AGENDA REVIEW ANSWERS
SEPTEMBER 6, 2018
#1

FINANCE COMMITTEE

FIN

Int. 318 (21) – Competitive Grant Applications – Fiscal Year 2018-19
Council Priority: Deficit Reduction and Long Term Financial Stability
Q: Are all the conditions for when it comes back to Council the same from last year? Clifford
A: The conditions in the proposed item are the same as prior Council authorizations.

Q: What is the process for departments to find and apply for grants and what is the internal approval process for grant applications to be sent in that do not require Council approval? Gruber
A: For grants that do not require Council approval, there isn't a single process that is followed. Departments are empowered to pursue grant opportunities, and specific individuals/titles within departments typically identify opportunities specific to the department's mission. Generally the Department or Bureau Head approves such grant submissions if the Mayor's approval is not required. The Mayor's Office and the Office of Management and Budget also work with our state lobbyists to identify opportunities and pass that information on to relevant departments. Regardless of whether or not Council approval is required to apply for a grant, Council approval is required for acceptance of all grants.

Int. 344 (27) – Appropriation – Insurance Reserve Fund
Council Priority: Deficit Reduction and Long Term Financial Stability
Q: What payments were made for the last 3 Fiscal Years? Scott and Clifford
A: The last three (3) Fiscal Year payments were as follows:

FY16	7,837,814.02
FY17	3,033,904.69
FY18	3,804,677.59
	$ 14,676,396.30

Int. 345 – 2017-18 Year-End Budget Amendment
Council Priority: Deficit Reduction and Long Term Financial Stability
Q: Have other amounts been set aside for union settlements? Clifford
A: Upon settlement of the Locust Club agreement, all union contracts will be valid through June 30, 2019. There are no additional funds needed at this time.

AGENDA REVIEW ANSWERS
SEPTEMBER 6, 2018
#1

NEIGHBORHOOD & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

NBD

Int. 319 (1) – Sale of Real Estate
Council Priority: Rebuilding and Strengthening Neighborhood Housing

Q: Please provide the applications submitted for the purchase of these properties. Clifford

A: Development proposals are not required with sales of lots over 4,000 s/f and forwarded each month to City Council.

Q: Please provide a map of the parcel where it is being combined – show what the whole new parcel will be. Please provide this each month going forward. Gruber

A: Real Estate will outline both parcels for your convenience from now on. Attached are revised maps for the six properties for sale this month. **(See ATTACHMENT A)**

Q: Is unbuildable determined at 4,000 sq. ft. or is it higher? One item is larger. Ortiz

A: The term unbuildable is determined by many factors such as: a parcel having a frontage of less than 40 feet wide or a depth of less than 100 feet; a parcel that is not adjacent to another vacant City-owned lot with which it could be combined to create a lot more than 4,000 s/f; a parcel that is landlocked without means of access from another property; a property that has an irregular shape or terrain that renders the property unsuitable for construction or if utilities are inaccessible.

Int. 320 (2) – 52 Broadway – Sale of Land for Development
Council Priority: Creating and Sustaining a Culture of Vibrancy, and Jobs and Economic Development

Q: How many spaces will be in the new parking that is bring created – and will it be adequate to accommodate guests and residents. Ortiz

A: The new parking garage will accommodate 105 new parking spaces in addition to the existing spaces presently controlled by the proprietor.

Q: "Agreed to demonstrate best efforts"... What exactly does that mean? Ortiz

A: The Developer will strive to achieve the MWBE goals as set, and if he fails, he will be asked to demonstrate the actions taken to achieve the goals. Before that, however, the City works with the developer to offer direction and provides the assistance of the City's MWBE officer in identifying suitable MWBE firms to help achieve the goals that are set.

Q: Have the bank loans already been secured? Evans

A: No. That will be a condition of closing on the land.

Q: Is there anything currently on the 7 parcels? Gruber

A: There is no structure on any of the parcels. They are paved for a parking lot.

Q: Has a study been done to show a need for additional rooms? Clifford

A: Bob Fallone, the owner of the Inn on Broadway, confirms that a study was done and that it showed a need for additional rooms.

Int. 321 (4) – Lease Agreement – Bill Gray's Inc. – Storage
Council Priority: Creating and Sustaining a Culture of Vibrancy

Q: What is this space currently being used for? And was there any interest in this space otherwise? Ortiz

A: In the more than a decade that this (former Quiznos) unit has remained vacant, there have been several inquiries, but with no serious interest. This unit is in an interior building location without the desirable views and exterior access of other Port Terminal spaces. This is an opportunity to make this suite productive and rent generating for a considerable period of time.

Q: What is the schedule for opening? Clifford

A: At last communication, the restaurant's anticipated opening is after the upcoming holiday season, most likely in January/February 2019.

Int. 322 (5) – Water Line Easement Acquisitions – Newcroft Park
Council Priority: Rebuilding and Strengthening Neighborhoods

Q: What is the impact of this for future development? Will this land not be available for future use by the neighbors? Ortiz

A: The water main is already present and was installed in the early 2000's when this subdivision was created. This request is for a delayed recording of an easement which is necessary to allow temporary access to affect repairs when needed. Future use of this area is already impacted by zoning setback requirements as the easement runs along the property lines of each parcel.

Int. 324 (7) – Agreement – Landmark Society of WNY, Inc. Northwest Quadrant Historic Resource Survey
Council Priority: Creating and Sustaining a Culture of Vibrancy

Q: What did the survey results yield and what has been done because of the results in the quadrants that were completed? Ortiz

A: The data from Phase 1 has helped to identify neighborhoods in the SE quadrant that are eligible for National Register listing and therefore homeowners are eligible for the NYS historic tax credit program. Landmark is currently working with neighborhood groups in the Park Ave area to create a large (approximately 1,600 property) National Register District so that homeowners can access the tax credits. As a result from the data collected in Phase 2, Landmark is working with Corn Hill neighbors to expand the boundaries of the existing Third Ward National Register Historic District. This will more than double the size of the district and allow more than twice as many homeowners to use the NYS historic homeowners tax credit

program. Landmark also found a lot of *individual* properties in the SW quadrant that have great integrity and great historic significance. Those are the properties that Landmark focused on documenting and researching - individual houses, commercial buildings, houses of worship, etc. that could be individually eligible for National Register listing or eligible for City Landmark designation, or are properties that have great development potential.

Q: What are the deliverables of the grants? Gruber

A: Once all four quadrants have been surveyed, the final deliverables of the Citywide survey will be: (1) the data from SHPO's system; (2) a revised City list of Designated Buildings Of Historic Value (DBHV) and/or revised criteria or a proposal for revising the list/criteria; (3) data analysis that can show what areas of the City might be best to target for preservation/rehab; (4) Identify areas that are eligible for NR listing and historic tax credits.

Background: The objective of the Rochester Historic Resources Survey is to update the 1986 Historic Resources Survey of the City of Rochester, known informally as the "MACK Survey" and to create a current and comprehensive digitized inventory of historic properties within the city limits that identifies and documents properties of historic and/or architectural significance. This data is stored on SHPO's database, but when completed, the Landmark Society will work with our IT Department to migrate all of the data and incorporate it into the City's GIS system. One of the most important outcomes of the project will be the identification of properties and neighborhoods that are potentially eligible for rehabilitation tax credits and listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NR or National Register). By identifying and drawing attention to properties that may be eligible for tax incentives, the City can encourage investment in and revitalization of these properties and neighborhoods.

In addition to updating past surveys, one of the long term objectives of the Historic Resources Survey is to provide updated data that can inform revisions to the City's Designated Buildings of Historic Value (DBHV) list. Once all four quadrants have been surveyed, it is anticipated that survey data can be combined with economic analysis to highlight areas for targeted investment.

Int. 342 (10) – Sale of the East End Parking Garage to 475 East Main St., LLC

Q: What is the city's history with each entity/person in the purchasing group? And has research been done in regards to work in others areas outside of Rochester by these entities? Spaull and Evans and Clifford

A: We are not aware of any history between the City and Mark Gaffney or Dr. Daniel Elstein. The City's history with Tom Masaschi includes PILOTs, loans, grants, leases, and land disposition agreements for the following projects: 111 East Avenue, 50 Chestnut Street, 340 Rutgers Street, Hilton Garden Inn, Lincoln Alliance Building, 88 Elm Street, and 52 Broadway.

Q: What has been done to reach out to nearby stakeholders (RPO, YMCA, etc.)? Spaull

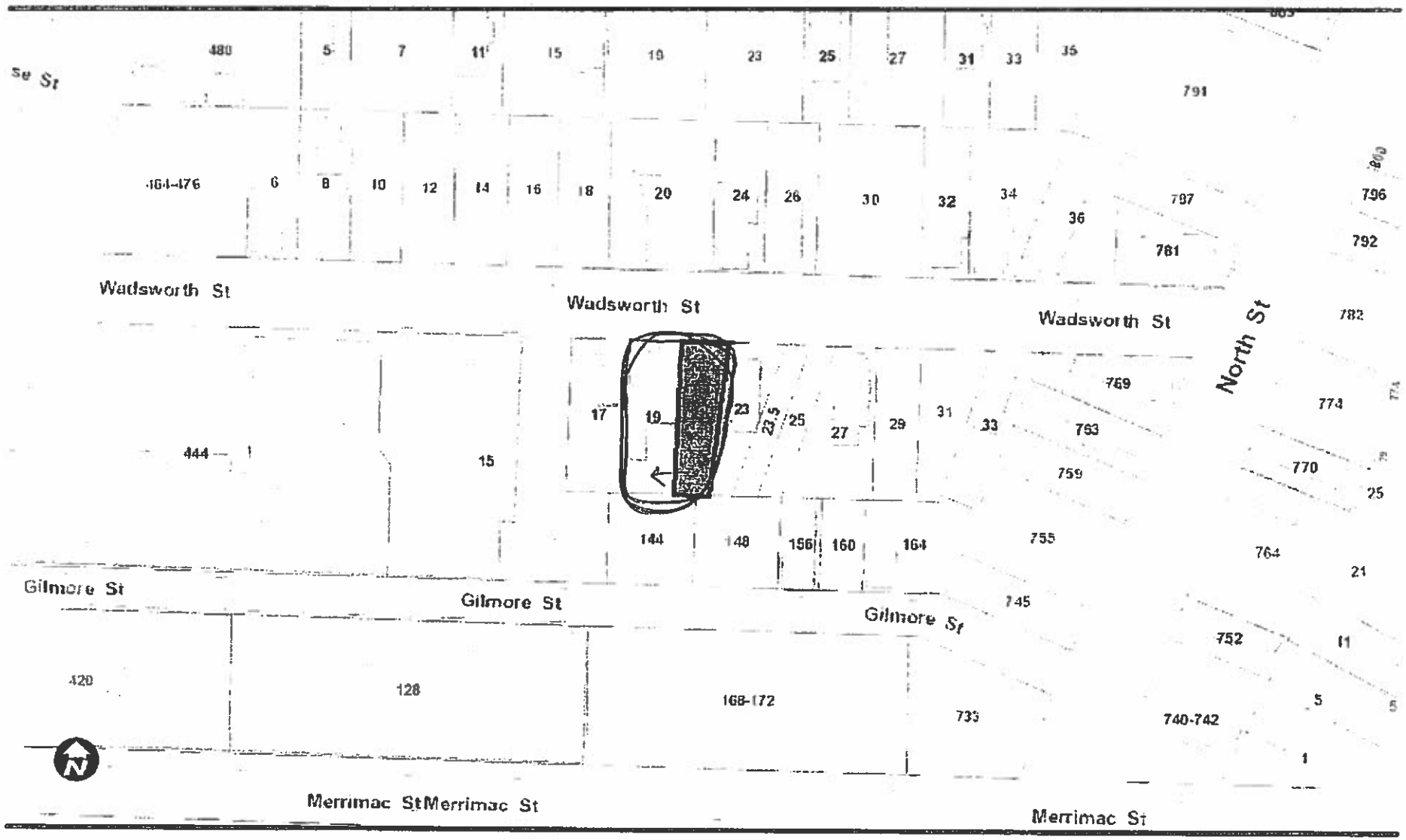
A: The Director of Development, Dana Miller, has been in contact with Colleen McCarthy of the U of R. Ms. McCarthy confirmed that the U of R has been in touch with DHD, and sent a comment from Michele Gibson (Administrative Dean, ESM) asking that any new operators understand their use of the garage, and sensitivity to rate increases. There has not been any contact with the YMCA or other nearby stakeholders.

Q: What are the status of the capital needs for this garage? Clifford

A: Please see the attached two documents titled Five Year Repair Estimate and Summary of Performed Work, both for the East End Garage capital needs. **(See ATTACHMENT B)**

Att-A NBD 3/9 (1)

21 WADSWORTH ST



June 7, 2018

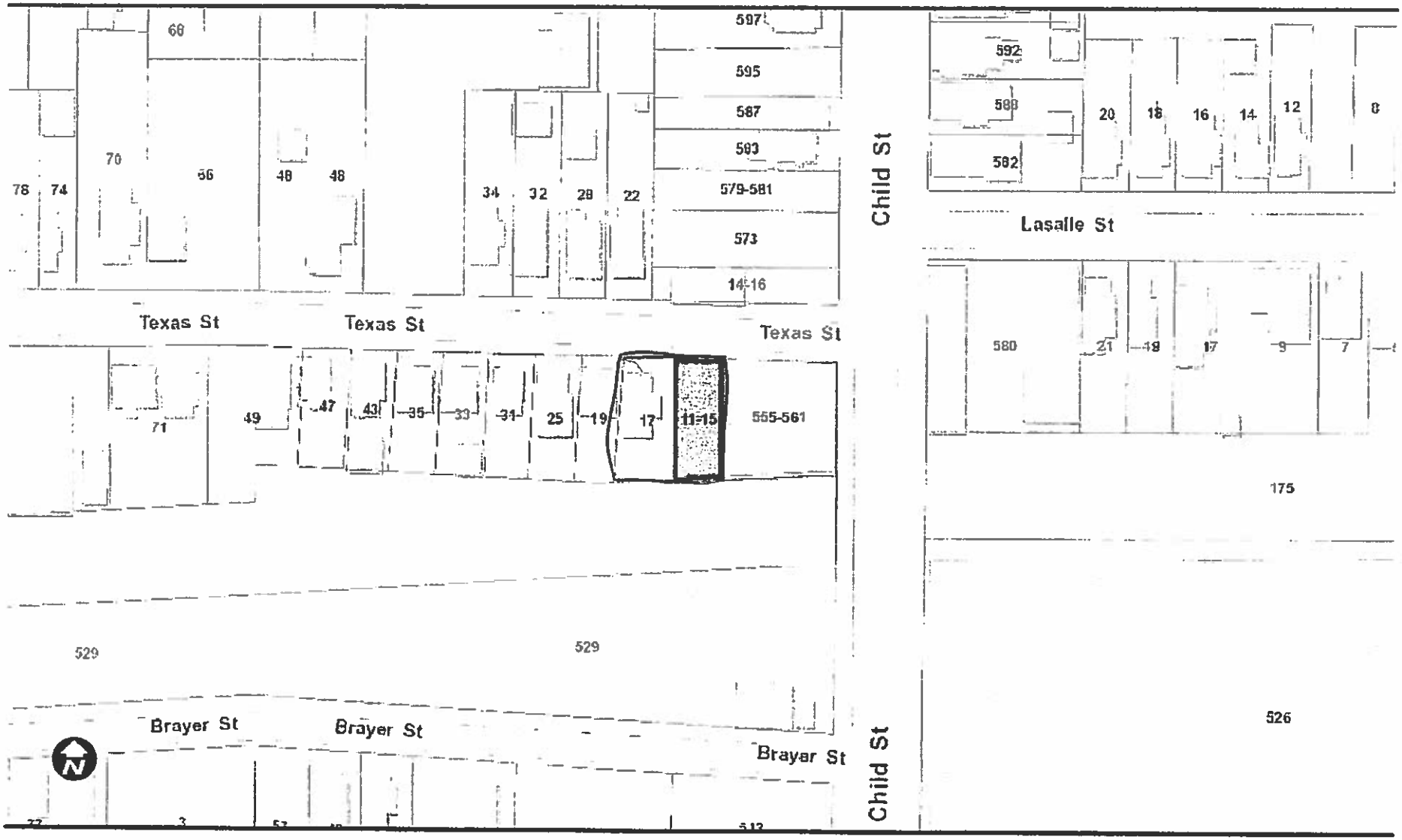
This map is intended for general reference only.

The City of Rochester makes no representation as to the accuracy or fitness of the data presented.

City of Rochester, NY

City of Rochester, NY
Lovely A. Warren, Mayor

11-15 TEXAS ST



August 10, 2018

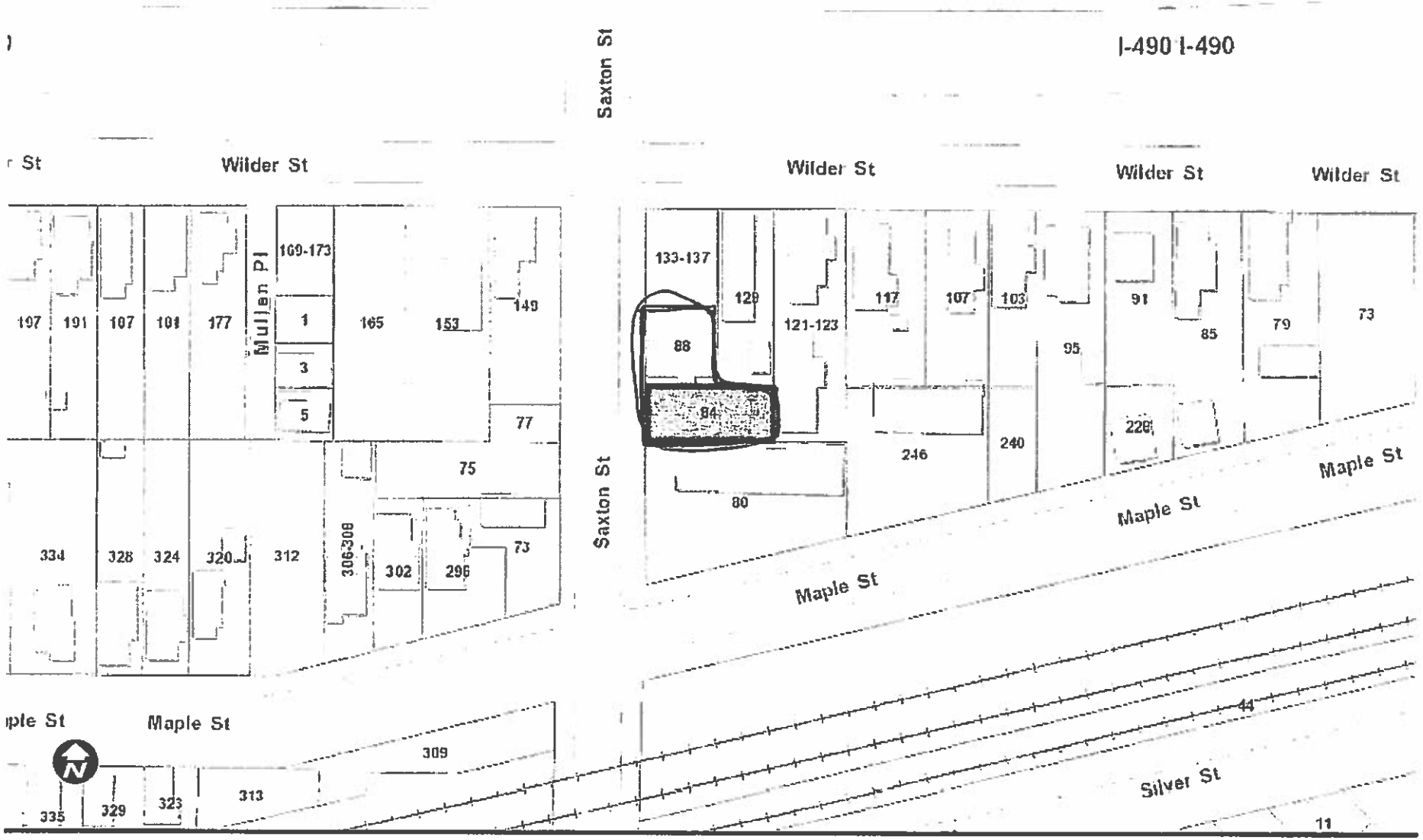
This map is intended for general reference only.

The City of Rochester makes no representation as to the accuracy or fitness of the data presented.

City of Rochester, NY

City of Rochester, NY
Lovely A. Warren, Mayor

84 SAXTON ST



August 10, 2018

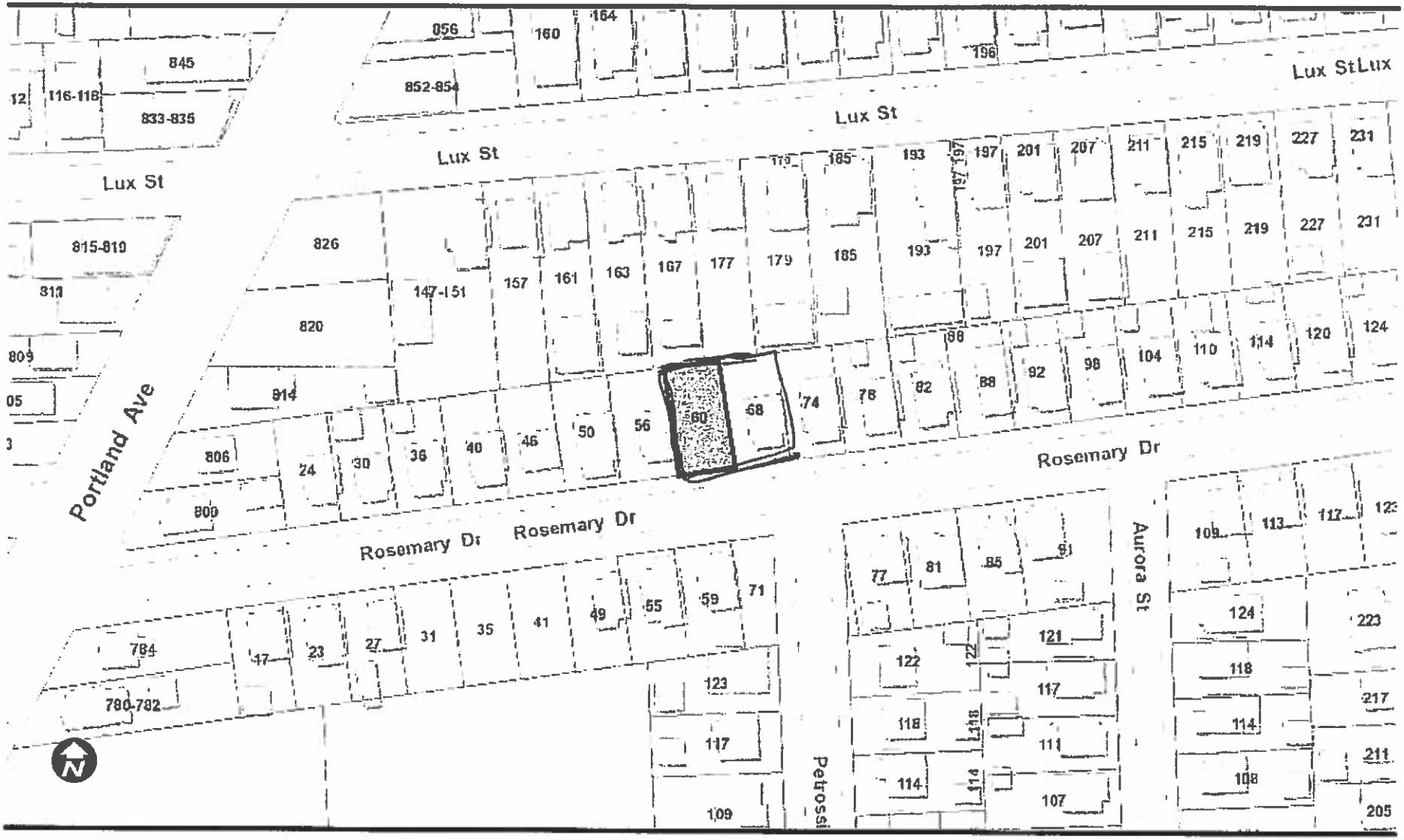
This map is intended for general reference only.

The City of Rochester makes no representation as to the accuracy or fitness of the data presented.

City of Rochester, NY

City of Rochester, NY
Lovely A. Warren, Mayor

60 ROSEMARY DR



July 20, 2018

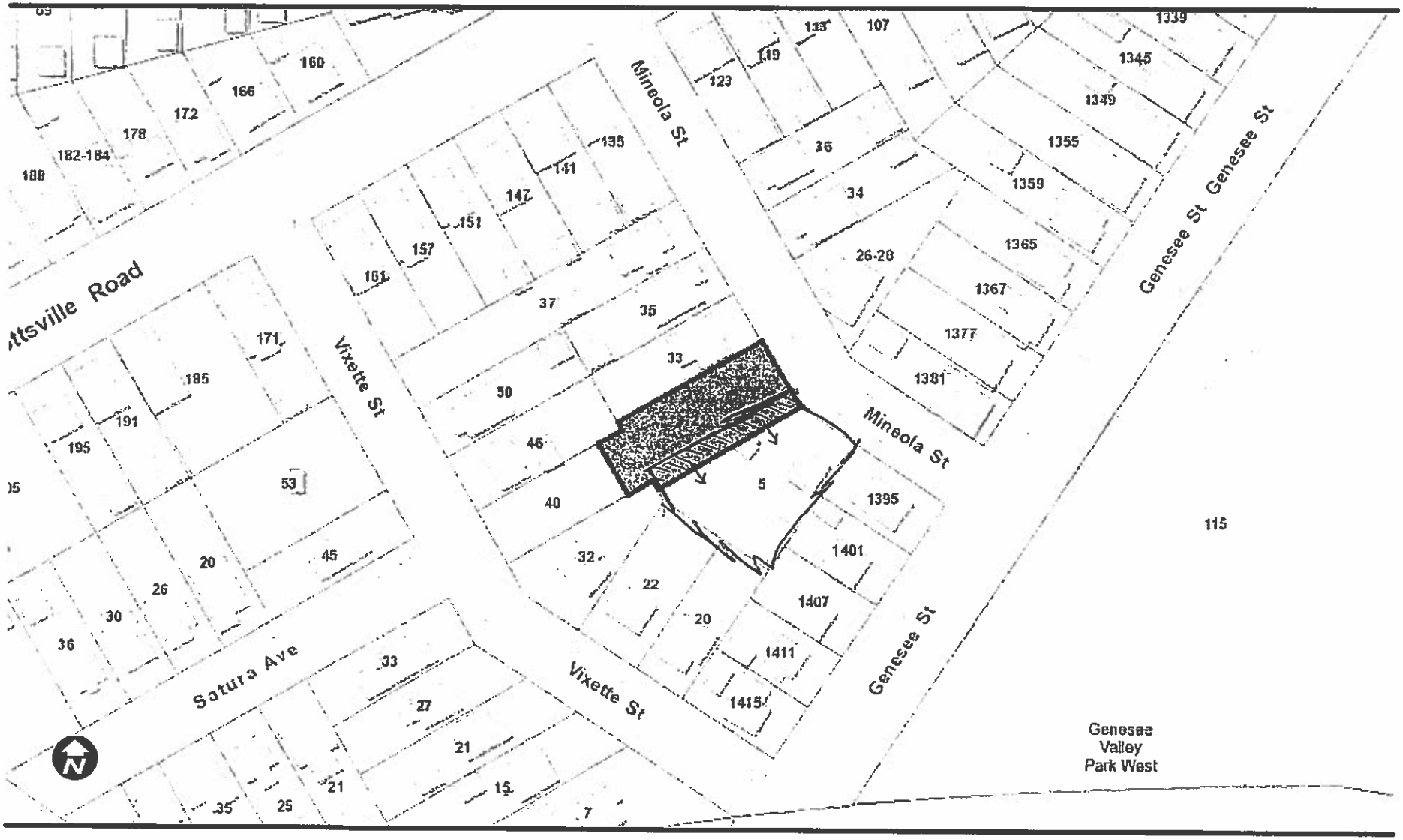
This map is intended for general reference only.

The City of Rochester makes no representation as to the accuracy or fitness of the data presented.

City of Rochester, NY

City of Rochester, NY
Lovely A. Warren, Mayor

South Portion of **21 MINEOLA ST**



July 27, 2018

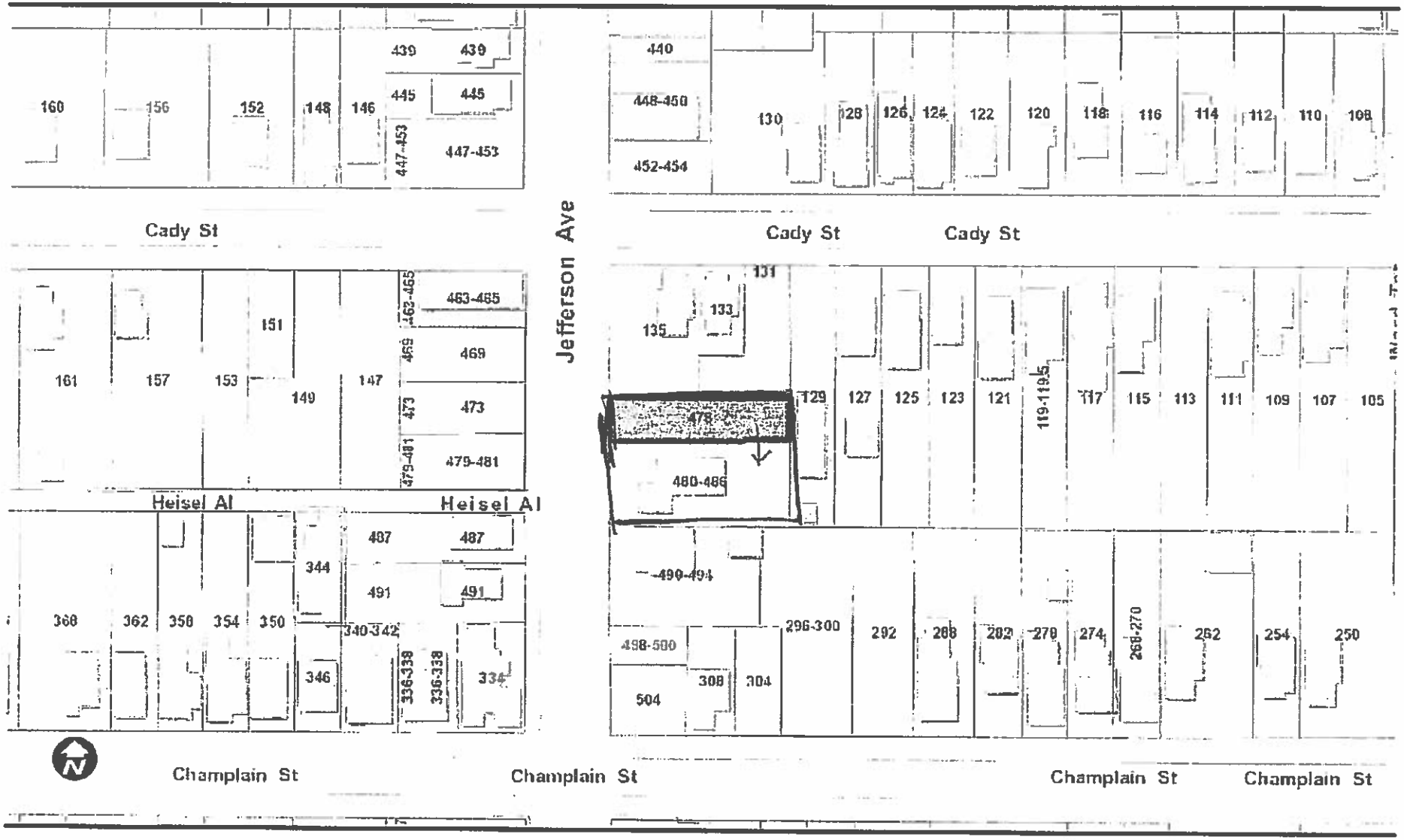
This map is intended for general reference only.

The City of Rochester makes no representation as to the accuracy or fitness of the data presented.

City of Rochester, NY

City of Rochester, NY
Lovely A. Warren, Mayor

478 JEFFERSON AV



August 9, 2018

This map is intended for general reference only.

The City of Rochester makes no representation as to the accuracy or fitness of the data presented

City of Rochester, NY

City of Rochester, NY
Lovely A. Warren, Mayor

ATTB NBD 342(10)

CITY OF ROCHESTER PARKING GARAGE C.I.P. (5 YEAR PLAN)

EAST END PARKING GARAGE	ESTIMATED COST:						OUT YEAR / DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
REPAIR ITEMS	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	5-YEAR TOTAL	
POST TENSION INVESTIGATION AND REPAIR	$ -	$	$	$	$	$ -	$
CONCRETE REPAIRS TO INTERIOR BEAMS & COLUMNS	$	$	$ 15,000.00	$	$ 5,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$
SEAL DECK IN ADDITION	$	$	$ 95,000.00	$	$	$ 95,000.00	$
WATERPROOF DECK IN ORIGINAL STRUCTURE	$	$	$	$	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500.00	$
CONCRETE REPAIR TO STRUCTURAL DECK	$	$	$	$	$	$ -	$
EXPANSION JOINT REPLACEMENT	$	$	$ 20,000.00	$	$	$ 20,000.00	$
COVE / VERTICAL / HORIZONTAL SEALANT	$	$	$	$	$	$ -	$
BARRIER CABLE / BOLLARD REPAIR / WHEELSTOPS / CURBS / REVENUE CONTROL MISC WORK	$ -	$	$ 20,000.00	$	$	$ 20,000.00	$
CONCRETE REPAIRS TO FAÇADE	$ -	$	$ 15,000.00	$	$	$ 15,000.00	$
STAIR NOSING REPLACEMENT	$ -	$	$ -	$	$ -	$ -	$
CLEAN AND PAINT LIGHT POLES, RAILINGS & FAÇADE FENCING	$ -	$	$ 65,000.00	$	$	$ 65,000.00	$
REPLACE GARAGE ENTRANCE / EXIT SIGNAGE	$ -	$	$ -	$	$	$ -	$
MECHANICAL SYSTEM REPAIRS / REPLACE	$ -	$	$ 25,000.00	$	$	$ 25,000.00	$
UPDATE GARAGE LEVEL, STAIRWAY, TRAFFIC & STRIPING SIGNAGE	$ -	$	$	$	$	$ -	$
DOORS / HARDWARE	$ -	$	$	$	$	$ -	$
MASONRY REPAIR	$ -	$	$	$	$	$ -	$
ROOFING REPAIRS	$ -	$	$	$	$	$ -	$
PLUMBING, DRAINAGE REPAIR / REPLACEMENT	$ -	$	$ 10,000.00	$	$	$ 10,000.00	$
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, LIGHTING, EXIT SIGNAGE, MISC	$ -	$	$	$	$	$ -	$ 200,000.00
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	$ -	$	$	$	$	$ -	$
ELEVATOR REPLACEMENTS (1) AT S. SCIO / (1) AT SWAN		$ 750,000.00					
	2019 TOTAL	2020 TOTAL	2021 TOTAL	2022 TOTAL	2023 TOTAL	OVERALL TOTAL	DEFERRED TOTAL
EAST END SUB TOTAL	$ -	$ 600,000.00	$ 265,000.00	$ -	$ 12,500.00	$ 877,500.00	$ 200,000.00
DESIGN / CONTINGENCY / RPR	$ -	$ 150,000.00	$ 98,050.00	$ -	$ 4,625.00	$ 252,675.00	$ 74,000.00
EAST END TOTAL	$ -	$ 750,000.00	$ 363,050.00	$ -	$ 17,125.00	$ 1,130,175.00	$ 274,000.00

RED = HIGH PRIORITY

BLUE = MEDIUM PRIORITY

GREEN = LOW PRIORITY

NBD
342(10)

East End Garage Rehabilitation & Office Relocation Project (2015-2017):

Project Summary:

- (2015) - Exterior & Lobby lighting upgrades and replacements
- (2015) - Concrete repairs & waterproofing of all decks and curbs in original structure
- (2015) - Select asphalt milling/resurfacing, drainage and sealing on ground level
- (2015) - Expansion joint replacement and end anchor replacement at 'J' line
- (2015) - Replacement of revenue control equipment
- (2015) - New office construction
- (2016) –Replacements of (2) Main Street & (1) North Scio Street elevators
- (2016) - Roofing replacements at all elevator and stair towers
- (2016) - Apply concrete sealer to elevated decks in addition structure
- (2016) - Additional expansion joint replacements
- (2016) - Main Street Lobby Pigeon control features
- (2016) - Main Street Lobby Stair Railing Mesh
- (2017) - Exterior façade improvements (signage & lettering, artwork, and trellises)
- (2017) - Exterior Fence replacement

- Approximate Project Cost: $4,925,000 (including Public Works construction costs, engineering, design and resident project representation services). Project completed in 2017.

- Estimated Annual Cost of garage inspections: $15,000

AGENDA REVIEW ANSWERS
SEPTEMBER 6, 2018
#1

PARKS & PUBLIC WORKS

PPW

Int. 328 (13) – Reimbursement Agreement – Gallina Development Corp., 1 South Clinton Avenue Areaway Improvements

Q: Why is this not a public works job – why are we reimbursing a private company? Clifford

A: City Ord. No. 81-104 "Establishing a City Policy for Areaways/Vaults" identifies the owner's and city's share of the cost to abandon areaways and vaults within the public right of way. See Section 5 of the attached ordinance. **See ATTACHMENT A**

The areaway meets the intent of the policy which is to remove unused areaways and address the public safety of existing areaways. The areaway on Main Street at 1 South Clinton is atypical in that is located both within the public right of way and on private property. The City's long term liability for leaks resulting from waterproofing only the area in the right of way would be significant. The source of possible future leaking would also be difficult to ascertain as visual inspection of the waterproofing would be prohibited by the sidewalk placed over the waterproofing layer. Having the owner contract waterproofing on the public and private areas relieves the City of future liability for waterproofing the areaway.

Int. 330 (15) – Agreement – New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision / Center for Employment Opportunities, Inc., Job Training Program

Q: How were these locations determined? Gruber

A: Through the course of our Arterial Sweeping operation and street-by-street review, we have determined that these locations (the street sections in green for NYSDOCCS / CEO on the submitted map) have the highest concentrations of litter. We have chosen to supplement our arterial sweeping in these locations with the litter collection detail provided by the work crew. **See ATTACHMENT B**

Q: What is the plan for participants after the contract is expired? Gruber and Ortiz

A: [Per CEO:] While participants are on the work crews, we support them in finding full-time, permanent employment. Once we connect them to permanent employment, we stay with them for a year to ensure that they are successful in that employment. We have a full time Retention Specialist whose job it is to reach out to participants on a monthly basis to secure a pay stub verifying their employment and to troubleshoot any on-the-job issues. The Retention Specialist meets with them in the office, at their job or in the community as needed. We provide incentives when participants give us proof that they remain employed (Pay stub, employer letter, etc.). If, for whatever reason, they lose their job they can return to the CEO work crew while we replace. They may also choose to just work with the job developer without returning to a work crew.

Q: What are the results of permanent employment for the 35 participants from last year? Ortiz

A: [Per CEO:] We had 137 unique job placements last year. Almost all of them were on the City of Rochester crew at some point during their time at CEO (given the timing we are not able to provide a detailed breakdown, but can later if needed). Our retention outcomes were mentioned in the last response. Our participants were placed with over 20 employers including: : Dinosaur Barbeque, Main Street Meats, Rochester Insulated Glass, LiDestri Foods, and Lean Life Manufacturing.

Our retention rates for participants are: 51% at 90 days, 41% at 180 days, and 34% at a year. Keep in mind these are the most difficult persons to get and keep a job. Evaluations by the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) comparing CEO participants to similar non-CEO participants in reentry found statistically significant improvements in employment rates (report attached). These results compliment findings of robust reductions in recidivism found in a randomized control trial study of CEO conducted by MDRC (here) and a later evaluation by NYS DCJS. Few employment programs in the nation serving formerly incarcerated persons have this level of rigorous research showing impact. The MDRC study also found that CEO produced $3.30 in benefits for every $1 of investment.

Q: What is the hourly rate paid to CEO and what is the hourly rate to the participants? Gruber and Scott

A: [Per CEO:] CEO's contract with NYS DOCCS requires CEO to develop business relationships and rates with units of government interested in CEO crew services. CEO uses a per person per day rate for services that covers the cost of participant wages, a portion of the site supervisor, supplies for the crew and some overhead. This rate is currently $145 per person per day - this roughly translates into an hourly rate of $24.16. CEO pays the minimum wage to our participants, currently $10.40 / hour. CEO is reimbursed at the same rate from DOCCS. Please note that CEO services are not fully supported by our crew revenue and sometimes, as is the case in with the City of Rochester, CEO crew revenue is less than our expenses (The City is paying the lowest rate currently of all CEO crew customers). CEO secures other government and private funds to make up the remaining program costs.

[From DES:] The City is currently paying CEO $110 per person per day / $18.33 per hour. CEO is paying the participants $10.40 per hour. These are the current rates for the second half of the City's last fiscal year (January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018). The State's minimum wage rate increases at December 31st each year for the next several years for our region, until the minimum wage rate reaches $15 per hour. The new agreement will provide the following hourly rates as follows (averages calculated on the City's fiscal year basis):

FY19 CEO will pay participants $10.75 / City will pay CEO $18.90
FY20 CEO will pay participants $11.45 / City will pay CEO $19.47
FY21 CEO will pay participants $12.15 / City will pay CEO $20.06
FY22 CEO will pay participants $12.85 / City will pay CEO $20.66
FY23 CEO will pay participants $13.55 / City will pay CEO $21.29
FY24 CEO will pay participants $14.25 / City will pay CEO $21.93
FY25 CEO will pay participants $14.80 / City will pay CEO $22.60

ATTA –
PPW-328(1

Ordinance No. 81-104

ESTABLISHING A CITY POLICY FOR AREAWAYS/VAULTS

WHEREAS, numerous areaways/vaults exist under the public streets and sidewalks of the City of Rochester, having been constructed in years past by the owners of private buildings for their use and benefit, and

WHEREAS, these areaways/vaults still remain in private ownership and use, but are frequently in a state of neglect or disrepair, and

WHEREAS, reconstruction or widening of the public streets by the City of Rochester for the public good sometimes invades the structural integrity of these areaways/vaults, or places greater stress on them than could have been reasonably anticipated when they were originally constructed, and

WHEREAS, it is in the City's interest to promote public safety and eliminate public hazards by encouraging property owners to abandon their areaways/vaults.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, by the Common Council of the City of Rochester as follows:

Section 1. This legislation is intended to provide a general policy for the City Manager and the administrative staff in dealing with private owners of underground areaways/vaults when the City is engaged in public improvements such as the reconstruction or widening of public streets and/or sidewalks. The Council recognizes that this general policy may require exceptions or interpretations in specific cases from time to time, and the City Manager is hereby authorized to make such exceptions or interpretations provided they are for a good cause, stated in writing, and formally communicated to the Council before they are effected. This legislation supersedes previous policies adopted by Council on this subject pursuant to Resolution No. 80-5.

The City Engineer shall establish and make publicly available, engineering standards as measurements of an areaway's/vault's structural capabilities. These standards shall establish minimum requirements necessary to insure public safety and support public improvements.

Section 2. The City regards owners of underground areaways/vaults as the parties totally responsible for regular inspection, maintenance and repair of their areaways/vaults, sufficient to insure the safety of the citizenry using the public streets and sidewalks above them.

Section 3. The City may encounter areaways/vaults which, because of neglect or disrepair, constitute public safety hazards. The engineering standards established by the City Engineer shall be applied to establish the extent of repairs needed to bring the areaway/vault to a safe condition. Should a private owner fail or refuse to do the necessary work, the City Manager may request that City Council adopt a local improvement ordinance authorizing the City to do the necessary work and to assess the costs of repairs to the building owner. The owner of the property will be responsible for compliance with the financing and repayment terms of the local improvement ordinance.

Section 4. When, in the course of designing public improvements such as the reconstruction or widening of public streets and sidewalks, the City plans either to invade the structural integrity of an areaway/vault or plans to place greater stress on an areaway/vault than could reasonably have been anticipated when the areaway/vault was constructed, the City will perform, at its expense, the work necessary to repair the structural integrity of the areaway/vault or to strengthen the areaway/vault to the extent required to bear the increased stress. As an alternative to areaway/vault repair, the City may, by agreement with the building owner, contribute towards the costs of abandonment of the areaway/vault, pursuant to Section 5 below, an amount equal to the City's cost of the repairs.

Section 5. When, in the course of designing public improvements, such as the reconstruction or widening of public streets and sidewalks, the City has no plans either to invade the structural integrity of an areaway/vault, or to place greater stress on the areaway/vault than could have reasonably been anticipated when the areaway/vault was constructed, the City will encourage the building owner to abandon the areaway/vault by: 1) paying for certain specific costs for the abandonment in consideration of receiving title to the areaway/vault area, and 2) financing the owner's share of the cost of abandonment through a local improvement ordinance, as follows:

a. The City will prepare the necessary contract document for the abandonment and obtain actual prices from contractors for the work.

b. The City's share of the cost of the abandonment shall be limited to: breaking up the floor; removal of the areaway/vault structure to a point four (4) foot below grade; backfilling with a suitable material and constructing the new sidewalk slab. The City's cost would be financed as part of the project costs.

c. The owner's share of the cost of abandonment shall include, but not be limited to: cleanout of the areaway/vault; relocation of utilities; blocking all openings into the areaway/vault from the building and waterproofing the walls.

d. The City Manager may request that Council adopt a local improvement ordinance to finance the owner's share at an interest rate of 1% above the City's borrowing rate with a maximum term of fifteen years, or the owner may directly undertake his share of the abandonment.

Section 6. This policy will not apply to utility lines and utility vaults, and will cease to be effective if any utility obtains a final judgement from a court of competent jurisdiction that entitles them to eligibility under this policy.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Att-3
PPW-
3-30(15)

CENTER FOR EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Improving Long Term Employment Outcomes: Promising Findings from New York State

THE CENTER FOR EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES' VISION IS THAT ANYONE WITH A RECENT CRIMINAL HISTORY WHO WANTS TO WORK HAS THE PREPARATION AND SUPPORT NEEDED TO FIND A JOB AND TO STAY CONNECTED TO THE LABOR FORCE.

TABLE *of* CONTENTS

CEO's Focus: Skills to Succeed in the Workforce

The Center for Employment Opportunities' vision is that anyone with a recent criminal history who wants to work has the preparation and support needed to find a job and to stay connected to the labor force. People returning from incarceration experience numerous barriers that hinder their ability to lead productive lives. Unemployment is one of the most common challenges according to studies that show only 55 percent of returning citizens reported any earnings in the first full calendar year after their release, with the median earnings being $10,090.[1] Formerly incarcerated individuals often lack the education and job skills necessary to succeed in the workforce and will grapple with chronic unemployment.[2] CEO's evidence based program addresses this skills gap by providing immediate employment, training, and support services that enable returning citizens to find employment and earn income.

CEO's Approach

CEO's Theory of Change posits that immediate access to employment will positively impact recidivism and long term connection to the workforce. Enrolled participants complete a one-week orientation and then begin a short-term "transitional job" working up to 4 days a week on a CEO work crew where they earn daily pay. Participants work with Job Coaches 1-2 days/week to develop skills and prepare for the job application and interview process. Once assessed as "Job Start Ready," participants meet with Job Developers to find full time unsubsidized employment. Once placed in a job, they work for the next year with a CEO Retention Specialist who helps each participant retain employment and develop additional job skills. CEO is focused on two key outcomes: reducing recidivism and increasing work skills that lead to long term employment.

NUMBER OF CEO PARTICIPANTS INCLUDED IN THE DCJS EVALUATION

**Evaluators were unable to construct a comparison group for Albany participants.*

1 Adam Looney and Nicholas Tuner, "Work and opportunity before and after incarceration," Brookings Institution, March 2018, https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/es_20180314_looneyincarceration_final.pdf

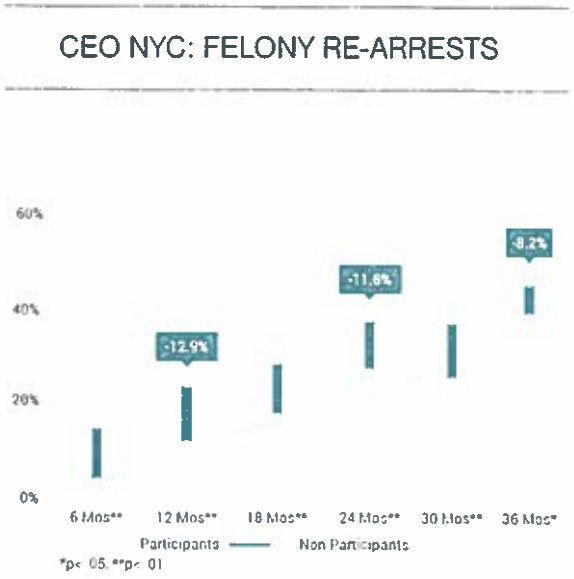
2 "Highlights from the U.S. PIAAC Survey of Incarcerated Adults: Their Skills, Work Experience, Education, and Training." Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies. 2014. https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2016/2016040.pdf

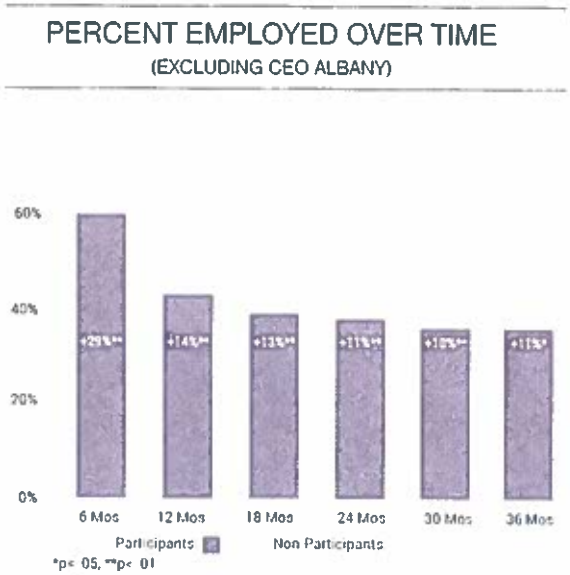
Evaluation Findings

CEO is pleased to present this brief summarizing findings from a New York Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) evaluation. This study was supported by the Pew/ MacArthur Results First initiative which funds the implementation of state and local government rigorous evaluations.[3]

DCJS found improvements in employment at every observation point in the study, a first for CEO. Highlights included:

- *Impact in Expansion Sites:* In the past ten years, CEO has grown from one office in New York City to 20 offices spanning eight states. Impact on recidivism, employment, or both was detected in every site included in the study.
- *Medium Term Employment Impacts:* 12 months post-release CEO participants were 50% more likely to be employed than their counterparts in the comparison group.
- *Long Term Employment Impacts:* Three years post-release, CEO participants were 42% more likely to be employed than the comparison group.
- *Persistent Recidivism Impacts in NYC:* Consistent with previous recidivism impact findings, CEO-NYC participants were 19% less likely to be re-convicted or re-arrested for a felony 3 years post-release





3 A full report from DCJS is forthcoming.

CEO'S THEORY OF CHANGE POSITS THAT IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT WILL POSITIVELY IMPACT RECIDIVISM AND LONG TERM CONNECTION TO THE WORKFORCE.

This evaluation was the first to show CEO's long term positive impacts on employment; findings were statistically significant and included both NYC and Buffalo. While impossible to verify with this data, we theorize that these gains may be driven by CEO's sizable investment in job retention services following a previous randomized control trial conducted by MDRC.

Employment Findings in Detail

Evaluators reported statistically significant improvements in employment rates for treatment group members from NYC, Buffalo and Rochester. At 36 months post-release, 38% of CEO participants were employed for at least one day in the quarter compared to 26% of the comparison group; this represents a 42% increase in labor force participation. Broken out by site, NYC and Buffalo were strongest with 63% and 52% increases, respectively; findings were significant at the .01 level. Rochester showed statistically significant improvements at 6 months post-release only. Albany was excluded from the findings because evaluators were unable to construct a comparison group. To test whether participants' employment is actually reflecting their job with CEO, DCJS did one round of analysis having removed employment data tied to CEO's tax ID. Removing that data had negligible effects on the findings and program impacts remained statistically significant.

THREE YEARS FOLLOWING RELEASE, CEO PARTICIPANTS WERE 8.2 PERCENTAGE POINTS LESS LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE A RECONVICTION OR FELONY REARREST; RELATIVE TO THE COMPARISON GROUP, THIS WAS A 19% REDUCTION IN BOTH MEASURES.

Recidivism Findings in Detail

Consistent with past evaluations, DCJS reported statistically significant reductions in reconvictions and felony re-arrests for CEO's New York City office. Three years following release, CEO participants were 8.2 percentage points less likely to experience a reconviction or felony rearrest; relative to the comparison group, this was a 19% reduction in both measures. Rochester showed statistically significant 35% reduction in arrests and cut the felony re-arrest rate in half at 12 months post-release, but no impact was detected after that point. In Buffalo, no impacts were detected on recidivism.

Both Rochester and Buffalo had smaller numbers of participants observed in the study; this gives the study less power in those locations and makes it more challenging to detect impacts.

Evaluation Methodology

In 2010, DCJS launched an evaluation of reentry providers, testing their effectiveness with reducing recidivism and improving employment. The basics of the evaluation were as follows:

- *Quasi-experimental design using propensity score matching:* Evaluators took each individual who worked at least one day on a CEO work crew and identified another person similar to them on 45 variables like demographics, socioeconomic status, and criminal background. CEO participants made up the treatment group and the individuals who "look like them" made up the comparison group.
- *Treatment group members got meaningful "dosage" of CEO, increasing likely selection bias:* Those individuals included in the treatment group enrolled at CEO and worked at least one day on a transitional work crew, approximating a meaningful "dosage" of CEO services. At all sites there is some attrition between enrollment and working

on a crew; in FY14, close to the time of this study, 77% of the participants who enrolled at CEO worked at least one day on a transitional jobs crew.

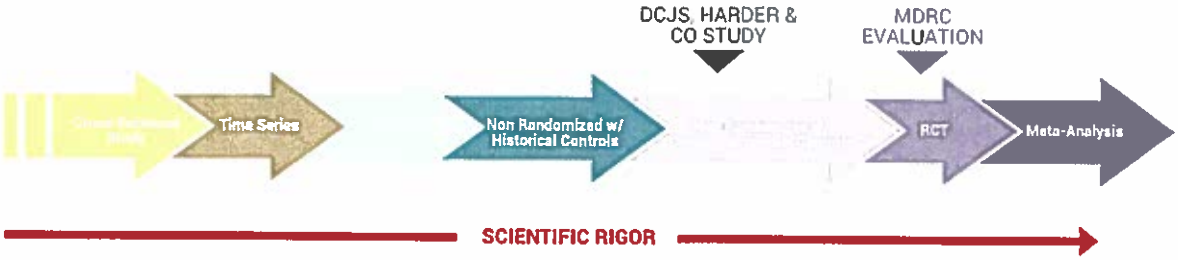
- *Included all New York State sites:* The treatment group included 1,048 CEO participants from Albany, Buffalo, New York City and Rochester. In Albany evaluators were unable to construct a comparison group. Data was still provided about Albany participants.
- *Followed people for 3 years post-release:* Treatment and comparison group members were released between 2010-2012 and were observed for 36 months.
- *Employment Metrics:* The study reports on the percent of treatment and comparison group members that were employed at 6 month intervals following release. "Employed" is defined as having been employed for at least one day in the quarter of observation. For example, if someone was released in October 2010 then their 6 month follow-up would be in April 2011. They would be considered employed if they had any earnings in the quarter (April 1-June 30, 2011). Analysis was done using Unemployment Insurance data; treatment group members had higher rates of returned labor data than the comparison group.
- *Recidivism Metrics:* The study reports on re-arrests, felony re-arrests and re-arrests that result in convictions at 12 month intervals following release. For the final measure, the evaluators included re-convictions that occurred outside of the 3 year follow-up period; the associated arrest had to fit within the 3 year observation period.

Contextualizing the Results

Greg Berman from the Center for Court Innovation told us recently that "you have to wake up every morning assuming that what you're doing doesn't work." While we might not live at that extreme, our participants' path from incarceration to employment is complex and we have to be careful consumers of research and internal performance data.

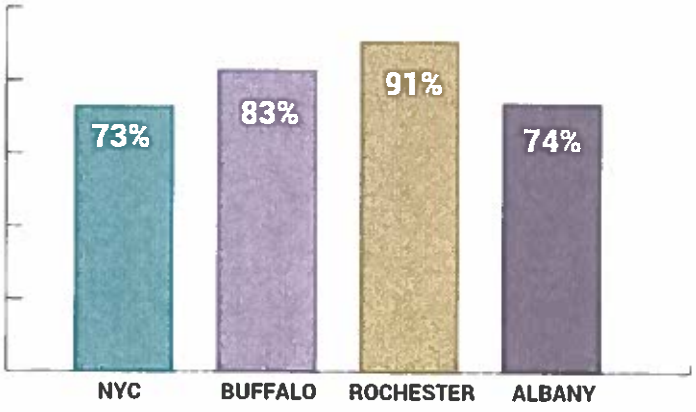
First, this study is not an RCT. There are some who will say that these findings are unreliable because they didn't come from an RCT and could be due, in whole or in part, to unobserved differences between the treatment and comparison groups.

The chevron below presents study designs in increasing order of rigor; the DCJS design is towards the highest degree but still considered less rigorous than a well-designed RCT.[4]



Characteristics of people in the treatment group, including motivation, may account for some of the positive impact findings. In this study, people were included in the treatment group once they worked at least one day of a transitional job. This introduces a risk of some selection bias, or some level of motivation among treatment group members that could look different from members of the comparison group. At CEO we typically see some drop off between enrollment and working one day of transitional work (see table).

PERCENT OF ENROLLED PARTICIPANTS WHO WORK ON A CEO CREW (FY15)



In addition, when matching with administrative data, treatment group members had higher rates of returned DOL labor data than the comparison group. It is unknown whether missing employment data for comparison group members was due to lack of work history or an invalid SSN, and what exactly that missing data means.There could be other characteristics, like detailed employment history, that differ between the two groups and were not accounted for in the study design. It is impossible for us to know with certainty if these differences exist and, if so, whether that bias accounts for some or all of the impacts found.

Even so, we're encouraged by these findings. It's hard to demonstrate long term impact on employment and we were certainly thrilled to receive these evaluation findings from DCJS. There are only a few other organizations that we know of, Recycle Force, Employ Minnesota and Project Rio, that have demonstrated impact on both employment and recidivism with any level of rigor.

4 Modified based on "2013 State of the Field in Youth Economic Opportunities." Making Cents International. https://youtheconomicopportunities.org/book/1456/522-locate-proposed-evaluation-within-spectrum-scientific-rigor

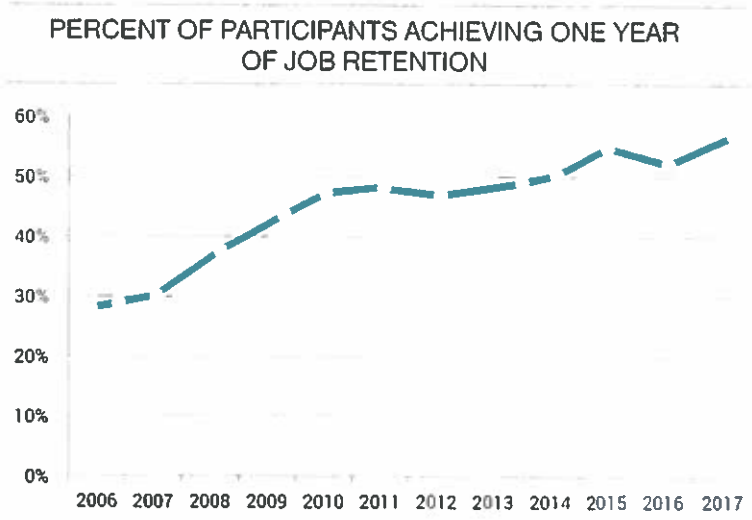
CEO's Impact: An evolving story

These findings fit within a longer story of evaluation and improvement. CEO completed its first RCT in the mid-2000s in partnership with evaluator MDRC.[5] Subsequent evaluations followed, including a matched comparison study by Harder & Co analyzing impacts of CEO-San Diego. These studies, along with other non-experimental data, found that CEO produced a statistically significant and compelling impact on recidivism. MDRC found that impact was strongest among three subgroups: those who came to CEO within 3 months of their release from prison, those with extensive criminal records, and those at highest risk of re-arrest and re-conviction.

In these studies, CEO did not demonstrate an impact on employment; MDRC did not find improvements and Harder & Co did not include employment data. For an organization like CEO where "employment" is at the center of our mission, we've remained motivated to move the needle in this area.

CEO internalized the MDRC findings in a few ways. We began to:

- *Prioritize Recently Released Individuals:* Confident that our impact was strongest for those who enrolled within 3 months of release, CEO partnered with criminal justice partners to ensure an efficient referral and enrollment pathway.
- *Focus on High Risk Individuals:* Confident that we could make the greatest difference for those at high risk of recidivating, we worked with partners to identify and connect us to those identified as highest risk on the COMPAS, New York State's risk assessment.



5 Redcross, Cindy, Megan Millenky, Timothy Rudd, and Valerie Levshin. (2012). More than a Job: Final Results from the Evaluation of the Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) Transitional Jobs Program. OPRE Report 2011-18. Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. https://www.mdrc.org/publication/more-job

- *Help Participants Stay Employed:* CEO invested in its Retention unit whose staff work with participants for one year after job placement. Staff provide 1:1 coaching and up to $500 in annual retention incentives. This unit has been critical for helping participants recover after job loss; many participants require more than one job placement before they find a good match and get into positive work habits. Prior to the creation of the retention unit CEO would not have been actively engaged with participants after job loss, leaving them with limited resources to find new employment. We believe that this and other important services by the retention unit have made a meaningful difference for participants.
- *Retention-Focused Performance Management:* CEO upgraded its data management system, shifting over to a Salesforce platform and changing culture around use of data. CEO's performance management muscle grew stronger and, when MDRC results were released, we became even more intentional about tracking and managing towards job retention outcomes. We achieved modest but sustainable improvements year over year, with 180-day and 365-day outcomes improving a few percentage points each year (see chart). This evaluation gave us the chance to test whether those improvements would persist when compared to a comparison group.

These changes made us optimistic that we were improving our impact on long term employment among CEO participants. This DCJS evaluation was one of our first opportunities to test it.

Strategic Questions for Further Learning

How confident should we be in these findings given the study's design and execution? Many stakeholders are skeptical of evaluations that are not RCTs. CEO's more rigorous but older evaluations do not show employment impact, while this less rigorous, more current evaluation does show improvements. These improvements mirror findings that we've seen in our internal data year-to-year (see chart) which improve our confidence in their directionality.

How does this study contribute to our understanding of the relationship between work and recidivism? Both recidivism and employment are important outcomes and we typically think of them as being intertwined: having a job, and the behaviors that come with it, are factors that help people desist from further crime.[6] This study, like CEO's prior RCT, suggests that the relationship between work and crime is not so straightforward. In New York City, DCJS found the expected relationship - increasing employment linked to a decrease in recidivism. In Buffalo, however, participants saw dramatic increases in employment but no impact on recidivism. Rochester saw the reverse. CEO's earlier

6 The Council on State Governments Justice Center. Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies: Reducing Recidivism and Increasing Job Readiness. September 2013. http://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Final.Reentry-and-Employment.pp_.pdf

MUCH REMAINS TO BE LEARNED ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICE AND EMPLOYMENT.

RCT showed that it's possible to lessen recidivism without seeing changes in long term employment; in this evaluation we saw in Buffalo that the reverse can be true. Much remains to be learned about the relationship between criminal justice practice and employment.

How do local criminal justice practices, especially policing and parole, interact with workforce system effectiveness? How a corrections system treats people on parole can have impacts on employment - for example, a Parole Department's level of flexibility for things like curfew can open or close doors to job options for CEO participants. These practices vary by county, and even by office. While there are too many variables at play to hypothesize about how parole practice played into these research findings, we're finding hope in strong, current research on community corrections including this recent report from the Columbia Justice Lab.

What's the right next step for research and internal improvement efforts? While these findings make us optimistic, we recognize that there is almost certainly some bias in the findings due to the study design. If given the opportunity we would like to analyze how similar this treatment group was to the general parole population we served at the time of the study. Moving forward, we could seek out a more rigorous impact evaluation to see if these impacts emerge again. We could also seek out similar quasi-experimental evaluation opportunities at sites outside of New York to learn more and check for consistency of impact. Over the past 6 months CEO has developed a Strategic Evidence Plan to support an ambitious approach to experimentation, learning and evaluation at CEO. These findings from DCJS will be incorporated into the Strategic Evidence Plan and influence future steps as CEO seeks to inform ourselves and the field about what works for people coming home from prison and jail.

Appendix A: Descriptions and Links to Past CEO Evaluations

MDRC conducted a Randomized Control Trial of CEO's New York City location that monitored participants who enrolled between January 2004 and October 2005. MDRC followed those participants for 3 years post-random assignment, using administrative data to monitor treatment and control group differences on a variety of employment and recidivism measures. MDRC was able to observe employment rates as well as earnings in their employment findings. Their recidivism findings included arrests, convictions, and bed days in both prisons and jails.

https://www.mdrc.org/sites/default/files/full_451.pdf

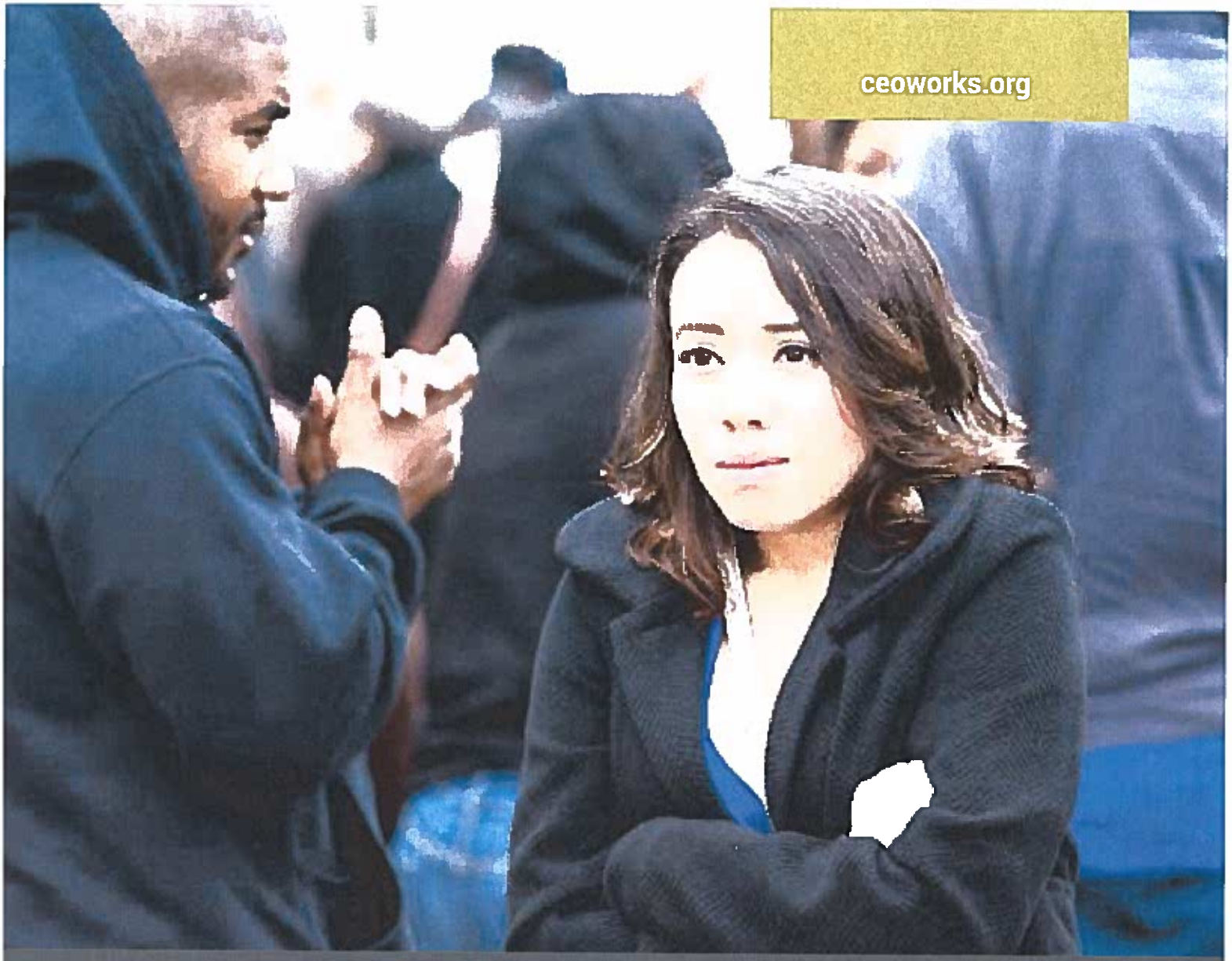
Harder & Co conducted a matched comparison analysis of CEO's San Diego location that monitored participants who were assigned to probation between October 2011 and March 2014. Study participants did not have a standard followup period; rather, the evaluators observed all data up to a specific end calendar date. Harder & Co reported on recidivism findings but only had access to county data so all findings were limited to jail bed days.

http://ceoworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/CEO-SD-Retrospective Outcomes-Analysis_FINAL.pdf

MDRC conducted a fidelity study of CEO's sites opened outside of NYC and published a report in 2016 finding that the sites were operating with fidelity to NYC's core operations.

https://www.mdrc.org/publication/successful-prisoner-reentry-program-expands

ceoworks.org



The Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) is dedicated to providing immediate, effective and comprehensive employment services to men and women with recent criminal convictions. Our highly structured and tightly supervised programs help participants regain the skills and confidence needed for successful transitions to stable, productive lives.

ceo

Center for Employment Opportunities
50 Broadway, Suite 1604 • New York, NY 10004
Tel: (212) 422-4430 • ceoworks.org

AGENDA REVIEW ANSWERS
SEPTEMBER 6, 2018
#1

PUBLIC SAFETY, YOUTH & RECREATION

PSYR

Int. 332 (16) – Appropriation – Federal Forfeiture Funds for Center for Teen Empowerment, Inc.

Council Priority: Public Safety

Q: Is this the amount that Teen Empowerment requested? Clifford

A: **ANSWER FORTHCOMING**

Int. 333 (17) – Amendment – Ordinance No. 2017-309 and Ordinance No. 2018-22

Council Priority: Public Safety

Q: Why is the extension required – are adoptions not happening at the rate anticipated? Gruber

A: This grant was awarded to support spay and neuter surgeries for pet owners living in underserved neighborhoods. There was a lag between the ASPCA's start date and the date that we actually began using the funds. The grantor starts the project term as soon as they make the award. However, in practice, we do not commence use of the funds until the award has been approved by Council. Then our first invoice from the contracted clinic will be received the month after they begin providing surgeries. So, there is typically a 2-3 month delay in the commencement of our grant-funded activities. Additionally, the Council approval for this particular grant coincided with the beginning of the coldest months in Rochester. That period from November – March is the most challenging in terms of trying to make door-to-door visits throughout the community.

Int. 336 (19) – Inter-Municipal Agreement – Rochester City School District for Afterschool Recreation Programming

Council Priority: Creation of Effective Educational Systems

Q: Where will these programs take place – what sites? Clifford

A: This program will take place at #35 School.

Q: Will the $62,300 be for this year only or is that the total over the 4 years? Ortiz

A: The $62,300 is for this school year only.

Q: What is the salary to be paid to the part-time recreation workers? Ortiz

A: The positions and wages are as follows:

Day Camp Supervisor	$16.30/hour
Sr. Recreation Assistant	$15.27/hour
Recreation Assistant	$11.40/hour

Int. 337 (20) – Agreement – KaBOOM!, Inc. Play Everywhere Challenge Grant

Q: What is the maintenance plan? Gruber
A: Consideration for the physical integrity and longevity of the KaBOOM! mural at Jones Square Park will be incorporated throughout the timeline of the mural arts project. DRYS will work with DES to ensure that the project area is properly prepared before beginning mural installation. Before purchasing project materials, ROC Paint staff will consult with professionals from Sherwin-Williams as well as the City's Transportation Planner to determine the proper painting supplies to utilize for the mural. Once installed, the mural will be maintained by staff and youth participants engaged in the ROC Paint Division mural arts program.

Q: How are neighborhood ideas and neighborhood participation being incorporated? Clifford

A: Neighborhood input is an integral part of the KaBOOM! mural arts project at Jones Square Park. During the application process, DRYS secured letters of support from a neighborhood church (Lake Avenue Baptist Church) and a community service organization (Rochester Refugee Resettlement Services) with ties to Jones Square Park. In addition, the official project time line submitted to KaBOOM! includes several opportunities to engage the neighbors around Jones Square Park in the mural planning and installation process. These opportunities include: (a) two community input sessions to gather neighborhood input and ideas regarding the content of the mural, (b) funding to support a 'guest artist' from the community (if possible) to offer advice and expertise in the mural design, and (c) a series of 'community paint days' to directly engage youth and families in the installation of the mural.

Int. 338 (22) – Governor's Traffic Study Committee, 2019 Child Passenger Safety Grant
Council Priority: Public Safety
Q: How many officers are certified? How / Where are seats inspected? Ortiz
A: There are currently 7 certified technicians, with plans to certify an additional 2 with these grant funds. Inspections take place at the Monroe County location near the airport for scheduled events, or by appointment at a location convenient for the customer.

Int. 339 (23) – Budget Amendment – 2018-19 Budget of the Police Department
Council Priority: Public Safety
Q: Provide an example of how this works – provide more overall detail. Evans
A: The USSS provided RPD with equipment that collects and analyzes evidence on electronic devices and provided training on obtaining information from laptops, cell phones, etc. for use in criminal investigations. The training also provided skills necessary to analyze the information obtained and ensure that data is not lost on devices when downloaded. These funds, when available from the USSS, will be used to purchase equipment to support and enhance the training and items that were already provided, such as tables, chairs, larger monitors, and / or support software / devices. Occasionally, overtime may be needed if the USSS requires assistance on analyzing electronic devices.

Q: What electronic devices specifically? Ortiz
A: There are currently no specific purchases planned. When the USSS has funds to share with RPD, items that may be purchased include software and / or hardware that assists in defeating password protection, monitors to view data, and shielding devices to protect devices from remote deletion.

Int. 340 (26) – Rochester Urban Skate Park

Council Priority: Creating and Sustaining a Culture of Vibrancy

Q: Provide the concept design, it was not attached. Gruber

A: **See ATTACHMENT A**

Q: Who will be raising the additional funding? Gruber

A: The City has contracts with two firms to assist with garnering additional support. One firm is focusing on local foundations, corporations and individuals, and is working towards a fundraising goal of $500,000. This firm is also exploring individual gifts to fund skateable features in the park. Stantec's action sports division is also assisting with fundraising efforts through their contacts with national industry sponsors, and hopes to secure another $500,000 from these sources.

Q: Provide a more detail plan on funding and a more specific timeline. Ortiz

A: The contract being developed with Stantec will require two designs be developed at budgets of $1.5 and 2 million. Of this, $1.25 million is already secured and we are confident our fundraising efforts will allow us to move forward with the $2 million dollar option. The project construction is slated to begin in the late spring of 2019 and has a scheduled completion date of October 2019. The Skatepark will be constructed and opened with existing funding. The additional funding pursued will add features and enhancements.

Int. 346 – Agreements – Federal Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Grant

Q: How many have been served by this grant in total? Evans

A: 5,269 youth have been served by this grant to date.

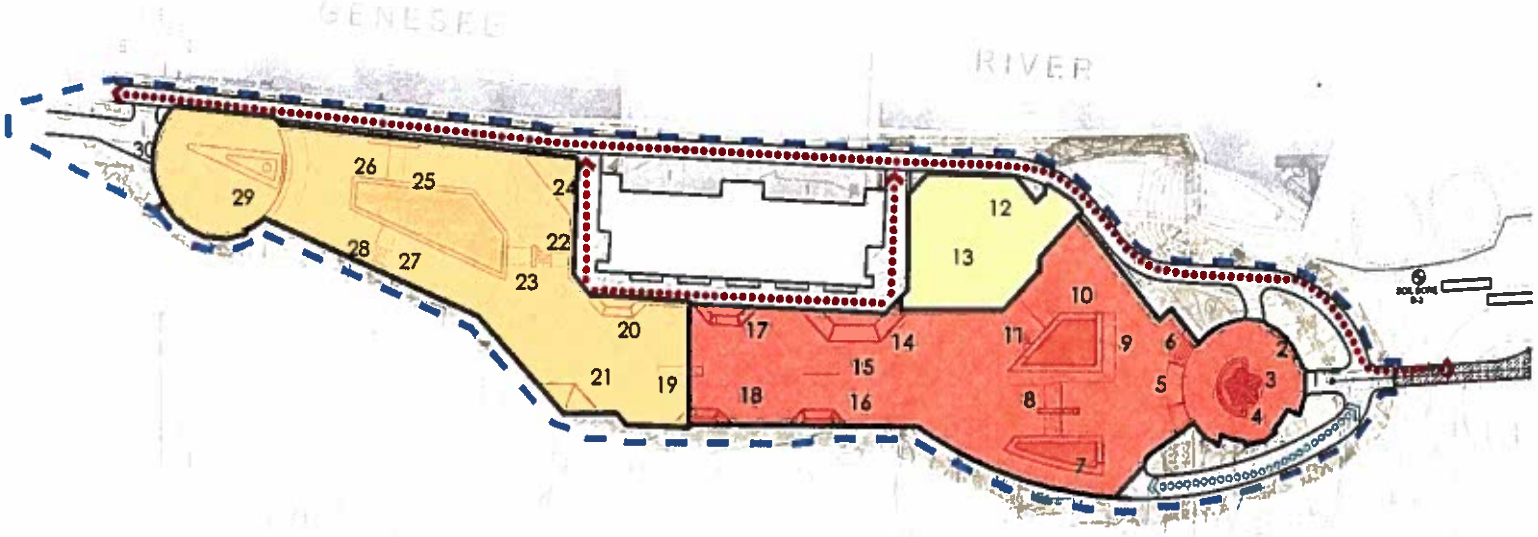
Att-A PzjR-340 (26)

Phase 1 Features

1. Skatepark Entrance
2. Grind Ledge
3. Signature Flower Scultpure
4. Grind Ledge
5. Bank w/ Hubba Ledge and Hand Rail
6. 5 Stair w/ Hand Rail and Hubba Ledge
7. Planter w/ Grindable Ledge
8. Bank w/ Hubba Ledge
9. Banked Planter
10. Grind Ledge
11. Bank
12. Add Alt Bowl Terrace Seating
13. Add Alt Competition Bowl
14. Banked Hips
15. Flat Bar
16. Banked Hips
17. Banked Hips
18. Banked Hips

Phase 2 Features

19. Grind Ledge
20. Banked Hips
21. Banked Hip
22. 6 Stair w/ Euro Gap
23. Bank w/ Hubba Ledge
24. Corner Bank
25. Bank
26. Grind Ledge
27. Bank w/ handrail
28. 5 Stair w/ Hubba Ledge
29. Signature Liberty Pole Feature
30. Skatepark Entrance



CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REVIEW ANSWER

PUBLIC SAFETY, YOUTH AND RECREATION

#2

Int. 332 (16) – Appropriation – Federal Forfeiture Funds for Center for Teen Empowerment, Inc.

Council Priority: Public Safety

Q: Is this the amount that Teen Empowerment requested? Clifford

A: In FY2017-18, Teen Empowerment requested $6,000 through the Chief's Office. In 2018-19, they requested continuing financial support of their program. While $6,000 is not available to support this program this year, RPD committed to $5,000.

AGENDA REVIEW ANSWERS
SEPTEMBER 6, 2018
#1

ARTS & CULTURE

ACC

Int. 347 (27) – Appropriation – Rochester Public Library, Rundel Terrace Art Installation
Council Priority: Creating and Sustaining a Culture of Vibrancy
Q: Provide the listing of who submitted proposals – it was not attached as stated. Gruber
A: **See ATTACHMENT A**

ATT: 3A7(27)

ATT-A

RFQ/Call for Artists Submissions - Rundel Library Terrace Public Art

CRITERIA 1 - Quality of Letter: Artist/team Letter of Interest notes their impressions of Rundel building and site based on RFQ, and provides description of approach (not an art proposal). Letter addresses community involvement and work with the City's design team. Letter also addresses their qualification for the project.

CRITERIA 2 - Quality of Work Samples: Work sample images and descriptions include installations in the public realm/urban areas. At least one work exceeds $200K installation budget. Variety of work styles demonstrate capacity for site-specific creation at the Rundel library. Materials in prior work samples could integrate or compliment water feature(s) at the site.

CRITERIA 3 - Strength of Artist/Team: Depth of experience of artist/team with exterior installations in public realm/urban areas. If team, examples of team collaborations in addition to individual works. Contacts/References are of recent installations of similar scale/scope.

REQUIRED SUBMISSION MATERIALS: a) contact information for lead artist and all team members; b) three references (contact information only) for recently completed projects, including at least one project with a budget of $200,000 or more; c) one-page letter describing interest in project and approach to design; include statement addressing eligibility criteria; d) No more than three pages listing each work sample, each given brief description, location and budget; e) Biographical information or resume for artist and team members; f) up to 10 digital images of recent projects submitted as standard .jpeg and labeled as artist and work title

Organization	Artist(s) or Team Members	Location	FINALIST
Aaron T Stephan	Aaron T Stephan	Portland, ME	
Allen Kaufmann Studio	Justin Allen, Saskia Kaufmann	Berlin, Germany	
Archie Held Studio	Archie Held	Richmond, CA	
AREA C Projects	Erik Carlson, Erica Carpenter	Cranston, RI	
Big State Art	DeWitt Godfrey	Earlville, NY	
Bruce Beasley	Bruce Beasley	Oakland, CA	
C Glass Studio, LLC	Catherine Woods	St. Petersburg, FL	
Casto Solano	Casto Solano Marroyo	Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain	
Chevo Studios	Andy Dufford	Commerce City, CO	X
Clark Wiegman	Clark Wiegman	Seattle, WA	
Clearscapes International, Inc.	Thomas Sayre	Raleigh, NC	
Cliff Garten Studio	Cliff Garten	Venice, CA	
Creative Machines	Joe O'Connell	Tucson, AZ	X
David Griggs	David Griggs	Denver, CO	
Eric Powell	Eric Powell	Berkeley, CA	
Frank Swanson	Frank Swanson	Littleton, CO	

Future Cities Lab	Nataly Gattegno, Jason Kelly Johnson	San Francisco, CA	
Gong Glass Works	Nancy Gong (supporting team CJS Architects, Meagher Engineering, Paula Dinkel)	Rochester, NY	
Gordon Huether	Gordon Huether	Napa, CA	
Hans van Meeuwen	Hans van Meeuwen	Kingston, NY	
Helmick Sculpture	Ralph Helmick	Newton, MA	
Humanity Memorial	Ai Qiu Hopen, Bill Hopen, Dan Euser	Charleston, WV	
Hypersonic	Bill Washabaugh, Caitlin Morris, Heather Blind, Gwylim Johnstone, Katie Treidl, Jeff Lieberman	Brooklyn, NY	
Ilan Averbuch	Ilan Averbuch	Long Island City, NY	X
Ivan Toth Depena	Ivan Toth Depena	Charlotte, NC	
JBAD (Jonathan Brown Art & Design)	Jonathan Brown	Houston, TX	
Jim Hirschfield & Sonya Ishii	Jim Hirschfield & Sonya Ishii	Chapel Hill, NC	
John Bannon	John Bannon	Chicago, IL	
Joshua Wiener	Joshua Wiener	Boulder, CO	
Joy Taylor	Joy Taylor	Red Hook, NY	
Koryn Rolstad Studios	Koryn Rolstad	Seattle, WA	
Kristan Marvell	Kristan Marvell	Corvallis, OR	
Krivanek-Breaux / Art+Design	BJ Krivanek, Joel Breaux	Chicago, IL	
Madeline Wiener	Madeline Wiener	Denver, CO	
Mark Grieve | Ilana Spector	Mark Grieve, Ilana Spector	Petaluma, CA	
Mark Reigelman	Mark Reigelman	Brooklyn, NY	
Molly Mason	Molly Mason	Port Jefferson, NY	
Morrel Studios, Inc.	Owen Morrel	Coral Gables, FL	
Muse Atelier	Jaqueline Metz, Nancy Chew	Vancouver, BC	
Oleg Lobykin	Oleg Lobykin	East Palo Alto, CA	

Paley Studios, Ltd.	Albert Paley	Rochester, NY	
Paramedia LLC	Erwin Redl	Bowling Green, OH	
Peter Busby	Peter Busby	Cornwall Bridge, CT	
Public Ground Studio	Blane De St. Croix, Lara Kaufman, Samuel Brissette	Brooklyn, NY	
Ray King	Ray King	Philadelphia, PA	
RE:site	Shane Allbritton, Norman Lee	Houston, TX	
Rob Ley Studio	Rob Ley	Los Angeles, CA	
Robert Perless	Robert Perless	Greenwich, CT	
Seth Palmiter	Seth Palmiter	Rockport, ME	
Skyrim Studio Inc.	Blessing Hancock	Tucson, AZ	
Stephen Glassman Studio	Stephen Glassman	Venice, CA	X
Stephen Shachtman	Stephen Shachtman, JK Designs Inc.	Loveland, CO	
Studio Novella	Juanjo Novella	Bizkaia, Spain	
Studio Osman Akan	Osman Akan	Brooklyn, NY	
Suikang Zhao	Suikang Zhao	Brewster, NY	
Susan Zoccola	Susan Zoccola	Seattle, WA	
Takashi Soga	Takashi Soga	Utica, NY	
Tara Conley	Tara Conley	Houston, TX	
Todji Kurtzman Sculpture	Todji, Ken Kurtzman	Portland, OR	
Topher Chin	Topher Chin	Los Angeles, CA	
Volkan Alkanoglu | DESIGN	Volkan Alkanoglu	Cambridge, MA	
VolvoxLabs	Kamil Nawratil	Brooklyn, NY	
Wayne Salge	Wayne Salge	Loveland, CO	

Consultant/Artist Selection Process Summary

Department: Rochester Public Library

Project / Service sought: Public Art, Rundel Library Terrace Structural Improvements
http://www.cityofrochester.gov/rundelterrace/

Consultant/Artist Selected: Chevo Studios; Andrew Dufford, Principal

Method of selection: Request for Qualifications/Call for Artists; RFQ is available at
http://www.cityofrochester.gov/article.aspx?id=21474837931

Summary of Method:
The Request for Qualifications/Call for Artists was released and posted on City and Library websites on April 30, 2018. The RFQ/Call for Artists was distributed to multiple regional and national sites, with postings provided on artdeadline.com, publicartist.org, CODAworx.com, and sculpture.org, the Arts & Cultural Council for Greater Rochester. Information was provided for email distributions sent on behalf of the Library by Rochester Contemporary Art Center and faculty of RIT's CIAS/School of Art.

Proposals Received From:

As a result of the broad posting and nature of RFQ/Call for Artists, 63 submissions were received from national (and a few international) artists and teams. The full list is provided as an attachment.

1. **Evaluation criteria:**

This RFQ process was used to narrow an artist field based on a set of criteria, including past/current commissions of similar scope and scale to the Rundel north terrace project, with at least one exterior commission with a budget of $200,000 or greater. The RFQ did not require a specific art proposal to be submitted in the initial application, but asked instead for statements of interest and brief description of artist's approach to the project. *Selection of finalists was based on the following criteria:*

- Quality of letter, demonstrating understanding of project
- Quality of work samples
- Ability of artist/team to complete project based on resume and work experience

The Committee reviewed all initial applications and selected four finalists to submit proposals with preliminary concepts specific to the site/project. Finalists were given five weeks to prepare proposals, and were required to attend an interview with the selection committee as part of the proposal evaluation process. Finalists were paid a stipend of $1,500 to prepare their concept design, funded by the Friends & Foundation of the Rochester Public Library.

2. **Rundel Public Art Selection Committee:** A public art selection committee was established that included members of the arts community, Center City neighborhood, Library and City representatives as follows:
   Holly Barrett, City representative

Bleu Cease, Arts representative
Kamal Crues, City representative
Alinda Drury, Library representative/Board of Trustees
Michelle Finn, Library representative/Office of City Historian
Glenn Gardiner, Library representative/Board of Trustees
Roslyn Goldman, Arts representative
Randy Morgenstern, Downtown/neighborhood stakeholder
Jeff Mrozek, City representative
John Lovenheim, Library representative/Board of Trustees
Susan Chekow Lusignan, Library representative/Friends & Foundation of RPL
Vivian Palladoro, Arts representative
Elaine Spaull, City representative/Rochester City Council
Patricia Uttaro, Library representative

3. **Additional considerations/explanations:**
Finalist proposals included a graphic depiction of the proposed artwork, schedule for design, fabrication and installation, material specifications, preliminary installation methods and budget. However, the "final" proposal and commissioned work is still subject to an overall development process as part of the Agreement. This process will allow project stakeholders to work with the artist to ensure a cohesive project design, and for the installation to be coordinated with appropriate City preservation, planning and permitting agencies. It also allows for City and public input on final design prior to construction and installation, as well as inclusion of any structural or utility requirements for the artwork as part of the public works bid process.

Selection of the concept proposal from finalists was based on the following criteria:

- Project celebrates and explores the unique history of place, culture and relationship to water as elements of design
- Project conveys artistic excellence and has a broad, timeless appeal
- Project creates a welcoming setting that associates the work with the mission of the Rochester Public Library
- Project is designed for a publicly visible and accessible area; durability of the work is apparent relative to theft, vandalism and the environment
- Project is considered complimentary to and fully integrated with the overall Rundel terrace design, and will provide similar level of low-maintenance as the full installation

Additional considerations for finalists included:

- The work will be welcoming, accessible and appropriate to the site
- Artist/team involves community members in the process
- The original work will help to establish the Central Library as a premier destination
- The work recognizes the Rundel Memorial Building's architectural design