

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NY

**FINAL
CONSOLIDATED COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2010-2011 thru 2014-15
Strategic Plan**

**Robert J. Duffy, Mayor
City of Rochester**

City of Rochester, NY
FY 2010-11 thru 2014-15 Consolidated Community
Development Plan Strategic Plan

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5 Year Strategic Plan

This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and Emergency

Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

GENERAL

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary is required. Include the objectives and outcomes identified in the plan and an evaluation of past performance.

5 Year Strategic Plan Executive Summary:

The City of Rochester, New York, has prepared a Five Year Strategic Plan in order to strategically implement federal programs that fund housing, community development, and economic development activities within the City. Through a collaborative planning process that involved a broad range of public and private agencies, the City has developed a single, consolidated planning and application document for the use of federal entitlement funds available through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. The City of Rochester will submit this Five Year Strategic Plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Five Year Consolidated Plan (CP) for the City of Rochester will serve the following functions:

- A planning document that enables the City to view its HUD funding, not in isolation, but as one tool in a comprehensive strategy to address housing, community development, and economic development needs.
- An application for CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Program funds under HUD's formula grant.
- A strategy document to be followed in carrying out HUD programs.
- An action plan that provides a basis for assessing performance in carrying out use of CDBG Program funds.

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan (CP) is to guide funding decisions in the next five years of specific federal funds. The CP is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to a community's needs as follows:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.

- To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of low- and moderate-income residents throughout the City, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.
- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

The CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs are the primary federal funding resources in the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan. A brief overview of each program is as follows:

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG):** The primary objective of this program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income levels. Funds can be used for a wide array of activities, including: housing rehabilitation, homeownership assistance, lead-based paint detection and removal, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure, removal of architectural barriers, public services, rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings, and loans or grants to businesses.
- **HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME):** The HOME program provides federal funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing for low and moderate income households. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and homeownership by low and moderate income households, including reconstruction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, and tenant-based rental assistance.
- **Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG):** A federal grant program designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless, to make available additional shelters, to meet the costs of operating shelters, to provide essential social services to homeless individuals, and to help prevent homelessness.
- **Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA):** HOPWA funding provides housing assistance and related supportive services and grantees are encouraged to develop community-wide strategies and form partnerships with area nonprofit organizations. HOPWA funds may be used for a wide range of housing, social services, program planning, and development costs. These include, but are not limited to, the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of housing units; costs for facility operations; rental assistance; and short-term payments to prevent homelessness. HOPWA funds also may be used for health care and mental health services, chemical dependency treatment, nutritional services, case management, assistance with daily living, and other supportive services.

Goals and Objectives

CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds to address the needs outlined in this Strategic Plan are anticipated to be approximately \$16,750,000 for each of the next five years. The three overarching objectives, set by HUD, guiding the proposed activities are as follows:

- Providing Decent Housing

- Creating Suitable Living Environments
- Creating Economic Opportunity

Outcomes show how programs and activities benefit a community or the people served in a particular area or neighborhood. The three outcomes that will illustrate the benefits of each activity funded by the CDBG program are:

- Improve Availability/Accessibility
- Improve Affordability
- Improve Sustainability

All future activities funded in the next five years will support at least one objective and one outcome.

Priority Needs and Strategies

The City of Rochester's priority needs and strategies are focused on enhancing the overall economic environment through strategic housing, community development, and human service investments. The City of Rochester is experiencing a continued decline in its housing stock, increase in vacancies, and a high percentage of renter-occupied units. In addition, an analysis of the U.S. Census data and recent American Community Survey (ACS) shows a continued decline in homeownership.

The City, by focusing on these needs, seeks to address community concerns such as:

- A need for additional affordable housing to address the growing gap between housing costs and low incomes. The gap between housing costs and low incomes leads to rising rates of overcrowding, overpayment, and substandard housing conditions for the City's lowest income residents
- Programs that improve community facilities and services, particularly in low income areas
- A network of shelter, housing, and support services that prevents homelessness, moves the homeless to permanent housing and independence, and eliminates chronic homelessness in the City
- Programs that promote economic development, create jobs, and increase the job skills level of potential employees, and
- Supportive services that increase the ability of seniors, persons with disabilities, and others with special needs to live independently and avoid institutions.

The CP requires Rochester to specifically address needs and proposed strategies in the following three areas: housing, homelessness, and community development.

Housing Needs and Strategies

The data from the HUD 2000 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, and the City-Wide Rochester Housing Market Study (2007) reveals a number of housing needs particularly focused on those who make 0-80% of Median Family Income (MFI). In addition, rental housing costs are high while the number of households with a living-wage continues to decline. There is an increasing concentration of lower income households in older neighborhoods with higher levels of substandard housing and overcrowding.

The City-Wide Rochester Housing Market Study (2007) and the Housing Market Analysis for the Consolidated Plan revealed the following:

- Half of all renters pay more than 30% of their income for rent
- 28% of all renters were paying more than 50% of their income for rent
- Newer units are unaffordable to many households unless the units are subsidized or the household has a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher
- 40% of all owners were paying more than 30% of their income for housing

On March 18, 2008, the Rochester City Council approved a new Housing Policy through Ordinance 2008-91 replacing the previous policy approved in 1993. The Policy guides all City housing development activities. The five major objectives of the Policy are:

- Promote the Rehabilitation, Redevelopment and New Construction of Housing
- Promote Home Ownership
- Promote Housing Choice
- Implement Neighborhood and Asset-Based Planning
- Strengthen the Rental Market

Priority Housing Needs

HUD regulatory requirements are restricted to assisting households at 80% of the area median income or lower. Rochester continues to focus its CDBG funds to support activities across the housing spectrum seeking to increase and improve the existing housing stock, increase homeownership, particularly among low income and first time homebuyers, and affirmatively further fair housing. Listed below are more detailed priority housing needs in the City of Rochester.

- **Development of Affordable Housing:** The CHAS data, surveys of affordable housing providers, and focus group meetings revealed a pressing need for continued financial and technical assistance in developing housing for extremely low, very low, and low income renters and homebuyers. This will continue to be carried out through the support of local Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) and nonprofit organizations.
- **Homeownership Opportunities:** Expand homeownership opportunities for very low and low income individuals and households.
- **Rehabilitation of Existing Housing Stock:** Promote the rehabilitation and preservation of Rochester's existing housing stock through the Housing Development Fund and the respective CHDO's and non-profit developers that carry out the work
- **Homeless Activities:** Work with the Rochester/Monroe County Continuum of Care (CoC) Team and local nonprofit organizations and social service agencies to explore the feasibility of establishing additional transitional housing and/or permanent supportive housing facilities in the City. If the feasibility is positive, provide financial assistance.
- **Housing Counseling Services and Tenant/Landlord Training:** Provide resources to improve the management of rental units in addition to sessions for tenants on property maintenance and upkeep

Strategies

The following funded strategies help to address the City of Rochester's priority housing needs:

- Provide more mortgage subsidies, grants, and loans to encourage homeownership and the growth of neighborhood businesses;
- Expand availability of programs that assist property investors and home owners maintain the value and condition of their properties;
- Focus City financial resources to leverage private investment in City real estate;
- Rehabilitate salvageable vacant homes and develop vacant lots, in partnership with businesses, universities and community development organizations, in ways that revive entire neighborhoods

The above policy and strategies are implemented through the following proposed programs:

- The Housing Development Fund
- The Homeownership Fund
- The Rental Market Fund
- The Housing Choice Fund
- The Neighborhood and Asset Based Planning Fund

The City will continue efforts to implement new strategies and strengthen participation of its partners to expand support for affordable housing programs in Rochester. These programs will include housing and related support services for people transitioning out of homelessness, including implementation of the 2007 Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness.

Homeless Needs and Strategies

The priorities for ending homelessness are based on the recognition that homelessness results from more than simply a lack of affordable housing, although providing housing is the ultimate objective. Through the Continuum of Care Steering Committee, the City participates in the Rochester/Monroe County Continuum of Care (CoC) and its efforts to implement a Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness. This plan reflects the best practice models from other cities that have successfully implemented housing first strategies for reducing chronic homelessness. The plan envisions a system in which public and private agencies work together as a consortium to procure and manage housing, provide central intake services, and deliver support services to clients through a coordinated case management system.

Priority Homeless Needs

The Continuum of Care has identified the following objectives for addressing homeless needs in Rochester and throughout its service area (greater Monroe County):

- Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless individuals
 - Create 13 within the next 12 months, 141 within 5 years
- Increase the percentage of homeless persons staying in permanent housing over six months to at least 77%
 - Goal of 80% within 5 years
- Increase the percentage of homeless persons moving from transitional housing to permanent housing to at least 65%

- Goal of 68% within 5 years
- Increase the percentage of homeless persons employed at program exit to at least 20%
 - Goal of 23% within 5 years
- Decrease the number of homeless households with children
 - Currently stands at 104: goal to reduce the number of homeless households with children to 102 within one year and to 92 within 5 years
- Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless persons

Community Development Needs and Strategies

The City of Rochester has experienced an erosion of its economic base due to the continued decline in manufacturing jobs and a continued decline in its population base. The concentration of poverty and the ongoing issues of abandonment and greater number of vacant structures results in a demand for more services with a smaller tax base. The City will continue its efforts to improve the community by augmenting small business activity, enhancing parks and open space, and improving infrastructure to support businesses and residents in Rochester.

Priority Community Development Needs

Based upon community outreach efforts as part of the preparation of the Consolidated Plan, the following community development needs were determined to have a high priority and will be the emphasis of CDBG funding:

- Revitalizing Rochester's stagnant economy through small business micro-loans, business façade improvements, and vocational/educational training of City residents.
 - Proposed programs include:
 - Economic Development (ED) Financial Assistance Loan and Grant Program
 - Neighborhood Commercial Assistance Program
 - Targeted Façade Improvement Program
 - Job Creation/Youth Development Program
- Upgrading facilities and infrastructure in Rochester – improve the quality/increase the quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons, rehabilitate the public infrastructure, including streets, sidewalks, parks, and facilities, to attract businesses and residents back into Rochester.
 - Proposed programs include:
 - Neighborhood Right-of-Way Improvements Program
 - Neighborhood Streetscapes Program
 - Residential Street Rehabilitation Program

Focus of the Plan

As required by the federal government, the identification of needs and the adoption of strategies to address those needs must focus primarily on low- and moderate-income (LMI) individuals and households. The CP must also address the needs of persons with "special needs" such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, large families, single parents, homeless individuals and families, and public housing residents.

The Consolidated Planning Process

Citizen Participation and Agency Consultation

The City of Rochester made the decision to encourage a high level of agency consultation in an effort to demonstrate its commitment to (a) identifying priority needs and (b) engaging the participation of public agencies and nonprofit organizations in a positive and collaborative manner.

The City of Rochester engaged a consulting firm, Mullin & Lonergan Associates, Inc., to assist in the preparation of the plan. A list of stakeholders was developed, which included public agencies and private nonprofit organizations whose missions included the provision of affordable housing and human services to LMI households and persons. These stakeholders were invited to participate in a series of focus group sessions held for the purpose of identifying needs for the CP and the Annual Plan. The consultants interviewed representatives from a wide range of organizations to gather input on the City's housing and community development needs.

Additionally, public and private agencies which were identified as stakeholders in the process were asked to complete written questionnaires to provide data on special needs populations such as the elderly, youth, persons with HIV/AIDS, public housing residents, persons with disabilities and the homeless.

In an effort to solicit broader citizen participation, the City of Rochester conducted an online survey. The online survey was developed and registered at www.zoomerang.com for a period of approximately one month and was placed prominently on the City of Rochester's web site. Based on the focus group sessions, comments received from the Public Needs Hearing, the online survey, and the housing market analysis, a set of priorities was established by the City of Rochester for the next five years.

In addition, quadrant meetings were held in December 2009 in the four quadrant areas of the city. These meetings were designed to gather input from area residents on neighborhood issues of concern, ranging from crime to housing maintenance and youth activities.

A planning meeting was held on January 26, 2010 to solicit input and provide information regarding the CP. The City Council held a public hearing on the draft CP on June 15, 2010. It is the City's practice to advertise meetings in the Democrat & Chronicle.

Evaluation of Past Performance

The City prepared a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for FY 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009). This CAPER was the fourth of the prior five-year period and reported the FY 2009 accomplishments of the City's CDBG Program.

The Department of Neighborhood and Business Development and HUD annually assess the program's performance to determine whether the City of Rochester is in compliance with statutes and whether it has the continuing capacity to implement and administer federally assisted programs.

The CDBG program accomplished the following during the 2008 program year:

- Economic Development: \$1,249,918 was spent during the program year. The City expected to assist 84 businesses and 82 were actually assisted. The number of jobs expected was 15 and the actual number of jobs assisted was 121.
- Housing: \$3,491,129 was spent during the program year. The City expected to complete 616 housing units for activities such as emergency repair, energy efficient improvements, and lead paint abatement, and completed 240 units during the reporting period.
- Public Facilities and Improvements: 10 projects were completed and \$1,678,945 was spent during the program year.
- Public Services: 33 agencies and service providers were funded and \$833,236 was spent during the program year. The City expected to assist 706 people, and actually served 14,978.
- Planning and Administration: The City spent \$2,029,589 for planning and administration during the reporting period, which accounts for 15 percent of our overall spending.

The HOME Program accomplished the following during the program year:

- First-Time Homebuyer: \$1,134,173 was spent on first-time homebuyer education and purchase assistance during the program year, assisting 91 persons.
- Owner Rehabilitation: \$583,429 was spent during the program year and 102 housing units were rehabilitated.
- Multifamily Rental: The City spent \$488,758 to develop 106 units of rental housing during the program year.

The Emergency Shelter Grant program accomplished the following during the 2008 program year:

- The City spent \$412,972 funding 29 agencies. Of the 29 projects funded during the program year, 17 exceeded their service target. Overall, the City expected to serve 12,034 persons and the actual number served was 60,653.

The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program accomplished the following during the 2008 program year:

- The City spent \$620,800 funding two agencies. During the reporting period, the City expected to serve 230 persons and their families and the actual number served was 208.

The HUD Annual Community Assessment for the 2008 program year disclosed:

- The City followed its HUD-approved Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan during the 2008 program year, consistent with the City's stated goals, objectives and priority needs for each program funded.
- The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for 2008 was received on time, determined to be substantially complete, and accurately described the City's performance throughout the program year.
- The financial information provided by the City appears to be complete, accurate, and with a sufficient level of detail to document the overall financial condition of the federal programs.
- The City has experienced staff that is capable of administering and overseeing assisted program activities.
- Program income has been correctly receipted and the City is current with required audits.
- The City has the continuing capacity to carry out its assisted programs.
- The HOME Program Snapshot Worksheet – Red Flag Indicators Report indicates that the City has red flag indicators for percent of renters below 50 percent of area median income and percent of occupied rental units to all rental units. It should be noted that the City has addressed this by requesting household data to be submitted along with the annual HOME Rent and Occupancy Report.

Strategic Plan

Due every three, four, or five years (length of period is at the grantee's discretion) no less than 45 days prior to the start of the grantee's program year start date. HUD does not accept plans between August 15 and November 15.

Mission:

The City of Rochester will utilize CDBG funds and other federal funds provided by the U.S. Department of HUD to address community revitalization, affordable and suitable housing, infrastructure improvements, and public services in ways that facilitate improvement within the City. The City provides unparalleled customer service and sound business practices in delivering every aspect of City services. The City also works to alleviate concentration of poverty in the city by not developing additional low income housing in high poverty areas, reinforcing education, employment and home ownership.

General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low-income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.
2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority

(including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)). Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.

3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs (91.215(a)(3)).

5 Year Strategic Plan General Questions response:

1. Description of Geographic Area

The Consolidated Plan covers the city of Rochester and is comprised of 84 census tracts. The following narrative describes Rochester's demographic characteristics and its estimated housing needs for the five years covered by the Consolidated Plan. The information in this section is based primarily on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, City departments, local agency consultations and statistics provided through HUD for the 2000 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). Data from Census 2000 have been updated with 2008 estimates using the American Community Survey (ACS), where available.

Priority CDBG funding areas in Rochester include areas where the percentage of low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons is 51% or higher. These areas also include areas of racial and ethnic concentration where the percentage of a specific racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the City's rate overall. The following narrative describes the characteristics of these areas.

Concentrations of Minority and Hispanic Persons

The racial make-up of Rochester has changed significantly since 1990. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of minority residents increased from 90,133 to 102,660. Combined with a decrease in the total population, the share of minority residents rose from 38.9% to 52% over 18 years.

Diversity among the minority population is changing. The number of Black residents has slightly increased, Asian residents have increased by 31%, and persons of "Some Other Race" and "Two or More Races" have decreased. Persons of Hispanic Origin have also increased. The following trends also were noted:

- Black residents have increased from 31.5% of the population to 40.8%.
- American Indians/Alaskan Natives experienced a decrease in population from 1,094 in 1990 to 668 in 2008, or a change of -39.4%.
- Asians and Pacific Islanders represented 1.8% of the total population in 1990 but increased to 2.7% of the total population in 2008.
- Persons of "Some Other Race" in 2008 represented 5.1% of the population, just as they did in 1990. This means that the size of the group decreased along with the population.
- "Persons of two or more races" was a new category in the 2000 Census. Then, the population in this category comprised 3.8% of the total population. This segment decreased to 3.0% of the total population in 2008.

- Persons of Hispanic origin¹ account for 13.8% of total population. Between 1990 and 2008, the Hispanic population increased from 20,055 to 27,317 a 36.2% increase in 18 years.

Trends in Population by Race and Ethnic Origin – 1990 to 2008

Rochester	231,636	100.00%	219,773	100.1%	197,347	100.0%	-14.8%
White	141,503	61.1%	106,161	48.3%	94,687	48.0%	-33.1%
Black	73,024	31.5%	84,717	38.6%	80,579	40.8%	10.3%
Amer. Indian/Alaska Native	1,103	0.5%	1,033	0.5%	668	0.3%	-39.4%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	4,081	1.8%	5,047	2.3%	5,364	2.7%	31.4%
Some Other Race	11,925	5.1%	14,452	6.6%	10,053	5.1%	-15.7%
Two or More Races	n/a	n/a	8,363	3.8%	5,996	3.0%	n/a
Hispanic	20,055	8.7%	28,032	12.8%	27,317	13.8%	36.2%

Source: U.S. Census, 1990 (SF1- P1, P6 and P8), 2000 (SF1- P1, P3 and P4) 2006-2008 American Community Survey

The table on the following page presents population by race and ethnicity. The data is presented by census tract for all 219,773 City residents in 2000. HUD defines areas of racial or ethnic concentration as geographical areas where the percentage of a specific minority or ethnic group is 10 percentage points higher than in the City overall.

- Black residents comprised 38.5% of the population. Therefore, an area of racial concentration includes census tracts where the percentage of Black residents is 48.5% or higher. There are 31 census tracts that meet this criterion for Black residents.
- Asian residents comprised 2.3% of the population of Rochester. Therefore, an area of racial concentration includes census tracts where the percentage of Asian residents is 12.3% or higher. There are two census tracts that meet this criterion for Asian residents.
- Residents of "Some Other Race" comprised 6.6% of the population of Rochester. Therefore, an area of racial concentration includes census tracts where the percentage of "Some Other Race" is 16.6% or higher. There are 14 census tracts that meet this criterion for "Some Other Race" residents.
- Persons of Hispanic ethnicity represent 12.8% of the city's population. Therefore, an area of ethnic concentration would include census tracts of 28.8% or higher. There are 25 census tracts which meet this criterion for persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Census tracts which are areas of Hispanic concentration only are shown in italics.

It must be noted that a number of the census tracts have multiple concentrations of racial and/or ethnic populations. In total, 46 of the 84 census tracts in Rochester were areas of racial and/or Hispanic concentration, as shown in the table on the following two pages.

¹ Hispanic origin is defined by the Census Bureau as "people whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Caribbean, or those identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, etc. Origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States. Spanish/Hispanic/Latino people may be of any race."

Population by Race and Ethnicity - 2000

Rochester city	219,773	106,161	48.3%	84,717	38.5%	5,047	2.3%	14,452	6.6%	28,032	12.8%
Census Tract 2	2,840	1,031	36.3%	1,058	37.3%	176	6.2%	345	12.1%	720	25.4%
Census Tract 7	2,521	420	16.7%	1,527	60.6%	13	0.5%	431	17.1%	926	36.7%
Census Tract 10	3,335	2,656	79.6%	495	14.8%	54	1.6%	53	1.6%	126	3.8%
Census Tract 13	1,691	120	7.1%	1,197	70.8%	5	0.3%	314	18.6%	489	28.9%
Census Tract 15	1,526	217	14.2%	947	62.1%	6	0.4%	283	18.5%	487	31.9%
Census Tract 18	5,373	4,036	75.1%	880	16.4%	109	2.0%	172	3.2%	449	8.4%
Census Tract 19	2,378	1,541	64.8%	559	23.5%	53	2.2%	109	4.6%	222	9.3%
Census Tract 20	4,940	3,268	66.2%	1,112	22.5%	85	1.7%	223	4.5%	449	9.1%
Census Tract 21	3,664	2,530	69.1%	740	20.2%	35	1.0%	162	4.4%	351	9.6%
Census Tract 22	2,964	1,509	50.9%	1,020	34.4%	79	2.7%	137	4.6%	340	11.5%
Census Tract 23	4,396	1,786	40.6%	1,877	42.7%	81	1.8%	350	8.0%	839	19.1%
Census Tract 24	3,440	1,565	45.5%	1,276	37.1%	136	4.0%	229	6.7%	512	14.9%
Census Tract 27	1,426	48	3.4%	1,277	89.6%	16	1.1%	29	2.0%	47	3.3%
Census Tract 29	3,862	3,419	88.5%	232	6.0%	88	2.3%	34	0.9%	123	3.2%
Census Tract 30	2,105	1,449	68.8%	442	21.0%	53	2.5%	32	1.5%	117	5.6%
Census Tract 31	4,552	4,160	91.4%	188	4.1%	88	1.9%	35	0.8%	122	2.7%
Census Tract 32	2,505	893	35.6%	1,240	49.5%	55	2.2%	89	3.6%	232	9.3%
Census Tract 33	1,675	1,270	75.8%	269	16.1%	17	1.0%	20	1.2%	57	3.4%
Census Tract 34	2,384	1,579	66.2%	560	23.5%	80	3.4%	58	2.4%	151	6.3%
Census Tract 35	1,742	1,547	88.8%	122	7.0%	25	1.4%	10	0.6%	37	2.1%
Census Tract 36	2,982	2,241	75.2%	424	14.2%	107	3.6%	79	2.6%	193	6.5%
Census Tract 37	3,128	2,657	84.9%	280	9.0%	32	1.0%	38	1.2%	157	5.0%
Census Tract 38.01	6,066	4,573	75.4%	522	8.6%	777	12.8%	85	1.4%	267	4.4%
Census Tract 38.02	2,423	1,771	73.1%	117	4.8%	420	17.3%	42	1.7%	121	5.0%
Census Tract 38.03	383	268	70.0%	88	23.0%	2	0.5%	10	2.6%	22	5.7%
Census Tract 38.04	647	521	80.5%	109	16.8%	6	0.9%	4	0.6%	24	3.7%
Census Tract 39	2,241	385	17.2%	1,182	52.7%	102	4.6%	419	18.7%	648	28.9%
Census Tract 40	1,412	666	47.2%	405	28.7%	81	5.7%	153	10.8%	227	16.1%
Census Tract 41	1,494	528	35.3%	556	37.2%	70	4.7%	232	15.5%	366	24.5%
Census Tract 46.02	2,495	907	36.4%	1,094	43.8%	39	1.6%	300	12.0%	581	23.3%
Census Tract 47.01	3,078	1,652	53.7%	912	29.6%	35	1.1%	264	8.6%	718	23.3%
Census Tract 47.02	2,255	964	42.7%	729	32.3%	72	3.2%	377	16.7%	638	28.3%
Census Tract 48	2,496	626	25.1%	1,164	46.6%	28	1.1%	527	21.1%	796	31.9%
Census Tract 49	2,212	299	13.5%	1,362	61.6%	20	0.9%	452	20.4%	656	29.7%
Census Tract 50	2,304	378	16.4%	1,071	46.5%	116	5.0%	592	25.7%	926	40.2%
Census Tract 51	1,651	275	16.7%	795	48.2%	104	6.3%	377	22.8%	532	32.2%
Census Tract 52	2,190	216	9.9%	1,388	63.4%	47	2.1%	425	19.4%	610	27.9%
Census Tract 53	2,221	331	14.9%	1,221	55.0%	21	0.9%	520	23.4%	778	35.0%
Census Tract 54	3,685	1,806	49.0%	1,515	41.1%	44	1.2%	189	5.1%	403	10.9%
Census Tract 55	2,363	332	14.0%	1,437	60.8%	10	0.4%	443	18.7%	773	32.7%
Census Tract 56	2,575	510	19.8%	1,588	61.7%	52	2.0%	291	11.3%	621	24.1%
Census Tract 57	1,943	409	21.0%	1,280	65.9%	10	0.5%	147	7.6%	308	15.9%

Population by Race and Ethnicity – 2000, continued

Census Tract 58	3,981	1,458	36.6%	2,082	52.3%	35	0.9%	205	5.1%	443	11.1%
Census Tract 59	1,826	437	23.9%	1,156	63.3%	9	0.5%	97	5.3%	238	13.0%
Census Tract 60	3,612	2,683	74.3%	689	19.1%	16	0.4%	91	2.5%	201	5.6%
Census Tract 61	2,551	2,322	91.0%	132	5.2%	17	0.7%	15	0.6%	58	2.3%
Census Tract 62	3,182	890	28.0%	2,151	67.6%	21	0.7%	42	1.3%	104	3.3%
Census Tract 63	3,228	361	11.2%	2,713	84.0%	14	0.4%	24	0.7%	83	2.6%
Census Tract 64	2,812	45	1.6%	2,634	93.7%	17	0.6%	24	0.9%	82	2.9%
Census Tract 65	1,832	82	4.5%	1,664	90.8%	1	0.1%	45	2.5%	116	6.3%
Census Tract 66	2,106	48	2.3%	1,992	94.6%	8	0.4%	10	0.5%	41	1.9%
Census Tract 67	3,258	581	17.8%	2,519	77.3%	11	0.3%	39	1.2%	93	2.9%
Census Tract 68	2,807	1,076	38.3%	1,592	56.7%	34	1.2%	40	1.4%	88	3.1%
Census Tract 69	2,137	192	9.0%	1,855	86.8%	13	0.6%	22	1.0%	37	1.7%
Census Tract 70	3,090	970	31.4%	1,932	62.5%	48	1.6%	33	1.1%	89	2.9%
Census Tract 71	3,232	976	30.2%	2,085	64.5%	39	1.2%	33	1.0%	82	2.5%
Census Tract 75	3,039	486	16.0%	2,366	77.9%	22	0.7%	61	2.0%	161	5.3%
Census Tract 76	3,098	2,457	79.3%	417	13.5%	26	0.8%	84	2.7%	148	4.8%
Census Tract 77	2,952	2,446	82.9%	359	12.2%	51	1.7%	35	1.2%	93	3.2%
Census Tract 78.01	2,365	2,202	93.1%	94	4.0%	28	1.2%	13	0.5%	46	1.9%
Census Tract 78.02	1,655	1,514	91.5%	88	5.3%	24	1.5%	6	0.4%	47	2.8%
Census Tract 79	2,035	513	25.2%	1,057	51.9%	33	1.6%	301	14.8%	501	24.6%
Census Tract 80	2,611	529	20.3%	1,570	60.1%	15	0.6%	362	13.9%	648	24.8%
Census Tract 81	4,404	2,023	45.9%	1,524	34.6%	89	2.0%	573	13.0%	1057	24.0%
Census Tract 82	3,046	1,462	48.0%	987	32.4%	33	1.1%	412	13.5%	709	23.3%
Census Tract 83.01	3,982	2,340	58.8%	1,121	28.2%	40	1.0%	338	8.5%	587	14.7%
Census Tract 83.02	44	43	97.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	2.3%	2	4.5%
Census Tract 84	2,889	880	30.5%	1,296	44.9%	65	2.2%	482	16.7%	792	27.4%
Census Tract 85	3,930	3,536	90.0%	187	4.8%	21	0.5%	81	2.1%	183	4.7%
Census Tract 86	4,899	4,426	90.3%	270	5.5%	40	0.8%	77	1.6%	186	3.8%
Census Tract 87.01	3,556	2,324	65.4%	686	19.3%	251	7.1%	140	3.9%	393	11.1%
Census Tract 87.02	1,548	792	51.2%	661	42.7%	30	1.9%	23	1.5%	111	7.2%
Census Tract 88	2,408	1,400	58.1%	654	27.2%	120	5.0%	130	5.4%	282	11.7%
Census Tract 89	296	257	86.8%	5	1.7%	-	0.0%	19	6.4%	20	6.8%
Census Tract 92	1,354	284	21.0%	599	44.2%	24	1.8%	363	26.8%	700	51.7%
Census Tract 93.01	2,892	458	15.8%	1,964	67.9%	11	0.4%	343	11.9%	660	22.8%
Census Tract 93.02	1,503	908	60.4%	450	29.9%	42	2.8%	39	2.6%	112	7.5%
Census Tract 94	3,974	1,995	50.2%	1,503	37.8%	159	4.0%	156	3.9%	339	8.5%
Census Tract 95	2,655	1,068	40.2%	1,452	54.7%	22	0.8%	46	1.7%	93	3.5%
Census Tract 96.01	1,663	122	7.3%	1,437	86.4%	13	0.8%	28	1.7%	44	2.6%
Census Tract 96.02	1,877	655	34.9%	1,011	53.9%	29	1.5%	78	4.2%	212	11.3%
Census Tract 96.03	2,579	1,262	48.9%	801	31.1%	103	4.0%	258	10.0%	537	20.8%
Census Tract 96.04	1,519	490	32.3%	705	46.4%	24	1.6%	216	14.2%	467	30.7%
Census Tract 109.01	5,212	4,202	80.6%	558	10.7%	97	1.9%	189	3.6%	477	9.2%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, (SF1-P7)

Low- Moderate-income Areas

The table on the following two pages presents information regarding low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons in Rochester. LMI persons, as determined by HUD, have incomes at or below 80% of the median family income (MFI). In its 2009 estimates, HUD determined that there were 138,005 LMI persons in Rochester, equivalent to 65.6% of the population for whom this rate is determined.

HUD defines an LMI census block group in the City of Rochester as one in which 51.0% or more of the population have incomes of 80% or less of MFI. According to this criterion, 186

of the City's 242 census block groups qualify as LMI areas. The following chart lists all block groups for which LMI status has been determined.

LMI Census Block Groups, 2000

2.00	1	508	540	94.1%
2.00	2	1,304	1,466	88.9%
2.00	3	642	735	87.3%
7.00	1	731	923	79.2%
7.00	2	892	950	93.9%
7.00	3	583	707	82.5%
10.00	1	722	1,282	56.3%
10.00	4	452	666	67.9%
13.00	1	1,588	1,657	95.8%
15.00	1	1,485	1,560	95.2%
18.00	4	465	663	70.1%
18.00	6	549	854	64.3%
19.00	1	533	975	54.7%
19.00	2	541	754	71.8%
19.00	3	504	710	71.0%
20.00	1	267	456	58.6%
20.00	2	316	545	58.0%
20.00	3	712	1,058	67.3%
20.00	4	524	916	57.2%
20.00	5	404	696	58.0%
20.00	6	672	1,012	66.4%
21.00	2	367	616	59.6%
21.00	3	582	1,068	54.5%
22.00	1	566	860	65.8%
22.00	2	588	730	80.5%
22.00	3	435	698	62.3%
22.00	4	504	660	76.4%
23.00	1	1,099	1,282	85.7%
23.00	2	680	1,006	67.6%
23.00	3	680	799	85.1%
23.00	4	1,061	1,298	81.7%
24.00	2	827	1,045	79.1%
24.00	3	574	783	73.3%
24.00	4	653	862	75.8%
24.00	5	517	750	68.9%
27.00	1	581	699	83.1%
27.00	3	569	779	73.0%
29.00	2	615	1,113	55.3%
29.00	3	459	722	63.6%
29.00	4	837	1,177	71.1%
30.00	1	452	750	60.3%
30.00	2	836	1,264	66.1%
32.00	1	745	913	81.6%
32.00	3	1,328	1,549	85.7%
33.00	1	488	831	58.7%
33.00	2	744	918	81.0%
34.00	1	838	1,126	74.4%

34.00	2	650	1,205	53.9%
36.00	1	765	1,154	66.3%
36.00	3	481	895	53.7%
37.00	2	446	833	53.5%
38.01	3	1,397	2,072	67.4%
38.01	4	987	1,634	60.4%
39.00	1	917	1,051	87.3%
39.00	2	853	1,191	71.6%
40.00	1	535	723	74.0%
40.00	2	590	710	83.1%
41.00	1	357	453	78.8%
41.00	2	526	600	87.7%
41.00	4	384	397	96.7%
46.02	1	353	591	59.7%
46.02	2	1,508	1,778	84.8%
47.01	1	1,663	2,027	82.0%
47.02	1	374	623	60.0%
47.02	2	505	926	54.5%
47.02	3	535	746	71.7%
48.00	1	689	885	77.9%
48.00	2	669	865	77.3%
48.00	3	664	804	82.6%
49.00	1	975	1,243	78.4%
49.00	2	685	891	76.9%
50.00	2	639	766	83.4%
50.00	3	785	929	84.5%
50.00	4	640	670	95.5%
51.00	1	689	839	82.1%
51.00	2	659	745	88.5%
52.00	1	577	746	77.3%
52.00	3	513	614	83.6%
52.00	4	729	846	86.2%
53.00	1	585	912	64.1%
53.00	2	1,100	1,268	86.8%
54.00	3	586	760	77.1%
54.00	4	555	681	81.5%
55.00	1	567	761	74.5%
55.00	2	587	721	81.4%
55.00	3	707	872	81.1%
56.00	1	741	883	83.9%
56.00	2	585	916	63.9%
56.00	3	615	754	81.6%
57.00	1	507	779	65.1%
57.00	2	547	581	94.1%
57.00	3	564	606	93.1%
58.00	1	635	1,186	53.5%
58.00	2	742	979	75.8%

LMI Census Block Groups, 2000, continued

58.00	3	529	788	67.1%
58.00	4	870	1,024	85.0%
59.00	1	619	746	83.0%
59.00	2	891	1,078	82.7%
60.00	1	655	988	66.3%
60.00	3	368	657	56.0%
60.00	4	650	1,091	59.6%
62.00	1	597	1,032	57.8%
63.00	1	444	544	81.6%
63.00	2	764	1,089	70.2%
64.00	1	619	731	84.7%
64.00	2	423	459	92.2%
64.00	3	370	506	73.1%
64.00	4	700	984	71.1%
65.00	1	852	1,048	81.3%
65.00	3	693	916	75.7%
66.00	1	699	910	76.8%
66.00	2	902	1,199	75.2%
67.00	1	310	508	61.0%
67.00	2	590	1,057	55.8%
67.00	3	484	720	67.2%
68.00	1	506	970	52.2%
69.00	1	636	799	79.6%
69.00	2	1,068	1,342	79.6%
70.00	1	903	1,339	67.4%
70.00	2	697	1,015	68.7%
71.00	4	389	705	55.2%
71.00	5	374	625	59.8%
75.00	1	761	1,038	73.3%
75.00	2	360	685	52.6%
75.00	3	915	1,222	74.9%
76.00	4	366	669	54.7%
77.00	1	598	1,072	55.8%
77.00	3	591	934	63.3%
78.01	6	653	1,281	51.0%
79.00	1	1,023	1,372	74.6%
79.00	3	542	807	67.2%
80.00	1	871	1,106	78.8%
80.00	2	502	606	82.8%
80.00	3	600	842	71.3%
81.00	1	581	983	59.1%
81.00	2	828	1,057	78.3%
81.00	3	700	1,014	69.0%
81.00	4	823	1,114	73.9%
82.00	1	666	1,064	62.6%
82.00	3	474	919	51.6%

82.00	4	707	1,048	67.5%
83.01	1	487	870	56.0%
83.01	2	626	1,064	58.8%
83.01	3	831	1,310	63.4%
83.01	4	458	788	58.1%
84.00	1	661	1,049	63.0%
84.00	2	637	906	70.3%
84.00	3	600	929	64.6%
85.00	1	677	1,004	67.4%
85.00	2	1,154	1,946	59.3%
86.00	1	825	1,440	57.3%
86.00	5	864	1,676	51.6%
87.01	1	454	803	56.5%
87.01	2	502	731	68.7%
87.01	6	613	1,091	56.2%
87.01	7	563	890	63.3%
87.02	3	491	868	56.6%
87.02	4	418	566	73.9%
88.00	1	725	1,256	57.7%
89.00	9	18	21	85.7%
92.00	1	463	565	81.9%
92.00	3	662	703	94.2%
93.01	1	342	589	58.1%
93.01	2	579	654	88.5%
93.01	3	805	882	91.3%
93.01	4	685	760	90.1%
93.02	1	382	485	78.8%
93.02	2	676	915	73.9%
94.00	1	254	451	56.3%
94.00	2	997	1,142	87.3%
94.00	3	38	38	100.0%
94.00	4	716	881	81.3%
95.00	1	339	628	54.0%
95.00	2	513	973	52.7%
95.00	3	772	970	79.6%
96.01	1	527	640	82.3%
96.01	2	130	170	76.5%
96.01	3	601	744	80.8%
96.02	1	950	1,118	85.0%
96.02	2	548	709	77.3%
96.03	1	906	1,010	89.7%
96.03	3	659	903	73.0%
96.03	5	519	621	83.6%
96.04	1	815	845	96.4%
96.04	2	665	702	94.7%
109.01	1	29	29	100.0%

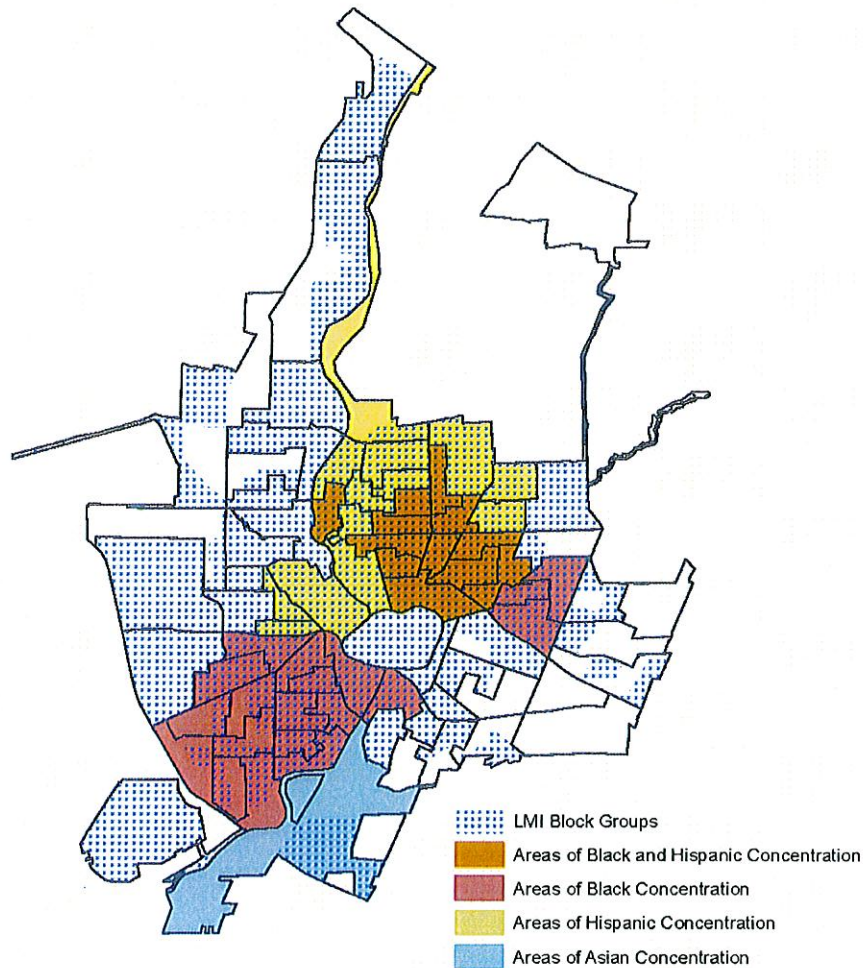
Source: U.S. Census 2000

Concentrations of LMI Persons and Minority Persons

Of the 76 census tracts which contained block groups identified as LMI areas, all but one were noted also to be areas of racial or ethnic concentration. Census Tract 38.02 was an area of racial or ethnic concentration but not an LMI area.

The map below illustrates the areas of concentration of racial and LMI persons.

**City of Rochester
Areas of Racial Concentration (2000) and LMI (2008) Census Block Groups**



2. Basis for Allocating Investments Geographically

The City generally targets community development activities in census tracts where 51% or more of the households have incomes that are 80% or less of the median family income. The above map depicts this area as determined from 2000 census data.

In addition, guidelines for allocating funds geographically are:

- Planning projects are city-wide.
- Economic development projects are city-wide and assist businesses that create jobs for low- and moderate-income persons or provide needed goods and services to residents of low- and moderate-income residential areas.
- Housing projects are city-wide and assist units occupied by low- and moderate-income families.
- Neighborhood improvement projects are city-wide and are targeted to neighborhoods that are primarily residential and at least 51% of the residents are low- and moderate-income.
- Human service and homeless projects are limited to a specific group of people, at least 51% of whom are low- and moderate-income

The funding priorities and decisions for the City of Rochester are based in a process of neighborhood engagement that provides the basis for funding. The Quadrant Team approach was developed, in part, to assist in the process of identifying neighborhood issues and responding through a cross-functional team approach. The Quad Team approach is threefold: communication, short-term problem-solving, and prioritization of longer-term projects. The long-term goal is to create a process of ongoing issue identification, resource allocation, and prioritization that continually informs the City on economic development, housing, and social issues.

The City also conducted consultations with community groups, nonprofit groups and City department staff in the preparation of the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan. Finally, the City used statistical data compiled from a variety of sources to prepare a community profile, housing market analysis, and housing needs assessment that is included in this Five Year Consolidated Plan.

The City's federal funding priorities will also adhere to the following guidelines:

- At least 70% of CDBG expenditures will be for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income families.
- The amount of funds proposed for public service activities will not exceed 15% of the annual CDBG amount, including program income.
- The amount of funds proposed for planning and administration activities will not exceed 20% of the annual CDBG amount, including program income.

The City's federal CDBG funds are intended to provide low- and moderate-income households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible activities include community facilities and improvements, housing rehabilitation and preservation, affordable housing development activities, public services, economic development, planning, and administration.

The system for establishing the priority for the selection of these projects is predicated upon the following criteria:

- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG Program
- Meeting the needs of low- and moderate-income residents
- Focusing on low- and moderate-income areas or neighborhoods
- Coordination and leveraging of resources
- Response to expressed needs

- Sustainability and/or long-term impact, and
- The ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success

Focused Investment Strategy (FIS) Areas

In an effort to achieve greater impact, the City has implemented the Focused Investment Strategy Initiative. The goal is to target expenditures to make a visible difference in neighborhoods within three to five years. To this end, annually 20% of CDBG resources will be allocated in the FIS areas. Evaluation criteria for FIS is included in the FIS plans for each area. Four neighborhoods have been identified. The selection was based on criteria developed by a broad-based community advisory committee and representatives from each City department. The four areas selected are included below:

- Marketview Heights Area
- Beechwood Area
- Dewey/Driving Park Area
- Jefferson Avenue Area

The following are the FIS Immediate Strategies for all FIS Areas:

Residential Property Renovation and Reinvestment:

- Development and implementation of a property improvement program for owner occupants.
- Development and implementation of a property improvement program for investor owners.
- Development of a repair and improvement program for seniors that promotes aging in place.

Commercial Property Reinvestment

- Development and implementation of a program for commercial building façade improvements.
- Outreach and support to local and potential new business owners.

Home Ownership:

- Identification of opportunities for acquisition/rehabilitation of vacant and underutilized properties for home buyers, including identification of blocks and/or developments suitable for middle-income, market-rate or mixed-income developments.
- Development of a program for middle/upper-income property owners that encourages investment and owner occupancy including identification of blocks and/or developments suitable for middle-income, market-rate or mixed-income developments.
- Outreach to home owners to help prevent foreclosure.

Public Safety and Blight Removal:

- Identification of properties suitable for demolition and development of strategies to demolish each property, and identification of blocks and/or development sites resulting from demolition program that would be suitable for middle-income, market-rate or mixed-income developments.

- Identification of problem properties and development of strategies to address each property.
- Develop means to acquire properties for reinvestment opportunities.

Planning:

- Secure designation from HUD as Neighborhood Stabilization Areas.
- Engage FIS consultant.
- Individual FIS Area Implementation Plans.

Public Improvements:

- Coordinate with projects that are planned or underway in each FIS area (i.e., street or sidewalk improvement projects, greening strategies for vacant lots).
- Work with Police and the Quadrant Teams to address public safety issues.

Five year plans for each FIS area have been developed, adopted, and implemented. A performance measurement tool to help determine the impact of the focused effort has been established.

The FIS stabilization and improvement effort is only one part of the City's overall community development program and the City will continue to work on activities in other city neighborhoods. These types of activities would, of course, vary depending on neighborhood type. Such work includes: community planning, demolition, vacant land management, acquisition and rehabilitation for housing, homebuyer activities, housing rehabilitation, rental housing development, foreclosure prevention, landlord services, special needs housing, lead hazard abatement, land banking, and economic development.

3. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs for affordable housing in the city of Rochester is the gap in what households can afford to pay for housing and the price of housing. The City has a significant affordable housing stock, yet the income level for individual households such as single parent, elderly, disabled, or others of limited economic means, is insufficient to afford even the lowest of the market rate units. The City will continue to work on economic development to provide better job opportunities and with social service providers to assist such households. In addition, the City will work with for-profit and non-profit developers to create more affordable housing.

Another obstacle to meeting the needs of underserved households is the limited amount of funding received by the City. The City of Rochester will partner with other public agencies and nonprofit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development.

A primary obstacle to meeting underserved economic development needs is the ability of developers to secure the necessary financing to undertake and complete projects. It is typically the role of the public sector to fill the gaps of these financing needs. However, on occasion, these gaps exceed the assistance capabilities of the City. Another obstacle is the ability to secure inexpensive and convenient parking options for Center City businesses and development projects.

Crime has been a major obstacle to the continued revitalization of neighborhood commercial areas. The Annual Action Plan contains funding for projects that provide security cameras and exterior lighting to help address the obstacles.

The Housing Needs Assessment documents a large percentage of households that experience one or more housing problems in 2000, including housing cost burden, overcrowding, and inadequate housing. A significant amount of the City's housing funds are directed toward addressing underserved needs.

There are many underserved groups such as the homeless. The Rochester/Monroe County Homeless Continuum of Care Plan describes a system that ranges from emergency housing and supportive service to permanent housing with homeless prevention and support services that homeless individuals and families need to achieve independent living.

Managing the Process (91.200 (b))

1. **Lead Agency.** Identify the lead agency or entity for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.
2. Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.
3. Describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies, and other entities, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons.

**Note: HOPWA grantees must consult broadly to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy and other jurisdictions must assist in the preparation of the HOPWA submission.*

5 Year Strategic Plan Managing the Process response:

1. Lead Agency

The Department of Neighborhood and Business Development (NBD), Office of the Commissioner is the lead agency responsible for preparing and overseeing the development of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan. This department is a result of the recently merged Departments of Community Development, Economic Development, and the Bureau of Neighborhood Service Centers (NSC). The NBD is structured to respond proactively to community and economic development issues through a team-oriented approach that is customer-focused.

2. Significant Aspects of the Process

The City of Rochester engaged the services of a consultant, Mullin & Lonergan Associates, Inc., to assist with the preparation of the Five Year Strategic Plan and the FY 2010 Annual Action Plan. With the assistance of the consultant, the City solicited input for the development of the CP from City departments, County agencies, local non-profits and community groups, and the Rochester Housing Authority. The public hearings were advertised in the local newspaper of general circulation, the *Democrat and Chronicle*.

The needs within the community were identified through a series of interviews, surveys, and public meetings.

In agreement with 24 CFR 91.115(e), the City of Rochester has adopted a Citizen Participation Plan describing the citizen participation requirements of its CDBG program. The Citizen Participation Plan is on file at the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development (NBD), Office of the Commissioner.

A public needs meeting was held on January 26, 2010. The Rochester City Council held a public hearing on the CP on June 15, 2010. It is the City's practice to hold hearings in City Council Chambers, advertise in the *Democrat and Chronicle*, and post notification online via the City's website: <http://www.cityofrochester.gov/>.

In agreement with 24 CFR 91.100(4), the City of Rochester notified the adjacent units of government of the availability of the draft CP. Comments were invited and any comments received will be considered and included in the final CP submitted to HUD. A summary of the CP was published in the *Democrat and Chronicle* on May 14, 2010, alerting interested persons as to the availability of the CP. The CP was placed on the City's web-site and was also available in the City's Department of Neighborhood and Business Development, Office of the Commissioner.

The public review period was from May 14, 2010 to June 15, 2010. On June 15, 2010, City Council approved the submittal of the CP to HUD.

3. Jurisdiction's Consultations

The City of Rochester engaged in an extensive consultation process with local public agencies and nonprofit organizations in an effort to develop a community-driven CP. On January 26-27, 2010, the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development (NBD) staff and the consulting team began a series of focus group sessions to identify current issues and trends impacting the agencies and organizations as well as their organizational priorities in today's environment. A summary of these focus group sessions and the interview are included in the appendix-Additional Information.

During the agency consultation process, several underlying themes were repetitively voiced by the participants in the interviews, focus group sessions and at the public needs hearing. These themes included the following:

- The concentration of poverty in certain areas has contributed to a decline in the quality of housing stock and higher rates of vacancy.
- Absentee landlords are becoming an increasingly greater problem, leading to less oversight and upkeep of the City housing stock.
- The economic enhancement of Rochester is key to alleviating poverty and creating jobs that pay a living wage and contribute to the economic health and vibrancy of the community.
- There is a need to better link social services with housing. Many people who are quickly placed in a housing unit are often not provided with an adequate level of wrap-around services to assist the person to succeed.
- Resources for many groups and organizations that assist in social services are at an all-time low. The ability of these organizations to provide supportive services to their clientele is substantially impaired. However, consumers are dependent upon these public services as a safety net now more than ever.

- There is a need for affordable housing for extremely low income and very low income households and persons, the working poor, and families with children. This need has increased recently due to employment layoffs, cutbacks in hours, and rising fuel and food prices.
- The needs of working poor families in the city of Rochester are not being adequately served.

There is a need for additional transitional and permanent supportive housing facilities for City of Rochester homeless and non-homeless special needs populations.

Various public agencies, housing groups, and private organizations submit input throughout the year that is part of the CP development process.

The chart on the following page shows the organizations that were consulted with through the surveys and focus groups to gather input.

Stakeholder Chart

Type of Organization	Name of Organization
Public Housing Authority	Rochester Housing Authority
Lead-based Paint Program	City of Rochester
Community Development and Affordable Housing Providers and CHDOs (nonprofit developers, for profit developers, Habitat for Humanity, etc.)	Housing Council
	Providence Housing
	Flower City Habitat
	Greater Rochester Housing Partnership
	Group 14621 Community Association
	Pathstone
	Neighbor Works Rochester
	Enterprise Community Partners
	Landmark Society of Western New York
	Rochester Habitat
	Northeast Area Development (NEAD)
	Heritage Park Properties
	Providence Housing Development Corporation
	Rochester Cornerstone Group
	Sheen Housing
	Conifer
	Nothnagle Realty
Homeless Assistance Providers (shelter operators, transitional housing, permanent housing providers, domestic violence shelter, etc.)	Recovery Houses of Rochester
	Volunteers of America
	Blessed Sacrament Church
	Mercy Residential Services
	Community Place of Greater Rochester
	Cameron Community Ministries
	Wilson Commencement Park
	Dimitri House, Inc.
	AIY - Hillside Center
	Salvation Army
	Pathstone
	Veterans' Outreach Center
	AIDS Care
Health & Human Service Providers (senior services, AIDS/HIV, children & youth, mental health, drug and alcohol, employment training, disability advocates, Salvation Army, Red Cross, etc.)	Ibero-American Action League
	VNS Rochester
	Empire Justice Center
	Catholic Family Services
	Center for Disability Rights
	YWCA
	Center for Youth
	St. Martin's Place
	Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach, Inc.
	Blessed Sacrament Supper Program
	Monroe County Office for the Aging
	Lifespan
	Cameron Community Ministries
	Monroe County Legal Assistance Center
	City staff (planners, code enforcement inspectors, public works, parks and recreation, engineer, etc.)
Neighborhood and Business Development	
Bureau of Business and Housing Development	
Bureau of Planning and Zoning	
Environmental Services/Architecture and Engineering	
Neighborhood Service Centers	
Quad Team Members	
Neighborhood Organizations	Administration and Finance
	West Ridge Road Business Association
	Beechwood Neighborhood Association
	South East Area Coalition
	Grove Place Neighborhood Association
	Sector 4 Community Development Corporation
	Highland Park Neighborhood Association
	Maplewood Neighborhood Association
	Birch Crescent Block Association
	Culver Merchants Association, Inc.
Lilac Neighbors	

Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.
2. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.
3. Provide a summary of efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.
4. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

*Please note that Citizen Comments and Responses may be included as additional files within the CPMP Tool.

5 Year Strategic Plan Citizen Participation Response:

1. Summary of Citizen Participation Process

The City conducted a public meeting to solicit input into the preparation of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan on January 26, 2010. The Rochester City Council held a public hearing on the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan on June 15, 2010. It is the City's practice to advertise meetings in the *Democrat and Chronicle*.

In addition to community meetings, the City encouraged input from other governmental agencies and nonprofits on the goals and actions that should be considered in the consolidated planning process. Agencies and nonprofit organizations that serve city residents were contacted to identify specific needs and subsequent actions to address these needs.

Consultation with the Rochester Housing Authority occurred to obtain data on the public housing inventory (including the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program) and to discuss the Housing Authority's plans for public housing development activities. The City also solicited input from social service and homeless agencies that provide housing assistance and related services to low- and moderate-income persons. Survey questionnaires and/or phone interviews were also conducted to obtain input for the CP.

The City consulted with a variety of housing, social service, and other agencies in the process of preparing its FY 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and FY 2010 Action Plan. These agencies, indicated in the previous section, were first contacted through a direct survey. Follow-up interviews were conducted with selected organizations to define needs and service gaps in greater detail. A copy of the survey instrument can be found in the appendix.

The City of Rochester notified the adjacent units of government of the availability of the draft CP. Comments were invited. No comments were received.

Copies of the FY 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2010 Action Plan were distributed to various public locations for public review and comment. A summary of the CP was also published in the *Democrat and Chronicle* on May 14, 2010 to alert interested persons as to

the availability of the CP. A copy of the CP was placed on the City's web site and was available at public libraries, Department of Neighborhood and Business Development and Communications Bureau in City Hall.

The public review period ran from May 14, 2010 to June 15, 2010. On June 15, 2010, the City Council approved the Plan for submission to HUD.

2. Summary of Citizen Comments

The City of Rochester administered an online survey for City residents, business owners, and service providers to complete regarding their views and opinions on important housing and community development needs in the City. The results of the survey provided guidance to City officials to establish budget and program priorities for the next several years, specifically how to allocate federal funds received for housing and community development activities.

The City of Rochester Housing and Community Development Needs Survey was available on the Internet through the City of Rochester's web site via www.zoomerang.com, an online survey tool. The survey posed a total of 45 questions. The survey was officially launched on January 25, 2010 and closed on February 25, 2010, giving area stakeholders and residents a month weeks to complete the survey.

The link was advertised on the City's website (<http://www.cityofrochester.gov>), and was announced at various stakeholder and public meetings throughout the CP planning process. A total of 219 responses were received and analyzed.

The majority of the questions posed a series of statements on economic development needs, public facility and service needs, housing needs, recreation and infrastructure needs, and neighborhood needs, and asked survey participants to express their level of agreement or disagreement with the statements provided. There were also two open-ended questions that provided comment boxes for participants to express their comments and ideas.

In addition, the City typically submits a summary of citizen comments received during the public comment period. No comments were received.

The chart on the following page offers a brief overview of the online survey responses.

Responses to Online Resident Survey

Housing Needs Responses (Percent who "strongly agreed" and "agreed")	
94% housing needs should be met through rehabilitation of existing housing stock	88% more programs for youth
92% more programs to help homeowners repair their homes	86% more life skills training for lower income households
89% rehab and new construction should incorporate green technology, energy efficiency, sustainable design, etc. even if it costs more than traditional construction	79% more literacy programs
85% more programs to stimulate repairs to rental units	78% more physical fitness and exercise programs and facilities
84% programs to prevent individuals from becoming homeless	75% more nutritional programs and facilities
82% need for financial assistance for families seeking to purchase a home in the City	73% more medical programs and facilities
81% programs aimed at helping the homeless become more self-sufficient	72% more mental health programs and facilities
79% more homeless shelters and transitional housing facilities	71% more programs for seniors
74% more affordable housing for seniors	66% need to provide more transportation programs
64% need to expand the supply of housing accessible to persons with disabilities	59% more community centers
57% need to provide rental assistance to lower income households living in the City	59% additional day care facilities and programs
46% need for programs aimed at overcoming housing discrimination	
46% need to expand the supply of rental housing for low-wage households	
41% need for housing for people with HIV/AIDS	94% need to support neighborhood crime awareness and prevention activities
26% housing needs should be met through new housing construction	93% need to undertake targeted neighborhood revitalization efforts
	89% need to demolish vacant and deteriorated structures
	81% need to provide financial assistance to preserve historic homes/buildings
	79% need to provide a higher level of code enforcement
	46% more fire stations and equipment
	Economic Development Needs Responses (Percent who "strongly agreed" and "agreed")
84% need to improve streets and sidewalks	83% need to provide employment training to City residents
80% need to improve existing parks and recreation facilities	73% need to help low to moderate income residents start or expand their businesses
74% need to improve street lighting	67% need to provide financial assistance to upgrade existing commercial businesses
50% need to create new parks and recreation facilities	55% need to help businesses purchase machinery and equipment
42% need to expand or improve water and sewer services	

Please note that a more in depth analysis of the survey is provided in the appendices.

3. Summary of Efforts

Copies of the FY 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2010 Action Plan were distributed to various public locations for public review and comment. A summary of the CP was also published in the *Democrat and Chronicle* on May 14, 2010 to alert interested persons as to the availability of the CP. A copy of the CP was placed on the City's web site and was available at public libraries, Department of Neighborhood and Business Development, and Communications Bureau in City Hall.

The effort to outreach to persons with disabilities was made through contact with the local agencies that represent the needs of persons with disabilities. Information about opportunities to comment on the Five Year Plan was provided to local agencies.

4. Explanation of Comments Not Accepted

Not applicable.

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

1. Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.
2. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.
3. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system for public housing, including a description of the organizational relationship between the jurisdiction and the public housing agency, including the appointing authority for the commissioners or board of housing agency, relationship regarding hiring, contracting and procurement; provision of services funded by the jurisdiction; review by the jurisdiction of proposed capital improvements as well as proposed development, demolition or disposition of public housing developments.

5 Year Strategic Plan Institutional Structure response:

1. Institutional Structure

In January 2009, the City of Rochester announced the formation of the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development (NBD). This department is a merging of the former Departments of Community Development, Economic Development, and the Bureau of Neighborhood Service Centers (NSC). The NBD is structured to respond pro-actively to community and economic development issues through a team-oriented approach that is customer-focused.

Quadrant teams were set up to increase customer service by improving coordination between the various City departments. There is a team set up for each quadrant of the city. Each team has a core group of members that include representatives from Housing, Business Development, Neighborhood Service Centers, and Planning. The extended team includes the core members plus representatives from Zoning, Department of Environmental Services, Department of Recreation and Youth Services, Police Department and Fire Department. Each core team meets biweekly and the core and extended team meet once a month.

The following is the internal structure to carry out the goals and objectives of the Five Year Consolidated Plan by the City of Rochester:

The Focused Investment Strategy has the following structure:

FIS Advisory Committee: Includes representation from each City department. This committee provides an opportunity for feedback and assures coordination between all City departments. The group meets as needed, approximately once a quarter.

FIS Policy Team: Responsible for providing overall direction, management and policy development recommendations for the FIS Teams and the administration. The team meets biweekly or as needed. The Policy Team includes the Team Leaders, Director of Planning, Director of Business and Housing Development, Manager of Housing, and Senior City Planner.

FIS Team Leaders: The FIS team leaders are responsible for the day to day activities of FIS, meeting with community stakeholders and other City staff to develop and implement strategies for each area. The team leaders meet with the Policy Team biweekly or as needed.

FIS Teams: Each team is led by the Team Leader and has representation from each of the City departments to ensure coordination. While every department is involved, Neighborhood and Business Development staff meets more frequently. In addition, community stakeholders are a part of each FIS Team.

In contracting with public, private and nonprofit agencies to deliver the community programs and services outlined in the CP, the City uses its annual budget process to coordinate and allocate funding. The City's governing body, the city council, receives public input via public hearings regarding the allocation of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG funds. Staff and elected officials consider community needs and public opinion to determine project prioritization.

Coordination among agencies in the development and implementation of housing and community development programs and services is critical in efforts to maximize the use of limited resources. The City is committed to the close coordination of all of its programs with other agencies at a variety of levels:

Within New York

The coordination and provision of affordable housing and meeting community development needs is primarily represented by several essential State agencies:

- New York State Department of Housing and Community Renewal (NYS-DHCR)
- New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC)
- New York State Homeless Housing & Assistance Corporation (NYS-HHAC)
- New York State Affordable Housing Corporation
- Empire State Development Corporation
- State of New York Mortgage Agency

Other public agencies also collaborate in efforts to achieve the objectives outlined in the plan. These include several Monroe County agencies, such as the Departments of Planning, Social Services, Health, Mental Health, and Transportation.

The Federal Government

The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) provides entitlement grant funds through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA), and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG). Some housing providers expressed a need for more coordination with the U.S Department of Veterans Affairs as well.

The Department works closely with individual businesses, banks, business associations, the Greater Rochester Enterprise, and job training and referral agencies.

The City of Rochester has historically worked in cooperation with local stakeholders to devise a systematic approach for the development of affordable housing opportunities through the acquisition, rehabilitation and resale of vacant houses. The essential components of the system are:

- Integrated financing through leveraging and packaging
- Uniform construction specifications
- Coordinated property selection
- Homebuyer and homeowner training programs

PRIVATE INDUSTRY

For-Profit Developers

Non-profit housing providers account for a significant percentage of the affordable housing units created in Rochester; the remaining majority is provided by for-profit developers. These range from small property owners with individual buildings of three or more units to investors/developers with projects of 15 to 50 or more units.

Financial Institutions

Like many other New York communities, the City of Rochester has observed the closing or relocation of many local banks and financial institutions. In many cases, these local lenders have been replaced by much larger institutions with no local ties to the community. The City should attempt to take an aggressive role in challenging these lenders to participate to a greater degree in providing credit on reasonable terms for lower income residents, and to fulfill their obligations under the federal Community Reinvestment Act. The following institutions have provided financing for affordable housing development projects in Rochester within the last decade:

- JP Morgan Chase
- Canandaigua
- Key Bank
- Citizens Bank
- First Niagara
- HSBC Bank
- M&T Bank
- Bank of America

JP Morgan Chase is currently the lead lender to the Rochester Housing Development Fund Corporation (RHDFC), coordinating a \$25 million pool of financing to date.

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Agreement

On January 20, 2004, the City entered into a two-year agreement with HUD under the Asset Control Area (ACA) Program. Under this agreement the City has agreed to acquire every single-family residential property in the HUD inventory within 24 census tracts. It is anticipated that approximately 150 properties will be acquired through this program each year of operation.

The ACA agreement requires the City and its partners to rehabilitate each property and sell them to income qualified owner-occupant purchasers. The rehabilitation of these properties is accomplished through two development tracks.

The first development track is the City's long standing Home Rochester Program. This program involves partnerships between local not-for-profit developers and a consortium of local banks to provide construction and permanent loan financing. Funding from federal

sources, including CDBG and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, provide a subsidy when the cost of rehabilitation exceeds the fair market value of a property. Buyers of these homes are required to have annual incomes at or below 80% of AMI and must agree to live in the property for a minimum of ten years. It is anticipated that approximately 80 homes per year will follow this development track.

The second development track involves some of the same partners, but a different funding source is used to allow buyers with incomes up to 115% of area median income to purchase, with an occupancy requirement of only three years. It is anticipated that approximately 20 homes per year will follow this development track.

The ACA program enables the City and its development partners to tap into HUD's inventory of vacant properties and transform them into affordable home ownership opportunities. Furthermore, it has also proven to be an effective tool in the City's efforts to deconcentrate poverty by providing home buying opportunities in non-impacted areas and by allowing buyers with higher incomes to participate.

Rochester Housing Development Fund Corporation (RHDFC)

The City and its partners have been able to achieve a significant increase in the capacity of the Home Rochester Program through the creation of the Rochester Housing Development Fund Corporation (RHDFC). The RHDFC is organized to acquire, finance, and manage the rehabilitation of properties made available through the HUD/ACAP program for resale to low- and moderate-income homebuyers.

As part of its ACAP planning, representatives from the former Department of Community Development, the GRHP, Enterprise Community Partners, and the Community Preservation Corporation (CPC) formed a working group to determine how program expansion might be accomplished. Enterprise and CPC have national experience in structuring such efforts.

The mission of the RHDFC is to assist the City in its implementation of the ACAP agreement with HUD by acquiring properties which the City has determined need substantial rehabilitation. The specific responsibilities of the RHDFC are as follows:

- Hold title to properties throughout the rehabilitation and marketing period
- Assign properties to participating developers
- Assure an appropriate construction scope and specification for each property
- Financial packaging
- Monitor construction and sales processes
- Provide services and technical assistance to enhance the capacity of less experienced, non-profit developers

The participating entities have invested in a \$16 million capital loan pool. This financing is in the form of an unsecured loan/line of credit. The RHDFC Board is responsible for approving construction loans for the rehabilitation of properties acquired for redevelopment by the participating affordable housing developers. To the extent feasible, properties are aggregated into geographic clusters for assignment to selected developers. The specific roles of the RHDFC development team members are noted below:

Developer/Construction Manager

The RHDFC identifies local non-profit affordable housing developers to manage the rehabilitation of the properties acquired by the RHDFC. Location of the properties and development capacity of the organization are factors which the RHDFC considers in its developer assignments. The non-profit developers receive a fee for each home completed. The RHDFC retains ownership of the properties until they are sold to homebuyers.

General Contractor

The developer is responsible for bidding out and hiring the general contractor to rehabilitate the properties assigned by the RHDFC. The work specifications to be provided in the bid are prepared for all properties on Housing Developer Pro in order to ensure a consistent work scope.

Property Management

Prior and during rehabilitation, while title of the property is with the RHDFC, property management is provided by an independent contractor.

Homebuyer Services / Real Estate Broker

Upon completion of rehabilitation, properties are listed on the Officer and Teacher Next Door Property list. The City of Rochester's Homebuyer Services provides income qualification for various subsidy programs, pre-purchase counseling and referrals to pre and post-purchase training.

Developers receive a marketing fee for each RHDFC home sold. In the event the developers do not sell the home in the required time frame, the property is listed with a real estate broker who will receive a sales commission at closing.

RHDFC may also provide development services to the non-profit developers. It is expected that some of the non-profit developers will need additional assistance in the development process. For example, some of the non-profits may need to rely on RHDFC staff to assist them in inspection of properties, to develop the rehab scope and budget, and to bid the work to contractors.

The "Rental Strategy" envisions that affordable rental housing will be produced through a number of different techniques (e.g., rehabilitation, acquisition, and new construction). The strategy anticipates the involvement of a variety of developers- small and large, experienced and novice, non-profit and profit-making. The strategy also acknowledges the magnitude and complexity of the financing requirements needed to produce affordable rental housing.

The strategy anticipates that more experienced developers will possess the expertise to obtain financing through HUD and New York State (NYS) programs as well as take advantage of Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LITC) financing. The competition for financing from HUD and NYS programs is so intense that a very limited number of local projects are actually awarded funding on an annual basis.

The Rental Strategy also calls for the development of a coordinated support system of landlord-tenant services (i.e., training and dispute mediation to ensure positive relationships and mutual accountability). The City currently funds several programs which offer Landlord/Tenant Mediation services and the Landlord Training Program.

Supportive services may be viewed from two perspectives, those which serve the general population and those which serve special needs populations. Supportive services for the general populace include rental assistance and housing counseling services, while special needs services include emergency housing and supportive housing.

Entities serving the general public include: the Housing Council in the Monroe County Area, Inc., the Homebuyer Services System and the Legal Aid Society. Each of these organizations administers programs on behalf of the City. The Housing Council operates the Mortgage Relief and the Landlord Training Programs; the Homebuyer Services System pre-and post-purchase counseling to homeowners as well as homeownership training; and the Legal Aid Society operates the Owner-Tenant Mediation Program.

The **Rochester Housing Authority** administers the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program and public housing on behalf of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Rochester.

The Rochester area has an extensive network of social services providers who assist special needs populations. This network includes both public and private, non-profit entities. The City of Rochester is not a direct service provider as that responsibility rests with counties in New York State. The county's service organization mirrors the agency framework which exists at the state level.

The City of Rochester has enjoyed successful cooperative efforts with both federal and state agencies as it has pursued its affordable housing strategies over the years. Much of Rochester's success is directly attributed to those relationships.

At the local level, the City has endeavored to work cooperatively with the County of Monroe. The City's Department of Neighborhood and Business Development and County Health Department collaborate on many programs. The Monroe County Department of Human Services (DHS) provides an array of human service outreach programs.

It is intended and expected that the City and housing providers in Rochester will continue their existing practice of coordination and networking with health, mental health, and human services agencies.

Advising agencies of which programs are available is part of technical assistance that is offered by the City. The City also refers agencies to experienced developers in the community.

An example of a major coordination effort is the local Continuum of Care. The effort is a partnership of the City, County of Monroe, Rochester Housing Authority, United Way, and homeless, youth, and mental health service providers. The purpose is to develop policies and a framework for a comprehensive system of housing and support services for the homeless. The system's goals are to prevent and eliminate homelessness and promote self-sufficiency for those at risk of or now experiencing homelessness.

The Rochester Housing Authority also provides support services to its residents through their involvement with many agencies. As examples, services to the elderly are coordinated with the Monroe County Visiting Nurse Service and the Consortium on Elderly Substance Abuse, while school children are linked with tutorial programs at two agencies and the City School District.

2. Strengths and Gaps in the Delivery System

The major gap in the City remains scarce resources and limited staff to effectively operate programs. Coordination with non-profit organizations, private industry, and public institutions assists with networking, ensuring that overlap of missions is minimized and facilitating more efficient use of resources. The following table provides a description of strengths and weaknesses associated with agencies involved in the administration of the program process. The Department of Neighborhood and Business Development (NBD) was formed in 2009 to proactively address the delivery of services in the city. This department is a merging of the former Department of Community Development, the Department of Economic Development, and the Bureau of Neighborhood Service Centers (NSC).

Assessment of Institutional Strengths & Weaknesses

Agency	Strength	Weakness
Public		
Department of Neighborhood and Business Development (NBD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of programs • Capacity to conduct varied activities • Technical expertise • Linked across programs • Tied to the neighborhoods through the cross-functional teams and the Quadrant Team approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources • Limited staff • Large number of issues to address
Rochester Housing Authority	Housing for extremely low income, including elderly and disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources
City and County Agencies	One-stop resource for many social service, education, and employment resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources • Limited staff
States Agencies (DHCR, HTFC, HHAC)	Varied programs to address varied housing and community development needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources • Lack of coordination across programs (silos)
Nonprofit		
Nonprofit Organizations	Support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term financial stability • Technical expertise • Limited resources

Private		
Banks, Lenders	Underwriting, funding, servicing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aversion to risk • Timeliness • Rate Variation • Large scale of foreclosures and responsiveness • Credit score levels difficult to meet • Lack of credit and financing

Gaps/Weaknesses

The requests for CDBG assistance received each year by nonprofit public service providers consistently exceeds the amount of funding available to the City as a result of the 15% cap on CDBG funds that can be budgeted for such activities. Demands on the HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs also continue to rise while resources become more limited.

In determining how to invest its limited resources in the best possible way, the City is committed to selecting those programs and projects that would best serve the residents of the city of Rochester.

As a result of the current recession, the requests for CDBG public service dollars has increased further still and the City is determined to manage the selection of CDBG public service activities more effectively. Potential public service funding strategies may include funding fewer projects with larger funding amounts, funding organizations once every three years, and/or establishing objective criteria for funding including a weighted score based on City priorities.

3. Strengths and Gaps in the Delivery System for Public Housing

The Rochester Housing Authority (RHA), a public benefit corporation, is governed by its seven-member Board of Commissioners. Five members of the Board of Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Rochester on a rotating basis, with each member serving for a five-year term. Two tenant commissioners are elected by the tenant body for two-year term, one representing public housing units on the east side of the Genesee River and one representing public housing units on the west side of the Genesee River. The Board of Commissioners appoints the executive director of the RHA.

A cooperative agreement exists between the City of Rochester and the Rochester Housing Authority wherein the City agrees to provide the sites of the Rochester Housing Authority the same level of services as other properties in the city that are privately owned. In exchange, the Authority pays an in lieu of taxes fee, which constitutes an amount equal to 10% of shelter rent exclusive of utilities.

RHA assists the City in carrying out its housing policies through the provision of low-income housing and by participating in a variety of initiatives to improve the delivery of housing services to the Rochester community.

Staff of the Rochester Housing Authority is hired in accordance with the Civil Service System of the City of Rochester. Contracting and procurement are carried out in accordance with

state and federal laws as applicable. The City reviews proposed development sites, the comprehensive plan or Agency Plan of the RHA, including its Capital Fund Program, and any proposed demolition or disposition of public housing units in accordance with applicable program and related requirements.

The Rochester Housing Authority is rated a standard performer by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development through the Public Housing Performance Assessment System (PHAS).

Monitoring (91.230)

1. Describe the standards and procedures the jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

5 Year Strategic Plan Monitoring response:

The City of Rochester continually monitors the performance of housing and community development activities to assure that they are carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that performance goals are achieved. The following is a description of standards and procedures that the City will use to ensure compliance.

The City of Rochester converted to the Integrated Disbursement and Information System in 1996. The system enables the City to review a program's progress and monitor performance on an ongoing basis.

A written Performance and Evaluation Report will be prepared annually. The report will contain a summary of resources and programmatic accomplishments, the status of actions taken to implement the strategy contained in the Consolidated Community Development Program, and evaluation of progress made during the year in addressing identified priority needs and objectives.

The standards and procedures used to monitor economic development projects to ensure long term compliance with the program requirements include annual job verification reports and certifications to be submitted by the program recipients. We will continue to review our project monitoring procedures and policies with our accounting and legal departments to ensure that we maintain tight fiscal controls. The department will employ standards and procedures such as maintaining current program guidelines and utilizing appropriate underwriting analysis and documentation. Also continued will be an active process of post-closing administration, which involves monitoring employment information. Staff monitors projects to ensure that projects are completed and program objectives are met.

As a condition of receiving HOME funds, the City agreed to maintain all HOME assisted units as affordable housing and in compliance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS). A site visit is made to each development and multifamily rehabilitation project in order to conduct mandatory tenant file reviews and physical inspections. The greater of 10 units, or 10 percent of the total development units are inspected and tenant files reviewed. All sampling is performed randomly. Tenant file reviews consist of evaluating documentation, verifying rent amounts, conducting income calculations, and lease review. On-site inspections are performed in accordance with HQS.

Additionally, first time homeowner units are monitored. Annually, each homeowner is sent a letter requesting verification that the home continued to be their primary residence and that they were maintaining the property. Curbside visits are made also to ensure the sites are being maintained.

Section 85.40(a) of the Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments requires the City to monitor the day-to-day operations of subrecipient activities to assure compliance with applicable federal requirements and ensure that performance goals are being achieved.

The goal of subrecipient monitoring is to identify any problems and to recommend corrections in order to reinforce and improve the subrecipient performance. The City approaches monitoring program activities proposed in the Community Development Program as an ongoing process involving continuous subrecipient communication and evaluation. The process involves frequent telephone contacts, written communications, analysis of reports and evaluations, periodic meetings, and on-site visits.

The City will monitor each subrecipient receiving funds. Risk analysis is an important concept in determining the frequency and intensity of monitoring. Subrecipients that manage complex programs, handle program income, lack capacity, or have experienced recent problems such as incomplete performance reports are monitored more frequently.

In-house reviews of subrecipients are conducted on a monthly basis. The in-house review consists of a review of the subrecipient's monthly performance report and the supporting documentation submitted with the request for payment. The review of the monthly report includes a comparison of actual accomplishments to the objectives contained in the subrecipient agreement. Subrecipients are informed of any problems or concerns and asked to submit corrective action plans.

The City conducts on-site visits of each subrecipient on an annual basis. The subrecipient is given adequate notice in advance of the monitoring visit. To prepare for the on-site visit, the City will perform administrative monitoring by reviewing documents such as the subrecipient agreement, performance reports, evaluations, and correspondence to and from the subrecipient. The purpose of the review is to identify potential problems, program status, and to provide recommendations to correct any problem areas.

The City's monitor will meet with appropriate subrecipient officials and explain the purpose of the monitoring visit. All appropriate material generated by the subrecipient which provides more detailed information on program and budget performance and status are reviewed. The monitor completes a written evaluation of the monitoring session and retains same in the subrecipient/project file.

After the on-site visit, the subrecipient is informed by letter or a conference session of the results of the monitoring, including any problems or concerns and a schedule of any corrective action required.

The Bureau of Accounting is responsible for the financial monitoring of each activity and/or project, including a review of the subrecipient's financial records and handling of program income.

The City asks all subrecipient agencies to submit their most recent audited financial statements. Subrecipient agencies expending \$500,000 or more in federal funds from all sources during their previous year are required to submit an annual audit that complies with the more stringent standards of OMB Circular A-133 as published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

All grant applications that require a Certification of Consistency with the Consolidated Community Development Plan will be reviewed. An annual report on all activities certified by the City as being in accordance with the plan is prepared.

The City reserves the right, on an as needed basis, to request updates on Consolidated Plan certified activities and/or conduct site visits to ensure consistency with the original proposed activities and long-term compliance.

The City will monitor housing-related activities that are discussed in the plan. This monitoring will be limited to requests for information on a yearly and as needed basis.

We will continue to examine the best practices of other communities nationally to bring innovative programs to our community.

The City will also continue with the Outcome Performance Measurement System developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The system includes objectives, outcome measures and indicators that describe outputs. The objectives are Creating Suitable Living Environments, Providing Decent Affordable Housing, and Creating Economic Opportunities.

The outcome categories are Accessibility/Availability, Affordability, and Sustainability. There is a standardized list of output indicators to report on as appropriate for the chosen objectives and outcomes.

The objectives and indicators provided reflect the rationale for funding the activity. The indicators will describe, in numerical terms, any particular benefit that the activity produced. The system is designed to enable grantees to inform the public of the many outcomes of assisted programs. The goal is to focus on more outcome-oriented information and be able to report the results. The system will be an important tool to report to citizens the many benefits provided by assisted activities.

Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))

1. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
2. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies response:

1. Basis for Assigning Priorities

In light of the limited amount of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG funds available to the City of Rochester, not all of the City's housing and community development needs can be addressed over the next five years. Therefore, priorities must be established to ensure that scarce resources are directed to the most pressing housing needs in the City.

A multi-step process was used to establish the priorities for the City. First, data relative to each need was collected and grouped into one of four major categories: housing needs, homeless needs, non-homeless special needs, and non-housing community development needs. Second, the City of Rochester consulted with a diverse group of public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and community development entities to determine the needs as perceived by the customers of these groups.

Finally, the data were analyzed and priorities were established (relative to the expenditure of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG funds) using the following definitions:

- **High (H)** priorities are those activities that WILL be funded
- **Medium (M)** priorities are those activities that MAY be funded but only after high priorities have been funded.
- **Low (L)** priorities are those activities that will NOT be funded by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.
- **None (N)** are priorities where either no need exists or the need is already substantially addressed.

Medium and low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as being unnecessary in the city of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five years.

The City currently utilizes several recent studies and initiatives to guide the assignment of priorities. These include the following:

- The Housing Market Analysis completed in 2007 that provides a framework for the allocation of housing and community development resources.
- The Housing Policy
- The Homeless Continuum of Care application and process
- The Renter Summit held in the spring of 2008
- Ongoing input from members of the four Quadrant Teams
- City Comprehensive Plan
- The Hunter Study: Neighborhood Commercial Strategy
- The Focused Investment Strategy (FIS)
- Housing Policy adopted in 2008

The priorities presented were developed by:

- Weighing the severity of the need among all groups and sub-groups;
- Analyzing current social, housing, and economic conditions;
- Analyzing the relative needs of low- and moderate-income families;
- Assessing the resources likely to be available over the next five years, and;
- Evaluating input from focus group sessions, interviews, service provider surveys, City department staff, and public hearings.

2. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is the limited funding resources available to address identified priorities. In addition, the gap in what households can afford to pay for housing and the price of housing is another obstacle to meeting the needs of the

underserved. The City has a significant affordable housing stock, yet the income level for individual households such as single parent, elderly, disabled, or others of limited economic means, is not sufficient to afford even the lowest of the market rate units.

Lead-based Paint (91.215 (g))

1. Estimate the number of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.
2. Outline actions proposed or being taken to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.

5 Year Strategic Plan Lead-Based Paint response:

1. Estimated Number of Housing Units that Contain Lead-Based Paint

HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority. The poisoning of children from contact with lead-based paint has been recognized as a major public health problem by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). According to the CDC, lead is the number one environmental health hazard to American children. It is estimated that 10-15% of all preschoolers in the United States are affected. Lead poisoning causes IQ reductions, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior. Lead-based paint was banned from residential paint in 1978. All homes built prior to that time may contain lead-based paint.

It is known that nearly 55% of the City's housing units were constructed prior to 1940, 48,696 of which were occupied in 2000. Of these, 25,001 (51%) were occupied by renters. These are the units at highest risk of resulting in elevated blood lead levels when occupied by young children (six or younger). A 2002 study prepared by the Center for Governmental Research estimated that there were 6,457 households with 18,108 children under the age of six residing in pre-1950 housing units.

Childhood lead poisoning is a major health concern potentially affecting thousands of children living in pre-1978 homes in the city of Rochester. The primary source of this disease stems from lead dust particles manifesting from friction surfaces such as windows, floors and doorways. Children who ingest these dust particles are at risk of becoming poisoned which, in turn, causes irreversible harm to the child's nervous system.

The Monroe County Department of Public Health reports that 333 children in the city of Rochester under the age of 6 had elevated blood lead levels (equal to or above 10ug/dl) in 2008. This represents a 64% reduction in child lead-poisoning since 2002, when 932 lead-poisoned children were reported (equal to or above 10ug/dl). The decline in the incidence of child lead-poisoning is noteworthy; however, lead hazard control services must continue to ensure the safety of all child residents.

It is well documented that at-risk children primarily reside in rental housing built before 1978. The City will continue to target this housing stock as it carries out its lead hazard control efforts. To illustrate the scope and magnitude of the problem, the City's pre-1978

rental housing stock should be understood. Since 2003, the City is responsible for producing over 400 units of lead-safe pre-1978 rental housing units. According to the 2000 census an additional 49,820 units remain, all of which may contain lead hazards.

Using data provided by HUD, it is possible to approximate the number of housing units that may contain lead-based paint and that are occupied by LMI households. The significance of this data is that LMI owner households who are cost-burdened may not have the resources to abate lead-based paint in their homes. LMI renter households may not even be aware that their leased units contain lead-based paint, or they may be hesitant to ask their landlord to abate the problem for fear of being evicted or having their rent increased. The following table provides an estimate of the number of housing units estimated to contain lead-based paint by income level of households. This data is matched against the number of units built before 1970 to estimate the number of units that potentially contain lead-based paint and are occupied by LMI households.

**Estimated Number of Housing Units that Potentially Contain
Lead-based Paint by Income Category, 2000**

Estimated Number of Housing Units that Potentially Contain Lead-based Paint by Income Category, 2000			
0%-<30% of MFI			
Occupied Units	7,155	NA	7,155
Built Prior to 1970	4,379	NA	4,379
Estimated # of Units w/Lead-based Paint	3,284	NA	3,284
30%-<50% of MFI			
Occupied Units	24,225	27,685	51,910
Built Prior to 1970	20,349	26,633	46,982
Estimated # of Units w/Lead-based Paint	15,262	19,975	35,237
50%-<80% of MFI			
Occupied Units	20,135	5,659	25,794
Built Prior to 1970	17,558	5,003	22,561
Estimated # of Units w/Lead-based Paint	13,168	3,752	16,920

Note: HUD CHAS data is not available for housing units built from 1970-1978.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Department of HUD, SOCDs Data

The following analysis is based on the above table:

0-<30% of MFI:

HUD estimated that 4,379 (61.2%) housing units were built prior to 1970 and are occupied by extremely low-income households. HUD also estimates that 3,284 housing units built prior to 1970 contain lead-based paint, which is about 45.9% of the housing stock affordable to households with incomes of less than 30% of the MFI.

30-<50% MFI:

A total of 46,982 (90.5%) housing units were constructed prior to 1970 and are occupied by households with incomes between 30-50% of the MFI. HUD estimates that 35,237 housing units built prior to 1970 contain lead-based paint, which is 67.9% of the housing stock affordable to households with incomes between 30-50% of the MFI.

50-<80% MFI:

A total of 22,561 (87.5%) housing units were built prior to 1970 and are occupied by households with incomes between 50-80% of MFI. HUD estimates that 16,920 housing units built prior to 1970 contain lead-based paint, which is 65.6% of the housing stock affordable to households with incomes between 50-80% of the MFI.

HUD CHAS data for housing units built between 1970 and 1978 by levels of affordability is unavailable. Therefore, the calculation provides the best estimate with the available data.

2. Proposed Actions

Housing program priorities and policies have dramatically shifted to address the issue of childhood lead poisoning. Funding for lead hazard control has been greatly increased, while support for traditional housing rehabilitation programs has been reduced. This shift has also

affected the way housing rehabilitation programs operate. Traditionally, programs consist of a “bricks and mortar” approach where financial assistance is offered to homeowners to make repairs. With the advent of lead poisoning, the system has changed. The housing delivery system no longer focuses on making routine repairs to homes. It now involves the integration of advocacy groups, non-profits, health care agencies, and the private industry. These agencies carry out activities that are essential to the City’s lead hazard control initiative.

The City has a Lead Hazard Control Program to proactively respond to lead hazards in the city of Rochester. There are two components to the program – one targeted towards landlords and the other towards owner-occupants. The Lead Hazard Control Program targeted for landlords provides up to \$18,000 per unit to fix lead paint problems on rental properties. Owners are required to contribute 10% of the project cost for window, entry doors, porch repair or replacement, paint stabilization, bare soil treatment and general rehabilitation. The Lead Hazard Control Program targeted for owner-occupants also provides up to \$18,000 without repayment to owners who occupy the home for at least five years. Projects include the same range of remediation efforts as the program targeted for landlords. The Lead Hazard Control Program for owner-occupants is not offered periodically due to the high level of demand and limited funds. A waiting list has been created when this occurs.

Through the Lead Hazard Control Program, property owners receive a combined lead-based paint inspection/risk assessment. The City has partnered with several lead hazard evaluation firms for these services. The assessment identifies lead hazards throughout the entire unit, a report is produced identifying the hazards, and cost estimates are included for remediating such hazards. Based on the completed report, a City Rehabilitation Specialist develops a scope of work, which is bid out to lead-certified contractors. All assisted units must pass a clearance examination before the unit can be occupied. It is a requirement of the Lead Hazard Control Program that all assisted property owners attend a one-day lead-safe work practices/property maintenance course. This requirement helps to educate property owners on how to undertake lead work using work safe practices and also helps to ensure long-term lead safety of the assisted unit. The Housing Council partners with the City to offer this training.

In addition, the City will be working with the Coalition to Prevent Lead Poisoning to undertake comprehensive outreach and education programs designed to reach at-risk populations. The focus will be on reaching populations least likely to have access to media and other resources that provide awareness.

The City of Rochester adopted a local “Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention” law, which took effect July 1, 2006, and requires inspections for lead paint hazards as part of the City’s existing housing inspection process.

HOUSING

Housing Needs (91.205)

*Please also refer to the Housing Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, victims of domestic violence, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list, and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost-burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families).
2. To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must complete an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Needs response:

1. Estimated Housing Needs: Demographic Profile and Overview of Housing Needs

The following narrative describes Rochester's demographic characteristics and its estimated housing needs for the five years covered by the Consolidated Plan. The information in this section is based primarily on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, City departments, local agency consultations, and statistics provided through HUD for the 2000 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). Data from Census 2000 have been updated with 2008 estimates using the American Community Survey (ACS), where available.

Rochester's population in 2000 was 219,773, representing a decrease of 11,863 from 231,636 persons in 1990. The City's population is estimated to have decreased once more in recent years, dropping to 197,347 in 2008. The total decrease in population between 1990 and 2008 is estimated at -14.8%.

The table on the following page displays total population for each of the City's 84 census tracts in 2000.

Total Population by Census Tract, 2000

Census Tract 2	2840	Census Tract 58	3981
Census Tract 7	2521	Census Tract 59	1826
Census Tract 10	3335	Census Tract 60	3612
Census Tract 13	1691	Census Tract 61	2551
Census Tract 15	1526	Census Tract 62	3182
Census Tract 18	5373	Census Tract 63	3228
Census Tract 19	2378	Census Tract 64	2812
Census Tract 20	4940	Census Tract 65	1832
Census Tract 21	3664	Census Tract 66	2106
Census Tract 22	2964	Census Tract 67	3258
Census Tract 23	4396	Census Tract 68	2807
Census Tract 24	3440	Census Tract 69	2137
Census Tract 27	1426	Census Tract 70	3090
Census Tract 29	3862	Census Tract 71	3232
Census Tract 30	2105	Census Tract 75	3039
Census Tract 31	4552	Census Tract 76	3098
Census Tract 32	2505	Census Tract 77	2952
Census Tract 33	1675	Census Tract 78.01	2365
Census Tract 34	2384	Census Tract 78.02	1655
Census Tract 35	1742	Census Tract 79	2035
Census Tract 36	2982	Census Tract 80	2611
Census Tract 37	3128	Census Tract 81	4404
Census Tract 38.01	6066	Census Tract 82	3046
Census Tract 38.02	2423	Census Tract 83.01	3982
Census Tract 38.03	383	Census Tract 83.02	44
Census Tract 38.04	647	Census Tract 84	2889
Census Tract 39	2241	Census Tract 85	3930
Census Tract 40	1412	Census Tract 86	4899
Census Tract 41	1494	Census Tract 87.01	3556
Census Tract 46.02	2495	Census Tract 87.02	1548
Census Tract 47.01	3078	Census Tract 88	2408
Census Tract 47.02	2255	Census Tract 89	296
Census Tract 48	2496	Census Tract 92	1354
Census Tract 49	2212	Census Tract 93.01	2892
Census Tract 50	2304	Census Tract 93.02	1503
Census Tract 51	1651	Census Tract 94	3974
Census Tract 52	2190	Census Tract 95	2655
Census Tract 53	2221	Census Tract 96.01	1663
Census Tract 54	3685	Census Tract 96.02	1877
Census Tract 55	2363	Census Tract 96.03	2579
Census Tract 56	2575	Census Tract 96.04	1519
Census Tract 57	1943	Census Tract 109.01	5212

Source: U.S. Census 2000, (SF1- P1)

Households

According to the American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, there were 79,323 households in the city of Rochester in 2008. Of these:

- 27.6% had children under age 18 living with them,
- 22.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and
- 48.7% were non-family households.

The number of households in the city has decreased by 4.7% from 93,521 in 1990 to 89,093 in 2000. However, estimates for 2008 show a further decrease to 79,323 total households. Persons per household decreased slightly from 2.48 in 1990 to 2.47 in 2000, and again to 2.35 in 2008.

Trends in Household Type and Size, 1990 – 2008

Total Households	93,521	100.0%	89,093	100.0%	79,323	100.0%
Family Households	52,681	56.3%	47,713	53.6%	40,701	51.3%
Married-couple family	29,962	32.0%	22,916	25.7%	18,179	22.9%
With Children	14,094	15.1%	10,929	12.3%	6,795	8.6%
Without Children	15,868	17.0%	11,987	13.5%	11,384	14.4%
Female-Headed Households	19,389	20.7%	20,581	23.1%	18,180	22.9%
With Children	13,198	14.1%	14,338	16.1%	12,809	16.1%
Without Children	6,191	6.6%	6,243	7.0%	5,371	6.8%
Male-Headed Households	3,330	3.6%	4,216	4.7%	4,342	5.5%
With Children	1,326	1.4%	2,230	2.5%	2,339	2.9%
Without Children	2,004	2.1%	1,986	2.2%	2,003	2.5%
Non-family and 1-person household	40,840	43.7%	41,380	46.4%	38,622	48.7%
Average Household Size	2.48		2.47		2.35	

Source: 1990 Census SF-3 (P1, P5, P19), 2000 Census SF-3 (P1, P10), 2006-2008 ACS Social Report

Income and Poverty

In 2008, the estimated median household income (MHI) in Rochester was \$30,711. This represented a decrease of 18.2% from 1990, after adjusting for inflation. The table on the following page shows household income for 1990, 2000, and an estimate for 2008 by income tier.

Household Income, 1990-2008

Less than \$10,000	22,850	24.4%	17,228	19.3%	13,781	17.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9,847	10.5%	8,611	9.7%	7,101	9.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17,047	18.2%	15,717	17.6%	12,314	15.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14,865	15.9%	12,650	14.2%	10,420	13.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14,996	16.0%	13,372	15.0%	12,616	15.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10,138	10.8%	12,170	13.7%	11,701	14.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,505	2.7%	5,202	5.8%	5,669	7.1%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	889	1.0%	2,839	3.2%	4,283	5.4%
More than \$150,000	384	0.4%	1,304	1.5%	1,438	1.8%
Total	93,521	100.0%	89,093	100.0%	79,323	100.0%
Median Household Income (Actual)	22,785		27,123		30,711	
Median Household Income (Adjusted)*	37,534		33,912			

* Adjusted to 2008 dollars

Source: Census 1990, SF3 (P080, P080A); Census 2000, SF 3 (P52, P53); 2006-2008 American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates

In Rochester in 1990, for all persons for whom poverty was determined, 22.6% were below the poverty level. By 2000, this percentage rose to 25.9%. Poverty rates also rose in Monroe County and in the state of New York. In Monroe County, the number of persons below poverty rose from 10.0% in 1990 to 11.2% in 2000. New York also increased from 12.7% to 14.6%. The City's poverty rate remains above those of the county and state.

Income Below Poverty Level, 1990 - 2000

New York	17,990,455	2,277,296	12.7%	18,449,899	2,692,202	14.6%
Monroe County	713,968	71,734	10.0%	711,296	79,311	11.2%
Rochester	231,636	52,237	22.6%	211,273	54,713	25.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 SF3 (P1, P117), 2000 SF3 (P87)

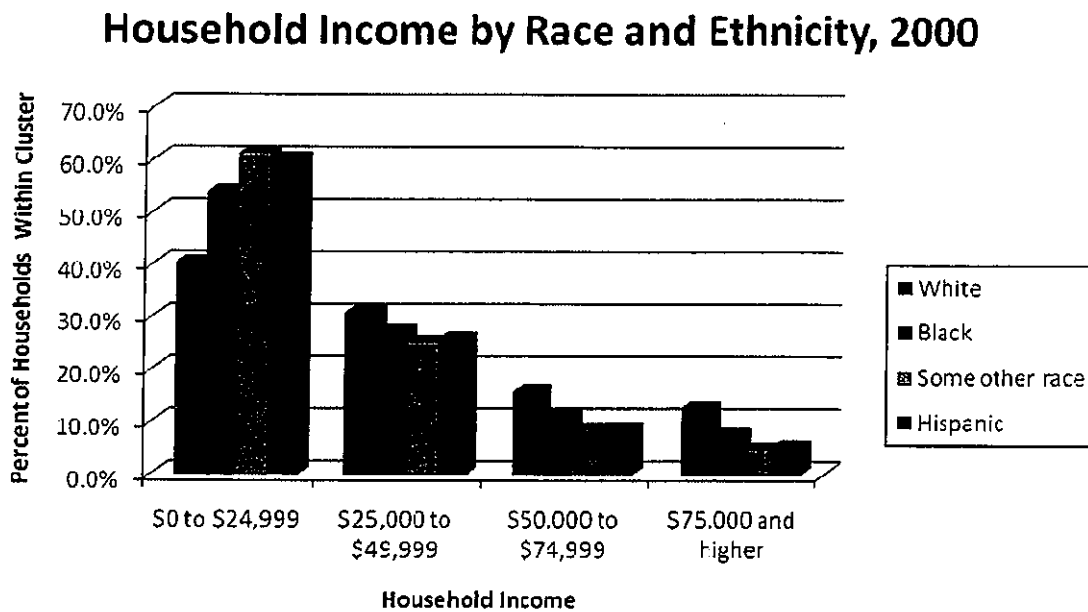
Household Income by Race and Ethnicity

Among all racial/ethnic group households in the city, White households had the highest MHI at \$31,510. Black households had the second-highest MHI at \$22,320. Hispanic households had the third-highest MHI at \$19,164, and households of "Some Other Race" had the lowest MHI at \$18,322.

The bar graph below shows data on household income by race and ethnicity. White households, who make up 53.8% of the population, have the largest number of persons found in the bottom two income brackets. About 40% of the White households earn \$0-\$24,999, and another 30% earn between \$25,000 and \$49,999. White households earning between \$50,000 and \$74,999 comprised 15.9% of the group and those earning more than \$75,000 comprised 12.8% of the total White households.

A small number of Asian households can be found in Rochester, and though available data is incomplete to quantify income, the Asian population is an emerging population in the area. Asian households were most commonly found in the lowest two income brackets, with about 38% earning under \$25,000, another 37% earning between \$25,000 and \$50,000, and the remaining 25% earning more than \$50,000.

When comparing minority groups to the White population, a few trends emerge. Within the lowest income category are Black (54%), "Other" (61.4%) and Hispanic (60.2%) households, respectively. White households have the largest number of high-income families.



Cost Burden and Other Housing Problems

The following provides an estimate of the number and type of households in need of housing assistance. The review considers needs for the households according to the following categories from the HUD CHAS data tables:

- Extremely low-income households (income less than 30% of MFI)
- Very low-income households (income between 30% and 50% of MFI)
- Low-income households (income between 50% and 80% of MFI)
- Households with income above 80% of MFI (moderate-, middle- and high-income households).

The description of housing needs contained in this part includes discussion of cost burden and severe cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing conditions being experienced by income category.

Estimated Housing Needs of Extremely Low-, Very Low- and Low-income Households

Much of the data reported in this portion of the Rochester CP was derived from CHAS Data 2000. CHAS Data 2000 is a special tabulation prepared for HUD by the Census Bureau. HUD reports that the Census Bureau uses a special rounding scheme on special tabulation data. As a result, there may be discrepancies between the data reported by CHAS Data 2000 and the data reported by Census 2000 Summary File 3, which is the source of much of the data in other parts of the CP. (While CHAS data from 2000 may appear dated, it is the only source of data for this analysis and is required by HUD.)

The following table reports on households with any housing problem for renters and owners. As defined by CHAS Data 2000, any housing problem includes 1) cost burden greater than 30% of income, and/or 2) overcrowding, and/or 3) without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. The table also identifies cost-burdened households. Cost burden is distinguished by households paying from 30% to 50% of their income on housing and households paying more than 50%. Households paying more than 50% are classified as severe cost-burdened.

Households with Housing Problems by Household Income, 2000

Renter Households									
Extremely Low (0-30% MFI)	19,297	15,843	82.1%	15,650	81.1%	13,103	67.9%	193	1.2%
Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	10,684	7,500	70.2%	7,126	66.7%	1,741	16.3%	374	5.0%
Low (50 to 80% MFI)	10,922	3,222	29.5%	2,665	24.4%	208	1.9%	557	17.3%
Above 80% MFI	12,282	823	6.7%	270	2.2%	37	0.3%	553	67.2%
Total Renters	53,185	27,390	51.5%	25,688	48.3%	15,105	28.4%	1,702	6.2%
Owner Households									
Extremely Low (0-30% MFI)	3,379	2,609	77.2%	2,595	76.8%	2,071	61.3%	14	0.5%
Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	4,107	2,657	64.7%	2,579	62.8%	1,228	29.9%	78	2.9%
Low (50 to 80% MFI)	7,080	3,158	44.6%	2,952	41.7%	538	7.6%	205	6.5%
Above 80% MFI	21,175	1,715	8.1%	1,398	6.6%	85	0.4%	318	18.5%
Total Owners	35,741	10,150	28.4%	9,507	26.6%	3,932	11.0%	643	6.3%
All Households									
Total All Households	88,926	37,527	42.2%	35,215	39.6%	19,030	21.4%	2,312	6.2%

Source: 2000 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data

* Any housing problem: Cost burden greater than 30 percent of income, and/or overcrowding, and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing.

** Other housing problems: Overcrowding, and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing.

Note that due to data limitations, numbers in charts with above source may not add up exactly in all instances.

As shown in the table above, CHAS Data 2000 reports 88,926 households in Rochester with 53,185 (59.8%) renters and 35,741 (40.2%) owners.

Notably:

- 37,527 households (42.2%) have housing problems.
- 34,989 households with any housing problems are low-income, with annual incomes at or below 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI). Lower income households are most likely to have housing needs due to limited resources.
- 27,390 renter households (51.5%) have a housing problem. Renters comprise 73% of the 37,527 households with a housing problem.

- Of the 53,185 renter households, 40,903 (76.9%) have incomes classified as low-, very low- or extremely low-. Of the 27,390 renter households with a housing problem, 26,565 (97%) have incomes at or below 80% of MFI.
- 10,150 owner households (28.4%) have a housing problem. Owners comprise 27.0% of the 37,527 households with a housing problem.
- Of the 35,741 owner households, 14,566 (40.8%) have incomes classified as low-, very low- or extremely low-. Of the 10,150 owner households with a housing problem, 8,423 (83%) are low-income.

The table above also provides information regarding cost burden by income category. According to the table, 35,215 households (39.6%) pay 30% or more of their income for housing. Of the cost-burdened households, 19,030 (21.4%) pay more than 50% of their income for housing. Notably:

- 25,688 (48.3%) of the 53,185 renter households are cost-burdened. Renters make up 72.9% of the 35,215 cost-burdened homes.
- 9,507 (26.6%) of the 35,741 owner households are cost-burdened. Owners make up 27.0% of the 35,215 cost-burdened homes.
- In total, Rochester has 22,676 extremely low-income households. 18,245 (80.5%) are cost-burdened. 15,174 (83.2%) of the 18,245 pay 50% or more of their income for housing costs.
- In total, the City has 14,791 very low-income households. 9,705 (65.6%) are cost-burdened. 2,969 (30.6%) of the 9,705 pay 50% or more of their income for housing costs.
- In total, Rochester has 18,002 low-income households. 5,617 (31.2%) are cost-burdened. 746 (13.3%) of the 5,617 pay 50% or more of their income for housing costs.
- Finally, the City has 33,457 households with income above 80% of MFI. 1,668 (5.0%) are cost-burdened. 122 (7.3%) of the 1,668 pay 50% or more of their income for housing costs.

Cost-burdened renters need decent, affordable housing. Extremely low-income households have the greatest need for continued assistance in the form of a subsidy or an affordable unit. Very low-income and low-income renters with a housing problem need assistance with supportive services, such as childcare, health care or transportation services. Assistance with supportive services reduces demands on their incomes, freeing up income to pay for housing. Very low-income and low-income renters who are provided assistance with other services may be able to save money that can be used for a down payment and closing costs on an owner unit. Because the majority of the low-income renters are experiencing cost burden, all would benefit from improved economic opportunities. To take advantage of higher-skilled jobs that pay more and provide the potential for advancement, there will be the need for education and job training.

Low-income owners who are cost-burdened need assistance with maintenance and upkeep of their units so that they do not deteriorate. Low-income owners also need assistance with supportive services that reduce the competing demands on their limited incomes. Finally, low-income owners would benefit from improved economic opportunities.

Using CHAS data, it is possible to calculate households by household income with "Other Housing Problems." Other housing problems exclude cost burden but include overcrowding, in addition to lacking complete kitchen or plumbing. The previous CHAS table identifies the following characteristics about other housing problems in Rochester:

- Of the 37,527 households with housing problems, 2,312 (6.2%) are classified as having other housing problems.
- 1,421 (61.5%) of the 2,312 households with other housing problems are low-income, with annual income at or below 80% of MFI.
- 1,124 (79.1%) of the 1,421 low-income households classified as having other housing problems are renters.

Estimated Housing Needs of Elderly Households, Small Households, Large Households and All Other Households

This section considers housing needs based on type of households. For the purposes of this section, elderly households are one- or two-person households, either person 62 years old or older. Small households consist of two to four persons. Large households have 5 or more persons. All other households are those that do not fall into one of the three previous categories.

Renter Households

The following table shows the 53,185 renter households reported in Rochester by CHAS Data 2000. The households are distinguished by household type and income category. The table also shows the 27,390 renter households with a housing problem, as previously reported, by household type and income category.

Renter Households by Type and Income with Any Housing Problems, 2000

Extremely Low (0% to 30% MFI)	19,297	3,198	2,187	68.4%	6,795	6,197	91.2%	1,739	1,614	92.8%	7,565	5,848	77.3%
Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	10,684	1,749	904	51.7%	3,915	2,979	76.1%	1,230	895	72.8%	3,790	2,725	71.9%
Low (50 to 80% MFI)	10,922	1,218	382	31.4%	3,594	1,060	29.5%	935	325	34.8%	5,175	1,449	28.0%
Above 80% MFI	12,282	674	89	13.2%	3,990	219	5.5%	818	249	30.4%	6,800	258	3.8%
Total Renters	53,185	6,839	3,563	52.1%	18,294	10,446	57.1%	4,722	3,083	65.3%	23,330	10,289	44.1%

Source: 2000 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data

The following characteristics emerge from the table:

- There are 6,839 elderly households, which is 12.9% percent of the total renters. 6,165 (90.1%) are low-income. 3,563 (52.1%) of the total elderly households have a housing problem. 3,474 (56.4%) of the low-income elderly households have a housing problem.
- 18,294 (34.4%) are small households. 14,304 (78.2%) are low-income. 10,446 (57.1%) of the total small households have a housing problem. 10,237 (71.6%) of the low-income small households have a housing problem.
- 4,722 (8.9%) are large households. 3,904 (82.7%) are low-income. 3,083 (65.3%) of the total large households have a housing problem. 2,835 (72.6%) of the low-income large households have a housing problem.
- The remaining 23,330 (43.9%) are all other households. 16,530 (70.9%) of all other renter households are low-income. 10,289 (44.1%) have a housing problem. 10,022 (60.6%) of all other low-income households have a housing problem.

All other households and small households represent the largest groups of renters with housing problems, a greater percentage of large households (65.3%) have a housing

problem, particularly among those that are low-income. Low-income large households may live in overcrowded conditions and need assistance, as housing costs easily can exceed their ability to pay.

Owner Households

The following table shows the 35,741 owner households reported in Rochester by CHAS Data 2000. The households are distinguished by household type and income category. The table also shows the 10,150 owner households with a housing problem, as previously reported, by household type and income category.

Owner Households by Type and Income with Any Housing Problems, 2000

Extremely Low (0% to 30% MFI)	3,379	1,412	1,017	72.0%	988	858	86.8%	314	264	84.1%	665	470	70.7%
Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	4,107	1,898	873	46.0%	1,125	915	81.3%	405	345	85.2%	679	524	77.2%
Low (50 to 80% MFI)	7,080	2,053	367	17.9%	2,685	1,490	55.5%	1,038	433	41.7%	1,304	868	66.6%
Above 80% MFI	21,175	2,643	108	4.1%	10,784	615	5.7%	2,089	255	12.2%	5,659	741	13.1%
Total Owners	35,741	8,006	2,370	29.6%	15,582	3,880	24.9%	3,846	1,296	33.7%	8,307	2,608	31.4%

Source: 2000 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data

The following characteristics emerge from the table.

- There are 8,006 elderly households, which is 22.4% percent of the total owners. 5,363 (67.0%) are low-income. 2,370 (29.6%) of the total elderly households have a housing problem. 2,257 (42.1%) of the low-income elderly households have a housing problem.
- 15,582 (43.6%) are small households. 4,798 (30.8%) are low-income. 3,880 (24.9%) of the total small households have a housing problem. 3,262 (68.0%) of the low-income small households have a housing problem.
- 3,846 (10.8%) are large households. 1,757 (45.7%) are low-income. 1,296 (33.7%) of the total large households have a housing problem. 1,042 (59.3%) of the low-income large households have a housing problem.
- The remaining 8,307 (23.2%) are all other households. 2,648 (31.9%) of all other owner households are low-income. 2,608 (31.4%) have a housing problem. 1,863 (70.3%) of all other low-income households have a housing problem.

While small households represent the largest number of housing problems among owners, a greater percentage of large households (33.7%) have a housing problem, particularly among those that are low-income. Low-income large households often live in overcrowded homes and face many financial burdens. Low-income owners of all types continue to need assistance to make housing affordable.

Single Persons

There are 32,923 one-person households living in the city of Rochester, accounting for 37% of all households in the city. The following data relates to one-person households:

- Almost 30% of all one-person households are owner households
- Over 70% of all one-person households are renter households
- There are slightly more female-owned one-person households (57%) versus male-owned one-person households (43%)
- Renter male and female one-person households evenly divided at about 50% of

all one-person renter households

Estimated Housing Needs for Persons with HIV/AIDS

The lead HIV/AIDS agency in the city of Rochester is AIDS Care. AIDS Care is a new entity formed in 2009 after a legal merger between AIDS Community Health Center and AIDS Rochester. AIDS Care is the only organization in the Finger Lakes region with HIV/AIDS care and support services as its sole focus. AIDS Care will offer a wide array of HIV/AIDS medical, social and prevention services.

AIDS Community Health Center and AIDS Rochester decided to merge to combine their resources to provide a streamlined approach to offer the best services possible for those already infected with HIV/AIDS. In addition, the merger is expected to help provide fiscal stability.

AIDS Community Health Center, formerly known as Community Health Network, was founded in 1989 by two infectious diseases physicians, Dr. Steven Scheibel and Dr. William Valenti, as a community medical and diagnostic clinic for those who were infected with HIV/AIDS. When the doors opened in 1989, 76 patients came to receive care. By 2009, AIDS Community Health Center's 60 staff members were serving more than 600 people.

AIDS Rochester was established 26 years ago as part of the New York State Health Department's network of Community Service Programs (CSPs). The organization started with one staff person and a one room office. By 2009, the agency had 50 staff members dedicated to providing a continuum of prevention and social services for people living with HIV and their loved ones.

In the city of Rochester, according to the international AIDS charity Avert (www.avert.org), there were 11.8 AIDS cases per 100,000 persons and 3,280 cumulative AIDS cases through 2007. There were 124 cases in 2006 according to Avert.

According to the AIDS Rochester 2008-2009 Annual Report, 1,791 clients were served with case management, 615 were provided with housing assistance, 14,734 bags of groceries were delivered, and 14,098 meals were served. General education programs were provided to 6,683 persons, street outreach efforts were provided to 11,449 persons, and HIV counseling and testing was provided to 1,174 persons.

The city of Rochester provides HOPWA funding to two agencies. The agencies include Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Rochester and AIDS Rochester, Inc. (now AIDS Care).

No dedicated subsidized housing exists in the City of Rochester for individuals or families with HIV/AIDS. However, HOPWA funds administered through AIDS Care provides housing to 45 families, mostly single persons. In the city of Rochester the housing subsidy provided by AIDS Care follows the unit. In 2009, there were 208 housing units that received a rental subsidy from HOPWA.

Estimated Housing Needs for Persons with Disabilities

The Census Bureau reports disability status for non-institutionalized persons age 5 and over. As defined by the Census Bureau, a disability is a long-lasting physical, mental or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as

walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home or to work at a job or business.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 198,726 non-institutionalized persons in the city of Rochester age 5 years and older in 2000. Of these, 25,572 (12.9%) had at least one disability. There is no source of data that enumerates the number of persons with disabilities with housing needs.

The following chart provides an overview of persons with a disability by census tract according to the 2000 U.S. Census.

Persons with Disabilities by Census Tract, 2000

Rochester city	198,726	25,572	12.9%
Census Tract 2	2,500	396	15.8%
Census Tract 7	2,333	403	17.3%
Census Tract 10	3,047	345	11.3%
Census Tract 13	1,439	281	19.5%
Census Tract 15	1,449	228	15.7%
Census Tract 18	4,908	657	13.4%
Census Tract 19	2,186	279	12.8%
Census Tract 20	4,293	562	13.1%
Census Tract 21	3,339	366	11.0%
Census Tract 22	2,639	410	15.5%
Census Tract 23	3,977	538	13.5%
Census Tract 24	3,049	414	13.6%
Census Tract 27	1,406	248	17.6%
Census Tract 29	3,587	287	8.0%
Census Tract 30	1,935	212	11.0%
Census Tract 31	4,439	284	6.4%
Census Tract 32	2,236	296	13.2%
Census Tract 33	1,651	194	11.8%
Census Tract 34	2,212	270	12.2%
Census Tract 35	1,081	149	13.8%
Census Tract 36	2,818	304	10.8%
Census Tract 37	2,906	208	7.2%
Census Tract 38.01	5,441	412	7.6%
Census Tract 38.02	2,410	59	2.4%
Census Tract 38.03	99	19	19.2%
Census Tract 38.04	141	19	13.5%
Census Tract 39	2,009	268	13.3%
Census Tract 40	1,254	152	12.1%
Census Tract 41	1,345	247	18.4%
Census Tract 46.02	2,161	427	19.8%
Census Tract 47.01	2,880	390	13.5%
Census Tract 47.02	2,125	274	12.9%
Census Tract 48	2,313	378	16.3%
Census Tract 49	1,907	366	19.2%
Census Tract 50	2,097	388	18.5%
Census Tract 51	1,441	144	10.0%
Census Tract 52	1,978	294	14.9%
Census Tract 53	1,966	427	21.7%
Census Tract 54	3,369	496	14.7%
Census Tract 55	1,993	302	15.2%
Census Tract 56	2,352	411	17.5%
Census Tract 57	1,770	154	8.7%

Census Tract 58	3,568	345	9.7%
Census Tract 59	1,628	252	15.5%
Census Tract 60	3,346	343	10.3%
Census Tract 61	2,304	167	7.2%
Census Tract 62	3,027	324	10.7%
Census Tract 63	2,860	329	11.5%
Census Tract 64	2,451	352	14.4%
Census Tract 65	1,727	173	10.0%
Census Tract 66	1,914	274	14.3%
Census Tract 67	2,990	298	10.0%
Census Tract 68	2,609	301	11.5%
Census Tract 69	1,921	251	13.1%
Census Tract 70	2,895	445	15.4%
Census Tract 71	2,988	400	13.4%
Census Tract 75	2,740	480	17.5%
Census Tract 76	3,044	239	7.9%
Census Tract 77	2,581	298	11.5%
Census Tract 78.01	2,186	211	9.7%
Census Tract 78.02	1,483	116	7.8%
Census Tract 79	1,984	268	13.5%
Census Tract 80	2,386	357	15.0%
Census Tract 81	3,922	544	13.9%
Census Tract 82	2,816	339	12.0%
Census Tract 83.01	3,772	406	10.8%
Census Tract 83.02	49	-	0.0%
Census Tract 84	2,621	380	14.5%
Census Tract 85	3,431	466	13.6%
Census Tract 86	4,521	534	11.8%
Census Tract 87.01	3,225	595	18.4%
Census Tract 87.02	1,472	184	12.5%
Census Tract 88	2,214	330	14.9%
Census Tract 89	278	11	4.0%
Census Tract 92	1,231	84	6.8%
Census Tract 93.01	2,692	377	14.0%
Census Tract 93.02	1,371	200	14.6%
Census Tract 94	2,928	391	13.4%
Census Tract 95	2,400	434	18.1%
Census Tract 96.01	1,540	324	21.0%
Census Tract 96.02	1,648	286	17.4%
Census Tract 96.03	2,309	356	15.4%
Census Tract 96.04	1,371	161	11.7%
Census Tract 109.01	4,463	578	13.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF3 (PCT26)

There are a few organizations in the city of Rochester that work with people with disabilities, including Catholic Charities Community Services, Inc. Although many of their programs are focused on supportive services, housing is also a component of their program. Persons living with developmental disabilities, including traumatic brain injury, are provided with Individualized Residential Alternatives (IRAs) and a community residence (CR) in various neighborhoods throughout the city.

The Volunteers of America (VOA) of Western New York provides services to persons with mental health and/or substance abuse problems. VOA currently manages 10 units of emergency housing and 11 units of permanent supportive housing. VOA attempts to place more than 175 households per year into safe, affordable housing. Both organizations referred to the Continuum of Care's 10 year plan for clarification on the housing needs of special needs populations in the City of Rochester.

Estimated Housing Needs for Victims of Domestic Violence

There are a number of organizations in the city of Rochester that have programs to address domestic violence. These agencies provide a variety of programs that assist women and their children that have been victims of domestic violence. These agencies include the following:

Rochester/Monroe County Domestic Violence Consortium (DVC)

The Rochester/Monroe County Domestic Violence Consortium (DVC) consists of agencies, community groups, and others who are concerned with the problems of domestic violence and whose primary affiliation is within the Greater Rochester/ Monroe County area.

DVC states that they are committed to the elimination of domestic violence through a coordinated community response that promotes safety for victims and their families, ensures batterer accountability, and fosters community awareness.

The DVC will be a driving central force challenging, supporting, educating and encouraging the community and its member agencies to continue to be instruments of change in the area of domestic violence by:

- 1) Providing governmental, planning, and regulatory bodies with information, advice, and proposals on issues relating to domestic violence;
- 2) Providing a means for disseminating and sharing information;
- 3) Promoting inter-agency communication, support, and cooperation;
- 4) Improving the quality of domestic violence services and related services by planning, coordinating, and providing training and technical assistance programs;
- 5) Facilitating communication and cooperation with the public and with other service providers.

Alternatives for Battered Women (ABW)

Alternatives for Battered Women (ABW) is a founding member of the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence; the Rochester/Monroe County Domestic Violence Consortium; and a member of the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence. ABW offers the following services for those who suffer from domestic violence:

- A **24-hour hotline**, providing access to the shelter, information, referrals and counseling.
- A **38-bed emergency shelter** for women and children (both boys and girls, up to age 18). Residents receive safe housing, counseling and education, information,

- access to multiple support groups, assistance and planning for the family's future housing needs, and legal information.
- **Walk-in counseling.** Short-term counseling is available in an emergency.
- **Family programs** are available for children and their mothers residing in the shelter, including counseling (both group and individual), information, referrals, social and recreational activities.
- **Transitional Support Services** includes our non-residential programs, and include small group counseling sessions, topic-focused groups, open community support groups, and individual counseling.
- **Court Advocacy** program provides assistance at the Hall of Justice, assisting women as they navigate the legal system for such issues as obtaining an Order of Protection, work out child custody issues, or file charges against a batterer in criminal court.
- Our **Education and Prevention** program reaches out to students in middle and high schools and college, to help them learn how to form healthy relationships, and identifying abusive behaviors. This program also provides short-term education in area high schools for students deemed to be high-risk.
- A **Speaker's Bureau** that offers individualized presentations to community groups, professionals and others, about domestic violence and agency services.

ABW's shelter continues to run at or near capacity week after week, with an annual occupancy rate of 98%, 2% higher than last year. A housing need was expressed to provide more shelter space for those suffering from domestic violence. No specific number of units was provided.

Accomplishments:

- ABW housed 262 women and 235 children, for a total of 497 residents
- The average length of stay was 15.88 days.
- ABW maintained 100% safety and security for residents from their batterers.
- ABW served over 64,000 meals and snacks to residents, while still managing to keep their budget at the incredibly low cost of just over \$1 per meal, despite rising food and other costs

Other Services/Supportive Living

the Veteran's Outreach Center (VOA) provides a host of support services to veterans. This includes female veterans with physical and employment needs. Spousal abuse is also an issue, in addition to spousal abuse from those who may have also served in the military.

The **Veterans Outreach Center's** long-standing desire to provide housing and a continuum of care for area veterans recovering from substance abuse was realized on January 3, 2000, when the first residents moved into Richards House.

Named after the Reverend Thomas B. Richards, a longtime advocate for Rochester's homeless, Richards House can accommodate up to 18 residents in a safe, homelike environment while receiving vital mental health services and addiction treatment as the first steps toward making positive, long-term lifestyle changes.

Supportive Living

In January 2001, **VOC** opened eight supportive living apartments adjacent to Richards House which was expanded to 10 units in 2003 and currently provides 14 OASAS Supportive Living apartments. Veterans who have completed initial treatment continue to receive case

management services while living in these apartments. Supportive living provides the final step on the road to independent living.

Residents may stay up to two years through the combined programs of Richards House and the supportive living apartments.

Note: The Supportive Living Program is a certified program of the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

Shelter Plus Care

Through a partnership with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Rochester Housing Authority, ten Shelter Plus Care certificates provide the final link in the continuum of housing. These tenant-based certificates allow disabled veterans long-term, affordable housing in an apartment of their choice. VOC provides the case management services to maximize stability.

The 2009 Point in Time survey found 64 sheltered victims of domestic violence. According to the survey, none were found to be unsheltered.

Estimated Housing Needs for Families on the Public Housing and Section 8 Waiting Lists

According to the Rochester Housing Authority (RHA), there are 4,408 households on the waiting list for public housing, with most requesting either one bedroom or two bedroom units.

RHA also reported a waiting list for Section 8 vouchers consisting of over 15,973 applicants.

The length and depth of the waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 vouchers are indicative of an ongoing unmet need for assisted rental housing in general. Among the population comprising the waiting lists for these facilities, there is need for the supportive social services necessary to attain self-sufficiency.

2. Disproportionately Greater Housing Problems

Using CHAS Data 2000, the following considers the housing needs for all households in comparison to the households by race in Rochester. Also considered are the housing needs of Hispanic households in comparison to all households. The review serves to consider disproportionately greater need. As defined by HUD, a disproportionately greater need among any racial or ethnic group exists when a particular racial or ethnic group has housing problems at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in that category as a whole.

There are 38,610 renter households with income at or below 80% of MFI. The following table compares the percentage of households with housing problems for White non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic households. CHAS Data 2000 did not contain complete information about other races. The data table reports the following characteristics for renters in Rochester:

- 65.0% of all low-income renters have a housing problem. No disproportionately

greater need was reported, but Hispanic households reported problems at a higher rate of 70.7%.

- There are 3,340 low-income elderly renter households with a housing problem, which is 56.3% of all elderly households. All households reported problems within one percent of this average.
- There are 12,383 low-income small and large renter households with a housing problem, which is 72.1% of all small and large renter households. No disproportionately greater need was reported, but Hispanic households reported problems at a higher rate of 76.4%.
- There are 9,359 low-income "all other" renter households with a housing problem, which is 60.7% of households in this category. All households reported problems within three percent of this average.

**Households with Income at or below 80% of MFI
with Any Housing Problems by Race and Ethnicity, 2000**

Renters:											
White Non-Hispanic	16,360	59.3%	3,625	2,045	56.4%	3,945	2,530	64.1%	8,790	5,120	58.2%
Black Non-Hispanic	16,495	68.6%	1,765	995	56.4%	9,590	7,031	73.3%	5,140	3,288	64.0%
Hispanic	5,765	70.7%	540	300	55.6%	3,695	2,822	76.4%	1,520	950	62.5%
Total	38,610	65.0%	5,930	3,340	56.3%	17,230	12,383	72.1%	15,450	9,359	60.7%
Owners:											
White Non-Hispanic	8,455	49.0%	4,175	1,443	34.6%	2,485	1,481	59.6%	1,795	1,220	68.0%
Black Non-Hispanic	4,400	70.9%	895	625	69.8%	2,845	1,990	70.0%	660	505	76.5%
Hispanic	1,132	71.1%	144	100	69.4%	864	610	70.6%	124	95	76.6%
Total	13,987	57.7%	5,214	2,168	46.3%	6,194	4,081	66.3%	2,579	1,820	70.8%

Source: 2000 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data

There are 13,987 owner households with income at or below 80% of MFI. The table above compares the percentage of households with housing problems for White non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic households. CHAS Data 2000 did not contain complete information about other races. The data table reports the following characteristics for home owners in Rochester:

- 57.7% of all low-income owners have a housing problem. Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic owners reported instances of problems at significantly higher rates of 70.9% and 71.1%, respectively.
- There are 2,168 low-income elderly owner households with a housing problem, which is 46.3% of all elderly households. Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic owners reported instances of problems at significantly higher rates of 69.8% and 69.4%, respectively.
- There are 4,081 low-income small and large owner households with a housing problem, which is 66.3% of all small and large renter households. All households reported problems within four percent of this average.
- There are 1,820 low-income "all other" households with a housing problem, which is 70.8% of all other low-income owner households. No disproportionately greater need was reported, but Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic households reported problems at a higher rate of 76.5% and 76.6%, respectively.

Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b))

1. Identify the priority housing needs and activities in accordance with the categories specified in the Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 2A). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.
2. Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category.

Note: Family and income types may be grouped in the case of closely related categories of residents where the analysis would apply to more than one family or income type.

3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Housing Needs response:

1. Priority Housing Needs and Activities

Note: See the Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 2A) in the Appendices.

The City currently uses several recent studies to determine priority housing needs. These include the City-Wide Rochester Housing Market Study (2007), the Homeless Continuum of Care, the City's Comprehensive Plan, and the Consolidated Plan focus group sessions, public needs hearing, surveys, and CHAS data to identify priority housing needs and activities.

The following are the highlights of the most notable findings from all of the CHAS data analysis. The data, combined with the focus group meetings and the surveys, assisted in defining the priority housing needs and activities. The data is outlined by order of the largest percentage within each category; with those highlighted that particularly stand out in each category:

Renters:

Almost half of all renters are cost-burdened

Almost ¾ of all renters have a housing problem

97% of renters with incomes below 80% MFI have housing problems

In addition:

- Over 80% of extremely low-income renter households have a housing problem and pay more than 30% of their income towards rent
- Almost 70% of extremely low-income renter households are severely cost-burdened and pay more than 50% of their income towards rent

Owners:

Over 25% of all owner households are cost-burdened

Almost 1/3 of all owner households have a housing problem

83% of owners with incomes below 80% MFI have housing problems

In addition:

- Over 75% of extremely low-income owner households have a housing problem and pay more than 30% of their income towards housing costs
- Over 60% of extremely low-income owner households are severely cost-burdened and pay more than 50% of their income towards housing costs

In light of the limited amount of CDBG funds available to the City of Rochester, only a certain number of the City's housing and community development needs can be addressed over the next five years. Therefore, priorities must be established to ensure that scarce resources are directed to the most pressing housing and community development needs in the City.

A multi-step process was used to establish the priorities for the City. First, data relative to each need was collected and grouped into one of the following categories: housing needs, homeless needs, non-homeless special needs, and non-housing community development needs.

Second, the city of Rochester consulted with a diverse group of service providers and housing providers, including public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and community development entities, to determine the needs as perceived by the consumers of these groups.

Finally, the data were analyzed and priorities were established using the following definitions:

- **High** priorities are those activities that WILL be funded with CDBG funds.
- **Medium** priorities are those activities that MAY be funded with CDBG funds, but only after high priorities have been funded.
- **Low** priorities are those activities that will NOT be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.

Medium and low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as being unnecessary in the city of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five years.

Housing Policy

The following is the Housing Policy adopted by the City of Rochester as a result of the Housing Market Analysis conducted in September 2006. The following Housing Policy is based on the July 2007 recommendations of the study. The Housing Policy sets the framework for policy decisions concerning the preservation of affordable housing and was adopted by the City in March 2008.

The City of Rochester will engage stakeholders and foster public/private partnerships to improve neighborhoods, create healthy real estate markets, stabilize and enhance the tax base, and provide a broad array of housing options to address the needs of diverse households. To accomplish the goals of this Housing Policy, the City shall:

1) Promote rehabilitation, redevelopment and new construction of housing through:

- A. Maintenance, rehabilitation and/or historic preservation to enhance the well-built and diverse housing stock, which offers a variety of different products than are available throughout much of the region.
- B. Redevelopment of residential, non-residential and mixed use structures to address market demand for currently underrepresented housing types in the existing housing inventory and/or provide for the preservation of historic structures.
- C. Assembly of appropriate vacant land through management of the inventory of foreclosed properties, demolition of obsolete portions of the existing housing stock to reduce vacancy, and the strategic acquisition of land to create development opportunities and open space assets that enhance existing residential areas.
- D. Development of new housing and/or the development of new housing types that address market demand. Efforts will include an emphasis on capitalizing on such unique assets as the Genesee River, Lake Ontario, and the Erie Canal; significant historical, architectural and landscape features; and economic, educational and cultural institutions.
- E. Enhancement of existing and creation of new public and private financial products that support rehabilitation, redevelopment and new construction.
- F. Encouragement of environmentally sensitive rehabilitation, redevelopment, demolition and new construction methods.
- G. Encouragement of housing development that supports neighborhood commercial corridors.

2) Promote home ownership through:

- A. Helping homeowners retain their homes through the use of a variety of programs that prevent foreclosure and predatory lending.
- B. Cultivating new homeowners through marketing, pre-and post-purchase counseling and training programs, encouraging the development of quality financial products, and the developing housing types that create an inventory of housing options to address market demand.

3) Support efforts to strengthen the rental market through:

- A. Support for owners of rental property to be successful business owners while being accountable for providing quality local management and maintaining housing quality standards.
- B. Support for the coordination of tenant services that reduce unwanted transiency, encourage accountability, and result in longer-term tenancies.

4) Promote housing choice through:

- A. Support for fair housing programs that offer housing opportunities to members of protected classes, low- and moderate-income households, people with disabilities, and a full range of age groups.
- B. Working toward the de-concentration of poverty in City neighborhoods through efforts that attract more middle- and upper-income households and that expand housing choices for lower-income households.

C. Ongoing efforts with other jurisdictions to ensure that a fair share of housing opportunities is available throughout the region for households with restricted choices.

D. Development of permanent supportive housing that meets the needs of populations requiring supportive services, and encouraging the fair share of such housing outside the City.

5) Support the implementation of neighborhood and asset-based planning through interdepartmental collaboration, and:

A. Ensuring that citizen-based planning is at the core of efforts to establish a neighborhood vision and plan, advise the City, and provide feedback on development projects.

B. Cost effective use of federal and state grants in order to make dramatic improvements by identifying neighborhoods for the implementation of plans to improve housing market vitality, reduce code violations, decrease transiency, and increase assessed valuations.

C. Conducting data-based research and ongoing measurement and monitoring of outcomes to drive decisions on public investments.

D. Using market-based strategies as the foundation for all planning efforts.

Housing Needs: Summary from Focus Group Meetings and Surveys

The following is a summary of both the focus group meetings and the surveys that were received:

Affordable Housing:

- A need for affordable rental and homeownership housing was identified.
 - Note: The quick lease up of all affordable unit recently built, according to developers that groups work with, is one sign of the high level of demand.
- The need for affordable rental housing is particularly acute. The greatest need is for those at 30% or below of MFI.
- Need to assemble land for affordable housing projects.
- Growing number of vacant residential structures
- Need strategies that stop reinforcing and adding to the concentration of poverty.
- A policy bias exists against rental housing
- Housing for 0-30% of MFI is very difficult; also 30-40% of MFI
- Working people paying high rents: available affordable housing is not always decent

Housing Product:

- Demand is greatest for 1 bedroom and 3 bedroom units.
- The growing elderly population and aging in place results in demand for adapting existing residential units
- Need housing for families and people with special needs
- Need for homeless transitional housing and housing for persons recently released from jail

Housing Finance/Assistance:

- The need for additional sources of mortgage financing for buyers
- The need for sources of tax credit equity investment
- Need for rental subsidy.

- Lack of funds for repair/maintenance that are non-lead related.
- Greater demand for rehabilitation and home purchase lending for homeowners and investors buying buildings of 6 units or less.
- The aging housing stock creates larger, more costly rehabilitation projects across all income levels
- Increased demand for emergency home repairs funds while resources have declined.
- Need to assist with utility payments and energy improvements to reduce utility costs

Housing Counseling/Assistance:

- The need to provide case management services to renters facing economic, health, and education issues
- No foreclosure prevention assistance available for non-owner-occupied properties (or higher-income households)
- Increased demand for financial "fitness" classes and one-to-one counseling (also across all income levels)
- Demand for homebuyer education has increased.

2. Basis for Determination

Homeownership rates in the City of Rochester have continued to decline slightly over the last decade. In addition, many low- to moderate-income households continue to struggle to find affordable units to rent and affordable homes to buy. In addition, certain neighborhoods and areas within the City are becoming more concentrated with poverty. The condition of the existing housing stock continues to worsen due to increasing foreclosures, increased layoffs, and a decline in employment opportunities. More and more structures are vacant and dilapidated and in need of repair.

The priorities previously presented were developed by:

- Weighing the severity of the need among all groups and subgroups;
- Analyzing the current social, housing, and economic conditions;
- Analyzing the relative needs of low and moderate income families;
- Assessing the resources likely to be available in the next five years, and;
- Evaluating input from focus group sessions, interviews, service provider surveys, City departmental staff, and public hearings.

3. Basis for Assigning Priority

The priorities previously presented were based on:

- Weighing the severity of the need among all groups and subgroups;
- Analyzing the current social, housing, and economic conditions;
- Analyzing the relative needs of low- and moderate-income families;
- Assessing the resources likely to be available in the next five years, and;
- Evaluating input from focus group sessions, interviews, service provider surveys, City departmental staff, and public hearings.

4. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The primary obstacles to meeting underserved needs include the limited incomes of households living in the city of Rochester, specifically the gap in what households can afford to pay for housing and the actual price of housing, and the limited resources available to

address identified priorities.

Housing Market Analysis (91.210)

*Please also refer to the Housing Market Analysis Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Data on the housing market should include, to the extent information is available, an estimate of the number of vacant or abandoned buildings and whether units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.
2. Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).
3. Indicate how the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of old units, or acquisition of existing units. Please note, the goal of affordable housing is not met by beds in nursing homes.

5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Market Analysis responses:

Note: The required Housing Market Analysis Table is included in "HUD Tables and Charts- Appendix D."

1. Characteristics of the Housing Market

The following section provides an overview of the Rochester housing market and includes information on market supply, demand, conditions, and cost.

Rochester's housing stock has experienced a slight decrease since 1990. In 1990, there were 101,154 housing units in Rochester. By 2000 the housing inventory had declined to 99,820, a decrease of 1.3%.

Between 2000 and 2008, the total number of units decreased from 99,820 to 98,913; while concurrently the number of occupied units decreased from 89,003 to 79,323. In the 18 years studied, rates of ownership have decreased while rental rates have increased. In addition, vacant units represented 7.5% of Rochester's total housing stock in 1990, with 7,547 units. By 2008, the number of vacant properties increased to 19,590, comprising 19.8% of total stock.

HUD's State of the Cities Data System maintains data on local building permits. As shown in the following table, the City issued permits for 410 single-family units and 451 units in multi-family housing structures between 2001 and 2009. As the population decreases and new permits continue to be issued, it would be expected to see the vacancy rate continue to increase.

Residential Building Permits Issued, 2001-2009

Single-family	40	38	20	29	66	75	47	62	33	410
Multi-family	13	34	147	54	7	0	50	0	146	451
Two-unit	2	34	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	42
Three- and four-unit	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Five or more units	8	0	143	54	7	0	48	0	0	260
Total	53	72	167	83	73	75	97	62	179	861

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, SOCDs Building Permits Database

Note that due to data limitations, numbers in charts with above source may not add up exactly in all instances.

There were 99,820 housing units in Rochester in 2000, of which 47.5% were single-family attached or detached units. The remaining units were contained in multi-family structures with two or more units. The number of mobile homes and trailers is statistically insignificant. The following table provides a review of units per structure for the City, county and state.

Housing Units per Structure, 2000

New York	7,679,307	3,578,412	1,396,793	407,106	2,083,638	3,887,537	213,358
Monroe County	304,388	206,116	45,650	22,493	27,897	96,040	2,232
Rochester	99,820	47,371	31,180	6,346	14,834	52,360	89

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3, H30

Occupancy and Tenure of Housing Units

Rochester's home ownership rate was 40.2% in 2000. The 2000 Census reported that 35,777 of the City's 89,003 occupied housing units were owner-occupied, while 53,226 (59.8%) were renter-occupied.

Occupancy and Tenure, 1990 - 2008

1990	101,154	93,607	41,188	44.0%	52,419	56.0%	7,547	7.5%
2000	99,820	89,003	35,777	40.2%	53,226	59.8%	10,817	10.8%
2008	98,913	79,323	33,678	42.5%	45,645	57.5%	19,590	19.8%

Source: U.S. Census, 1990, (SF3-H1), 2000, (SF3-H1, H6, H7), 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Rental Rates

The National Low Income Housing Coalition provides annual information on the Fair Market Rent (FMR) and affordability of rental housing in each county in the United States for 2009. In the Rochester Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment is \$797. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities, without paying more than 30% of income on housing, a household must earn \$2,657 monthly or \$31,880 annually. Assuming

a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a Housing Wage of \$15.33.

In the Rochester MSA, a minimum wage worker earns an hourly wage of \$7.15. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment, a minimum wage earner must work 86 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or, a household must include 2.1 minimum wage earner(s) working 40 hours per week year-round in order to make the two bedroom FMR affordable.

In the Rochester MSA, the estimated mean (average) wage for a renter is \$11.30 an hour. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment at this wage, a renter must work 54 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or, working 40 hours per week year-round, a household must include 1.4 worker(s) earning the mean renter wage in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable.

Monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments for an individual are \$761 in the Rochester MSA. If SSI represents an individual's sole source of income, \$228 in monthly rent is affordable, while the FMR for a one-bedroom is \$652.

These statistics point to an affordability gap in the rental market and the need for additional affordable rental units with an appropriate rental subsidy. This need was echoed by many of the local housing providers during interviews with focus groups during the preparation of the Five Year Plan.

For-Sale Housing Market

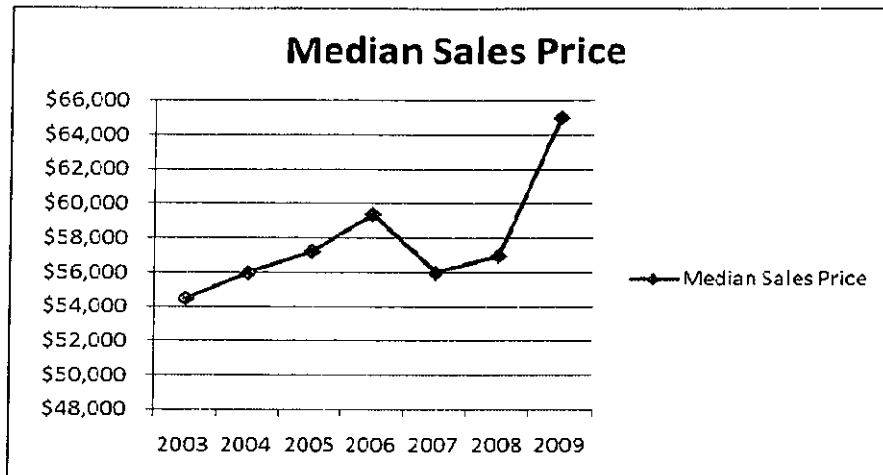
The for-sale housing market in the city of Rochester has been soft in the last few years. The market doesn't tend to experience the highs and lows that have been experienced in other housing markets. Data from the Greater Rochester Association of Realtors, Inc. on the housing market from 2000 to 2009 for single-family properties in the city of Rochester highlighted a declining number of sales between 2005 and 2009. Concurrently, the median sales price has fluctuated, with data from 2008 to 2009 showing a 14% increase in median sales price from \$57,000 to \$65,000. Caution should be noted in reading too much into a one year change in the market, particularly since the data also shows a drop in the number of units sold.

Housing Sales Data, 2000 - 2009

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Single-Family Properties										
Sold	1,519	1,634	1,921	1,971	1,974	1,886	2,002	1,799	1,633	1,826
Median Sales Price	\$ 65,000	\$ 57,000	\$ 56,000	\$ 59,400	\$ 57,250	\$ 56,000	\$ 54,500	NA	NA	NA

Source: Greater Rochester Association of Realtors, Inc.

The following graph shows the housing sales data from 2000 to 2009.



The City-Wide Rochester Housing Market Study used Multiple Listing Service (MLS) data provided by the Greater Rochester Association of Realtors on sales trends in Monroe County from 2001-2005. For the county a total of 45,657 sales were recorded, 86% which were for single-family detached homes. Only 22% of these sales occurred in Rochester. Rochester's median sales price for single-family detached homes climbed during that time from \$54,000 to \$58,000, a seven percent increase.

The Housing Market Study also noted a wide range of median sales prices within the City, with declines in the western portion and South Marketview Heights. Areas of Mayor's Heights, Susan B. Anthony and portions of Pearl-Meigs-Monroe and Upper Falls saw dramatic increases. The southeast also continued to experience price increases.

Condition of Local Housing Stock

Using indicators of housing deficiency available from the 2000 Census, the following narrative describes the condition of the housing stock in Rochester.

A structure's age is used to demonstrate the amount of time a unit has been in the housing inventory and the duration of time over which substantial maintenance is necessary. In the absence of routine maintenance, older housing usually becomes substandard. The age threshold used to signal a potential deficiency is 50 years or more. The 2000 Census reported that 90.1% of the total owner-occupied housing stock (32,221 units) was built prior to 1960.

The age and condition of the local housing stock was one of the primary concerns of the housing stakeholder interviewed during the preparation of the Five Year Plan.

Other deficient characteristics of the housing stock may indicate the degree to which housing maintenance has been deferred or neglected. For example, the Census Bureau considers a lack of plumbing facilities to constitute a substandard unit. The Census Bureau defines complete plumbing facilities as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. Among owner units in Rochester, 141 (0.4%) lacked complete plumbing in 2000. This was also confirmed by the city staff responsible for the housing rehabilitation program and the city Lead-Based Paint program. The city's owner-occupied housing stock continues to decline.

Overcrowding is directly related to the wear and tear sustained by a housing unit. More than one person per room is used as the threshold for defining living conditions as overcrowded. In 2000, there were 690 owner housing units (1.9%) with more than one person per room.

The following tables summarize deficiency types in the city compared to the county and state for both owner-occupied units and renter-occupied units.

Housing Quality Indicators among Owner-Occupied Units, 2000

New York	3,739,247	2,143,936	57.3%	14,138	0.4%	96,945	2.6%
Monroe County	186,458	158,848	85.2%	476	0.3%	1,410	0.8%
Rochester	35,777	32,221	90.1%	141	0.4%	690	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, Summary File 3, H20, H36, H48

Housing Quality Indicators among Renter-Occupied Units, 2000

New York	3,317,613	2,067,021	62.3%	43,980	1.3%	451,622	13.6%
Monroe County	100,054	49,821	49.8%	731	0.7%	3,839	3.8%
Rochester	53,226	37,604	70.6%	519	1.0%	2,493	4.7%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, Summary File 3, H20, H36, H48

Vacant For-Sale and For-Rent Units

CHAS Data 2000 provided data on the number of dwelling units that were vacant and for-sale or for-rent to households by income category. While this dataset is very dated, there is no other current source for this information. The city recognizes that current housing market conditions make this data obsolete for all practical purposes. However, HUD requires the inclusion and use of this data in the CP.

For-Sale Units:

CHAS Data based on the 2000 Census reported a total of 1,522 vacant for-sale units in Rochester. The following table lists the number of vacant for-sale units that were affordable to extremely low, very low, and low income households in 2000.

Vacant For-Sale Units Affordable to Households with Incomes at or below 80% MFI, 2000

0-1 Bedroom	NA	71	50	121
2 Bedrooms	NA	358	122	480
3 Bedrooms	NA	887	34	921
Total	NA	1,316	206	1,522

Source: HUD SOCDs CHAS Data 2000

An overview of the above chart provides the following information:

- No data was available on sales units available and affordable to households below 30% of MFI.
- There were 1,316 units (86.4%) available and affordable to households with incomes between 31% and 50% of MFI.
- There were 206 units (13.5%) available and affordable to households with incomes between 51% and 80% of MFI.

For-Rent Units:

CHAS Data 2000 also reported there were a total of 5,023 vacant for-rent units in the city. The following table lists the number of vacant for-rent units that are affordable to low, very low, and low income households.

Vacant For-Rent Units Affordable to Households with Incomes at or below 80% MFI, 2000

0-1 Bedroom	217	1,427	408	2,052
2 Bedrooms	302	1,405	198	1,905
3 Bedrooms	294	734	38	1,066
Total	813	3,566	644	5,023

Source: HUD SOCDs CHAS Data 2000

Of these 5,023 for-rent units:

- There were 813 units (16.1%) available and affordable to households with incomes below 30% of MFI.
- There were 3,566 units (71%) available and affordable to households with incomes between 31% and 50% of MFI.
- There were 644 units (12.8 %) available and affordable to households with incomes between 51% and 80% of MFI.

2. Assisted Housing Inventory

There are several facilities in the city of Rochester that offer assisted housing for elderly persons and non-elderly disabled persons. The Rochester Housing Authority (RHA) anticipates a potential loss of 117 units due to conversion to private market rate housing. In addition, there will be 450 units converted to Project Based Section 8 vouchers.

Please note that the Assisted Housing Inventory is located in Appendix I.

3. Impact of Housing Market on Use of Funds

Several key characteristics of the Rochester housing market have a direct impact on the provision of affordable housing. First, the city is a highly urbanized, built-out community with new construction occurring primarily on parcels of land on which demolition has occurred or would be required.

Second, the demand for family assisted rental housing exceeds the supply of Section 8 vouchers and public housing units. For example, there are 15,973 households currently on the Section 8 voucher waiting list managed by the Rochester Housing Authority (RHA). In addition, another 4,408 households are on the public housing waiting list.

Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

5 Year Strategic Plan Specific Housing Objectives response:

1. Priorities and Objectives

The City of Rochester will invest its entitlement funds to create new and preserve existing affordable housing for households below 80% of median income in the neighborhoods surrounding the downtown district. Towards this end, the City has established the following housing priorities and objectives:

Specific Objective #1:

Expand the supply of affordable rental and homeownership housing.

Housing Development Fund:

The City plans on using its federal resources to fund the following programs/activities related to a priority/objective in the Five Year Plan. The following table is specifically for the Housing Development Fund:

Specific Objective/Goal	Specific Objective/Strategy	Initiatives	Five Year Planned Accomplishments
Affordability of Decent Housing/Improve the	Improve the availability of affordable owner	Housing Development Fund	10 organizations 1760 Housing Units

Housing Stock and General Property Conditions	housing; Improve access to affordable owner housing; Improve the quality of owner housing; Increase the supply of affordable rental housing; Increase the quality of affordable rental housing		
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Specific Objective #2:

Improve access to owner-occupied housing, improve access to affordable housing.

Homeownership Promotion Fund:

The following table provides the program, description, amount, sources of funds, and the number anticipated to be served by the Homeownership Promotion Fund:

Specific Objective/Goal	Specific Objective/Strategy	Initiatives	Five Year Planned Accomplishments
Affordability of Decent Housing/Improve the Housing Stock and General Property Conditions	Improve access to affordable owner housing; Improve the quality of owner housing; Improve the services for low/mod income persons	Homeownership Promotion Fund	2,425 households

Specific Objective #3:

Improve the quality of rental housing.

Rental Market Fund:

The following table provides the program, description, amount, sources of funds, and the number anticipated to be served by the Rental Market Fund:

Specific Objective/Goal	Specific Objective/Strategy	Initiatives	Five Year Planned Accomplishments
Affordability of Decent Housing/Improve the Housing Stock and General Property Conditions	Improve the quality of affordable rental housing; Improve the services for low/mod income persons	Rental Market Fund	3,450 persons

Specific Objective #4:

Improve access to affordable housing; increase the range of housing options and related services for persons with special needs.

Housing Choice Fund:

The following table provides the program, description, amount, sources of funds, and the number anticipated to be served by the Housing Choice Fund:

Specific Objective/Goal	Specific Objective/Strategy	Initiatives	Five Year Planned Accomplishments
Availability/Accessibility/Affordability of Decent Housing/Improve the Housing Stock and General Property Conditions	Improve access to affordable housing; Increase range of housing options and related services for persons with special needs; Improve access to affordable rental housing	Housing Choice Fund; HOPWA; Emergency Shelter Grant	1100 households

Specific Objective #5:

To provide comprehensive planning and other planning activities including technical assistance and resources to the NSC Quadrant management process. It also includes Focused Investment Strategy activities.

Neighborhood and Asset Based Planning Fund:

The following table provides the specific objective/goal, specific objective/strategy, initiative, and five year planned accomplishments.

Specific Objective/Goal	Specific Objective/Strategy	Initiatives	Five Year Planned Accomplishments
Affordability of Decent Housing/Improve the Housing Stock and General Property Conditions	Improve access to affordable owner housing; Improve the quality of owner housing; Increase the supply of affordable rental housing; Increase the quality of affordable rental housing; Improve the services for low/mod income persons	Neighborhood and Asset Based Planning Fund	370 Housing Units

(The required HUD Housing Needs Table may be found in the Appendix of this document.)

2. Funds Reasonably Expected to be Available

The City of Rochester has identified a wide range of resources that can be invested to support the City's affordable housing initiatives. A summary of these resources, focusing on housing, is included below.

Federal Programs

- Community Development Block Grant (including program income)
- HOME Investment Partnership
- Emergency Shelter Grants
- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher
- Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly
- Public Housing HOPE VI Grants
- Public Housing Capital Funds
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds

- Tax Credit Assistance Program (TCAP)/Credit Exchange Funds
- Low Income Housing Tax Credits
- New Market Tax Credits
- Economic Development Administration Public Works Program
- Empowerment Zone bonds
- Department of Justice Weed and Seed Program

State Resources

- Housing Trust Fund Program
- Homes for Working Families Program
- State Low Income Housing Tax Credits
- Affordable Housing Program
- State of New York Mortgage Agency
- Homeless Housing Assistance Program
- New York State Empire Zone
- Metropolitan Transportation Authority Capital Program

Private Resources

- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Community Preservation Corporation Funds
- Community Capital Resources

The previous Community Development Block Grant and HOME spending patterns reflected a widely dispersed spatial allocation. In order to achieve a greater impact, the department defined smaller areas for public investment and focused our expenditures over a multi-year period. This Focused Investment Strategy (FIS) will produce greater neighborhood impacts.

The development of criteria for neighborhood selection is very important. The Housing Market Study contains an analysis of eight sets of data such as vacancy, assessed value and property crime to arrive at a measure of neighborhood health at the block group level. The eight indicators were combined to create six neighborhood classifications: exceptional, stable, transitional high, transitional low, depreciated, and distressed. The analysis will provide a benchmark to measure trends and the impact of investments and inform a decision making process regarding the targeting of investments and what types of activities are necessary to stabilize and improve neighborhoods. For this section, this refers to non-housing community development, although the FIS was developed to look at the full range of community development, from housing to economic development.

FIS Immediate Strategies for all FIS Areas (related to non-housing community development):

Commercial Property Reinvestment:

- Development and implementation of a program for commercial building façade improvements.
- Outreach and support to local and potential new business owners.
- Outreach to home owners to help prevent foreclosure.

Public Safety and Blight Removal:

- Identification of properties suitable for demolition and development of strategies to demolish each property, and identification of blocks and/or development sites resulting from demolition program that would be suitable for middle-income, market-rate or mixed-income developments.
- Identification of problem properties and development of strategies to address each property.
- Develop means to acquire properties for reinvestment opportunities.

Planning:

- Secure designation from HUD as Neighborhood Stabilization Areas.
- Engage FIS consultant.
- Continue the creation of individual FIS Area Implementation Plans.

Public Improvements:

- Coordinate with projects that are planned or underway in each FIS area (i.e., street or sidewalk improvement projects, greening strategies for vacant lots).
- Work with Police and NSC to address public safety issues.

Over the next year, five year plans for each FIS area will be developed, adopted, and implemented. A performance measurement tool to help determine the impact of the focused effort will also be established.

Needs of Public Housing (91.210 (b))

In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including the number of public housing units in the jurisdiction, the physical condition of such units, the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction, and other factors, including the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists and results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25). The public housing agency and jurisdiction can use the optional Priority Public Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 4) of the Consolidated Plan to identify priority public housing needs to assist in this process.

5 Year Strategic Plan Needs of Public Housing response:

Assisted rental housing includes public housing units owned and managed by the Rochester Housing Authority. Assisted rental housing also describes the Section 8 Public Housing Choice Voucher Program available in Rochester. In addition, there are several privately assisted rental housing units available to lower income households. The following information was obtained through surveys and interviews with representatives from the Rochester Housing Authority (RHA) during the consultation process of the Five Year Plan.

Over the next five years, RHA has outlined safety, crime prevention, drug elimination, and resident services/family self-sufficiency as some of its high priority projects and initiatives. In addition, capital improvements, modernization, rehabilitation, management improvements, and operations are also high priorities.

RHA Priority Public Housing Needs, 2010 (formerly Table 4)

Restoration and Revitalization		
Capital Improvements	High	\$2.5-3.5 million
Modernization	High	\$2.5-3.5 million
Rehabilitation	High	\$1 million annually
Other (Rehabilitation)		
Management and Operations	High	\$18 million annually
Improved Living Environment		
Neighborhood Revitalization (non-capital)	High	\$1 million annually
Capital Improvements	Medium	unknown
Safety/Crime Prevention/Drug Elimination		
Other (Specify)		
Economic Opportunity		
Resident Services/Family Self Sufficiency	High	\$208,000 ROSS PH-FSS
Homeownership /HCV-FSS	Medium	\$165,000
Total		\$25-27 million

Source: Rochester Housing Authority

Public Housing

Public Housing Units

The Rochester Housing Authority (RHA) owns and manages 2,432 public housing units for low-income residents. 2,332 of these units are located throughout the city and include several scattered site units, town homes and high rise apartment buildings. The remaining 100 public housing units are in a complex located in the town of Henrietta. There are additional public housing units located within the city of Rochester that are not owned or managed by RHA, 15 units at Anthony Square and 70 units at Carlson Commons and Olean Kennedy. The table following this narrative provides a list of the public housing units owned and managed by RHA.

Rochester Public Housing Inventory, 2010

41-1A	Kennedy Tower	80	0		80				
41-2B	Danforth W	98	0	16	82				
41-2B1	Danforth E	97	0	78	19				
41-2C	Atlantic Av	0	24		12		12		
41-2C1	Bay-Zimmer TWN	0	38			16	10	10	2
41-6	Luther Circle	0	45			33	12		
41-7A	Parkside Apt	0	22			18	4		
41-7C	Elmdorf Apt	20	0		15	5			
41-7D	Parliament Arms	52	0		32	20			
41-9	Holland TWN	0	70			24	36	10	
41-12A	Capsule Dwelling	0	16				16		
41-12B	Federal	0	16			10	6		
41-14	University Tower	126	0	50	76				
41-15	Glenwood Gardens	124	0		124				
41-17	Bronson Crt	0	39			20	19		
41-18A	Hudson-Ridge Tw	318	0		318				
41-18B	Seneca Manor Twn	0	78				52	26	
41-19	Glide Crt	41	0	18	22	1			
41-22	Lake Towers	208	0		208				
41-34	Lexington Crt	0	112		57	55			
41-35	Tubman Estate	0	130			65	51	14	
41-38	Lena Gantt Estate	70	30		70	30			
41-39	Jonathan Child apt	30	0		30				
41-40	Blackwell Estate	100	0		99	1			
41-2A, 41-3, 41-8, 41-10, 41-50, 41-55, 41-56, 41-57, 41-58, 41-59	Scattered Sites	0	448						
Totals		1,364	1,068	162	1244	298	218	60	2

Rochester Housing Authority Agency Plan FY 2010

Of the 2,432 units provided by RHA, 1,364 (56.0%) are elderly units, and 1,068 (44.0%) are family units. In addition, the largest number of units contained one bedroom (51.0%). Currently, there are 248 (10.2%) units available for people with disabilities. Of the accessible units, 173 (69.8%) are currently occupied by persons or households with a disability. Of the accessible units, 164 are accessible for persons with mobility disabilities and 106 are accessible to persons with sight and hearing disabilities. Note that the 2,432 total public housing units include the 448 scattered site units. Without the 448 units included, the total is 1,984.

The average occupancy rate among the various public housing communities was 97.5%. Of the 2,351 public housing tenants in 2010, 852 (36%) are in small families, 1,489 (63%) are non-elderly, and 1,527 (65%) are Black. More details are available in the following table:

RHA Public Housing, 2010

	Public Housing	
	#	%
Total Households	2358	100
Extremely Low Income (<30%AMI)	1649	70
Very Low Income (>30% to <50% AMI)	527	22
Low Income (>50% to <80% AMI)	167	7
>80% AMI	17	1
Household Types		
Small Families (2-4 members)	610	26
Large Families (5 or more members)	89	4
Elderly Households (1 or 2 persons)	869	37
Non-Elderly Individuals	102	4
Individuals/Families w/Disabilities	688	29
Households by Race		
White Households	798	34
Black Households	1540	65
Other Race	20	1
Hispanic (Ethnicity not counted as race)	558	
Characteristics by Bedroom Size		
0 BR	104	4
1 BR	1259	53
2 BR	392	17
3 BR	463	20
4 BR	131	6
5+ BR	9	0

Source: Rochester Housing Authority

Public Housing Waiting List

Significant demand exists for public housing as evidenced by the 2010 waiting list of 4,408 households for the 2,432 public housing units that are located in the city of Rochester. The approximate length of time for an applicant to be housed is 11.3 months. The greatest demand is for 2 bedroom units. Black households are the overwhelming majority of persons on the waiting list, though Black persons represent less than 40% of the total population. The following table provides additional information regarding the public housing waiting list in Rochester. Preference for admission to public housing is given to provide a priority for battered women and to the elderly and disabled.

RHA Public Housing Waiting List, 2010

	Public Housing	
	#	%
Total Households	5878	100
Income not tracked during pre-application phase		
Household Types		
Elderly Households (1 or 2 persons)	243	4.1
Non-Elderly Individuals	4475	76.1
Individuals/Families w/Disabilities	1160	19.8
Households by Race		
White Households	1005	17.1
Black Households	2987	50.8
Other Race	1886	32.1
Hispanic (Ethnicity not counted as race)	836	
Characteristics by Bedroom Size		
0 BR	0	0
1 BR	808	13.8
2 BR	3353	57
3 BR	1342	22.8
4 BR	371	6.3
5+ BR	4	.1

Source: Rochester Housing Authority

Conditions of Public Housing Units

The Rochester Housing Authority last completed a Physical Needs Assessment in 2009. There are no plans for demolition or new buildings. However, 117 public housing units are in the process of being converted to a Section 8 voucher based subsidy program and there are plans to convert approximately 330 additional public housing units to a voucher based subsidy program. The RHA has listed many routine maintenance projects to work on in all the properties it maintains.

Section 504 Needs Assessment

The Rochester Housing Authority completed an assessment and transition plan for Section 504 in 1993. Today, the process is complete and in compliance with HUD standards. As evidence of this compliance, the RHA states that the following actions have been or are being performed:

- Of the 2,432 total units, 164 (6.7%) are accessible for those with mobility disabilities. This surpasses the required 5%.
- Of the 2,432 total units, 106 (4.4%) are accessible for those with hearing and/or visual impairment.
- These accessible units are distributed throughout projects and sites, as required.
- Reasonable accommodation is explained and provided when requested.

Improving Management and Operations

RHA strives to maintain high quality management and operation of its public housing units. To continue to improve existing operations and management, RHA plans to continue to

renovate units, stay involved in strategic planning across the authority, continue to offer training to staff, and continue to monitor performance of management through monthly reports.

Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program

The Rochester Housing Authority utilizes 7,872 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. RHA administers a total of 8,183 vouchers. The majority of Section 8 vouchers are tenant-based. Only 5% are project-based. However, RHA has plans to increase the number of project-based vouchers by 500 over the next 5 years. Of the 7,872 current voucher holders, 58.1% are extremely low-income, 36% are small families, 59.3% are Black, and 54.4% are Hispanic.

RHA Voucher holders, 2010

	Section 8	
	#	%
Total Households	7872 of 8183 vouchers	
Extremely Low Income (<30% AMI)	5602	71
Very Low Income (>30% to <50% AMI)	2016	26
Low Income (>50% to <80% AMI)	244	3
>80% AMI	10	0
Household Types		
Small Families (2-4 members)	2818	36
Large Families (5 or more members)	631	8
Elderly Households (1 or 2 persons)	1448	18
Non-Elderly Individuals	294	4
Individuals/Families w/Disabilities	2681	34
Households by Race		
White Households	3148	40
Black Households	4666	59.3
Other Race	58	.7
Hispanic (Ethnicity not counted as race)	1305	
Characteristics by Bedroom Size		
0 BR	83	1
1 BR	2422	31
2 BR	2624	33
3 BR	2214	28
4 BR	468	6
5+ BR	61	1

Source: Rochester Housing Authority

Section 8 Waiting List

As of the spring 2010, there were 16,014 families on the Section 8 waiting list. Of these families, 356 (2.2%) are current public housing residents. The following preferences apply to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program:

1. Involuntarily displaced families who meet the following witness relocation criteria:
 - a. Family member(s) have provided information on criminal activities to a law enforcement agency
 - b. Based upon a threat assessment, the law enforcement agency recommends re-housing the family to avoid or reduce the risk of violence against family members as a reprisal for having provided such information.

RHA will issue a voucher to any individual or family, referred by a law enforcement agency as meeting the above criteria, even if the individual or family is not on the waiting list derived from the lottery drawing.

2. Persons displaced by Hurricane Katrina
3. In conjunction with RHA's HUD-approved Designated Housing Allocation Plan, a ranking preference, equal to -1% of turnover of Vouchers (up to 40 per year) has been established for non-elderly, disabled applicants referred from RHA's Public Housing Waiting List.
4. RHA administers three Housing Choice Voucher programs that are targeted toward specific segments of the community – Medicaid Waivers, Family Unification and Mainstream Vouchers for Persons with Disabilities. As vouchers become available in these programs, either through turnover or new increments, families on the waiting list, referred and certified by RHA's partnering agencies in the three programs, are given a preference. If there are no families on the waiting list which meet these agencies' criteria, new referrals from the agencies are accepted and, if eligible, issued vouchers. If there are no vouchers available at the time of a referral, RHA will establish a waiting list, ordered by the date of referral.
5. There is a waiting list preference for persons determined eligible by the Public Housing Applications processing center for units occupied by participants in Project RUSH. Note: as of May 2005, there is only one unit in this PILOT program.
6. There is a preference for non-subsidized families with children and adult-only household applicants who are elderly, handicapped, or disabled.
7. The next preference is for income-eligible adult households that are not classified as elderly or disabled, are not residing in other housing subsidized by the Rochester Housing Authority Leasing Operations Department, and are working at least 30 hours per week.
8. There is a lower preference for households subsidized in the Shelter Plus Care Program
9. The lowest preferences shall be for income-eligible adult only households that are not classified as elderly or disabled and do not meet preference number 7.

The Section 8 waiting list is currently closed. Households wait an average of seven years before receiving Section 8 Vouchers. The chart below provides a demographic breakdown of the families on the waiting list.

RHA Section 8 Waiting List

	Section 8	
	#	%
Total Households	16014	100
Extremely Low Income (<30% AMI)	N/A	0
Very Low Income (>30% to <50% AMI)	N/A	0
Low Income (>50% to <80% AMI)	N/A	0
>80% AMI	N/A	0
Household Types		
Small Families (2-4 members)	N/A	0
Large Families (5 or more members)	N/A	0
Elderly Households (1 or 2 persons)	1042	6
Non-Elderly Individuals	11020	69
Individuals/Families w/Disabilities	3952	25
Households by Race		
White Households	3636	22
Black Households	7940	50
Other Race	4438	28
Hispanic (Ethnicity not counted as race)	2437	
Characteristics by Bedroom Size		
0 BR	0	0
1 BR	6282	40
2 BR	5511	34
3 BR	3163	20
4 BR	848	5
5+ BR	210	1

Source: Rochester Housing Authority

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Homeownership

RHA recently received PH-FSS coordinator funding to enroll public housing residents in the Family Self-Sufficiency program with emphasis on being a homeowner instead of a renter. RHA has started a door-to-door campaign to recruit residents into the Family Self-Sufficiency program. The RHA annually holds homeownership fairs and has entered into a formal contractual agreement with Neighbor Works Rochester, Inc. and the Rochester Center for independent Living to assist public housing residents with their homeownership goals. Thus far, 98 Section 8 voucher holders have utilized the program and have transitioned into homeownership. The FSS program is still growing, and RHA hopes that over the next five years more voucher holders will take advantage of the program.

Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program

RHA received a grant for 2008-2012 to coordinate public housing support services to assist residents in achieving economic independence and self-sufficiency for families.

Other Assisted and Private Housing

RHA currently manages 12 units not owned by the RHA. No further information was available.

Efforts to Enhance Coordination

Coordination between the RHA, private and governmental health and mental health services are enhanced by the City through the City's support of RHA social services programs and safety and security programs. The City also supports RHA's Family Self Sufficiency Program which links Section 8 tenants and public housing residents with local training and employment program related service agencies.

The City has assisted in revitalizing neighborhoods surrounding public housing developments in many areas. New schools and community centers have been built. Road reconstruction and street maintenance are regular. Fire and police protection efforts are ongoing at high levels of service. The Rochester Police Department works cooperatively with RHA in local drug elimination efforts and assisting in developing crime reduction strategies. RHA tenants regularly use nearby schools and recreation centers for educational needs and after school programs, although this has been expressed in meetings as an area for greater engagement. The City's economic development efforts are ongoing and touch upon many neighborhoods where public housing is located.

The RHA also provides support services to its residents through their involvement with many agencies. As examples, services to elderly are coordinated with Monroe County Visiting Nurse Service and Consortium on Elderly Substance Abuse; while school children are linked with tutorial programs at two agencies and the City School District.

Public Housing and Privately Assisted Housing Units Expected to be Lost

No Section 8 housing units are expected to be lost to demolition over the next five years, but 117 public housing units are in the process of being converted to a Section 8 voucher based subsidy program and there are plans to convert approximately 330 additional public housing units to a voucher based subsidy program.

Public Housing Strategy (91.210)

1. Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list), the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing, and the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.
2. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 (k))
3. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 (g))

5 Year Strategic Plan Public Housing Strategy Response:

1. Maintenance of Housing and a Suitable Living Environment

The Rochester Housing Authority provides 2,432 units of public housing in the City. In addition, RHA utilizes 7,856 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. RHA utilizes HUD guidelines for income targeting as a means of serving lower income County residents. RHA's mission is directed primarily to extremely low-income renter households with income between 0% and 30% of Area Median Income (AMI).

In regard to maintaining a suitable living environment for its residents, RHA strives to maintain high quality management and operation of its public housing programs and units. RHA uses various HUD devised manuals in implementing its management and maintenance policies including Admissions and Continued Occupancy Handbook, PH Maintenance Plan Document, FSS Action Plan, Public Housing Assessment System Manual, Section 8 Administration Plan, Housing Inspection Manual, Section 8 and Voucher Program Master Book, and HUD Handbook 7420.7.

Living Environment

The RHA continues its activities to improve the living environment of RHA residents. Enrichment activities are available to youth and adults. The following is a listing of activities provided:

1. Youth Programs

- a. Educational-After school and evening tutorial programs in conjunction with the Rochester City School District (Schools 2,4, 6, 9, and 50) and the Urban League of Rochester

- b. Recreational-City of Rochester youth basketball league; Resident summer camp; City recreation programs

2. Senior Citizen Programs

- a. Consortium on Elderly Substance Abuse
- b. RSVP Program and I'm okay program through the Red Cross
- c. Grocery shopping bus service
- d. Enriched Housing Program and Assisted Living Program/FSOR
- e. Eldersource case managers/Lifespan (located at various sites and available for all our seniors)
- f. Resident monthly van service

3. Crime Prevention

- a. Security consultant services
- b. Crime prevention lectures, displays, security surveys and patrols
- c. Resident crime prevention organizing and tenant security programs
- d. High rise guard stations
- e. Security road patrol

4. Other Counseling/Support Services

- a. Enriched housing program at 3 locations
- b. Catholic Family Center
- c. Eviction prevention counseling
- d. Social Services counselor
- e. Family Investment Center (FIC), activities include case management, education, training and employment services to residents to reach self-sufficiency and economic stability. Some of these activities include:
 - 1. Employment - Skills assessment; job search assistance; job placement
 - 2. Training - Computer skills, construction trades, child care provider; financial assistance for other training opportunities; job readiness training; Section 3
 - 3. Education - Computer assisted GED classes; scholarship assistance; adult basic education; SAT/ACT preparation; computer literacy
 - 4. Business Start up - Small business development workshop; financial assistance for business start-up (micro loan program)
 - 5. Family Self-Sufficiency - Home buyer seminars; budgeting and household finances; time management; family support; financial counseling services; credit restoration and money management
 - 6. Support Group - Barriers to success; mental wellness; nutrition; values clarification

Resident council, Resident Advisory Board

Resident worker program

Various on site resident educational trainings such as fire safety, nutrition/wellness, blood pressure screening, flu clinics, etc.

2. Public Housing Resident Participation

The Rochester Housing Authority (RHA) provides various opportunities for resident participation. The following paragraph provides an overview of the activities.

RHA administers the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program, a HUD program that encourages communities to develop local strategies to help voucher families obtain employment and work toward economic independence and self-sufficiency. RHA works with Neighbor Works Rochester, Inc. and the Rochester Center for Independent Living to develop a comprehensive program that gives participating FSS family members the skills and experience to enable them to obtain employment that pays a living wage.

Thus far, 98 participants have become homeowners through the FSS program. RHA encourages resident participation in management through resident councils throughout Rochester's public housing communities. The councils have input in modernization needs, the Family Self-Sufficiency program and the homeownership program, and give the residents a voice regarding public housing rules, procedures and avenues of communication.

In terms of the Consolidated Plan (CP), the housing authority residents have an opportunity to comment on the plan. A copy of the CP and the Annual Action Plan is put on display at the Housing Authority.

3. The Rochester Housing Authority is not designated as troubled by HUD.

Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 (f))

1. Explain whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are affected by public policies, particularly those of the local jurisdiction. Such policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.
2. Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.

5 Year Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

1. Public Policy Impacts on Affordable Housing

The majority of assisted, affordable housing in the Rochester region is located within the City of Rochester. The City has a long history of supporting the development and ongoing

operation of affordable rental housing through site assembly activities, infrastructure development, providing both construction and permanent financing, and payments in lieu of tax agreements. One of the means of supporting the availability of affordable rental has been to assure that a sufficient supply of land has been appropriately zoned to accommodate such development.

Given the fact that the city is virtually built out, it is not expected that significant new rental development will occur, except for sites which are being redeveloped. Preservation of the existing supply of affordable rental housing therefore becomes paramount. The City has earnestly pursued the preservation of such existing housing, where appropriate, by encouraging both existing and new owners to retain the units as affordable. One of the means by which the City demonstrates its commitment is to renew, extend, and otherwise recommit to property tax exemptions and payments in lieu of taxes. Another means has been to support applications by property owners who are seeking state and federal assistance to improve these properties.

The City's homeownership rate has continued to decline over the past three decades to the current low of 40%. Property values in the city have increased somewhat to a median single-family price in 2009 of \$65,000. An average city home, therefore, is affordable to households at or below 50% of area median family income, (i.e. \$33,300)

The City of Rochester has established a high priority for the fostering and maintaining affordable housing for low and moderate income households. The City will:

- Expand the supply of affordable rental and home ownership housing;
- Increase homeownership among low and moderate income prospective home buyers;
- Preserve and improve the existing stock of affordable housing; and
- Ensure equal access to housing.

To implement these objectives, the City will offer first time homebuyer assistance, housing rehabilitation, tenant-landlord counseling, fair housing programs and develop new affordable housing. The City will continue to make capital improvements in low and moderate income areas.

The City enacted a new zoning code in 2003 and attention was given to assure that there would be no negative consequences on the development or preservation of affordable housing. The zoning code is evaluated periodically and any unanticipated negative consequences for affordable housing will be identified and addressed.

The City's home ownership rate has continued to decline over the past three decades, to the current low of 39.9%, compared to the suburban home ownership rate of 76%.

2. Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate Negative Effects of Public Policies

There are no known public policies in the City of Rochester that are a barrier to affordable housing. The Department of Neighborhood and Business Development monitors the following to insure that there are no known public policies that are a barrier to affordable housing:

- Tax policies affecting land and other property;
- Land use controls
- Zoning Ordinance

- Building Code
- Fees and Charges
- Growth Limits
- Restrictions on the return on residential development.

HOMELESS

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

*Please also refer to the Homeless Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

Homeless Needs— The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdiction, (including rural homelessness and chronic homelessness where applicable), addressing separately the need for facilities and services for homeless persons and homeless families with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, and homeless subpopulations, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and children, (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. In addition, to the extent information is available, the plan must include a description of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates.

5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Needs response:

Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Rochester is part of the Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County area for purposes of planning within the Continuum of Care (CoC). Agencies seeking funding through the Stewart B. McKinney programs (Supportive Housing Program, Shelter Plus Care, etc.) must be part of a cooperative effort within their communities.

The purpose of the Continuum is to plan and coordinate homeless services and housing options in the larger region, with the eventual goal of eliminating homelessness. This involves commitment to a seamless Continuum of Care model designed to provide all homeless individuals an opportunity to access needed services. In 2007, agencies participating in the CoC jointly developed a 10-year strategy to end homelessness. This plan is designed to identify and address any gaps in available services to homeless individuals and provide all homeless individuals an opportunity to access needed services.

The CoC conducts a point-in-time count of the homeless population and subpopulations to provide a snapshot of local homeless population and subpopulations. Each year, a point-in-time count is made of the persons residing in shelter and transitional facilities and living unsheltered in the region. In addition, a shelter census is conducted to determine the utilization of persons in homeless shelters in the region. The following table (HUD Table 1A) provides information on the number of sheltered homeless families and individuals and unsheltered homeless persons in the CoC region for 2009.

**HUD TABLE 1A
Point-in-Time Count for the Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County
Continuum of Care, 2009**

Homeless Individuals	259	81	4	344
Homeless Families with Children	70	50	0	120
Persons in Homeless Families with Children	223	142	0	365
Total (Homeless Individuals and Families with Children)	482	223	0	709
Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless	85		4	89
Severely Mentally Ill	154		0	154
Chronic Substance Abuse	182		0	182
Veterans	41		0	41
Persons w/ HIV and AIDS	2		0	2
Victims of Domestic Violence	126		0	126
Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18 years of age)	67		0	67

Source: Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Survey
Please note: Data above represents the entire Regional CoC

Beds are available for individuals and persons in families with children in emergency, transitional and permanent supportive housing categories. Individuals have access to 219 emergency beds, 89 transitional housing units, 16 safe haven beds, and 443 permanent supportive housing beds. Persons in families with children have access to 240 emergency shelters, 145 transitional housing units, and 765 permanent supportive housing units.

According to the 2009 count, there were a total of 709 homeless persons in the region. A total of 89 individuals were identified as chronically homeless. Of these, four were reported as unsheltered and living in places generally unfit for human habitation. The 2007 10-year plan explains that the homeless in Rochester are not generally visible and not often found sleeping in doorways or on park benches, but that they can be found "in the old subway bed, cars, abandoned houses and other places not intended for human habitation." In conducting the point-in-time count of unsheltered homeless persons, the CoC used a public places count. More unsheltered persons could possibly have found if the CoC also conducted interviews with persons using non-shelter services, such as soup kitchens and drop-in centers.

The 2009 survey identified 120 family households with children (70 in emergency shelter and 50 in transitional living facilities). A total of 344 homeless individuals were identified, most of whom were in emergency shelter. The CoC recognizes that both family-household and unsupervised children constitute a high-risk population that requires services beyond the basic daily provisions necessary for the adult homeless population.

Given current national and regional economic conditions, it is not surprising that a large number of area residents still struggle to meet very basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. Local homeless assistance providers have noted an increase in the number of single-parent and working family households that are seeking assistance. In addition, local agencies have noted a general increase in the number of working poor individuals and families. The increase in working poor creates the need to educate residents on how to navigate and access the network of homeless services available in the area.

While there is a wide array of facilities in the region that can provide shelter for the homeless, there is a growing need to provide homeless households with proper supportive services, including drug and alcohol counseling, financial literacy, case management, life

skills training, and job training and placement services. In addition to supportive services, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing facilities that exist in Rochester need to be maintained and sustained to continue to provide shelter for the homeless population and subpopulations throughout the area.

The Homeless Inventory Gap Analysis Table in the Homeless Inventory section of the CP provides data on the number of beds needed to meet the needs of homeless persons and families in and around Rochester. The current needs of homeless individuals and families include those currently living in shelters as well as those that are unsheltered. Throughout the area, there is a need for additional emergency shelters for families with children, transitional housing for individuals and permanent supportive housing for individuals.

A full inventory of facilities serving these populations appears in the Homeless Inventory section of the CP. Beds are available for individuals and persons in families with children in emergency, transitional and permanent supportive housing categories. Individuals have access to 219 emergency beds, 89 transitional housing units, 16 safe haven beds, and 443 permanent supportive housing beds. Persons in families with children have access to 240 emergency shelters, 145 transitional housing units, and 765 permanent supportive housing units.

The City of Rochester recognizes the magnitude of the need for additional homeless facilities and will continue to support and facilitate the efforts of the regional Continuum of Care.

The following table provides demographics of clients served with ESG funds. This is the best information available to provide a description of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group.

Demographics of Clients Served with ESG Funds

American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	83
Asian	0	148
Black or African American	49	29,619
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	1
White	43	26,304
Multi-Racial: American Indian & White	0	3
Multi-Racial: Asian & White	0	34
Multi-Racial: Black or African American & White	7	4,131
Multi-Racial: American Indian / Alaskan Native & Black or African American	0	4
Multiple/Other Races	1	326
Total clients served	100	60,653

Persons Threatened by Homelessness

It is difficult to accurately measure the number of persons at risk of becoming homeless. It is impossible to gauge at any one time the number of people who are threatened with eviction, unemployment, foreclosure, or termination of utilities. Families and individuals are

at risk of becoming homeless when they no longer have any cushion against the perils of life. Most commonly, a family is at risk when it lives paycheck-to-paycheck without any savings for sudden emergencies. An example of an individual at risk would be a person with a mental illness facing the threat of eviction because of improper behavior. If only one lost paycheck, a small rent increase, one stint of illness, a temporary layoff from work, or one event can cause people to lose their housing, then they are considered at risk. Furthermore, those who are vulnerable to residing in shelters or on the street and are at risk of becoming homeless include:

- Persons leaving institutions (detox, mental hospitals, prisons, etc.)
- Households with incomes less than 30% of the median family income
- Households paying in excess of 50% of income for housing costs
- Victims of domestic violence
- Special needs populations (i.e. persons with AIDS, disabilities, drug and/or alcohol addiction, etc)
- Single parent head of households who are unemployed
- Large low-income families
- Renters facing eviction
- Homeowners facing foreclosure
- Young adults aging out of foster care systems
- Households that are doubled up

Households that exhibit one or more of the characteristics listed constitute a population that is at risk of becoming homeless. These individuals and families are considered at risk of becoming homeless because they have a lesser chance of being able to make economic improvements in their lives. Currently, the number of persons in each of the groups identified above is unknown. It is recognized that these populations exist in the City given the current recession.

Priority Homeless Needs

1. Using the results of the Continuum of Care planning process, identify the jurisdiction's homeless and homeless prevention priorities specified in Table 1A, the Homeless and Special Needs Populations Chart. The description of the jurisdiction's choice of priority needs and allocation priorities must be based on reliable data meeting HUD standards and should reflect the required consultation with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals. The jurisdiction must provide an analysis of how the needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority homeless need category. A separate brief narrative should be directed to addressing gaps in services and housing for the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless.
2. A community should give a high priority to chronically homeless persons, where the jurisdiction identifies sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless persons in its Homeless Needs Table - Homeless Populations and Subpopulations.

5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Homeless Needs response:

1. Homeless and Homeless Prevention Priorities

The City of Rochester's homeless and homeless prevention priorities cannot be extrapolated solely from the Continuum of Care Plan. Rather, the City's homeless and homeless prevention priorities are based on the information gathered during consultation with homeless assistance providers and other organizations concerned about the needs of homeless families and individuals in and around the City, along with staff and volunteer experience and observations working with people navigating through existing social service systems (mainstream benefits, health care, social services, housing, etc.). The City was an active participant in the development of "Housing Options for All," the CoC's 10-year strategy to end homelessness, and the 2009 Supportive Housing Production Implementation Plan produced for Rochester and Monroe County. In addition, the City recently undertook an evaluation of the ESG and HOPWA programs. The Center for Governmental Research completed the evaluation in January. The evaluation focused on how well the City ESG and HOPWA funds and uses align with the City's adopted Housing Policy and the community's priorities. The community participated by interviews with service providers and stakeholder and by completing an online survey. The evaluation revealed that most of the City's programs fit well with the Housing Policy and the community's priorities. It also provided insight into the federal program changes that are soon forthcoming. It was the recommendation of CGR to provide the least amount of upheaval until the new program regulations are in place. To improve services, they also recommended instituting a minimum level of assistance. These recommendations were included in the ESG RFP released in February and will guide future funding decisions.

The priority housing need identified in both plans and by many participants in the development of the CP was affordable, permanent housing facilities. While there are gaps in emergency and transitional housing in the region, the 10-year strategy predicts that they will lessen dramatically as a result of the transition to a rapid re-housing approach.

With a focus on permanent supportive housing, the 10-year plan, completed in 2007, identified three main priority areas to address and end homelessness: prevention, comprehensive support services and affordable permanent housing. Plans to improve practices or initiate new approaches are as follows:

➤ Prevention

- Extend best practices in crisis intervention to efficiently link people in need to appropriate existing community support services
- Expand discharge methods to include local correctional units, review protocols for all institutional settings to ensure consistent and effective implementation of discharge plans
- Secure temporary financial support to prevent eviction/foreclosure for vulnerable households
- Strengthen legal prevention interventions (eviction prevention, mortgage foreclosure, benefits acquisition or resumption, employment rights, domestic violence, child support, legal residency status), etc.

➤ Comprehensive Support Services

- Increase the availability of case management and care coordination services to assist individuals in engagement and linkage to services and supports
- Establish a one-stop information and service connection site that offers a range of counseling and access to information and integrate it into an improved community case management system

- Incorporate attention to substance-abuse issues into the assessment, referral and housing search component of the strategy
- Develop specialized pre-employment and employment programs for a population that has significant barriers to employment
- Emphasize improving the evaluation process of service effectiveness to drive continual improvement

➤ **Affordable Permanent Housing**

- Complete intensive analysis of housing gap, including evaluating the potential for the adaptation of existing structures, determining the appropriate mix of housing unit types, developing cost projections and a timeline for the flow of funding and securing developer commitments
- Integrate permanent housing for the homeless into the overall local housing development strategy
- Increase outreach to the chronically homeless population to better understand why they do not seek services or engage with the human services system
- Sustain and expand rental subsidies for low-income individuals and families
- Standardize current assessment and placement practices

In response to the priorities set in the 10-year plan, Rochester and Monroe County's 2009 Supportive Housing Production Implementation Plan sets a production goal of 1,416 supportive housing units by 2017, with 472 units of permanent supportive housing ready for habitation by 2013. The emphasis on permanent supportive housing is based on the Housing First concept, discussed more fully in the Homeless Strategic Plan section of the CP. Housing First programs place people directly into permanent housing without first requiring that tenants be "housing ready." The goals of Housing First programs are to house people who are homeless in permanent housing settings as quickly as possible, to provide services as needed to promote and sustain housing stability, and to assist persons on their paths toward recovery and independence.

2. Chronic Homelessness

HUD defines a chronically homeless person an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been continually homeless for 12 months or more or who has had four episodes of homelessness in a three-year period. The 2009 CoC point-in-time survey identified 86 such individuals in and around Rochester. This is an increase from 2008, when the count identified 83 chronically homeless persons, but a drop from 2007, when the count found 103.

The number of beds dedicated to chronically homeless persons in the region has expanded for the last three years. There were 20 such beds in 2007, 31 in 2008 and 51 in 2009. The City of Rochester has recognized a great need for shelter space to accommodate the chronically homeless. Since the 1980s, the City of Rochester has worked closely with a number of community-based organizations to preserve and upgrade existing housing for low-income individuals, and to create additional supportive housing – housing that, in addition to basic shelter, provides the array of services needed to help chronically homeless individuals become as self-sufficient as possible. The recently established HPRP effort, described in detail in the Homeless Strategic Plan section of the CP, will further the implementation of this part of the strategy.

Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c))

The jurisdiction shall provide a concise summary of the existing facilities and services (including a brief inventory) that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations identified in Table 1A. These include outreach and assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, access to permanent housing, and activities to prevent low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) from becoming homeless. The jurisdiction can use the optional Continuum of Care Housing Activity Chart and Service Activity Chart to meet this requirement.

5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Inventory response:

Homeless populations throughout the region have access to numerous emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities and permanent supportive housing facilities targeted to a variety of special-needs populations. The following summary table was created using inventory data from the 2009 CoC application. According to this data, there are currently 751 beds for individual homeless persons and 1,150 beds for families with children. Of these 1,901 total beds, roughly two-thirds (1,208) are in permanent supportive housing facilities. While there are currently 87 beds under development, many of which have become available since the 2009 application was published, there is still an unmet need for an estimated 118 beds of individual permanent supportive housing, 30 beds of emergency shelter for families with children and 132 beds in permanent supportive housing for families with children.

**HUD TABLE 1A (part B)
Housing Gap Analysis Chart for the
Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County Continuum of Care, 2009**

Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County Continuum of Care, 2009			
Individuals			
Emergency shelter	219	0	0
Transitional housing	89	7	0
Permanent supportive housing	443	54	118
Total	751	61	118
Persons in Families with Children			
Emergency shelter	240	0	30
Transitional housing	145	0	0
Permanent supportive housing	765	26	132
Total	1,150	26	162

Source: Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County Continuum of Care 2009 application

Please note: Data above represents the entire Regional CoC

The following tables contain a detailed inventory of existing facilities and services that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations identified in the point-in-time count in the Homeless Needs section of the CP. The inventory was developed as part of the 2009 CoC application.

Emergency Shelter Inventory, 2009

Alternatives for Battered Women	Alternatives for Battered Women	Single Females and Households with Children, Domestic Violence Victims only	30	10	8	38
Bethany House	Bethany House	Single Females	0	0	8	8
Catholic Family Center	Francis Center	Single Males	0	0	36	36
Catholic Family Center	Sanctuary House	Single Females and Households with Children	28	10	6	34
Catholic Family Center	Women's Place	Single Females and Households with Children	30	13	5	35
Center for Youth Services	Emergency Shelter	Youth Males and Females	0	0	12	12
Dimitri House	Dimitri House	Single Males	0	0	0	0
House of Mercy	House of Mercy	Single Males	0	0	19	19
Mercy Residential Services	Emergency Shelter	Households with Children	8	4	0	5
Monroe County Dept of Human Services	Hotel Placements - Voucher	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	26	13	4	30
Open Door Mission	Samaritan House	Single Males	0	0	40	40
Rochester Interfaith Hospitality Network	Rochester Interfaith Hospitality Network	Households with Children	14	4	0	14
Salvation Army	Booth Haven	Single Males	0	0	39	39
Salvation Army	Genesis House	Young Males and Females	0	0	10	10
Salvation Army	Hope House	Single Females	0	0	19	19
St. Joseph's House of Hospitality	St. Joseph's House of Hospitality	Single Males	0	0	0	0
Tempo Development Corp.	Emergency Shelter	Households with Children	58	11	0	58
Volunteers of America	Guest House	Households with Children	40	10	0	40
YWCA of Greater Rochester	Emergency Shelter	Single Females and Households with Children	6	2	13	19

Source: Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County Continuum of Care 2009 application

In total, these facilities provide 219 beds for individuals and 240 beds for households with children in 77 units. This equates to 459 year-round beds in emergency shelter facilities across the region.

Transitional Housing Inventory, 2009

Center for Youth	Transitional Living Program	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	4	2	4	8
Center for Youth Services	Transitional Living Program	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	4	2	4	8
Hillside Children's Center	Scattered Site Apartment Program	Youth Males and Females	0	0	12	12
Mercy Residential Services	Families First	Households with Children	6	3	0	6
Mercy Residential Services	McAuley Housing	Households with Children	12	4	0	12
Mercy Residential Services	Melita House	Single Females and Households with Children	10	5	0	10
Salvation Army	Genesis House	Youth Males and Females	0	0	4	4
Sojourner House	Sojourner House	Single Females and Households with Children	16	8	8	24
Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach	Jennifer House	Single Females	0	0	8	8
Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach	Nielson House	Single Males	0	0	12	12
Tempo Development Corp.	Susan B. Anthony	Households with Children	49	16	0	49
Veterans Outreach Center	Richard's House	Single Males, Veterans	0	0	28	28
Wilson Commencement Park	Wilson Commencement Park	Households with Children	36	9	0	36
YWCA of Greater Rochester	Women in Transition	Single Females and Households with Children	4	2	6	10
Hillside Children's Center	Transitional Living Program	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	4	2	3	7

Source: Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County Continuum of Care 2009 application

In total, these facilities provide 89 beds for individuals and 145 beds for households with children in 53 units. This equates to 234 year-round beds in transitional living facilities across the region.

Permanent Supportive Housing Inventory, 2009

Catholic Family Center	Lafayette Housing	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	14	7	6	20
DePaul Community Services	Carriage House	Single Male and Female	0	0	6	6
DePaul Community Services	Cornerstone	Single Male and Female	0	0	16	16
NYSOASAS/ Providence Housing Development Corp.	Shelter + Care	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	29	11	40	69
NYSOMH/ DePaul Community Services	Shelter + Care	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	5	2	18	23
Rochester Housing Authority/ MCDHS	Shelter + Care 5	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	292	106	144	436
Rochester Housing Authority/ MCDHS	Shelter + Care 9	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	61	18	21	82
Rochester Housing Authority/ Salvation Army	Shelter + Care 3	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	146	55	59	205
Rochester Housing Authority/ Salvation Army	Shelter + Care for Children	Single Males	0	0	20	20
Rochester Housing Authority/ Sojourner House/ YWCA	Shelter + Care 10	Single Females and Households with Children	22	10	11	33
Rochester Housing Authority/ Strong Ties	Shelter + Care 8	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	8	4	20	28
Rochester Housing Authority/ Unity Health	Shelter + Care 7	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	48	14	27	75
Rochester Housing Authority/ Veterans Outreach Center	Shelter + Care 6	Single Males	0	0	10	10
Rochester Housing Authority/ VIA Health	Shelter + Care 11	Single Male and Female Plus Households with Children	8	3	15	23
Sojourner House	Fairchild Place	Households with Children	30	12	0	30
Sojourner House	Monica Place	Single Females and Households with Children	38	18	3	41
Sojourner House	Nancy Watson Dean Place	Households with Children	16	7	0	16
Tempro/Sojourner House	Holyoke Apartments	Households with Children	22	11	0	22
Volunteers of America	Permanent Housing for the Chronically Homeless	Single Males	0	0	11	11
Catholic Family Center	Lafayette Housing	Households with Children	26	13	0	26
Rochester Housing Authority/ Eastman Commons Community	Eastman Commons	Single Male and Female	0	0	3	41
Rochester Housing Authority/ Unity Health	Shelter + Care Chronically Homeless	Single Male and Female	0	0	13	13

Source: Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County Continuum of Care 2009 application

In total, these facilities provide 443 beds for individuals and 765 beds for households with children in 291 units. This equates to 1,208 year-round beds in permanent supportive housing facilities across the region.

Safe Haven, 2009

Salvation Army	Safe Haven	Single Male	0	0	12	12
Salvation Army	Safe Haven	Single Male	0	0	4	4

Source: Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County Continuum of Care 2009 Application

Finally, the Salvation Army provides 16 safe haven beds for individuals in two facilities.

Homeless Strategic Plan (91.215 (c))

1. Homelessness— Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy for developing a system to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families (including the subpopulations identified in the needs section). The jurisdiction’s strategy must consider the housing and supportive services needed in each stage of the process which includes preventing homelessness, outreach/assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, and helping homeless persons (especially any persons that are chronically homeless) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The jurisdiction must also describe its strategy for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
2. Chronic homelessness—Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness by 2012. This should include the strategy for helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. This strategy should, to the maximum extent feasible, be coordinated with the strategy presented Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care (CoC) application and any other strategy or plan to eliminate chronic homelessness. Also describe, in a narrative, relationships and efforts to coordinate the Conplan, CoC, and any other strategy or plan to address chronic homelessness.
3. Homelessness Prevention—Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
4. Institutional Structure—Briefly describe the institutional structure, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions, through which the jurisdiction will carry out its homelessness strategy.
5. Discharge Coordination Policy—Every jurisdiction receiving McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, or Section 8 SRO Program funds must develop and implement a Discharge Coordination Policy, to the maximum extent practicable. Such a policy should include “policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons.” The jurisdiction should describe its planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how the community will move toward such a policy.

5 Year Homeless Strategic Plan response:

1. Homelessness Strategy

As a participant in the Rochester/Monroe County Continuum of Care Team and the Homeless Services Network, the City of Rochester participates in the CoC plan to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless individuals and families, including

homeless subpopulations. The Continuum of Care addresses the housing and supportive services needs in each stage of the continuum of care process to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The City will continue to support the CoC strategy to meet the needs of homeless persons and those at risk of becoming homeless. Additionally, the City was an active participant in the development of "Housing Options for All," the CoC's 10-year strategy to end homelessness, and the 2009 Supportive Housing Production Implementation Plan produced for Rochester and Monroe County

The CoC's major focus areas, as described in the Priority Homeless Needs section of the CP, are prevention, comprehensive support services and affordable permanent housing. The CoC has placed an emphasis on providing adequate permanent supportive housing, especially for its chronically homeless population. In this goal, the CoC has adopted a Housing First approach that seeks to stabilize chronically homeless individuals by getting them housed as quickly as possible, then working with them to develop individual long-term service plans.

In response to the priorities set in the 10-year plan, Rochester and Monroe County's 2009 Supportive Housing Production Implementation Plan sets a production goal of 1,416 supportive housing units by 2017, with 472 units of permanent supportive housing ready for habitation by 2013. The emphasis on permanent supportive housing is based on the Housing First concept, discussed more fully below. Housing First programs place people directly into permanent housing without first requiring that tenants be "housing ready." The goals of Housing First programs are to house people who are homeless in permanent housing settings as quickly as possible, to provide services as needed to promote and sustain housing stability, and to assist persons on their paths toward recovery and independence.

Additionally, the 2009 CoC plan includes the following objectives:

- Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless individuals, adding 13 to the current inventory of 62 within one year and adding 141 within five years
- Increasing the percentage of homeless persons staying in permanent housing to 77% within one year and 80% within five years
- Increasing the percentage of homeless persons moving from transitional housing to permanent housing to at least 65% within one year and 68% within five years
- Increasing the percentage of persons employed at program exit to at least 20% within one year and 23% within five years, and
- Decreasing the number of homeless households with children from the current count of 104 to 102 within one year and 92 within five years.

Heading HOME Rochester:

The Heading Home Rochester program (simply referred to as "Heading Home"), launched in November 2009, may potentially impact how the City provides future ESG allocations. Heading Home is the local program funded by the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) funds that were a part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (i.e., stimulus funds). This three-year pilot program has developed a new model for homelessness prevention through a central intake and follow-up process. The six-month results of this program, available in 2010, should provide value to the City in determining how this model fits within the overall community approach.

Further, the anticipated increase in ESG funding provided through the HEARTH Act is expected to help sustain the homelessness prevention activities launched in programs that are developed as a result of Heading Home.

2. Chronic Homeless Strategy

The City of Rochester has recognized a great need for shelter space to accommodate the chronically homeless. A Housing First concept is an important part of Rochester and Monroe County's implementation plan for the CoC's 10-year strategy to end homelessness. Housing First seeks to stabilize chronically homeless individuals by getting them housed as quickly as possible, then working with them to develop individual long-term service plans. This strategy requires that an array of housing resources be available to meet the needs of chronically homeless people. Since the 1980s, the City of Rochester has worked closely with a number of community-based organizations to preserve and upgrade existing housing for low-income individuals, and to create additional supportive housing – housing that, in addition to basic shelter, provides the array of services needed to help chronically homeless individuals become as self-sufficient as possible. The recently established HPRP effort will help implement this part of the strategy.

The 2008 implementation plan estimated that 447 more units were needed to achieve these goals. Of the 343 permanent supportive housing units targeted to single adults, the report proposed that over half, or 200 units, be targeted to chronically homeless individuals in order to significantly mitigate chronic homelessness in the area.

Eleven new permanent supportive beds exclusively for the chronically homeless were recently added to the regional inventory by a Samaritan Initiative project funded in 2007. The project opened in February 2009. Additionally, in its 2009 application, the CoC reported that it was developing 54 beds of permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and 26 beds of permanent supportive housing for homeless families. Since the submission of the 2009 application, many of these beds have become available and are in use.

3. Homelessness Prevention

In its efforts to prevent homelessness for vulnerable populations, the City of Rochester is using the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) to focus on housing for the newly homeless and households at risk of becoming homeless. Through the use of HPRP funds, the City will provide temporary financial assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services to individuals and families who are homeless or would be homeless if not for the assistance being provided. Under Rochester's program, persons who are imminently or newly homeless due to circumstances related to the economic crisis will be given highest priority. These circumstances include:

- Sudden and significant loss of income
- Sudden and significant increase in utility costs
- Pending foreclosure of rental housing
- Recent traumatic life event, such as death of a spouse or primary care provider, or recent health crisis that prevented the household from meeting its financial responsibilities
- Mental health and substance abuse issues
- Severe housing cost burden (greater than 50% of income for housing costs)
- Credit problems that preclude obtaining housing
- Significant amount of medical debt

Qualifying households must be at or below 50 percent of Area Median Income based on household size.

Additionally, the City will continue to support efforts of human service agencies, social service providers and other organizations that provide services and assistance to individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

4. Institutional Structure

The City of Rochester and other agencies coordinate local services to the homeless through the Rochester/Monroe County Continuum of Care Team and the Homeless Services Network.

The mission of the Rochester/Monroe County Continuum of Care (CoC) Team is to develop, maintain, monitor, and continuously improve a comprehensive, flexible and coordinated continuum of care system of services for homeless individuals and families. The Team works to accomplish this mission through direct planning of services, coordination of services, integration of services with mainstream community resources, and monitoring of service delivery outcomes. The CoC Team conducts an ongoing comprehensive, collaborative planning process involving representations from multiple constituencies in the community necessary to effectively plan a comprehensive continuum of care for the homeless. Each team member brings their expertise and connection to numerous community organizations to the table.

The CoC Team includes representatives from the City of Rochester's Bureau of Business and Housing Development and Bureau of Youth Services, and Monroe County's Department of Planning and Development, Department of Human and Health Services, Office of Mental Health, and the Rochester/Monroe County Youth Bureau. The Homeless Services Network (HSN) – a consortium of homeless service providers – elects two representatives, and both the United Way of Greater Rochester and Rochester Housing Authority each have a designated representative. In addition, a formerly homeless individual is a representative; and a non-profit community-based planning organization, Providence Housing Development Corporation, has designated two representatives.

The CoC Team convenes monthly. Sub-committee meetings are held on a regular basis and the ad hoc meetings are convened as necessary. The Team is responsible for initiating CoC activities, monitoring their progress, measuring their success and communicating outcomes and progress to the community. Specific activities include:

- Incorporating the needs of the homeless into planning documents
- Monitoring community trends, issues, and other developments relevant to making informed decisions
- Monitoring to assess annual performance of existing HUD-funded programs to ensure compliance with proposed outcomes, and/or to provide assistance and support to improve performance
- Annually ensuring that the process is in place to collect, aggregate, and analyze needs assessment data and demographic information to identify and measure gaps, needs, and shifts in the homeless population, including specific sub-populations
- Annually establishing and prioritizing the community's existing homeless housing and supportive service needs from the most recent assessment of homeless data

- Annually coordinating and administering the local process for local applicants to HUD's Super NOFA, including reviewing and ranking projects and preparing HUD Exhibit 1
- Developing and expanding funder and provider relationships, including relationships with mainstream resources, to support proposed projects that address identified priority gaps in supportive services and housing needs
- Supporting the development of quality permanent affordable housing

5. Discharge Coordination Policy

The following discharge policies, as stated in the 2009 Continuum of Care Plan, reflect the planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy by the Rochester/Monroe County Continuum of Care Team and the Homeless Services Network.

Foster Care:

New York State regulation 18 NYCRR Section 430.12(f), overseen by the Office of Children and Family Services, prohibits the release of youth in foster care to a shelter for adults, shelter for families, single-room occupancy hotel or any other congregate living arrangement which houses more than 10 unrelated persons. An appropriate residence must be identified, with the reasonable expectation that the discharge residence will remain available to the child for at least the first 12 months after discharge. The regulations require local social services districts to refer youth to any needed services and to give the youth written notice of the discharge at least 90 days prior to the planned discharge.

Mental Health:

The New York State Office of Mental Health regulations (Title 14 NYCRR, Section 595) govern the release of patients from state mental health facilities. These regulations mandate the provision of housing consistent with the level of care required by the patient and ensure that patients are not approved for release until they have a comprehensive discharge plan in place. Upon release, individuals are linked to their county's Single Point of Access (SPOA), which coordinates the implementation of their discharge plan, including arranging for housing, case management, mental health treatment and, if appropriate, vocational assistance.

Corrections:

The New York State Division of Parole Rules and Regulations (9 NYCRR, Subtitle CC, Parts 8000-8011) govern the release of inmates from state correctional facilities. Approximately 45-60 days prior to the inmate's release date, Division staff initiate the discharge planning process. Housing, specialized treatment needs and employment are the highest priority goals addressed in this process.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

(States only) Describe the process for awarding grants to State recipients, and a description of how the allocation will be made available to units of local government.

5 Year Strategic Plan ESG response:

NOT APPLICABLE.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development (91.215 (e))

*Please also refer to the Community Development Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B), – i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.
2. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
4. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

NOTE: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

5 Year Strategic Plan Community Development response:

1. Priority Non-Housing Community Development Needs

Owing to the diverse nature of the residents and neighborhoods of the City of Rochester, the non-housing community development needs within the City are varied and disparate, but there are some common elements. There are needs for public infrastructure improvements and public facility improvements throughout the City. In addition, there are significant social service needs that are not adequately addressed.

As was discussed earlier, the City merged departments to form the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development. The focus is on providing high quality housing, an environment that encourages successful businesses of all sizes, and safe and attractive neighborhoods to retain our current customers and attract new ones. We will use a team-oriented approach with our residents, investors and community partners to solve problems, address quality of life concerns, support our businesses and enhance our neighborhoods.

Policy Imperative for Neighborhood and Business Development:

- Improve the "look and feel" of every city neighborhood through increased business activity, real estate development, neighborhood revitalization, housing production and rehabilitation.

- Achieve more pro-active, timelier resolution of our priority quality of life issues, using empowered, problem solving teams in quadrant Neighborhood Service Centers.
- Firmly establish the City's reputation as customer-friendly and open for business, by seeking compliance with codes/regulations using the most streamlined and cost-effective practices.
- Recruit businesses that increase our population, jobs, valuation and economic opportunities.

The following funded activities support our policy priorities:

- Provide more mortgage subsidies, grants, and loans to encourage home ownership and the growth of neighborhood businesses;
- Expand availability of programs that assist property investors, home buyers and tenants to maintain the value and condition of their properties;
- Focus City financial resources to leverage private investment in city real estate;
- Rehabilitate salvageable vacant homes and develop vacant lots, in partnership with businesses, universities and community development organizations, in ways that revive entire neighborhoods.

Goal: Promote Economic Stability

The City's economic development efforts concentrate on commercial and industrial development through a series of strategies and initiatives designed to encourage investment, and create and retain jobs while strengthening city neighborhoods by providing vital neighborhood services. The primary goals will be to continue to provide economic development programs and services designed to assist projects which will result in new investment, new job creation, and/or job retention.

The high priority needs are Economic Development Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits and Economic Development Technical Assistance.

Goal: Respond to General Community Needs

Youth Services needs in the city continue to be varied and extensive as evidenced by both the high level and severity of urban poverty. Acknowledging the scope of need in the context of finite resources, major area funders including the City of Rochester, County of Monroe, Rochester City School District, and the United Way have established a set of common "Communitywide Outcomes" that focus dollars and effort on established priorities.

As expected, the approach to funding youth services in the Rochester community continues to evolve. The Consolidated Plan served as a framework that produced a number of successful collaborations and collective problem solving initiatives, Community based collaborations and initiatives in areas such as neighborhood planning, after-school programs, teen pregnancy prevention, violence prevention, and homelessness, have helped marshal resources to achieve common goals.

The guiding philosophy for youth services funding continues to rest on five tenets:

1. An emphasis on incorporating youth development principles in youth programming that focus on prevention rather than intervention;
2. Collaboration among service providers by using City funds to leverage other resources;

3. Increasing accessibility to services by providing them in targeted neighborhoods rather than centralized locations; and

4. Focusing on services that enhance the employability and academic enrichment of City youth.

5. Outreach and support to parents of youth. The Department of Recreation and Youth Services is participating in a full departmental strategic planning process which may result in amendments to this section of the consolidated plan.

The City will use CDBG funds for various improvements in low- and moderate- income neighborhood, including the priority needs of public facilities, neighborhood facilities, and street improvements.

(See HUD Housing and Community Development Activities Table in Appendix D.)

2. Basis for Assigning Priorities

Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.

The priorities were established using the following definitions:

- **High** priorities are those activities that WILL be funded with CDBG funds
- **Medium** priorities are those activities that MAY be funded with CDBG funds, but only after high priorities have been funded.
- **Low** priorities are those activities that will NOT be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.

Medium and low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period. The table on the following page (formerly HUD Table 2B) identifies the City's priorities for FY 2010-2014.

Community Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B)

Priority Community Development Needs			
	Priority Need Level (High, Medium, Low)	Dollars to Address Unmet Priority Need	Goals
Miscellaneous Activities			
Acquisition of Real Property	Low		
Disposition	Low		
Clearance and Demolition	High	3750000	200
Clearance of Contaminated Sites	Low		
Code Enforcement	Medium		
Public Facility Improvements			
Senior Centers	Low		
Handicapped Centers	Low		
Homeless Facilities	Medium		
Youth Centers	Medium		
Neighborhood Facilities	Medium		
Child Care Centers	Low		
Health Facilities	Low		
Mental Health Facilities	Low		
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	High	525000	TBD
Parking Facilities	Low		
Tree Planting	High		
Fire Stations/Equipment	High	375000	TBD
Abused/Neglected Children Fac.	Medium		
Asbestos Removal	Low		
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	Medium		
Other Public Facility Needs	Low		
Infrastructure Improvements			
Water/Sewer Improvements	High		
Street Improvements	High		
Sidewalks	High	1900000	TBD
Solid Waste Disposal Imprvmts.	Medium		
Flood Drainage Improvements	Medium		
Other Infrast.:Streetscape/ROW	High	2400000	TBD
Public Services			
Senior Services	Medium		
Handicapped Services	Medium		
Legal Services	Medium		
Youth Services	High	1330195	2010
Youth Recreation	High		
Transportation Services	Medium		
Substance Abuse Services	Medium		
Employment/Training Services	High		
Health Services	Low		
Lead Hazard Screening	Low		
Crime Awareness	Medium		
Fair Housing Activities	Medium		
Tenant Landlord Counseling	High	850000	3450
Other Services			
Economic Development			
Commercial/Industrial Land Acquisition/Disposition	Low		
Commercial/Industrial Infrastructure Development	Low		
Comm/Indusl Building Acq/Constr/Rehab/Façade Imprvts.	High	1800000	60 businesses
ED Assistance to For-Profit	High	9392030	375 jobs, 500 businesses, 15 sites, 600000 people, 90 public facilities
ED Technical Assistance	High		
Micro-Enterprise Assistance	Low		

3. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is a lack of adequate funding. The allocation of federal CDBG funds, while significant, is well below levels required to meet the needs of the City’s LMI households and neighborhoods. The two most outstanding needs in the City of Rochester continue to be safe, decent, affordable housing and jobs that pay living wages for a family to live in the community. The City of Rochester continues to focus on improving housing and expanding economic opportunities in the City. In addition, the City also continues to seek funding to leverage its CDBG funds.

Other obstacles that are evident in the City of Rochester, particularly related to housing and economic development, include cost-prohibitive cleanup costs associated with abandoned buildings and former industrial sites, higher taxes in the City than in the surrounding suburbs, and a dated infrastructure that needs to be upgraded.

4. Specific Short-Term and Long-Term Objectives

Community Development Objectives/Goals/Accomplishment Table

Specific Objective/Goal	Specific Objective/Strategy	Initiatives	Five Year Planned Accomplishments
Sustainability of Economic Opportunity/Promote Economic Stability	Improve economic opportunities for low-income persons	ED Financial Assistance Loan and Grant, Neighborhood Commercial Assistance Program, Section 108 Loan Loss Reserve, Targeted Façade Improvement Program	375 jobs 500 businesses 15 sites, 90 public Facilities, 600,000 people
Availability / Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment / General Community Needs	Improve the services for low/mod income persons	Borinquen Dance, Family Talk, Fire Department Small Equipment, Job Creation / Youth Development, MCTP Wise Guys, Neighborhood Aquatics, Sisters Together Achieving Results, Youth News Team - RCTV, Youth Training Academy	2,010 persons
Availability / Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment / General Community Needs	Improve quality/increase quality of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons	Neighborhood Aquatics Plan	TBD
Availability / Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment / General Community Needs	Improve quality/increase quantity of public improvements for lower income persons	Neighborhood Right-of-Way Improvements, Neighborhood Streetscapes, Residential Street Rehabilitation	TBD

Public Facilities

Public facility improvements in the City of Rochester are important to supporting the quality of life by providing adequate space for the provision of services, holding of events that bring the community together, and addressing public safety concerns. In addition, Rochester’s various public facilities also support the need for open space and recreation amidst the City’s urban setting. The City will continue to support its various community development needs through public facilities improvements.

Need for Facilities for Young People:

One of the needs often expressed in the focus group meetings was the need for more programs for young people. The new community center, the Ryan Center, provides a state of the art facility for the greater community.

The center, completed in September 2009, offers the following programs:

- Registration for an EZ RecPass ID, which provides access to the following: top-notch team sports, outstanding-arts programs, water skills classes, youth council leadership opportunities and more
- Fun, skill-building friendships in the safe atmosphere of city recreation
- Year-round recreation program for youth, teens and adults
- Summer Breakfast & Lunch program
- Kids Cafe Dinner program during the school year
- Saturday hours
- Seasonal special events
- Youth Council
- Collaborative programs with community organizations and Sully Library

Often expressed was the problem with access to schools for after school programs and activities. The Ryan Center, as an example, reached close to capacity a short time after it opened. While the center offers state-of-the-art facilities and programming, young people who live a distance from the Ryan Center are not able to take advantage of its programming due to limited transportation options.

Infrastructure

Public infrastructure in many CDBG-eligible areas of Rochester is inadequate for current demands. Priority projects in the infrastructure category include the reconstruction of streets and sidewalks that are heavily traveled and in need of repair (including repaving, streetscape beautification, tree planting and curb cut improvements). In addition, water and sewer improvements and storm water management improvements are a high priority in the City. Infrastructure Improvement projects will contribute to the safety and quality of life of neighborhoods throughout the City of Rochester and will benefit LMI persons.

As an older community, the infrastructure in the City of Rochester is outdated and in need of repair and upgrading. There is also a need for maintenance of infrastructure to avoid deferred maintenance and neglect that can result in costly future replacement. Maintaining and improving the City's infrastructure is important in the support of the long-term viability of the City of Rochester as a place to live, work, play, and operate a business.

Short-Term Goals: The City will support streetscape improvements and public facility improvements.

Long-Term Goals: The City of Rochester will provide financial assistance to improve the existing infrastructure in the City of Rochester, including street reconstruction, sidewalk improvements, streetscape enhancements, and improved delivery of goods and services.

Project Green: Phase 1

The City of Rochester is proposing to develop and manage a citywide green-infrastructure initiative that acquires, assembles, and reuses abandoned and vacant properties. The goal is the establishment and funding of a multi-purpose land-bank program that strategically decommissions surplus public infrastructure, acquires abandoned properties (e.g., tax-delinquent or seriously blighted sites), and relocates households within identified areas for the program. The long-term goal is to reduce the housing inventory city-wide by 3,000 dwelling units through a strategic clearance of structures in order to re-

establish a functioning housing market. The purpose of that land-bank would be to control and coordinate future redevelopment for:

- Economic Development—Industrial, Manufacturing, & Commercial
- Community Development—Housing
- Environmental Justice—Brownfield, Open Space, Parks, Recreation, etc.
- Private Dispositions—For-Profit, Not-For-Profit, Individuals
- Long Term Green Infrastructure Development and Management

The City seeks to foster, through the City Quadrant Teams, the empowerment of residents and property owners to design a network of neighborhood reinvestment plans that will stabilize residential and commercial properties in neighborhoods that have sustained the most decay. Each Quadrant Team will be hosting planning sessions for the purpose of nominating Pilot Projects by neighborhood stakeholders (sector leaders, neighborhood presidents, block club leader, business district representatives, etc.). These planning sessions will be brainstorming sessions to identify suitable blocks and strategies for the above references objectives. Each proposed site and strategy will be submitted for consideration. In addition, the Quadrant Teams will ask for input selection criteria that should be used to rank and rate potential Project Green areas.

Once nominations are collected, the City will analyze each nominated area and provide information on the level of vacancy, disposition of properties, housing tenure, property condition, and potential costs. Information will also be gathered on how each area relates to the selection criteria developed. Finally, eligible areas will be ranked and selected for Phase I in collaboration with City Council.

Economic Development

Programs to promote economic stability and growth are high priorities for Rochester. As discussed earlier, the City's economic development efforts concentrate on commercial and industrial development through a series of strategies and initiatives designed to encourage investment, and create and retain jobs while strengthening city neighborhoods by providing vital neighborhood services. The primary goals will be to continue to provide economic development programs and services designed to assist projects which will result in new investment, new job creation, and/or job retention.

The City works with private industries, businesses, developers, and social service agencies in an effort to coordinate economic development activities, including businesses recruitment and retention, job growth, employment training programs, etc. Downtown redevelopment and revitalization is an on-going activity in the City of Rochester. The City of Rochester continues to develop its business base. In addition, increased investments in historic preservation revitalization of properties in and around the downtown have continued to be a focus. There continues to be a need for business recruitment and retention. As such, economic development will remain an important priority in the overall revitalization of Rochester.

Short-Term Goals: The City will support business retention and recruitment activities through the continuation of the Economic Development Financial Assistance Loan and Grant Program, which supports the following:

- Financial Assistance
- Building Renovation Matching Grant

- Targeted Business Assistance
- Main Street Assistance
- Pre-development Grant

In addition:

- A Targeted Façade Improvement Program will assist businesses in focused areas
- As part of its business assistance program the City has a 50% matching grant program for security.

Long-Term Goals: The City of Rochester will continue to support activities and programs that provide a stable and balanced economic base. The City will provide for and support a variety of goods and services, including business recruitment and retention, commercial and industrial redevelopment, and business district improvements.

Public Services

The City of Rochester will continue a range of public service efforts in order to improve the public services for low- to moderate-income residents in addition to other members of the community. The City funds a number of services for residents with the specific objective/goal of enhancing the availability/accessibility of a suitable living environment to meet general needs. These included the following services:

- Borinquen Dance, Family Talk, , Job Creation/Youth Development, MCTP Wise Guys, Neighborhood Aquatics, Sisters Together Achieving Results, Youth News Team-RCTV, Youth Training Academy

In addition, the City funds a portion of the City of Rochester's fire department equipment needs through the following program:

- Fire Department Small Equipment (smoke and carbon monoxide detectors)

Crime in the City was also a major area of need to be addressed. Attendees at the public hearing, in addition to neighborhood groups, homeless advocates, and housing developers all mentioned crime as a key issue to be addressed. One focus group participant stated that it is hard to ensure safety in many of the affordable neighborhoods. In addition, drugs and other illicit behavior have had a negative impact on businesses and residential areas. The City has to directly address the need to reduce crime and combat deterioration in the neighborhoods and the downtown area.

Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 (h))

1. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually). In consultation with other appropriate public and private agencies, (i.e. TANF agency) state how the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for producing and preserving affordable housing set forth in the housing component of the consolidated plan will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible.
2. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number

of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

5 Year Strategic Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

1. Goals, Programs and Policies for Reducing the Number of Poverty-Level Families

Poverty is a function of income, which is related to education, job training and employment. Annually the City of Rochester provides CDBG funds to public service agencies to assist households below the poverty level with services. The City has developed several approaches to addressing poverty issues, focusing on employment opportunities and job training. The development of the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development and the Quadrant Team Approach will help to focus resources in a targeted manner.

2. Estimated Reduction in the Number of Poverty-Level Families

Poverty is a function of income. Factors that affect income include education, job training, and employment. The City of Rochester, by itself, has very little control over the factors that cause poverty. Such factors include unemployment, substance abuse issues, and lack of transportation options to get to and from work, to name a few.

While the City has little control over the overall factors that cause poverty, the City elects to support data-measured organizations that provide quality services to low income residents to help them improve their incomes. For example, the City of Rochester, in partnership with nonprofit organizations and businesses, can influence the chances for poverty-stricken residents of moving up and out of poverty. The City can achieve this by supporting organizations that offer job training and placement services as well as drug and alcohol abuse counseling services. In addition, the City can help to reduce the number of residents living in poverty by advocating for increased public transit options within the greater Monroe County area, including extended service hours on the evenings and weekends and the addition of new or alternate routes.

Ultimately, federal and state policies on welfare, health care, and the minimum wage are crucial factors in the fight to address and reduce poverty. The City will continue to provide incentives for businesses to locate in low income areas, to advocate for improved transportation alternatives, to support organizations that provide job training and placement services, to support homeless prevention activities, and to preserve and improve affordable housing options, as part of its strategy to prevent and alleviate poverty in Rochester.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Coordination (91.315 (k))

1. (States only) Describe the strategy to coordinate the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) with the development of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income families.

5 Year Strategic Plan LIHTC Coordination response:

Not Applicable.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

1. Priorities and Objectives

The priorities and objectives identified below are not presented in order of preference. They are grouped by type of activity and are based on information obtained from housing and social service providers.

Priorities for the Elderly/Frail Elderly Populations

- Continue to support activities that provide affordable housing for elderly and frail elderly residents at or below 50% of area median income.
- Continue to support activities that provide the elderly and frail elderly with benefits counseling, care coordination, transportation, and other services.

Through its funding of public service and public facility activities, the City will support the efforts of organizations that seek to develop affordable housing for the elderly and frail elderly as well as those organizations that provide services to the elderly and frail elderly.

Priorities for Persons with Mental Illness

- Continue to offer support and assistance to local agencies that provide supportive services and outreach programs to individuals with mental illness.
- Increase the supply of transitional and permanent supportive housing facilities for persons with mental illness and mental disabilities. These facilities should provide case management services to residents.

The City of Rochester will aid the efforts of area organizations that provide supportive services and housing options to persons with mental illness.

Priorities for Persons with Disabilities

- Provide tenant-based rental assistance subsidies to individuals and families who have disabilities and are in danger of becoming homeless.
- Continue to support activities that serve persons with disabilities.

The City will aid the efforts of area organizations that provide supportive services and housing options to disabled persons.

Priorities for Persons with Alcohol and Drug Addiction

- Continue to offer support to local agencies that provide outreach programs to individuals with drug and alcohol problems.
- Increase the supply of transitional and permanent supportive housing for individuals with drug and alcohol addiction.

The City of Rochester will offer assistance to local agencies providing outreach services to individuals with drug and alcohol problems. Furthermore, the City will maintain dialogue with area service providers and nonprofit organizations to evaluate the feasibility of developing additional transitional and supportive permanent housing for people with substance abuse issues.

Priorities for Persons with HIV/AIDS

- Continue to support efforts that provide affordable housing to people living with HIV/AIDS.
- Continue to support organizations that provide supportive services to people living with HIV/AIDS.

Through various federal funding sources, the City of Rochester will support area organizations that provide supportive services and affordable housing options for people living with HIV/AIDS. This includes AIDS Care and Catholic Charities, both of which are recipients of federal HOPWA funds. For additional information please see the specific HOPWA narrative of this Consolidated Plan.

2. Federal, State, and Local Sources Available to Address Special Needs and Priorities

It is increasingly difficult for the City of Rochester to fund non-homeless special needs projects, due to the limited amount of funding the City receives annually to support housing and community development initiatives and the increasing amount of basic community needs resulting from current economic conditions. However, other resources are available on the federal, state, and local levels that area organizations can solicit to help provide affordable housing opportunities and supportive services to Rochester's non-homeless special needs populations.

There are several resources available to support non-homeless special needs housing initiatives. At the federal level, this includes HUD Section 202 housing funds (elderly projects), HUD Section 811 housing funds (housing for people with disabilities), Section 8 tenant and project based rental assistance, Hope VI funds, the Federal Home Loan Bank's Affordable Housing Program, Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), Federal Home Loan Bank funds, public housing funds, HOPWA and ESG funds, and other resources. At the state level, assistance is available through the Affordable Housing Corporation, the Homeless Housing Assistance Program and the State of New York Mortgage Agency. Locally, the Greater Rochester Housing Partnership is a potential resource, as are funds from foundations and other private entities.

The City will continue to support the efforts of local and regional organizations that provide housing and supportive services to non-homeless special needs individuals in Rochester.

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis (including HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (formerly Table 1B) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs.
*Note: HOPWA recipients must identify the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families that will be served in the metropolitan area.
2. Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.
3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
5. To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.
6. If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.

5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

1. Need for Supportive Housing

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, persons with developmental and physical disabilities, persons suffering from drug and alcohol addiction, public housing residents, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Many persons with such special needs also have very low incomes. It is very difficult to determine the number of individuals with special needs in the City of Rochester. The unmet needs data in this section of the CP was obtained from interviews with area organizations that serve special needs populations and also from completed surveys from service providers.

Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (formerly Table 1B)

	Special Needs Population	Funding Priority
Housing Needs	Elderly and Frail Elderly	Medium
	Persons w/ Mental Illness	Medium
	Developmentally Disabled	Medium
	Physically Disabled	Medium
	Alcohol/Other Addiction	Medium
	Persons w/ HIV/AIDS	High
	Public Housing Residents	Medium
Supportive Services Needs	Special Needs Population	Funding Priority
	Elderly and Frail Elderly	Medium
	Persons w/ Mental Illness	Medium
	Developmentally Disabled	Medium
	Physically Disabled	Medium
	Alcohol/Other Addiction	Medium
	Persons w/ HIV/AIDS	High
	Public Housing Residents	Medium

Supportive housing is defined as living units that provide a planned services component with access to a wide range of services needed for the resident to achieve personal goals. Various populations with special needs require supportive housing. For some individuals, supportive housing is needed because they are unable to undertake the activities of daily living without assistance. The needs of the City’s special needs subpopulations are described below.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

When a person has one or more limitations on activities of daily living, he or she may need assistance to perform routine activities such as bathing and eating. Therefore, elderly persons that need supportive housing are considered frail. Elderly persons typically need housing assistance for financial reasons or for supportive service to complete their daily routines. Supportive housing is needed when an elderly persons is both frail and very low income. Elderly persons that are living on fixed, very low incomes also need affordable housing options.

While no data is available to estimate the number of elderly persons who will require supportive housing or services during the next five years, demand will likely increase due to the pressure of the current economic downturn on the elderly and frail elderly, many of whom survive on fixed incomes. Maintaining a supply of affordable and accessible housing will be necessary to serve the needs of this growing subpopulation.

Mentally Ill

Severe mental illness includes the diagnosis of psychoses and major affective disorders such as bipolar disorder and major depression. The condition must be chronic, meaning it has existed for at least one year, to meet the HUD definition for a disability.

More than 50 nonprofit service providers throughout Monroe County provide a full range of mental health treatment options, including treatment programs, vocational and educational

programs, case management, housing, transportation, home health aides, self-help assistance, advocacy and recreational opportunities.

Developmentally Disabled

The base definition of developmental disability is an IQ score of less than 70. Within the City, it is unknown how many non-homeless developmentally disabled individuals are in need of supportive housing. Various agencies provide housing, residential treatment and other supportive services for such persons, including the Monroe County Department of Human Services (DHS).

Physically Disabled

Physically disabled individuals usually require modifications to their living space, including the removal of physical barriers. Generally, accommodations can be made to adapt a residential unit for use by wheelchair-bound persons or persons with hearing or vision impairments. It is difficult to identify private rental units that have been adapted.

Disability data more recent than the 2000 Census is not available from the American Community Survey or DemographicsNow. While it is likely that many residents in the City continue to have physical disabilities, it is unknown how many non-homeless physically disabled persons are in need of housing and supportive services.

Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions

Alcohol or other drug abuse is defined as an excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs, including addiction. Persons who are classified with alcohol or other addictions may have a history of inpatient treatment, be identified by current symptomology or by an assessment of current intake, or by some combination of these approaches.

No data source is available to estimate of the number of persons with alcohol or other drug addictions that are in need of affordable housing.

Public Housing Residents

Persons living in public or assisted housing may want to leave public housing if their living situation is stabilized or if homeownership opportunities were available. Family self-sufficiency programs and homeownership programs provide such opportunities.

The Rochester Housing Authority manages public housing within Rochester.

- Funding under the ROSS Grant Program is made only to PHAs to hire a program coordinator who links residents with training opportunities, job placement organizations, and local employers. Residents enter into a contract of participation which outlines their responsibilities towards completion of training and employment objectives over a five year period or less. The contract of participation also stipulates PHA responsibilities towards helping residents achieve their goals. For each participating family that is a recipient of welfare assistance, the PHA must establish an interim goal that the family becomes independent from welfare assistance and remain independent from welfare assistance at least one year prior to the expiration of the contract. Although numbers were not available for this program, the grants are available to the following types of applicants:

- Public Housing Authorities (PHAs)
- Tribes/tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs)
- Resident associations (RAs) such as resident management corporations, resident councils, and intermediary resident organizations
- Nonprofit organizations supported by residents and/or PHAs

2. Priority Housing and Supportive Service Needs

The non-homeless special needs populations in the City of Rochester have a wide range of service needs, including transitional housing, supportive housing, counseling, case management, transportation to health care facilities and employment and more. Data and information used to determine priority supportive housing and supportive service needs of the non-homeless special needs populations in the City were derived from interviews and focus group sessions conducted with organizations that serve special needs populations.

Several priorities identified were common across the various subcategories of special needs populations. For example, one priority need identified was more affordable and accessible housing. Another need recognized was supportive housing facilities with adequate case management components. Access to health care and employment opportunities were also common priorities for all special needs populations. These populations need access to dental appointments, doctor appointments, employment centers, and job training and placement services.

In regard to the elderly and frail elderly populations, services such as benefits counseling and care coordination were identified as priority needs. Home repair grants, property tax assistance, and utility payment assistance were also listed as priority needs for elderly residents that still own their homes, as this population survives on fixed incomes.

3. Basis for Assigning Priority

The priorities were developed by:

- Weighing the severity of the need among all groups and subgroups
- Analyzing the current social, housing, and economic conditions
- Analyzing the relative needs of LMI families
- Assessing the resources likely to be available over the next five years, and
- Evaluating input from focus group sessions, interviews, service provider surveys, City departmental staff, public hearings, and the online resident survey.

4. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The City has identified several obstacles that will impede its ability to address the identified needs in the five-year CP. These include the following:

- The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs in the City of Rochester is the **limited financial resources** available to address identified priorities;
- Intensifying the impact of limited available funding is the current **increase in home foreclosures** in the City, **increased unemployment, increased homelessness and risk of homelessness**, and **need for increased supportive services** for the growing population that is negatively affected by the economy and finds itself with fewer resources. The City, along with most communities, has even fewer resources

available to address these issues as municipalities themselves face revenue reductions.

5. Inventory of Existing Facilities and Services

The Assisted Housing Inventory in Appendix I includes units for persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, in addition to affordable housing.

Mental Health Discharge

As described in the Rochester/Monroe County Continuum of Care (CoC), psychiatric inpatient facilities, both state-operated and NFP-operated, are licensed by the New York State Office of Mental Health. This includes both civil and forensic facilities. As such, these facilities are governed by the New York State Codes, Rules and Regulations, Chapter 2, Subchapter C, Part 36.4, which applies to discharge policies and procedures. This Part was promulgated on March 3, 1997.

Entry into the publically-funded homeless housing resources (Federal and State-funded is managed by the county-sponsored Single Point of Access Committee, made up of DCMH staff and housing provider staff.) Priorities for referrals are established, cases are assigned to providers, and both Federal (S+C/SHP) and State (NYS-OMH) requirements are strictly adhered to.

6. Justification of Use of HOME funds for TBRA

The City does not use HOME funds for tenant based rental assistance activities.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the HOPWA Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. The Plan includes a description of the activities to be undertaken with its HOPWA Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The plan would identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.
2. The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.
3. For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation).
4. The Plan includes an explanation of how the funds will be allocated including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.
5. The Plan describes the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.
6. The Plan includes the certifications relevant to the HOPWA Program.

5 Year Strategic Plan HOPWA response:

The City of Rochester is designated the HOPWA grant recipient for the five county metropolitan area that includes Monroe, Livingston, Orleans, Wayne and Ontario counties.

A review of the housing needs and available housing services for people with HIV/AIDS was conducted by the University of Rochester in 1999 when the City was first designated the grant recipient for HOPWA. The Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act 2009, Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need and Comprehensive Plan, May 2009 updated the needs. The Finger Lakes Region encompassing most of the Rochester MSA provides a useful estimate of needs. For example while Monroe County alone contains 58% of the Finger Lakes population it has 70% of the infected persons.

This report also included data provided by the Rochester Area Task Force on Aids Service Delivery Plan 2006 and information secured during listening forums held in Rochester involving clinicians, consumers and service providers. The following barriers and needs were identified:

- Inadequate transportation
- Poverty, health literacy, violence, social disintegration
- Shortage of affordable housing
- Shortage of health providers and case managers
- Medicaid and ADAP rules that restrict reimbursement and therefore, limit access to transportation
- Lingering stigma of HIV/AIDS

While several areas of need were identified, the City decided to focus on the issue of affordable housing.

The administration of the HOPWA Program transferred from the Department of Youth and Recreation Services in 2009 to the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development. The transition is designed to align the City's Special Needs Housing programs to the City's Housing Policy adopted in 2008. This provided occasion for reconfirmation of mix of services and financial assistance supportive of short term and long term housing needs as well as administrative oversight. The City's receipt of stimulus funds for HPRP provided occasion to compare HOPWA agencies' models for short term assistance and housing search with the community's model for Prevention and Rapid-Re-housing.

Upon transfer of the administrative duties, the City of Rochester commissioned an evaluation of its special needs housing programs, HOPWA and the Emergency Shelter Grant. The Center for Governmental Research completed the report in January of 2010. It concluded that due to the critical and targeted special needs population that it serves there is no reason to shift funding or change its approach. Since that time the continued good performance of the agencies has resulted in a decision to continue funding current providers.

During 2010/11, the City of Rochester will distribute HOPWA funds to two local service providers as shown below. They have close working relationships with each other as well as with the medical community, the State rehabilitation agency, and community based organizations. They have developed partnerships with the local public housing authority and companies managing low-income housing. They are both active with the Rochester/Monroe County Continuum of Care Team and the Homeless Shelter Network.

Organization	Amount	Projected Households Served
AIDS Care	\$426,525	116
Catholic charities	\$261,419	104

The objective of the use of HOPWA funds during the next five years will continue to be the maintenance of people in stable housing. The planned number to be served over the next five years is 1,150 households. Funding will provide individualized assistance to persons in scattered site housing through short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments and long-term client based rental assistance, transportation to vital services and case management for housing search and stability.

The agreements with these agencies expire in June 2011.

Through these agencies, the City will continue to fund short-term, rent, mortgage and utility payments (which help to prevent homelessness) and long-term, client-based rental assistance and related case management. Individuals served are living in scattered site apartments. No funding will be used to develop or operate purpose built congregate housing facilities; in the experience of local providers of HIV/AIDS services, these are suitable and/or practical to fund and operate.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

1. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

5 Year Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

The objective of the use of HOPWA funds during the next five years will continue to be the maintenance of people in stable housing. The planned number to be served over the next five years is 1,150 households. Funding will provide individualized assistance to persons in scattered site housing, through short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments and long-term, client-based rental assistance.

OTHER NARRATIVE

Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section.

Section 3 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1968 requires that economic opportunities generated by federally-assisted community development programs shall, to the greatest extent possible, be given to low- and very-low income persons and to businesses that provide economic opportunities for these persons. The City of Rochester's Section 3 Implementation Plan is included in the Appendices.

The Director of Planning consults with metropolitan and regional planning agencies such as the Genesee Transportation Council. These consultations were used in the development of the CP. The City jointly plans with the Genesee Transportation Council, Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, and Rochester Regional Community Design Center.

The following table provides an indication of open Section 108 Loans. These assisted projects created or retained jobs for low- and moderate-income persons.

Project	Description	Amount	Jobs Created/Retained
Alling and Cory	Economic Development	\$2,235,000	95
Little Theater	Economic Development	\$400,000	21
Germanow Simon	Economic Development	\$1,000,000	135
New Horizons	Economic Development	\$800,000	158
High Falls Brewery	Economic Development	\$5,000,000	552.5

Appendix

HUD Charts/Tables

Additional Information

Assisted Housing Inventory

Housing Needs Table

**Housing Needs - Comprehensive
Housing Affordability Strategy
(CHAS) Data Housing Problems**

MFI	Household Income <=30% MFI	Owner	Renter	Grantee:											Priority Need?	Planned to Fund?	Fund. Source	Households with a Disabled Member		Disproportionate Racial/Ethnic Need?	# of Households in Lead-Hazard Housing	Total Low-MODS Population		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4*		Year 5*		Actual				% Goal	% HSHLD				HSHLD	
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual											
				Only complete blue sections. Do NOT type in sections other than blue.														100%	7161	No	TBD			
				Current % of Households	Current Number of Households	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4*	Year 5*	Actual	% Goal	Actual	% Goal	Actual	% Goal	Actual	% Goal	Actual	% Goal	Actual	% Goal	Actual	% Goal
				100%	3147	8	8	8	8	8	8	0%	8	0%	8	0%	8	0%	8	0%	8	0%	8	0%
				68.2	2146	5	5	5	5	5	5	0%	5	0%	5	0%	5	0%	5	0%	5	0%	5	0%
				67.5	2124	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%
				44.8	1410	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%
				100%	6735	43	43	43	43	43	43	0%	43	0%	43	0%	43	0%	43	0%	43	0%	43	0%
				91.5	6163	18	18	18	18	18	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%
				90.3	6082	25	25	25	25	25	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%
				78.9	5314	25	25	25	25	25	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%
				100%	1669	44	44	44	44	44	44	0%	44	0%	44	0%	44	0%	44	0%	44	0%	44	0%
				92.7	1547	19	19	19	19	19	19	0%	19	0%	19	0%	19	0%	19	0%	19	0%	19	0%
				90.9	1517	25	25	25	25	25	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%
				76.2	1272	43	43	43	43	43	43	0%	43	0%	43	0%	43	0%	43	0%	43	0%	43	0%
				100%	7444	44	44	44	44	44	44	0%	44	0%	44	0%	44	0%	44	0%	44	0%	44	0%
				77.2	5747	18	18	18	18	18	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%
				76.7	5710	25	25	25	25	25	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%	25	0%
				67.3	5010	48	48	48	48	48	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%
				100%	1332	5	5	5	5	5	5	0%	5	0%	5	0%	5	0%	5	0%	5	0%	5	0%
				72.1	960	2	2	2	2	2	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%
				72.1	960	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%
				46.7	622	48	48	48	48	48	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%
				100%	936	22	22	22	22	22	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%
				87.8	822	26	26	26	26	26	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%
				87.4	818	26	26	26	26	26	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%
				77.5	725	26	26	26	26	26	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%
				100%	273	48	48	48	48	48	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%
				82.1	224	22	22	22	22	22	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%
				79.1	216	22	22	22	22	22	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%
				70.3	192	26	26	26	26	26	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%
				100%	590	48	48	48	48	48	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%
				73.9	436	48	48	48	48	48	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%	48	0%
				73.9	436	22	22	22	22	22	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%	22	0%
				71.2	420	26	26	26	26	26	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%	26	0%
				100%	1664	20	20	20	20	20	20	0%	20	0%	20	0%	20	0%	20	0%	20	0%	20	0%
				51.1	850	6	6	6	6	6	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%
				50.0	832	14	14	14	14	14	14	0%	14	0%	14	0%	14	0%	14	0%	14	0%	14	0%
				15.7	261	14	14	14	14	14	14	0%	14	0%	14	0%	14	0%	14	0%	14	0%	14	0%
				100%	3828	160	160	160	160	160	160	0%	160	0%	160	0%	160	0%	160	0%	160	0%	160	0%
				73.6	2932	6	6	6	6	6	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%
				76.8	2825	125	125	125	125	125	125	0%	125	0%	125	0%	125	0%	125	0%	125	0%	125	0%
				19.7	754	35	35	35	35	35	35	0%	35	0%	35	0%	35	0%	35	0%	35	0%	35	0%

Household Income > 30 to < =50%	Owner	Relater	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1154	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	945	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
With Any Housing Problems			830	71.9	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	945	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 30%			696	60.3	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	745	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 50%			149	12.9	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	200	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			3684	100%															NO	
With Any Housing Problems			2649	71.9	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	940	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 30%			2557	69.4	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	750	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 50%			494	13.4	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	190	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			1811	100%															NO	
With Any Housing Problems			828	45.7	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	139	0	0%	H	Y	Yes	
Cost Burden > 30%			817	45.1	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	90	0	0%	H	Y	Yes	
Cost Burden > 50%			286	15.8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	45	0	0%	H	Y	Yes	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			1025	100%															Yes	
With Any Housing Problems			849	82.8	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	760	0	0%	H	Y	Yes	
Cost Burden > 30%			839	81.9	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	390	0	0%	H	Y	Yes	
Cost Burden > 50%			419	40.9	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	370	0	0%	H	Y	Yes	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			337	100%															Yes	
With Any Housing Problems			291	86.4	TBD									##	0	#VALUE!	H	Y	Yes	
Cost Burden > 30%			255	75.7	TBD									##	0	#VALUE!	H	Y	Yes	
Cost Burden > 50%			127	37.7	TBD									##	0	#VALUE!	H	Y	Yes	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			579	100%															Yes	
With Any Housing Problems			467	80.7	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	760	0	0%	H	Y	Yes	
Cost Burden > 30%			453	78.2	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	485	0	0%	H	Y	Yes	
Cost Burden > 50%			287	49.6	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	275	0	0%	H	Y	Yes	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			1158	100%															100%	
With Any Housing Problems			360	31.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	Y	40.0	
Cost Burden > 30%			322	27.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	Y	1423	
Cost Burden > 50%			113	9.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	Y		
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			3554	100%																
With Any Housing Problems			1038	29.2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	500	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 30%			810	22.8	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	490	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 50%			21	0.6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			885	100%																
With Any Housing Problems			298	33.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 30%			109	12.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 50%			0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	Y	NO	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			5113	100%																
With Any Housing Problems			1416	27.7	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	##	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 30%			1340	26.2	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	625	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 50%			72	1.4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			1951	100%																
With Any Housing Problems			322	16.5	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	165	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 30%			316	16.2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	110	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
Cost Burden > 50%			90	4.6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	55	0	0%	H	Y	NO	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			2593	100%																
With Any Housing Problems			1439	55.5	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	##	0	0%	H	Y	NO	

Jurisdiction

Housing Market Analysis

Complete cells in blue.

	Vacancy Rate	0 & 1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3+ Bedroom	Total	Substandard Units
Housing Stock Inventory						
Affordability Mismatch						
Occupied Units: Renter		21776	15456	13759	50991	
Occupied Units: Owner		807	5740	26136	32683	
Vacant Units: For Rent	10%	2052	1905	1066	5023	
Vacant Units: For Sale	5%	121	480	921	1522	
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		24756	23581	41882	90219	0
Rents: Applicable FMRs (in \$s)		590-652	797	957		
Rent Affordable at 30% of 50% of MFI (in \$s)		491-831	491-831	491-831		
Public Housing Units						
Occupied Units		1353	390	608	2351	
Vacant Units					0	
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		1353	390	608	2351	0
Rehabilitation Needs (in \$s)					0	

Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total	Jurisdiction Data Quality
	Emergency	Transitional			
1. Homeless Individuals	259	81	4	344	(N) enumerations
2. Homeless Families with Children	70	50	0	120	
2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	223	142	0	365	
Total (lines 1 + 2a)	482	223	4	709	
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total	Data Quality (N) enumerations
	Sheltered	Transitional			
1. Chronically Homeless	85	4	89		
2. Severely Mentally Ill	154	0	154		
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	182	0	182		
4. Veterans	41	0	41		
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS	2	0	2		
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	126	0	126		
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)	67	0	67		

Part 3: Homeless Needs Table: Individuals	Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total	Priority H.M.L.	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPE, ESSG or Other				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal					Complete	Goal	Complete	% of Goal
Emergency Shelters	259	221	38	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	38	0	0%	L	N	
Transitional Housing	94	97	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N	
Permanent Supportive Housing	564	427	137	27	0	27	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	137	0	0%	H	Y	Other
Total	917	745	172	34	0	35	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	175	0	0%	H	Y	Other
Chronically Homeless	85	66	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	H	Y	Other

Part 4: Homeless Needs Table: Families	Needs Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, or Other			
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5					Actual	Goal	% of Goal
			Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete						
Emergency Shelters	236	233	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
Transitional Housing	153	141	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
Permanent Supportive Housing	879	739	140	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	140	0	0%	H	Y
Total	1268	1113	155	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	112	0	0%	0%			

Completing Part 1: Homeless Population. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The counts must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Completing Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The numbers must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Sheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth residing in shelters for the homeless. "Shelters" include all emergency shelters and transitional shelters for the homeless, including domestic violence shelters, residential programs for runaway/homeless youth, and any hotel/motel/apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public/private agency because the person or family is homeless. Do not count: (1) persons who are living doubled up in conventional housing; (2) formerly homeless persons who are residing in Section 8 SRO, Shelter Plus Care, SHP permanent housing or other permanent housing units; (3) children or youth, who because of their own or a parent's homelessness or abandonment, now reside temporarily and for a short anticipated duration in hospitals, residential treatment facilities, emergency foster care, detention facilities and the like; and (4) adults living in mental health facilities, chemical dependency facilities, or criminal justice facilities.

Unsheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. Places not meant for human habitation include streets, parks, alleys, parking ramps, parts of the highway system, transportation depots and other parts of transportation systems (e.g. subway tunnels, railroad car), all-night commercial establishments (e.g. movie theaters, laundromats, restaurants), abandoned buildings, building roofs or stairwells, chicken coops and other farm outbuildings, caves, campgrounds, vehicles, and other similar places.

Grantee Name: **Jurisdiction**

Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA	Needs	Currently Available	GAP	3-5 Year Quantities										Total		Priority Need: H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HO	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4*		Year 5*		Goal	% of Goal				
				Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete						
Housing Needed																			
52. Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
53. Frail Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
55. Developmentally Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
56. Physically Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
59. Public Housing Residents	4339	22	4317	0	220	0	220	0	220	0	220	0	220	0	1100	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
Total	4339	22	4317	220	220	0	220	0	220	0	220	0	220	0	1100	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
Supportive Services Needed																			
60. Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
61. Frail Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
63. Developmentally Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
64. Physically Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N
67. Public Housing Residents	150	140	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	H	Y
Total	150	140	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	L	N

Jurisdiction

Only complete blue sections.

Housing and Community Development Activities

Activity	Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities					Cumulative	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					
				Goal	Goal	Goal	Goal	Goal					
01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)	0	0	0										
02 Disposition 570.201(b)	0	0	0										
03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c)	17	17	0										
03A Senior Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0										
03B Handicapped Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0										
03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	0	0	0										
03D Youth Centers 570.201(c)	35	35	0										
03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)	1	0	1										
03F Parks, Recreational Facilities 570.201(c)	116	116	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		\$525,000	Y	CDBG	
03G Parking Facilities 570.201(c)	7	8	-1							\$0			
03H Solid Waste Disposal Improvements 570.201(c)	1	1	0							\$0			
03I Flood Drain Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0										
03J Water/Sewer Improvements 570.201(c)	20	20	0							\$0			
03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)	21	20	1	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		430,000	Y	CDBG	
03L Sidewalks 570.201(c)	20	20	0							\$0			
03M Child Care Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0										
03N Tree Planting 570.201(c)	453	453	0							\$0			
03O Fire Stations/Equipment 570.201(c)	16	16	0							\$0			
03P Health Facilities 570.201(c)	3	3	0							\$0			
03Q Abused and Neglected Children Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0										
03R Asbestos Removal 570.201(c)	0	0	0										
03S Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	0	0	0										
03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	0	0	0										
04 Clearance and Demolition 570.201(d)	0	0	0										
04A Clean-up of Contaminated Sites 570.201(d)	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	15	50,000	Y	CDBG	
05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	219999	153000	66999	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		375,000	Y	CDBG	
05A Senior Services 570.201(e)	7360	7360	0							\$0			
05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)	23150	23150	0							\$0			
05C Legal Services 570.201(e)	10000	10000	0							\$0			
05D Youth Services 570.201(e)	23336	6500	16836	402	402	402	402	2010		1330195	Y	CDBG	
05E Transportation Services 570.201(e)	40500	40500	0							\$0			
05F Substance Abuse Services 570.201(e)	21154	4475	16679										
05G Battered and Abused Spouses 570.201(e)	5256	3905	1351										
05H Employment Training 570.201(e)	11880	1250	10630										
05I Crime Awareness 570.201(e)	780	780	0							\$0			
05J Fair Housing Activities (if CDBG, then subject to 570.201(e))	2020	404	1616	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		250,000	Y	CDBG	
05K Tenant/Landlord Counseling 570.201(e)	26563	1000	25563	690	690	690	690	3450		850,000	Y	CDBG	
05L Child Care Services 570.201(e)	9437	9437	0							\$0			
05M Health Services 570.201(e)	99999	21900	78099										
05N Abused and Neglected Children 570.201(e)	2963	984	1979							\$0			
05O Mental Health Services 570.201(e)	31668	6813	24855							\$0			
05P Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards 570.201(e)	20633	8469	12164							\$0			
05Q Subsidence Payments 570.204	28200	24204	3996							\$0			
05R Homeownership Assistance (not direct) 570.204	9704	2125	7579							\$0			
05S Rental Housing Subsidies (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c)	25431	1765	23666										
05T Security Deposits (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c)	0	0	0										
06 Interim Assistance 570.201(f)	0	0	0										
07 Urban Renewal Completion 570.201(h)	0	0	0										
08 Relocation 570.201(i)	0	0	0										
09 Loss of Rental Income 570.201(j)	0	0	0										

Public Services

10	Removal of Architectural Barriers 570.201(k)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
11	Privately Owned Utilities 570.201(l)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
12	Construction of Housing 570.201(m)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
13	Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)	8150	145	8005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	2035	254	1781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	14B Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential 570.202	1095	150	945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	14C Public Housing Modernization 570.202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	14D Rehab; Other Publicly-Owned Residential Buildings 570.202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	14E Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu 570.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202	2535	300	2235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	14G Acquisition - for Rehabilitation 570.202	2035	95	1940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	
	14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	15	15	0	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	75	H	CDBG
	14I Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate 570.202	6457	200	6257	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1000	5000000	H	CDBG/H
	15 Code Enforcement 570.202(c)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	16A Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	16B Non-Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	17A CI Land Acquisition/Disposition 570.203(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	17B CI Infrastructure Development 570.203(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	17C CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitation 570.203(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	17D Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements 570.203(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	18A ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits 570.203(b)	112900	103400	9500	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	560	1069203	H	CDBG/CDF
	18B ED Technical Assistance 570.203(b)	1750	10	1740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	18C Micro-Enterprise Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	19A HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PI (not part of 5% Ad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	
	19B HOME CHDO Operating Costs (not part of 5% Admin ca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	19C CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	
	19D CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	
	19E CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	
	19F Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	19G Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	19H State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	20 Planning 570.205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1945000	H	CDBG
	21A General Program Administration 570.206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1770000	H	CDBG
	21B Indirect Costs 570.206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3090500	H	CDBG
	21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	21E Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs 570.206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	
	21F HOME Rental Subsidy Payments (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	
	21G HOME Security Deposits (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	
	21H HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PI (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	
	21I HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	22 Unprogrammed Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	31J Facility based housing - development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	31K Facility based housing - operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	L	
	31G Short term rent mortgage utility payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	L	
	31F Tenant based rental assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	L	
	31E Supportive service	1100	0	1100	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	1100	3198940	H	H
	31I Housing information services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	31H Resource identification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	31B Administration - grantee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
	31D Administration - project sponsor	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	N	\$106,380
	Acquisition of existing rental units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	240780
	Production of new rental units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	Rehabilitation of existing rental units	1336	0	1336	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	125	250000	H	CDBG
	Rental assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	Acquisition of existing owner units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	Production of new owner units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
	Rehabilitation of owner units	1175	0	1175	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	1175	8825000	H	CDBG

HOME	Homeownership assistance	0	0	0	0	0								0					
	Acquisition of existing rental units	0	0	0	0									0					
	Production of new rental units	12808	0	12808	78	25	25	25	25	25				178	H	12907460		Y	H
	Rehabilitation of existing rental units																		
	Rental assistance	0	0	0										0					
	Acquisition of existing owner units	2336	36	2300	36	36	36	36	36	36				180	H	3631825		Y	H
	Production of new owner units	1881	10	1871	10	10	10	10	10	10				50	H	750000		Y	H
	Rehabilitation of existing owner units	7871	128	7743	20	20	20	20	20	20				100	H				
	Homeownership assistance	3217	85	3132	25	25	25	25	25	25				125	H	750000		Y	H/CDF
	Totals	789450	433563	4E+05	2071	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018		10143					

ONLY COMPLETE NEW ACTIONS

Jurisdiction	Type of Housing Assistance	Year												Cumulative			
		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Year 6		Goal	% of Goal	Actual	% of Goal
		Output	Household	Output	Household	Output	Household	Output	Household	Output	Household	Output	Household				
HOPWA Performance Chart 1	Emergency Shelter/Temporary Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other NODWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Instability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disconnected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Emergency Shelter/Temporary Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other NODWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Instability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disconnected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Shelter/Temporary Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other NODWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Instability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disconnected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Shelter/Temporary Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other NODWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Instability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disconnected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Shelter/Temporary Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other NODWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Instability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disconnected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HOPWA Performance Chart 2

Type of Housing Assistance	Total Number of Households Receiving Assistance	Average Length of Stay (in weeks)	Number of Households Receiving Assistance in Project Timeframe	Number of Households that Left the Project	Housing Stability		Percent Stable / Total
					Stable	Unstable	
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	0	PY1	PY1	0	PY1	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY2	PY2	0	PY2	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY3	PY3	0	PY3	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY4	PY4	0	PY4	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY5	PY5	0	PY5	0	#DIV/0!
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	0	PY1	PY1	0	PY1	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY2	PY2	0	PY2	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY3	PY3	0	PY3	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY4	PY4	0	PY4	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY5	PY5	0	PY5	0	#DIV/0!
Facility-based Housing Assistance	0	PY1	PY1	0	PY1	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY2	PY2	0	PY2	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY3	PY3	0	PY3	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY4	PY4	0	PY4	0	#DIV/0!
	0	PY5	PY5	0	PY5	0	#DIV/0!

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS SURVEY
CITY OF ROCHESTER, NY

The City of Rochester (the City) is in the process of applying for federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). By completing this survey, you will help to ensure that funds are directed to the most critical needs in the city. The results of this survey will enable City officials to establish budget and program priorities. Thank you for participating in this survey.

Instructions: Place an [X] in the box that comes closest to representing your opinion on these statements.

TELL US ABOUT YOURSELF:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I am a resident of the city of Rochester. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. I own and operate a business in the city of Rochester. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. I represent a public agency, a housing provider or service provider in the city of Rochester. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

HOUSING NEEDS

- | | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | No opinion |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4. The City needs programs to help homeowners repair their homes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. The City needs programs to stimulate repairs to rental units. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. There is a need for financial assistance for families seeking to purchase a home in the city. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Additional affordable housing for seniors is needed in the city. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. The supply of rental housing for low-wage households should be expanded in the city. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. There is a need to provide rental assistance to lower income households living in the city. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. The City needs programs that prevent individuals from becoming homeless. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. There is a need for homeless shelters and transitional housing facilities in the city. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. The City needs more programs aimed at helping the homeless become self-sufficient. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. There is a need for programs aimed at overcoming housing discrimination. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Housing Needs (continued)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
14. There is a need to expand the supply of housing accessible to persons with disabilities (for example, mobility impairments, mental illness, etc.) in the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. There is a need for housing for people with HIV/AIDS in the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. The housing needs of city residents should be met through new housing construction.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. The housing needs of city residents should be met through rehabilitation of the existing housing stock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Rehabilitation and new construction of housing using federal funds should incorporate, where possible, sustainable design, energy efficiency, and green technology even if the cost of "green building" is slightly greater than that of traditional construction.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

RECREATION AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
19. There is a need to improve existing parks and recreation facilities in the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. There is a need to create new parks and recreation facilities in the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. There is a need to improve streets and sidewalks in the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. There is a need to improve street lighting in the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. There is a need to expand or improve water and sewer service in the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
24. There is a need for literacy programs in the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. There is a need for programs for seniors in the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. There is a need for more community centers in the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The City needs more programs and facilities to improve health and wellness, including:					
27. Mental health programs and facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. Nutritional programs and facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 29. Medical programs and facilities
- 30. Physical fitness and exercise programs and facilities

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS (continued)

Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
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- 31. There is a need for more programs for youth in the city.
- 32. Additional day care facilities and programs are needed in the city.
- 33. There is a need to provide more life skills training to lower income households.
- 34. There is a need to provide more transportation programs in the city.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
----------------	-------	----------	-------------------	------------

- 35. There is a need to provide financial assistance to upgrade existing commercial buildings.
- 36. There is a need to help low-moderate income residents start or expand their own businesses.
- 37. There is a need to help businesses to purchase machinery and equipment.
- 38. There is a need to provide employment training to city residents.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NEIGHBORHOOD NEEDS

Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
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- 39. There is a need to provide financial assistance to preserve historic homes and buildings.
- 40. There is a need for more fire stations and equipment.
- 41. There is a need to provide a higher level of code enforcement.
- 42. There is a need to demolish vacant and deteriorated structures.
- 43. There is a need to undertake targeted neighborhood revitalization projects.
- 44. There is a need to support neighborhood crime awareness and prevention activities.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

48. In your opinion, what is the most significant housing and community development issue facing the City in the next five years?

Thank you for participating in this survey. Your input is valuable to us.

The results of this survey will be published on the City's official website at <http://www.cityofrochester.gov/index.aspx?id=96>

APPENDIX

RESPONSES TO OPEN-ENDED COMMENT BOX QUESTIONS

Questions 42, 44, & 45

City of Rochester, NY - Housing & Community Development Needs Survey



Results Overview

Date: 3/8/2010 10:39 AM PST

Responses: Completes

Filter: No filter applied

42. What other kinds of housing and community development needs require attention in the City of Rochester?

- | # | Response |
|----|---|
| 1 | We desperately need beat cops and truant officers again!!! |
| 2 | we need more affordable low income housing built, and to revitalize run down areas of the inner city with more businesses that can create jobs. bring big name stores and restaurants to the inner city and not only to downtown. give these companies a tax break to do business in the city |
| 3 | Policy change regarding "sanctioning" and do not place lists -- find a way to force change in county policy or establish a city shelter for persons on the "do not place list." |
| 4 | Deteriorated building that create blight should be addressed through rehab and if necessary demolition. |
| 5 | EXPANSION OF PACTAC EXPANSION OF RHA FUNDING EXPANSION OF FUNDING TO ROCHESTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT |
| 6 | fix up the run down neighborhood by rebuilding new homes. |
| 7 | helping young people stay in school |
| 8 | OVER CROWDED JAILS, LANDSLORDS THAT DON'T KEEP UP THEIR PROPERTY. |
| 9 | Signage, especially in the Charlotte Community. |
| 10 | There needs to be more "green spaces" - don't build on every vacant buildable lot. Let the community do something with it. Faster turn around time for demolition of City owned & privately owned properties

There needs to be funds directed to promote and expand pedestrian safety. City streets should be made more narrow and sidewalks should be widened. Specifically this should occur on Dewey Avenue in the Maplewood neighborhood. More funding needs to be given to neighborhood beautification, including community gardens. Investing in gardens is one of the cheapest and most effective ways to fortify a neighborhood. A community garden, designed and worked by volunteers demonstrates to EVERYONE that people care about the area and that they are continually returning to that spot to continue to care. The volunteers of the Maplewood Gardening Team in Rochester, New York not only nurture flowers, they nurture community and relationships by intentionally engaging in conversations with anyone and everyone who walks by. As a result, the local bar across the street now places planters out in the summer and customers can often time be found picking up stray pieces of litter in the garden. |
| 11 | |
| 12 | start grant program funding for mixed used property that is owner-occupied when they also operate a business in the same building |
| 13 | Drug dealers off the streets.....too many drug front barber shops opening in the area. |
| 14 | rehab existing housing/vacant properties and push harder for owner occupants in more of the properties. Renters do not have the same values as owners and bring down property values when there is too much rental property on a street. |
| 15 | Help existing businesses. To often money goes to new to Rochester businesses from out of town while not helping locally owned, long time businesses. |
| 16 | To help homeowners maintain properties, the city could operate tool libraries in various neighborhoods. I live in Maplewood, and would love to see a tool library (and a farmer's market!). Where possible, vacant buildings should be restored/repurposed rather than demolished. Also, the city of Rochester website should be improved. Navigation is difficult, and I always have trouble finding the information I'm looking for. Even the link to this survey wasn't direct -- I had to scroll down to the bottom of the page and scan the many links to find the right one. Programs, resources, and other kinds of development won't help anyone if they |

	can't access it or find out information from the city, and online is the first place many people seek information.
17	Provide welfare only for high school graduates or ged holders. If a person does not take advantage of the public investment in education than he/she should not be eligible for welfare. Provide welfare only for people with 1 year of NYS residency. Rochester / NYS does not need more programs. It needs to re-connect poor decisions with the negative outcomes that naturally flow from them.
18	Definitely more pool areas in the city for residents to enjoy. More spray-grounds especially in the Northwest area of the city. More like a community center of the northwest. More development of city rehabed homes for home ownership. To deplete rental properties in or multi-family homes.
19	Vacant houses, absentee landlords
20	Neighborhood Schools that are high performing and safe so that young families don't move out of the city to the suburbs. Community volunteer opportunities in neighborhoods that break down racial and economic divides.
21	I think we should restore housing when possible rather than just putting up those cookie cutter homes. However, I think that when something gets demolished, construction should start soon after. I also think businesses need help. How about some recreation downtown or a way to highlight all the cultures in the city through food under one roof like a big market. Also, we are the KODAK capital. We should highlight this downtown with large frames of movies etc that made KODAK what it was. Almost a mimi 42nd street in NYC with the KODAK theme. Maybe we will get folks to come here. Concentrating funds will show results. Spreading the wealth only provides for minimal and very superficial changes. Throw everything you've got behind a goal and do it well. Also hire folks from the neighborhoods to do some of this work. A youth apprentice program would be good to provide our kids with the skills.
22	code enforcement
23	More low income housing, townhouses. New home projects for moderate to high income residents. More parks and squares.
24	Instead of building new housing for low income people, the money should be provided to improve smaller rental properties, 6 units or smaller. This would help neighborhoods, like Maplewood, to stabilize the housing stock.
25	I live in Maplewood and there should be a recreation center for the youth in the area. Since the NET office moved from Maplewood enforcement and cooperation is lacking. Maplewood is a community that is on the brink and could go either way. Now is the time to take real action before it is too late.
26	I own property in Maplewood with great pride in my property. To help with rental property being properly maintained, why not proactively recognize those landlords who demonstrate exceptional care for their property, as an example and motivation to other landlords and property owners.
27	Any program to improve the quality of life for all city residents. The noise ordinance needs to be enforced.
28	We need a visible, permanent public safety building/office in Maplewood. I appreciate the increase in officers in the area, and I'm sure they are effective in some ways.
29	It is important to help keep currently viable neighborhoods from continuing further downward slide.
30	If consolidation is passed and we could use the schools as neighborhood schools as multi-purpose, we would not have the need to build rec centers from the ground up. We could use the schools as community rec centers and training facilities and as libraries when the students are not in school. I would like to see less rental and more home ownership. Urban blight creates flight to the burbs. Question # 43- spend the most money where it is needed the most, but do not ignore the wealthier neighborhoods.
31	a place where people can get good child care and some good training would be good that way they can learn and the kids be on the spot with them learning to
32	The community can benefit from greater coordination of programs under the County & RHA to encourage home ownership for Low income recipients.
33	No more government programs and spending
34	The most important asset our community has is our youth and there are not enough meaningful opportunities here to come close to meeting their needs for becoming educated, safe, nourished and nurtured contributing citizens. We need to focus our attention, time, energy, and funds on providing as many positive, fun, and educational programs to as many youth in as many neighborhoods as possible. What kind of future can we hope for Rochester otherwise?
35	We need to offer more cameras in blighted neighborhoods, plus offer greater police protection against burglary, robbery and drug trafficking.

36	rehabilitation of existng housing stock on an affordable level. development of more green space and more community gardens.
37	More and better drug enforcement. When someone complains about a drug house, more should be done to stop the selling of drugs.
38	There is a need to distribute funds to all neighborhoods in order to prevent them from deteriorating. More public safety service is needed.
39	Affordable housing INSIDE the loop. I work at MCC and will be working at the new downtown campus when completed. If I could WALK to work from a home that I can afford (I'm just staff and not a teacher), I would have little need to leave the downtown and would hope to find ALL services I would need downtown. That kind of lifestyle is required to revitalize downtown.
40	More development at the Port of Rochester
41	NEAD NEEDS to help more than Beechwood. NEAD has become BEAD. It stands for North East Area Development and not Beechwood Area Development. I am tired of seeing NEAD money spent to send out Beechwood mailings and plow NEAD members/officers businesses. If we are going to be stronger upon codes, NEAD NEEDS to return to their original purpose. Send the Freedom School to the RCSD or the Ryan Rec Center and help the people repair their homes with NEAD money!
42	For the fiber of a neighborhood, you need precincts. There is a presence, the officers go by at break neck speed to get to a call. As it stands now the officers don't know the neighborhoods or the people that live there. We had two officers shot, not long ago. Thank goodness both survived. That said had they been beat cops that incident may have had a different outcome. When the precincts dissolved there was a deterioration in the neighborhoods.
43	more neighborhood block groups
44	Multiple apartment dwellings
45	EMPLOYMENT of City residents on Projects over which the City has any level of control, including training. DECONSTRUCTION rather than demolition of salvagable structures as a training opp. Development of trauma-informed staff in City youth services and rec centers working with youth, particularly in the crescent.
46	Facilitating community leadership opportunities for residents of all walks of live to take ownership and responsibility for the quality of community life here in Rochester
47	More awareness of criminal activity in your neighborhood and how to prevent and deter it.
48	A planned vision rather than haphazard one. Let people know about the plans and implementation.
49	Assistance to deserving landlords.
50	rental and the code enforcement.we need a progressive fine. for the rental properties that keep repeating the same code violation.
51	It needs to be expanded and incorporate outlying suburbs that have rochester property addresses not located directly in the city
52	Vacant properties, and helping City residents make costly repairs and energy efficient upgrades
53	If the building is empty, house or business. after two years it gets knocked down. Do not allow empty buildings. Very low income or addicts live in these terrible housing apartments, where the landlord is getting paid rent from Welfare. The the large house (ex. East Main/Goodman to East Main Culver) are only being provided their Cert of Oc. because it is easier for the police to at least give the people a place to sleep and not have them on the street. Why let these landlords have all the money? Create city run housing that is safe and let the city get the money, not the landlords that are just collecting the money until the house falls down.
54	Vacant buildings and homes
55	Any programs which encourage homeowners to stay in the city and not move to the suburbs. Homeowners tend to be more invested in their neighborhoods and take better care of their properties
56	Reduce the high tax burden so rents do not have to be so high.
57	Additional funds for home repairs that can be used as matching funds for grants already secured by agencies that offer home repair grants.

58	Of course, decent paying jobs are still needed here. Just a comment: the income limits for repair funding have been so low in the past that few property owners or landlords could actually qualify for some much needed assistance. Thus, many, like myself, are reaching the end of the road.
59	Early childhood literacy.
60	graffiti removal in neighborhoods and on houses.
61	- Keep the demolition program going - accelerate if possible. - Make use of vacant lots - turn more over to neighborhoods/neighborhood groups, where land banking is not an option.
62	blighted neighborhoods, vacant houses, no landscaping in poor neighborhoods.
63	The programs and services that are available through current city businesses (employment training, life skill training, literacy, etc) should NOT be duplicated by publicly funded city programs (incl. RochWorks). Give business back to business. Please focus money on infrastructure: rehab (when cost efficient), knocking down vacant buildings, enforcing property code violations - especially for landlords, helping homeowners buy and fix up city homes, revitalizing neighborhoods, GETTING Police Presence back in neighborhoods - CONSOLIDATION HAS CAUSED AN INCREASE IN CRIME (give us back our Goodman Section station!!!).
64	Don't give the money to people who don't work and don't care about the community. Give the money to hire more cops to make neighborhoods safer and they will revitalize through private investment! In regards to question 43, neither. Less programs, so we can pay less taxes, so people then will put that money into building their businesses and that will help the city. Programs make things worse!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! And are generating a population of lazy, useless takers who contribute nothing.
65	focusing on the preventing and reclaiming vacant properties in the city... we have homeless people and peopleless homes! This needs to be remedied creatively!
66	NEAD is in my area. But I as many others in the Northeast feel NEAD is totally a "Beechwood" program. I also do not understand the "real" requirements of getting grant money. I owned my home for over 20 years and new owner less than 6 months with 8 kids moved down the street and got the grant. I feel grants are biased on nationalities. If you are caucasian your request is tossed out. I have checked with NEAD for a request for our "new" at the time Neighborhood Association they turned me down but then printed out and mailed out same sort of request for Beechwood Assoc. Many other Block Clubs here also refer to NEAD as "BEAD" Beechwood Area Development.
67	There is a huge need for intercultural programs. The city should spend their money on helping build ethnic communities. Refugees and immigrants make up a very large part of Rochester's population and if trained and encouraged will make up a large part of the responsible, dedicated citizenry Rochester desires to have live in the city.
68	More safe, affordable supportive and transitional housing
69	The programs funded should also put people to work!
70	There is a need for places where youth can go and be safe while having fun and learning new skills.
71	Support existing homeless shelters and programs
72	Mainly job creation through entrepreneurial incubation and loans
73	demolition requires plan for redevelopment, either in-fill housing or strategic (with community input) planning for parks & green space. Need for support for existing low income homeowners, not just in limited areas.
74	Institutional support of block clubs and umbrella neighborhood associations like NET offices use to do.
75	Recreation and after school programs for youth. Visiting nurse services for new mothers and community day care-pre-school services available to educate parents and care for children.
76	Making them more energy efficient & better promoting/enacting recycling.
77	Downtown housing
78	New construction of housing for entry level buyers. Employment training for city residents to learn how to build and renovate residential structures. Training programs offered during non-business hours or during school hours. Incorporate programs with existing city school programs.
79	The city needs to either rehab properties and then enforce code violation but also help evict tenants that destroy property, but also demo old buildings and out up new affordable housing and or complexes to upgrade old neighborhoods. too many vacant buildings which deteriorates the neighborhoods, North east area prtland hudson , North street, vacant lots. city needs to develop a plan to redo the city. reinstate DPW put people to work and young folks in jail to rebuild the city. Teach inner city kids a trade. Its so sad

	to see so many other cities grow and pass is up. revitalization needs to happen in this city. So much needs to change . I live in the city and have watched it deteriorate, and the only areas that we rehab, ex. (the public market)because we attracted the folks from the suburbs.....why do we wait so long and only fix then.... I hope you can make some changes. best regards, Karen Pelc
80	Financial assistance for home/rental improvements, greater law enforcement especially for those who park illegally on side streets and dead ends, making the city safer for its residents
81	Upholding existng zoning regulations regarding the number of rental units in houses, working to reduce the number of rental units in houses that were formerly for single familieis, and working to turn more rental properties with absentee landlords into owner-occupied homes.
82	Working for the RCS D I observe many abaodoned homes and homes that are very run-down. There is garbage in the streets, sidewalks, in front yards. I would be nice to see a "keep your neighborhood clean" campagin and community garbage cans on corners. "keep it clean, be green" how's that???
83	more grant money for neighborhood associations. Organized neighborhoods know what is needed in their areas. City officials MUST listen to and respond to neighborhood requests regarding their concerns and opinions about devolpment plans for their area of the city.
84	1) Owners of single family homes currently must be chronically underemployed or retired in order to qualify for housing repair grants. The income cap should be higher. 2) There is a need for a community center in the SE/Monroe Avenue area. 3) Please target housing funds for areas that could be revitalized or are marginal rather than to areas that most likely are not coming back. 4) There is a need for transportation for city seniors to grocery stores and pharmacies. 5) Regarding the homeless, please consider publicizing and strictly enforcing laws which would prevent merchants from selling beer to intoxicated homeless persons.
85	more public transportation; stricter regulation of absentee landlords;
86	We need more jobs with better pay. We need to employ city residents for all construction work.
87	Strong emphasis on financial literacy for low income residents
88	When housing and community development occurs, it is important to remember the history of our City. Keeping the building profiles historically correct or having these developments "fit" into the existing older neighborhoods is important to the residents of the neighbors of where the developments occur. The development of the Mt. Hope waterfront property although the housing is valuable, the design of the new development is hideous and does not fit into the neighborhood AT ALL. Such a shame for such a wonderful piece of waterfront property.
89	The Heading Home Program ought to do more to recognize that risk of homelessness means more than just a warrant date within a week. For people who are employed at low wage jobs or underemployed, a warrant date a month away is still a significant obstacle. Payment plans should not disqualify someone from the program.
90	A need to create business incubators, and a method to stimulate the market to invest in the housing rather than replacing the market.
91	Changing the perception of the city and living in city neighborhoods
92	Pot holes, vandalism, car breakins, robberies, assistance for housing alarm systems. Grants for assistance with smoke alarms. More street/roadside cleanup.
93	The Latino community in the City of Rochester doesn't have the recreational facilities, the financial housing support because the City has targeted areas of the City to fund rehabilitation and development projects. The Latino always gets short-change when it comes to funding programs for the Youth and Elderly.
94	Breaking up the concentration of poverty in the northeast and the southwest neighborhoods
95	Encouragement of more market-rate owner occupied properties in the city.
96	most govt programs require borrowing \$ or higher taxes. First and foremost we need to eliminate govt. debt and lower taxes
97	Maintaining neighborhoods on the fringe of high crime to extinguish this with increased police presence. If the message that illegal activity will not be tolerated is given to a new resident of that neighborhood, hopefully it will inhibit further criminal activities/persons involved in such activities.
98	There is an amazing network of trails in the Rochester area and hardly anyone uses them or knows about them! Building businesses around them will reduce traffic and get us healthy. The new Brooks Landing is a perfect example, however it is tricky to get to these locations. Specifically the new bridge downtown should have had a bike lane under neath it! Thinking these things through ahead of time and then promoting the bike/hike trails will improve all aspects of city living (health, traffic, desire to live downtown). The only

other comment I have is about the police. When I walk down the street and people are smoking pot and drinking out of open containers in front of a NET office, then clearly there is a problem. Clearly these people were not afraid to do so, and they were different groups doing it. That being said, I LOVE living downtown and I LOVE Rochester.

- 99 Restrict autos, add bike lanes, eliminate absentee landlord housing, implement 'Dark Sky (IDA) night lighting guidelines, support two parent households.
- 100 More/better services and funding to help people in danger of foreclosure on their homes.
Need to review programs that qualify low income residents to purchase homes without sufficient supports thereby resulting in further deterioration of housing in neighborhoods as they can not maintain the houses and can not offered to fix things when broken. We need an effective Net system . Current NCS system and staff are ineffectual, do not respond to concerns and are awaste of community funds. We also need assistance with and support for Immigrants being brought in by CFC and then "dumped" at the door steps of churches and neighborhoods to acclimate, house, feed and cloth these people. CFC should partner with the City and have a long term plan for support for these families.
- 101
- 102 More neighbor-to-neighbor programs.
Affordable housing for homeless singles. Better low income housing. More opportunity for moderate and low income home ownership. Creative use of existing city buildings and housing stock. More incentives for independent businesses. City focus on using local only resources. Focus on downtown business eg. River board walk, downtown movie theater
- 103
- 104 mold and lead abatement and roofing
More face to face interaction with police officers and less car patrol. Less money for luxury lofts in the center city with the hopes that it will attract residents. And more money for improvements to lower income areas and neighborhoods WHERE PEOPLE ALREADY LIVE!
- 105
- 106 Incentives for retail and grocery stores in downtown area (within inner loop)
- 107 Military Vet's
More activities for low income youths. Not everyone can afford to put there kids in sports activities. I'm all for after school programs that teach kids life skills, music, art, trades...something that will make them a viable member of society. They are children and should have the opportunity to have a safe place to play and interact with other children, so more rec centers or something. Something supervised by adults so they don't become a recruiting ground for gangs/gang activity.
- 108
- 109 Stronger police presence, more trash cans (to reduce litter), fines for littering, lower school taxes.
- 110 There is a need for Rochester Police Dept. to reach out and communicate to youth.
I truly feel that we need to bring younger homeowners and upscale renters to the city by creating more safe green space by tearing down derelict homes and commercial buildings. Would you rather raise a child in a small city lot or a larger suburban yard? Teaching homeowners and tenants alike how to do simple home maintenance and financial planning. Aggressively attracting commercial businesses and national chains to locate in urban areas. If people are to live here, they should be able to shop here.
- 111
- 112 In the maplewood community, a larger community center is necessary to support the needs of the growing youth population. The lagrange community center does not currently have plumbing and park patrons rely on porta potty as adequate facilities.

City of Rochester, NY - Housing & Community Development Needs Survey



Results Overview

Date: 3/8/2010 10:43 AM PST
 Responses: Completes
 Filter: No filter applied

44. Which areas or neighborhoods within the City require revitalization? Please list specific areas or neighborhoods (blocks, streets, etc.).

Response

- 1 Sector 4, 9, 10
- 2 1. Northeast 2. Northwest 3. Portions of the S.W.
- 3 19th Ward Chili Ave commercial section between Sherwood Ave and two blocks west of Thurston; All of Genesee St to the Brooks Landing Development site; Parsells, Culver and Merchant area
- 4 Main Street between Culver and Goodman needs in-fill housing and clean up of the rental homes.
- 5 JOSANA, SW & NE
- 6 Joseph Ave. Maplewood
- 7 all places
- 8 hudson ave 14621, upper falls blvd, portland ave, clifford ave clinton ave jay st ,joesph ave ave D hollenbeck st gilmore st vose st weeger st henry st edwards st merrimac st dudley st
- 9 I am not that familiar with the westside so I will only make suggestions about the eastside. Beechwood neighborhood (Parsells Ave and Webster Ave specifically) Central park area, Clifford Ave, the main north. South arteries, Hudson, Joseph, Clinton, etc. Especially the areas with high concentrations of empty lots. Jefferson Ave, Susan B Anthony neighborhood, Josana.
- 10 BENSONHURST BEECHWOOD LYLE AVENUE GOODMAN AREA PLYMOUTH BAY CLIFFORD
- 11 jefferson ave, lyell ave bay/goodman
- 12 husdon ave
- 13 JAY ST, HAGUE ST.
- 14 charlotte
- 15 Continue on Stutson St. from Lake Ave to River St.
- 16 North West side, Driving Park, Dewey Ave. area
- 17 Maplewood - Dewey Avenue from Driving Park to Ridge Road.
- 18 Streets where people drive to get to work but never would dream of living on. For example: Ridge-Lake Ave north to Hanford Landing, Clinton Ave N and St Paul St.
- 19 Historic Maplewood
- 20 Maplewood needs help cleaning up some of the blighted properties, vacant houses, etc. We need to work harder with landlords to get quality people into our neighborhoods and encourage them to become property owners.
- 21 Driving Park Ave., Lexington Ave.
- 22 Dewey Ave in the neighborhood of Maplewood.
- 23 Maplewood
- 24 I don't believe federal funds should be spent here.
- 25 Blocks surrounding these areas including the streets. Dewey Avenue Lyell Avenue Jay Street Upper Falls & Driving Park

26	ALL IN SOMEWAY DO..THE HISTORIC SECTIONS OF THE CITY SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY..
27	Maplewood
28	Beechwood, including FIS area, areas West of North Goodman toward the River
29	NE side of the city...off of St. Paul.
30	The area around the new community building on Webster Ave. It has a great park and faciilites, but we don't feel safe walking there from the Bensonhurst Area. That is not good.
31	Orange Street Dewey Avenue Ave D and Conkey Mark Street Hudson Avenue Remington N. Clinton Dewey Avenue Jefferson Avenue (although it is looking better)
32	Maplewood area (Dewey Ave corridor between Ridge and Driving Park)
33	Lyell Edgerton, Dewey Avenue, Corridor, Marketview Heights, Genesee Street Corridor, Susan B. Anthony Neighborhood area, Downtown.
34	Maplewood
35	Edgerton, Maplewood
36	Dewey Ave - specifcly from Driving Park Ave to Ridge Rd.
37	East Main street near bus station
38	Dewey Ave between Driving Park and Ridge Road. I have owned property on Alameda St for 30 years. While I am very encouraged with the activities and involvement of the Alameda St and Maplewood Neighborhood Associatons, the quality of this Dewey Ave area is down right high risk and scary. I visited a gas station at Dewey/Flower City Pk recently and will clearly avoid in the future.
39	Beechwood,JOSANA,Conkey
40	Maplewood area - Dewey Avenue.
41	Dewey Avenue
42	Maplewood Neighborhood especially side streets off of Dewey Avenue
43	Maplewood
44	Maplewood, from Augustine at Dewey, continuing north on Dewey across Driving Park and Lexington.
45	Edgerton, south part of Maplewood below Ridge Road
46	Driving Park and Dewey Avenue
47	Especially, hit the neighborhoods starting to fall. Clifford, North Goodman, Culver Rd in the Beechwood area are all looking very yucky as the years wear on.
48	Dutchtown. It's sad to see our old family home in the shape it's in. The whole neighborhood needs help!
49	Concentration on the Northern portion of the City which tends to be high density and lower skills and income.
50	Dewey Ave between Ridgeway and Driving Park
51	We need youth programs and a community center in Maplewood. Since Kodak's exodus, our neighborhood and the investments in it are in decline, and all we've been left with are lead paint and cancer clusters...and youth who are treated as criminals because they have no options, no champions.
52	Port of Rochester/Charlotte
53	Bensonhurst, Beachwood, Parsells, Bay, Webster Ave. Warning Rd. and Norton St. areas
54	realistically, there are too many to name individually. as a resident of the maplewood neighborhood, i, naturally, would like to see projects to improve this area. i believe that many of the charrete projects developed by RRCDC would provide good beginnings for any expenditure of funds. filling in the inner loop is also an interesting idea.
55	Any resident or neighborhood should be allowed to get help with revitalization or improvements if they need help
56	Northwest area
57	Certainly the north side. Clifford/Hudson/Ave D/etc. But just as important IN the Loop.

58	Charlotte
59	Charlotte waterfront
60	State St near Kodak office, Lake Ave near Ontario Beach Park (encourage private development)
61	Culver Road between East Main and Empire needs to look more like North Winton Village. It is shabby! Too many signs and has become urban blight. Clifford Ave from Empire down needs help, too. Salvatores has created a lovely corner, Savoya's has invested, too. Roosevelt's is trying, but what happened? They could help the corner greatly, but the city won't allow them to open?
62	Dewey & Driving Park, Dewey & the stretch from Magee ave to Ridge Rd west, Lake ave & Driving Park ave.
63	maplewood area
64	Maplewood
65	you need me to tell you? start with the ones that haven't gone over the edge, save them from becoming so bad business and residents can't survive any more and go to the worst of the areas, those lost areas later on, spend time and energy and \$\$ where it can have an impact sooner rather than maybe have an impact later on. ACT NOW
66	1. Reynolds Street, between Frost and Hawley St. 2) Cottage Street, block between So. Plymouth and Elba St. (3) Seward St. starting at Frost Ave to Flint.
67	Jay-Orchard St Dewey/Driving Pk (south of Driving Park) 14621 N Goodman/Webster/Parsells/Bay
68	as most people are unemployed and still need work to maintain a healthy household not just the lower income families, any areas should be considered..
69	Maplewood in the NW part of the city and the entire Northeast area of the city,
70	Maplewood
71	Lyell Otis--crescent
72	Beechwood, Northern Culver Road, East Main Street
73	Charlotte
74	maplewood area dewey ave
75	Beechwood and surrounding areas that are at a tipping point. The area surrounding the public market could also use some long term attention
76	Beechwood, Maple Heights
77	Jay Street/Child Street....Jay Street/Ames Street area...
78	East Main/ culver to East main/ Goodman and all the side streets off East main
79	19th ward & Southwedge
80	Jefferson Ave. Chili Ave. There needs to be a push to get tenants into the Brooks Landing development. This space has sat vacant for more than a year.
81	South Avenue, Mount Hope Avenue, South Clinton Avenue, Monroe Avenue
82	all need some as always
83	Monroe Avenue from 490 to the Inner Loop S. Clinton Avenue from Goodman Street Inner Loop
84	Edgerton (from Lyell to Lexington Ave); but people are hurting just about everywhere, even in the southeast.
85	Culver Road from Bay to Atlantic. It is deteriorating very quickly.
86	Central downtown is a key place that requires revitalization. There is now a lack of close services for the senior living centers downtown and for other apartment residents. The 19th Ward also could use help, as it is trying to revitalize and combat a negative image.
87	- E. Main Street: from Goodman to Winton - 14621 area
88	the whole northwest and northeast sections. The crescent. Sections of the southwest
89	Bensonhurst Neighborhood (Btw Bay and Clifford, Bay to Pershing). The crime rate is up. Buildings are in disrepair. Landlords allowed to not meet code- for YEARS (9 Edgeland St.) Noise pollution...car horns,

	yelling, music blaring. People throwing trash and not picking up after their dogs. The respect for the area has gone down hill...I've lived here for over 18 years. It's very sad.
90	Monroe Avenue. The least fiscally stable commercial artery in the city.
91	all! some more than others: northeast (14621, etc.) northwest (Dutchtown, Lyell-Otis, etc.) southwest (Genesee Jefferson, PLEX, etc.)
92	Meigs street, upper monroe, pearl st, rowley by monroe ave.,atlantic/ university area.
93	East Main/Atlantic Thurston Rd. Lyell Ave
94	My Area would be N Clifford Ave. Landlords should be made to fix their rentals w/o the nonsense of the a "point system" DO it or lose it. Sewers stink over in this section. Newer placed side walks flood.
95	Maplewood Neighborhood 14621 Edgerton Nieghborhood
96	Too numerous to list but examples include Hudson Ave/Fredrich Park, Hayward Ave (east of Goodman, Lampson St, 1st block of Parsells, Portland (Bay to Clifford), E. Main St (Goodman to Culver),
97	The Edgerton area.
98	Maplewood Area: from Driving Park North
99	Parsells Avenue, Hudson Avenue, Portland Avenue, Parts of Goodman St, North St., Clinton Avenue N., Union St near Prince, Fairbanks, Stout St, Parts of Bay St. let's just say a lot of the Northeast Quadrant, some of the West like Genesee and Samuel McCree Way, Superior, Glendale St, parts of Dewey
100	Northeast area, specifically Conkey and Clifford area
101	#43 Weird worded question seems biased.
102	Northeast quadrant- Clinton AVenue
103	North East.. Hudson.. Clifford, Joseph. Clinton.. NOT.. Winton Rd area. Jefferson, Lyell, Cameron Genesee, Plymouth No. and South, Otis The Crescent..
104	14621, bulls head, upper falls, edgerton: Remington Street area, Hudson Avenue, Joseph Avenue, North Clinton (all between Clifford & Norton, possibly south to upper falls blvd.)
105	The north side of the City from the Genesee River through Culver Road.
106	The Crescent
107	Southwedge
108	Northeast
109	THE North West side. Norton, Clifford also Main ST West and Chili Ave area
110	North street, portland ave clifford north east side. and side streets off the main streets. vacant lots in these areas also
111	First Street-Fifth Street area.
112	Upper Monroe area, Art Gallery area, Swillburg area
113	crescent, 14621
114	The area known as "the Crescent" continues to need attention, but other neighborhoods also need assistance so as not to deteriorate.
115	Saratoge, Dewey ave, Hudson ave, Norton & Joseph, Clinton, llyel...
116	the entire 'inner city' residential areas.
117	PLEX 14621 Areas around the soccer stadium
118	Monroe Avenue, from the inner loop to Highland Avenue:Monroe Avenue has deteriorated. The Southwedge has seemingly been funded; it is time for Monroe. It is a major corridor in need of timely revitalization.
119	JOSANA area
120	Bulls Head, Main & Goodman, Lake Ave, Clinton & Goodman
121	north east

122	Transitional neighborhoods such as Maplewood, beechwod/browncroft, 19th ward, Browns Square, and Charlotte
123	Clinton Avenue North of 490; Goodman Street North and South of 490, and North of Main Street-those entire Neighborhoods; Main Street East of Richmond Street and West to Chili Avenue; ABC Avenues; St Paul Blvd. North of 490 to Rte. 104
124	Many do, but you should focus on transitional areas. Streets between s plymouth and the river, Streets north of Norton street. These are areas you can invest and stimulate the market to spend a lot more money.
125	Thurston Avenue; Plymouth Avenue; etc. too many to list
126	The obvious hoods. Assistance to Monroe Ave and South Wedge district to assist with revitalization. Funding for store fronts downtown, additional parking lot/garage, free night time parking to encourage city living/entertainment.
127	south wedge, 14609
128	14621 and 14605
129	northeast, especially north of main street
130	Pearl Street area near Monroe. South Clinton commercial district near South Goodman. Lyell/Otis Neighborhood, Upper Falls area, Bulls Head/St. Mary's area, 19th Ward.
131	dewey avenue
132	?
133	Continued revitalization projects within the upper winton neighborhood. Akron St is in need of new sidewalks & lighting.
134	Clinton from Goodman to the city centre. 19th ward near the city. Goodman from Main st. towards 104. All of Main St. South Ave near Hamilton is VERY sketchy at night.
135	We've lived in Maplewood since 1972. Until neighborhood schools return (don't go to Mayoral control, instead breakup the school district into local districts in each neighborhood), and until we reward two parent families - which is the best way to help kids grow - nothing else will solve our problems.
136	Highland Park district, improved road surfaces and curbing in High Park district (specifically Oakland Street)
137	Those not yet "lost" and that can be more easily rehabbed.
138	Maplewood has been left to its own by the city. There are no recreation centers. We have almost non-existence services/supports from the City. We have the Dewey Ave corridor that has been left by the City. We need help. Also with the KODAK Business Park ramping up, it would benefit the City to shore up the community adjacent of the business park and try to encourage both businesses to saty AND encourage the employees to buy homes in the City.
139	Beechwood/Homestead Heights, La Avenida, Lyell
140	Dewey Ave between Driving Park and West Ridge Road has gotten out of control very quickly, especially around the Aquinas area. I can't even let my children use the Maplewood library anymore.
141	Dewey and Lexington area
142	Downtown, north east side
143	joseph ave clifford ave jefferson ave
144	14621, Beechwood, Jefferson Ave Corridor, Lyell-Otis... THE CRESCENT!
145	Marketview Heights area Lyell area (near Saranac Street) Southwest area--specifically Genesee Street/Exchange/Plymouth area Joseph Ave/Avenue A, B, C, D
146	Transitional areas. This is the best use of funds. Areas such as Marketview or South Plymouth. City funds should work where private funds are also appearing. JEFFERSON AREA IS NOT TRANSITIONAL!!! LESS THAN HALF HAVE PAID TAXES!!!
147	Monroe Avenue and S Clinton Ave - these are main arteries into the city from the more prosperous suburbs yet they are terrible eyesores. When I visit other cities, the streets/sidewalks/buildings are so much more attractive and inviting.
148	Charlott Waterfront

149 northeast northwest downtown

I live in the Maplewood area on Seneca Parkway (near Dewwey Ave) and it's sad that there really isn't alot of local businesses that I am interested in supporting. I think there are about 3 that I go to, and they are closed after work so I don't get to do there that often. Nothing to walk to in the evening or weekends. There's too many pawn shops and junky ghetto stores that are open after hours, which are the breeding grounds for criminal activity. There should be some sort of incentives offered for specific types of businesses to open up in the neighborhood (ie bakeries, coffee shops, bookstores, art stores, art galleries, stuff for kids, etc, etc)..business that will get people out and about and attract them to the neighborhood.

- 150 Cell phone stores, nail salons and pawn shops are over saturating the area and attract a "certain crowd" that seem to be aiding in the decline of the neighborhood. Offer incentives to business that will attract people with education/jobs that are interested in buying and revitalizing homes...not the kind that attract people that are on welfare and drug dealers. These homes in the Maplewood are beautiful and unique and I'm sure there's many students and young families starting out that would love to buy these houses and rehab them. This neighborhood could be another Monroe Ave/Park Ave/ South. There's nothing for the kids to do here...no wonder they get in trouble. If you build it they will come, attract a better business base and people will come...they will want to live in the Maplewood area
- 151 Historic Maplewood. Clean up Dewey Ave/Driving Park. Close down the nail salons, barbershops and mini-marts, which are in actuality, fronts for drug distribution/activity.
- 152 Maplewood Park; Dewey Ave. (Driving Pk to Lake Ave)
- 153 It's pretty obvious, the high crime areas.
- 154 St. Paul, Lyell Ave., Culver Parsells driving park and lake ave. Any streets that need it within a mile of a city school..
- 155 Maplewood and similar areas that are on the fine line between nice urban living and "i wouldn't walk there at night". if we can prevent these areas from slipping completely, they can become beacons to new city dwellers and will expand in a very positive way.
- 156 The lagrange park is in great need of attention.
- 157 Southwest, Northwest

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City of Rochester, NY - Housing & Community Development Needs Survey



Results Overview

Date: 3/8/2010 10:45 AM PST
 Responses: Completes
 Filter: No filter applied

45. In your opinion, what is the most significant housing and community development issue facing the City of Rochester in the next five years?

- | # | Response |
|----|--|
| 1 | Improving the existing housing stock through repairs, beautification, and to help homeowners get vacant properties back on the taxroll. |
| 2 | Affordable decent housing. |
| 3 | More vacant homes that continue to be set afire by homeless or drug users. |
| 4 | The availability of State, Federal and private funding to accomplish necessary revitalization. |
| 5 | vacant housing - just sold my house in city - took a long time. |
| 6 | run down neighborhoods with vacant houses that our not being replaced crime durgs .corner stores that promote unwanted youth activities teen crime |
| 7 | Living wage JOBS in the city (not the same as providing training or "life skills." Training is good, but only if there is a living wage job available). |
| 8 | Education. |
| 9 | SAFE AFFORDABLE HOUSING |
| 10 | not enough of affordable housing |
| 11 | homeless and young people on drug |
| 12 | KEEP ON DOING WHAT YUOR DOING JUST A LITTLE FSSTER. |
| 13 | Afordable housing for middle incomoe people. |
| 14 | How to get the community involved - with planning, ideas, and jobs within the community. Solidarity, health, vitality are built within communities where they have a REAL say and are involved. |
| 15 | Funding needs to be provided to owners of older homes to restore and upgrade to green standards. |
| 16 | not enough senior housing or patio homes for middle income aging population. Use Eastman Business Park as a model- enough land to build senior low-rises and single family homes for seniors. Also, cheaper to give rehab & matching grant funding than for the city to see more flight to the suburbs. Need to create an economic hub in each neighborhood so people can shop where they live |
| 17 | \$ to accomplish this |
| 18 | Too much rental property in our neighborhoods. We are losing quality of life due to tenants that do not have the same values that we have. |
| 19 | School safety. Housing values will not improve if our schools are not safe for learning. Home purchasers and renters with children avoid the city unless they can afford to send their child to a private school. |
| 20 | Access to resources (including tools) to maintain properties (especially in low income areas); outreach programs to youth (especially in low income areas); investment/revitalization in depressed/dangerous areas -- like Dewey Ave in Maplewood. |
| 21 | Keeping crime to a minimum. |
| 22 | People leaving the city because of the high taxes and red tape in Rochester / Monroe County / NYS. People leaving the city because of high crime and poor schools. |

23	Downtown. Right now downtown sucks! Even though there have been a lot of renovation of apartments and such. There isn't anything downtown- such as a decent mega grocery store. Move theater other than the little. Not everyone wants to go there. Restaurants that are more than just barbeque and outdoor dining. Clubs or places for upper professionals to meet with live music and possibly poetry nights, jazz/blues, readings of local young artists. Stuff like that. OTHER than baseball, soccer there isn't really anything else to get folks to stay down town at night.
24	THE SLUMLORDS THAT LIVE ON SEC.8 AND HAVE NO REGARD FOR THE NEIGHBORHOODS
25	keeping neighborhoods from deteriorating; mass transit system
26	Trying to create nice, safe and livable housing for city residents...but also having those same residents take care of the dwellings.
27	Abandoned homes that become eye sores and attract illicit activities.
28	Renovation of aging housing stock to make living in older homes affordable from an energy cost and maintenance standpoint.
29	Vacant structures, exterior repairs of old buildings, need for more small businesses in the city. Improvement of city schools.
30	Remove vacant properties and provide low interest loans and grants to rehab properties.
31	An overstock of housing. There are blocks in Maplewood and Edgerton that have several boarded up and vacant buildings.
32	keeping good neighborhoods thriving, by code and security enforcement
33	teen killings. Young people with nothing to do. Give them jobs and they can spend their own money on things they want to buy.
34	In Maplewood there needs to be special attentain paid to the recent crime activities - shootings - that have occured. Police on the street. Maintaining the existing residents will be a challenge.
35	foreclosures, abandoned homes, responsible landlords
36	Deteriorating quality of rental property and the renters such poor property invites
37	housing - help owners repair outside repairs of homes community - tear down abandoned homes/buildings and plant native plants/trees
38	An exodus from the city to suburbs/rural areas due to crime rates.
39	Preserving existing housing stock.
40	There should be stronger zoning and attention paid to run down properties. We need an active Net Office back!
41	POVERTY! It is the root of drug problems, crime problems, teen pregnancy problems, literacy problems, all problems. However, the problems must almost be juggled. Some effort here, some focus there; and, keep working away. Too many believe Rochester wants it's impoverished to remain poor and not to prosper.
42	We need to retain financially stable families within the city, and not tempt them to move to the suburbs as soon as they are able. More owner-occupied homes will stabilize our neighborhoods. Shame absentee landlords into improving their units. This together will make deteriorated neighborhoods healthier in the long run.
43	Investment in Realestate has become a major cottage industry for this community, and therefore, need not to compete with the City and RHA for housing stock. Gov't should divest out of the Real Estate Market.
44	Owners moving out, tenants moving in. Schools stink.
45	Poverty is engulfing whole communities and destroying hope, safety, comfort, and stability. Solutions must include the ideas of residents and business owners there or else there is no one who feels a sense of ownership over the revitalization process and it will never succeed. The City must find better ways of communicating with residents about things other than pot holes!
46	schools
47	Vacant housing, burned buildings and high crime areas.
48	there is a need to help neighborhoods improve in order to lure middle income and upper income families back to the city. we cannot survive as a city devoted solely to the needs of the lower income families.
49	Slum landlords who don't live in the city and don't give a damn about the city or it's residents

50	Crime prevention and improving schools is a must. No one wants to invest in a sinking ship.
51	Getting people to stay in or move to the city AND have quality stores where people will spend their money!
52	Poverty/crime/low performing schools cause white flight to suburbs. Need to reverse that trend. Need to provide a cultural shift in the city to attract YOUNG middle-class singles and families back to the city. More high-quality recreation opportunities. (Mountain bike trails, for example)
53	Port of Rochester, Upscale housing there would be a mistake. This would be a great place for a casino/hotel
54	vacant houses/bldgs being used to sell drugs
55	Encouraging city home ownership; attracting people back to the city, which has begun with several residential projects downtown, but must continue in other city neighborhoods.
56	Baby Boomers, Teen mothers wanting housing. Why not return to unwed mother co-op housing rather than setting them up in their own apartments? Co-op in house day care while they return to school and work?!
57	It is not so much development as it is un-development and flight of the middle class. There are many issues we will face over the next five years, they can all be funneled to one nagging problem. Safety, Safety Safety we could bring back precincts, there preasene , you felt safer in your and walking your neighborhoods. Giving the fact that the current administration was instrumental in the dismantling the safety net. They have no desire to revisit the issue. We would much prefer taking over the schools, all well in good, but we are no longer in those neighborhoods, to try and control these children or thugs. There is no deterrent to gang related activities. Our officers are to busy running from call to call trying to contain the fires. They may have been able to stem that problem if there was more of a presence! We live in the Maplewood section, we have since 1978. I have watched my neighborhood deteriorate to the point where my wife and daughter and this has been for some time can not even walk around the block. I am referring to Raines, Lakeview, Fairview ect We also own other property in the neighborhood. Don't miss my point here we have a restored 125 yr home, we love our home we are very displeased with our neighborhood. Not to be redundant but the safety issue is why we will be out in the next five years. Unfortunately like many other things the city will react to the issue after well past a recovery. Thank you Harold and Susan Sutton 40 Raines Pk.
58	bad landlords
59	Conversion of single family homes to multiple dwellings with absentee landlords
60	empty houses, to much rental with absentee landbarons who just want the \$\$\$, business need help sustaining and growing to help residents make a living wage, taxed locally and state are hurting them a lot
61	Homeowners not living here in City to take care of their properties, but collects rent without proper upkeep, which leads to lots of rental transits.
62	EMPLOYMENT of city neighborhood residents using construction projects as a training and entry level venue
63	The poor performance of the City School district has a direct impact on the housing and living choices people make. We need a strong school system to attract families into the city and to serve as an economic development foundation for a trained and skilled workforce
64	Senior and young family homes.
65	affordable housing that is safe; for community development--getting people to work together
66	The fact that people are rapidly leaving the Rochester area and there is more housing than renters/owners.
67	Port of rochester
68	the rental properties. where the renters dont care. and all the landlords care for is getting the rent not about the property or neighborhood.
69	People will not take care of the properties have they are rehabbed or built, like we owe them this housing
70	I think the biggest issue in rochester is keeping people in neighborhoods. a major reason people move to the suburbs is for the schools. Rochester city schools are not safe places to send our children - i do not feel confident that i can send my child there and have them receive a good education.
71	Residents unable to repair properties and continued detoration of vacant properties
72	Basic housing repairs. The city houses are approx 1930's. That's 80 years old. Some of the houses are still original, and it is just the struggle to keep the houses up and running. the first thing that starts a neighborhood to go is a bad house
73	Vacant homes and buildings need to be renovated or taken down to elimtate squaters and fire starters.

74	education of youth and removal of firearms from the hands of youth.
75	people (especially those with higher incomes) are leaving the city for the suburbs, this process diminishes the quality of the entire greater city area
76	The continual raising of taxes that will force low-income families into bad neighborhoods, or worse, cause landlords to stop upkeeping properties to lower their tax burden and watch good neighborhoods go bad.
77	to many obsolete structures.
78	Housing -- Not enough funds for emergency repairs....the need is increasing while funding is decreasing Community -- keeping the community volunteers engaged.
79	Many re-assessments were way too high. Having an escrow shortfall because the assessment on a house on Ravine jumped from 16k to 34k when the real market value is more like 10k is truly harsh. Not to mention paying \$300 dollars in fines the first time cited for long grass since 1987. In my opinion, the City has to recognize its not 'in business to support itself' and stop operating like banks who constanly fine and harass people who are struggling.
80	Lead abatement
81	Landlords and businesses that are trying to make major improvements are being penalized through higher taxes.
82	no affordable housing, blighted neighborhoods that lead to more crime, etc.
83	1) Crime/Safety (whether real or perceived) tied with: 2) Property upkeep (assistance for both homeowners and landlords).
84	The glut in the rental market
85	There is too much government subsidized housing. That subsidized housing does not pay it's fair share of property taxes. That puts an additional tax burden on the private owners as it shrinks the tax base. That subsidized housing also takes tenants away from private owners causing many of them to go out of business, further shrinking the tax base. The cycle has to stop. New low income housing should not exist.
86	vacant properties and associated blight, crime, environmental problems, etc.
87	empty buildings and parking lots, Side walks on east ave. need replacing in some parts. Turn signal at monroe ave. and South goodman. 4 way stop sign at rowley st. and brighton st.
88	Keeping people in houses in the city and bringing people into the city. If the tax base moves to the suburbs, we're all in trouble.
89	I think if you want to keep City owner occupied homes you need to help the lower / middle income families fix their homes. Home owners that reside in their homes will care about what they live in. Rental agents are paid rent they should be responsible for taking care of their own.
90	See #42 - I believe with the increased refugee and immigrant populations over the last 5 years, the city will be faced with one of two scenarios: Either a huge group of responsible, working people fleeing the city for the suburbs in hopes of better schools and safer commuunities, or the same group staying in Rochester and committing themselves to making Rochester their new home.
91	Unsafe, unaffordable housing for many residents.
92	Vacant buildings.
93	Low Income Rental properties and Crime. Need to reinvigorate and stimulate personal responsibility and hard work; through individual involvement on work projects in their own neighborhoods.
94	As the development starts to include more upper level lofts and housing, people who have been in the City for years will be forced to go into more impoverished areas or to the suburbs, which are inconvenient and the reason why more people are moving into the City to begin with. There must be an equitable balance in housing, culture, and other opportunities for people from all socio-economic backgrounds to take advantage of. Not just the privileged.
95	Rehabilitation of old neighborhoods like the Clifford/Conkey area
96	job creation, security or crime
97	Poverty unemployment
98	Educating the folks. There is a different value system in many homes of lower economic folks.. (Not all by any means..) But iof standards are not established.. and then upheld by property owner.. then we have a self fulfilling prophecy. IT is not just about putting a bandaid on a cancer.. it is getting to the root cause..

99	Lack of coordinated, community driven plan for demolition and revitalization. Random demolitions, without plan for re-use or redevelopment is undermining fabric of neighborhoods and may be contributing to destabilization.
100	Lack of jobs that pay a sustainable wage that workers are trained for and can get to easily.
101	Preserving viable and valuable older homes and demolition of property that can be turned into green space.
102	Loss of good housing stock
103	Lack of green space through building on areas that could be turned into smaller parks or even community gardens, instead of re-using existent vacant lots for the same purposes.
104	Break up concentration of poverty in the Northeast
105	The new construction is way too expensive. There is a need for new condo type living in the \$100K to \$150K range to bring empty nesters and young people in to stay.
106	Housing development(New construction and renovation) of housing units in the \$80,000 to 130,000 range for first time buyers.
107	revitalizing the inner city neighborhoods and fill the vacant lots and knock down vacant homes if they can not be repaired
108	A greater need for home/rental improvements and for increased law enforcement
109	Safe, affordable and attractive housing options for people of all income levels.
110	I wish I knew where to begin... How about cleaning up abandoned buildings and lots...
111	abandoned and foreclosed homes and businesses being left to vagrants
112	democratic involvement of residents in all plans for neighborhoods. There are too many cases of disregard for the requests made by the people who know best what is needed.
113	Revitalizing the commercial corridors such as Monroe Avenue by attracting businesses or renters other than bars and liquor stores.
114	the need to increase public control and reduce private-market control of housing and transportation.
115	healthy housing (buildings that are safe and free of lead)
116	Jobs
117	Financial literacy with the goal of financial independence.
118	An increasing homeless population and low income housing, due to the needs of people having to take lesser paying jobs to survive. Programs to assist residents keep their homes from foreclosure.
119	Poor quality of rental housing within the city.
120	sufficient housing for ALL people
121	Decent housing for those living at or below poverty level
122	Converting areas of decline to areas where people are choosing to invest their time, energy and money into restoring their property
123	continued loss of population causing the city to be over built with depressed values and concentrated poverty
124	educating urbanites
125	Vacant properties, absentee landlords that exploit tenants that live in very poor conditions and don't invest of fixing the properties they rent and benefit from Governmental programs.
126	Attracting moderate and high income residents
127	Bringing more middle class owner occupants back to our city neighborhoods and center city area. This drives commercial development when businesses see they have a viable market for their goods and services. Perhaps isn't not specifically relating to housing but the other 'elephant in the room' issue is school quality at RCSD. If you can fix schools, it's much more likely that middle class residents will stay as their children grow.
128	generational public assistance tenants with no sense of pride in their homes or neighborhood

129	ower govt debt and lower taxes will make it attractive for private investment, which will help solve development issues
130	Maintaining home owners, especially families with children. Rentals tend to depreciate value & quality of neighborhoods, due to lack of committment/expectation of landlords with maintaining houses on streets. Encouraging investment for home ownership & businesses in the city.
131	more jobs. less taxes. promoting healthy living (eating, fitness) in order to help reduce Medicaid costs.
132	Schools. Second, bringing a competitor to Time Warner Cable would improve the lives of city residents the most. Third, I think an Inter modal facility on East Main at the Armory serving Amtrak, inter city buses, RGRTA, taxis, autos, bicycles, and all possible forms of transportation would be the best way to improve our city.
133	People losing their homes (foreclosure) because they cannot maintain mortgage, taxes, etc. and abandoning the homes that then will become vacant and deteriorate.
134	Improving the quality of life in all sectors so that Rochester is the in place to buy and live. Tp encourage this, education must be improved or Rochester can become a "shell" with the population continuing to drop.
135	Vacant houses and foreclosures.
136	Small Business Development. Gentrification
137	Vacant commercial and residential buildings. Empty lots becoming bird sanctuaries. There are a lot of city houses which are now low income rentals which are not kept up making it very hard to keep the neighborhoods in tact for the people who actually OWN and live thier homes. Also, the schools are unusable. We're lucky enough to be able private schools, but it should be our choice not decided for us by the lack of quality schools.
138	Low performing schools.
139	Growing small and medium independent business. Creating employment in the private sector and improving low to moderate income housing stock.
140	low income housing and huge rent increases due to regentrification
141	Keep the money in the city. We need more businesses downtown! Grocery stores, clothing stores, ect.
142	Job creation
143	Taking care of vacant and decaying houses and buildings because they are a breeding ground for crime, and send a message to folks living in those areas that they don't matter. Crime continues to skyrocket and perpetuates some of the feelings of helplessness some residents have that things will not get better and that they live in the "ghetto." If vacant buildings were taken down or revitalized, that would be just one of many avenues to reduce crime in troubled areas of the city.
144	Using funds properly to bring development and housing into downtown area (within innerloop)
145	CITY SCHOOLS!!! AND CITY VS SUBURBAN!!! Another generation of kids without an education - shame on us. And further urban flight as middle class families reach school age. As long as suburban folks think "city problems" of schools, poverty and crime aren't theirs, and they smugly pay lower taxes while offering their residents far more services, we will all continue to fall. Last I knew as a city resident I also reside in Monroe County. It is the county that should be tackling these issues as a collective whole.
146	Senior Housing 62 and Older. With some extra home appliance such as dishwashers, extra closet room for storage, and parking spaces for the residents.
147	Downtown
148	Jobs Schools Safety
149	Too many absentee landlords that don't care, there are alot of dumps out there that I drive by every day....snow not shoveled, plywood on the windows, garbage everywhere...etc
150	Remove the incentives for teen pregnancies and multi-generational welfare. Make these choices unappealing.
151	Identifying opportunities/strategies for using vacant (but not deteriorated) buildings; Providing incentives for business owners to apprentice youth workers
152	To keep the character of the old neighborhoods. Not just tearing buildings down, or stripping them fancy trim just for lead abatement purposes.

153 Not sure

I see many boarded up houses lining our streets and can envision them torn down, giving the houses around double lots. I really feel that having a larger yard and lower house prices then the suburbs would

154 entice more young people to stop fleeing the city to purchase a home. Also, if we can get the schools in order by getting the parents more involved and stop the board from pointing fingers, that will be a very large boon to stay in the city after they buy houses here.

155 vacant structures

156 Maintaining homeownership and neighborhood of all of the maplewood district.

157 vacant houses and buildings need to be addressed. There is a need to build new affordable homes.

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APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS WHO
AGREED OR STRONGLY AGREED BY
QUESTION CATEGORY

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

Housing Needs Responses (Percent who "strongly agreed" and "agreed")	
94% housing needs should be met through rehabilitation of existing housing stock	88% more programs for youth
92% more programs to help homeowners repair their homes	86% more life skills training for lower income households
89% rehab and new construction should incorporate green technology, energy efficiency, sustainable design, etc. even if it costs more than traditional construction	79% more literacy programs
85% more programs to stimulate repairs to rental units	78% more physical fitness and exercise programs and facilities
84% programs to prevent individuals from becoming homeless	75% more nutritional programs and facilities
82% need for financial assistance for families seeking to purchase a home in the City	73% more medical programs and facilities
81% programs aimed at helping the homeless become more self-sufficient	72% more mental health programs and facilities
79% more homeless shelters and transitional housing facilities	71% more programs for seniors
74% more affordable housing for seniors	66% need to provide more transportation programs
64% need to expand the supply of housing accessible to persons with disabilities	59% more community centers
57% need to provide rental assistance to lower income households living in the City	59% additional day care facilities and programs
46% need for programs aimed at overcoming housing discrimination	
46% need to expand the supply of rental housing for low-wage households	
41% need for housing for people with HIV/AIDS	94% need to support neighborhood crime awareness and prevention activities
26% housing needs should be met through new housing construction	93% need to undertake targeted neighborhood revitalization efforts
	89% need to demolish vacant and deteriorated structures
	81% need to provide financial assistance to preserve historic homes/buildings
	79% need to provide a higher level of code enforcement
	46% more fire stations and equipment
Economic Development Needs Responses (Percent who "strongly agreed" and "agreed")	
84% need to improve streets and sidewalks	83% need to provide employment training to City residents
80% need to improve existing parks and recreation facilities	73% need to help low to moderate income residents start or expand their businesses
74% need to improve street lighting	67% need to provide financial assistance to upgrade existing commercial businesses
50% need to create new parks and recreation facilities	55% need to help businesses purchase machinery and equipment
42% need to expand or improve water and sewer services	

1. Concern about people becoming homeless/not served due to compliance issues (criminal history, etc.) – human rights violation
 - Salvation Army operates a Safe Haven
 - Trying to adapt to serve difficult populations – trying different models (United Way and County are joining in on the effort)
 - Housing First approach
2. Need to coordinate with hospitals – otherwise, released on streets
 - Need to coordinate with the County (Continuum of Care process)
3. Limited capacity – places fill quickly (homeless shelters/facilities):
 - Funding provided to the same groups
 - Band-aid remedies (short-term)
 - House of Mercy is wholistic
4. Need to differentiate between the City and County homeless programs :
 - People fall through the system
 - Create a program that private industry can work with; City needs to provide assurances
5. Drugs are an issue in the community
6. Support services are missing:
 - Job readiness
 - Life skills; coping skills
 - Emergency and transitional housing exists
 - Need more permanent housing
 - New programs need to be developed
7. Could create a roster of people who are healthy and job-ready; work with private industry to place individuals
8. Economic aspect is key:
 - Number of jobs created from loans? Need accountability
 - No coordination of services; labor laws impact the system
 - Gap between policy making and decisions
9. Life skills need to be developed:
 - COACH Program to improve financial skills – set a plan
 - 60%-70% improvement

- Many people don't have bank accounts; have to rely on predatory companies
10. Project Hope: Northeast
 - Created four new block clubs
 - Short time frame
 11. Conduct energy audits:
 - Older housing stock in Rochester – utility bills are high
 - Energy efficiency efforts would help to reduce bills
 12. Rochester Housing Authority: Homeownership program recipient
 - Received a lot of assistance
 13. Need to look at decision-making process and information collection; need to look at those organizations funded to assist people
 14. Crime is out of control in the City; can't improve the city economically without addressing crime (and the schools)
 15. Need an assisted living facility
 - Partner with private and nonprofit organizations

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**Five Year Consolidated Plan
City of Rochester**

January 26, 2010, 8:30

In attendance: City Staff

1. Outline document according to tasks for staff review (not whole document)
2. May 11 – potential council date for approval (Council meets on Tuesdays)
3. March 15-April 15: public display (tentative)
4. Full draft by March 1
5. Month of Feb to create draft document
6. Take last year's project sheets and use as a template
 - a. Many of the projects and funds have been consolidated (HUD said they were too broad)
 - b. A four-year housing process was under taken-projects have been well outlined
7. Four quadrant meetings were held in December
 - a. Mary Kay will provide the minuets/notes
8. City website:
 - a. Public notes, plans, reports are on the website
 - b. Survey will be up until March 1
9. Impact of CDBG-R - also include implementation from area plans
10. NSP-1: received \$5.2 million
11. Continuum of Care & Point-in-Time survey:
 - a. Need to check double-county & overall consistency

**Five Year Consolidated Plan
City of Rochester**

January 26, 2010, 9:45

In attendance: Gregory Jefferson & Daniel Sturgis

1. Development:
 - a. Assist management
 - i. Moving from managing units to developing properties
 - ii. Updated public housing:
 1. 100 units demolish and rebuild – scattered site as opposed to one development
 2. One-to-one replacement
 - iii. They will provide a plan (in the works)
 - iv. Looking to partner with a developer (exploring options in the next 2 years)
2. Voucher Program:

8,000 – demand-based housing choice
3. Residential and ROSS Services:
 - a. 16 HOME closings – an increase
 - i. Sec 8 Homeowner Choice
 - b. Majority were disabled
 - c. Increased demand for the program
4. Neighborhood Works of Rochester
5. Service coordination grants now cover everyone (previously only seniors & youth)
 - a. Only 2 people available to provide the wrap around services
 - b. Doing more referrals
 - c. Considering a 501(c)(3) to provide services (one exists for development)
6. Currently purchase existing homes for the homebuyer program
 - a. Major cuts reduced staff & production
 - b. Still no notice
7. A few project-based (lease-to-purchase) will be coming online (15 yrs)
 - a. Local community agencies are pushing the model (not so much the HA)
 - b. Require a capital fund reserve account
 - c. 500 scattered sites – may fold into homeownership (goes from PH to Sec. 8)
8. Phase I: 110-120 to test it out (check work history, credit, etc)
 - a. Conversion process
 - b. Reduce PH but increase Section 8
9. Waiting list:
 - a. PH: 5,000, (9-10 year backing)
 - b. Sec 8: 13,000
10. More extended families need help
 - a. not just single moms as in the past
 - b. more requests for 3 bedroom units
11. Vacancy rate is under 2%

12. Trying to balance out reduction in Sec 8 funding & landlords
13. Currently paying 100% of FMR (Fair Market Rent)
 - a. \$980 for a 3 bedroom
 - b. \$700-800, 1-2 bedroom units
 - c. Exception rents for the suburbs
14. High level of absentee landlords
15. Strain trying to meet compliance (paying mortgages for 30 yrs)
16. Sec 8:
 - a. Banks want to have guarantees for a certain period of time
 - b. No foreclosures have been seen in the program (yet)
17. HA has not done a Hope 6 plan (units are generally in good shape)
18. Project Uplift:
 - a. City services canvass neighborhoods to see what needs to be provided
 - i. Code violations, etc (police)
 - ii. Start in the spring through the fall
19. Needs:
 - a. Elderly services & housing, family housing
 - b. Emergency housing is key
20. Immigrants:
 - a. More need for interpretation services (work with Catholic Charities)
21. Employment Program:
 - a. Member of WIB
 - b. Rochester Works: linking residents with employment preparation
 - c. Tool & die program: paid for tools, training, etc
 - i. 30 people went through the program
22. Section 3 coordinator –
 - a. Ramping up program
 - b. Plan has been approved with goals outlined
 - c. Need to educate contractors (lots of calls)
23. Rochester Business Alliance (RBA)
 - a. Provide info to RBA on Sec 3 program and other contracting opportunities
24. About to undergo an agency-wide strategic plan (1st time) = administration & development

**Five Year Consolidated Plan
City of Rochester**

January 26, 2010, 11:15
Homeless Assistance Providers

In attendance: Andrew I. Crossed, Executive VP, Conifer
Van L. Smith, Jr, Administrator, Recovery Houses of Rochester
Dianne Newhouse, President & CEO, Volunteers of America
Mary Jo Lightholder, Director/Supper Program, Blessed Sacrament Church
Susan B. Aiello, Executive Director, Mercy Residential Services
Susan Davent, Community Place of Greater Rochester
Cindy Harper, Cameron Community Ministries
Major John Hodgson, Salvation Army
Germain Knapp, Pathstone
Ruthie Maker, Empire Justice Center
Robert Mitchell, Veterans Outreach Center
Ellen Warren, Veterans Outreach Center
Ruthie Maker, Empire Justice Center
Susan Ottenweller, Pathstone
Monica McCullough, Executive Director, Providence Housing
Arthur Woodward, CEO, Flower City Habitat
Jean Lower, President, Greater Rochester Housing Partnership
Eugenio Cotto, Jr., Executive Director, Group 14621

1. Currently working on ESG & HOPWA grant applications
2. Veterans Outreach Center:
 - a. Women with physical & emotional needs
 - b. Spousal abuse (spouse may have also served)
 - c. Families:
 - 1) Staying longer – can't find adequate & safe housing
 - 2) Trying to get into permanent housing
3. Overall goal: to shift from emergency to permanent housing & services
 - a. Supportive permanent housing with wrap-around services
4. YWCA
 - a. Applying for DHA funding increased need for larger units - families
5. People staying in emergency shelter longer – difficult to get \$ for security deposits (need for funding) county program:
 - a. Hotels are problematic for emergency housing – no kitchen facilities – lack of support services
6. No resources for services
7. Continuum of Care:
 - a. Moving towards Housing First Model
 - b. State decline in funding & Co of Care – few resources
8. Cost of eviction is high
9. Safety is not a factor in many of the affordable neighborhoods (hard to ensure)

10. Need to work w/ a developer to create safe neighborhoods
11. 100% turnover rate at a few of the schools (No. 9, for example)
12. Code violations result in eviction notices – results in tenants trying to fight evictions (ex. Clinton & St. Joseph: poorly done rehab)
13. State program doesn't allow supportive services – missing piece
 - a. Too few resources for the preservation services
14. Kennedy project:
 - a. Townhouse project allows for energy efficiency
 - b. A great deal of demand for 3+ bedroom units
15. County jail release:
 - a. Homeless due to 30 day jail hold (or longer)
 - b. Mental health needs are increasing – lack of resources
 - c. Number of people coming out increasing
16. DePaul:
 - a. Creating housing for people w/ mental illness (Dewey Ave.) – tax credit
17. Oasis & OMH
 - a. Need more flexibility for service \$
 - b. Big source of potential resources
18. HA has applied for 35 veteran's vouchers (35 more are coming)
19. Youth is another issue – growing population (17-21 year old age range)
20. County:
 - a. No additional funding
21. Soup Kitchen
 - a. First point of contact for many people often go to rehab for 30 days at a very expensive rate (\$20k) – system is broken
22. The Housing First (or quick housing) approach is missing the link to needed supportive services
23. Dual diagnosis – large population
 - a. Not able to access main street providers
 - b. Groups take advantage of this gap
24. Lock-out law (in Binghamton)
 - a. After a certain number of police calls, etc., the house would need to be locked for a year
 - b. In Rochester – based on points on a landlord – residential or businesses
25. Transitional Living Program:
 - a. Now 12 apts. (goal – 16)
 - b. Worked with landlords – guaranteed rent – allowed units to be upgraded through the revenue stream
 - c. Need to setup a forum to get this process/system elevated to a broader scale
 - d. Generally in safe neighborhoods
26. HPRP:
 - a. 60/40: rapid re-housing/ prevention policy
 - b. No security deposit for people who receive welfare – makes it difficult to manage
 - c. Some are attending credit counseling
 - d. Not intended for the chronically homeless
27. Goal

- a. Realign existing resources – the city has a lot of shelter care

**Five Year Consolidated Plan
City of Rochester**

January 26, 2010, 2:00

Non-Housing Community Development, Additional City Staff

In attendance: Gary Walker, Inspection and Compliance
Bret Garwood, Director
Erik Frisch, Transportation Specialist
David Balestiere, Manager of Large Market Development
Kevin Zwiebel, Manager, Contract Services

Gary: Inspection & Compliance

1. Inspection needed for HUD (compliance) – code enforcement, lead (safe practice training)
2. Lead ordinance
 - a. Do regular compliance review
 - b. 6, 600 per year in the county
 - c. The city has received grant \$ for the lead program
 - d. Identify properties for demolition
 - e. Partnership with county & state (received EPA award)
 - f. City has a rehab program (active)
3. Demolition
 - a. Dysfunctional residential areas: 12-16% vacancy rate goal: 2%
 - i. Some areas +40% (or greater)
 - b. 200-230 per year (average) – aiming for 300
4. Goal: demolition & greening
 - a. Large areas for land banking
 - b. Trying to reduce the number of units
 - c. Need to remove 4,000-5,000 units
5. 60% rental in city
 - a. Need a better 1st time homebuyer program
6. Any housing strategy needs to focus on rental housing
7. Focus on four neighborhoods (initially)
8. An NRSA has been discussed
9. Zoning ordinance permits drug rehab places, etc. - but often need large places
10. Project Green
 - a. Policy document that may result in demolition of 4,000-5,000 units
 - b. Practical approach to maintaining vacant lots
11. Recreation
 - a. Problem with access to schools for after-school programs & activities
 - b. Looking at potential areas
 - c. 11 neighborhood centers (6 satellite facilities)
 - d. Ice skate arena
 - e. Waterway center

- f. Lodges on lake
 - g. 6-13 yr olds (2:30-9:30pm) – after-school program
 - h. 30k kids in schools
 - i. 70-100 kids can be handled (limited capacity)
12. Ryan Center
- a. New community center
 - i. elementary schools, library, recreation center
 - ii. state-of-the-art facility
 - b. Transition to 14-17 yr olds after 6:30pm
 - c. Foodlink – provides food, a hot meal
 - d. Literacy programs, teen councils, computer literacy
13. NW part of the city
- a. Big need – transitional area – public safety issues exist
 - b. Very good park system
 - c. Playgrounds have been rehabilitated over the last four years
14. Parks plan is on the website
- a. Analysis – ADA compliance
 - b. Trails
 - c. Water spray parks – 3 in existence – handicapped accessible
15. Smoke detectors:
- a. Used CDBG funds
 - b. NY now requires CO detectors
 - c. Difficult to provide both
16. Engineering:
- a. Streets, streetscapes, trails, sidewalks, lighting
17. Safe Routes to School - \$500K
- a. Received (non-CDBG) – makes it better for kids to walk to school
 - b. Need safe routes from schools to community centers
18. Community agriculture
- a. Community forestry – ramping up program – food security issues exist
19. Trying to capitalize on existing demand in certain neighborhoods – families with young kids
20. Youth development, Employment
- a. Use CDBG to run programs – try to reduce teen pregnancy (text is in the previous comprehensive plan and CAPER)

**Five Year Consolidated Plan
City of Rochester**

January 26, 2010, 3:30

Additional Housing Provider Organizations (& non-housing)

In attendance: Alex Castro, Housing Council
Cynthia Howk, Landmark Society of Western New York
Kathia Casion, Legal Aid Society
Sharon Johnson, YMCA
Patricia Johnson, Center for Youth
Alma Balonon-Rosen, Director, Enterprise

1. New federal resources for historic preservation focused on housing “city living Rochester” website to promote city living & housing (similar to PHLF)
2. Housing Council:
 - a. Heading Home housing program – use of stimulus resources
 - b. Working people – paying high rents (affordable housing not necessarily decent)
 - c. Falling into the lower end of housing
 - d. \$300-600 for all bedroom
 - e. Gap in the \$500-700 market
 - f. Foreclosures by landlords – tenants caught in the middle
3. Rochester has typically had affordable homeowner units but expensive rental units
4. Rents are capped, yet maintenance costs have continued to rise (gap exists) – pushes down the quality of the market
5. Access to capital:
 - a. LIHTC – market difference in the last 2 years (did fund + 75% of dev costs)
6. Community reinvestment coalition – works with the banks on CRA – meet with them twice per year
7. Housing trust fund – has been discussed – but doesn’t currently exist
8. Private market lofts have been developed, very high end
9. Depressed properties are pushing down the market (abandoned homes, arson, drug problems)
10. Greater Rochester Housing Partnership
11. All foreclosures go on a 90 day wait period
 - a. Now all foreclosures will have to go to a conference to (possibly) re-negotiate the loans
12. Tax lien process? Has this been addressed?
 - a. Plan was to get people to pay off liens
13. Needs:
 - a. Tenants who might need a ramp (or other assistance) are told by landlords that the tenant can do it (but no funding)
 - b. CDBG \$ could be targeted to assist
 - c. People with criminal records have a difficult time – often homelessness results
 - d. Fair housing is another issue
 - i. Received enf. \$ from HUD

- ii. City/AI was last done in 1995
(Westchester case – groups aware of case)
- 14. Check FHA press release
 - a. One out of five loans are delinquent
- 15. Many home refinancing loans have also been turned down (50% in 2009)
- 16. Market may exist for older people who want to move back into the city
 - a. Also professionals with high credit scores but high debt (student loans, etc)
- 17. Draft of an AI exists
- 18. City fair housing law exists (no current enforcement)
- 19. Center for Responsible Lending
 - a. HMDA (Q2 '09) by Congressional district
- 20. Economic Development: (Peter Segress)
 - a. Work with business assistance in low-mod areas (use CDBG)
 - b. Business association grant – for improvement & small area promotions
 - c. Business association grants: storefronts, signage, security (50% watching grant)
- 21. Loans to small businesses
- 22. City has done Section 108 loans
- 23. Tried a micro-loan bank program – no funding for TA – missing part
- 24. South Wedge Planning Committee Bob Boyd
- 25. Job/employment opportunity:
 - a. Redesigning old windows (pre-1940s) & rebuilding windows – more cost effective (green approach) – could be part of a jobs/training program

**Five Year Consolidated Plan
City of Rochester**

January 27, 2010, 8:30
Business Associations

In attendance: Tom Dougherty, West Ridge Road Business Association

1. Maplewood Neighborhood
 - a. Employment has declined with reduction in Kodak work force
 - b. Working-class neighborhood
 - c. Would like to draw people back in, towards the lake (near Kodak Park)
2. West Maplewood Business Association
 - a. Rec. \$425,000 from the state representative to do facades (\$30k per)
 - b. Hiring an architect to do the schematics (individuals are responsible – each business owner)
 - c. Types of existing businesses in the neighborhood: restaurants, professional businesses (insurance), automobile repair garages
 - d. Wants the city to do signage, remove graffiti
 - e. Sidewalks, streets: need city to continue improving
 - f. A shelter is being proposed in the area – 30 unit facility with on-site management
 - i. 7 schools in the area
 - ii. Neighbors are concerned – what type of residents (possible vets. or crime release)
 - iii. Vacant lots (and buildings) are in issue, blank facades

**Five Year Consolidated Plan
City of Rochester**

January 27, 2010, 9:45
Neighborhood Organizations

In attendance: (no list of attendee were attached)

1. Safely is an issue
2. Excess of federally subsidized housing – competes with the private market
 - a. Housing on main street didn't succeed
3. Funding too many public housing units
4. DHS is not effective – management needs to be held accountable
 - a. Negative impact on housing providers
 - b. Monroe County is funding legal aid
5. Needs to be able to screen tenants properly
 - a. Wondering if it makes sense to stay in business
 - b. City creates competition in housing
6. DHS dictates the rents – not market rate
7. Maplewood is more market rate
8. SE area – work hard to maintain income diversity
9. Park Ave renewal was broad – based & successful – a lot of bottom-up development (funding has been reduced)
10. Maplewood:
 - a. Schools are the reason people are leaving the city
 - b. Good private schools exist – but people can't pay taxes & tuition
 - c. Dewey Ave. has declined (Main St area)
11. No standards at the Dept. of Social Services (DSS)
12. Beechwood:
 - a. Trying to increase homeownership
 - b. Changed area to R-1 zoning (from multi-family)
 - c. Investors are buying up cheap properties and renting them out
13. Need to pay attention to the neighborhoods
14. Out-of-state investors have been buying properties – properties are then flipped
15. Local investors don't want to continue investing – poor business environment
 - a. City is not engaged
 - b. Leave gap for out of state investors
16. 18 points maximum to impact rentability of a property
17. Need rental rehab loans (low interest), tax credits
18. Tenants manipulate the system
19. Need to upgrade major thoroughfares in the city – impacts the businesses (and as a result housing)
20. Kids have had very little to aspire to
 - a. School district needs to help (perpetuates negative behavior otherwise)
21. Ryan Center:
 - a. Filled beyond capacity – need to replicate

22. Maplewood doesn't have a good recreation program (overall the city has a good program)
 - a. Need a center for recreation
23. City may need to move away from quadrants – look at neighborhoods
24. Federal housing shouldn't be nicer than market rate
25. Need tax incentive to encourage families to stay (or move back to the city)
26. Small businesses need assistance to expand, market, etc.
 - a. Many business associations have volunteers (difficult to manage)
27. Need to work with existing groups, not start new groups, to address issues
28. State \$ (preservation groups) have moved funding away from organization & grassroots efforts
 - a. More resources towards bricks & mortar
29. Commercial landlords have issues as well (modeling after the South Wedge effort)
 - a. Need to provide tools – will reduce vacancies, turnover
30. Biggest part of Monroe County budget is social services
 - a. Many young people on social services (need to encourage involvement in community service)
31. Tenant vetting service
 - a. Considering developing a database
32. NY state taxes are too high – everyone is expecting the government to provide grants
33. City needs to consolidate better (departments)

**Five Year Consolidated Plan
City of Rochester**

January 27, 2010, 11:15
Affordable Housing CHDOs

In attendance:

Monica McCullough, Providence Housing
Arthur Woodward, Flower City Habitat
Jean Lowe, Greater Rochester Housing Partnership
Eugenio Cotto, Jr, Group 14621 Community Association
Susan Ottenweller, Pathstone

1. Pathstone: NY (& other states)
 - a. Multi-service organization
 - b. Multi-family development
 - c. real estate
2. Low-income working families
3. focused on Gisana(?) neighborhood
4. Greater Rochester Housing Partnership
 - a. Administers an acquisition/rehabilitation program
 - b. Primarily provide financing – though provide some direct development
5. Group 14621
 - a. NE has a great need for housing improvements
 - b. 700 vacant units slated for demolition
 - c. People aren't coming out with plans to address the issues
 - d. Not all areas of the city have received resources
6. Considering developing more suburban-style housing
 - a. Considering 4 "green" houses on Remington Street (\$160-200K per unit)
 - b. Geo-thermal
 - c. Looking at a 15 block quadrant
7. Focus investment areas:
 - a. City projects the view that certain areas/neighborhoods will not get attention
 - b. Does planning talk to housing? basis of decision-making
 - c. Many of the vacancies are scattered – difficult to figure out where the green spaces should be placed
8. Need plans upfront to drive the consensus plan process – determines where resources should be targeted
9. Market View Heights
 - a. Received many past resources
 - b. Homeownership development couldn't occur in the community
 - c. \$25 million invested over 20 years – public market is an anchor in the area
10. The city sets policies that are too narrow (only certain income bands)
 - a. Need a homeownership component that targets 50% of MFI as well as above
 - b. Bias has been against rental housing (city policies)
11. FIS is not a good idea – (though GRHP likes the idea)

- a. Green neighborhoods
- 12. The city should be lobbying the state legislator
- 13. 0-30% market is the toughest
 - a. 30-40% very difficult
 - b. Re-entry housing, dual diagnosis
 - c. Perpetual cycle
 - d. Financial literacy is an issue (not just for home buyers)
- 14. Market study makes the assumption that poor people have choices
- 15. City needs to create more of market in the FIS areas
- 16. Plymouth Exchange has seen an increase in assessments (private resources have come in)
- 17. Need to market the housing programs appropriately
- 18. City-certified CHDOs: 6 or 7 (& state & county)
 - a. There could be more
 - b. 2 state certified CHDOs working on housing in the city
 - c. Preservation Housing – big cuts in state program

**Five Year Consolidated Plan
City of Rochester**

January 27, 2010, 2:00
Lead-Based Paint

In attendance: Gary Kirkmire, Conrad Floss

1. Partner with Housing Council (& others)
 - a. Short-staffed – encouraged to work with area groups
2. Healthy Homes approach
 - a. Besides lead based paint, other like hazards exist
 - b. Smoking, fire, etc.
 - c. Window replacement, weatherization
3. Lead reimbursement program:
 - a. Take referrals from one county
 - b. Assist people with or without kids
 - c. 4 months is the average time to address as issue
 - d. A lot of work in the northeast (10 block area)
 - e. 1,000 units since 2003
 - f. Requested a lower grant amount last year due to staffing issues
4. 2nd oldest housing stock in the country
5. LBP program is connected to the FIS program
6. Beechwood neighborhood area another key area
7. 163 projects in various stages
8. Need a roofing program
 - a. High cost rehabilitation
 - b. Program to assist elderly to rehab (people living on the first floor of houses)
9. Objective – to get LBP compliance
10. HPRP inspections
 - a. Lead resource center – homeowners are directed the site
 - b. Received \$1.5 million (without \$1.5 million match) with fewer strings/regulations
 - c. Ticketing is a last resort for non-compliance
 - i. 67,000 rental units in the city – most built before '78
 - d. 200 landlord grants per year
 - e. State fund likely will be reduced to address LBP (desire to use CDBG for lead-swipes)
 - f. 10 ½ inspectors

**Five Year Consolidated Plan
City of Rochester**

January 27, 2010, 3:30
Health & Human Services

In attendance:

Javier Elias, AIDS Care, 585-210-4187, selias@acrochester.org
Ruth N. Colon, Ibero-American Act, 585-256-8900 x630, ruth.colon@iaol.org
Kevin Berg, VNS Rochester, 585-787-8301, kberg@vnsnet.com

1. AIDS Care: recent merger
 - a. Monroe County (& southern tier counties)
 - b. HOPWA for city only covers
 - i. Livingstone, Ontario, & Wayne Counties
 - c. HOPWA from state as well (and county)
2. Visiting Nurse Program of Rochester
 - a. Also operates the Meals-on-Wheels program
3. IBERO Action League
 - a. Serves 6,000 persons per year
 - b. 300 staff; serve most of upstate NY
 - c. received some CDBG money for a summer youth program
4. Developed a strategic plan which outlines the needs
5. Self-sufficiency:
 - a. High unemployment rate: language barrier
 - b. High school drop-out rate
6. Stuck in low-paying jobs
 - a. Kids don't get their GED
7. Large housing development for the disabled
 - a. 13 residents
 - b. Well-maintained, help local neighborhoods
8. Rochester Opportunity program
 - a. Latinos started the program – many people dropped out (due to lack of day-care, transportation)
 - b. Received a Department of Labor grant for the program
 - c. Assist 1st time house buyers – realtors & counselors on staff
 - d. Mentoring programs for middle school & high school students
9. Full service group
 - a. Clinic with services
 - b. Education section (community groups, high schools, colleges)
 - c. Case management
 - d. 58 households receiving HOPWA assistance – rent assistance
10. Work on security deposits, etc
11. Work on individual plans for self-sufficiency
12. 2 satellite offices:
 - a. In Bath & Baden

- b. Issue of transportation & services
- 13. Meal program & emergency food program
- 14. Visiting Nurse Program: Provide home care service in Monroe County:
 - a. Housing services
 - b. 65+ yrs old
 - c. 90% of patients are Medicaid & Medicare recipients
- 15. Medicaid program for in-house people (75% of in-patient)
- 16. Hospice care
- 17. Meals on wheels:
 - a. 3rd oldest in county
 - b. 20 different partnerships
 - c. 800-900 clients
 - d. Need 200 volunteers daily (2,400 volunteers available)
- 18. 1,400 – 1,600 patients served at any one time
- 19. Ibero: Crime & drugs are big issues – young, who are hanging out - wasted workforce
 - a. Need to engage people
- 20. AIDS Care: Need housing – permanent housing
 - a. 60 people on waiting list (1 year)
 - b. Housing stock in the city is substandard
 - c. Property managers aren't taking care of basic repairs
 - d. Educating people about financial management
 - e. People are being pushed into the Crescent area
- 21. Visiting Nurse Program: Focus has been on building high-end housing for seniors – not enough units for lower-income seniors
- 22. Mom/baby program
 - a. Need services & housing
- 23. Difficult to qualify for people for unit – poor credit history

CITY OF ROCHESTER
GENERAL SURVEY

FY 2010 – FY 2014 FIVE YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN

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As part of this five-year planning process, the City of Rochester is required to identify the housing and community development needs for low-moderate income persons and households, as well as persons with special needs such as disabilities, substance abuse, mental illness, HIV/AIDS, the elderly, etc. Your participation in this planning process will enable the City to develop an accurate strategy that addresses the priority needs of these groups and individuals.

Please complete this survey and mail it no later than _____ to the address below. Kindly attach any additional information (statistics, surveys, studies, reports, applications, observations, annual reports, etc.) that will help the City to identify affordable housing needs, including barriers to affordable housing and employment issues.

Thank you for your prompt response to this survey and for assisting the City of Rochester with completing its consolidated planning responsibilities. If you have any questions regarding the survey, please contact:

Mary Kay Kenrick, Associate Administrative Analyst
City of Rochester
Department of Neighborhood and Business Development
30 Church Street, Room 224B
Rochester, NY 14614
Phone: (585) 428-7899
Email: kenrickm@cityofrochester.gov

GENERAL SURVEY

- 1. Name of organization: _____
- 2. Name of person completing this survey: _____
- 3. Title of person completing this survey: _____
- 4. Mailing address: _____

- 5. Telephone number: _____ Fax number: _____
- 6. E-mail address: _____
- 7. What are the mission, principal activities, and service area of your organization? Attach a brochure, if available.

- 8. What special needs classification of persons and/or households does your organization serve? (Example: persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, etc.)

- 9. In your opinion, what is the major unmet housing and/or supportive service need *faced by your organization?*

- 10. What is the magnitude of the need? Please attach any statistics, records, or survey results that substantiate this need.

11. In your opinion, what is the major unmet housing and/or supportive service need in the City?

12. What is the magnitude of the need? Please attach any statistics, records, or survey results that substantiate this need.

13. Does your organization *develop* housing? Yes _____ No _____

14. If yes, please provide details in the chart below of the housing developments planned by your organization for the next five years. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

	Rental			
	For sale			
	Other (assisted living, etc.)			

15. Does your organization *manage* housing? Yes _____ No _____

16. If yes, please check the type of housing your organization manages and the total number of units.

Rental # _____

Other # _____

17. If your organization develops or manages housing, please complete the chart below (Priority Housing Needs). This information will assist the City in identifying the number of low-moderate income persons and households with disabilities, who are in need of housing

EXPLANATION OF CHART:

Current Need: Number of housing units needed to meet your current demand

Current Inventory: Number of housing units you currently have available to meet your demand

Unmet Need/Gap: Difference between the current need and current inventory

Goals to Address Unmet Need/Gap: Number of new housing units you plan to develop and make available **over the next five years** to address your unmet need/gap

MFI = Median Family Income

PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS (households)			Current Need	Current Inventory	Unmet Need/Gap	Goals to Address Unmet Need/Gap
<i>Example</i>			<i>20</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>
Renter	Small Related Family (2-4 persons)	0-30% of MFI				
		31-50% of MFI				
		51-80% of MFI				
	Large Related Family (5 or more persons)	0-30% of MFI				
		31-50% of MFI				
		51-80% of MFI				
	Elderly (Age 62+)	0-30% of MFI				
		31-50% of MFI				
		51-80% of MFI				
	All Other	0-30% of MFI				
		31-50% of MFI				
		51-80% of MFI				
Owner	0-30% of MFI					
	31-50% of MFI					
	51-80% of MFI					
Special Needs		0-80% of MFI				
Total Goals						

18. Please describe any partnerships you may undertake to implement your housing projects.

Thank you for completing this survey. Please attach any additional thoughts or information (studies, surveys, reports, statistics, etc.) that may assist the City of Rochester in completing its affordable housing and supportive services needs assessment.

Please complete this survey and mail it no later than _____ to Mary Kay Kenrick.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROVIDER SURVEY
FY 2010- FY 2014 FIVE YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN

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As part of this five-year planning process, the City is required to identify the housing and community development needs for low-moderate income persons and households, as well as persons with special needs such as disabilities, substance abuse, mental illness, HIV/AIDS, the elderly, etc. Your participation in this planning process will enable the City to develop an accurate strategy that addresses the priority needs of these groups and individuals.

Please complete this survey and mail it no later than _____ to the address below. Alternatively, you may bring your completed questionnaire to the Affordable Housing Focus Group meeting that has been scheduled for (enter day, date, time, and location). Kindly attach any additional information (statistics, surveys, studies, reports, applications, observations, annual reports, etc.) that will help the City to identify affordable housing needs, including barriers to affordable housing and employment issues.

Thank you for your prompt response to this survey and for assisting the City of Rochester with completing its consolidated planning responsibilities. If you have any questions regarding the survey, please contact:

Mary Kay Kenrick, Associate Administrative Analyst
City of Rochester
Department of Neighborhood and Business Development
30 Church Street, Room 224B
Rochester, NY 14614
Phone: (585) 428-7899
Email: kenrickm@cityofrochester.gov

AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROVIDER SURVEY

1. Name of organization: _____
2. Name of person completing this survey: _____
3. Title of person completing this survey: _____
4. Mailing address: _____

5. Telephone number: _____ Fax number: _____
6. E-mail address: _____
7. What are the mission, principal activities, and service area of your organization? Attach a brochure, if available.

8. What special needs classification of persons and/or households does your organization serve? (Example: persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, etc.)

9. Please describe the housing and/or supportive service needs of the area in which you are based.

10. What is the magnitude of the need? Please attach any statistics, records, or survey results that substantiate this need. (Example: number on waiting list for housing)

11. In your opinion, what is the major unmet housing and/or supportive service need *faced by your organization*?

12. In your opinion, what is the major unmet housing and/or supportive service need in the **CITY OF ROCHESTER**?

13. Does your organization *develop* housing? Yes _____ No _____

14. If yes, please describe the housing developments planned by your organization *for the next five years*. (Please indicate the type of housing, location, type of residents served, number of units, etc.) Use additional sheets if necessary.

	Rental			
	For sale			
	Other (assisted living, etc.)			

15. Does your organization *manage* housing? Yes _____ No _____

16. If yes, please check the type of housing your organization manages and the total number of units.

Rental # _____

Other # _____

17. Based on the housing assistance needs of your organization's clients and your plans to provide housing assistance to your clients over the next five years, please complete the chart below (Priority Housing Needs).

EXPLANATION OF CHART:

Current Need: Number of housing units needed to meet your current demand

Current Inventory: Number of housing units you currently have available to meet your demand

Unmet Need/Gap: Difference between the current need and current inventory

Goals to Address Unmet Need/Gap: Number of new housing units you plan to develop and/or make available over the next five years to meet your unmet need/gap

MFI = Median Family Income

<i>Example</i>			20	10	10	5
Renter	Small Related Family (2-4 persons)	0-30% of MFI				
		31-50% of MFI				
		51-80% of MFI				
	Large Related Family (5 or more persons)	0-30% of MFI				
		31-50% of MFI				
		51-80% of MFI				
	Elderly (Age 62+)	0-30% of MFI				
		31-50% of MFI				
		51-80% of MFI				
	All Other (single persons, etc.)	0-30% of MFI				
		31-50% of MFI				
		51-80% of MFI				
Owner		0-30% of MFI				
		31-50% of MFI				
		51-80% of MFI				
Special Needs		0-80% of MFI				
Total Goals						

18. Does your organization have any new projects or initiatives planned for the next five years? Please describe the nature, location, anticipated beneficiaries, anticipated cost of the projects, and funding sources.

19. For each of the projects listed in #18, please describe any partnerships you may undertake to implement the projects (example: Housing Authority, other nonprofit organization, etc.)

Thank you for completing this survey. Please attach any additional thoughts or information (studies, surveys, reports, statistics, etc.) that may assist the City of Rochester in completing its affordable housing and supportive services needs assessment.

Please complete this survey and mail it no later than
_____ to Mary Kay Kenrick.

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**CITY OF ROCHESTER
HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PROVIDER /
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE PROVIDER SURVEY**

FY 2010 – FY 2014 FIVE YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN

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Please complete this survey and mail it no later than _____ to the address below. Alternatively, you may bring your completed questionnaire to the Homeless/Health/Human Service focus group meeting that has been scheduled for (enter day, date, time, and location). Kindly attach any additional information (statistics, surveys, studies, reports, applications, observations, annual reports, etc.) that will help the City to identify affordable housing needs, including barriers to affordable housing and employment issues.

Thank you for your prompt response to this survey and for assisting the City of Rochester with completing its consolidated planning responsibilities. If you have any questions regarding the survey, please contact:

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City of Rochester
Department of Neighborhood and Business Development
30 Church Street, Room 224B
Rochester, NY 14614
Phone: (585) 428-7899
Email: kenrickm@cityofrochester.gov

**HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PROVIDER /
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE PROVIDER SURVEY**

1. Name of organization: _____
2. Name of person completing this survey: _____
3. Title of person completing this survey: _____
4. Mailing address: _____

5. Telephone number: _____ Fax number: _____
6. E-mail address: _____
7. What are the mission, principal activities, and service area of your organization? Attach a brochure, if available.

8. What special needs classification of persons and/or households does your organization serve? (Example: persons with disabilities, persons with visual impairments, etc.)

9. In your opinion, what is the major unmet housing and/or supportive service need *faced by your organization?*

10. What is the magnitude of the need? Please attach any statistics, records, or survey results that substantiate this need.

11. In your opinion, what is the major unmet housing and/or supportive service need in the County?

12. What is the magnitude of the need? Please attach any statistics, records, or survey results that substantiate this need.

13. Does your organization *develop* housing? Yes _____ No _____

14. If yes, please provide details in the chart below of the housing developments planned by your organization for the next five years. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Housing Developments Planned for the Next Five Years				
	Rental			
	For sale			
	Other (assisted living, etc.)			

15. Does your organization *manage* housing? Yes _____ No _____

16. If yes, please check the type of housing your organization manages and the total number of units.

Rental # _____

Other # _____

17. If your organization develops or manages housing, please complete the chart below (Priority Housing Needs). This information will assist the City in identifying the number of low-moderate income persons and households with disabilities, who are in need of housing

EXPLANATION OF CHART:

Current Need: Number of housing units needed to meet your current demand

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Goals to Address Unmet Need/Gap: Number of new housing units you plan to develop and make available **over the next five years** to address your unmet need/gap

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PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS (households)			Current Need	Current Inventory	Unmet Need/Gap	Goals to Address Unmet Need/Gap
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	Elderly (Age 62+)	0-30% of MFI				
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51-80% of MFI						
Owner	0-30% of MFI					
	31-50% of MFI					
	51-80% of MFI					
Special Needs		0-80% of MFI				
Total Goals						

18. Please describe any partnerships you may undertake to implement your housing projects.

Thank you for completing this survey. Please attach any additional thoughts or information (studies, surveys, reports, statistics, etc.) that may assist the City in completing its affordable housing and supportive services needs assessment.

Please complete this survey and mail it no later than _____ to Mary Kay Kenrick.

**CITY OF ROCHESTER
PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY SURVEY**

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Please complete this survey and mail it no later than _____ to the address below. Alternatively, you may bring your completed questionnaire to the PHA interview that has been scheduled for (enter day, date, time, and location). Kindly attach any additional information (statistics, surveys, studies, reports, applications, observations, annual reports, etc.) that will help the City to identify affordable housing needs, including barriers to affordable housing and employment issues.

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**THE CITY OF ROCHESTER
 PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY SURVEY**



PUBLIC HOUSING

1. Total number of public housing units owned and managed by your Authority: _____
 Please provide a breakdown of units by public housing development, type of resident (elderly or family), bedroom configuration, occupancy rate, and unit turnovers. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Example for breakdown format:

Development name	Municipality	# elderly units	# family units	# bedrooms					Current occupancy rate	Annual turnover of units
				0	1	2	3	4+		

2. Are any of the Authority's public housing developments experiencing chronic vacancies? Yes___ No ___
 a. If yes, please identify the development(s) and indicate the Authority's strategy to increase occupancy rates.

3. What is the date of the Authority's most recent Physical Needs Assessment (PNA) of its housing stock?
 _____ (year)
4. Based on the results of the PNA or other objective data, please summarize the overall condition and needs of the Authority's public housing stock. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Development name	Overall condition of housing stock at this development: GOOD (new or recently renovated) FAIR (needs minor rehab or improvements) POOR (needs major rehab or demolition)	Strategy planned: NO ACTION NEEDED MINOR REHAB MAJOR REHAB PARTIAL DEMO FULL DEMO

5. When did your Authority last update its Section 504 needs assessment and transition plan? _____
 - a. What is the status of the Authority’s transition plan? _____
6. Of the total public housing units owned and managed by your Authority, how many units currently meet UFAS accessibility standards? _____
 - a. Number of accessible units for persons with mobility disabilities? _____
 - b. Number of accessible units for persons with sight and hearing disabilities? _____
7. Are accessible units in family public housing available to disabled families with children? Yes___ No ___
8. Of the total number of accessible units reported in Question 6, how many are currently occupied by persons/ households with disabilities? _____
9. Number of non-elderly persons with disabilities currently living in elderly public housing units: _____
10. Please complete the attached **Table A** and return it with your survey response. (This table is similar to the one the Authority must complete for its Agency Plan.)
11. What is the average amount of time that an applicant remains on the waiting list for public housing? _____
12. Is the public housing waiting list currently open? Yes___ No ___
 - a. If no, when was your waiting list last opened and for how long? _____
13. Do you have any local preferences for admission of eligible applicants? Yes___ No ___
 - a. If yes, specify preference(s): _____
14. Please list the top three public housing resident initiatives being carried out by your Authority:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

15. Please describe the major unmet public housing needs in your jurisdiction: (For example, an additional 50 three- and four-bedroom public housing units are needed to meet the housing needs of Somali immigrants.)

16. Have you received, or do you plan to apply for, any of the following federal program funds during FY 2010?

	<u>Amount of funding</u>
Annual contributions for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Assistance	\$
Public Housing Capital Fund	\$
Public Housing Operating Fund	\$
Replacement Housing Factor	\$
HOPE VI	\$
Mixed Finance without HOPE VI	\$
Capital Fund Financing Program	\$
Energy Performance Contract	\$
Public Housing Operating Fund Program	\$
Other (List: _____)	\$

17. If you have received or plan to apply for any federal funds in funds in FY 2010, please describe briefly what activities will be undertaken with these funds and at which public housing communities.

18. Describe actions to be undertaken in FY 2010 by your Authority to improve the management and operations of public housing and the living environment of public housing residents. If no actions are proposed, clearly so state.

19. Describe the efforts to be undertaken in FY 2010 by your Authority to ensure no net loss in the public housing inventory as a result of demolition, by prepayment or voluntary termination of federally assisted mortgages or any other actions.

20. During the period 2010-2014, does the Authority expect to lose any public housing units through:
- a. Conversion to private market housing? Yes___ No ___ If yes, how many units? _____
 - b. Demolition? Yes___ No ___ If yes, how many units? _____
 - c. Conversion or modernization involving increases or decreases in the existing number of units? Yes___ No ___ If yes, how many units? _____
 - d. Disposition? Yes___ No ___ If yes, how many units? _____
 - e. Other (Specify: _____) Yes___ No ___ If yes, how many units? _____

21. For the period FY 2010-2014, does the Authority anticipate adding public housing units to its inventory via acquisition and new construction or rehabilitation of rental units? Yes ___ No ___ If yes, please list the proposed projects by name, location, number of units, bedroom size, and funding source(s). (See sample format below.)

Name	Municipality	No. of Units	Funding Source(s)
		1 BR: _____	
		2 BR: _____	
		3 BR: _____	
		4 BR: _____	

22. What is the status of the Authority's transition to site-based management?

23. Please complete the "Priority Public Housing Needs" table below.

EXPLANATION OF TABLE:

High Priority Need Level: Category **will** be funded.

Medium Priority Need Level: Category **may** be funded.

Low Priority Need Level: Category **very unlikely** to be funded.

PRIORITY PUBLIC HOUSING TABLE

Public Housing Need Category	PHA Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Estimated Dollars To Address Category
Restoration and Revitalization		
Capital Improvements		
Modernization		
Rehabilitation		
Other (Specify)		
Management and Operations		
Improved Living Environment		
Neighborhood Revitalization (non-capital)		
Capital Improvements		
Safety/Crime Prevention/Drug Elimination		
Other (Specify)		
Economic Opportunity		
Resident Services/ Family Self Sufficiency		
Homeownership		
Other (Specify)		
Total		

RESIDENT INITIATIVES

24. Does each public housing community have a resident council? Yes___ No ___ If no, please list projects that have resident councils:

25. Do resident councils have input/involvement in:

- a. Management operations? Yes___ No ___
- b. Modernization needs? Yes___ No ___
- c. Family self-sufficiency program? Yes___ No ___

d. Homeownership program? Yes___ No ___

For each “yes” response, please indicate the nature of the resident council’s involvement.

26. Describe activities to be undertaken in FY 2010 by your Authority to increase the involvement of PHA residents in management. If no such activities are proposed, clearly so state.

27. Does the Authority operate a public housing homeownership program? Yes___ No ___
If yes, how many homeownership transactions have been completed to date? _____

28. Describe activities to be undertaken in FY 2010 by your Authority to expand public housing homeownership opportunities. If no such activities are proposed, clearly so state.

29.. Does the Authority operate a Section 8 homeownership program? Yes___ No ___
If yes, how many homeownership transactions have been completed to date? _____

30. Describe activities to be undertaken in FY 2010 by your Authority to expand public housing homeownership opportunities. If no such activities are proposed, clearly so state.

31. Describe the efforts to be undertaken in FY 2010 by your Authority to ensure no net loss of public housing units as a result of conversion of units to homeownership, if applicable.

LEAD BASED PAINT ABATEMENT

32. Does your PHA implement a lead based paint abatement program for its units? Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please provide a copy of your Lead Based Paint Abatement Program.

33. Please estimate the number of PHA units suspected or known to contain lead based paint:

Are any of these units currently occupied? Yes ___ No ___ If yes, how many? _____

SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

34. Total number of Section 8 housing choice vouchers (HCV) administered by your Authority: _____

Please complete attached **Table B** and provide details about current HCV holders.

35. Number of Section 8 HCV that are actually utilized: _____

36. What is the Authority's Section 8 payment standard? (i.e., 100% of FMR; 110% of FMR; etc.)

37. As a result of its Section 504 needs assessment, has the Authority made any changes to its Section 8 Administrative Plan or other policies to address the needs of persons with disabilities? If so, please describe.

38. How many private rental units have been modified to meet the needs of Section 8 tenants with disabilities? _____

39. Do participating Section 8 landlords make accessibility accommodations for persons with disabilities voluntarily, or are special incentives provided? Please describe.

40. Please complete the attached **Table A** on the Section 8 HCV waiting list.

41. Is the Section 8 HCV waiting list currently open? Yes ___ No ___

42. Of the total applicants on the Section 8 HCV waiting list, how many are public housing residents? _____

43. Does the Authority have any local preferences for admission of Section 8 eligible applicants?
Yes ___ No ___ If yes, specify preferences.

44. What is the approximate time period that a new Section 8 applicant will remain on the waiting list before receiving a voucher? _____

45. Please describe the single most important unmet need of your Authority's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program: (For example, insufficient supply of standard rental units in private marketplace, landlords can achieve equal or higher rents without Section 8 assistance, etc.)

46. During the period 2010-2015, does the Authority expect to lose any Section 8 units from its assisted housing inventory through:

a. Landlord withdrawal from Section 8? Yes ___ No ___ If yes, how many units? _____

b. Other? (Specify: _____) Yes ___ No ___ If yes, how many units? _____

47. What percentage of the Authority's housing choice vouchers are project-based? _____%

48. Does the Authority intend to increase the number of project-based units over the next five years? Yes ___ No ___
If yes, how many units? _____

49. During 2010-2014, does your PHA expect to apply for additional Section 8 housing choice vouchers?
Yes ___ No ___ If yes, how many vouchers? _____

50. Are there any other housing activities that you are planning (e.g., tax credit units, resident initiatives, etc.) which are not discussed above? If so, please provide a brief summary of these activities such as the activity, the location, the number of units, the total project cost, the funding sources, etc.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

For questions 51-57, feel free to submit copies of an annual report, previous grant application, or other materials that could provide the requested information.

51. Please describe your agency's relationship with the City of Rochester, including the appointing authority for the commissioners or board of your PHA.

52. Please describe any relationships the Authority has established with special needs housing organizations.

53. Has the Authority created a related nonprofit affiliate or instrumentality? Yes ___ No ___ If yes, what activities have been carried out by this organization?

54. Please describe the provision of services to your PHA that are funded by the City of Rochester (i.e., public service activities, public safety activities, etc.)

55. Please describe the City's role in reviewing your PHA (a) proposed development sites, (b) comprehensive plans, (c) and any proposed demolition or disposition of public housing developments.

56. Does the Authority currently have an ownership interest in or manage non-public housing rental units? Yes ___ No ___ If yes, please describe.

57. Does the Authority intend to participate in any non-public housing residential development or preservation activities during the next four years? Yes ___ No ___ If yes, please describe the nature, location and status of any proposed project.

Thank you for your assistance in defining public housing and related needs in the City of Rochester.

Please mail your completed survey no later than _____ to Mary Kay Kenrick.

Table A

**Public Housing Authority
 Public Housing and Section 8 HCV Waiting Lists**

Current as of:

	Public Housing		Section 8	
	No. of families	% of total families	No. of families	% of total families
<i>Waiting list total</i>				
Extremely low income (<30% AMI)				
Very low income (>30% but <50% AMI)				
Low income (>50% but <80% AMI)				
Small families (2-4 members)				
Large families (5 or more members)				
Elderly (1 or 2 persons)				
Non-elderly individuals				
Individuals/families with disabilities				
White				
Black				
Hispanic				
Other race				
Characteristics by bedroom size (public housing only)				
0 BR				
1 BR				
2 BR				
3 BR				
4 BR				
5 BR				
5 + BR				

Table B

**Public Housing Authority
 Current Public Housing Tenants & Section HCV Holders**

Current as of:

	Public Housing		Section 8	
	No. of families	% of total families	No. of families	% of total families
Total number of Current Tenants/HCV Holders				
Extremely low income (<30% AMI)				
Very low income (>30% but <50% AMI)				
Low income (>50% but <80% AMI)				
Small families (2-4 members)				
Large families (5 or more members)				
Elderly (1 or 2 persons)				
Non-elderly individuals				
Individuals/families with disabilities				
White				
Black				
Hispanic				
Other race				
Characteristics by bedroom size				
0 BR				
1 BR				
2 BR				
3 BR				
4 BR				
5+ BR				

Appendix

CITY OF ROCHESTER SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Background

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 requires that economic opportunities generated by federally assisted housing and community development programs shall, to the greatest extent feasible, be given to low and very low income persons and to businesses that provide economic opportunities for these persons.

Section 3 makes economic development a "benefit" for all seeking assistance to find decent, safe and sanitary housing and a suitable living environment. Section 3 applies to all U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development formula grant recipients and their contractors and covers opportunities for training, employment and contracts for work arising in connection with:

- Housing rehabilitation
- Housing construction; and
- Other public construction

The requirements of Section 3 apply to the entire project no matter whether the project is fully or partially funded federal assistance. Section 3 also applies to a contractor or subcontractor when the amount of assistance to the project exceeds \$200,000 and the contract or subcontract exceeds \$100,000.

Policy

It is the policy of the City of Rochester to take affirmative steps to give preference for training and jobs to low and very low income city residents. Preference for contracts is given to business concerns which are owned (51 percent) by or which employ (30 percent) low and very low income residents.

Implementation Plan

A. Contractor Utilization

1. The City of Rochester annually enters into approximately 700 contracts and subcontracts, including professional service contracts, for implementation of projects funded by federal housing and community development programs. The dollar amount of these contracts and subcontracts is approximately \$9,000,000. A number of these contracts are awarded for work under Section 3 covered projects.
2. The City of Rochester will take any necessary affirmative steps to assure that Section 3 business concerns are used when possible including:
 - Notifying potential contractors of Section 3 requirements and incorporating a Section 3 clause in all solicitations and business concerns;
 - Placing Section 3 business concerns on solicitation lists;
 - Assuring that Section 3 business concerns are solicited whenever they are potential sources;

- Dividing the total project requirements, where economically feasible, into smaller tasks to permit maximum participation by Section 3 business concerns; and
- Requiring the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be awarded, to take similar affirmative steps.

Section 3 business concerns that provide economic opportunities for Section 3 residents in the service area or neighborhood of the project will be given maximum priority.

3. The Department of Neighborhood and Business Development will provide financial and technical assistance to establish or expand Section 3 business concerns.
4. Continue implementation of City Council Resolution 91-25, which authorizes a policy of providing preferential treatment to local firms in the award of professional service agreements by the City of Rochester.
5. To focus on a results oriented approach, the following annual goals are established and represent minimum targets:
 - At least 10 percent of the total dollar amount of all Section 3 covered contracts for building trades work arising in connection with housing rehabilitation, housing construction, and other public construction will go to Section 3 business concerns; and
 - At least 3 percent of the total dollar amount of all other covered Section 3 contracts will go to Section 3 business concerns.

B. Training and Employment

The training and employment procedures would apply to all contracts and subcontracts over \$100,000.

1. For each contract, a projected work force by trade would have to be submitted by the contractor. The projection should indicate the need for new employees by trade and residency of existing employees.
2. If the contractor requires new employees, Section 3 goals will be established. Maximum preference will be given to Section 3 residents residing in the service areas or neighborhood where the covered project is located.
3. The following training and employment goals have been established:
 - 30 percent of the aggregate number of new hires for the period from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011 should be Section 3 residents.
 - 30 percent of the aggregate number of new hires for the period from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 should be Section 3 residents.
 - 30 percent of the aggregate number of new hires for the period from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013 should be Section 3 residents.

Section 3 residents will be encouraged to participate in existing training and supportive services and utilize services offered by the Bureau of Youth Services.

C. Section 3 Awareness

1. To increase citizen awareness, the Section 3 Implementation Plan will be appended to the Consolidated Community Development Plan/Annual Action Plan.
2. The City of Rochester's Section 3 goals will be publicized through meetings with community organizations, presentations as part of contractor orientation of bid requirements, incorporation of the Section 3 clause in all covered contracts and

inclusion of Section 3 information in the solicitations or requests for proposals by advising prospective contractors of Section 3 requirements.

D. Section 3 Monitoring and Reporting

1. The Department of Finance will be responsible for Section 3 implementation and monitoring.
2. An annual report will be prepared for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of Section 3. The report will show the number of residents hired and the number of Section 3 business concerns receiving contracts.
3. The City will maintain records showing compliance with Section 3 including copies of advertisements, procurement procedures, solicitations, mailing lists and bid proposals, documentation of preconstruction conferences, letters to community organizations, complaints and records of contact made with unions or contractors' associations.

E. Complaint process

1. Any Section 3 resident or business may file a complaint alleging noncompliance of Section 3 by the City, contractor or subcontractor. Complaints regarding the Section 3 Plan should be addressed to the Director of Finance, City Hall, Room 109A, 30 Church Street, Rochester, New York 14614. The City will make every reasonable effort to provide a written response within 15 days.

APPENDIX

ASSISTED HOUSING INVENTORY

		State, ZIP	Rent (Deposit)	Baths		Available	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Crimson Ridge Meadow 3 Treeline Dr	Rochester NY 14612	\$3,700 (None)	1/1.0	(Assisted Living Facility) (Apartments) Peregrine Health Management Company 585-720-9330	Waiting List 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Crimson Ridge Meadow 3 Treeline Dr	Rochester NY 14612	\$3,600 (None)	1/1.0	(Assisted Living Facility) (Apartments) Peregrine Health Management Company 585-720-9330	Waiting List 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Hamlet at Unity 1471 Long Pond Road	Rochester NY 14626	\$3,328 (\$1,900)	1/1.0	(Assisted Living Facility) (Retirement Community) Park Ridge Housing Development Fund Company, Inc 585-723-7822	Always Available 	Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hudson Housing 2026 Hudson Avenue	Rochester NY 14617	\$0 - \$449 Income Based [?] See Qualifications (\$0 - \$449)	1/1.0	(Assisted Living Facility) (Apartments) Conifer Realty, LLC 585-266-2500	Waiting List 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Crimson Ridge Meadow 3 Treeline Dr	Rochester NY 14612	\$4,200 (None)	1/1.0	(Assisted Living Facility) (Apartments) Peregrine Health Management Company 585-720-9330	Waiting List 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Crimson Ridge Meadow 3 Treeline Dr	Rochester NY 14612	\$3,400 (None)	0/1.0	(Assisted Living Facility) (Apartments) Peregrine Health Management Company 585-720-9330	Waiting List 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	West side Manor 1404 Longpond Rd.	Rochester NY 14603	\$3,350 (\$3,350)	1/1.0	(Assisted Living Facility) (Studio/Efficiency) Emeritus Assisted Living 585-225-7210	Waiting List	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Crimson Ridge Gardens 1 Treeline Dr	Rochester NY 14612	\$4,950 (None)	0/1.0	(Assisted Living Facility) (Apartments) Crimson Ridge Gardens 585-720-9310	Always Available 	Map

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=Photo =Habla Español =Some Pets OK
 =Accessibility Features =Seniors =Income Restricted [?]

	month Lease		(Negotiable)				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Holyoke Park Apartments 100 Andover St	Rochester NY 14615	\$745 - \$795 Not Income Based (\$745 - \$795)	2/1.0	(Apartments) Farash Corporation 585-244-1886	Always Available 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	2260 Lake Ave	Rochester NY 14612	Median Income Based Rent [?] % M.I. Rent 50% \$628 60% \$755 (\$200)	2/1.0	(Apartments) Housing Management Resources 585-458-9000	03/11/10 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pine Ridge Crossing 14-75 Seneca Manor Drive	Rochester NY 14621	\$707 - \$717 Not Income Based (\$707 - \$717)	2/1.0	(Apartments) National Property Management Associates, Inc. 585-342-8290	Always Available	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dorsey Gardens Apartments 180 Whitehall Dr	Rochester NY 14616	\$645 - \$655 Not Income Based See Qualifications (\$200 - \$645)	1/1.0	(Apartments) National Property Management Associates, Inc. 585-663-4587	Always Available 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dorsey Gardens Apartments 180 Whitehall Dr	Rochester NY 14616	\$740 - \$750 Not Income Based See Qualifications (\$200 - \$740)	2/1.0	(Apartments) National Property Management Associates, Inc. 585-663-4587	Always Available 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pine Ridge Crossing 14-75 Seneca Manor Drive	Rochester NY 14621	\$624 - \$634 Not Income Based (\$624 - \$634)	1/1.0	(Apartments) National Property Management Associates, Inc. 585-342-8290	Waiting List	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cedarwood Towers 2052 E. Main St.	Rochester NY 14609	Median Income Based Rent [?] % M.I. Rent 30% \$700 (\$700)	1/1.0	(Apartments) Cedarwood Associates of New York, L.P. 212-421-5333	Waiting List	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cedarwood Towers 2052 E. Main St.	Rochester NY 14609	Median Income Based Rent [?] % M.I. Rent 30% \$500 (\$500)	0/1.0	(Apartments) Cedarwood Associates of New York, L.P. 212-421-5333	Waiting List	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hidden Creek 36 Charwood Circle The Huntington	Rochester NY 14609	\$665 - \$775 Not Income Based (\$600)	2/1.0	(Apartments) The Cabot Group 585-288-3828	Always Available 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Affinity Orchard Place	Rochester	\$721	2/1.0	(Townhouse)	Always	Map

	Apartments <u>1 Affinity Ln.</u>	NY 14616	(\$721)		Affinity Orchard Place Apartments and Townhouses 585-225-8150	Available 					
<input type="checkbox"/>	French Court Apartments <u>515 French Rd.</u>	Rochester NY 14618	\$875 - \$885 Not Income Based (\$875 - \$885)	2/1.0	(Apartments) Tri City Rentals 585-271-1490	Waiting List	Map				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lake Vista Apartments <u>30 Lake Vista Court</u>	Rochester NY 14612	\$625 - \$660 Not Income Based (\$199)	1/1.0	(Apartments) Morgan Managment, LLC 585-865-3120	Always Available	Map				
<input type="checkbox"/>	French Court Apartments <u>515 French Rd.</u>	Rochester NY 14618	\$810 - \$830 Not Income Based (\$810 - \$830)	1/1.0	(Apartments) Tri City Rentals 585-271-1490	Always Available	Map				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lake Vista Apartments <u>30 Lake Vista Court</u>	Rochester NY 14612	\$720 - \$760 Not Income Based (\$199)	2/1.0	(Apartments) Morgan Managment, LLC 585-865-3120	Waiting List	Map				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Affinity Orchard Place Apartments <u>1 Affinity Ln.</u>	Rochester NY 14616	\$507 - \$587 Not Income Based <u>See Qualifications</u> (\$507 - \$587)	1/1.0	(Apartments) Affinity Orchard Place Apartments and Townhouses 585-225-8150	Always Available 	Map				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Affinity Orchard Place Apartments <u>1 Affinity Ln.</u>	Rochester NY 14616	\$629 - \$659 Not Income Based <u>See Qualifications</u> (\$629 - \$659)	2/1.0	(Apartments) Affinity Orchard Place Apartments and Townhouses 585-225-8150	Always Available 	Map				
<input type="checkbox"/>	F.I.G.H.T. Village Apartments <u>186 Ward St</u>	Rochester NY 14605	Median Income Based Rent [?] <table border="1"> <tr> <td>% M.I.</td> <td>Rent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30%</td> <td>\$898</td> </tr> </table> (\$898) (Negotiable)	% M.I.	Rent	30%	\$898	3/1.0	(Apartments) Conifer Management 585-325-5531	Waiting List 	Map
% M.I.	Rent										
30%	\$898										
<input type="checkbox"/>	F.I.G.H.T. Village Apartments <u>186 Ward St</u>	Rochester NY 14605	Median Income Based Rent [?] <table border="1"> <tr> <td>% M.I.</td> <td>Rent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30%</td> <td>\$1,006</td> </tr> </table> (\$1,006) (Negotiable)	% M.I.	Rent	30%	\$1,006	4/1.5	(Apartments) Conifer Management 585-325-5531	Waiting List 	Map
% M.I.	Rent										
30%	\$1,006										
<input type="checkbox"/>	Charlotte Harbortown Homes <u>4547 Lake Ave</u>	Rochester NY 14612	\$497 - \$620 Income Based [?] (\$497 - \$620)	1/1.0	(Apartments) Charlotte Harbortown Homes 585-621-4890	Always Available 	Map				

<input type="checkbox"/>	Charlotte Harbortown Homes <u>4547 Lake Ave</u>	Rochester NY 14612	\$388 - \$484 Income Based [2] (\$388 - \$484)	0/1.0	(Apartments) Charlotte Harbortown Homes 585-621-4890	Always Available 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Charlotte Harbortown Homes <u>4547 Lake Ave</u>	Rochester NY 14612	\$514 - \$641 Income Based [2] (\$514 - \$641)	1/1.0	(Townhouse) Charlotte Harbortown Homes 585-621-4890	12/09/08 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Charlotte Harbortown Homes <u>4547 Lake Ave</u>	Rochester NY 14612	\$807 - \$1,014 Income Based [2] (\$807 - \$1,010)	4/1.5	(Townhouse) Charlotte Harbortown Homes 585-621-4890	12/09/08 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Charlotte Harbortown Homes <u>4547 Lake Ave</u>	Rochester NY 14612	\$715 - \$894 Income Based [2] (\$715 - \$894)	3/1.5	(Townhouse) Charlotte Harbortown Homes 585-621-4890	12/09/08 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Charlotte Harbortown Homes <u>4547 Lake Ave</u>	Rochester NY 14612	\$606 - \$756 Income Based [2] (\$606 - \$756)	2/1.5	(Townhouse) Charlotte Harbortown Homes 585-621-4890	12/09/08 	Map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Harriet Tubman Estates <u>William Warfield Dr</u>	Rochester NY 14605	\$25 - \$500 Income Based [2] See Qualifications (\$100 - \$250)	2/1.0	(Townhouse) Rochester Housing Authority 585-697-7180	Waiting List 	Map

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Appendix: Citizen Participation Plan

Consolidated Community Development Plan

Citizen Participation Plan

Background

In 1995, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) consolidated into a single submission the planning and application aspects of the following four HUD community development formula grant programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Home Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The reporting requirements for these programs were also consolidated.

The Department of Neighborhood and Business Development (NBD), Office of the Commissioner is the lead agency responsible for the consolidated plan submission and reporting to HUD. NBD's Bureau of Business and Housing Development is responsible for CDBG and the HOME Programs housing activities, ESG and HOPWA programs, and manages CDBG assisted business development activities. The Department of Recreation and Youth Services administers CDBG assisted public service projects. The Department of Environmental Services is responsible for CDBG assisted public facilities and improvements.

The City of Rochester encourages citizens to participate in the planning and implementation of the Consolidated Community Development Plan. Public meetings are held at times convenient for citizens and at locations within the program's target areas that are accessible to the disabled. In addition, the City provides opportunities for citizens to submit written comments, proposals, and recommendations. It also publishes and distributes material in both English and Spanish upon request.

HUD requires the City to adopt a citizen participation plan for the consolidated planning, application, and reporting processes. The Plan also covers Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program.

Purpose

The Citizen Participation Plan establishes policies and procedures to encourage citizen involvement in planning for the use of federal funds that are available under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Home Investment Partnership (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The City promotes citizen participation in the following activities:

- Development of the Consolidated Community Development Plan which contains a five-year strategic plan that outlines strategies and goals for use of federal funds;
- Development of each Annual Action Plan, which describes specific projects and activities that will be undertaken during the year with federal funds to address priority needs;
- Review and comment on substantial amendments to the Consolidated Community Development Plan and/or Annual Action Plan;
- Review and comment on the annual Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report which describes the process of implementing the Plan through the proposed actions identified in the Annual Action Plan; and,
- Review and comment on substantial amendments to the Citizen Participation Plan.

The City of Rochester encourages participation by low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in slum and blighted areas, and in areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used, and by residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods are defined as those where 51% or more of the residents have incomes that are 80% or less of the median family income. Actions are taken to encourage participation by minorities, non-English speaking persons and persons with disabilities. Residents of public and assisted housing and other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas in which public and assisted housing is located are also encouraged to participate.

Consolidated Community Development Plan and Action Plan

The City submits a Consolidated Community Development Plan every five years and an Action Plan each year to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Consolidated Community Development Plan consists of a strategic plan and an annual action plan. The strategic plan contains a community development needs assessment, a housing market analysis, and long term strategies to meet priority needs. The annual action plan describes specific projects and activities that will be undertaken in the coming year with federal funds to address priority needs. The proposed Consolidated Plan covers the period from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015.

The City of Rochester may also participate in the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program. Under the program, the City of Rochester may borrow from the federal government an amount equal to five times its annual Community Development Block Grant, using the grant as security. The City may then utilize these funds for eligible activities such as acquisition, rehabilitation, and economic development.

Among other input, the development of strategic plans for the four quadrant areas provides context and direction to the Consolidated Community Development Plan.

The Goals and Policy Priorities adopted by the Administration also guide the development of the plan. These include:

- Promote policies that grow the local economy, ensuring adequate jobs and income for all residents;
- Make investing in city properties an affordable and competitive alternative to the suburbs;
- Sustain safe and vibrant city neighborhoods and businesses;
- Maximize home ownership;
- Assist property owners in meeting their financial obligations so they have a better chance of retaining their properties;
- Encourage owners and tenants to maintain their properties in ways that enhance value and condition;
- Provide incentives to motivate property owners to comply with building codes, to maximize the need for enforcement.

The City consults with local public agencies that assist low and moderate income persons, including City staff, State and federal agencies, and neighboring local government and regional agencies. The City also consults with private agencies, including local nonprofit service providers and advocates such as the local public housing agency, health agencies, homeless service providers, nonprofit housing developers,

social service agencies (including those focusing on services to children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, and persons with substance abuse problems).

There are also opportunities for citizens, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties to review and comment on a draft Annual Action Plan before its implementation.

The City's Housing Policy guides the allocation of CDBG and HOME resources available to the City of Rochester to address priority housing needs and specific objectives.

The City will hold a general meeting on January 26, 2010 in City Council Chambers to provide information on the plan and solicit input on community development and housing needs.

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development approved our request for an extension for the submission of the Consolidated Community Development Plan/2010-11 Annual Action Plan. The plan will be submitted by June 30, 2010.

A Draft Consolidated Community Development Plan/Annual Action Plan will be prepared and published by May 14, 2010. In addition to the activities proposed to be undertaken, the Plan will detail the amount of federal assistance expected to be received (including grant funds and program income) and the range of activities that may be undertaken, including the estimated amount that will benefit persons of low and moderate income and the plans to minimize displacement of persons and to assist any persons displaced.

If, as a result of a program activity, any residential displacement and relocation must occur, the City of Rochester ensures that it will develop an Anti-Displacement and Relocation Plan in connection with that project in accordance with federal regulations. Specifically, the City will comply with the anti-displacement and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Act and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and implementing regulations of 24 CFR Part 42.

The City will publish a notice in the Democrat & Chronicle which will summarize the Consolidated Community Development Plan/Annual Action Plan. It will contain a description of the contents and purposes of the Plan and a list of locations where copies of the entire proposed Plan may be reviewed.

The Plan will be available at public libraries and copies will be available in the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development, and the Bureau of Communications in City Hall, which are accessible to the disabled. It will also be posted on the City's website. The City will make a reasonable number of free copies of the Plan to citizens and groups that request it. The Plan will be available for 30 days for comment.

The Draft Plan will be submitted to City Council for its consideration. The City will hold a public hearing on the draft Consolidated Community Development Plan. At this hearing, the public is invited to comment on all phases of the Plan, including housing and community development needs, proposed activities, and program performance. The City will consider any comments or views of citizens received in writing, or orally at public hearings in preparing the final Plan.

After the City Council adopts the Plan, it will be submitted to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for approval. Copies of the adopted Plan will be available in the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development, and the Communications Bureau in City Hall. A summary of

all comments received within the 30-day comment period will be included in the Final Plan that is submitted to HUD.

Submission of Comments and Proposals

The public is invited to make its views on needs and priorities known, as well as proposals for specific activities. These can be submitted in writing to Associate Administrative Analyst, Room 224B, City Hall, 30 Church Street, Rochester, New York 14614. Responses to written submissions will be provided.

Technical Assistance

City staff is available upon request to help citizens and groups adequately participate in all aspects of the planning of the Consolidated Community Development Program. All requests for technical assistance should be directed to Associate Administrative Analyst, Room 224B, City Hall, 30 Church Street, Rochester, New York 14614.

Bilingual Services

This year, as in the past, bilingual services will be provided to the Hispanic community. Information handouts will be made available in Spanish, if requested. Bilingual assistance is also available upon request to help interpret information.

Comments and Complaints

The City will consider any comments or views of citizens received in writing or orally at public hearings in preparing the final Consolidated Community Development Plan, amendments to the Plan or the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report. A summary of these comments or views and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons will be attached to the final Consolidated Community Development Plan, amendments to the Plan or Performance Report.

Any complaints regarding this Citizen Participation Plan or the development or implementation of the Consolidated Community Development Plan should be addressed to Associate Administrative Analyst, Department of Neighborhood & Business Development, Room 224B, City Hall, 30 Church Street, Rochester, NY 14614. The City will make every reasonable effort to provide written responses within 15 days.

Publicity

The meetings and public hearings will be publicized through the use of newspaper ads, press releases, posting on the City's website, or direct mailings to sector committees. Adequate advance notice with sufficient information about the subject will be provided to permit informed comment.

2010-11 Consolidated Community Development Plan/Implementation Phase

The implementation phase of the Plan will begin on July 1, 2010. There are also opportunities for participation in the implementation and evaluation of the Plan's performance.

Plan Implementation and Community Involvement

The first step in implementing the various activities funded by the Consolidated Community Development Plan is appropriation of funds by City Council. Such action will take place throughout the program year.

Amendments

The need may arise during implementation to modify or amend the approved Annual Plan. Certain changes will be minor in nature and will not require public notification or citizen participation prior to the implementation of such changes. Other changes, defined as substantial, will require public notification and public review. The following changes are considered substantial amendments to the Consolidated Community Development Plan/Annual Action Plan:

- To make a substantial change in its allocation priorities or a substantial change in the method of distribution of funds;
- To carry out an activity, using funds from any program covered by the Consolidated Plan (including program income) not previously described in the action plan;
- Increasing or decreasing an activity's budget by more than 25%;
- Providing interim financing such as a "float loan";
- Transferring funds from a contingency;
- To change the purpose, scope, location or beneficiaries of an activity; or
- A Section 108 Loan that was not described in the Plan.

The City will publish a notice which will inform the public of the proposed changes and locations where a copy of the draft amendment may be reviewed. Interested parties will have 30 days to provide written comments on the proposed amendment. The City Council will hold a public hearing prior to considering amendments to the Plan. A description of the amendment(s) will be available at the hearing. A summary of all comments received within the 30 day period will be included in the substantial amendment to the Consolidated Community Development Plan/Annual Action Plan that is finally submitted to HUD.

Program Performance

The City of Rochester converted to the Integrated Disbursement and Information System in December 1996. The system enables the City to review a program's progress and monitor its performance on an ongoing basis.

A written Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report will be prepared annually. The report will contain a summary of resources and programmatic accomplishments, the status of actions taken to implement the strategy contained in the Consolidated Community Development Program, and evaluation of progress made during the year in addressing identified priority needs and objectives.

The City will publish a notice in the Democrat and Chronicle which will inform the public of the availability of the CAPER for review and comment and the locations where a copy of the draft document may be reviewed. Copies of the report will be available in the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development and the Communications Bureau in City Hall.

Interested parties will have 15 days to provide written comments on the report. A summary of all comments received within the 15-day period will be included in the CAPER that is finally submitted to HUD.

The Consolidated Plan also participates in the Rochester by the Numbers Program which is a City program designed to develop performance goals and measures, and focus on customer service and efficiency of processes.

Records

The City of Rochester will provide reasonable and timely access to information and records relating to the Consolidated Plan and use of funds during the preceding five years, if available. Due to staff limitations, the City may not be able to analyze information and prepare specialized reports.

Copies of the following documents pertaining to the Consolidated Community Development Program and Annual Action Plan will be on file as they become available for public examination during regular business hours at the Rundel Library (Local History Division) located at 115 South Avenue and the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development (City Hall, Room 224 B, 30 Church Street, Rochester, NY):

1. Citizen Participation Plan
2. Draft Consolidated Community Development Plan
3. Final Consolidated Community Development Plan
4. Performance and Evaluation Report

Copies of these documents are also available by request.

Appendix-Public Notice

Appendix-Local Legislation



City of Rochester

City Hall Room 307A, 30 Church Street
Rochester, New York 14614-1290
www.cityofrochester.gov

**NEIGHBORHOOD &
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
INTRODUCTORY NO.**

249, 250, 251,
252, 253, 254

June 2, 2010



Robert J. Duffy
Mayor

NBD 31

TO THE COUNCIL

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Re: Consolidated Community Development
Plan 2010-2014/Five Year Strategic Plan
and 2010-11 Annual Action Plan

Transmitted herewith for your approval is legislation relating to the Consolidated Community Development Plan 2010-2014/Five Year Strategic Plan and 2010-11 Annual Action Plan. The legislation will:

1. Approve the 2010-2014 Five Year Strategic Plan and the 2010-11 Annual Action Plan;
2. Authorize the submission of the plan to and any grant agreements with the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD);
3. Appropriate Urban Development Action Grant principal and interest repayments projected to be received during the 2010-11 program year for the City Development Fund;
4. Amend previous Consolidated Community Development Plans and corresponding Ordinances to create three new accounts within the Economic Stability allocation of the specified Consolidated Plans and one new account within Improve the Housing Stock and General Property Conditions of the specified Consolidated Plans. The affected CDBG and HOME funds are summarized in the attachment, *Consolidated Plan Funds for Reprogramming*.
5. Amend Ordinance 2010-48, to reappropriate \$1,940 for the purpose identified in Ordinance 2008-294, relating to an agreement for the Neighbors Building Neighborhoods Program.
6. Authorize the Director of Finance to record all transfers herein and to make adjustments to the amounts set forth below which may have changed prior to the date of this ordinance.

The Consolidated Community Development Plan ("Consolidated Plan") consists of a five year strategic plan and annual action plans, which outline the City's use of HUD formula grants, which include: Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships, Emergency Shelter Grant Program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS.

The City's Five Year Strategic Plan contains a community development needs assessment, a housing market analysis, and long term strategies to meet priority needs. The annual action plan describes specific projects and activities that will be undertaken in the coming year with federal funds to address priority needs.

Mullin & Lonergan Associates, Inc., was contracted by the City to assist with the preparation of plans. During the process of developing the plans, input was sought from City departments, County agencies, local non-profits and community groups, and the Rochester Housing Authority. Community needs were identified through a series of interviews, surveys, and public meetings. A public needs meeting was held on January 26, 2010. In addition, focus groups were held on January 26 and 27, 2010 to gather community input. The Citizen Participation Plan is on file in the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development.

15-1118-100000

The estimated total of funds available is \$17,450,964 from the following sources:

2010-11 Community Development Block Grant	\$10,439,918
2010-11 HOME Program	\$3,492,596
Emergency Shelter Grant	\$423,300
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program	\$709,220
Loan and interest repayments/ Program income / Reallocation of prior year funds.	<u>\$2,385,930</u>
TOTAL	\$17,450,964

These funds are allocated to the following objectives:

<u>Objective</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Promote Economic Stability	\$2,238,406	12.8%
Improve the Housing Stock	\$12,934,419	74.1%
Respond to General Community Needs	\$1,306,039	7.5%
Other	\$972,100	5.6%
TOTAL	\$17,450,964	100.0%

Significant funding highlights include:

- \$1,118,406 for Economic Development Financial Assistance Loan & Grant Program
- \$360,000 for Targeted Façade Improvement Program
- \$5,348,857 for the Housing Development Fund
- \$775,000 for the Homeownership Fund
- \$965,000 for financing physical improvements in low and moderate income neighborhoods
- \$153,439 for Job Creation And Youth Development to be determined by a request for proposals
- \$2,207,983 for the Focused Investment Strategy areas

A public hearing on the Consolidated Community Development Plan 2010-2014/Five Year Strategic Plan, the 2010-11 Annual Action Plan and the reprogramming of funds is required.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. Duffy
 Robert J. Duffy
 Mayor

Consolidated Plan Funds for Reprogramming

CDBG

\$851,410 is available for reprogramming. \$391,410 will go to ED Financial Assistance Loan and Grant Program, \$360,000 to Facade Improvement, and \$100,000 to Brownfields Clean Up Revolving Loan Program.

Transfer From	Year	Ord #	Amount	Transfer To
Micro Enterprise Dev. Program	1995-96	99-433	\$58,038.00	ED Financial Assistance
Ryan Community Center	1995-96	06-226	\$4.00	ED Financial Assistance
Downtown Loan Guarantee Program	1996-97	93-090	\$6,666.66	ED Financial Assistance
Commercial Ext. Improvement Program	1996-97	04-276	\$2,000.00	ED Financial Assistance
Adopt-A-Block	1996-97	03-144	\$1,057.30	ED Financial Assistance
Business Assistance Program	1997-98	97-222	\$450.00	ED Financial Assistance
Targeted Business Assistance	1997-98	98-099	\$1,171.11	ED Financial Assistance
Rehab Rochester Program	1997-98	97-212	\$500.00	ED Financial Assistance
Rehab Rochester Program	1998-99	98-279	\$2,000.00	ED Financial Assistance
Rehab Rochester Program	1999-2000	99-260	\$1,000.00	ED Financial Assistance
Neighbors Shopping Neighborhoods	1999-2000	99-217	\$187.33	ED Financial Assistance
Entertainment District Support	1999-2000	99-217	\$6,803.29	ED Financial Assistance
Graffiti Control	2000-01	00-208	\$4.00	ED Financial Assistance
Landlord/Tenant Services	2000-01	00-165	\$2.51	ED Financial Assistance
Rehab Rochester Program	2000-01	01-024	\$7,170.00	ED Financial Assistance
Sector Planning Support	2001-02	02-285	\$1,901.44	ED Financial Assistance
Lead Paint Hazard Reduction	2001-02	03-373	\$310.90	ED Financial Assistance
Targeted Business Assistance	2001-02	07-345	\$93,206.00	ED Financial Assistance
Neighbors Bldg Neighborhood	2001-02	02-285	\$435.00	ED Financial Assistance
Entertainment District Support	2001-02	01-191	\$920.36	ED Financial Assistance
Homesteading/Vacant Grant	2001-02	01-348	\$11,535.00	ED Financial Assistance
RW-Play It Smart	2001-02		\$465.00	ED Financial Assistance
Architectural Services Grant	2002-03	06-226	\$5,447.25	ED Financial Assistance
Business Assistance Program	2002-03	06-226	\$5,492.33	ED Financial Assistance
Business Assistance Program	2002-03	02-185	\$3,037.73	ED Financial Assistance
Lead Hazard Reduction	2002-03	03-373	\$560.85	ED Financial Assistance
Neighbors Bldg Neighborhood	2002-03	04-238	\$3,928.10	ED Financial Assistance
Homesteading/Vacant Grant	2002-03	03-025	\$3,754.00	ED Financial Assistance
Landlord/Tenant Services	2002-03	02-168	\$519.99	ED Financial Assistance
Home Room	2002-03	02-269	\$47.44	ED Financial Assistance
Dubois Urban Youth Training	2002-03	03-053	\$594.91	ED Financial Assistance
Sector Planning Support	2003-04	05-252	\$7,455.25	ED Financial Assistance
Business Association Support	2003-04	03-174	\$5,870.37	ED Financial Assistance
Business Assistance Program	2003-04	03-174	\$11,740.00	ED Financial Assistance
Community Leadership Dev't	2003-04	05-252	\$7,700.00	ED Financial Assistance
Community Exterior Improvement	2003-04	03-174	\$35,202.50	ED Financial Assistance
Brown Street Gateway	2003-04	04-108	\$164.42	ED Financial Assistance



NW Youth Support	2003-04	03-129	\$1.14	ED Financial Assistance
Sector Planning Support	2004-05		\$49,442.00	ED Financial Assistance
Business Assistance Program	2004-05	04-191	\$5,000.00	ED Financial Assistance
Business Assistance Program	2004-05	05-317	\$3,240.70	ED Financial Assistance
Entrepreneurial Training	2004-05	04-191	\$12,000.00	ED Financial Assistance
Business Association Support	2004-05	04-191	\$2,809.92	ED Financial Assistance
Technical Assistance Program	2004-05	04-191	\$12,956.97	ED Financial Assistance
Commercial Ext. Improvement	2004-05	04-191	\$685.00	ED Financial Assistance
Community Leadership Dev't	2004-05		\$17,931.23	ED Financial Assistance
Community Leadership Dev't	2004-05		\$7,068.77	Facade Improvement
Huther - Doyle Drug Prev.	2004-05	04-391	\$964.07	Facade Improvement
Aids Prevention Project	2004-05	05-157	\$1,908.06	Facade Improvement
Sector Funding Initiative	2004-05	06-035	\$68.00	Facade Improvement
Mini - Grant Program	2004-05	05-151	\$5,502.00	Facade Improvement
Consolidation CD Plan	2004-05	05-005	\$8,857.29	Facade Improvement
Business Assistance Program	2005-06	05-154	\$2,333.84	Facade Improvement
Architect. Assistance	2005-06	05-154	\$3,942.25	Facade Improvement
Signage Program	2005-06	05-154	\$7,303.01	Facade Improvement
Security Camera/Lighting	2005-06	05-154	\$12,749.57	Facade Improvement
Small Area Design	2005-06	03-137	\$52,508.63	Facade Improvement
Culture Builds Community	2005-06	05-215	\$10,491.42	Facade Improvement
Sector Funding Initiative	2005-06	05-379	\$47,500.50	Facade Improvement
Program Management - Staff	2005-06	03-135	\$6,822.88	Facade Improvement
Smoke/Carbon Monoxide Detectors	2005-06	08-217	\$107.08	Facade Improvement
Business Association Support	2005-06	05-154	\$11,980.42	Facade Improvement
Lead Hazard Reduction	2005-06	07-067	\$29,586.64	Facade Improvement
Business Association Support	2005-06	07-064	\$5,000.00	Facade Improvement
Mini - Grant Program	2005-06		\$5,883.00	Facade Improvement
Culture Builds Community	2006-07	06-347	\$9,000.00	Facade Improvement
Business Assistance Program	2006-07	06-205	\$0.44	Facade Improvement
Architectural Services Grant	2006-07	06-205	\$924.00	Facade Improvement
Signage Program	2006-07	06-205	\$19,148.55	Facade Improvement
Business Association Support	2006-07	06-205	\$445.10	Facade Improvement
Security Camera/Lighting Grant	2006-07	06-205	\$34,255.45	Facade Improvement
Wheatley Youth Renovation	2006-07	06-213	\$100,000.00	Brownfields Cleanup
Program Management - Staff	2006-07	03-235	\$43,106.85	Facade Improvement
Lead Hazard Reduction	2007-08	08-354	\$21,424.25	Facade Improvement
NBN Streetscapes	2007-08		\$8,000.00	Facade Improvement
Rental Housing Fund	2008-09		\$2,091.00	Facade Improvement
Neighborhood & Asset Based Planning	2008-09		\$1,026.93	Facade Improvement
TOTAL			\$851,410.00	

HOME

\$214,520 in HOME will be reprogrammed to the Housing Development Fund.

<u>Transfer From</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Ord. #</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Rehab Rochester	1999-2000	99-260	\$202.04
Rehab Rochester	2003-2004	05-254	\$2,834.00
Lead Hazard Control	2004-2005	04-387	\$109,905.20
Rehab Rochester	2004-2005	05-254	\$1,780.00
Rehab Rochester	2005-2006	05-254	\$38,585.00
Lead Hazard Control	2006-2007	07-067	\$59,468.72
CHDO Operating	2007-2008	07-259	<u>\$1,745.05</u>
		TOTAL	\$214,520.01

Ordinance No.

Approving The Consolidated Community
Development Plan/2010-2014 Five Year
Strategic Plan And 2010-11 Annual Action
Plan

WHEREAS, there is pending before this Council the Draft Consolidated Community Development Plan/ 2010-2014 Five Year Strategic Plan and the 2010-11 Annual Action Plan to be financed with \$17,450,964 available to the City of Rochester from the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships, Emergency Shelter Grant Program, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program and Urban Development Action Grant loan and interest repayments; and

WHEREAS, the City's Community Development Program has been recognized for best practices, receiving the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Buffalo Office Meritorious Award in 2006, eight John J. Gunther Blue Ribbon Best Practices in Community Development from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1998 and a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Secretary's Award for National Excellence in 1986; and

WHEREAS, the proposed plan was prepared according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan and reflects public comments and consultations; and

WHEREAS, notice of the proposed plan was published in the legal section of the Democrat and Chronicle on May 14, 2010; and

WHEREAS, citizens, public agencies and other interested parties were invited to submit comments by June 15, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has reviewed the needs, strategies and proposed actions with City staff; and

WHEREAS, the City Council conducted a public hearing on the Draft Consolidated Community Development Plan/2010-2014 Five Year Strategic Plan and 2010-11 Annual Action Plan and the needs, strategies, proposed actions and annual performance; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has reviewed the public comments and recommendations.

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

Section 1. The Council hereby adopts the Draft Consolidated Community Development Plan/2010-2014 Five Year Strategic Plan and 2010-11 Annual Action Plan.

Section 2. The Mayor is hereby directed to prepare detailed programs and specifications for the various actions and to submit said plans to City Council for approval prior to implementation.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Ordinance No.

Authorizing Submission Of The Consolidated
Community Development Plan/2010-2014 Five
Year Strategic Plan And 2010-11 Annual Action
Plan And Execution Of Grant Agreements With
The United States Department Of Housing And
Urban Development

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

Section 1. The Mayor is hereby authorized to submit the Consolidated Community Development Plan/2010-2014 Five Year Strategic Plan and 2010-11 Annual Action Plan to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Mayor is hereby further authorized to provide any such information that may be required and execute all necessary grant agreements with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Program Year beginning July 1, 2010.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Ordinance No.

Appropriation Of Funds For The City
Development Fund

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

Section 1. As part of the Consolidated Community Development Plan/2010-11 Annual Action Plan, the Council hereby appropriates the sum of \$400,000 in anticipated UDAG Loan Repayment Funds and interest, to be utilized as capital for the City Development Fund.

Section 2. The Mayor is hereby authorized to enter into such agreements as may be necessary for the implementation of programs funded by the appropriations made herein.

Section 3. The agreements shall contain such terms and conditions as the Mayor deems to be appropriate.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Ordinance No.

**Authorizing Amendatory Community
Development Program Plans And
Amending Ordinances**

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

Section 1. The Council hereby approves amendments to the 1995-96 through 2008-09 Community Development Program Plans whereby, within the Promoting Economic Stability Allocations, a total of \$391,410 will be transferred to new or existing ED Financial Assistance Loan and Grant Program Accounts, \$360,000 to new or existing Targeted Façade Improvement Program Accounts, and \$100,000 to a new or existing Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Program Account, as set forth in Section 2, from the following accounts:

Account	CDBG Year	Ord. No.	Amount
Micro Enterprise Dev. Program	1995-96	99-433	\$58,038.00
Ryan Community Center	1995-96	06-226	\$4.00
Downtown Loan Guarantee Program	1996-97	93-090	\$6,666.66
Commercial Ext. Improvement Program	1996-97	04-276	\$2,000.00
Adopt-A-Block	1996-97	03-144	\$1,057.30
Business Assistance Program	1997-98	97-222	\$450.00
Targeted Business Assistance	1997-98	98-099	\$1,171.11
Rehab Rochester Program	1997-98	97-212	\$500.00
Rehab Rochester Program	1998-99	98-279	\$2,000.00
Rehab Rochester Program	1999-2000	99-260	\$1,000.00
Neighbors Shopping Neighborhoods	1999-2000	99-217	\$187.33
Entertainment District Support	1999-2000	99-217	\$6,803.29
Graffiti Control	2000-01	00-208	\$4.00
Landlord/Tenant Services	2000-01	00-165	\$2.51
Rehab Rochester Program	2000-01	01-024	\$7,170.00
Sector Planning Support	2001-02	02-285	\$1,901.44
Lead Paint Hazard Reduction	2001-02	03-373	\$310.90
Targeted Business Assistance	2001-02	07-345	\$93,206.00
Neighbors Bldg Neighborhood	2001-02	02-285	\$435.00
Entertainment District Support	2001-02	01-191	\$920.36
Homesteading/Vacant Grant	2001-02	01-348	\$11,535.00
RW-Play It Smart	2001-02		\$465.00
Business Assistance Program	2002-03	02-185	\$3,037.73
Architectural Services Grant	2002-03	06-226	\$5,447.25
Business Assistance Program	2002-03	06-226	\$5,492.33
Lead Hazard Reduction	2002-03	03-373	\$560.85
Neighbors Bldg Neighborhood	2002-03	04-238	\$3,928.10
Homesteading/Vacant Grant	2002-03	03-025	\$3,754.00

Landlord/Tenant Services	2002-03	02-168	\$519.99
Home Room	2002-03	02-269	\$47.44
Dubois Urban Youth Training Program	2002-03	03-053	\$594.91
Sector Planning Support	2003-04	05-252	\$7,455.25
Business Association Support	2003-04	03-174	\$5,870.37
Business Assistance Program	2003-04	03-174	\$11,740.00
Community Leadership Development	2003-04	05-252	\$7,700.00
Community Exterior Improvement	2003-04	03-174	\$35,202.50
Brown Street Gateway	2003-04	04-108	\$164.42
NW Youth Support	2003-04	03-129	\$1.14
Sector Planning Support	2004-05		\$49,442.00
Business Assistance Program	2004-05	04-191	\$5,000.00
Business Assistance Program	2004-05	05-317	\$3,240.70
Entrepreneurial Training	2004-05	04-191	\$12,000.00
Business Association Support	2004-05	04-191	\$2,809.92
Technical Assistance Program	2004-05	04-191	\$12,956.97
Commercial Ext. Improvement	2004-05	04-191	\$685.00
Community Leadership Development	2004-05		\$25,000.00
Huther - Doyle Drug Prev.	2004-05	04-391	\$964.07
Aids Prevention Project	2004-05	05-157	\$1,908.06
Sector Funding Initiative	2004-05	06-035	\$68.00
Mini - Grant Program	2004-05	05-151	\$5,502.00
Consolidation CD Plan	2004-05	05-005	\$8,857.29
Business Assistant Program	2005-06	05-154	\$2,333.84
Architect. Assistance	2005-06	05-154	\$3,942.25
Signage Program	2005-06	05-154	\$7,303.01
Security Camera/Lighting	2005-06	05-154	\$12,749.57
Small Area Design	2005-06	03-137	\$52,508.63
Culture Builds Community	2005-06	05-215	\$10,491.42
Sector Funding Initiative	2005-06	05-379	\$47,500.50
Program Management - Staff	2005-06	03-135	\$6,822.88
Smoke/Carbon Monoxide Detectors	2005-06	08-217	\$107.08
Business Association Support	2005-06	05-154	\$11,980.42
Lead Hazard Reduction	2005-06	07-067	\$29,586.64
Business Association Support	2005-06	07-064	\$5,000.00
Mini - Grant Program	2005-06		\$5,883.00
Culture Builds Community	2006-07	06-347	\$9,000.00
Business Assistance Program	2006-07	06-205	\$0.44
Architectural Services Grant	2006-07	06-205	\$924.00
Signage Program	2006-07	06-205	\$19,148.55
Business Association Support	2006-07	06-205	\$445.10
Security Camera/Lighting Grant	2006-07	06-205	\$34,255.45
Wheatley Youth Renovation	2006-07	06-213	\$100,000.00
Program Management - Staff	2006-07	03-235	\$43,106.85
Lead Hazard Reduction	2007-08	08-354	\$21,424.25
NBN Streetscapes	2007-08		\$8,000.00

Rental Housing Fund	2008-09	\$2,091.00
Neighborhood & Asset Based Planning	2008-09	\$1,026.93
TOTAL		\$851,410.00

Section 2. The amounts set forth in Section 1 shall be transferred to the following new or existing accounts:

Account	Consolidated Plan	Amount
ED Financial Assistance Loan & Grant Programs	1995-96	\$ 58,042.00
	1996-97	\$ 9,723.96
	1997-98	\$ 2,121.11
	1998-99	\$ 2,000.00
	1999-2000	\$ 7,990.62
	2000-01	\$ 7,176.51
	2001-02	\$108,773.70
	2002-03	\$ 23,382.60
	2003-04	\$ 68,133.68
	2004-05	\$104,065.82
	TOTAL	\$391,410.00
Targeted Façade Improvement Program	2004-05	\$ 24,368.19
	2005-06	\$196,209.24
	2006-07	\$106,880.39
	2007-08	\$ 29,424.25
	2008-09	\$ 3,117.93
	TOTAL	\$360,000.00
Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Program	2006-07	\$100,000.00

Section 3. The ordinances set forth in the chart in Section 1 are hereby amended by reducing the amounts authorized and appropriated therein as set forth in said chart.

Section 4. The Director of Finance shall record all transfers herein and shall have the authority to make adjustments to the amounts set forth which may have changed prior to the adoption of this ordinance.

Section 5. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Authorizing Amendatory HOME Program
Plans And Amending Ordinances

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

Section 1. The Council hereby approves amendments to the 1999-2000, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 HOME Program Plans whereby a total of \$214,520 will be transferred to the Housing Development Fund from the following accounts:

Program	Year	Ord. No.	Amount
Rehab Rochester	1999-2000	99-260	\$202.04
Rehab Rochester	2003-04	05-254	\$2,834.00
Lead Hazard Control	2004-05	04-387	\$109,905.20
Rehab Rochester	2004-05	05-254	\$1,780.00
Rehab Rochester	2005-06	05-254	\$38,585.00
Lead Hazard Control	2006-07	07-067	\$59,468.72
CHDO Operating	2007-08	07-259	\$1,745.05
			\$214,520.01

Section 2. The ordinances set forth in the chart in Section 1 are hereby amended by reducing the amounts authorized and appropriated therein as set forth in said chart.

Section 3. The Director of Finance shall record all transfers herein and shall have the authority to make adjustments to the amounts set forth which may have changed prior to the adoption of this ordinance.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Ordinance No.

Amending Ordinances Relating To The
Appropriation Of Funds For The Neighbors
Building Neighborhoods Program

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

Section 1. Ordinance No. 2010-48, relating to an appropriation of funds for Quadrant Planning, is hereby amended by amending Section 2 thereof, which amended Ordinance No. 2008-294, by changing the amount which was reduced and reappropriated therein to fund an agreement for the Neighbors Building Neighborhoods Program from the sum of \$24,433 to the sum of \$22,493.


Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

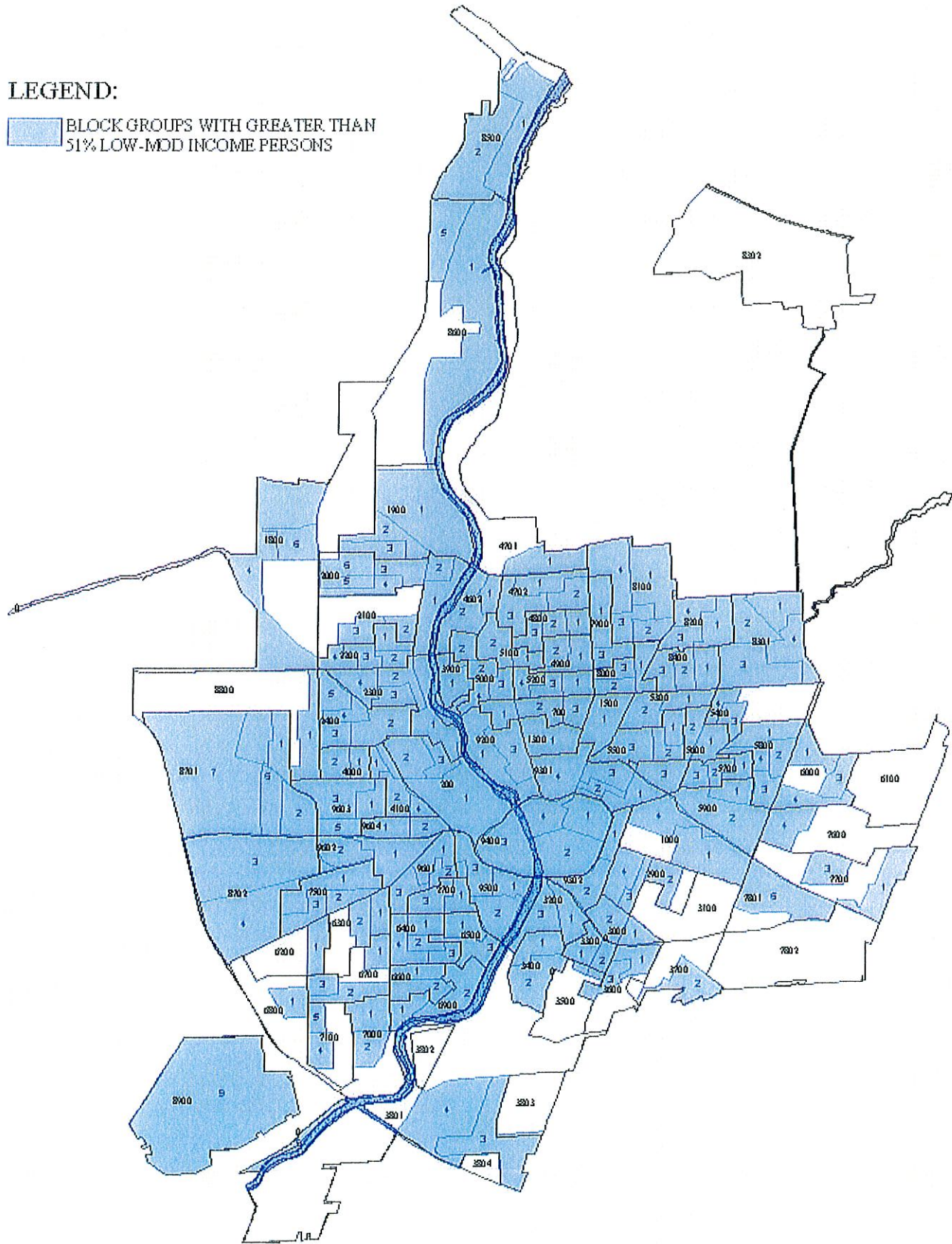
MAPS

1. Low and Moderate Income Areas
2. Minority Concentration in Rochester, NY
3. Hispanic Latino Concentration in Rochester, NY
4. Renewal Community and Empire Zone

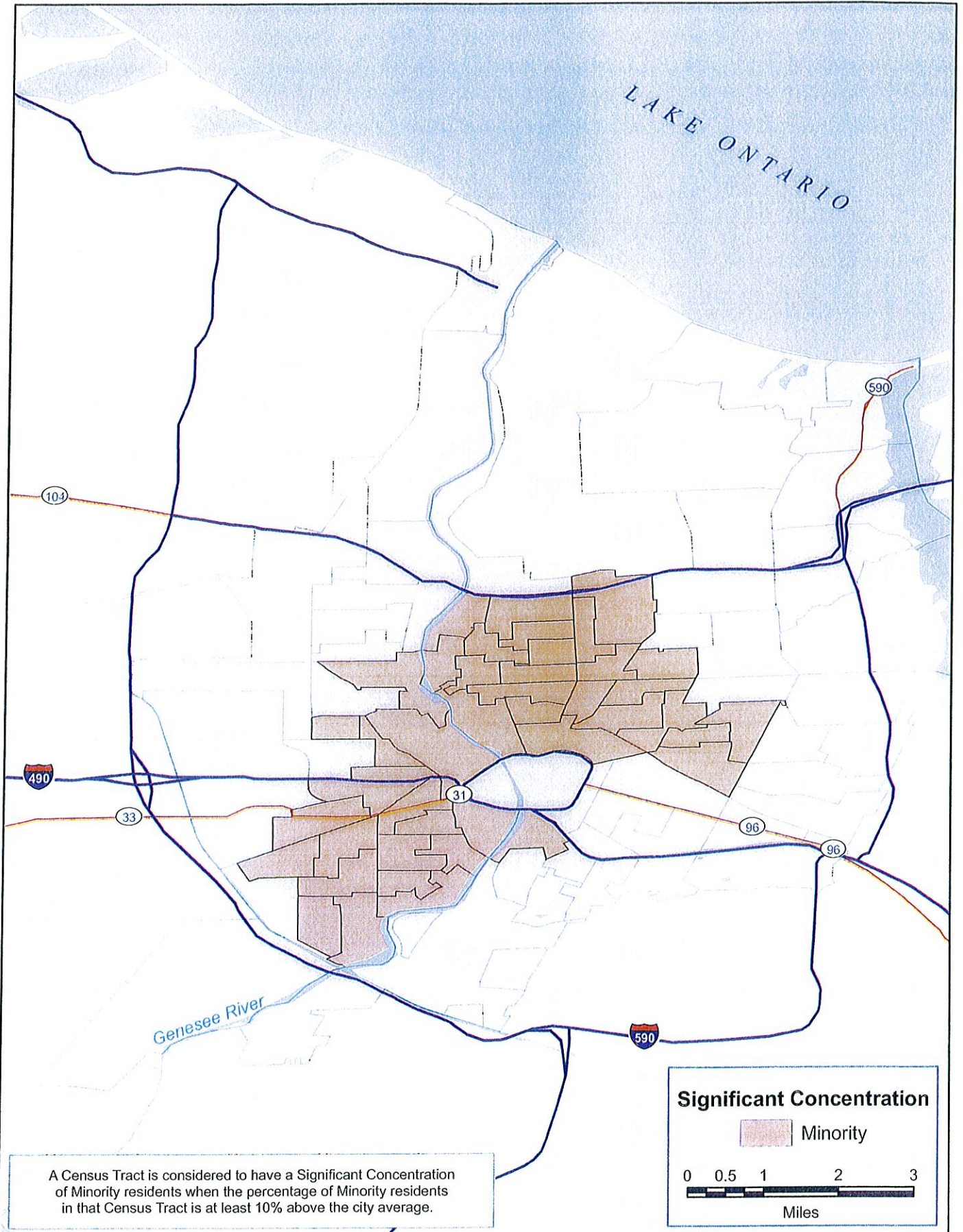
CONSOLIDATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN LOW AND MODERATE INCOME AREAS

LEGEND:

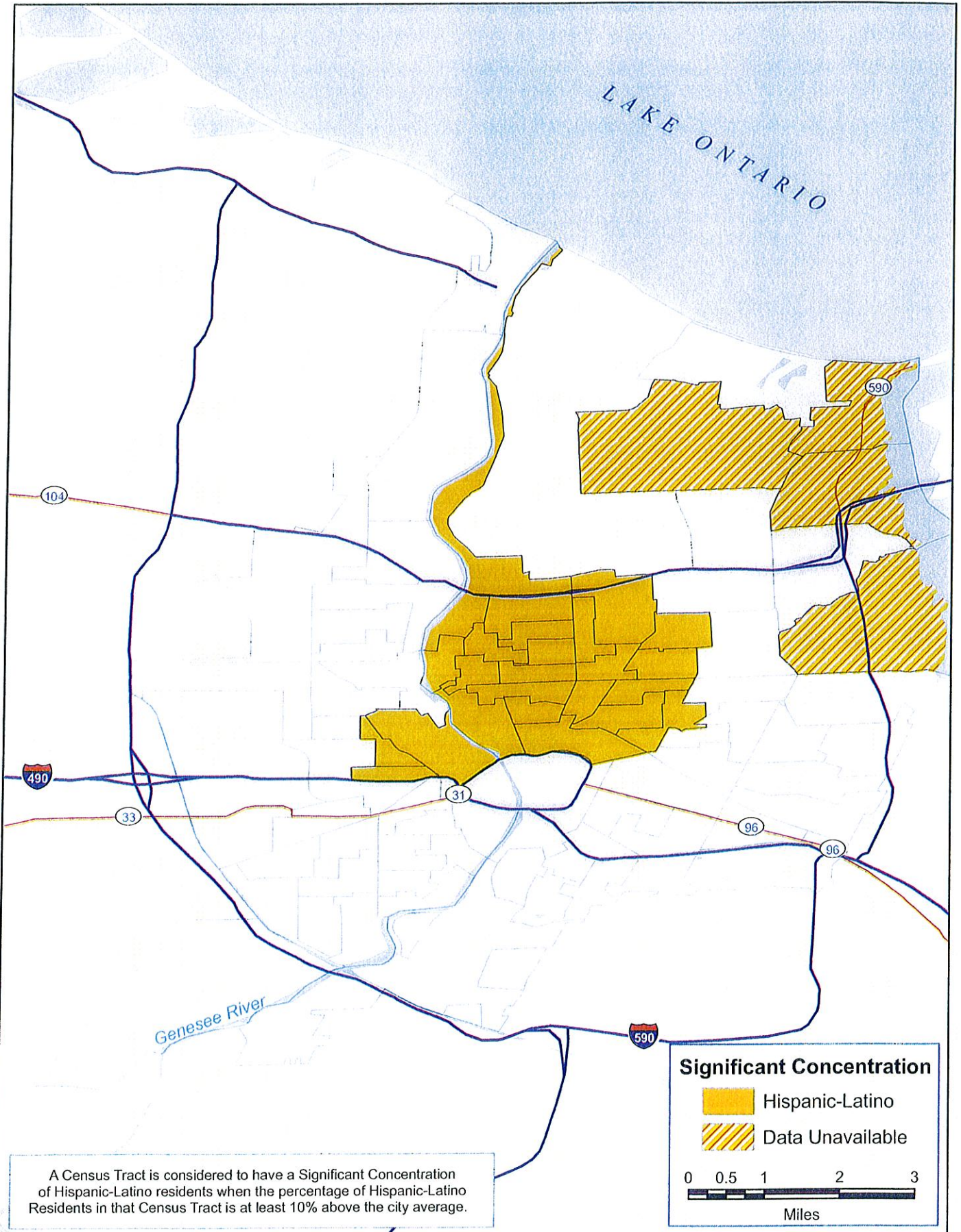
 BLOCK GROUPS WITH GREATER THAN
51% LOW-MOD INCOME PERSONS



Minority Concentration In Rochester, NY



Hispanic-Latino Concentration In Rochester, NY



CONSOLIDATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN RENEWAL COMMUNITY AND EMPIRE ZONE

LEGEND:

-  RENEWAL COMMUNITY
-  EMPIRE ZONE

