
Pima County	Pima County, AZ	\$21,827,581
County of San Diego	San Diego County, CA	\$19,592,554
Maricopa County	Maricopa County, AZ	\$11,606,329
City of Atlanta	Fulton County, GA	\$10,819,662
City of Chicago	Cook County, IL	\$9,632,300
State of Illinois	Sangamon County, IL	\$9,632,300
District of Columbia	District of Columbia	\$8,702,215
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Suffolk County, MA	\$6,994,954
County of Riverside	Riverside County, CA	\$6,011,261
City/County of Denver	Denver County, CO	\$4,852,467
State of Colorado	Arapahoe County, CO	\$4,852,467
El Paso County	El Paso County, TX	\$4,542,014
Hennepin County	Hennepin County, MN	\$3,955,830
City of McAllen	Hidalgo County, TX	\$3,921,965
City of San Antonio	Bexar County, TX	\$3,000,000
City of Philadelphia	Philadelphia, PA	\$2,868,000
City of El Paso	El Paso, TX	\$2,042,014
City of Brownsville	Cameron County, TX	\$1,921,965
City of Albuquerque	Albuquerque, NM	\$330,000

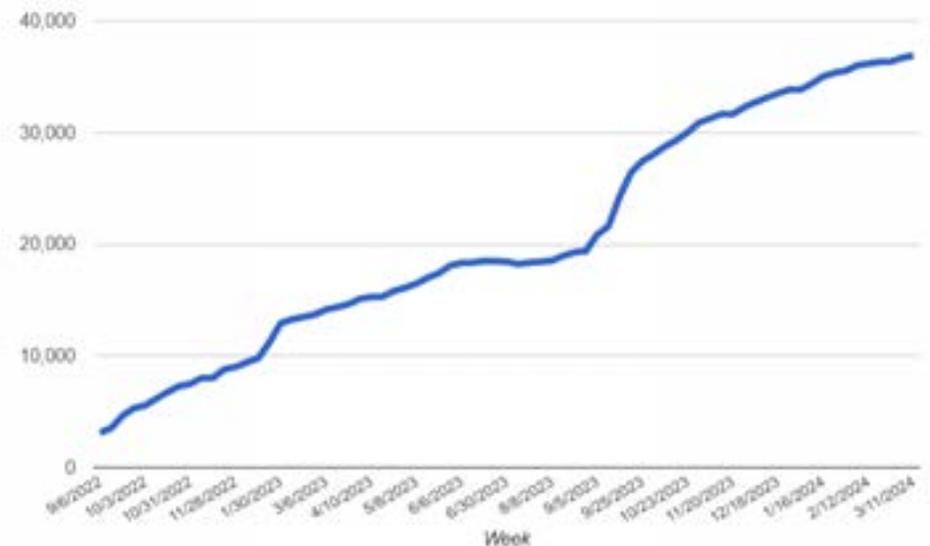
New York

- Over 182,900 people through the city's system since spring of 2022. Around 65,000 in shelters during March 2024.
- A dramatic increase in newly admitted students in temporary housing in the five boroughs – indicating towards significant long-term impacts.

Asylum Seeker Population in Shelters



Cumulative Newly Admit Students in Temporary Housing since July 2022



New York: Shelter and Services Expenses

- In FY2023, City spent \$1.47 billion on shelter and services out of which state reimbursed \$438 million.
- For FY2024, \$4.2 billion in spending as per January 2024 plan.
- State budget proposed an additional \$2.4 billion in funding to support the asylum seeker response.

Funding for Services to People Seeking Asylum, OMB Financial Plans

Plans (\$ in millions)	FY 2023 (Actuals for November and January Plans)	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Adopted 2023	\$1,454	\$2,905	\$1,003	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,362
November 2023	\$1,474	\$4,720	\$6,102	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$15,296
January 2024	\$1,474	\$4,219	\$4,873	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$0	\$14,566

Source: Mayor's Office of Management and Budget

New York



Federal support status –

Out of about \$150 million allocated to NYC under SSP, city has managed to get only \$49 million as of April 2024. City's inability to provide Alien registration numbers part of the problem.



Other City and State efforts

Legal support through clinic – Asylum application help center

Adjustments in the right to shelter rules

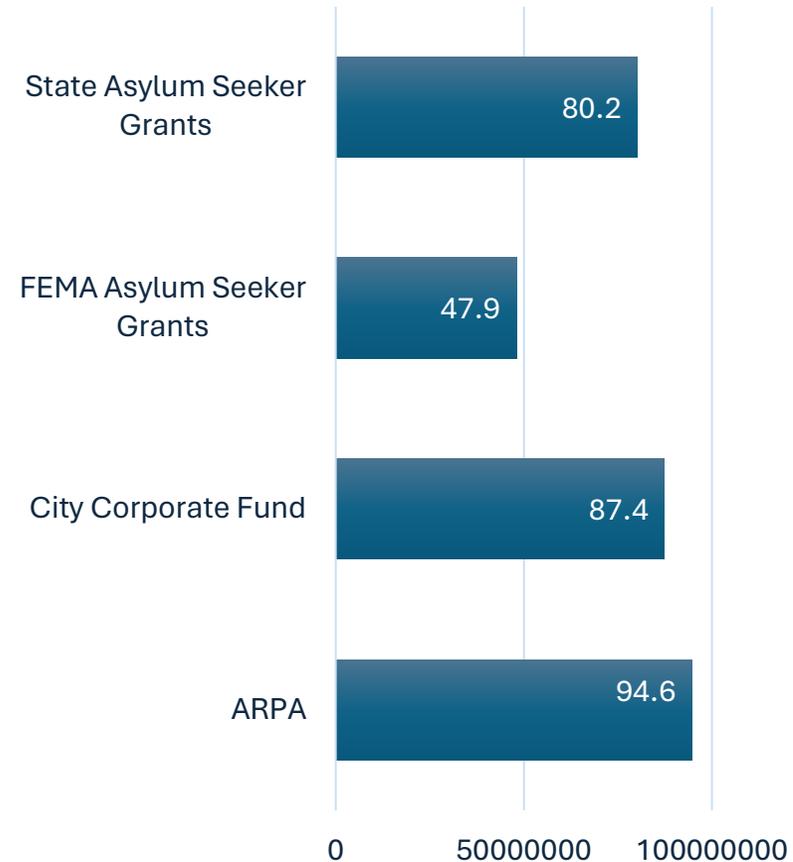
State department of labor support in finding jobs

E.O 538 –Notice period for charter buses

Chicago – New Arrivals Mission

- About 40,000 migrants in Chicago since 2022.
 - Chicago has a proposal to conduct a referendum to reconsider the sanctuary city status – defeated in December 2023.
 - The city limited shelter stays to 60 days
- **11,692 children** enrolled after August 2022 (non-English speakers in temporary housing)
- The city spent about \$310 million since August 2022 in contracts.

\$310 Million Spending on Contracts since August 2022



FY 2024 ~ \$800 million

\$150 million in FY2024 budget

\$217 million through the state budget

\$100 million Cook County budget

Additional \$320 million over the initial budget (\$180 million from State, \$70 million from Cook County, \$70 from the City)

State is a significant player

- \$478 million in state budget for FY 2023 and FY2024
- \$166 million direct funding to the City of Chicago
- Additional \$64 million in reported for various services

Denver

- In 2017, Denver enacted a law codifying non-cooperation with immigration enforcement.
- In the current wave, Denver has received more migrants per capita than any other city ~ 41,000. The city spent \$68 million in FY2023 on the migrant support



Spending measures

- Since December 2022, the city spent \$68.1 million on migrant support.
- \$3.5 million from the state. Colorado's budget committee had a proposal for \$24 million in aid to schools serving migrant students
- Key measures
 - They moved migrants out of hotels
 - Relocation to other jurisdictions
 - The Asylum Seeker Program – Six months of rent support and other measures
- For FY2024, the initial sheltering approach would have costed \$180 million, they have now a plan for \$89.9 million

Program Administration	\$3.0 million
Shelter & Housing Mix Includes operations, meals, staffing, security, and supplies for congregate, non-congregate, and temporary options	\$51.7 million
Supportive Services	\$9.7 million
Case Management (includes work authorization and asylum clinics)	\$6.2 million
Workforce Training	\$3.6 million
Transportation	\$6.0 million
Subtotal Program Budget	\$70.4 million
One-time Capital Costs	\$9.5 million
Contingency	\$10.0 million
Total	\$89.9 million

Finance and Governance Committee approved \$41 million in budget cuts

	Amount
Total Needed in 2024 (including one-time capital and contingency)	\$89.9 M
Rollover from 2023	(\$8 M)
Transfer from Denver Human Services	(\$2 M)
FEMA - SSP	(\$9 M)
General Fund Contingency	(\$10 M)
Castro building fund	(\$15 M)
Subtotal of available funds	(\$44 M)
Total Remaining Need	\$45.9 M

Vacancy Savings	\$19.9 million
Capital Funds	\$9.5 million
Services & Supplies	\$8.2 million
Shifts to Other Sources (General Fund Reallocation)	\$6.7 million
Technology Projects	\$1.5 million
Total*	\$45.9 million

A wide difference in costs...and perhaps support offered

	# Migrants	Spending	Source
Denver	40,977 (through April 2024)	\$68 Million	https://denvergov.org/Community/Assistance-Programs/Newcomer-and-Migrant-Support/Media-Dashboard
Chicago	39,000 (through March 2024)	\$300 Million	https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/texas-new-arrivals/home/cost-dashboard.html https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/texas-new-arrivals/home/Dashboard.html
New York	182,900 (through March 2024)	\$1.47B in FY2023 \$2.18 B in FY2024 (through March 31 from State Comptroller)	https://www.osc.ny.gov/reports/asylum-seeker-spending-report https://comptroller.nyc.gov/services-for-the-public/accounting-for-asylum-seeker-services/asylum-seeker-census/

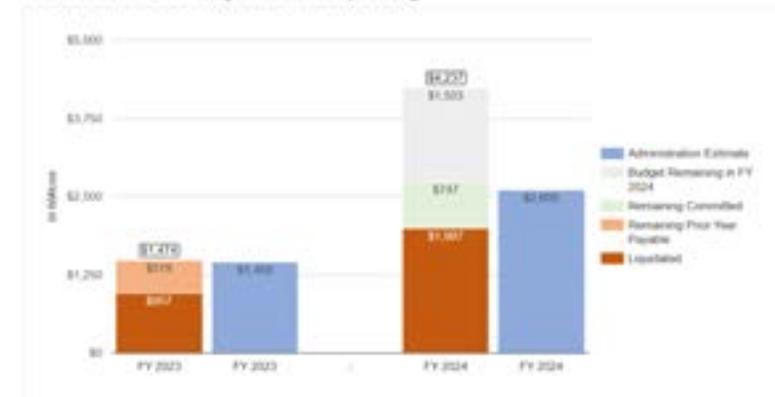
Current Cost Forecast (as of January 2024)

City Fiscal Year	Forecast Cost (\$B)	Formula*
2024	\$4.15	(29,353 households) * (\$386/night average cost) * (366 days)
2025	\$4.75	(36,939 households) * (\$352/night average cost) * (365 days)

* Households and nightly costs are a nightly average over the course of the city's fiscal year. The nightly average cost of \$386 and \$352 reflect estimated per diem rates as of the FY 2025 Preliminary Plan.

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/omb/as-fund-tracker.page>

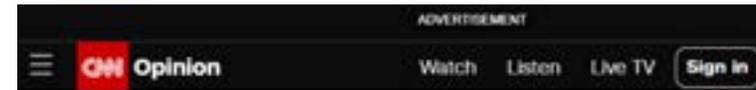
FY 2023 and FY 2024 Asylum Seeker Spending



<https://comptroller.nyc.gov/services-for-the-public/accounting-for-asylum-seeker-services/fiscal-impacts/>

Conclusion

- This is another episode of recurring tensions in fiscal federalism that have come to the fore in the last decade (e.g., Covid-19 pandemic, SALT, etc.)
- The current wave of asylum seeker challenge is likely to continue through coming years. Long term impacts on public services such as education, health, social services.
- The Shelter and Services program funding by FEMA remains a piecemeal approach to address the challenge
- Wide difference in costs across cities and the magnitude of support that should be explored further
- Election year and outcome will play a significant role in shaping the response.



Opinion: In a two-issue election, Biden should act now on immigration

Opinion by [Fareed Zakaria](#)

4 minute read · Published 10:27 AM EDT, Fri April 19, 2024



Migrants And Asylum Seekers Pose Budgetary Challenges In New York City, Chicago, And Denver

Thank You

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KEY NOTE IS DIFFERENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAB

*A Forum for New York State
Researchers, Practitioners,
and Policymakers*

April 26, 2024



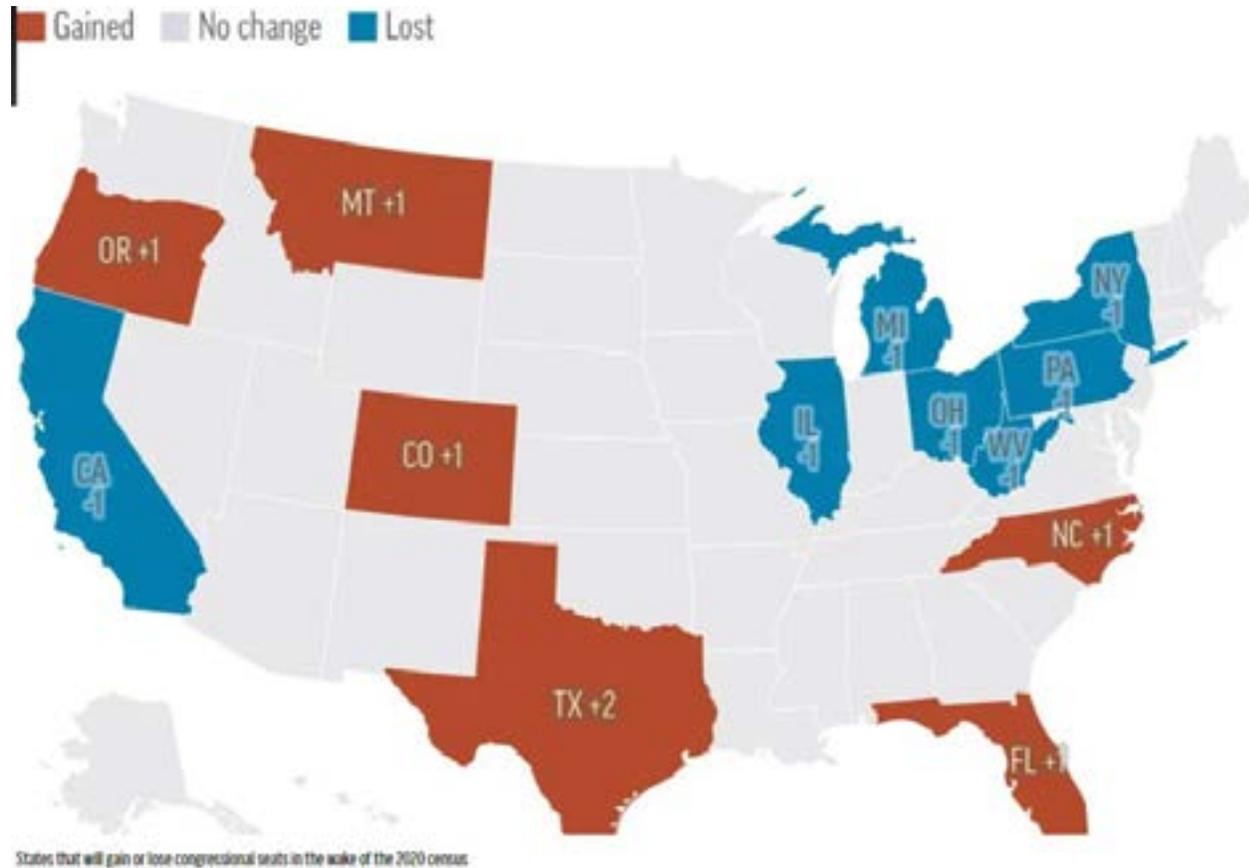


Maxwell X Lab: Counting Hard-To-Count Populations Across New York State

Jack Baldwin, MPA, Senior Associate
jfbaldwi@syr.edu

Census Undercounts in New York State

Undercounting Affects Federal Representation by States



New York Loses House Seat After Coming Up 89 People Short on Census

New population figures released on Monday confirmed that after the latest census, New York would lose a congressional seat, but only by the narrowest of margins.

Share full article



Most Social Programs Use Census Data to Allocate Funding Via Formula Grants

Counting for Dollars 2020

The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds

REPORT

NEW YORK

In FY2016, New York received

\$73,300,580,954

through 55 federal spending programs
guided by data derived from the 2010 Census.



Census Undercounts Across Race and Time

Census Count Errors by Race

Net Coverage Error Rates for the Household Population in the United States by Race and Hispanic Origin

(In percent)

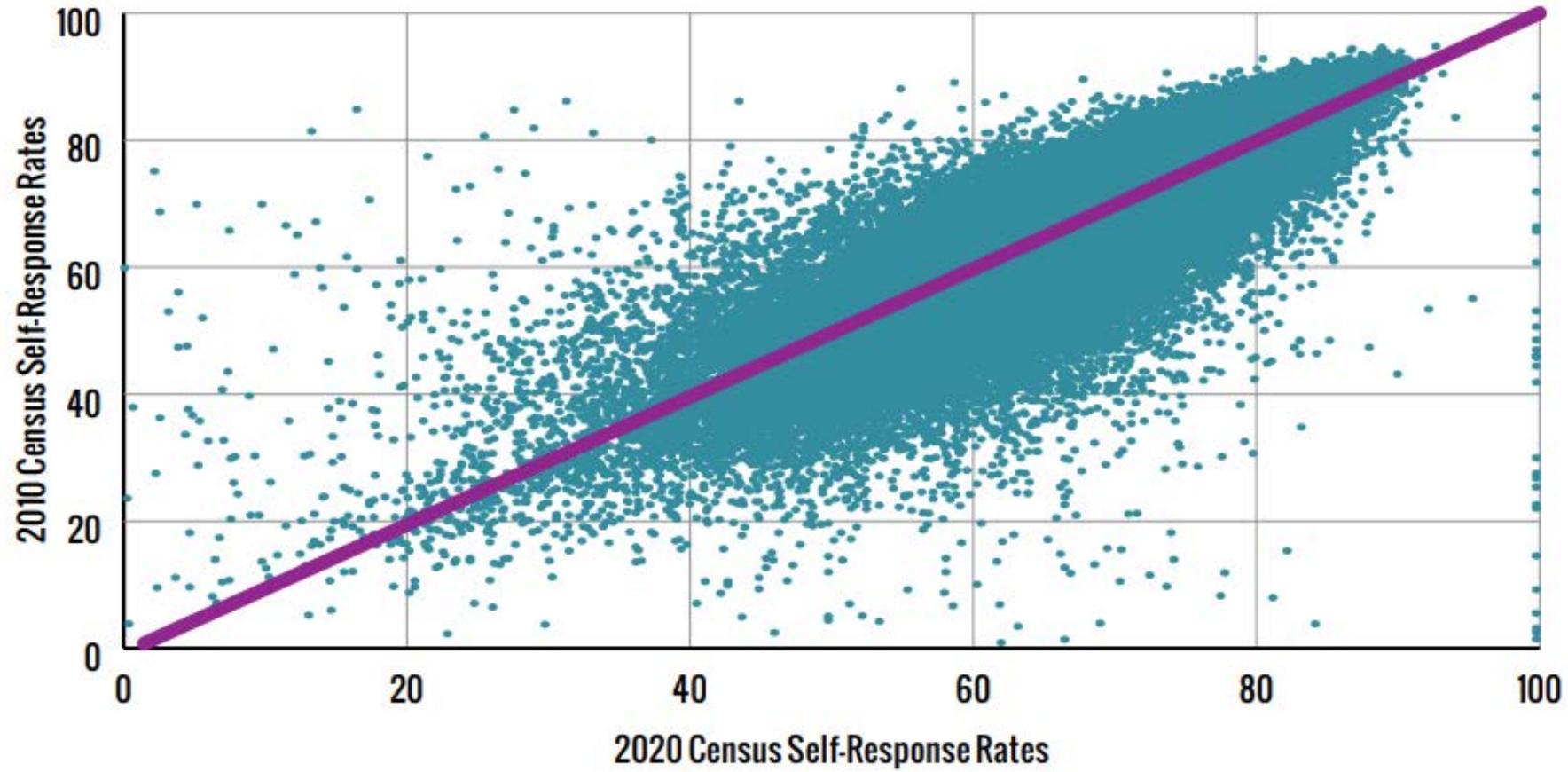
Race or Hispanic Origin	2020		2010	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Total	-0.24	0.25	0.01	0.14
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:				
White	*0.66	0.21	*0.54	0.14
Non-Hispanic White alone	*1.64	0.21	*0.83	0.15
Black or African American	*-3.30	0.61	*-2.06	0.50
Asian	*2.62	0.77	0.00	0.52
American Indian or Alaska Native	*-0.91	0.54	-0.15	0.71
On Reservation	*-5.64	2.72	*-4.88	2.37
American Indian Areas Off Reservation ..	3.06	2.72	3.86	2.99
Balance of the United States	*-0.86	0.47	0.05	0.58
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander...	1.28	2.11	-1.02	2.06
Some Other Race	*-4.34	0.49	*-1.63	0.31
Hispanic or Latino	*-4.99	0.53	*-1.54	0.33

* Denotes a (percent) net coverage error that is significantly different from zero.

Note: A negative (positive) estimate of net coverage error indicates an undercount (overcount). A person can be included in multiple rows.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Statistical Studies Division, 2020 Post-Enumeration Survey (March 2022 Release) and 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Survey.

Undercounts Persist Over Time



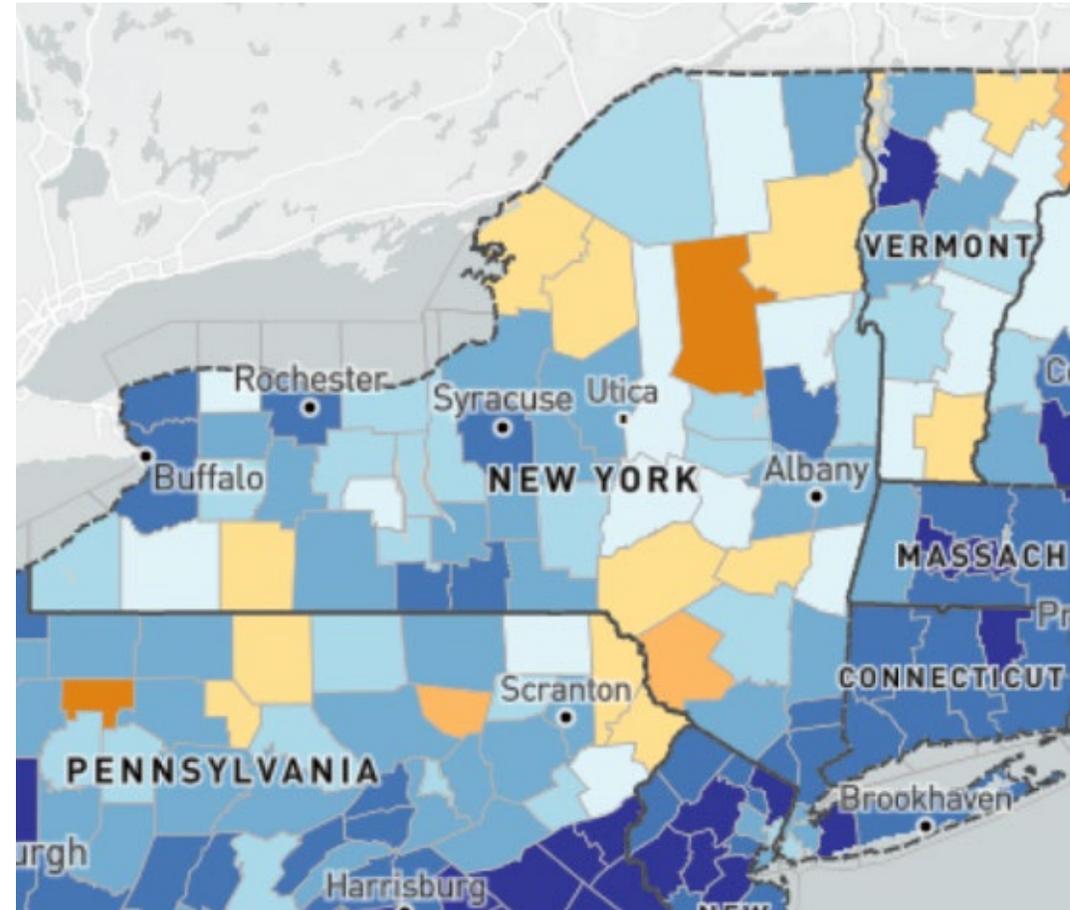
Main Research Goals

1. Understand why some New York State residents did not self-respond to the 2020 U.S. Census
2. Determine factors that will increase the likelihood that typically low-responding subpopulations in NYS will self-respond in the 2030 Census, and
3. Create an information/messaging strategy to increase 2030 Census self-response rates and evaluate its efficacy.

Phase 1: Qualitative Focus Groups

Our Partners

- Census Table, a consortium of NY-based census researchers, contacted Maxwell X Lab to identify “Hard-To-Count” (HTC) communities in the state
- Dedicated to increasing the accuracy of counting during the 2030 decennial census
- Focus on finding motivations for responding – and not responding – to the 2020 census
- Develop behavioral interventions for use in the field
- Committed to working with community partners already working in target areas



[Census 2020 Hard to Count Map](https://censushardtocomaps2020.us)
(censushardtocomaps2020.us)

Fear and Distrust of Census Outreach

“I worry about who is at the door when they knock and do not want to answer it, especially as we are in unsafe neighborhoods.”

– Syracuse Resident

Privacy

“People are suspicious about what the government is using the information for and whether the information will be shared.”

– Poughkeepsie Resident

Antipathy Towards Government

"People are getting counted, and money isn't coming."

– Buffalo Resident

"The Census benefits you depending on what group you are in, what ethnicity you belong to."

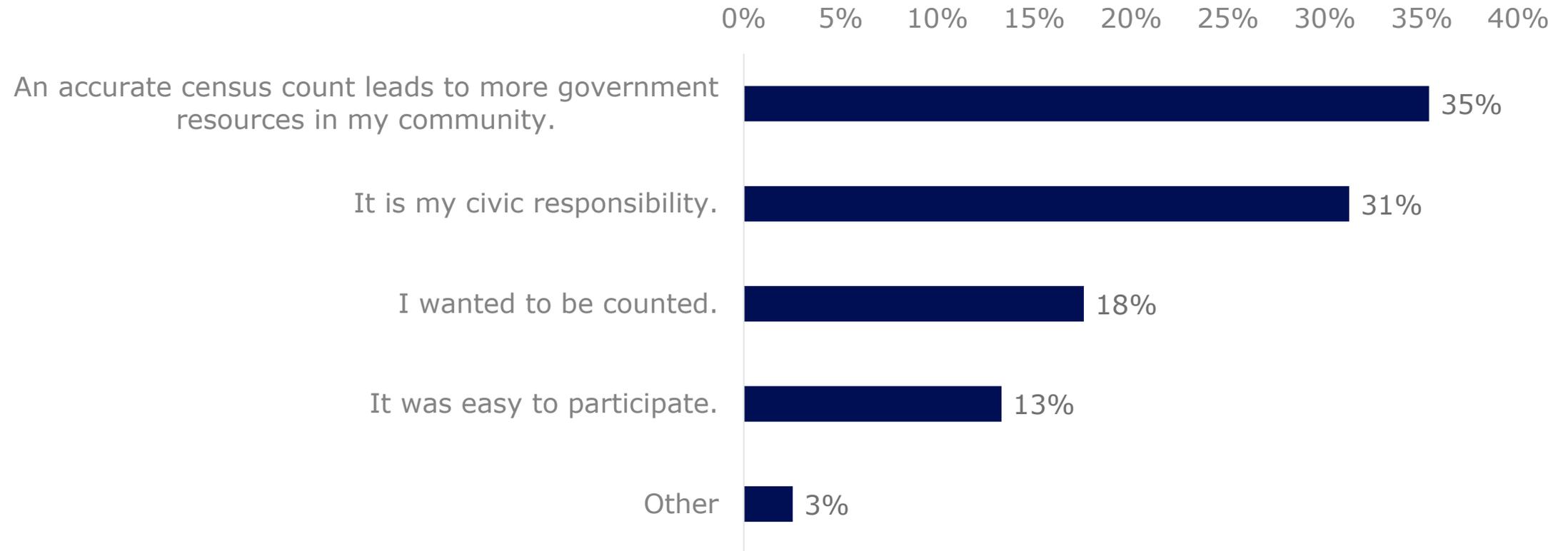
– Buffalo Resident

Phase 2: Quantitative Survey Experiment

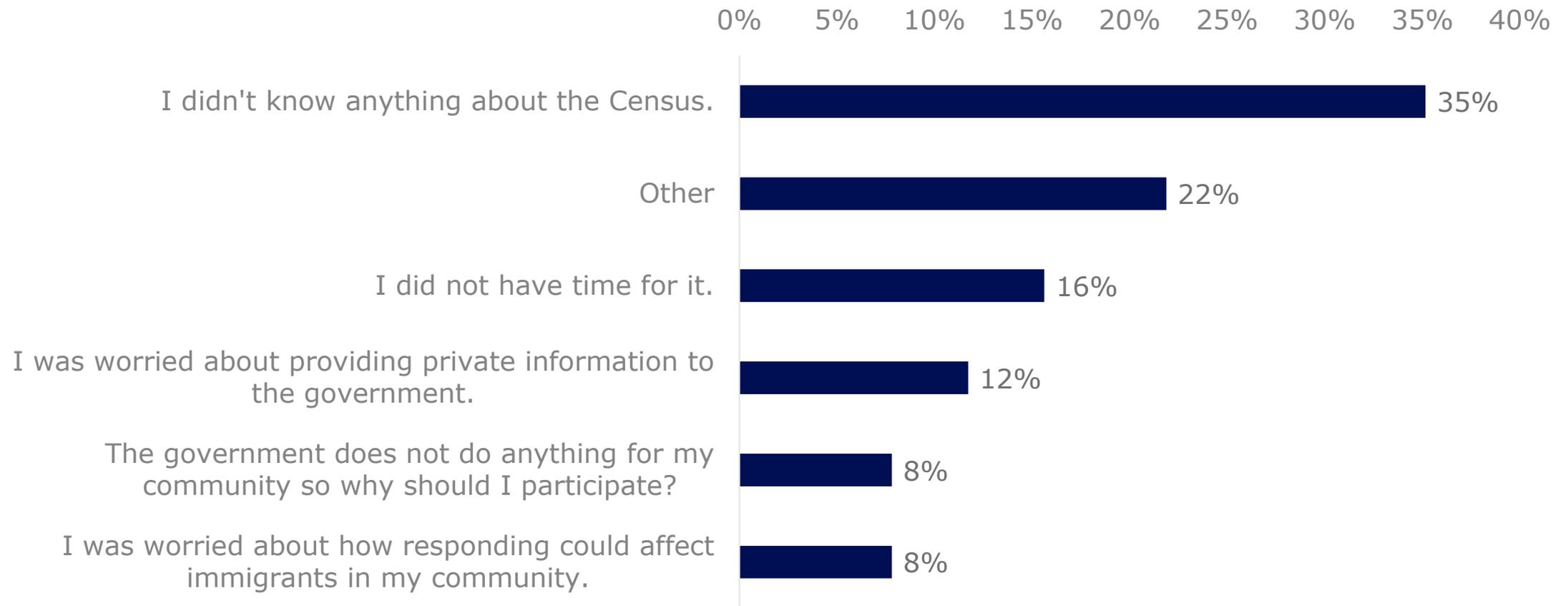
Overview of Phase 2

- Used findings from Phase 1 to inform questions for Phase 2
- Partnered with an online survey platform to reach a sample of 1,000 NYS residents
- Respondents were asked about:
 - Their participation in the 2020 Census
 - Why they did or did not participate
 - What factors lead to participation
 - Their social, political, economic, and religious identities

What Was the Primary Reason You Responded to the 2020 Census? (N=752)

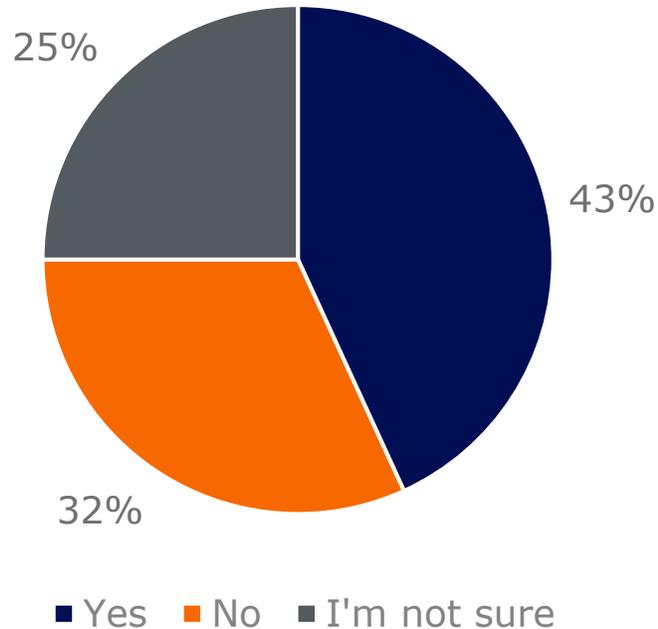


Which of the Following Responses Most Accurately Reflects the Primary Reason You Did Not Participate (N=128)

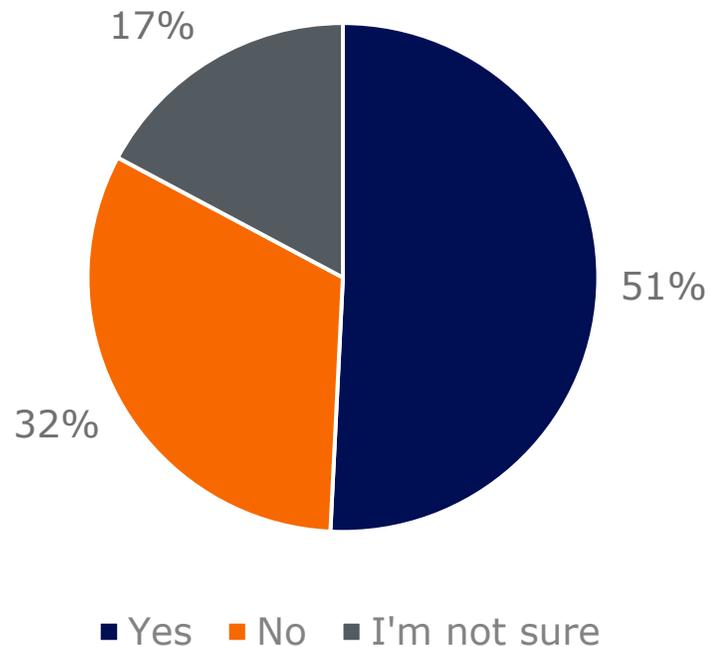


Would You Have Responded to the 2020 Census If ...

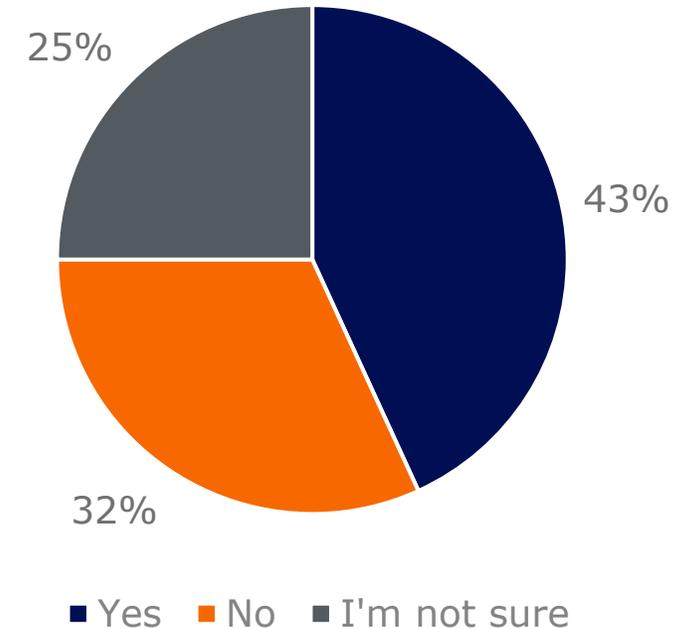
You Knew It Is Required by Law



You Knew Government Resources Were Spent in NYS Depended on Census Counts



You Were Encouraged by a Trusted Member of Your Community





Maxwell X Lab

Email: jfbaldwi@syr.edu

Website: <https://www.maxwell.syr.edu/xlab/>



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April 26, 2024



CHIPS Act and Inclusive Growth in NYS

Tracking the impact of the CHIPS Act's Good Jobs Requirements on Job Quality and Inclusive Growth
in the Albany and Syracuse Metro Regions

Elizabeth O'Connor
Union College/Syracuse University

April 26th, 2024

CHIPS Act and Inclusive Growth in NYS

- Why look at Job Quality and Inclusive Growth in Metro Areas?
- Policy tools in the CHIPS and Science Act
- CHIPS Act in Albany and Syracuse
- Baseline: Inclusive Growth and Job Quality Indicators in Albany and Syracuse today.
- CHIPS Act and Job Quality – some early signs

Job Quality and Inclusive Growth in Metro Areas

- Cities have generated much of the world's wealth for decade. Yet, growth of cities => rise in inequality, precarious work.

(Jacobs, 1969). (Trujillo and Parilla 2016). (Hart, 1973; Sassen, 1991, 2005, 2011; OECD, 2016a)

- The United States: very large cities stagnated post-pandemic. Most growth, job creation is seen in large cities (pop. 500,000 to 1 million). But what kind of jobs?
(Brookings, 2023)
- Federal, State and Local subsidies have often gone to **job creation** projects like Amazon warehouses:
 - Sub-standard pay, PT and contract workers, near affluent communities.
 - Subsidies, tax abatements drain resources needed by communities (and those same workers).
- **How to ensure economic growth WITH greater job quality and equality in Metro Areas?**
- **Via Policy Tools – PLAs, requirements on public funding, others.**

Policy Tools in the CHIPS Act

- IIA (Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act)
- IRA (Inflation Reduction Act)
- CHIPS and Science Act (Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors)
 - \$280 billion in new funding for semiconductor industry.
 - Of that, \$39 billion in subsidies for new chip manufacturing on U.S. soil.
 - 25-50 new projects in process.
- **Notable: Very promising language on Job Quality and Inclusiveness in the Bills and in the Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs).**

Policy Tools in the CHIPS Act

- CHIPS and Science Act bids must include:
 - 1. Plans for their manufacturing and construction workforces.**
 - Strategies for recruitment and training of workers, including those who face barriers to employment. Women in Construction Initiative.
 - How they plan to provide quality jobs, as defined by the [Good Jobs Principles](#).
 - Commitment to prevailing wages.
 - Plan for cooperation with unions, community and other workforce partners.
 - 2. Plan to provide detailed job quality data and make it available to the public.**
 - How they will measure, track, and **publicly** report their workforce commitments, recruitment and training plans, wages and benefits.
 - 3. These workforce plans become commitments in the contract** between companies and the government.
 - Not living up to these commitments is a contract violation.
 - 4. Applicants strongly encouraged to enter into project-labor agreements (PLAs).**
 - 5. Applicants requesting over \$150 million required to provide childcare services** for construction and operations workforce.

CHIPS Act in Albany and Syracuse

Albany Metro Area (5 counties incl. Malta):

- 2012: **GlobalFoundries** fab begins operations. Construction started 2009.
- As of 2018:

Direct jobs	9,000+
Indirect jobs	20,000 - 60,000
Construction jobs at peak	3,500+
- February 2024: \$1.5 billion in CHIPS grants, \$1.6 in loans (\$3.1 total) announced to expand current fab, build a 2nd. Also modernize plant in VT.
- Predicted:

Direct (manufacturing) jobs	1,500
Construction jobs approx.	9,000

CHIPS Act in Albany and Syracuse

Syracuse Metro Area (3 counties incl. Clay):

- October 2022: **Micron Technology** announced it will invest up to \$100 billion to build a mega-complex of 4 fabs in Clay, NY. Construction to start in 2025.
- April 2024: \$6.1 billion CHIPS investment announced to build first 2 fabs, also a plant in Boise, ID.
- Predicted:

Direct (manufacturing) jobs	up to 9,000
Indirect jobs (incl. construction)	up to 40,000

Inclusive growth in Albany and Syracuse

2011-2021 Brookings Metro Monitor:

- For 195 U.S. Metro areas (Very large, large, and midsized)
 - 57 are “large”
- Indices on GROWTH
PROSPERITY
INCLUSION (among individuals)
RACIAL INCLUSION
(White/Non-White)

TABLE 1

Inclusive economic performance was measured using 12 indicators

	Economic performance categories			
	<i>Growth</i>	<i>Prosperity</i>	<i>Overall inclusion</i>	<i>Racial inclusion</i>
Indicators	Real GDP	Average wages	Employment rate	Employment gap
	Jobs	Productivity	Median earnings	Earnings gap
	Employment at young firms	Standard of living	Relative income poverty rate	Poverty gap

SOURCE: Brookings Metro analysis of data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, and Lightcast (formerly Emsi Burning Glass).

Inclusive growth in Albany and Syracuse

Albany and Syracuse:

Strong performance for both on:

1. Prosperity indicators (especially increased productivity and rising wages).
2. Racial Inclusion indicators (shrinking gap between White/Non-White workers for employment rates and earnings).

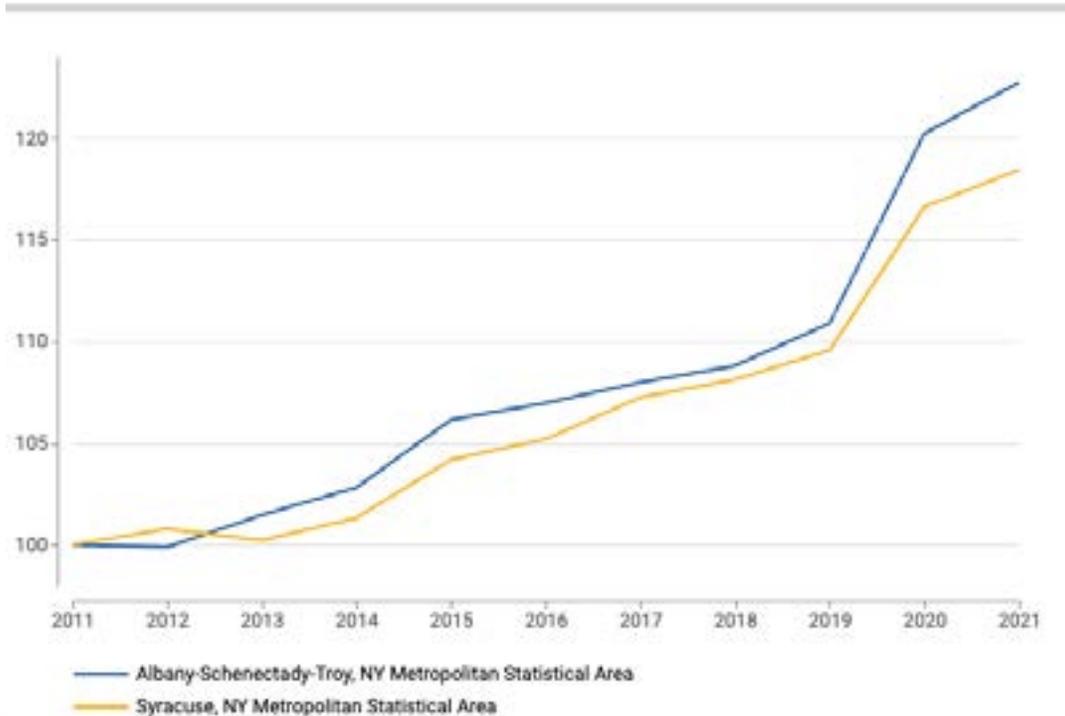
Also:

1. Albany strong: net job growth and output.
2. Syracuse strong: closing employment and income gaps between richest and poorest neighborhoods.
3. BOTH have room for improvement on overall inclusion (distribution of growth and prosperity).

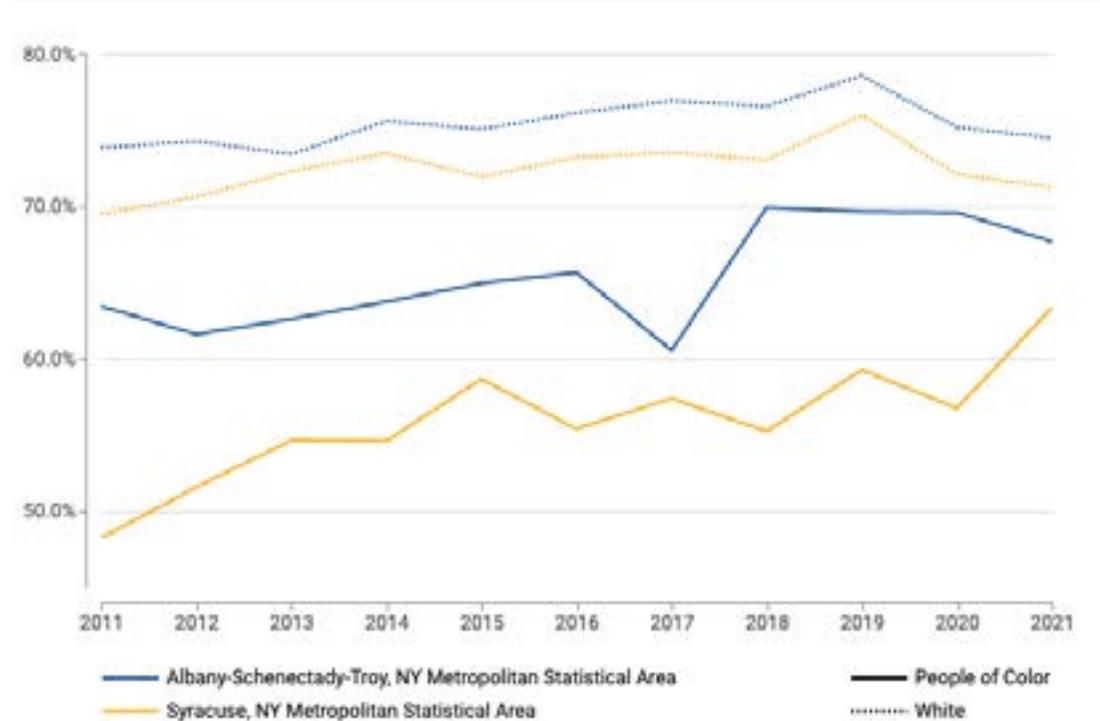
	Albany	Syracuse
Pre/post pandemic	“resilient”	“emergent”
Growth Index	24th	49th
% Job Growth	+0.3	-4.6
Change in GMP	+25.8	+12.2
Prosperity Index	2nd	5th
Productivity % change	+25.4 (1st)	+17.6 (2 nd)
Average wage % change	+22.7 (2 nd)	+18.4 (11 th)
Std Living % change	+22.1	+12.9
Inclusion Index	42nd	46th
% Change in empl rate	+0.7%	+3.1
% Change in median earnings	+17%	+9.1
% Change relative poverty rate	-1.8	-0.9
Racial Inclusion Index	9th	14th
% Employment gap	-3.6	-13.3
% Earnings gap	-\$2,942	-\$487
% Relative poverty gap	-5.7	+1.0
Geographic inclusion Index (btwn Top/Bottom neighborhoods)	41st	14th
% Employment gap	+1.2	-0.7
% Median household income gap	+\$4,464	-\$2,517
% Relative poverty rate	-1.6	-1.9

Inclusive growth in Albany and Syracuse

Average annual wage (2011 = 100)



Racial gap in Employment rate



Inclusive growth in Albany and Syracuse

- How will these inclusive growth indicators change as the Global Foundries and Micron project move forward?

CHIPS Act so far

- Tennessee: BlueOval City FORD and a South Korean joint venture for making electric vehicles
 - Early 2023 - construction started in with a PLA
 - Sept 2023 - \$9.2 billion loan from Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act
 - Requires adherence to prevailing wage, evaluation of project's community benefits, stakeholder engagement, explanation of how project will support job quality and equity.
- Currently 3000 construction jobs, will reach 6000. Union scale pay ensured in PLA.
 - **Avg \$21/hour plus benefits, 89% hired are from local region.** “best-paying job in the area.”
 - Pay rates apply to peripheral jobs, such as housekeeping.
 - Laborers Union is chartering a new local, expects more.
 - When plant opens: expect 5,800 manufacturing jobs, about 27,000 indirect jobs.
- Caution: Housing prices rising, some forced to sell land under market value.
 - Community organizations seeking to negotiate a legally binding Community Benefits Agreement to address environmental concerns, housing.
 - Will Ford allow a union at the plant? TN anti-union laws, and UAW expects a fight from Ford.

CHIPS Act so far

- Childcare Advances in Syracuse
- CHIPS – companies applying for \$150 million or more required to submit plans to provide child care for their manufacturing and construction workers.
- In Syracuse, BEFORE receiving the CHIPS grant, Micron has:
 - Worked with state and community leaders to develop a mixed delivery system – subsidies for corporate childcare, community-based and homebased providers. Increased childcare supply for families' diverse needs and schedules.
 - Joined statewide Child Care Availability Task Force – effort to increase childcare options in entire state.
 - Announced it will fund Early Childhood Career Pathways Program of ChildCare Solutions of CNY –for funding and training for home-based childcare programs (typically owned by women of color)
 - Stated it will have on-site child care (despite being a manufacturing site).
 - State it will develop child care referral/matching resources.

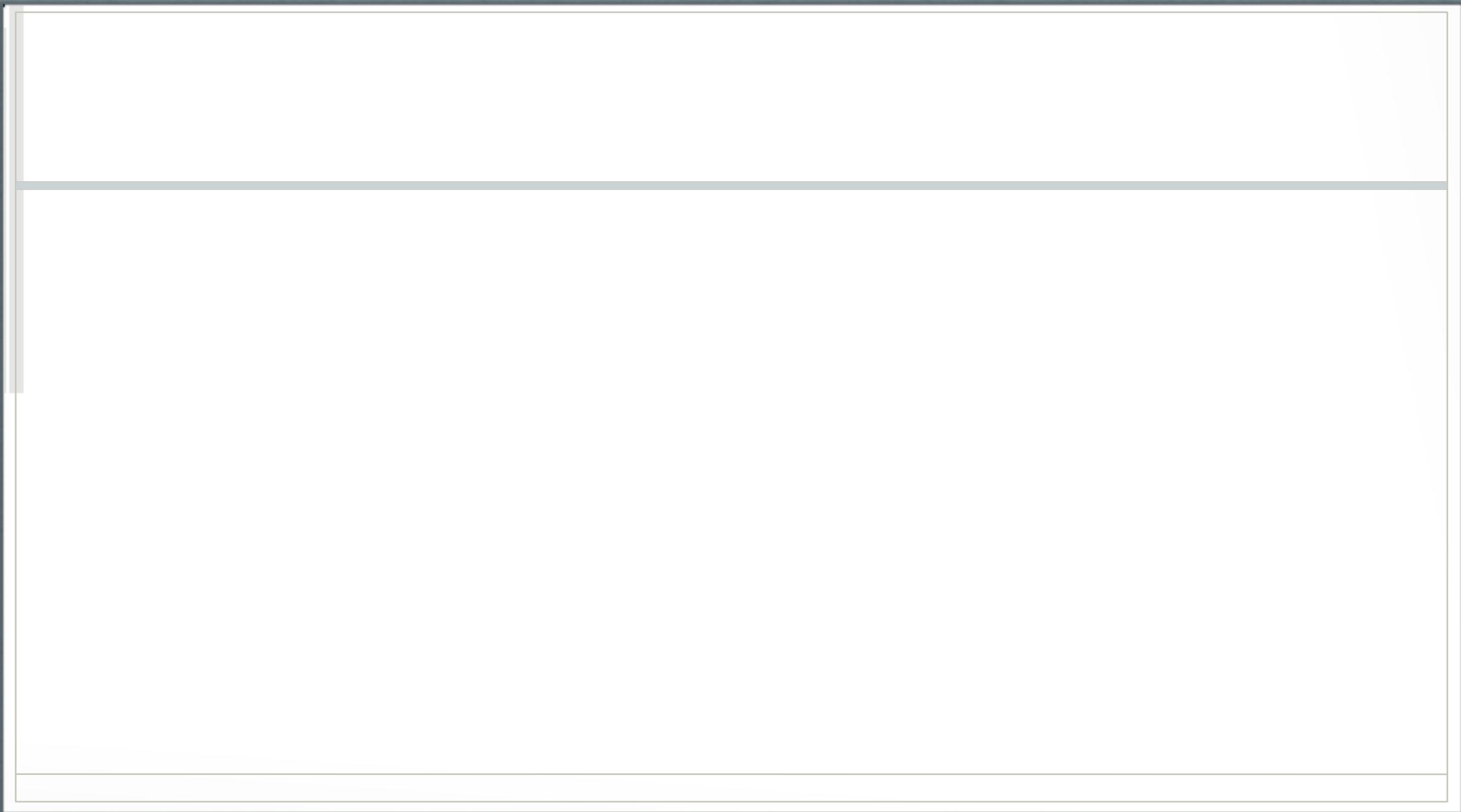
Inclusive growth in Albany and Syracuse

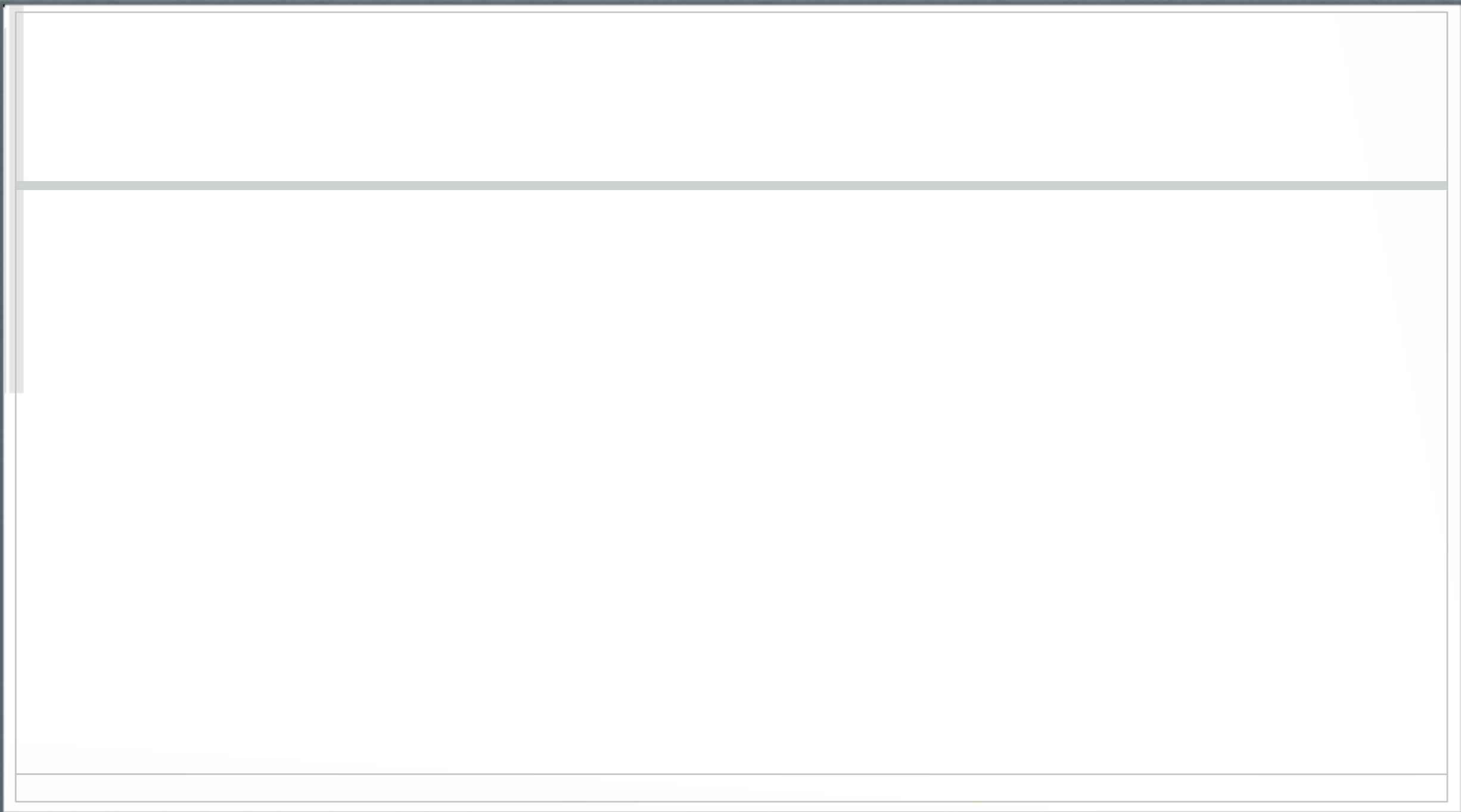
- How will these inclusive growth indicators change as the Global Foundries and Micron project move forward?

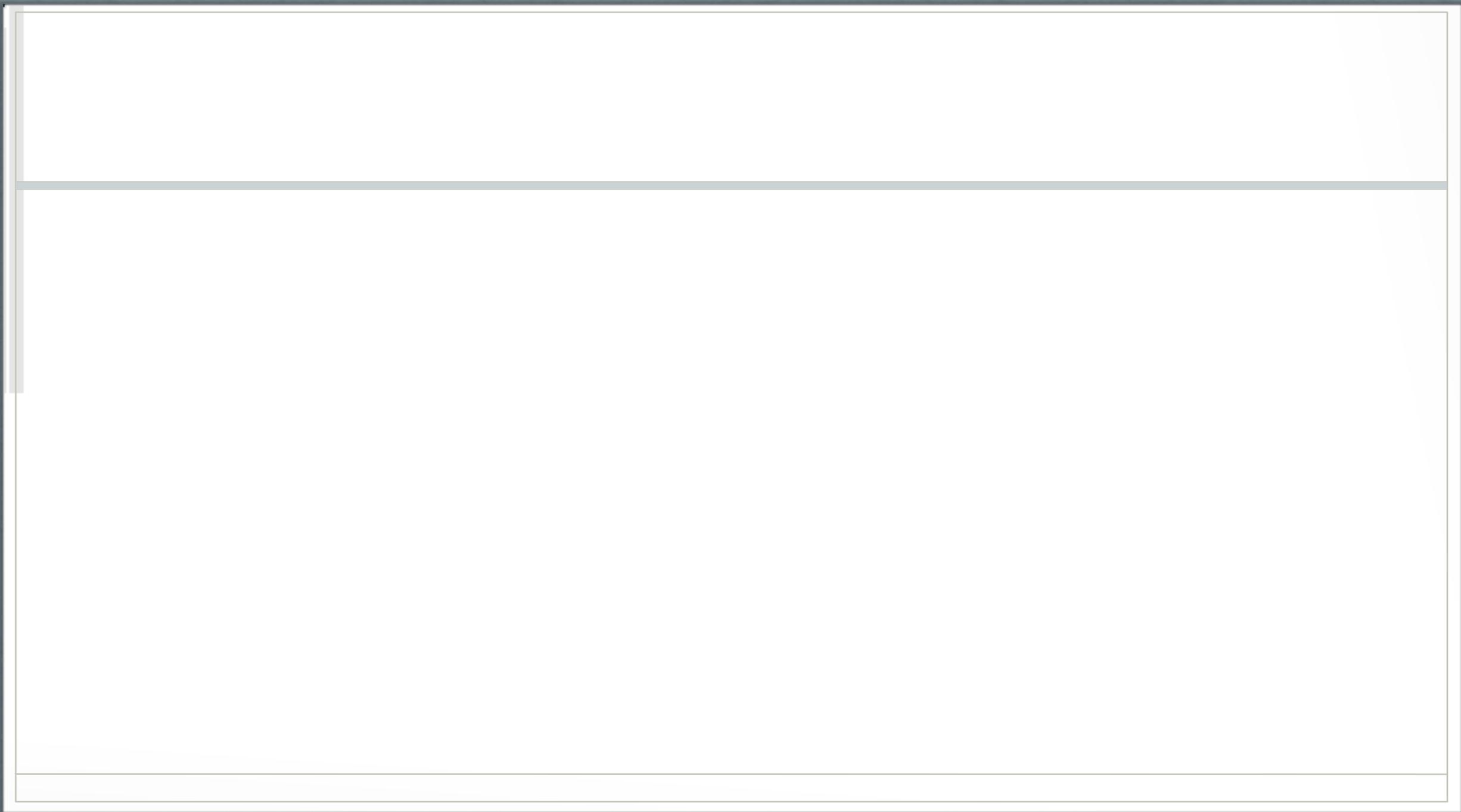
Longitudinal study – follow indicators for each metro area during construction phase and after manufacturing operations commence.

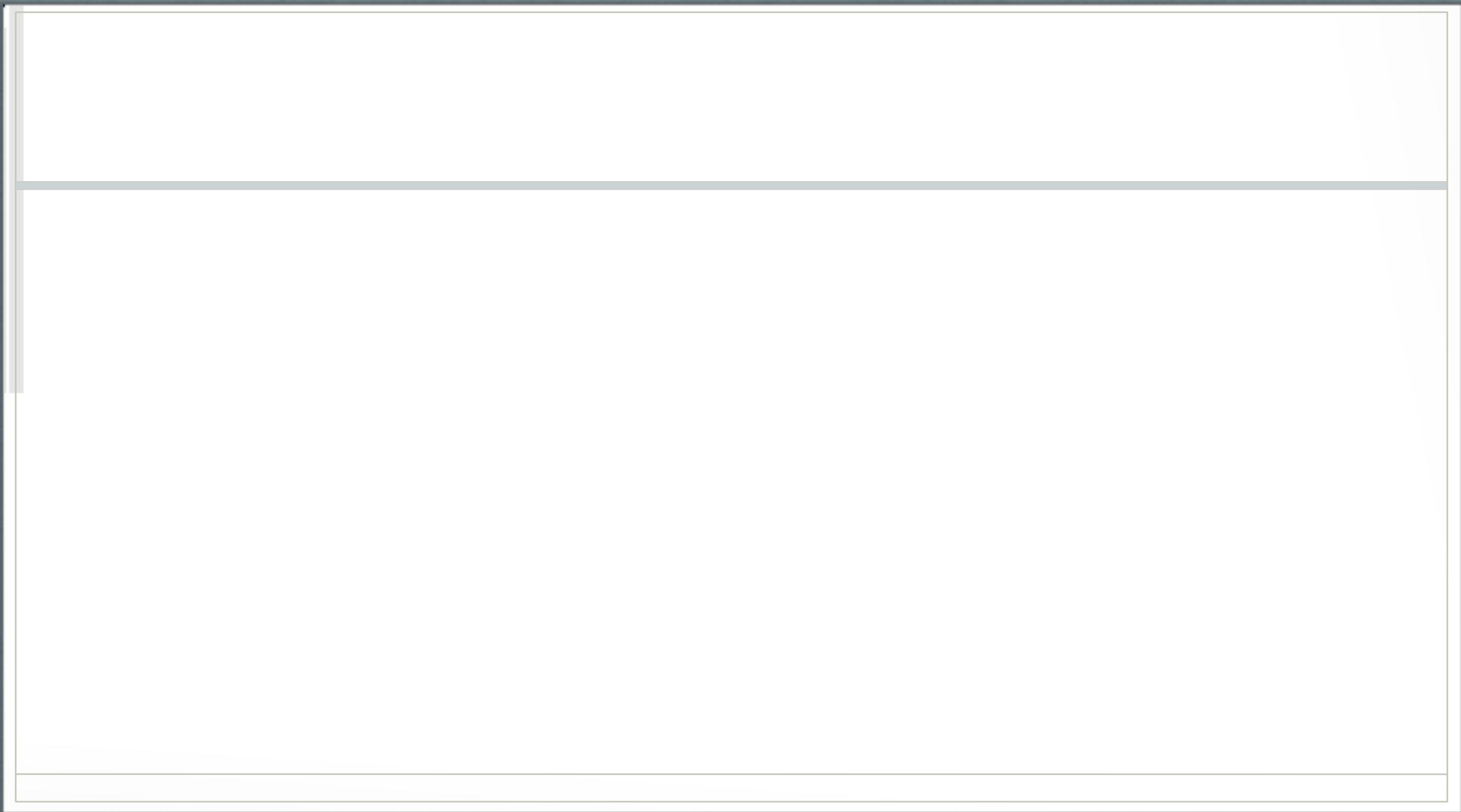
- National surveys: American Community Survey (CB), Current Population Survey (CB and BLS), Natl Compensation Survey (NCS)
- Surveys with Firms, Workers, Local Government Agencies and Labor and Community Organizations.
- Interviews with DOC, DOL and Federal Funding agencies.

Compare job quality statistics pre- and post- CHIPS funding to assess impact of policies designed to create good quality jobs that prioritize inclusive growth.









Policy Tools in the CHIPS Act

- CHIPS and Science Act bids must include:
 - How include **Good Jobs Principles**.
 - How cooperate with unions and other workforce partners.
 - Use of **Construction Workforce Plan** (women, local hiring) and commitment to **prevailing wages**.
 - **Project Labor Agreements (PLAs)** strongly encouraged.
 - Plan for **Childcare** for manufacturing and construction workers.
 - affordable, accessible, high quality, coordinate with local agencies and community stakeholders (**CBAs**).
 - Plan to monitor compliance with labor laws.
 - Work with local education institutions and community groups.
 - How combat discrimination and harassment at work.
 - How recruit from underserved communities and use wraparound services to support.
 - Plan to monitor workforce commitments.

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April 26, 2024



Using Research to Improve Supporting Undocumented Students Across the State University of New York

Elizabeth A. Jach, PhD

Nathan Fellow, Rockefeller Institute of Government

University at Albany, State University of New York

Local Government Lab

April 26, 2024

Agenda

- **Key Terms and Framing**
- **Background**
- **NY context and SUNY**
- **5 Key Recommendations**

Terminology and Framing

- **Passel (2006) defines an undocumented person as:
An individual who entered the U.S. without legal inspection or overstayed their visa.**
- **Immigration policy and its enactment can be interpreted by educators and leaders to be more exclusive or inclusive (Turner et al., 2019)**

Background

➤ **Dire picture often painted for undocumented students**

- *Plyler vs. Doe* 1982 ensured K-12 education access
- Lack of federal policy for higher education
 - *Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)* only for eligible subset
- Varying rules by states, systems, institutions
- Mixed status families

➤ **Asset lens flips the narrative**

- Reclaim narrative for immigrant and/or minoritized status (Love, 20
- UndocuJoy (Santa-Ramirez, 2023)

New York Context

- **30,000 undocumented students in postsecondary ed in NY (Higher Ed Immigration Portal, 2023)**
 - 7,000 undocumented students graduating from NY high schools annually
- **Senator José Peralta New York State DREAM Act**

- a. You attended a NYS high school for 2 or more years, graduated from a NYS high school, and enroll or enrolled for undergraduate study at a NYS college within 5 years of receiving your NYS high school diploma *OR*
- b. You attended a NYS high school for 2 or more years, graduated from a NYS high school, and enroll or enrolled for graduate study at a NYS college within 10 years of receiving your NYS high school diploma *OR*
- c. You received a NYS high school equivalency diploma, and enroll or enrolled for undergraduate study at a NYS college within 5 years of receiving your NYS high school equivalency diploma *OR*
- d. You received a NYS high school equivalency diploma, and enroll or enrolled for graduate study at a NYS college within 10 years of receiving your NYS high school equivalency diploma *OR*
- e. You are or will be charged the NYS resident in-state tuition rate at a SUNY or CUNY college for a reason other than residency.

SUNY

➤ 2017 [memo](#) of support; 2022 [memo](#) on TPS

➤ Policy on [Residency, Establishment of for Tuition Purposes](#)

➤ [SUNY Welcome Page](#)



ATTEND SUNY / [GET STARTED](#) / UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS

Attend SUNY

- Get Started
- First-Year Students
- Transfer Students
- International Students
- Graduate Students
- Military and Veteran Students
- Online Students
- Students with Disabilities
- Undocumented Students**

BIGGER Aspirations

SUNY values diversity. The viewpoints, identities, and histories that our students, faculty, and staff bring to our 64 campuses enhance our commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion. Our founding principles and support for undocumented students guides our actions.

You can go to college. Currently, there is no federal law preventing you from attending. SUNY does not - and will not - consider national origin or immigration status as a factor in admission. We encourage all students, regardless of citizenship status or national origin, to apply for admission, including undocumented and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) students graduating from U.S. high schools.

Embrace your identity. Do not let fear about your immigration status stand in the way. We will understand your situation and value your perspective and worldview. Use this as an opportunity to talk about your life in America and how you've contributed to our community.

Questions?
Live Chat 
Speak to one of our agents for answers to all of your questions about SUNY.

Recommendation #1

➤ Streamline financial aid information to be inclusive

- FAFSA key for financing college
- SUNY Chancellor King recently co-authored an op-ed
- Pending NY legislation would require school districts to have secondary students complete the FAFSA or the Jose Peralta New York State Dream Act
- California offers a model for ensuring that financial aid information is inclusive of all students

Recommendation #2

➤ Sign on more SUNY institutions to participate in Dream.US

- Private funding and includes wrap-around services
 - *Admission, financial aid, advising*
- CUNY widely participates
- SUNY sign -ons: Albany, Farmingdale, Old Westbury

Recommendation #3

➤ Hire dedicated staff to focus on undocumented and immigrant student issues.

- Institutions need to invest in dedicated staffing to promote success of all students regardless of immigration status.
- CUNY has a dedicated office to supporting immigrant and undocumented students

Recommendation #4

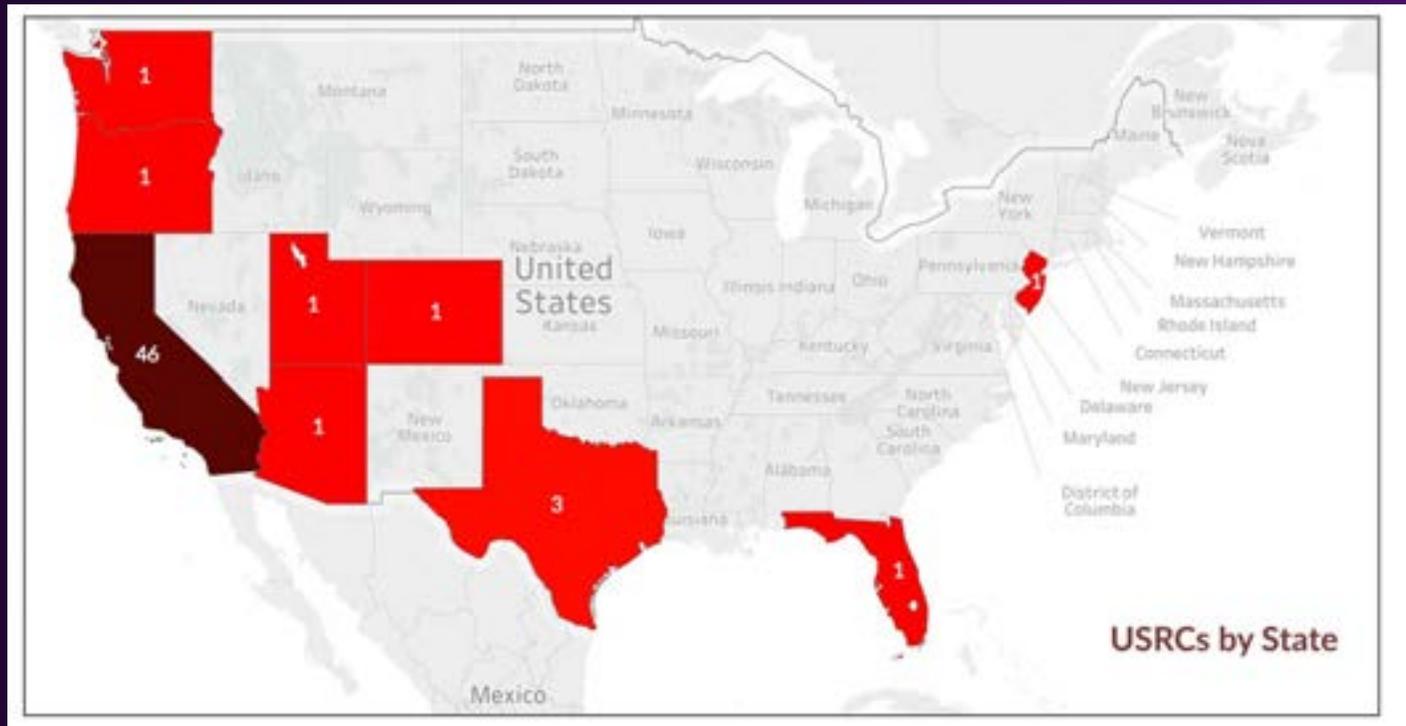
➤ Offer routine training to frontline institutional agents.

- Many faculty and staff do not know how to help- and only with proper training can such a deficit be ameliorated.
- Undocumented/DACAmented status competency offers a way to ensure institutional agents demonstrate the awareness, knowledge, and skills

Recommendation #5

➤ Create an immigrant and undocumented student center

➤ Physical space for students matters.



Visual courtesy of:
<https://cmsi.gse.rutgers.edu/sites/default/files/USRCs.pdf>

Conclusion

- **New York can continue to lead**
- **SUNY is well-positioned**
- **Landscape will continue to change**

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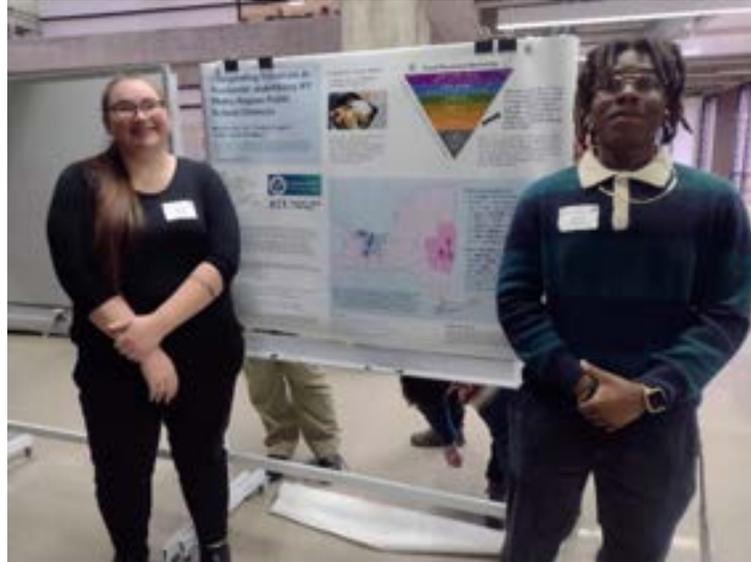
Limited Evidence That Public School Districts Compost Cafeteria Food Waste Across NY

Kaitlin stack whitney, phd



Thanks

Kas Claussen
Madelaine Harris
Jordan Johnson
Maddie Tlachac
Rodhy Vixamar
Lauren Walter



This work was supported by NSF Grant # 2115405 SRS RN: Multiscale RECIPES for Sustainable Food Systems. Findings and conclusions reported here are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.



Wasted food in New York – and NY schools

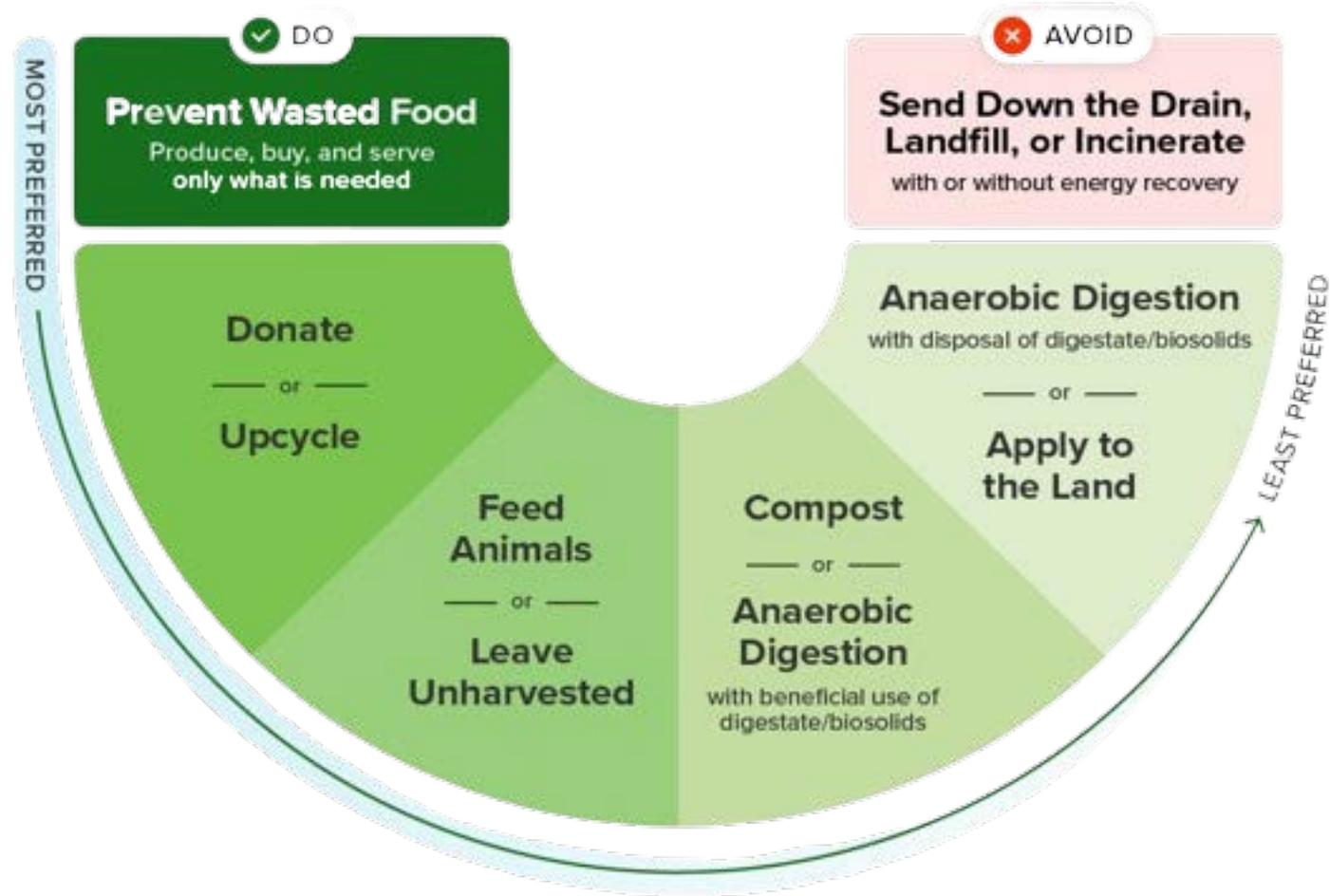
- NYS generates 3.2 million tons of food scraps annually¹
- 30% of NYS municipal solid waste stream is comprised of organics, 18.5% of that is food waste²
- US schools waste 530,000 tons of food per year, with an estimated 70 lbs per student annually^{3,1}





Wasted Food Scale

How to reduce the environmental impacts of wasted food



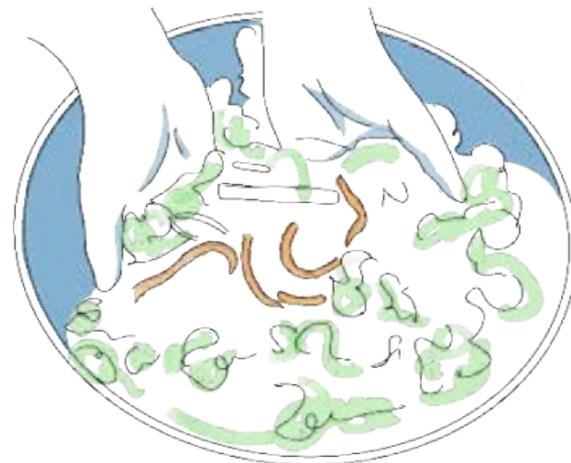
Composting is just one tool to reduce or recover wasted food.

Policy opportunities for local governments to address wasted food ⁴:

Better	Better Organic Waste Management Disincentivize, Limit, or Ban Food from Landfills
Increase	Increase Landfill Tipping Fees
Provide	Provide Financial Support and Reduce Permitting Barriers for Food Waste Reduction Infrastructure
Incentivize	Incentivize Innovations that Reduce Food Waste
Support	Support Research and Development of Upcycled Foods
Clarify	Clarify Guidance On Food Safety For Donations
Support	Support Food Waste Reduction and Recovery Programs in Schools
Implement	Implement School Lunch Changes
Fund or Implement	Fund or Implement Consumer Education Campaigns

Research Objective

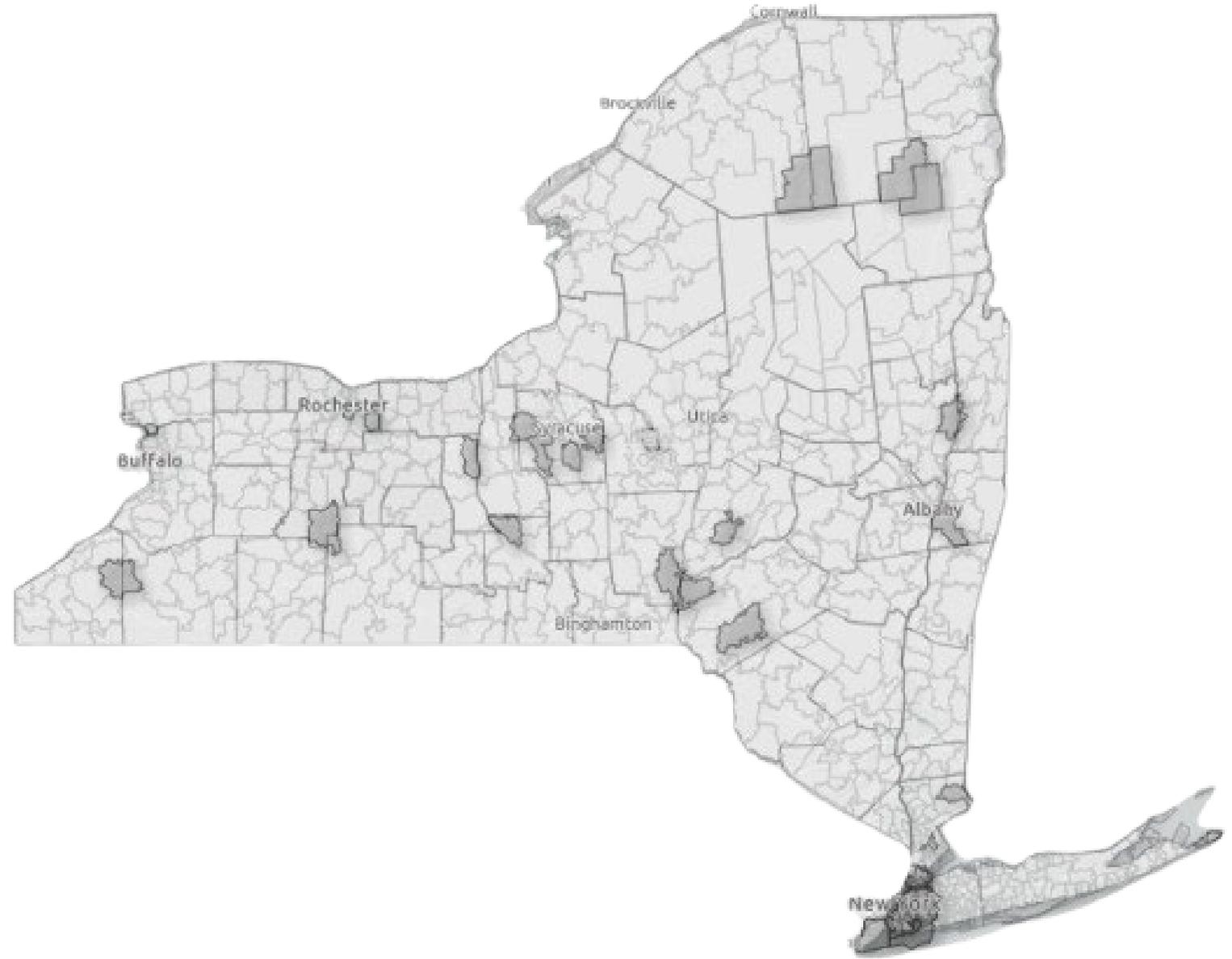
Are public school districts in New York managing wasted food in cafeterias through composting?

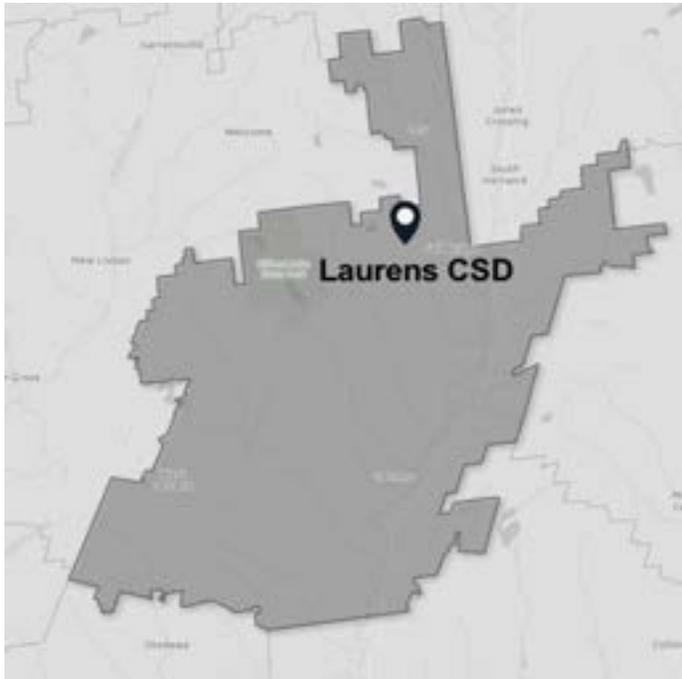


How did we measure?

- NYSED district lists
- District websites and newsletters
- Additional media
- National Center for Education Statistics
- American Community Survey

We found ~8% of public school districts in NY use composting to manage cafeteria food waste.





EXAMPLE:

- Food waste sent to landfills was reduced from 64% to 14%
- Compost from school cafeteria is used in school gardens
- Serves as a learning opportunity for students

EXAMPLE:

- 4 elementary schools within the district are composting cafeteria food waste
- Middle and high schools in the district are not currently participating



Penfield CSD

Why might districts not compost currently?



Not required to – K12 is not included in the NYS Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law

Not required to – recycling is mandated in public schools but composting is not

Many other reasons: costs, logistics, other priorities

next steps

Better	Better Organic Waste Management Disincentivize, Limit, or Ban Food from Landfills
Increase	Increase Landfill Tipping Fees
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References

1. <https://www.nrdc.org/experts/margaret-brown/how-feed-hungry-new-Yorkers/>
2. <https://www.nrdc.org/resources/wasted-how-america-losing-40-percent-its-food-farm-forklandfill/>
3. <https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/food-waste-warriors>
4. <https://refed.org/stakeholders/policymakers/>
5. <http://www.townofcanandaigua.org/page.asp?id=191/>
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7. <https://albanyrecycles.com/full-service-food-scrap-collection/>
8. <https://climatesmart.ny.gov/actions-certification/>
9. <https://sites.google.com/a/columbiacountyny.com/columbia-county-solid-waste/food-scrap-program?authuser=0/>
10. <https://sites.google.com/columbiacountyny.com/emc/climate-carnival/>
11. <https://sites.google.com/columbiacountyny.com/emc/climate-smart-community>

Questions?

Contact us

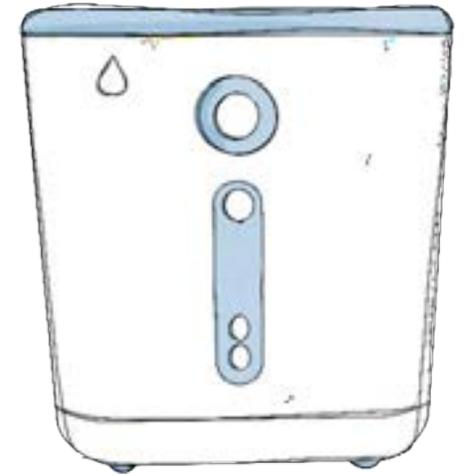
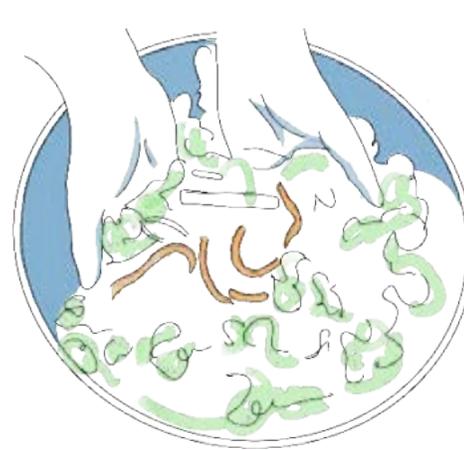
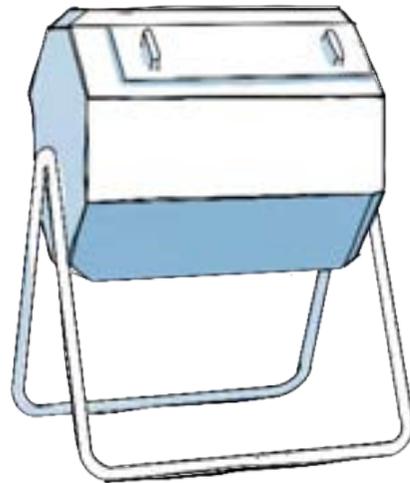
Dr. Kaitlin Stack Whitney

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RECIPES Wasted Food Convergence Network

<https://wastedfood.american.edu/>



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Image credit: Felix Heisel; Cornell Balch Hall Renovation Project

Joining the CR0WD to Create a Circular Construction Economy Through Policy and Practice

Christine O'Malley

Preservation Services Director, Historic Ithaca

Gretchen Worth

Project Director, Susan Christopherson Center for Community Planning

Jocelyn Poe

Provost New Faculty Fellow & Visiting Assistant Professor, City and Regional Planning, Cornell University

Jenni Minner

Associate Professor, City and Regional Planning; Director of Just Places Lab, Cornell University

Diane Cohen

CEO, Finger Lakes ReUse

Local Government Lab, Rockefeller Institute of Government
April 26, 2024

Expanding the CROWD



Christine O'Malley, Preservation Services Director, Historic Ithaca

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Circularity, Reuse, and Zero Waste Development

CR0WD recognizes the environmental, cultural and economic value of a **circular construction economy** that includes repair, maintenance, adaptive reuse, **deconstruction and building material reuse**.

CR0WD began in 2020, in the context of large-scale demolition activities

Demolitions primarily within the Collegetown area associated with redevelopment pressures

Letter to the Editor: Let's not dump Ithaca's buildings into the landfill

by Guest Contributor May 18, 2021



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brought to you by Tompkins Trust Company

Above: Letter to the Editor by CR0WD, published May 18,2021 in the Ithaca Voice

Right: Salvaged wood and columns from the Chacona Block

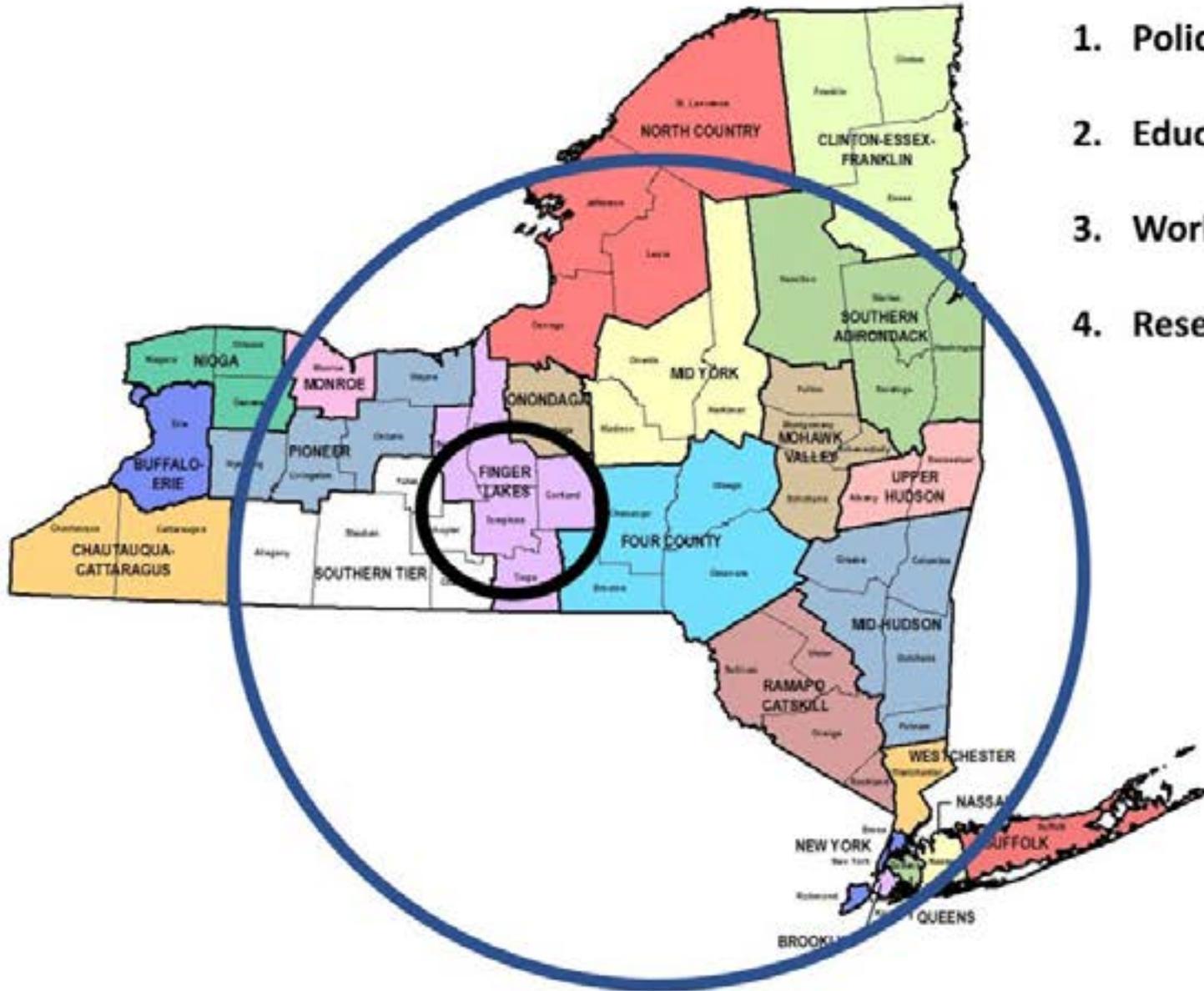


An alliance grows into a CR0WD

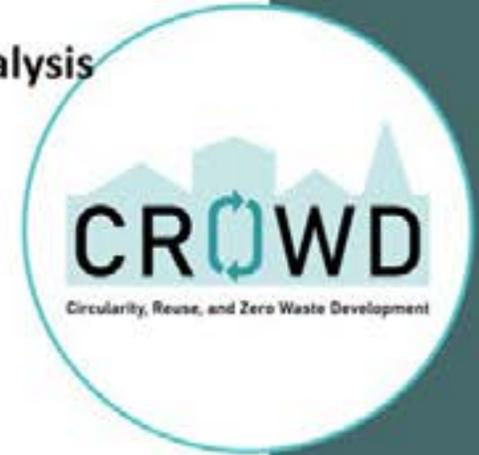


We are planners, preservationists, salvage and reuse professionals, municipal staff, architects, contractors, university faculty and students, and more...work toward a more **sustainable built environment** in New York State

An alliance grows into a CROWD

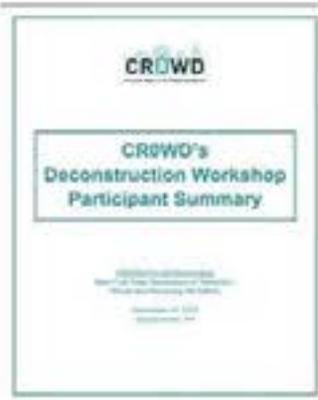


1. Policy development
2. Education and engagement
3. Workforce development
4. Research and data analysis





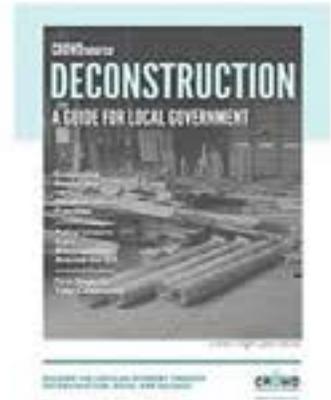
When previewing a resource, click "Go to Link" to view the full version



Deconstruction Workshop Summary (2024)



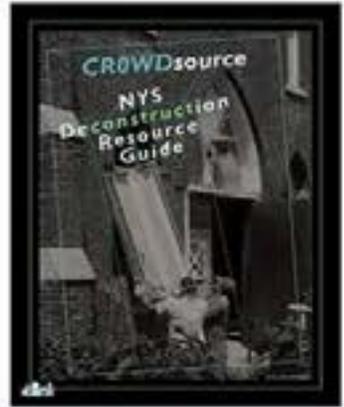
Policy Guide: Alternatives to Demolition (2023)



Deconstruction Local Policy Guide (2022)

Guides

Presentations



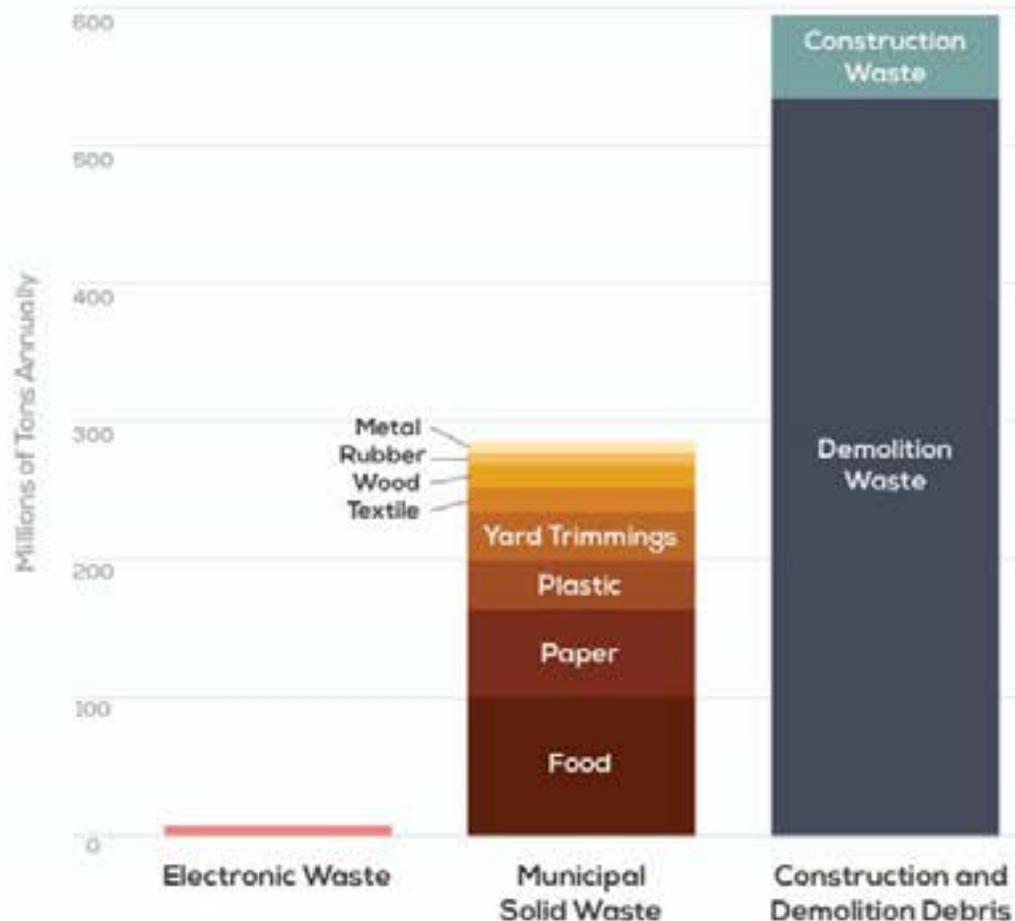
**600 MILLION TONS
ANNUALLY**

19 MILLION TONS IN NYS

**LARGEST COMPONENT OF
US LANDFILLS**

Andrew Roblee

US Waste Streams



Source: *Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: Fact Sheet 2018*, EPA, November 2020, Draft New York State Solid Waste Management Plan (2023-2032), Department of Environmental Conservation



80%+ OF BUILDING MATERIALS CAN BE REUSED



NEW YORK'S CLIMATE LEADERSHIP and COMMUNITY PROTECTION ACT



New York's landmark new law, the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (Climate Act), is demonstrating to the nation how to confront the greatest threat facing life as we know it — a rapidly changing climate. Signed into law in July 2019, the Climate Act will empower every New Yorker to fight climate change and provide the opportunity to improve all our daily lives.

This is our planet. This is our time to fight for it.

By 2040: achieve 100% zero-emission electricity | By 2050: reduce emissions at least 85% below 1990 levels

Achieving the ambitious goals of this law will mean transforming the way we generate and use electricity, the way we heat our homes, and the way we get to school and work. New Yorkers will tackle climate change and create new opportunities for our children and grandchildren. Through thoughtful planning, this effort will breathe life into our economy with well-paying clean energy jobs, new industries and business opportunities, and improved health and quality of life for New York families and communities. New York's course on climate action also means spending less on fossil fuels and keeping our energy dollars in the local economy, and in the pockets of hardworking New Yorkers.

As we experience record temperatures and extreme storms, the Climate Act compels us to take action. New York will undertake a sweeping set of measures to reduce our carbon footprint, make our communities more resilient, and adapt to a changing climate. The State's new climate law sets the stage for this and creates the opportunity for citizens and communities to partner with businesses, schools, and government to create a green economy and build a climate-proof future.

What the Climate Act means for New York State

CLEAN ELECTRIC GRID OF TOMORROW | Solar, wind, and other renewables, combined with energy storage will deliver affordable and reliable electricity over the next decade and beyond

COMFORTABLE, AFFORDABLE, AND SAFE ENERGY EFFICIENT HOMES AND BUSINESSES | New clean heating and cooling technologies, such as electric heat pumps and smart thermostats, combined with energy efficiency, will save New Yorkers energy and money

CLEAN, RELIABLE TRANSPORTATION | Zero emission transportation options for families and neighborhoods will enable New York to trade gridlock and diesel fumes for fresh air and cleaner communities

A CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY FOR EVERYONE | Every community, every trade, and every region will have access to clean energy solutions and the economic opportunities that the transition to a just and equitable energy system provides

Benefits of New York State's climate leadership

JOBS | Creating thousands of green jobs in communities across the State — from building trades and technicians to engineers and financiers — making New York a hub of clean energy economic growth

A HEALTHIER NY | Reducing greenhouse gases and local pollution to keep our communities healthier, reduce respiratory illnesses and premature deaths, and avoid healthcare costs that limit our progress and success

AFFORDABLE ENERGY | Reducing energy consumption and utility bills by increasing access to ever-improving clean, efficient, and reliable energy solutions

EMPOWERMENT | Providing a seat at the table for disadvantaged communities, and ensuring good paying job opportunities for all New Yorkers

Find out more and learn what you can do climate.ny.gov
Send all of your questions and feedback to climateact@dec.ny.gov



CLCPA-01-0-1-02 8/21



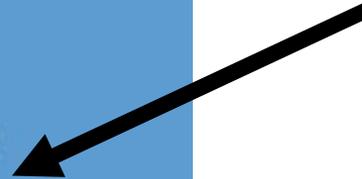
NEW YORK STATE Department of Environmental Conservation

New York State Solid Waste Management Plan

BUILDING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

DECEMBER 2023

Kathy Hochul, Governor | Basil Seggos, Commissioner



NYS Circular Construction Economy Champion!



Close Seneca Meadows Landfill

Our current rate of waste production is unsustainable and unnecessary. I joined Seneca Lake Guardian and advocates from the Finger Lakes and Albany to call for the on-time closure in 2025 of Seneca Meadows landfill, which is already the size of a 28 story building and grows by 6,000 tons of waste daily. The Texas company that owns the landfill is campaigning to change the permit end date to 2040 and to add 7 more stories worth of waste, expanding by hundreds of acres. The noxious fumes from the landfill impact both the health and economy of surrounding municipalities and many residents are demanding its closure.

It is time to prioritize longevity of our natural resources over instant gratification and convenience. Much that we send to landfills can and should be reused and recycled. This circular economy will build thousands of jobs and economic development for the state. We need real solutions like deconstruction versus demolition of our buildings, composting food scraps into nutrient dense soils for our agricultural systems, packaging reduction and recycling, and sustainable material recovery to reduce waste instead of just extending the life of landfills. You can read more about the issue and the rally in Albany in this [recent Politico article](#).



2024 NYS Suite of Legislation

1. Establish standards for the reuse of building materials

1. Grants to incentivize municipalities to adopt deconstruction ordinances

1. Modernize Department of Environmental Conservation CDD data collection

1. Deconstruction contractor certification program

Buildings and Climate Global Forum - Declaration de Chaillot

5.2. Construction/Retrofitting [Existing assets]

“(5.2.2.) Prioritising the reuse, re-purposing and renovation of existing buildings and infrastructures to minimize the use of non-renewable resources, maximize energy efficiency and achieving climate neutrality sustainability and safety with particular focus on the lowest performing buildings;”



Paris, 8 March 2024 – The first ever Buildings and Climate Global Forum, organised by the French Government and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), concluded yesterday with the





Circular Construction Policy Not Reinventing the Wheel



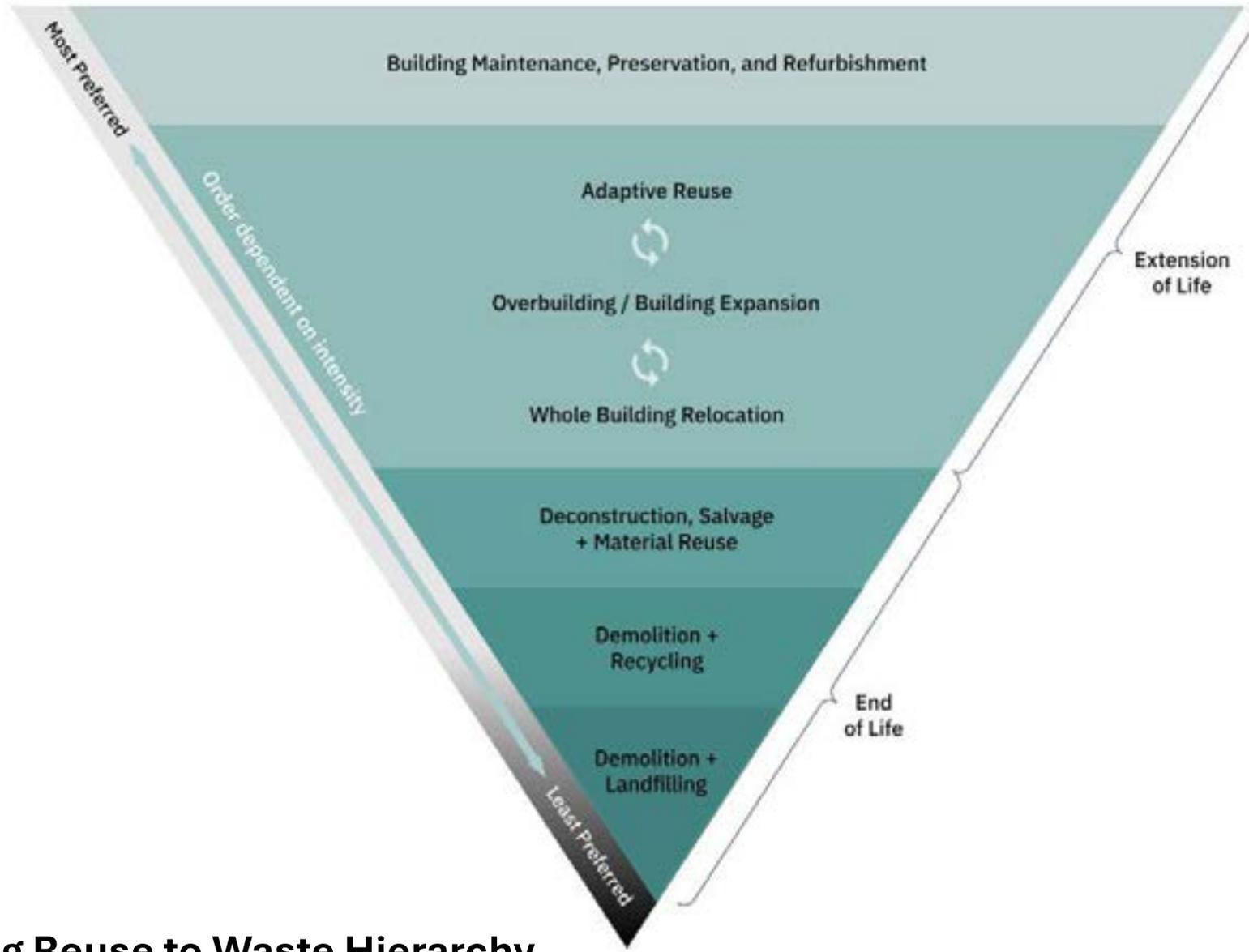
SUSAN CHRISTOPHERSON
CENTER FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING

Gretchen Worth/Project Director
projectdirector@christophersoncenter.org
www.christophersoncenter.org



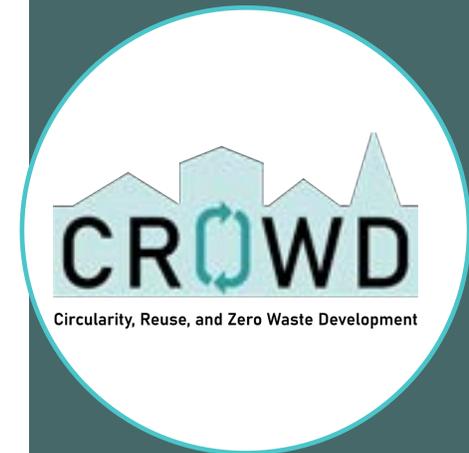
Circularity, Reuse, and Zero Waste Development

Rockefeller Institute
Local Government Lab
April 26, 2024



Building Reuse to Waste Hierarchy

(Credit: Wyeth Augustine-Marceil and additional researchers in the Just Places Lab.)



Policy and Practice

- **Development of data-driven policy initiatives relevant to individual municipalities**
- **Collection and analysis of deconstruction resolutions, ordinances, permitting and incentives in North American communities**
- **Support for local governments in introducing resolutions, ordinances, incentives and data collection**
- **Examination of state and federal policies that can support local actions**



Learning from Others



RECLAIM NYC



Learning from Others

US deconstruction ordinances



Portland, OR

Initial 2016 ordinance required deconstruction of residential properties built before 1916 and all residential historic properties. 2020 amendment requires deconstruction of all residential properties built before 1940.



Palo Alto, CA

Deconstruction is required for any residential or commercial project in which the structure is being completely removed, regardless of year built and project value. Accessory dwelling units (ADUs), structurally unsound buildings, remodeling or additions projects are excluded.

***California is the only state with a building waste diversion requirement (65%!).**

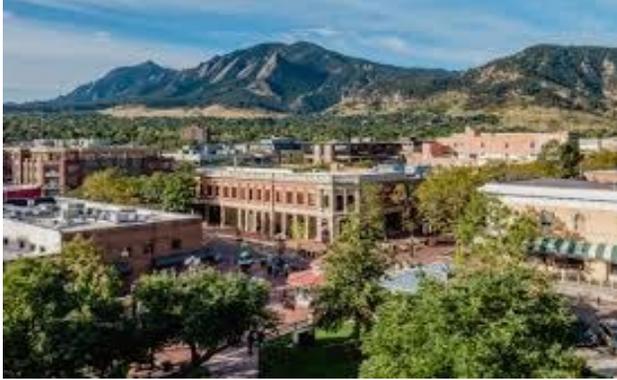


Pittsburgh, PA

An executive order requires the deconstruction of city-owned properties that are condemned but not yet slated for demolition and forms a Deconstruction Action Council.



Learning from Others



Boulder, CO

Full demolition and significant alterations require 75% of materials be reused, donated, or recycled and a minimum of three material types (from the building structure) must be diverted from the landfill.



San Antonio, TX

Residential structures, including ADUs, must be deconstructed if built before 1920, or before 1945 (designated historic) or located within a Neighborhood Conservation District.



Vancouver

A minimum salvage (deconstruction) requirement applies when you demolish a heritage-listed house or a house built before 1960, with 75-90% reused or recycled based on construction date.



Learning from Others

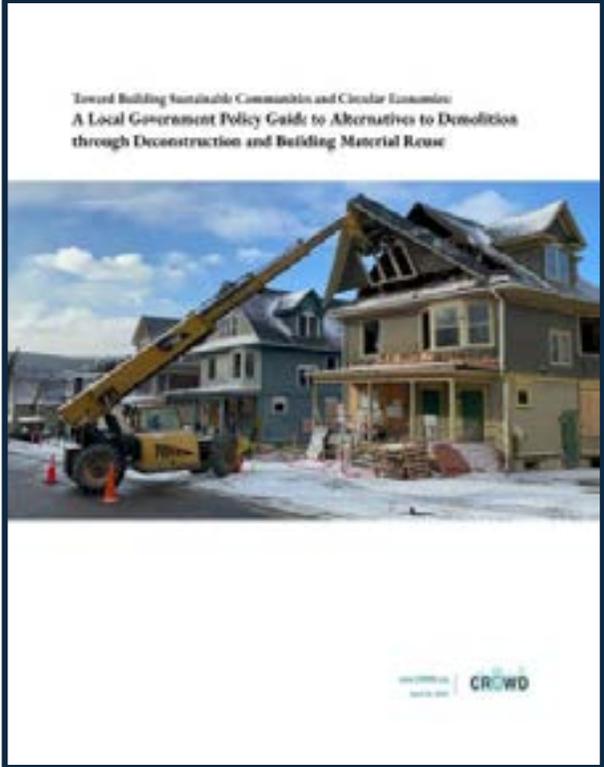
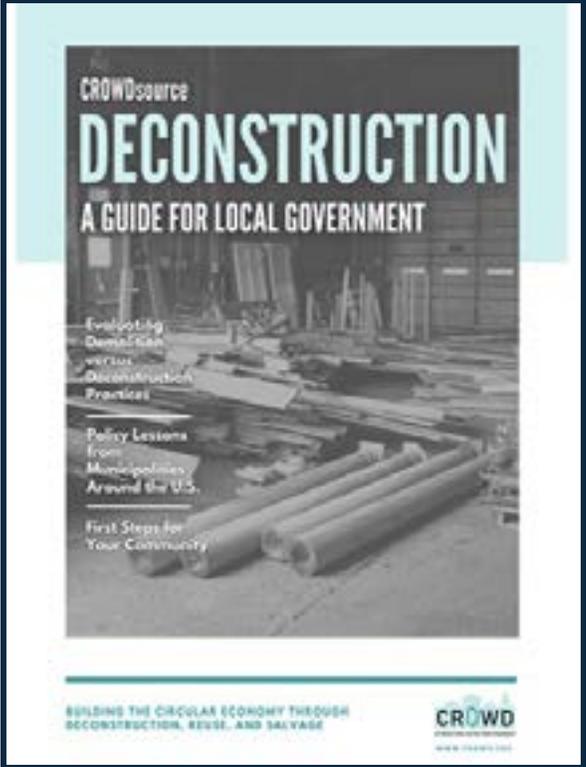


EPA Region 9

Washington
Oregon
Massachusetts
Colorado



Resources for Local Governments



Resources for State Policymakers/Agencies/Actors



White Paper

Deconstruction in New York State: Charting a Path Toward a Circular Construction Economy

Spring 2024



Just Places Lab



U.A. Resolution #?

Examining Cornell University's Existing Demolition Practices

[03/15/2024]

Sponsors: [SPONSORS]

ABSTRACT: In order to ensure Cornell University remains a clean, safe, environmentally sustainable, and ecologically compatible educational and living community, the University must direct its planners, architects, designers and contractors to move away from demolition and towards preservation and building reuse, as well as deconstruction and salvage, further advancing its climate goals while promoting the health of the community

Whereas, Cornell University is recognized as a "global leader in sustainability and climate change research, teaching and engagement," specifically, such that our "campuses are living laboratories for developing, testing and implementing solutions that address these most challenging issues," as digitally noted by administrators,¹ and

Whereas, Cornell University is currently "the leading Ivy League institution rated by AASHE STARS, and one of just eight universities in the world to achieve the highest possible STARS rating of Platinum,"² and

Whereas, Cornell University's Campus Master Plan promotes the important role of stewardship ensuring that the University's continued development "respect[s] and manage[s] the physical environment of the campus and its broader land base for the health of the university, its constituencies, its neighbors and the larger regional ecosystem,"³ and

Whereas, Cornell University's 2013 Climate Action Plan recognizes "[t]he U.S. accounts for five percent of the Earth's population but 30 percent of its resource consumption,"⁴ and

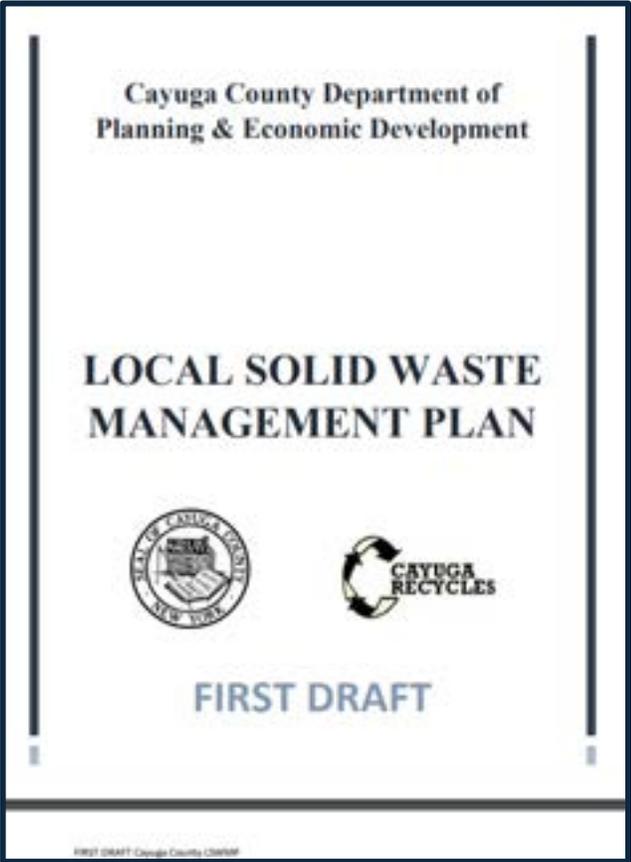
Whereas, Cornell University's 2013 Climate Action Plan also acknowledges "new construction accounts for half of American consumption,"⁵ but

Whereas, Cornell University's Climate Action Plan admirably focuses on limiting the operational energy and carbon of buildings, but it does not yet represent the impact of physical building materials and their associated carbon impact, especially in regards to demolition methods, and



Circularity, Reuse, and Zero Waste Development

Engagement with State and Federal Agencies/Authorities





2024 NYS Suite of Legislation

1. Establish standards for the reuse of building materials
1. Grants to incentivize municipalities to adopt deconstruction ordinances
1. Modernize Department of Environmental Conservation CDD data collection
1. Deconstruction contractor certification program

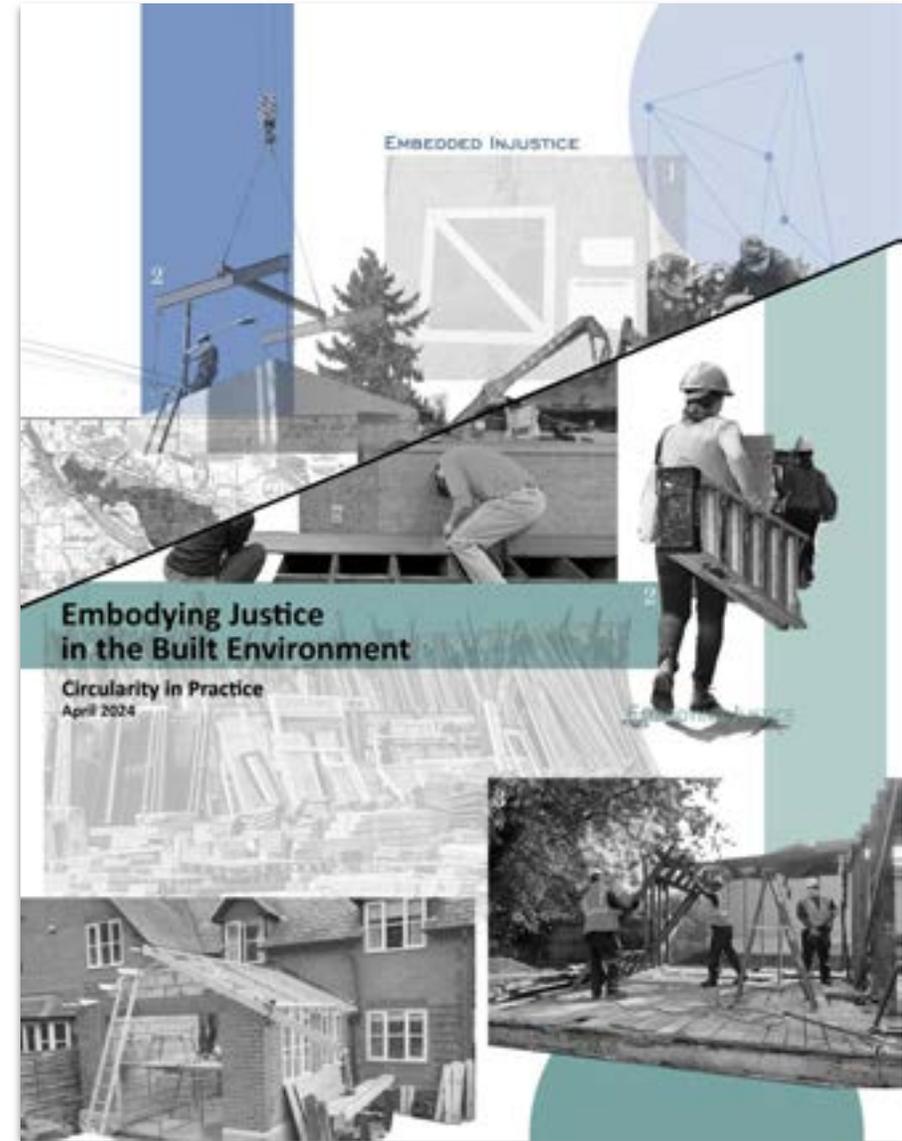


Embodying Justice in the Built Environment

By researchers in the Just Places Lab, Reparative Praxis Lab, and Circular Construction Lab at Cornell University

in partnership with the Susan Christopherson Center for Community Planning and the Circularity, Reuse, and Zero Waste Development (CROWD) Network

with support from the Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance



Cornell University's Ithaca campus is located on the traditional homelands of the Gayoghó:nq? (the Cayuga Nation). The Gayoghó:nq? are members of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, an alliance of six sovereign Nations with a historic and contemporary presence on this land. The Confederacy precedes the establishment of Cornell University, New York state, and the United States of America. We acknowledge the painful history of Gayoghó:nq? dispossession, and honor the ongoing connection of Gayoghó:nq? people, past and present, to these lands and waters.

MOBILIZING TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE ACTION IN CITIES

MELBOURNE | The City of Melbourne became a certified carbon neutral organisation for the first time in 2019-20.



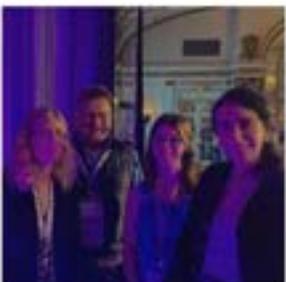


Just Places Lab

[About](#) [Team](#) [Research and Creative Action](#) [Updates, Exhibitions, and Events](#) [Publications](#) [Videos](#)

Research and creative action related to how communities care for, shape, reuse, repair, remember, and imagine places

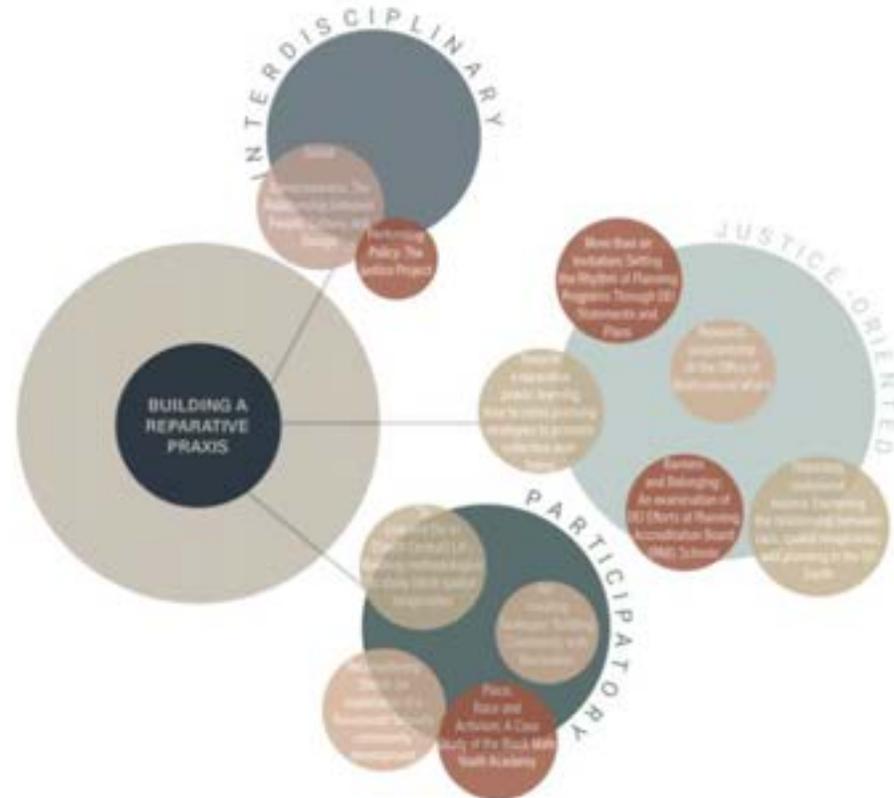
Detail of map by Helen Curtis, part of his Dreaming on Hudson exhibition. Photographs by Jade Dostine from a Freshkills exhibition. Green view of Nepeh Anabipoll and Akaha Hobbins in Johnson City, New York working on the Cornell Undergrad Research-by-Action - Youth (CURA-Y) initiative and student organization that the Just Places Lab team helped to incubate. Video by Mackay Chen with drone footage by James Moore



The Just Places Lab is a transdisciplinary platform for research and creative action centered on community memory, imagination, and the just care of places.

Just Places Lab

RESEARCH





Circular Construction Lab

News & Events Research Teaching Publications Resources Team Get Involved

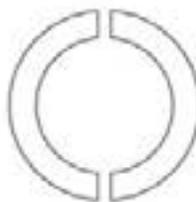
Closing the loop through design and engineering.

The Circular Construction Lab (CCL) houses a design research program that advances the paradigm from linear material consumption towards circular economy within an industrialized construction industry.

The Circular Construction Lab is directed by Assistant Professor Felix Heisel.

about the lab

The Circular Construction Lab (CCL) is the Department of Architecture at Cornell AAP. It focuses a design research program that advances the paradigm shift from linear material consumption towards a circular economy within an industrialized construction industry. At the intersection of architecture, engineering, material and computer science, as well as economics, the lab investigates new concepts, methods, and processes to (1) design and construct buildings as the material depots for future construction, and (2) activate the potential of the built environment as an urban mine for today's construction. CCL understands architecture as part of a regenerative and iterative cycle and sees design as a vehicle that can advance the ambition with excellence in teaching and research. Through close collaborations with academic, industrial, and legislative/political partners the lab ensures the relevance of its work and promotes the direct and holistic implementation of research results towards a more sustainable, low-to-carbon, circular construction industry.



**Circular
Construction
Lab**



SUSAN CHRISTOPHERSON
CENTER FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING



At the intersection of climate
resiliency and the built environment

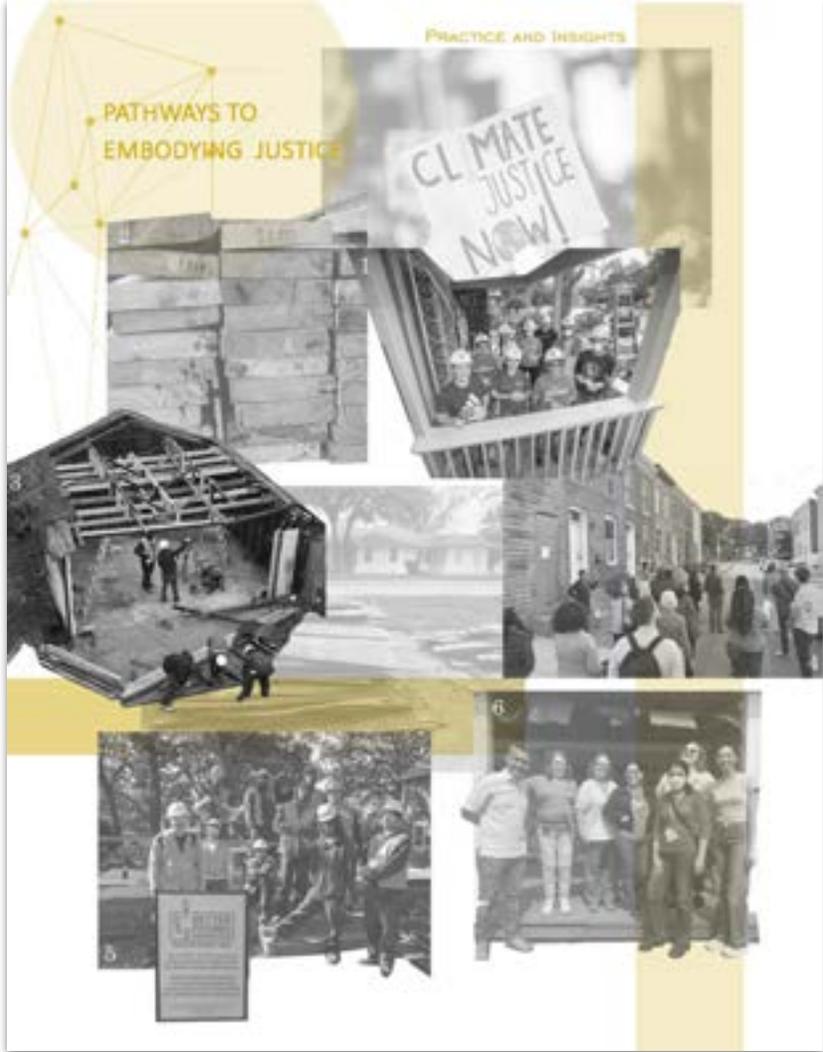
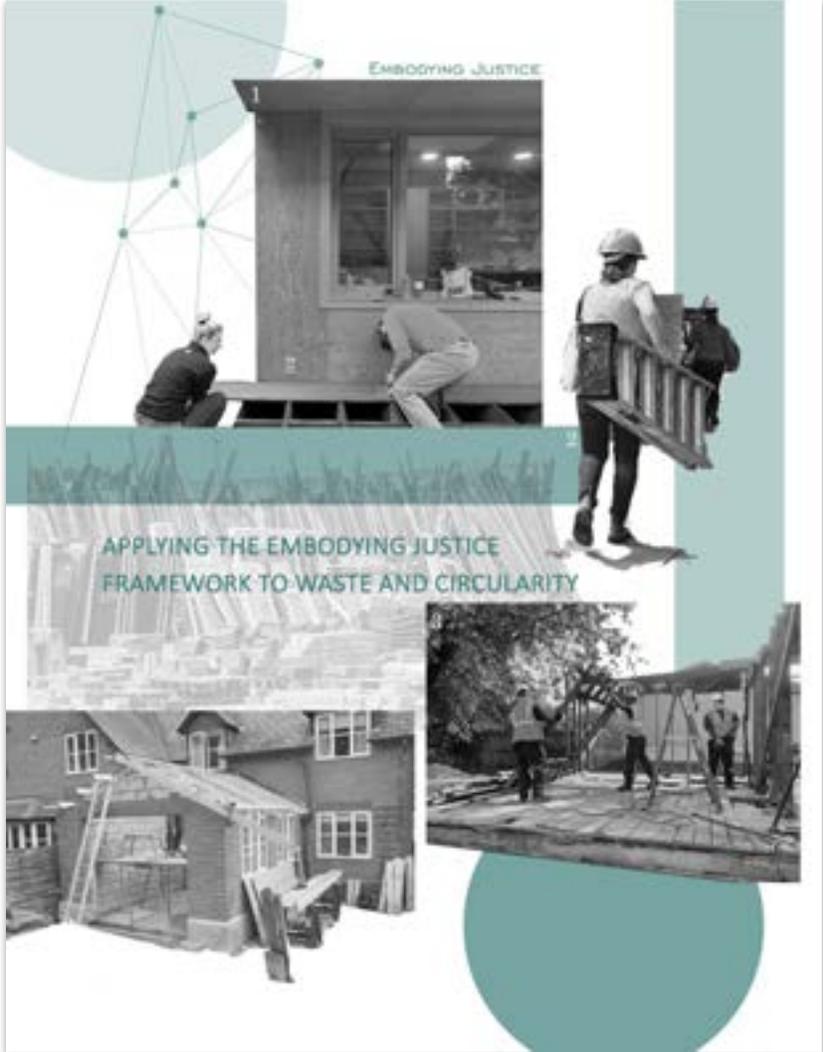
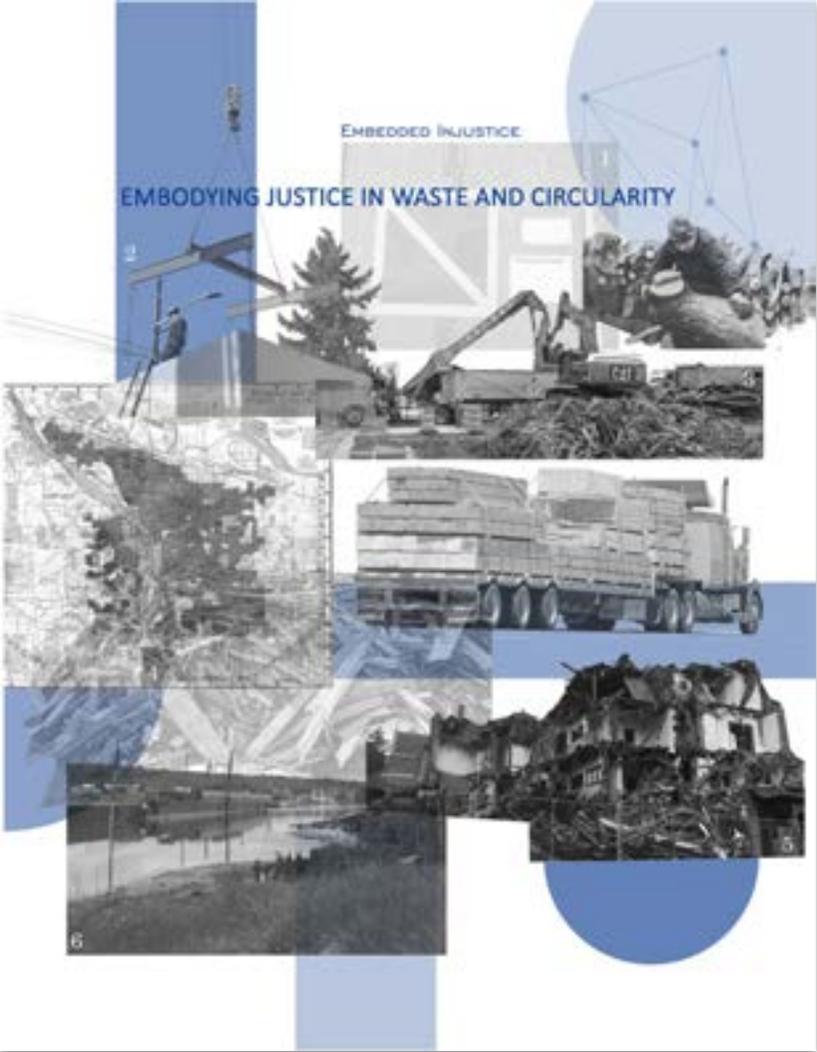
The Christopherson Center honors and continues the life's work of internationally renowned economic geographer Susan Christopherson (1943-2016), former chair of the Department of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University. Dr. Christopherson's focus on regional and economic development issues, policy, and public engagement form the foundation of the Center's efforts.



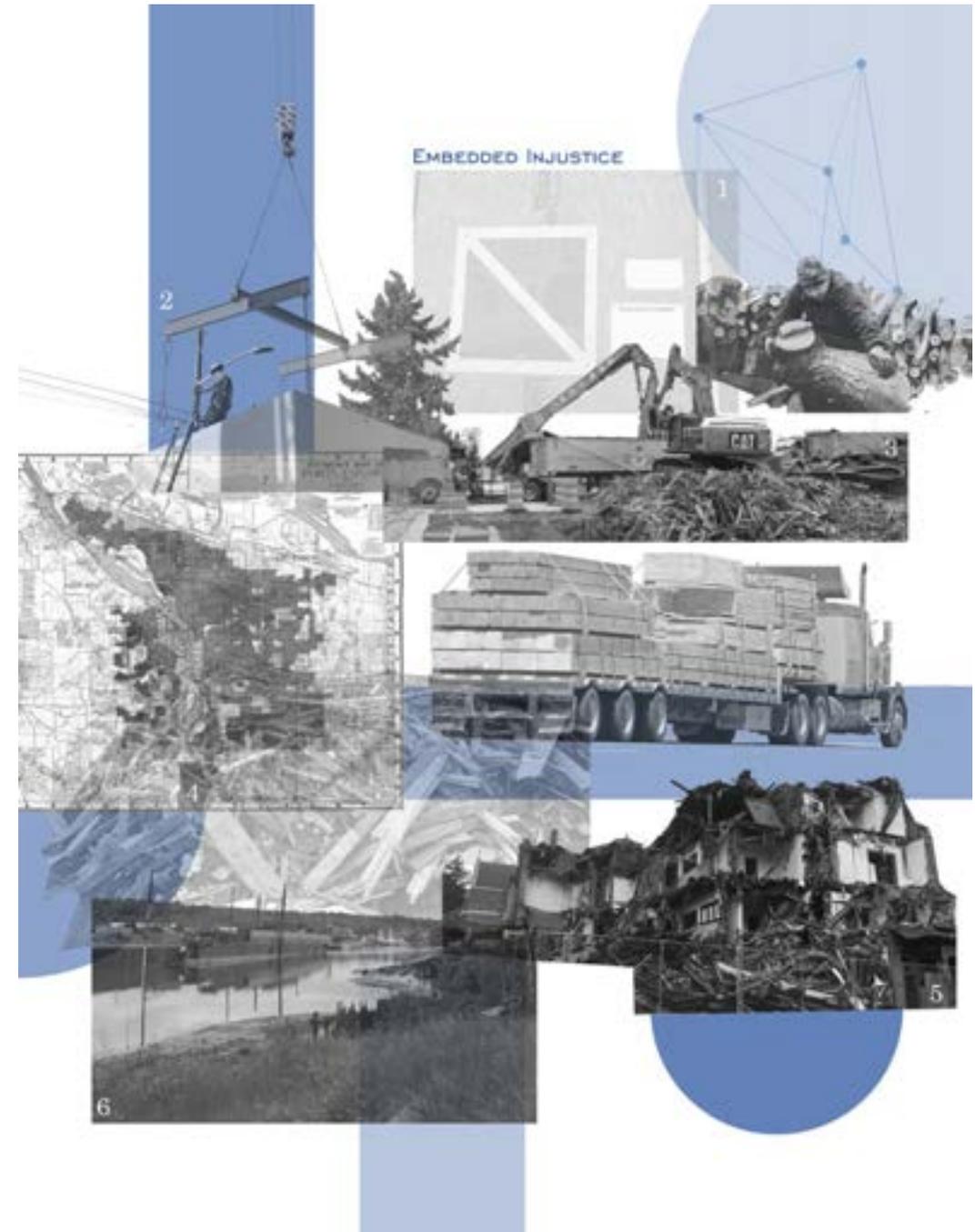
Purpose

Embodying Justice in the Built Environment: Circularity in Practice is a guide and workbook for local governments and community organizations seeking to center justice and equity in their work toward building carbon neutral futures. Unjust practices have shaped the built environment, and current building processes have exacerbated injustices. **This guide and workbook offers the *Embodying Justice* framework to support justice-oriented practices in the built environment and was developed with the belief that redressing injustices is integral to transitioning cities toward carbon neutrality.**

Organization of guide and workbook



Embodying Justice in Waste & Circularity



Defining Embodying Justice

“We contribute to ongoing work in Embodied Justice, by offering *Embodying Justice* as a process or set of actions that addresses embodied carbon by working towards carbon neutrality in just and equitable ways.

***Embodying Justice* is a continuous process that recognizes and remedies past and present harm within the built environment while working toward just futures.”**

Guiding Justice Principles

- **Justice is reparative.** It concerns itself with making right what has been wronged, reconnecting what has been broken, and balancing the imbalanced.
- **Justice is fair.** It equitably distributes social, cultural, political, economic, and environmental benefits and burdens.
- **Justice is community driven.** It centers on those historically oppressed or made vulnerable by systemic injustices and facilitates collective and inclusive processes to move toward repair and fairness.
- **Justice is placed.** Rather than an abstract concept, it is grounded in the specific community context in which it is invoked.
- **Justice is not a singular endpoint.** It is a continuing process of reflecting, acknowledging, and acting.

Embodying Justice Framework

J1 Community Impacts

Concerned with a strategy's impact across communities, including its design and implementation and potential to redress past and ongoing harm.

J2 Economic Impacts

Concerned with a strategy's impact on uneven development and local economies, including relationship with commercialization, cost, and affordability and community-driven approaches for economic growth.

J3 Labor and Workforce

Concerned with a strategy's impact on workers' health and well-being, including investments in access opportunity, and agency for workers.

J4 Historical Context

Concerned with contextualize the strategy in local histories through an in-depth reflective process that centers priority communities to make right what has been wronged.

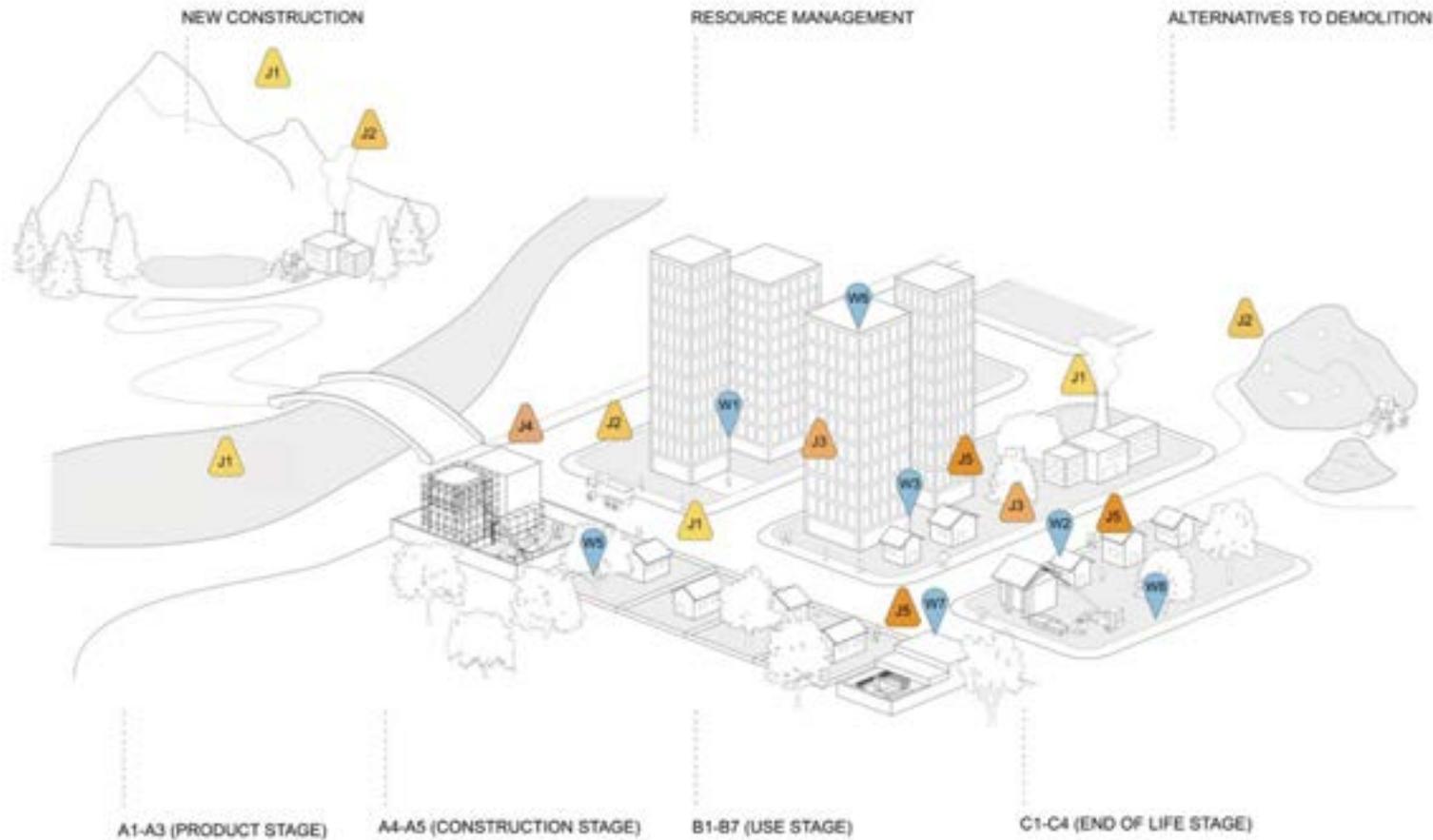
J5 Community Engagement and Involvement

Concerned with ensuring priority communities have equitable access to knowledge, engagement, and opportunities and opportunities for co-production.

Applying the Embodying Justice Waste & Circularity

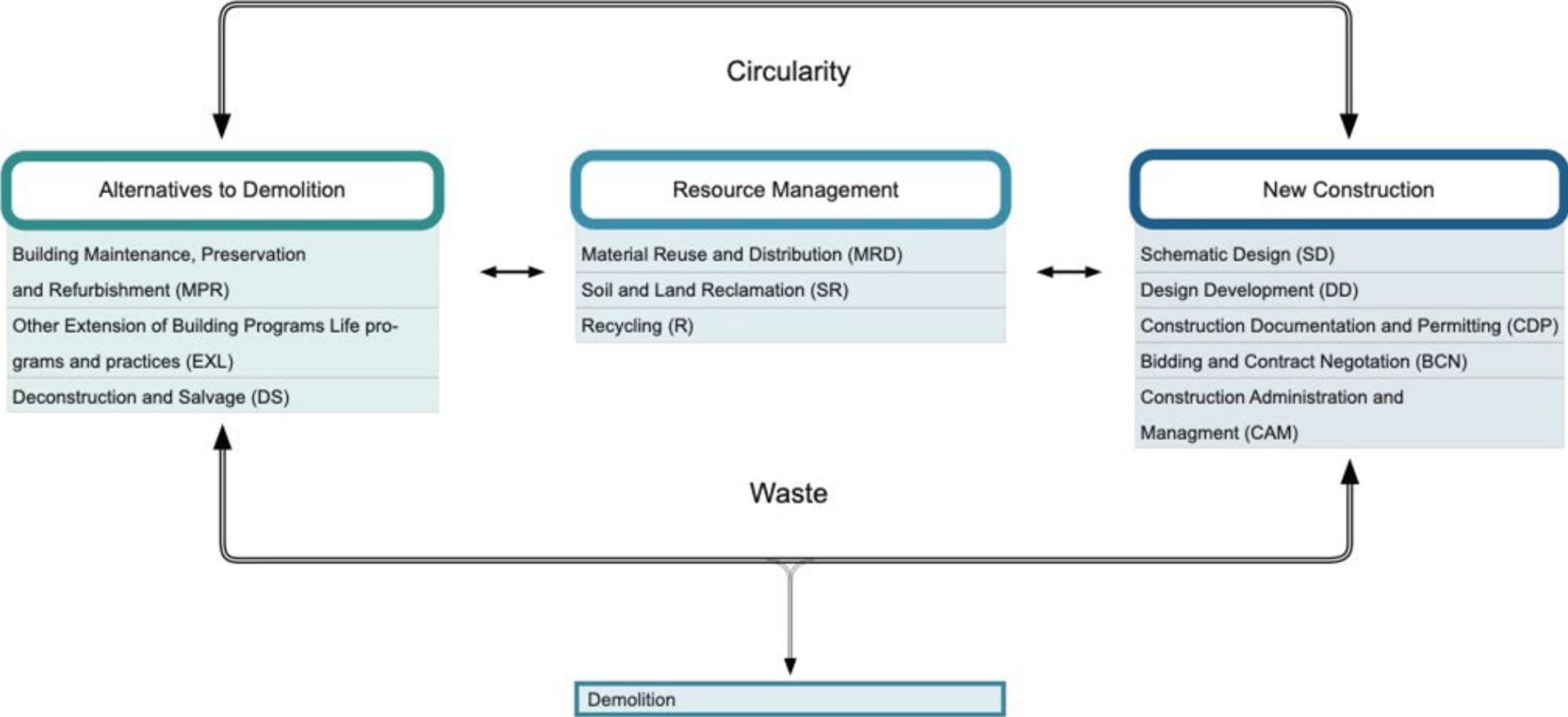


How to Use This Workbook



For each strategy, a **series of questions** is provided, organized by the areas of intervention that could be worked through and given consideration as cities develop carbon neutrality policies. We recommend users to carefully review and apply the questions to their unique contexts. **The questions are meant to bring awareness to justice issues and to prompt users to**

Three Strategies Addressing Waste & Circularity



Workbook Sample

OTHER EXTENSION OF BUILDING LIFE PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES (EXL)

This part of the *Building Reuse to Waste Hierarchy* focuses on extending the lifespan of buildings through modifications beyond MPR to include adaptive reuse, overbuilding and building extension, and building relocation.

Adaptive reuse is the process of repurposing an existing building for a new use. This option offers significant environmental and cultural benefits by retaining carbon, reducing waste, and preserving a sense of place. Overbuilding and building extension can involve various steps to retain a large proportion of existing materials in place, even as the structure is expanded or the site around it is redeveloped. For example, overbuilding retains an existing building and additional construction occurs above (or around) the building. Another option includes the retention of large elements of a building, such as the foundation or structural components, even as a new building is constructed around those existing elements. In these cases, there is the opportunity to incorporate reclaimed materials into the new development.

Whole building relocation is moving an intact building from one site to another. This can be beneficial because it involves repurposing all or most of the original materials associated with the building. Moving the building shorter distances will reduce the energy costs associated with its transport. All these options extend building life, although the range of resources required and the amount of material reuse may vary substantially.

When centering justice and equity in Extension of Building Life, engage with the following questions:

1. How are priority populations identified and their voices, needs, and values included in the creation and operation of EXL strategies?

- Consider supporting community-based EXL processes that create opportunities for priority communities.
- Consider performing an audit to understand the impacts on neighborhood residents of existing adaptive reuse and other strategies to retain buildings (such as moving them).

Notes:

2. How can platforms and tools be activated to inform, train, and educate community members about EXL histories, activities, opportunities, policies?

- Consider diverse processes and platforms to gather and disseminate information to reach priority communities.
- Identify reasons for barriers to information and means to overcome those barriers.

Notes:

3. How do public and private investments in EXL ensure that benefits and burdens are distributed equitably within the local community rather than profiting external entities?

- How can EXL strategies build the local community's economy and repair embedded injustices in the built environment/communities?
- Consider incentives for businesses in priority communities.
- Consider development of affordable spaces and support entrepreneurship within priority communities.
- Consider use of EXL to benefit no- or low-income households.

Notes:

4. How are hiring and training practices increasing opportunities for community-based EXL professionals, contractors, and laborers who are underrepresented in the workforce?

- Especially within the public and nonprofit sectors, consider strengthening equitable and transparent hiring processes and decision-making structures, increasing workforce training opportunities for local residents.
- Support equitable hiring and training practices in private local design and construction industry.

Notes:

5. How are public sector hiring practices, including procurement and contract work, increasing accessibility to job opportunities so that the pool of applicants grows and diversifies?

- Consider where positions are posted, who has access to apply, and transparency in the application process.

Notes:

6. Do employers ensure the safety and wellbeing of laborers, pay a living wage (at minimum), and offer opportunities for promotion and advancement?

- Consider supporting unionizing efforts, partnering with community organizers, encouraging higher environmental standards at the local level.

Notes:

7. How are policies and procedures providing support for no-, low- and moderate-income property owners or prospective property owners who have been historically discriminated against in accessing design and building services?

Notes:

8. How are EXL projects contextualized in local histories and included in decision-making processes? What interpretive methods and programs can be developed or promoted to center priority communities in moving toward repair?

- Consider programs that preserve and honor building and site histories associated with EXL and uplift stories of injustices to move toward repair.
- Consider how local policies and processes can support buildings/places that are valued by communities.

Embodying Justice Framework	CNCA Policy Framework	Life Cycle Assessment Framework
ALTERNATIVES TO DEMOLITION		
Building Maintenance, Preservation, and Refurbishment [MPR]	W5	B1-B7
Adaptive Reuse and other Extension of Building Life programs and practices [EXL]	W1, W5, W7	B1-B7 (if incorporates new construction then A1-A5)
Deconstruction and Salvage [DS]	W5, W8	C1-C4, D
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
Material Reuse and Distribution [MRD]	W3, W4, W7	All, concentrated on points of distribution after initial end of life
Recycling [R]	W5	C1-C4, D
Demolition and Waste [DW]	W2	C-1, D
NEW CONSTRUCTION		
Schematic Design [SD]	W2	A1-A3
Design Development [DD]	W1, W5, W6	A1-A5, B1-B7, C1, D
Construction Documentation and Permitting [CDP]	W4	A1-A5, B1-B7, C1, D
Bidding and Contract Negotiation [BCN]	W3, W6	A1-A5, B1-B7, C1-4, D
Construction Administration [CA]	W2, W4, W9	A3-A5, B1-B7, C1-C4

Recycling, and Demolition and Landfilling are considered in the next section of this guide and workbook, Resource Management.



Figure 4. Building Reuse to Waste Hierarchy
(Credit: Wyeth Augustine-Marcell and additional researchers in the Just Places Lab.)

BUILDING MAINTENANCE, PRESERVATION, AND REFURBISHMENT [MPR]

MPR strategies are often the most sustainable approaches toward managing building stock, materials, and working toward carbon neutrality.⁵⁴ Consistent upkeep and repair efforts can extend the life of buildings, thus reducing the necessity for demolition or extensive renovations. Prolonging the lifespan of a structure in its original location significantly reduces the demand for building materials for a new building. By retrofitting existing buildings, operational energy can be reduced while conserving the embodied carbon already present in the building stock. In developing programs and policies for the strategies listed below, work through the following questions to center justice and equity.

Embodying Justice Framework	CNCA Policy Framework	Life Cycle Assessment Framework
ALTERNATIVES TO DEMOLITION		
Building Maintenance, Preservation, and Refurbishment [MPR]	W5	B1-B7
Adaptive Reuse and other Extension of Building Life programs and practices [EXL]	W1, W5, W7	B1-B7 (if incorporates new construction then A1-A5)
Deconstruction and Salvage [DS]	W5, W8	C1-C4, D
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
Material Reuse and Distribution [MRD]	W3, W4, W7	All, concentrated on points of distribution after initial end of life
Recycling [R]	W5	C1-C4, D
Demolition and Waste [DW]	W2	C-1, D
NEW CONSTRUCTION		
Schematic Design [SD]	W2	A1-A3
Design Development [DD]	W1, W5, W6	A1-A5, B1-B7, C1, D
Construction Documentation and Permitting [CDP]	W4	A1-A5, B1-B7, C1, D
Bidding and Contract Negotiation [BCN]	W3, W6	A1-A5, B1-B7, C1-4, D
Construction Administration [CA]	W2, W4, W9	A3-A5, B1-B7, C1-C4

impacted communities and continue to do so, whether by excavation, mining, movement of soil types, ecological disruption, or contamination.

Identify policies and programs that support or require material reuse and distribution. For instance, consider how practices and processes associated with supporting local economic development, public works, historic preservation, transportation agencies, housing and school agencies, environmental agencies, and/or private sector design and construction industries are working together or against addressing justice in their work. Consider who these offices and programs serve and what impacts they may have.

When centering justice and equity in Material Reuse and Distribution, engage with the following questions:

1. How are the interests of local communities and priority populations identified and their needs and values addressed in MRD strategies?

- Consider methods for equitable distribution of reuse materials to priority populations.
- Prioritize stakeholders who are developing community-oriented or public projects (such as affordable housing, parks, and other public sites), in the use of salvaged materials.
- Consider the right of first refusal of building materials sourced from community centers or important sites. For example: if a religious structure is deconstructed or demolished how can the materials be made available to those with historical ties to that building?
- Consider environmental impacts of soil excavation, removal, transportation, backfilling, and reuse, including disruptions to local communities and their ecologies and animal and plant habitats.

Notes:

2. How do the sites for material storage, management, reuse, and sale impact priority communities?

- Consider locating reuse and salvage facilities in easily accessible locations with adjacent public transportation options.

Embodying Justice Framework	CNCA Policy Framework	Life Cycle Assessment Framework
ALTERNATIVES TO DEMOLITION		
Building Maintenance, Preservation, and Refurbishment [MPR]	W5	B1-B7
Adaptive Reuse and other Extension of Building Life programs and practices [EXL]	W1, W5, W7	B1-B7 (if incorporates new construction then A1-A5)
Deconstruction and Salvage [DS]	W5, W8	C1-C4, D
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
Material Reuse and Distribution [MRD]	W3, W4, W7	All, concentrated on points of distribution after initial end of life
Recycling [R]	W5	C1-C4, D
Demolition and Waste [DW]	W2	C-1, D
NEW CONSTRUCTION		
Schematic Design [SD]	W2	A1-A3
Design Development [DD]	W1, W5, W6	A1-A5, B1-B7, C1, D
Construction Documentation and Permitting [CDP]	W4	A1-A5, B1-B7, C1, D
Bidding and Contract Negotiation [BCN]	W3, W6	A1-A5, B1-B7, C1-4, D
Construction Administration [CA]	W2, W4, W9	A3-A5, B1-B7, C1-C4

Section 2C New Construction

As part of a circular economy, new construction standards—including design stages, material sourcing, construction process, labor and workforce hiring and training, and building disassembly—must be reimagined as an apparatus for centering justice and equity. This section addresses strategies for designing and building new structures relevant to a range of public and private stakeholders.

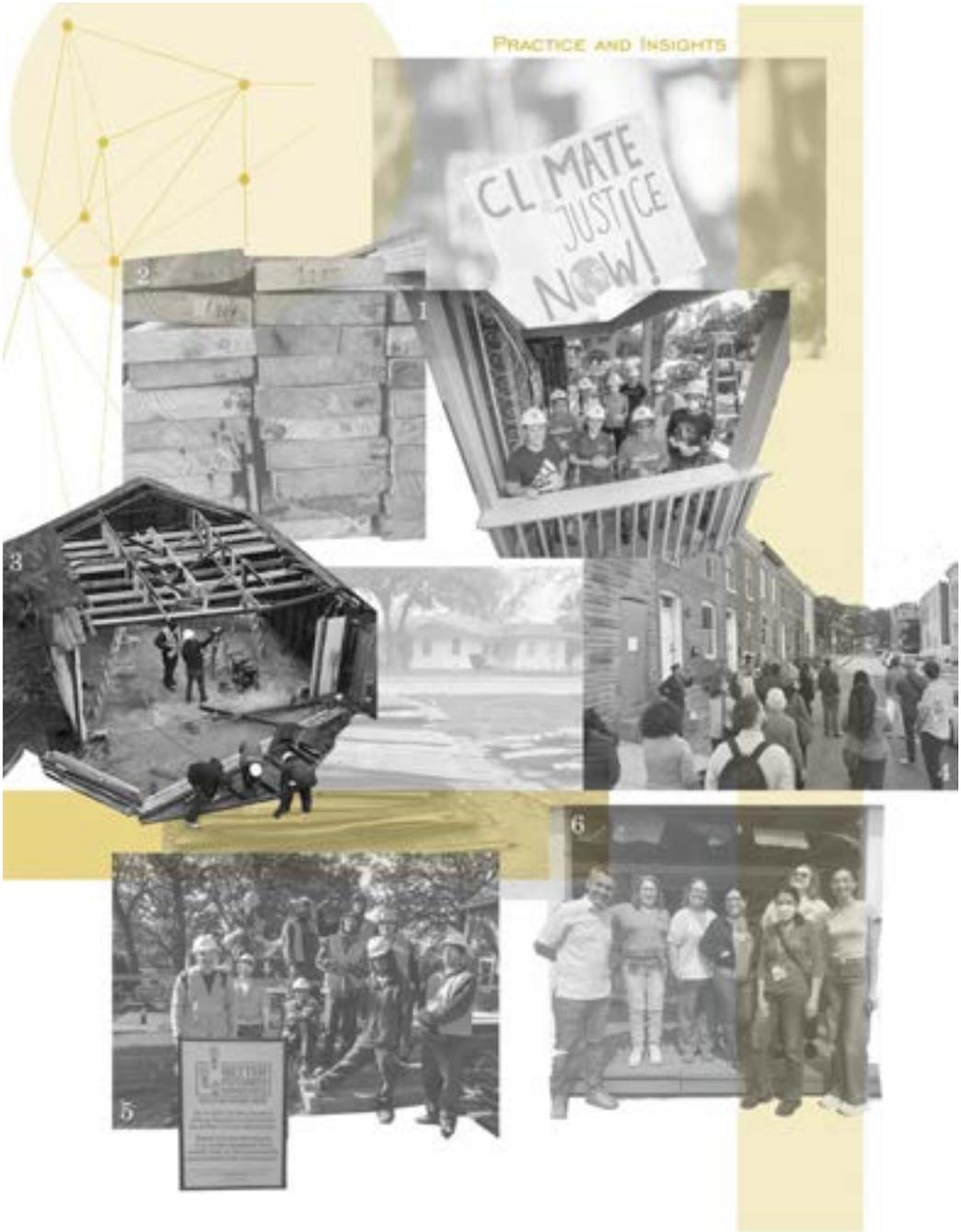
New Construction strategies become necessary to address local demand when options of preservation, building reuse, and adaptive reuse have been exhausted or are inadequate.¹⁰ As described before (Section 1A), construction is the largest emitter of greenhouse gases, responsible for at least 42% of global emissions of which new construction contributes the majority. Most of the progress on limiting emissions in the sector has been made on reducing a building's operational carbon — emissions resulting from heating, cooling and lighting spaces. Solutions for reducing embodied carbon emissions from the design and construction of structures and the production of associated materials such as cement, steel, and aluminum are lagging. There is an urgent need to develop cooperative models for decarbonizing new construction and support stakeholders across all steps of the process, including avoiding extraction and production of new materials; shifting to regenerative, ethically sourced and low carbon material practices; and improving methods to radically decarbonize conventional materials when their application is absolutely necessary.¹¹ Considering the scale of the industry and its global reach, such methods and incentives for decarbonization need to empower decision-makers in both informal and formal building sectors, including producers and consumers across the global material supply chains and process stages.

Urban environments are continually changing and adapting to factors such as population growth, displacement, migration, and extreme weather events. Without centering justice, new construction contributes to these risks and harms. Investing in flexible programming, thoughtful operational infrastructure, labor and workforce development, and material circularity allows new construction to contribute to place-keeping and to sustaining local histories. By placing justice and equity at the forefront of decision-making, buildings can begin to perform in ways that honor their community and provide material longevity, which in turn positively impacts residents' quality of life and environment. Selecting materials that are free of toxic chemicals, ethically and locally procured, and retain their utility and value beyond a single use, allows them to play a role beyond a single structure or program. This creates a justice-centered symbiosis of materials with the community that engage in new changes, tell their histories, and adapt to local needs.

The following is a series of considerations for architects, planners, contractors, building owners, developers, local governments, and communities to consult as they focus on addressing new construction. Organized according to the five phases of a design project, per the American Institute of Architects (AIA), these considerations offer steps along the trajectory of Schematic Design,

11- Community Impacts, 12- Economic Impacts, 13- Labor & Workforce, 14- Historical Context, 15- Community Engagement & Inclusionment

Pathways to Embodying Justice



Section 3A

Practice Stories

This section outlines examples of practice stories, where local governments and nonprofit organizations have adopted strategies and programs that address justice and equity within the built environment.

REHABARAMA

City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation
Power of Preservation
San Antonio, Texas



Image 1. Twice a year in San Antonio, the Rehabarama program brings together neighborhood residents, volunteers and local contractors to repair aging homes. Launched by the city's Office of Historic Preservation, it allows people to remain in their homes longer while creating generational wealth. Frederick Gonzalez, courtesy of City of San Antonio.

About 25% of San Antonio's housing stock was built before 1960, largely representing affordable housing that is unsubsidized and at risk of demolition. In 2017, the Office of Historic Preservation launched Rehabarama, a home repair program aimed at keeping people in their houses longer and creating generational wealth. Twice a year, contractors, neighborhood residents, and volunteers come together for a day to restore windows, stabilize porches, repair gutters, and address other issues in these aging homes. Priority is given to residents in neighborhoods with lower AMIs (Area Median Income) and older housing stock. There is no cost to the homeowner if they or their heirs continue to occupy the property. Necessary building materials are supplied at no cost from the Material Innovation Center, which recaptures quality materials from deconstructed properties for use in affordable housing projects.

ESPERANZA PEACE AND JUSTICE CENTER

Joint Research into Code Enforcement and Demolition
San Antonio, Texas



Image 2. Community leaders from the Esperanza Peace and Justice Center, and researchers from the University of Texas at San Antonio. Jenni Minner.

The Esperanza Peace and Justice Center is a community-based arts and cultural organization serving San Antonio's near Westside by promoting a vision of social justice and cross-cultural understanding. The organization is led by Graciela and Leticia Sanchez, along with dozens of community leaders from several member associations who have worked tirelessly for preservation, justice, and community in San Antonio's Historic Westside neighborhood. These community leaders have successfully organized to save Alazán-Apache Courts, a historic public housing development that was threatened with demolition. They have created a community land trust used to house people with incomes below 30 percent of the AMI. The Esperanza Center purchased a former Rueben's Icehouse, which will become a new museum, Museo del Westside. The Casa de Cuentos (House of Stories) was saved from demolition and is used as the headquarters for the organization. With an over 30-year history and serving more than "70,000 people each year through direct participation in arts and cultural events, including exhibitions, workshops, concerts, theater performances, film screenings, and more,"¹⁶ the Esperanza and member organizations have countless stories of advocacy and activism that have contributed to preserving San Antonio's Historic Westside and beyond.

BLACK WOMEN BUILD-BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Maryland

Since 2019, Black Women Build-Baltimore (BWBB) has provided generational wealth creation through home ownership, working with Black women in Baltimore to rehabilitate 13 vacant and deteriorating houses in the historically disenfranchised West Baltimore neighborhood. Prospective first-time home buyers who want to learn the building trades apply for BWB's programs: (1) on-the-job training at the sites (four days a week for about four months) with a stipend, or (2) learning community-building skills through BWBB's partners.

The program is open to first-time homebuyers with a two-year employment history and savings of \$2,500. Houses range from \$105,000 to \$250,000 and require a minimum down payment of \$2,500. A buyer must stay in the house for five years before selling.



Image 5. Working in the West Baltimore neighborhood, Black Women Build offers a path to first-time home ownership for Black women through a construction and maintenance training program. Black Women Build

To ensure affordability, BWBB works with the City of Baltimore's Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation (CHAP) to receive a 10-year tax credit on the property value increase that results from the rehabilitation work on the property. The rehabbed houses incorporate low energy and net zero methods to reduce homeowner utility costs.

BETTER FUTURES MINNESOTA

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Through on-the-job training in deconstruction, reuse warehouse safety and operation, appliance recycling and other programs, Better Futures provides holistic support to high-risk adults, primarily formerly incarcerated men, to help them reintegrate into society. The materials it salvages through its deconstruction efforts – more than 2,000 tons annually – are diverted from landfills and sold through its Reuse Warehouse Store in South Minneapolis, with the resulting revenue helping to support the ongoing program. Better Futures' trauma-informed integrative care model provides employment, mental and physical health care, workforce development and life coaching. Partnering with local and county governments in the Greater Minneapolis area, Better Futures operates additional Reuse Retail stores near Becker County's transfer station, capturing materials that would normally go to the landfill. In the city of Bloomington, it offers collection of bulky items from residents. Both these materials streams provide additional goods-for-sale to support Better Futures operations.



Image 6. Better Futures hires and trains high-risk individuals, primarily formerly incarcerated men, in deconstruction and warehouse operations, providing integrative care for them while diverting thousands of tons of reusable materials from landfills. Better Futures Minnesota

Thank you!

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We are indebted to the ongoing work of others dedicated to achieving a more just and equitable built environment. Activists, non-profit organizations, advocates, local and regional governments, building trade professionals, laborers, product manufacturers, regulatory agencies, educators, researchers, entire social and environmental movements, and so many more whose work is indispensable.



scan for link

The logo for Finger Lakes ReUse, Inc. is a green circular emblem. At the top, it says "FINGER LAKES". Below that, there are two white arrows pointing to the right, one containing the word "Re" and the other containing "USE".

Creating a Comprehensive Materials ReUse System

**Rockefeller Institute of Government
Local Government Lab**

Diane Cohen, CEO, Finger Lakes
ReUse, Inc.
April 26, 2024

Finger Lakes ReUse, Inc. - 501(c)3 nonprofit organization founded 2007



Our **mission** is to enhance **community**, **economy**, and **environment** through reuse.

Our **founding goals** are to **reduce waste**, **relieve poverty**, and **teach skills** through reuse activities.

Our **vision** is of a **just**, **resilient**, and **waste-free world** that **values people** and **resources**.







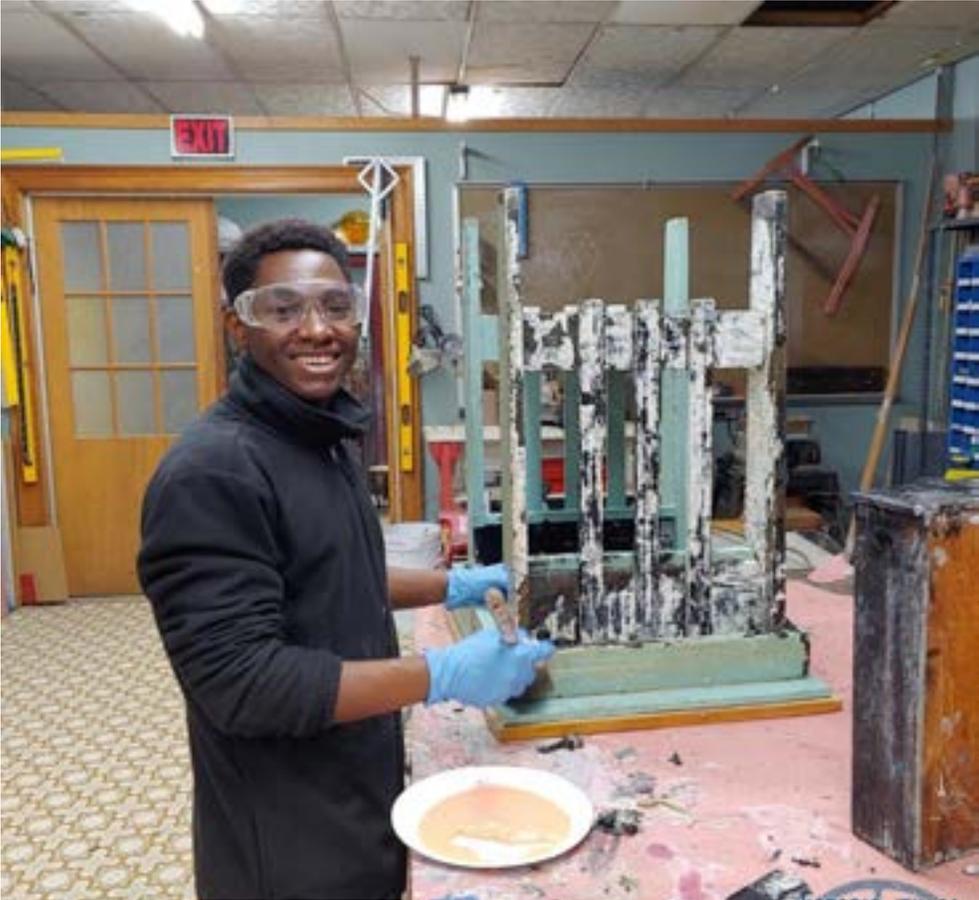


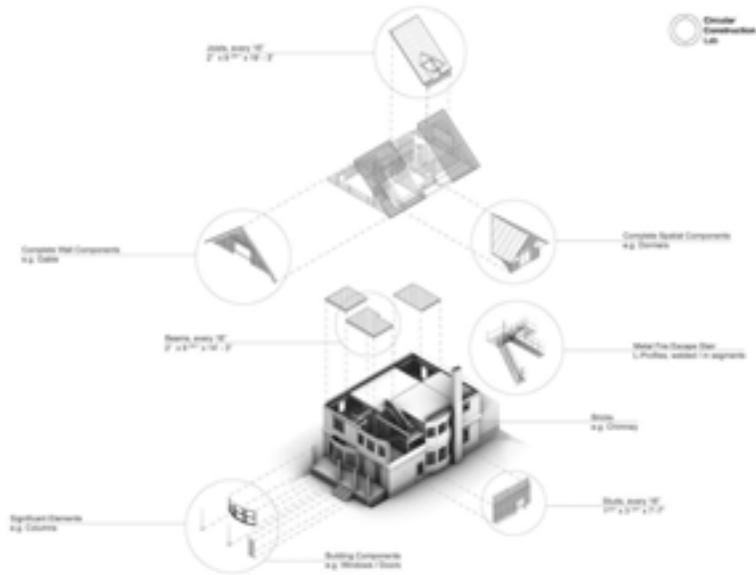






Opportunities in Workforce Development





Credit: Joseph McGranahan



Finger Lakes ReUse Awards

- US EPA - *Environmental Champion Award*
- NYSDEC - *Environmental Excellence Award*
- Tompkins County Chamber of Commerce - *Nonprofit of the Year Award*
- Alcohol & Drug Council - *Recovery Friendly Employer of the Year*
- Ithaca Journal Readers Poll - *Best Department Store (2021)*
- Town of Ithaca Environmental Conservation Award (2022)
- Ithaca Times Readers Choice - *Best Thrift Store (2018-2023)*



Finger Lakes ReUse Accomplishments & Impacts

- ★ **Pioneering strategies:** convenience & affordability
- ★ **\$2.4 million in merchandise sales** in 2023 - 2 Community ReUse Centers
- ★ **Growth driven by public engagement** in the form of donation drop offs
- ★ **Started** with 7 employees in 2008, now **80** living wage employees
- ★ **19** apprentices last year connected to **8 permanent jobs**
- ★ **\$119,664 provided in free materials** to **832 households**
- ★ Provided **free materials** for **32 nonprofit** and **community organizations**
- ★ **77% of revenues earned** through sales & services, 9.5% gov't contracts
- ★ **49,407 drop-off** donations in 2023 (160/day)
- ★ Averaging **520 transactions** at registers daily in 2023
- ★ Helping envision and **build a comprehensive reuse system**



THERE IS NO GOOD CHOICE BETWEEN BURYING & BURNING



CLIMATE-DAMAGING

3rd largest source of methane emissions in the United States.

POISONOUS

Air emissions include hydrogen sulfide, benzene, and ammonia.

TOXIC LEGACY

Generates toxic garbage brew containing heavy metals and PFAS.

RISKY

All landfills inevitably leak that toxic garbage brew.

CLIMATE-DAMAGING

Produces more carbon dioxide than burning coal.

POISONOUS

Air emissions include heavy metals, dioxins, and particulate matter.

TOXIC LEGACY

Leaves behind toxic ash, which must be buried in leaky landfills.

EXPENSIVE

Can cost 3x as much as composting or recycling.





Draft

Rethinking Waste in Tompkins County: Fostering a Local Circular Economy

A Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Prepared By
Tompkins County
Recycling and Materials Management

122 Commercial Ave.
Ithaca, New York 14850
RecycleTompkins.org

With assistance from:
Barton & Loguidice, D.P.C.
443 Electronics Parkway
Liverpool, New York 13088

June 2023



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

New York State Solid Waste Management Plan

BUILDING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY
THROUGH SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Kathy Hochul, Governor | Basil Seggos, Commissioner





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BUILDING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY
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42.2 million tons of waste was created in NYS in 2018*

How much is
42.2 million
tons???

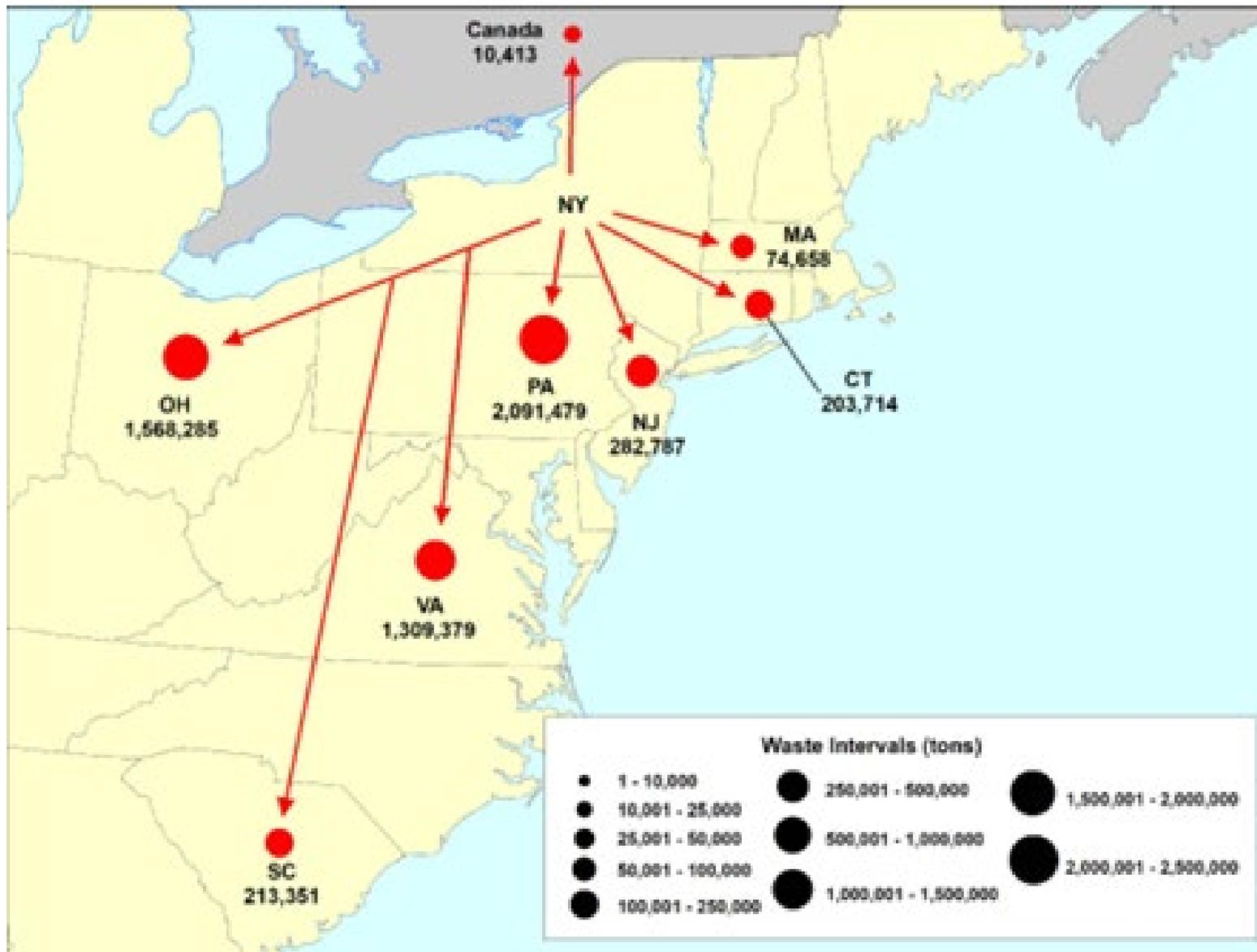


Equal to 24 million SUVs disposed annually

135K tons per day or

77K SUVs per day in New York State

*NYS Solid Waste Management Plan, 2023



NYS exports 30% of the total waste generated to other states.

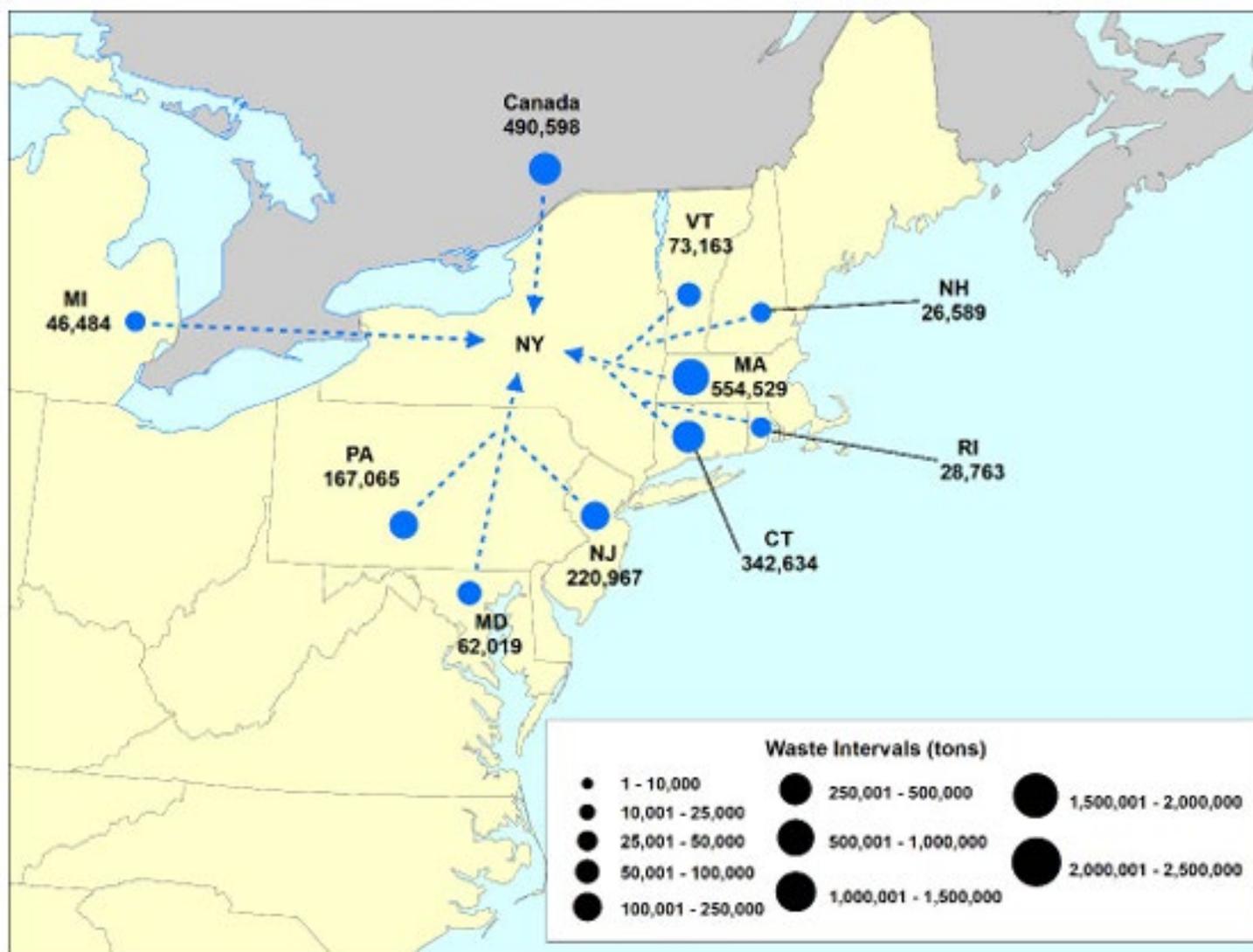
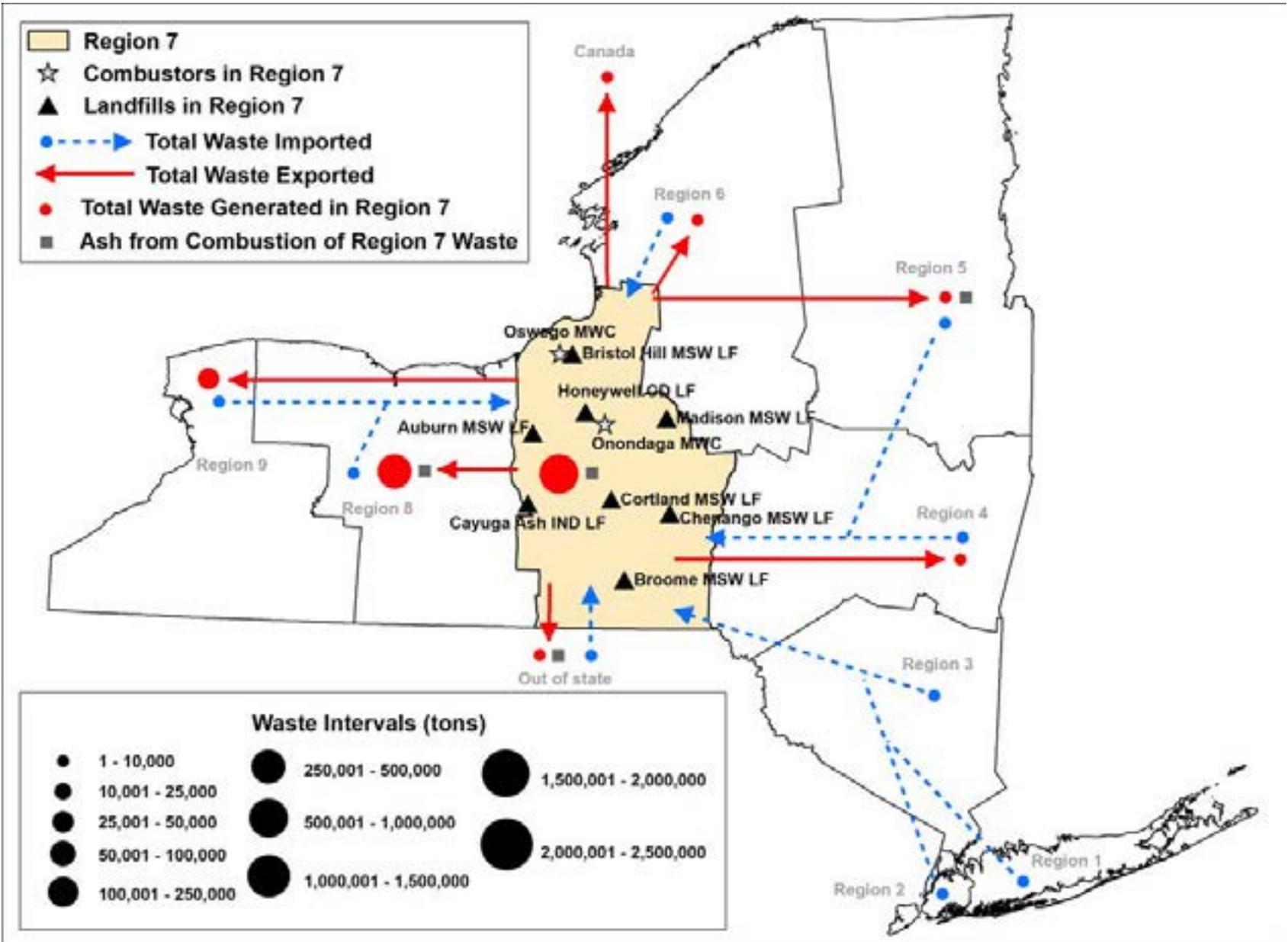


Figure E.4. Waste imports to New York

Figure E.4 shows the places sending the most waste to NYS. About 46% of the total waste imported to NYS in 2018 was MSW, 36% was C&D debris, 18% was industrial waste, and the remaining 1% was biosolids. Several other states, including several that aren't shown in the figure, send smaller amounts of waste to NYS for processing or disposal.

SOURCE: NYSDEC Draft Solid Waste Management Plan,



8 landfills and 2 incinerators in DEC Region 7

Region 7 - Total Waste Flow

SOURCE: NYSDEC Draft Solid Waste Management Plan, https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/materials_minerals_pdf/drafteswmp.pdf

IMPACTS Over the Last 5 Years

SOURCE: [Quantifying the Economic Impact of Finger Lakes ReUse in Tompkins County, New York](#), Mikec & Augustine-Marceil, February 2023

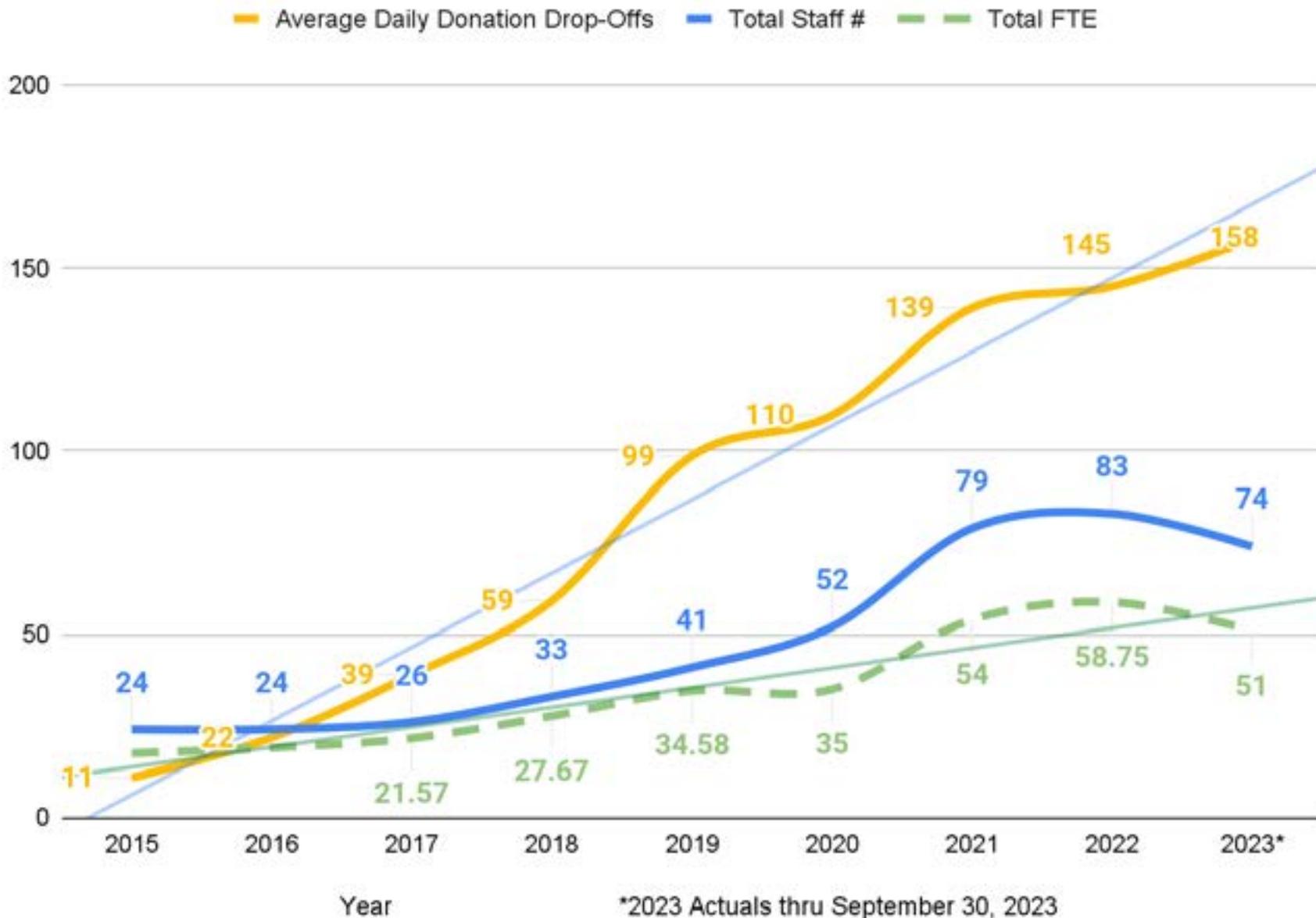


Finger Lakes ReUse has consistently grown its revenue and in 2022 earned an estimated \$2.5 million from sales. As sales revenues grow, so does Finger Lakes ReUse's contribution through county sales tax, in the last 5 years the organization has contributed \$346,000.



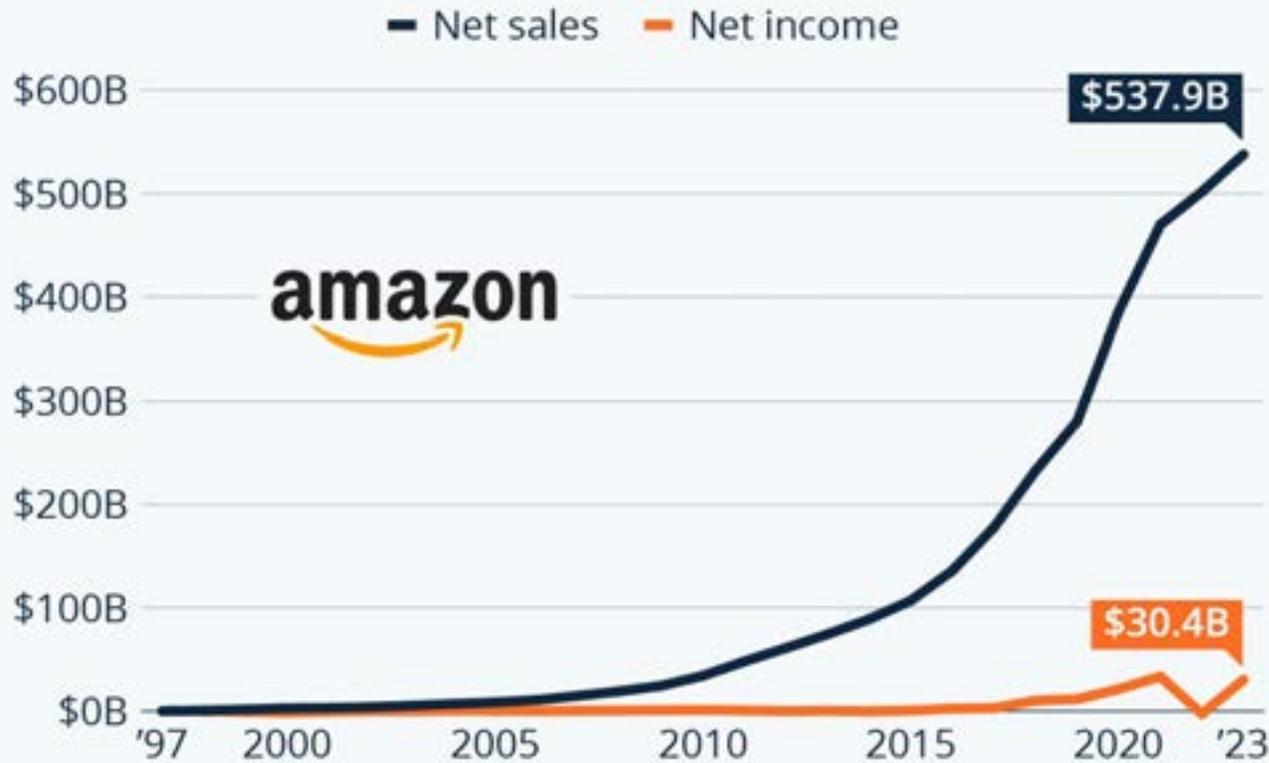
Since 2018, Finger Lakes ReUse has diverted an estimated 2.8 million individual items weighing approximately 9.7 million lbs. This is equivalent to 6.7% of all municipal solid waste sent to landfill by Tompkins County over the last five years.

Material Donations and Staffing Growth, 2015-2023



Amazon's Profit Rebounds as Cost-Cutting Measures Pay Off

Amazon's net sales and net income from 1997 to 2023



Source: Amazon



statista

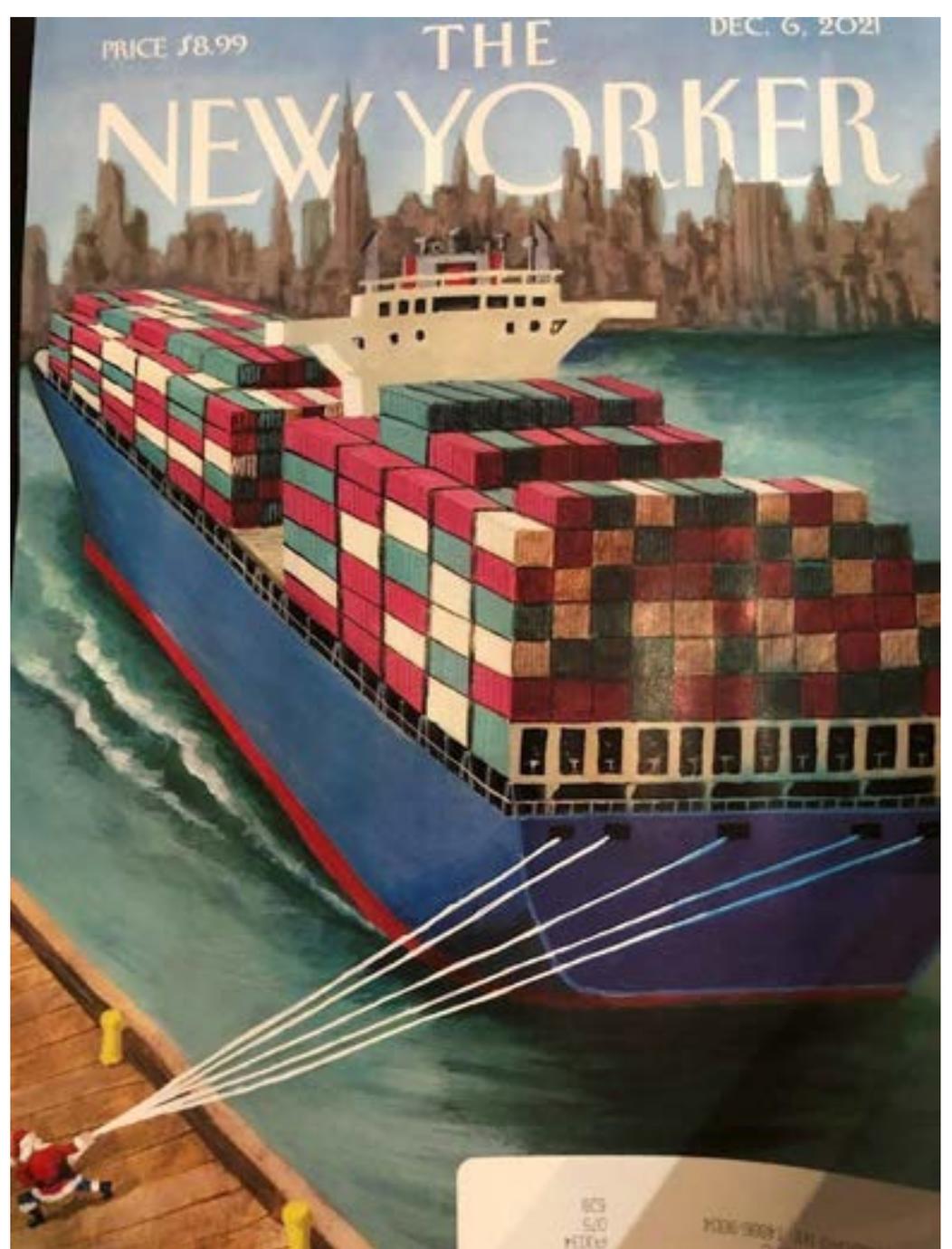








PHOTO CREDIT: Zero Waste Ithaca



PHOTO CREDIT: Zero Waste

Zero Waste Ithaca's

2022 DUMPSTER STUDY



Zero Waste Ithaca's

2022 DUMPSTER STUDY

PHOTO CREDIT: Zero Waste Ithaca



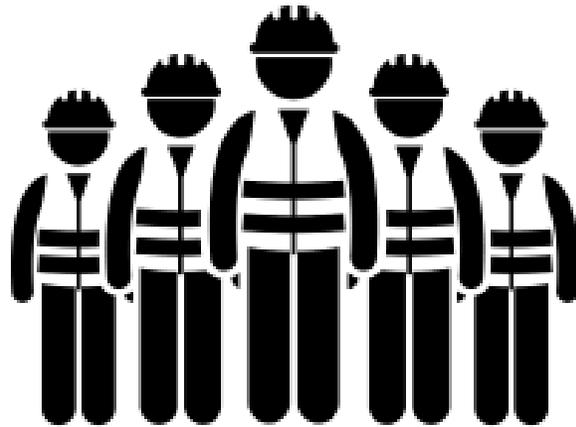
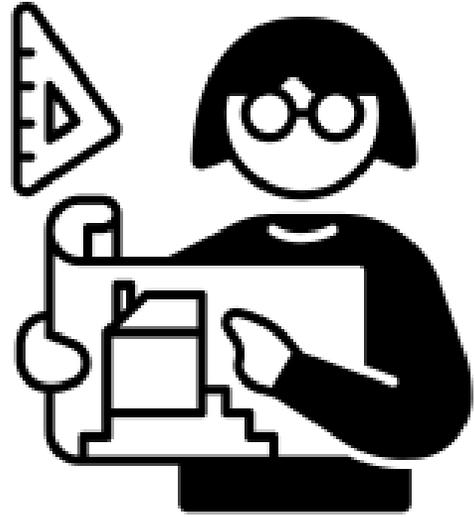
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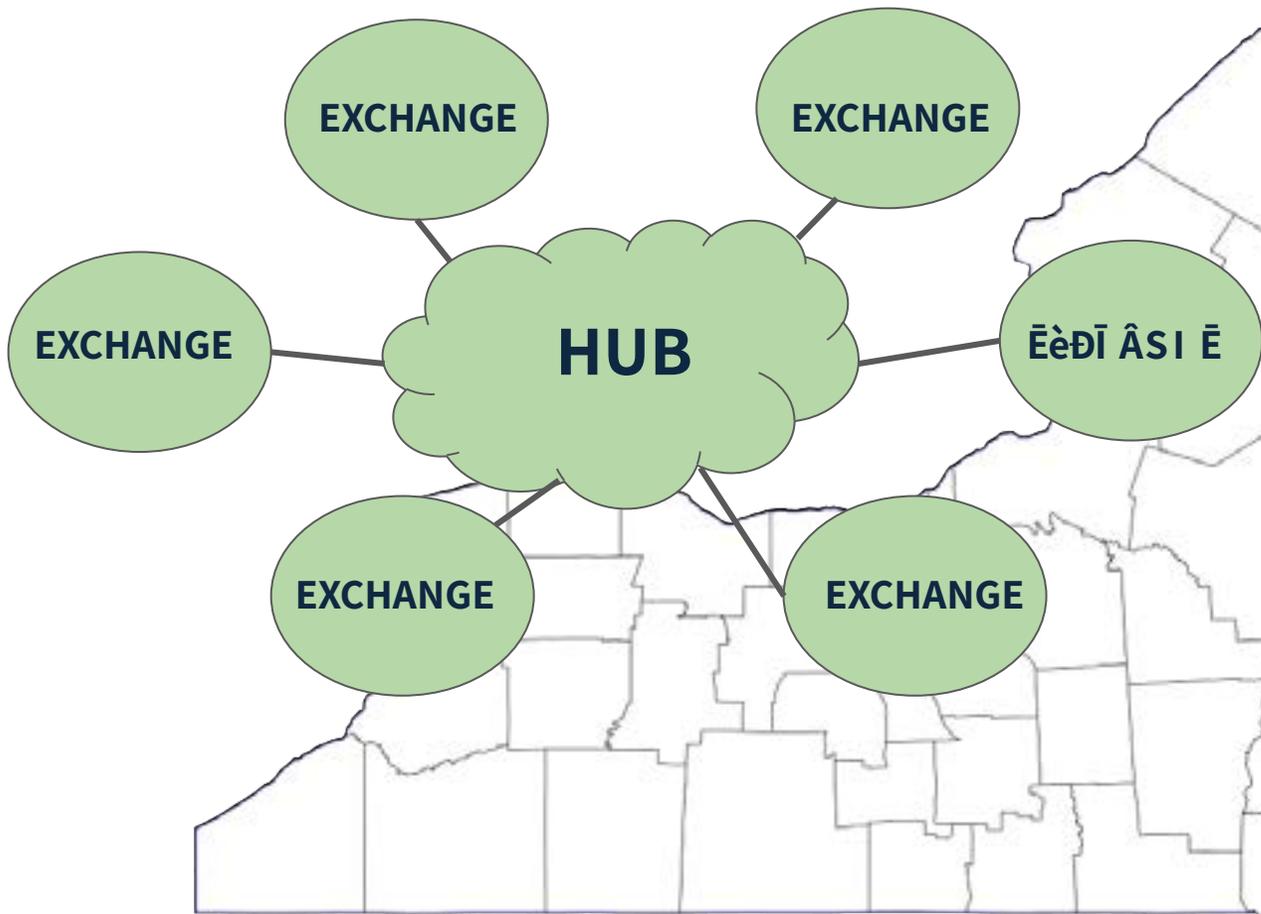
Zero Waste Ithaca's

2022 DUMPSTER STUDY

everyone





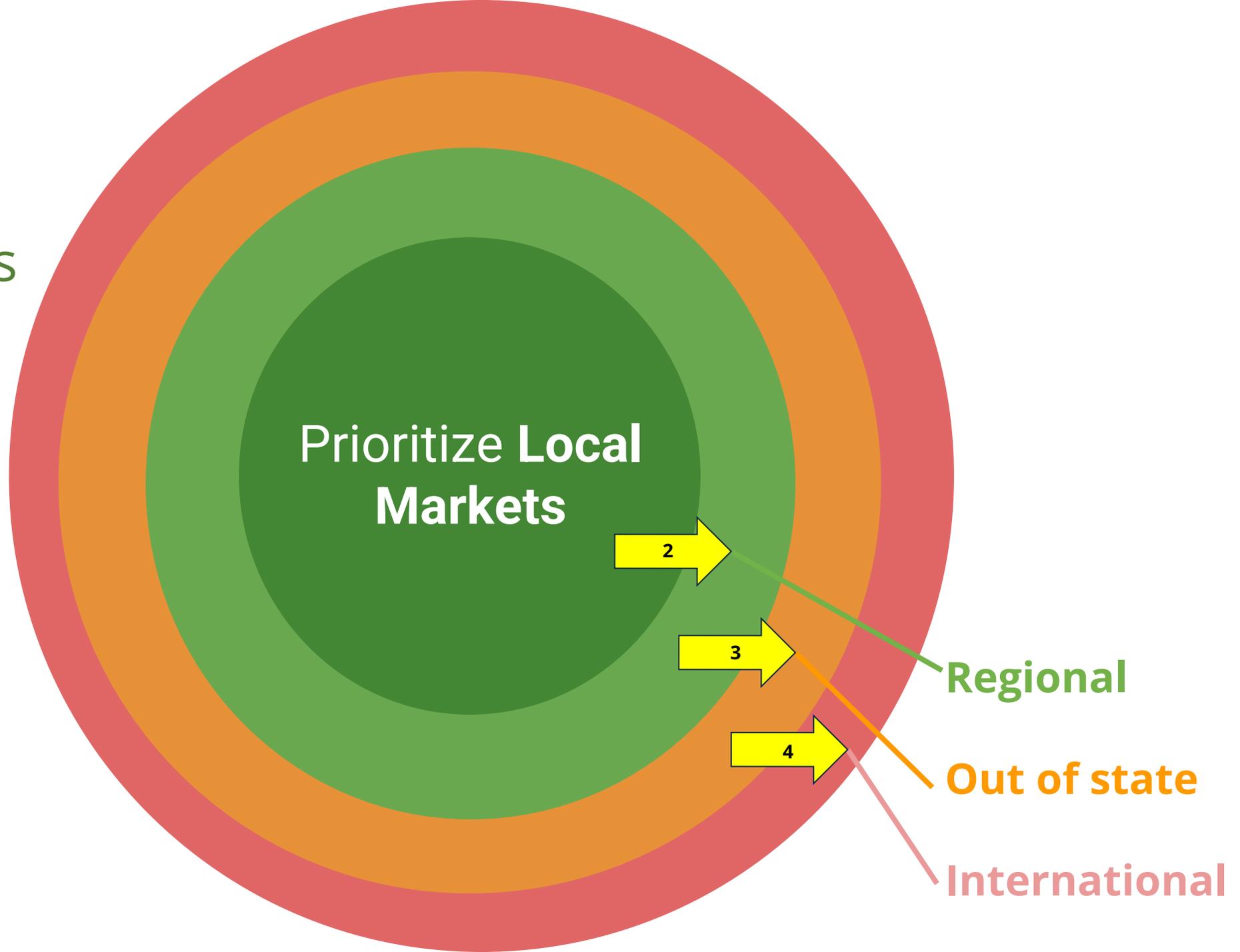


Let's design, plan and build a **Comprehensive Reuse System** together

HUBS - warehouses / manufacturing facilities where materials are received in bulk, sorted, and packaged for wholesale markets and distribution

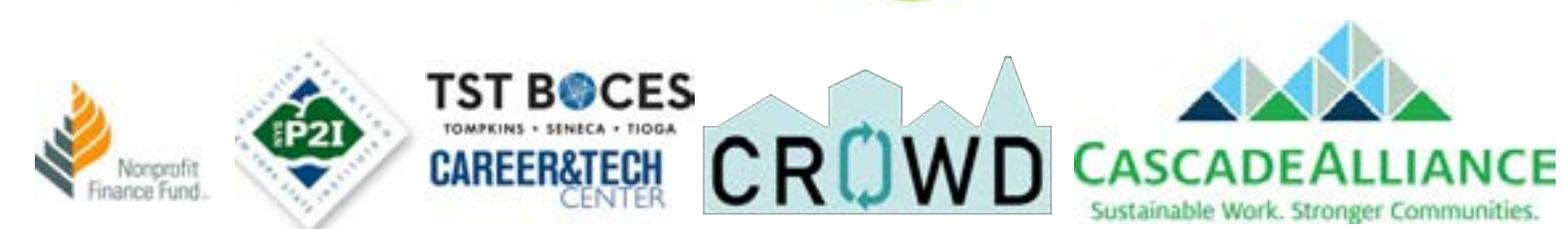
EXCHANGES - Community ReUse Centers, thrift stores, online marketplaces, etc. to buy, donate & sell

Environmental
Material
Movement to
Market **Priorities**









THANK YOU!

diane@fingerlakesreuse.org



Circularity, Reuse, and Zero Waste Development



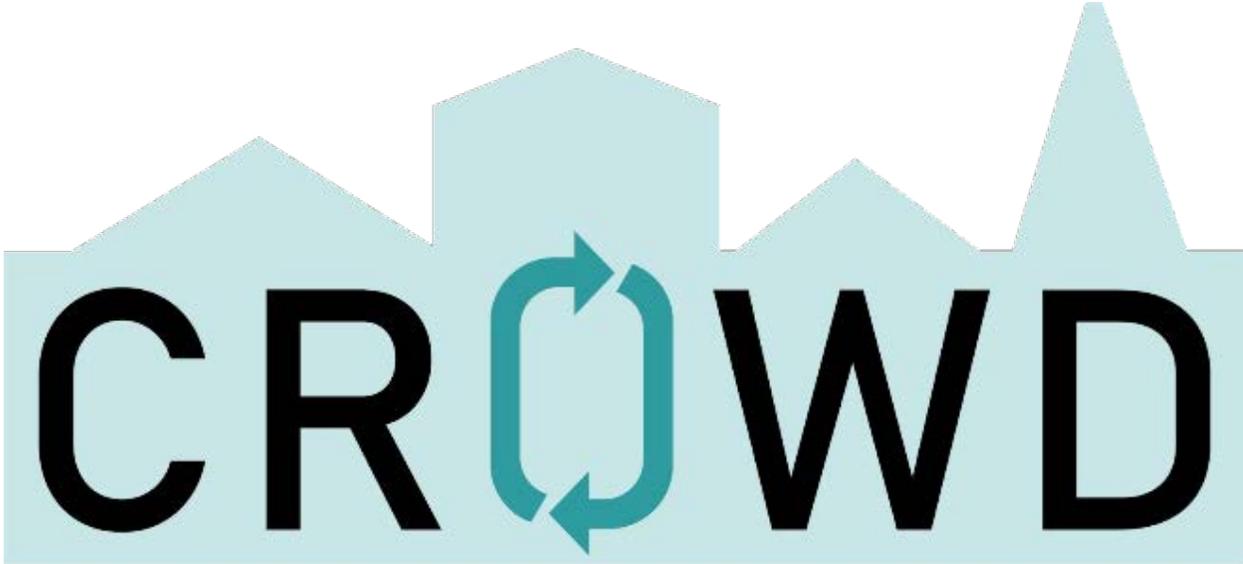
Just Places Lab

REPARATIVE
PRAXIS LAB



Thank you!

www.cr0wd.org



Circularity, Reuse, and Zero Waste Development



LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAB

*A Forum for New York State
Researchers, Practitioners,
and Policymakers*

April 26, 2024

