



FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan & FY 2020 Annual Action Plan

City of Jamestown, NY

Submitted by:

City of Jamestown

(as Lead Agency)

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Each year, the City of Jamestown receives an allocation of federal funds from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development for housing and community development activities to address priority needs identified by the City of Jamestown. The City of Jamestown Consolidated Plan 2020-2024 builds upon and replaces the City's previous Five-Year Consolidated Plan, which was adopted in 2015. The Consolidated Plan represents a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for community development actions.

The completion of a Consolidated Plan is an application requirement by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for funding through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships programs. The consolidated planning process also allows the Jamestown community to shape housing and community development programs into an effective, coordinated neighborhood and community development strategy. This is an opportunity for strategic planning and citizen participation to take place in a comprehensive context, and to reduce duplication of effort at the local level.

The consolidated planning process envisions that housing and community development planning and programming will be accomplished through a unified and comprehensive framework that opens new opportunities for collaboration and collective problem solving. Partnerships among government and community partner agencies and between government and resident groups are developed to make government and private resources available for the achievement of intended public purposes.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to guide funding decisions over the next five years for specific federal funds. The Consolidated Plan supports three overarching goals applied according to the City's needs:

The two federal funding resources include the following:

1. 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 LMI persons. 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.
2. HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME): The HOME program provides federal funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing for LMI households. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and homeownership by LMI households, including new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, and tenant-based rental assistance.

DECENT HOUSING –including but not limited to:

- assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing;
- assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless;
- retention of affordable housing stock;
- increase the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability;
- increasing the supply of affordable housing which includes structural features
- and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS) to live in dignity and independence; and
- providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities.

A SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT – including but not limited to:

- improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods;
- increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services;

- reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial de-concentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods;
- restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value; and
- conservation of energy resources.

EXPANDED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES – including but not limited to:

- job creation and retention;
- establishment, stabilization and expansion of small businesses (including microbusinesses)
- the provision of public services concerned with employment;
- the provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities, or jobs resulting from carrying out activities under programs covered by the plan;
- availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices;
- access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long term economic and social viability of the community; and
- empowerment and self-sufficiency for low-income persons to reduce generational poverty in federally assisted housing and public housing.

The total anticipated funding award amounts for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan is as follows:

CDBG: \$1,198,049

HOME: \$342,467

Total: \$1,540,516

FOCUS OF THE PLAN

As required by HUD, the identification of needs and the adoption of strategies to address those needs must focus primarily on low- and moderate-income individuals and households. The Consolidated Plan must also address the needs of public housing residents as well as persons with special needs such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, large families, single parents, homeless individuals and families/persons with HIV/AIDs.

STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

The Consolidated Plan consists of four sections:

1. Citizen Participation- a description of the process of conducting outreach and receiving comments;
2. Needs Assessment- a housing and community development needs assessment;
3. Housing Market Analysis

4. Strategic Plan- a strategic plan which identifies the priority housing and community development needs and strategies that the City will mitigate utilizing its HUD allocations over the next five years. This plan was formulated using HUD's eConsolidated Plan tool, which dictates the plan's structure and provides a series of pre-populated tables. Where necessary, the City updated or supplemented the HUD-provided tables with more accurate or relevant data.

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

The City of Jamestown's previous consolidated plan focused on supporting access to decent housing, suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunity per HUD guidance. The 2020-2024 consolidated plan builds on these important focus areas to identify objectives and outcomes in a more specific manner.

Through public participation, assessment of prevalent needs, evaluation of past programming success, and expenditure of past federal funds, the City of Jamestown Needs Assessment identified the following as priority needs:

General Comments

- safe, decent housing that is affordable to low income households;
- housing rehabilitation programs;
- code enforcement and demolition of blighted structures that pose a health and safety threat to the community;
- development of a housing advisory or task force made up of citizens and the Housing Committee of City Council;
- economic development to increase household incomes throughout the City;
- workforce development and job training;
- safe neighborhoods;
- youth programming, services and training;
- Small business support
- Civic training and education
- Neighborhood cleanup
- Pathways to home ownership
- Investing in ongoing public participation, civic training and neighborhood led leadership opportunities.

Clean Neighborhoods

- Improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods.

- Targeted public works clean-up efforts to improve cleanliness, public health and quality of life.
- Targeted code enforcement, housing quality assurance and administrative efforts designed to eliminate, better regulate, or dispose of vacant, abandoned and/or blighted residential structures and properties.

Neighborhood Stabilization

- Assisting potential homeowners purchase and maintain prime occupancy and residential tax base.
- Assisting renters and residential property owners sustain quality housing options in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Assisting current homeowners make repairs and improvements to their homes.
- Increasing access to quality public facilities and services.
- Reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial deconcentrating of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods.
- Retaining affordable housing stock.
- Inventory of units citywide for the purposes of evaluating condition, livability, contribution to neighborhood.
- Revise landlord rental registration and licensing to hold landlords accountable to maintain code compliance of rental units.
- Develop legislation to mitigate speculative investors purchasing deteriorating properties at county auction without framework to enforce code compliance within a specified period of time without risk of consequence and/or repossession of a property.
- Increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability.
- Increasing the supply of affordable housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS) to live in dignity and independence.
- Providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities.
- Restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value.
- Conserving energy resources.
- Assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing.
- Assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless.
- Providing mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices.
- Remediating properties with environmental concerns or deficiencies.

Lead Poisoning Prevention

- Collaborating with government and service agency partners to identify and remediate the presence of lead-based paint in residential units and buildings.

Neighborhood Strategic Demolition

- Administering the demolition of blighted and unsafe structures, including necessary environmental services and remediation.

Small Business Support

- Assisting small business owners make capital improvements to their facilities and equipment.
- Assisting small business owners make strategic decisions to best adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Assisting small businesses and community organizations best market local commerce.
- Retaining and creation of employment opportunities.
- Establishing and stabilizing small businesses (including microbusinesses).
- Providing public services concerned with employment.
- Providing jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities, or jobs resulting from carrying out activities under programs covered by the plan.
- Providing access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long term economic and social viability of the community.

In response to the above identified priority needs, the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and subsequent Annual Action Plan are organized as follows in accordance with established HUD Programs and Matrix Codes:

- **Housing**
- **Economic Development**
- **Acquisition & Disposition**
- **Public Services**
- **Public Facilities Improvements**

The following table outlines the priority needs identified, the strategy to meet those needs and performance goal data.

HOUSING									
Program/Project	Priority Need	Strategy	Unit of Measure	Goal	Cost Per Unit	CDBG	HOME	HUD Needs Addressed	Matrix Code
Jamestown HOME Investment Fund	Owner-occupied housing rehab	Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes	houses rehabilitated	7	36693	0	\$256,850	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	14J
CHDO Set-Aside	New owner-occupied housing rehab/construction	CHDO Rehab/Construction	households assisted	1	51,370	0	\$51,370	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	14J
Women and Children's Homeless Shelter-COI	Lead Paint Abatement	City of Jamestown Lead Poisoning Prevention Project		1	55000	\$55,000	\$0	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	14I
Strategic Code Enforcement	Target Area Code Enforcement	Strategic Code Enforcement	code enforcement officer	1	57517	\$57,517	\$0	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	15
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Small Business Dev. & Technical Assistance	Small Business Dev. & Technical Assistance	Technical Assistance to Businesses	businesses assisted	10	5,000	\$49,085	\$0	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	18B
ACQUISITION & DISPOSITION									
125 E Third Street-Environmental Assessment and Remediation	Environmental Remediation of contaminated sites	Environmental Assessment and Remediation		1	55000	\$55,000	\$0	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	04A
Neighborhood Target Area Demolition	Removal of vacant and dilapidated homes	Strategic Demolition	households assisted	4	\$25,000	\$100,000	\$0	Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight.	04
PUBLIC SERVICES									
Housing Counseling	Housing counseling and education	Direct counseling and education	persons assisted	100	100	\$10,000	\$0	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	05U
Crime Awareness/Prevention	Community Engagement/Enhanced community safety	Enhanced outreach, partnership with JPD, Neighborhood Watch/Block Club	Neighborhood Watch/Block Clubs established	20	1500	\$30,000	\$0	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	05I
Clean Neighborhood - Strategic DPW Anti-blight initiatives	Removal of slum and blight	Junk and debris removal	blocks	10	7500	\$75,000	\$0	Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight.	05V
PUBLIC FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS									
Neighborhood Target Area Infrastructure Improvement Program	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	Improvements to sidewalks	city neighborhood blocks	1.5	100,000	\$150,000	\$0	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	03L
ADA Improvements Public Facilities	Public Facilities and Improvements 570.201c	Improvements to sidewalks	city neighborhood blocks	1.5	100,000	\$144,935	\$0	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	03L
Rehabilitation: Publicly or Privately Owned Commercial/Industrial	Interior/exterior improvements for small businesses (by application)	Construction, renovation & acquisition	buildings rehabilitated	5	30000	\$150,000	\$0	Benefits Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.	14E
TOTAL						\$876,537	\$308,220		
ADMINISTRATION									
City of Jamestown	CDBG Administration & Planning	Grant administration				\$239,610	\$0	Administration.	21A
City of Jamestown	HOME Administration	Grant administration				\$0	\$34,247	Administration.	21A
TOTAL						\$1,198,049	\$342,467		

Table 1a – 2020 Action Plan Programs & Activities

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Jamestown has effectively used CDBG and HOME funds to execute renovations, programs and services that align with HUD's national objectives and goals and objectives identified during the consolidated and annual plan public participation periods. HUD funds have enabled more walkable streets, cleaner properties, and the elimination of blighted and unsafe properties within the City.

Even with the success of many programs, not all programs have been effective and/or well executed. The City is committed to analyzing prior programs and restructuring those that continue to be the best tool to successfully address priority needs as well develop new programs to replace those that have been less effective or successful.

With HUD's assistance, the City of Jamestown is aggressively evaluating the methods that HUD assistance programs have made available to residents. Currently, Jamestown is streamlining the application and legal documentation associated with home renovation assistance. The City is also developing procedures to evaluate the effectiveness of its HUD programs. These procedures will include a system for establishing program milestones and measurables, tracking key data, and evaluation matrices for each program.

The following accomplishments were reported in the FY18 CAPER, the most recent year that has been submitted and approved by HUD.

- CDBG: \$1,158,549 was awarded in 2018. There were:
 - o 4 businesses assisted with façade improvements;
 - o 2 units of rental rehabilitation completed.
- 10 households received housing rehabilitation, repairs and energy efficiency upgrades.
- 6 vacant and dilapidated properties were demolished and acquired for redevelopment.
- 7 sidewalk and public infrastructure projects were completed.
- 1 Renovations completed to UCAN Mission homeless shelter.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

In creating the draft 2020-2024 consolidated plan and the 2020 annual action plan, the City of Jamestown solicited and received input from a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, and governmental agencies to inform draft Consolidated Plan document development. The Citizen Participation Process for the City of Jamestown was completed during the

developmental phase and drafting phase of the Consolidated and Annual Action Plan. Considerable effort was taken to give citizens the opportunity to read and react to the plan documents as well as to provide input and inform the plans while they were in development. The City met unprecedented Challenges of a global pandemic with innovative and creative ways to engage the community safely and within ever Changing guidelines issued by local, state and even federal agencies.

The following are public engagement methods that the Department of Development (DOD) for the City of Jamestown utilized to garner public input with regard to the city's Five-Year Consolidated Action Plan and Annual Action Plan for the 2020 Program Year, as well as in response to the Coronavirus outbreak and subsequent CARES Act Funding Programs. We found Zoom to be an effective and relatively easy and accessible engagement tool and the city began to utilize Zoom for all of its City Council, Committee and Commission Meetings in combination with Live Streaming on the city's website and through social media, as a result of the necessity of maintaining social distance for the health and safety of the public, city employees, Council and Commission members.

The following outlines the previously mentioned engagement methods and the attachments are the supporting documents that accompany the outreach method.

CARES Act CDBG-CV Response Stakeholder Meetings: Zoom

The DOD hosted two virtual workshops with various stakeholder groups that sought answers to the following questions:

- 1) What are the greatest needs and Challenges our small business will have or face in their attempt to reopen and recover?
- 2) Which use of this funding will have the greatest impact on Jamestown's recovery?
- 3) How do we develop a loan and/or grant program that will not duplicate, but enhance the financial assistance that is already available to small businesses that are in a position to reopen?
 - o Two Groups:
 - Economic Development
 - Housing/ Supportive Services

Consolidated Action Plan Stakeholder Meetings: Zoom

The DOD hosted three virtual workshops with various stakeholder groups that sought answers to the following questions:

- 1) Needs Assessment
 - a. What are the critical needs of the community that should be prioritized in the Consolidated Action Plan?
- 2) Partnership
 - a. How can we better leverage each other's expertise, knowledge, and other resources to work in partnership with each other?
 - b. How do we best prevent duplication of services/efforts?
- 3) Impacts of COVID-19
 - a. How do you anticipate the COVID-19 pandemic will impact your organization's priorities in the short (12 mos.), mid (1-3 yrs), and long (5 yrs) terms?

- Three Groups:
 - Economic Development
 - Housing
 - Supportive Services

Public Workshops: Zoom

The DOD hosted two virtual public workshops that sought answers to the following questions:

- 1) What do you think the critical needs are that we are facing in our community that can be addressed by CDBG/HOME?
- 2) How do you expect COVID to impact the community?

Series of Mayor’s Conversation Public Meetings (in-person prior to Covid outbreak):

- Financial Stability
- Public Safety & Housing
- Business Development
- City Operations

Two Con Plan Workshops:

The DOD hosted two virtual public workshops that sought answers to the following questions:

- 1) What do you think the critical needs are that we are facing in our community that can be addressed by CDBG/HOME?
- 2) How do you expect COVID to impact the community?
 - One in the afternoon
 - One in the evening

Public Meeting: Zoom

The DOD hosted one virtual public meeting that sought additional feedback on the city’s proposed CDBG/HOME Programs and activities allocations.

Surveys:

The DOD developed online and traditional paper surveys that sought feedback on the city’s proposed CDBG/HOME Programs and activities allocations.

- Survey Monkey platform for online participation
- Paper copies available at:
 - City Hall
 - Clerk’s Office
 - Mayor’s Office
 - DOD
 - Library

Social Media:

- Facebook interactions

Website updates:

- Continuously update the city website with relevant information

Leverage Partner Organizations:

- Promote Public Workshops to networks and through their channels

Internal Department Workshops:

The DOD hosted a series of in person meetings that sought input from the various city departments on the city's proposed CDBG Programs and activities allocations, as well as ideas on how to better work together to strategize CDBG projects and leverage resources to attain maximum community impact.

- DPW, JPD, JFD, Clerk, Parks, BPU

COVID Business Impact Survey:

The DOD developed online and traditional paper surveys that sought feedback from local businesses impacted by the coronavirus outbreak.

NYS COVID Response/ NYS Reopening Webinars by phase:

The DOD developed a series of webinars for businesses that coincided with each phase of reopening in accordance with NYS guidelines.

Business Confidence Building Safety Pledge: Restart Jamestown

The DOD developed a business confidence building program and website to support businesses in developing their business reopening safety plans as well as to help them communicate to the public that they are in compliance with NYS and CDC safety guidelines with the goal of building public trust and encouraging residents to patron our local businesses and to help us restart our economy.

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- 1) **Do whatever it takes to be accessible to everyone.** While the internet, online platforms (ie. Zoom, Survey Monkey, etc...), websites, and social media are great ways to reach out to a large audience, they are not accessible to everyone. We are still exploring ways to improve our outreach so that we can truly engage with every citizen in every neighborhood. Some of these ideas include mailers and/or door hangers with prepaid return postage; tabling at grocery stores, farmers markets, and other locations where people can engage safely and socially distant; partnering with other local organizations that can share information with clients and people they serve (such as the local school district, health care providers, United Way, and many other non-profit service providers); organize a series of small group tours/neighborhood walks that will allow social distancing; make the media our partners by inviting them to be a conduit for information flow.

- 2) **Know your community.** We have a diverse population and need to make materials available in multiple languages, in particular Spanish. We have researched language translation services and the city is in the process of engaging in a contract with LanguageLine. We are also working on translating all of our outreach materials in Spanish. We also have plans to work with the Jamestown Public School District's ESL Instructors to develop a strategy for effective outreach to ESL students and their families.
- 3) **Engaging our youth is vital.** We often forget about engaging with our school age children and young adult residents but they are the key to our future and they need to part of the solutions we create now.
- 4) **Keep trying out new methods until you find what works.** Be prepared to use multiple methods as different audiences will respond to different methods. There is no "one-size-fits-all".

Throughout the entire process, questions from the public could be directed to City of Jamestown Department of Development staff at 716-483-7541 or dod@jamestownny.gov. Residents were also welcomed to complete a survey provided by the Jamestown Department of Development, again virtually due to COVID-19 safety restrictions, at: www.surveymonkey.com/r/JamestownCDBG. Hard copies of the survey were also available at the Department of Development at City Hall and the Prendergast Public Library.

5. Summary of public comments

Summaries of public input received from throughout the entirety of the public engagement process meetings is included as an appendices of the final Consolidated Plan draft. The following is a summarized bullet point list of feedback received:

Stakeholder Meetings

- Greater need for safety-net services focused on mental health and homelessness outreach
- Greater need for market-rate housing development
- Greater need for collaboration amongst service agencies to compete for grant funding
- Greater need for dedicated and consistent code enforcement
- Greater need for community clean-up efforts
- Greater need for small business support

Public Workshops

- Advocacy for more homeowner/home buyer assistance
- Concern about vacant houses and the time it takes for them to be cited or cleaned
- Discussion about lack of programming for young people

- Discussion of Section 108 HUD financing as a tool to be used in Jamestown
- Discussion on tax foreclosure and ways that the Land Bank may expedite the process
- Discussion on the adverse impacts that absentee landlords and out of town landlords have on the community

Public Meeting

- Advocacy for more substantial mortgage assistance programming
- Discussion on perceived negative impacts of renters on a neighborhood
- Discussion on the appropriate level of government assistance for small businesses and whether or not low to moderate income citizens work at small businesses
- Advocacy for better food access in low to moderate income areas, including a potential food cooperative
- Advocacy for the City of Jamestown to act as a HUD CHDO
- Advocacy for targeted code enforcement

Survey

Survey results are summarized and can be found in the appendices of this document.

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

All public comments were received, accepted and submitted to HUD as part of this application including full digital recordings of the public meetings that comprised the public participation process.

7. Summary

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan provides a framework for fostering affordable housing and community development efforts including increasing homeownership opportunities, preserving existing housing, revitalizing neighborhoods through a variety of strategies, providing affordable decent rental options, supporting small business technical assistance, improving infrastructure in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods and renovating or expanding community and neighborhood facilities.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	City of Jamestown	Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency/ Department of Development
CDBG Administrator	City of Jamestown	Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency/ Department of Development
HOME Administrator	City of Jamestown	Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency/ Department of Development

Table 2 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Jamestown, through the Department of Development and Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency, is to be the lead agency in the preparation of this 5-year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plans it encompasses, and the administration of the CDBG and HOME Programs. The DOD is also responsible for providing guidance and policy direction for the implementation of eligible programs that support overall strategies for affordable housing and community development activities.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Inquiries related to this Consolidated Plan can be made to:

Crystal Surdyk
 Director of Development
 City of Jamestown
 surdyk@jamestownny.gov
 (716)483-7659

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

1. Introduction

In preparing this Consolidated Plan, the City of Jamestown consulted and coordinated its efforts with several public and private agencies, including service and care providers, development and housing agencies, local foundations, business owners and a variety of not for profit organizations. The process has been coordinated by the Jamestown Department of Development, which has served as lead agency for overseeing the development of the Consolidated Plan and for generally administering programs covered by the Consolidated Plan. The following is a list of agencies with whom the City has consulted with throughout the development of the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans.

City Departments and Agencies:

- Department of Public Works
- City Assessor's Office
- City Clerk/ Treasurer's Office
- Corporation Counsel
- City Comptroller' Office
- Jamestown Fire Department
- Jamestown Police Department
- Mayor's Office
- Department of Parks, Conservation & Recreation
- Board of Public Utilities

City Boards and Commissions:

- City Council
- Council Housing Committee
- Jamestown Local Development Corporation (JLDC)
- Jamestown Urban Development Agency (JURA) Board
- Strategic Planning & Partnerships Commission
- Riverfront Management Council
- Planning Commission

County Departments & Agencies:

- Chautauqua County Industrial Development Agency
- Chautauqua Area Region Transportation Service (CARTS)
- Chautauqua County Department of Health & Human Services

- Chautauqua County Department of Social Services
- Chautauqua County Land Bank
- Chautauqua County Department of Mental Hygiene

Service & Care Providers:

- Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. (COI)
- Southern Tier Environments for Living (STEL)
- Southern Chautauqua United Way
- Community Helping Hands
- Salvation Army
- Southwestern Independent Living
- Mental Health Association
- The Chautauqua Center
- The Resource Center
- YMCA
- YWCA
- St. Susan's Center
- UPMC Chautauqua
- Chautauqua County Health Network
- Evergreen Health
-

Community Based Organizations:

- Jamestown Renaissance Corporation
- Chautauqua Home Rehabilitation & Rehabilitation Corporation (CHRIC)
- Citizen's Opportunity for Development and Equality, Inc. (CODE)
- Chautauqua Area Habitat for Humanity
- Jamestown Housing Authority (CHA)
- Chautauqua County CHAMber of Commerce
- Chautauqua Visitor's Bureau

Private Organizations:

- Chautauqua Region Community Foundation
- Gebbie Foundation
- Sheldon Foundation
- Johnson Foundation
- Lenna Foundation

Other:

- Jamestown Public Schools
- Real Estate Investors Board
- Board of Realtors
- Jamestown Community College
- Small Business Development Center at JCC
- Manufacturer’s Association of the Southern Tier (MAST)
- Chautauqua Opportunities Development, Inc. (CODI)
- Erie Bank

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

A substantial change in City leadership in January of 2020, with several subsequent changes in department head leadership throughout the City, provided an opportunity for many departments to take a much-needed step back to evaluate their department’s effectiveness, functions, efficiencies, team members and quality of work products. The City of Jamestown Department of Development, under new leadership, has taken the opportunity to hit “reset”, taking a deep dive into policies and procedures, and doing the hard work of critical analysis of its own internal strengths and weaknesses.

This “taking stock” and self-evaluation brought to the attention of its leadership and staff the need to build relationships within other City departments, but also throughout the community. After two decades of one administration, created by nearly two decades prior administration, it was evident that new alliances must be forged, existing relationships needed to be nurtured, and communication and coordination among organizations, agencies and individuals must be established.

City of Jamestown , and in particular the Department of Development, has made considerable effort to take every opportunity to do just this and in the process, use every interaction, every meeting, every project, as an opportunity to inform its most critical strategic plan, the Consolidated Plan, and Annual Action Plan, as these plans serve as the foundation for which all other plans and initiatives are developed to support, complement, and/or be done in coordination with. The DOD sees the Consolidated Plan as the strategic plan for the entire department and its efforts to improve the quality of life for the citizens of our community.

It is also evident that the DOD cannot operate in a silo, nor can it be all things to everyone. Collaboration is imperative. In this year that has brought incredible Change and unprecedented challenges, the DOD has reaffirmed and redefined its commitment to the City of Jamestown and every member of the community. In order to truly effectively serve the community in a way that will produce

the biggest positive impact, the DOD team has acknowledged the extensive network of service and care providers, local foundations and non-profit organizations, city and county departments and agencies, and the incredible members of the Jamestown community who work every day to make a difference in the City they serve.

In the short time since the new administration was established, the DOD has coordinated and participated in an unprecedented number of collaborative meetings, events, and initiatives with a great many community partners. Despite the challenges that the global coronavirus pandemic has presented, the DOD has continued to reach out and make efforts to collaborate with as many organizations as possible and appropriate in specific situations. As demonstrated by the list of partner organizations in the previous section, the City and DOD have made significant strides in cultivating a spirit of collaboration and community and we recognize that these efforts must continue to be made, particularly as we are facing a great deal of unknowns as the coronavirus continues to ravage our most vulnerable populations, our local economies, and our housing markets as indirect casualties of a battle against an unseen enemy.

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

The City's Homeless Strategy is a countywide effort to address the root causes of homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families. This strategy continues in its aim to be comprehensive and address every stage of the homelessness issue including outreach/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 individuals and families) from becoming homeless.

HUD has a funding history with Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition's Chautauqua County Continuum of Care application. While three of the four components pertain to efforts outside of the City of Jamestown, Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. received funding under this grant to operate the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for all of Chautauqua County. Homeless statistics will still be reported to COI from all agencies serving the homeless in the County.

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

The City of Jamestown does not receive ESG funds.

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

The Department of Development worked with a broad and diverse cross-section of organizations, neighborhood groups and members of the public in the development of the Consolidated Plan. Types of organizations consulted include social service and care providers, housing providers, banking institutions, governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, housing developers, local Realtors, other City boards and Commissions, representatives of minority community members and other local content experts. Please see prior sections for a comprehensive list of agencies, groups organization and others who have participated in the process in some capacity.

1	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF JAMESTOWN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	NA
2	Agency/Group/Organization	CHAUTAUQUA OPPORTUNITIES INC. (COI)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Chautauqua Opportunities Inc. provides all of Jamestown and Chautauqua County's Homeless, Disabled, Elderly, and HIV/AIDS related supportive housing. Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections of this Consolidated Plan are done with the help of COI.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	CHAUTAUQUA HOME REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CHRIC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CHRIC is the current CHDO for the city. Ongoing coordination with the organization is necessary and CHRIC staff are always included in relevant housing related meetings and discussions. New and improved CHDO monitoring will commence in 2021.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Jamestown Renaissance Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Development
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development & Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	JRC has located its corporate office in City Hall and is now just steps away from DOD. DOD Director and Mayor sit on the Board as well as committees. Coordination has been seamless and the 2 organizations operate in lock step with each other.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	C.O.D.E. INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CODE has served as a CHDO for the city. Ongoing coordination with the organization is necessary and CHRIC staff are always included in relevant housing related meetings and discussions. New and improved CHDO monitoring will commence in 2021.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	JAMESTOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	DOD receives regular updates from the Board and ED. The two organizations work together to address code issues as they arise. DOD also provides support for funding applications and housing strategies.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY LAND BANK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	DOD has regular meetings and coordination with CCLB. DOD manages countywide demolitions for CCLB. The two organizations have been working to coordinate on grants, anti-blight initiatives, and mitigating housing instability.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	THE CHAUTAUQUA CENTER, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	DOD and TCC have interacted in several meetings with partner agencies. TCC also provided valuable feedback on CDBG funding plans.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	THE RESOURCE CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services for Disabled

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>DOD partnered with TRC to jump start PPE production for front line care providers at the onset of the coronavirus outbreak. TRC is an important service provider in the Jamestown community.</p>
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Table 3 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

The City of Jamestown continues to try to consult with all relevant service providers. There are no agencies that were intentionally left out of the consultation process. In addition, all organizations and individuals were invited to the public workshops and public hearing.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.	COI is our consultant for all homeless, HIV/AIDs, and veteran services and housing concerns.
Downtown Business Development Plan	City of Jamestown / W-ZHA, LLC.	Enhancing the downtown identity as an appealing urban environment that attracts more local and regional visitors and tourists.
Urban Design Plan 1.0 and 2.0	JRC/Gebbie Foundation	Provides specific guidance on the design of buildings and the public realm of streets and open spaces within downtown Jamestown.
BOA Step II	City of Jamestown	Brownfield Opportunity Areas continue to be studied and considered in each phase of the Consolidated and Annual plans.
2014 - 2019 Consolidated Plan	City of Jamestown	The prior 5-year consolidated and annual plans were utilized as guidance and to provide continuity to the new consolidated and annual plans.
FY 2019 Annual Action Plan	City of Jamestown	The prior 5-year consolidated and annual plans were utilized as guidance and to provide continuity to the new consolidated and annual plans.
Neighborhood Revitalization Plan & Update	JRC/Gebbie Foundation	This plan and its update, take a deep dive into housing conditions and provides recommendations for addressing and mitigating substandard conditions while implementing strategies to stabilize neighborhoods at the block level.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing 2015 Plan & 2020 Update	COI/COJ	The AI and its update were utilized as guidance and to provide continuity to the new consolidated and annual plans.
A Livable Community	COJ/JRC	A high-level look at what community assets exist and contribute to the livability and vibrancy of the Jamestown community.
Community Needs Assessment	COI	The CNA was utilized as guidance and to provide continuity to the new consolidated and annual plans.
Downtown Revitalization Initiative Plan	COJ	The DRI established a strategy for revitalization in downtown Jamestown, identifying specific projects and initiatives to generate economic growth.

Table 4 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Jamestown works with a number of Federal, State and local agencies involved in funding and regulating affordable housing, services and infrastructure improvements. Coordination with these agencies will allow the city to leverage the limited funding available through HUD programs to meet the needs of Jamestown’s population.

The City of Jamestown also collaborates closely with the regional Continuum of Care (COC) provider, Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. (COI) to ensure the needs of those experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness are being met.

Narrative (optional): Please see above.

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

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The City of Jamestown recorded the virtual meetings for this consolidated plan's process. Access to those recordings are being submitted to HUD as a part of this application. Below, please find written summaries of points raised at each meeting. This summary style is consistent with the previous consolidated plan. (see ES-05 Executive Summary- 24CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b))

Stakeholder Meetings

- Greater need for safety-net services focused on mental health and homelessness outreach
- Greater need for market-rate housing development
- Greater need for collaboration amongst service agencies to compete for grant funding
- Greater need for dedicated and consistent code enforcement
- Greater need for community clean-up efforts
- Greater need for small business support

Public Workshops

- Advocacy for more homeowner/home buyer assistance
- Concern about vacant houses and the time it takes for them to be cited or cleaned
- Discussion about lack of programming for young people
- Discussion of Section 108 HUD financing as a tool to be used in Jamestown
- Discussion on tax foreclosure and ways that the Land Bank may expedite the process
- Discussion on the adverse impacts that absentee landlords and out of town landlords have on the community.

Public Hearing

- Advocacy for more substantial mortgage assistance programming
- Discussion on perceived negative impacts of renters on a neighborhood
- Discussion on the appropriate level of government assistance for small businesses and whether or not low to moderate income citizens work at small businesses
- Advocacy for better food access in low to moderate income areas, including a potential food cooperative
- Advocacy for the City of Jamestown to act as a HUD CHDO

- Advocacy for targeted code enforcement

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
	Stakeholder Workshops					
1	Public Workshops	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Advocacy for more home owner/home buyer assistance Concern about vacant houses and the time it takes for them to be cited or cleaned Discussion about lack of programming for young people Discussion of Section 108 HUD financing as a tool to be used in Jamestown Discussion on tax foreclosure and ways that the Land Bank may expedite the process			

2	Public Meeting	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>Chadakoin Park Community</p>	<p>Advocacy for more substantial mortgage assistance programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on perceived negative impacts of renters on a neighborhood • Discussion on the appropriate level of government assistance for small businesses and whether or not low to moderate income citizens work at small businesses • Advocacy for better food access in low to moderate income areas, including a potential food cooperative • Advocacy for the City of Jamestown to act as a HUD CHDO 			
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for targeted code enforcement 			
3	SurveyMonkey.com Survey	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing		Attached in appendices		

Table 5 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment is based on an analysis of housing issues in the City of Jamestown by income level among renters and owners, as well as households with special needs. Data in this section was drawn primarily from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data set, a special tabulation of 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Census Bureau. The CHAS data describes housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, as well as cost burden, which occurs when a household pays more than 30% of its gross income on housing costs. Severe cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 50% of its gross income on housing costs.

The structure of the Consolidated Plan is prescribed by HUD. A template, which contains specific prompts and pre-populated data tables, is required by HUD and is generated by a tool called the eConsolidated Planning Suite. Because the eConsolidated Planning Suite tool uses 2011-2015 ACS data, supplemental tables included in the Consolidated Plan will use ACS data from those same years to provide additional context when needed and to allow for a comparison between HUD-provided tables and supplemental tables. In some instances, data from the 2020 Analysis of Impediments (AI) Update will also be included, which was written using the 2013-2017 ACS estimates. Maps and data derived from CPD Maps were also used. Unless otherwise noted, all tables in the analysis are specific to the City of Jamestown.

Priority needs for 2020-2024 were identified in areas of homeownership and rental housing, as well as homelessness, special needs and non-housing community development. This data analysis also intertwined with public engagement efforts will guide the allocation of funding and specific activities for 2020-2024.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

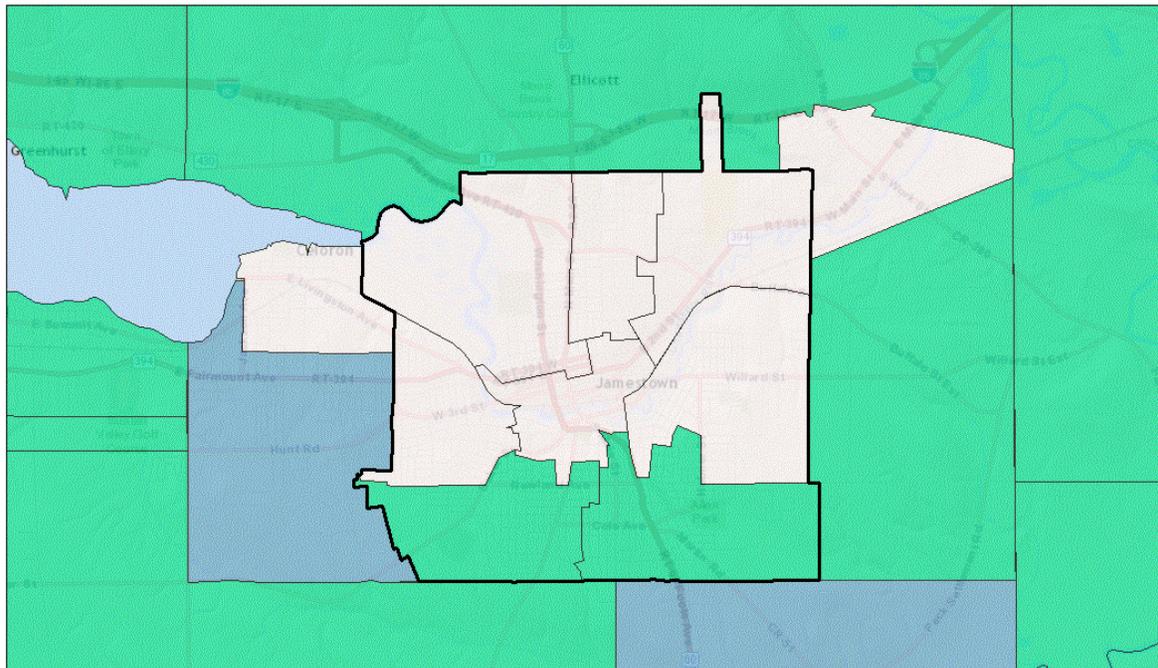
The following overview of housing needs based on housing cost burden was created in CPD Maps based on 2007-2011 CHAS data, the latest available in CPD Maps. Cost burden is categorized by HUD Area Median Family Income, or HAMFI, a HUD-calculation that is used to determine Fair Market Rents and income limits for HUD programs.

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2018	% Change
Population	31,146	29,799	-1%
Households	13,122	12,652	-1%
Median Income	\$31,054.00	\$31,595.00	1%

Table 6 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey
Data Source Comments:

Demographics - Median Household Income - City of Jamestown



June 8, 2015

Override 1 MedianHouseholdIncome
B19013EST1
 \$38,459-\$61,745
 \$61,745-\$93,641
 <\$38,459

1:65,507
 0 0.5 1 2 mi
 0 0.75 1.5 3 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, Incent P. Corp., NRCAN, Esri, Japan, METI, Esri, China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Demographics - Median Household Income - City of Jamestown

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	3,140	2,175	2,205	1,275	3,995
Small Family Households *	970	655	850	800	2,440
Large Family Households *	155	125	180	40	285
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	265	405	390	330	885
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	190	350	445	180	285
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	655	355	290	305	444

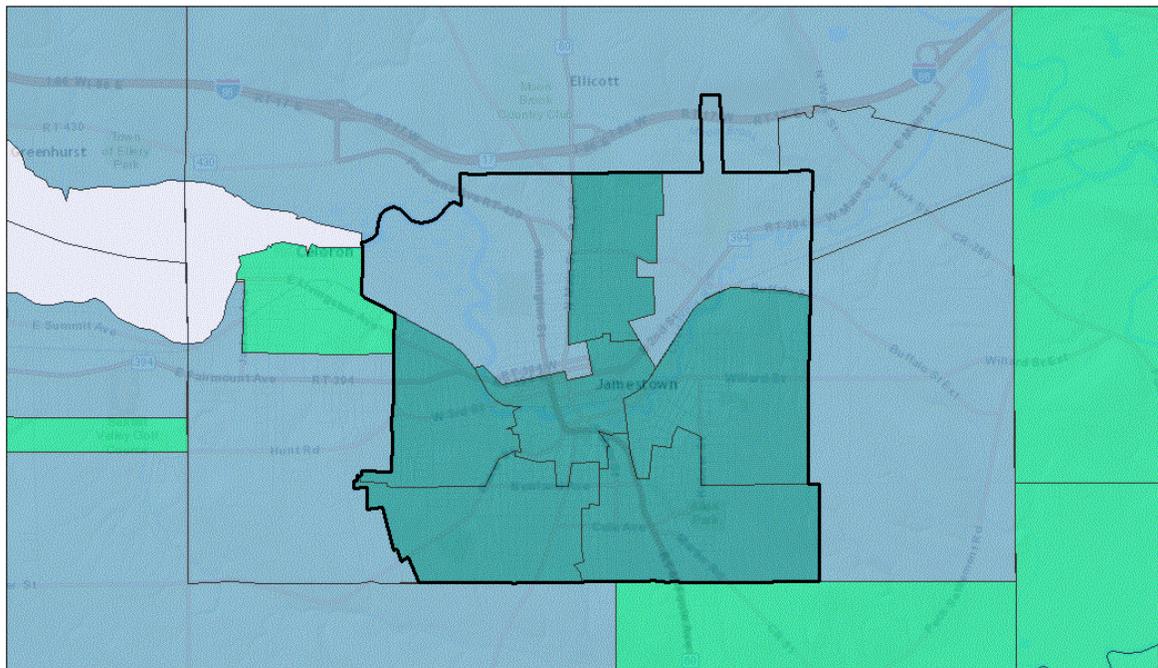
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

Table 7 - Total Households Table

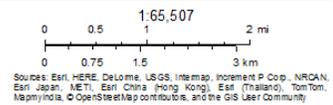
Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

Number of Households - City of Jamestown



June 8, 2015



Number of Households - City of Jamestown

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	20	25	15	0	60	10	0	0	0	10
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	30	60	20	0	110	0	0	10	0	10
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,530	215	30	0	1,775	150	140	145	10	445

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	290	900	300	95	1,585	75	240	340	145	800
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	130	0	0	0	130	40	0	0	0	40

Table 8 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,575	310	65	0	1,950	160	140	155	10	465
Having none of four housing problems	510	1,270	1,325	645	3,750	105	480	1,120	850	2,555
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	130	0	0	0	130	40	0	0	0	40

Table 9 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

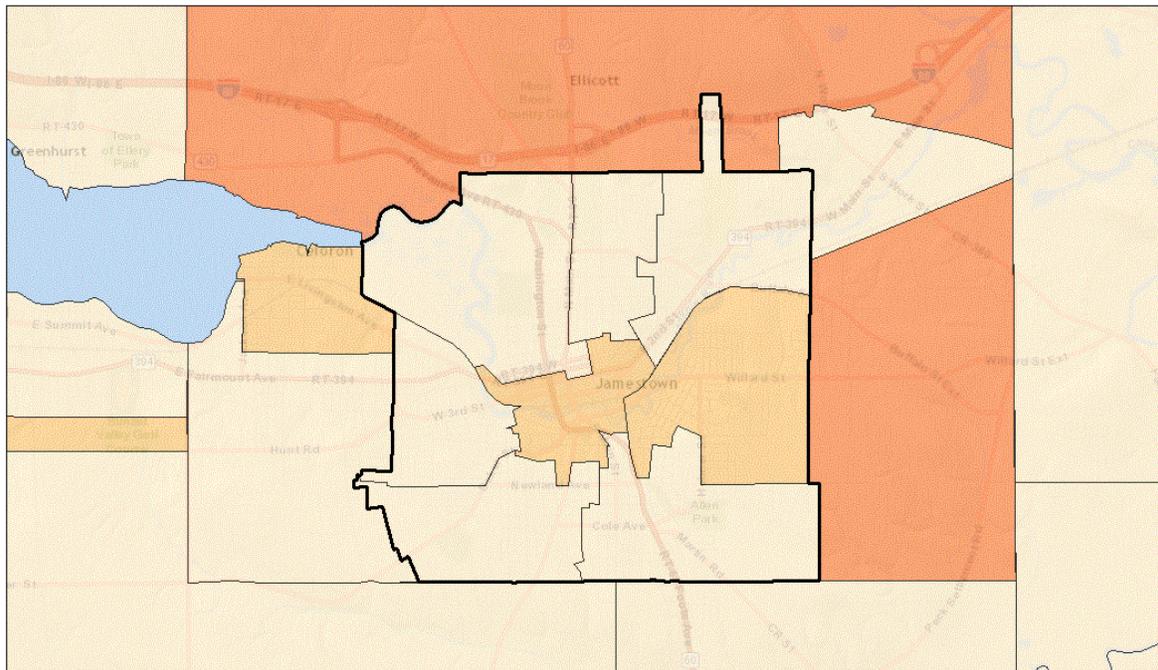
3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	825	345	85	1,255	49	50	160	259
Large Related	125	80	15	220	25	35	4	64
Elderly	220	260	110	590	105	195	110	410
Other	695	465	125	1,285	55	95	220	370
Total need by income	1,865	1,150	335	3,350	234	375	494	1,103

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Cost Burden > 30% - City of Jamestown



June 8, 2015
 Override 1 RenterUnitsTo30PercentHAMFI 5.59-17.48%
 AFF_AVAIL_30_R_PCT 17.48-35.4%
 <5.59%

1:65,507
 0 0.5 1 2 mi
 0 0.75 1.5 3 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, iPlanet P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Cost Burden > 30% - City of Jamestown

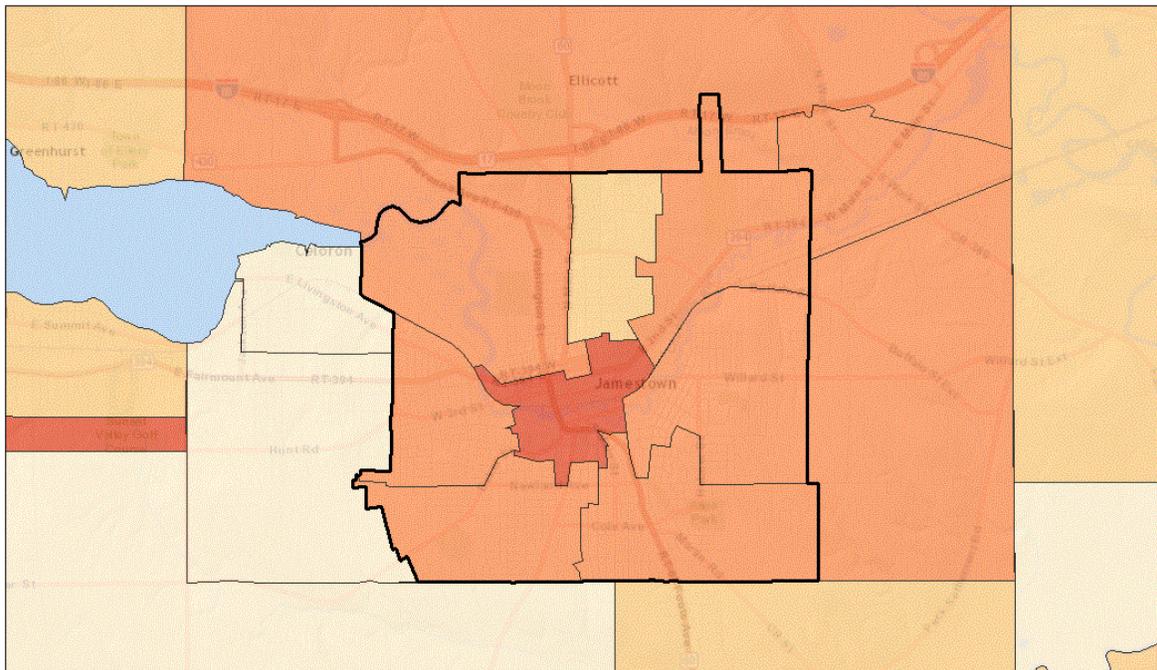
4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	770	45	0	815	45	10	0	55
Large Related	125	10	0	135	0	15	0	15
Elderly	135	90	0	225	60	65	25	150
Other	535	70	30	635	55	45	120	220
Total need by income	1,565	215	30	1,810	160	135	145	440

Table 11 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Cost Burden > 50% - City of Jamestown



June 8, 2015
Override 1 RenterUnitsTo50PercentHAMFI
AFF_AVAIL_50_R_PCT

	10.49-27.93%
	27.93-47.42%
	47.42-76.57%
	<10.49%

1:65,507
0 0.5 1 2 mi
0 0.75 1.5 3 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, iPlanet, P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Cost Burden > 50% - City of Jamestown

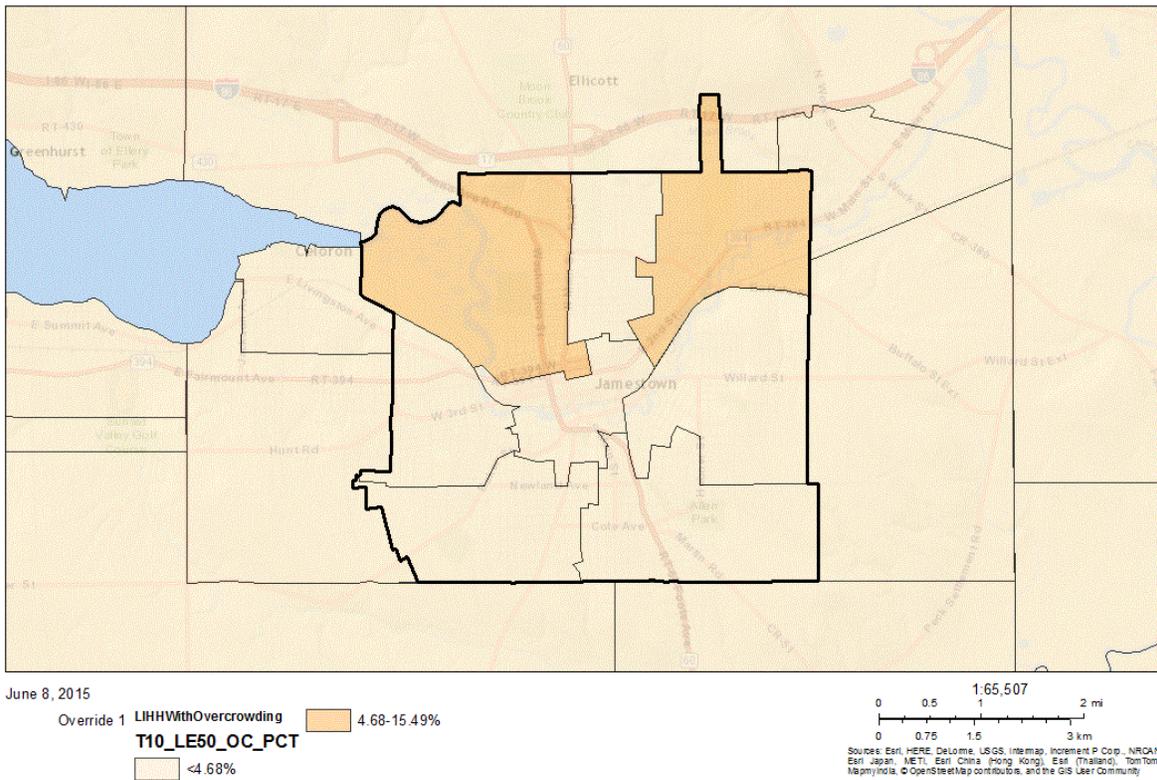
5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	10	60	20	0	90	0	0	10	0	10
Multiple, unrelated family households	20	10	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	15	15	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	30	85	35	0	150	0	0	10	0	10

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Low Income - Overcrowding - City of Jamestown



Low Income - Overcrowding - City of Jamestown

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

Table 13 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

The City of Jamestown works through a Chautauqua County agency, Chautauqua Opportunities Inc., in order to obtain information on housing assistance in the City. However, not all of Chautauqua Opportunities' studies are done on an individual jurisdiction basis. That being said, COI has provided us with the information that they work with HUD on the "Housing Choice Voucher Program" and "Section 8" when it comes to single families in need of housing assistance.

The housing choice voucher program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Since housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, participants are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments. The participant is free to choose any housing that meets the requirements of the program and is not limited to units located in subsidized housing projects. Housing choice vouchers are administered locally by public housing agencies (PHAs).

The PHAs receive federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to administer the voucher program. A family that is issued a housing voucher is responsible for finding a suitable housing unit of the family's choice where the owner agrees to rent under the program. This unit may include the family's present residence. Rental units must meet minimum standards of health and safety, as determined by the PHA. A housing subsidy is paid to the landlord directly by the PHA on behalf of the participating family. The family then pays the difference between the actual rent charged by the landlord and the amount subsidized by the program. Under certain circumstances, if authorized by the PHA, a family may use its voucher to purchase a modest home. According to COI, of the ~800 people on the Section 8 waiting list, about half of them reside within the City of Jamestown. [Chautauqua Opportunities Inc., HUD Website]

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

The local women and children domestic violence shelter has estimated that they will serve an estimated 175 women and children who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking

over the next 5 years. The Jamestown Housing Authority's Section 8 waiting list indicates that there are 79 applicants who have at least one family member who is disabled.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to both Chautauqua Opportunities Inc. and HUD's CPD Mapping tool, it would appear that Cost Burden is mostly what plagues low-income families within the City of Jamestown. By Census definition, "Cost Burden" is when a family's rent and utility costs are above 30% of their total income. In some cases, families suffer from "Severe Cost Burden", which is when costs are above 50% of their household income. The CPD mapping system has the ability to split the City of Jamestown up into its 8 census tracts. The data indicates that in Census tracts 301, 302, 303, which is essentially anything north of the downtown district, at least 67% percent of low-income families suffer from "Severe Cost Burden". This is also true for Census tracts 307 and 308, geographically known as anything south of the downtown area. CPD Maps indicate that overcrowding and substandard housing are not as large of an issue in any of Jamestown's census tracts.

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

Low-income and extreme low-income families are more likely to be at risk of suffering from Cost Burden housing problems than moderate-income families and higher. For more detail on Cost Burden and the locations in the city that suffer from it, see above.

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

The Continuum of Care agency works with families that are living combined with other families who are in need of assistance due to 1 of the 4 housing problems noted above. Families who are cohabitating with other families are imminent risk of becoming homeless. Families are in this situation due to lack or change in employment, a change in family make-up, and/or substandard housing conditions that they are moving from. Needs of these families include:

1. Permanent full-time employment with a living wage
2. Affordable Housing/Fair Housing
3. Reliable Transportation
4. Support services on an as-needed basis

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:

The City of Jamestown does not provide estimates of at-risk populations.

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

According to COI, there are 3 different characteristics of renting units in Chautauqua County that lead to housing instability. First and foremost, affordability. As explained above in this section, many households in the City of Jamestown suffer from Cost Burden, which means that most rents are not affordable for low and extremely low-income families in the City's largest neighborhoods. This leads to instability wherever they go, not just in any one specific property. Second, a lack of supportive housing appears to be a factor in fueling the fire that is chronic homelessness. Those who are not given the opportunity to find permanent housing, only temporary housing, are the ones who have the toughest time climbing out of homelessness.

COI suggests that if permanent housing for the homeless was a priority, rather than being an ideal scenario, temporary housing would be the new last resort and the homeless could more easily find a way out of their situation. Thirdly, safety issues in housing appear to be a more direct cause of housing instability. The City's code enforcement team works hard to keep people living under a roof, but cannot do so if it means a tenant living in unsafe conditions. In many extreme cases, the code enforcement officer is in charge of making this distinction between livable and unlivable, and must take action such as condemning a property if they feel it is unsafe. If a tenant is to be removed from the unit in this manner, it is up to them to receive housing assistance until they are allowed back into the unit. Of the three housing characteristics that have been linked to housing instability, this is the most direct.

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

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

Introduction

Cities are required to identify disproportionate housing needs of racial or ethnic groups within their communities and make decisions to reduce the impact of these disproportionate housing needs. 2014-2018 ACS 5-year estimates shows that 86% of Jamestown’s population is identified as “White alone” as their race. 4.7% are identified by race as “Black or African American alone”. An estimated 8.7 percent of the people in Jamestown city, New York were Hispanic. An estimated 82.0 percent of the people in Jamestown city, New York were White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

HUD defines a disproportionate housing needs as existing when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons within the category as a whole. Housing needs are defined as: 1) lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) lacks completed plumbing facilities; 3) household is overcrowded; and 4) household is cost burdened. The City conducted additional analysis to identify additional disproportionate affordable housing needs. The tables for the HUD required analysis is as follows:

In this discussion, the term “housing problem” can be defined by the US Census 2010 definition. Appropriate HUD CHAS data from 2011 is utilized in lieu of Census data. Accordingly, households with “housing problems” are those who:

- (1) Occupy units meeting the definition of “Physical Defects,”
- (2) Occupy units meeting the definition of “Overcrowded,” and/or
- (3) Occupy units that constitute a “Cost Burden” to the household.

"Cost Burden" refers to people whose rent and utility costs are greater than 30% of their total household income. "Severe Cost Burden" references those whose costs are greater than 50% of their overall income. CHAS data implies that of those suffering from at least one housing problem, Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden are most likely the cause.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,875	150	115
White	1,500	125	60
Black / African American	110	0	10
Asian	0	0	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	0	25
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	174	0	25

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,375	805	0
White	1,270	685	0
Black / African American	0	25	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	110	60	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	655	1,780	0
White	535	1,605	0
Black / African American	15	95	0
Asian	30	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	55	35	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	215	970	0
White	215	905	0
Black / African American	0	40	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	15	0

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The 2007-2011 CHAS data is the most recent data available in calculating the number of people from each income level that suffer from the housing problems defined by HUD. However, despite data being several years old, it is effective in indicating which housing issues are more common than others. The City of Jamestown's Housing Code Enforcement team aids in the effort toward eliminating instances of housing problems such as the "lack of kitchen and plumbing facilities", so the concern in the City is very minimal. With the help of CPD and GIS mapping, the data can be provided on a locational basis, indicating which areas and census tracts in Jamestown suffer from these concerns. According to the data listed by these studies, low and extremely low-income households most commonly suffer from Cost Burdens greater than 30% ("Severe Cost Burden" classified as 50%). As income levels increase, housing problems come fewer and farther between. The majority white population of Jamestown is the only race with one or more housing problems in every income level, but those numbers are small in comparison to the extreme low-income population with severe housing issues. For further information on individual income levels and demographics, see tables above, or refer to <http://egis.hud.gov/cpdmaps/>

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

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

Introduction

The City of Jamestown total current population estimates based on the data provided is 29,799 people. Based on the below numbers, there is no significantly higher percentage of severe housing needs based on racial backgrounds. There are no apparent severe housing needs based on racial backgrounds alone, and it seems that equal opportunities exist for housing within the City of Jamestown. With Jamestown’s community not being as diverse as some other metro communities, it’s important for Jamestown to be diligent in ensuring fair housing practices are being followed in the city.

In this discussion, the term “housing problem” can be defined by the US Census 2010 definition. Appropriate HUD CHAS data from 2011 is utilized in lieu of Census data. Accordingly, households with “housing problems” are those who:

- (1) Occupy units meeting the definition of “Physical Defects,”
- (2) Occupy units meeting the definition of “Overcrowded,” and/or
- (3) Occupy units that constitute a “Cost Burden” to the household.

“Cost Burden” refers to people whose rent and utility costs are greater than 30% of their total household income. “Severe Cost Burden” references those whose costs are greater than 50% of their overall income. CHAS data implies that of those suffering from at least one housing problem, Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden are most likely the cause.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,525	500	115
White	1,180	450	60
Black / African American	110	0	10
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	0	25
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	144	30	25

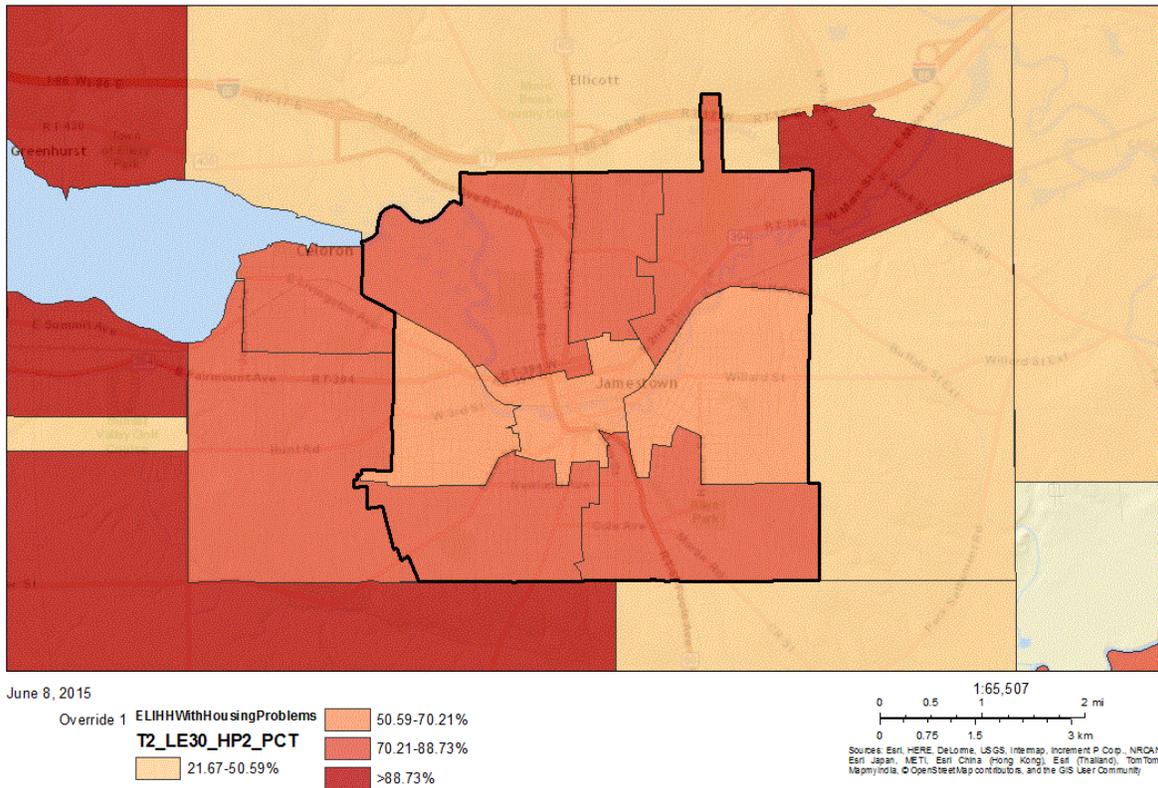
Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Households - Extremely Low Income with Severe Housing Problems - City of Jamestown



Extreme Low-Income Households with Housing Problems - City of Jamestown

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	400	1,790	0
White	400	1,560	0
Black / African American	0	25	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	170	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
 Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	140	2,295	0
White	105	2,040	0
Black / African American	0	110	0
Asian	0	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	70	0

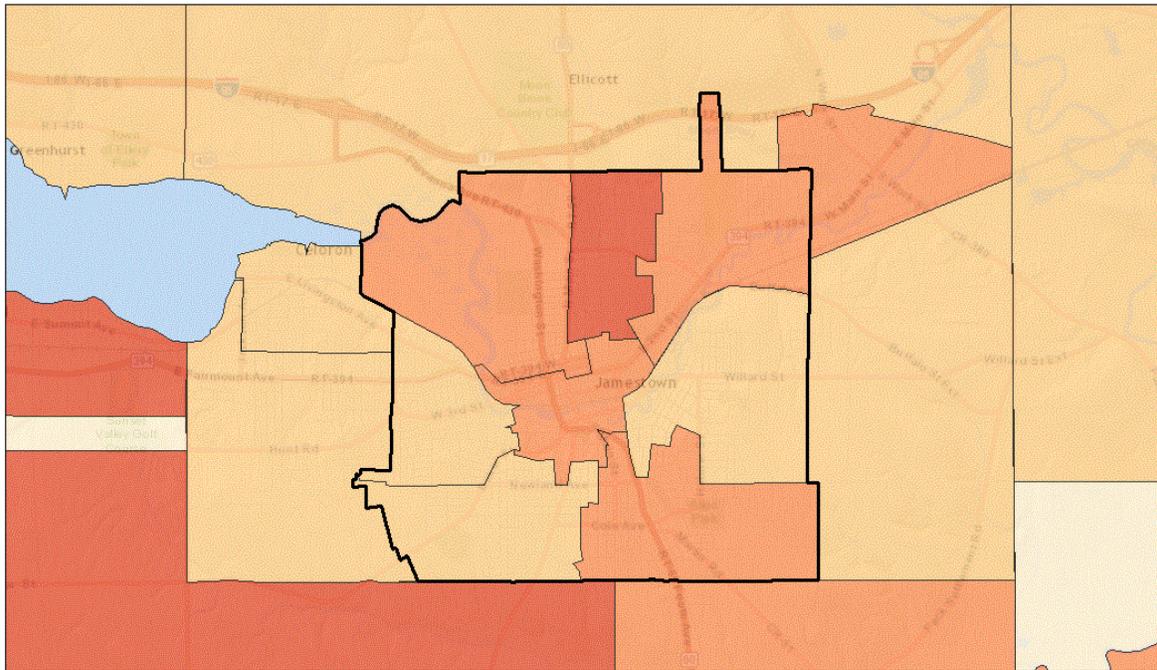
Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
 Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Low Income Households with Severe Housing Problems - City of Jamestown



June 8, 2015
 Override 1 LIHHWithHousingProblems
T2_LE50_HP2_PCT
 17.14-41.05%
 41.05-60.74%
 <17.14%
 60.74-83.64%

1:65,507
 0 0.5 1 2 mi
 0 0.75 1.5 3 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P. Corp., NRCAN, Esri, Japan, METI, Esri, China, Hong Kong, Esri, Thailand, TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Low Income Households with Severe Housing Problems - City of Jamestown

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4	1,170	0
White	4	1,110	0
Black / African American	0	40	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	15	0

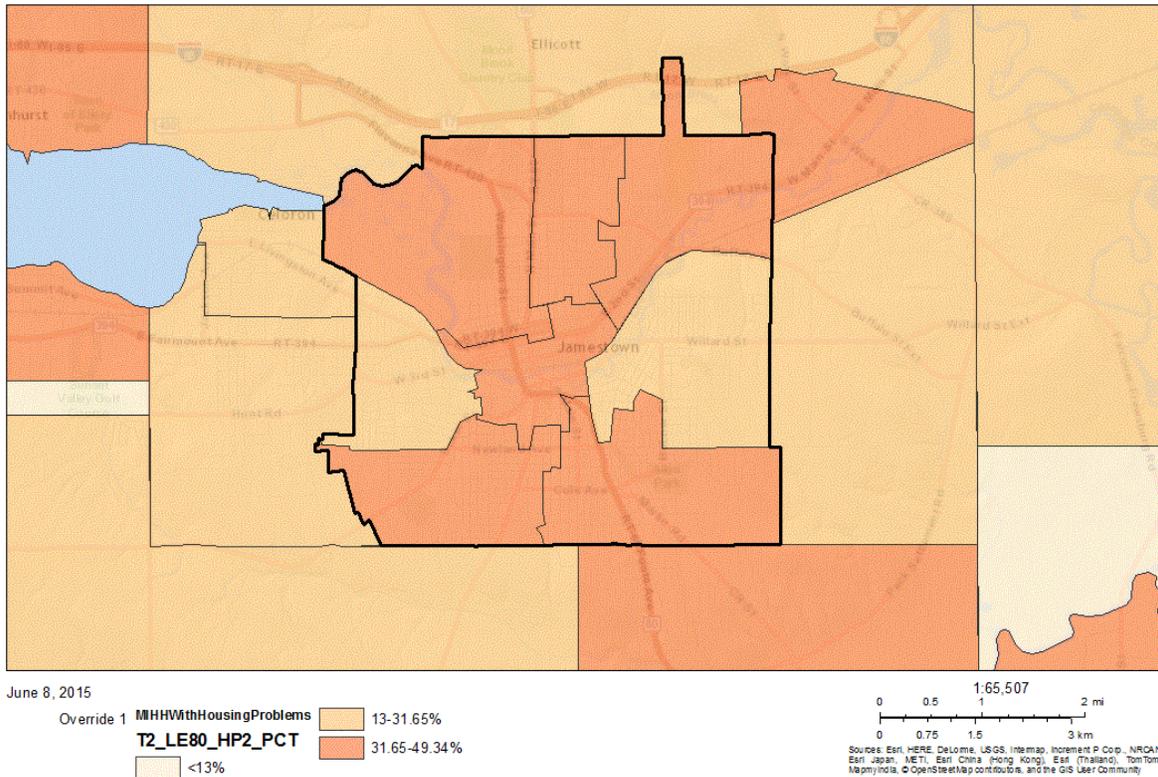
Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
 Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Moderate & High Income Households with Severe Housing Problems - City of Jamestown



Moderate High-Income Households with Severe Housing Problems - City of Jamestown

Discussion

The 2007-2011 CHAS data is the most recent data available in calculating the number of people from each income level that suffer from the housing problems defined by HUD. However, despite data being several years old, it is effective in indicating which housing issues are more common than others. The City of Jamestown's Housing Code Enforcement team aids in the effort toward eliminating instances of housing problems such as the "lack of kitchen and plumbing facilities", so the concern in the City is very minimal. With the help of CPD and GIS mapping, the data can be provided on a locational basis, indicating which areas and census tracts in Jamestown suffer from these concerns. According to the data listed by these studies, low and extremely low-income households most commonly suffer from Cost Burdens greater than 30% ("Severe Cost Burden" classified as 50%). As income levels increase, housing problems come fewer and farther between. The majority white population of Jamestown is the only race with one or more housing problems in every income level, but those numbers are small in comparison to the extreme low-income population with severe housing issues. For further information on individual income levels and demographics, see tables above, or refer to <http://egis.hud.gov/cpdmaps/>.

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

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

Introduction:

[From NA-10] According to both Chautauqua Opportunities Inc. and HUD's CPD Mapping tool, it would appear that Cost Burden is mostly what plagues low-income families within the City of Jamestown. By Census definition, "Cost Burden" is when a family's rent and utility costs are above 30% of their total income. In some cases, families suffer from "Severe Cost Burden", which is when costs are above 50% of their household income. The CPD mapping system has the ability to split the City of Jamestown up into its 8 census tracts. The data indicates that in Census tracts 301, 302, 303, which is essentially anything north of the downtown district, at least 67% percent of low-income families suffer from "Severe Cost Burden". This is also true for Census tracts 307 and 308, geographically known as anything south of the downtown area. CPD Maps indicate that overcrowding and substandard housing are not as large of an issue in any of Jamestown's census tracts.

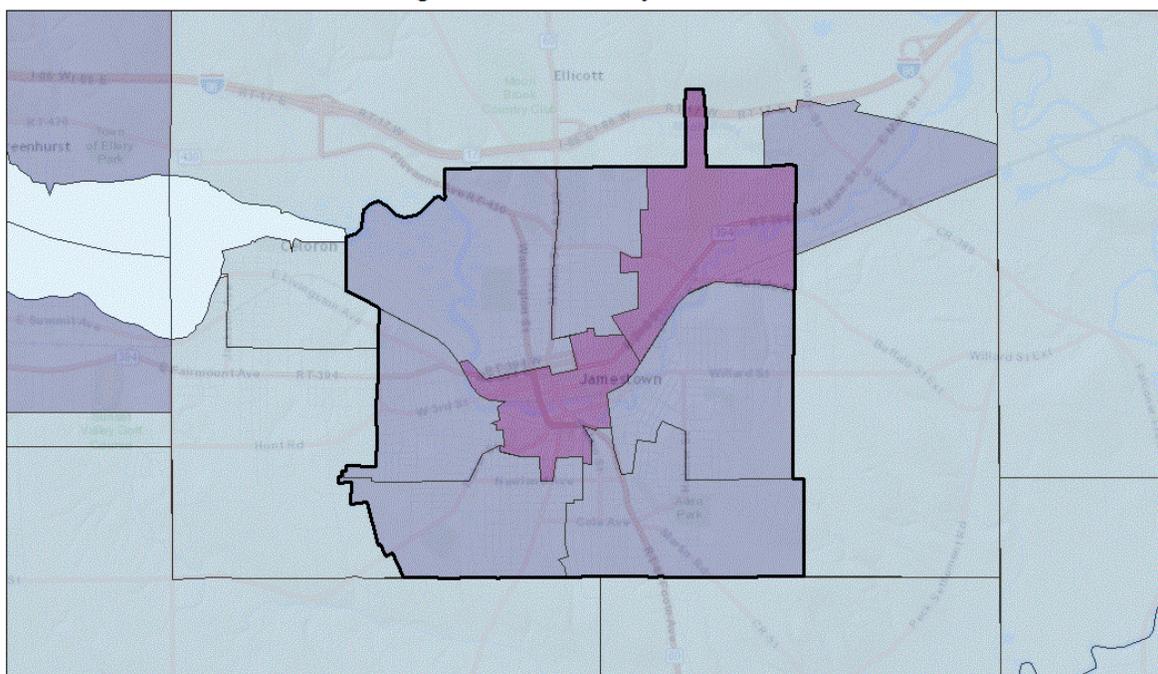
Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,215	2,265	1,924	115
White	7,625	2,020	1,565	60
Black / African American	290	15	110	10
Asian	15	30	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	85	25
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	160	190	144	25

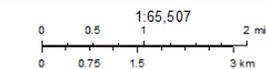
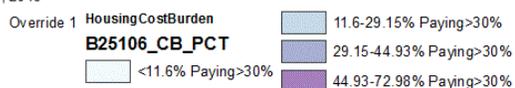
Table 22 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Cost Burden - City of Jamestown



June 8, 2015



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Housing Cost Burden - City of Jamestown

Discussion:

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

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

The impact of housing problems in the City of Jamestown varies primarily by income level. However, the following groups within an income tier and race/ethnicity category experienced problems at a higher rate than those in the same category:

HOUSING NEEDS

- African American households earning 0-30% AMI
- Hispanic Households earning 0-30% AMI
- Hispanic Households earning 30-50% AMI
- Asian Households earning 50-80% AMI
- Hispanic Households earning 50-80% AMI

SEVERE HOUSING NEEDS:

- African American households earning 0-30% AMI
- Hispanic households earning 0-30% AMI

COST BURDEN:

- African American and Hispanic households paying over 50% of their household income

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

The needs among minorities in the City of Jamestown have been listed above. For further information, refer to NA-10, NA-15, NA-20, and NA-25 or read the Chautauqua Opportunities Inc. Annual Fair Housing Market Analysis for 2015.

The needs not outlined in the charts above include improved incomes, job creation/availability, housing improvements, homebuyer education, removal of brownfields and blighted structures, public services such as translation and transportation services, and improved connectivity to job centers

The overall condition of the housing is considered fair and is actively enforced through local codes enforcement. It should be noted that continued efforts should be made to enforce zoning laws/building codes, seek out and eliminate blighted properties, and assess and plan for continued housing rehabilitation efforts; which could include tax credit programs as through the NYS and federal preservation laws for historic properties.

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

According to the 2015 Fair Housing Market Analysis produced by COI and the same U.S. Census data collected to make those conclusions, it appears that the highest concentration of minority residents in the City of Jamestown reside in the neighborhoods in the northern half of the jurisdiction. Whereas most neighborhoods in the Southern and Eastern quadrants of the city contain a low 0-10% of the minority population, the Northern and Western areas of the city average 11-29%, even reaching upwards to 65-100% in some sections. Coincidentally, these neighborhoods are highlighted in SP-10 as being the City's Targeted Priority Areas for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. These neighborhoods will be subject to rehabilitation programs and handicap accessibility improvements.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Section 504 Needs Assessment, which provides evaluation guidelines for determining the accessibility needs for public housing, was prepared a number of years ago. At that time, both the Hotel Jamestown and the High Rise met the minimum standards for handicapped accessibility, given the structure of the buildings. However, more units have been made accessible over the past few years because of demand.

The Jamestown Housing Authority (JHA) is the owner, manager, and administrator of subsidized, assisted housing projects and programs for the benefit of lower income elderly, disabled, handicapped individuals and families residing primarily within the City of Jamestown. These projects and programs receive financial subsidies and operate pursuant to the policies, rules, and regulations of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development and New York State Homes and Community Renewal. The JHA is designated as a substandard performer for the Public Housing Assessment System with a score of 72% for the federal programming.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	223	254	0	254	0	0	0

Table 23 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	12,573	11,130	0	11,130	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	138	39	0	39	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	74	138	0	138	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	223	254	0	254	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	218	223	0	223	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	3	26	0	26	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	9	59	0	59	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	214	195	0	195	0	0	0

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

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The majority of those on the waiting list, about 400 low-income families, are either elderly program participants and/or need some type of disability or handicap accessible living space. These, or course, in any large apartment building or complex made available for public housing are very limited. Regardless, it appears that it is these types of tenants that remain on the waiting list for extended periods of time, since low-income families are more able to inhabit a wider-range of units. Regarding race, the vast majority of those on the voucher waiting list are White, followed by African American and Hispanic minorities. For further information regarding the handling of the Section 8 Voucher system and the waiting list, consult with the Jamestown Housing Authority.

The paragraph above describe the needs for accessible housing. Persons with disabilities have a wide variety of other needs in order to remain living independently. These needs include: a stable source of income, access to appropriate medical services, personal care attendants, access to nutritional foods, affordable medications, medication management, accessible transportation, access to the internet, access to cell phone services, and access to socialization activities.

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

Section 8 affordable housing availability and education for both landlords and tenants regarding new legislated laws for landlords and tenants. As noted previously, accessibility is a major need for some public housing residents, and that need is being addressed through capital projects and renovations to the Jamestown Housing Authority projects.

Since these families are housed, the most immediate needs are employment and/or disability benefits (financial stability), meeting nutritional needs (food security), access to medical care, access to affordable child care, and access to reliable transportation. Many residents also struggle with paying utility bills, so energy efficient housing is also a need.

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

The needs above are a small representation of the rest of the City as a whole. Although the City does not directly participate in finding public housing opportunities for those who need it, we work with Jamestown Housing Authority in their goals for a better community. However, Jamestown has had in place several programs that help low-income and elderly families stay within the homes they already own or rent, rather than finding them alternate public housing.

The needs of JHA residents and voucher holders directly correlate with the economic position of the population at large. The higher level of family income translates to a reduction of these needs. Lower income families and individuals experience the same needs as those families with incomes that are extremely low (> 30% MFI), very low (>50% MFI), and low (>80% MFI). The Jamestown Housing

Authority often experiences a high demand for 1 bedroom and 2-bedroom units that exceeds the availability in public housing options in Jamestown.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The following populations experience homelessness in Jamestown:

- Single Adults
- Children and Families
- Veterans
- Chronic
- Youth

Single Adults

Single Adults are the largest group of homeless people in our county. Homelessness among single adults is a result of the lack of affordable, available housing. A temporary financial or life crisis, such as losing a job, the end of a relationship, death of a partner, or health emergency, can result in a loss of housing and homelessness. The experience of homelessness for this population is most **often brief and non-recurring.**

Children and Families

Families experiencing homelessness are similar to other families that are also poor, but who have a home to live in. Both may struggle with incomes that are far less than they need to pay for housing. Homelessness is often as a result of a lost job or work hours, conflict with family members they are staying with, an unanticipated bill or violence within the home - that leads families to seek help. Homelessness can have a tremendous impact on children - their education, health, sense of safety, and overall development.

Veterans

Like civilians, veterans must navigate the lack of affordable housing and economic hardship that everyone faces but this is in addition to the Challenges brought on by multiple and extended deployments. Research indicates that those who served in the late Vietnam and post-Vietnam eras are at the greatest risk of becoming homeless but that veterans from more recent wars and conflicts are also affected. Veterans returning from deployments in Afghanistan and Iraq often face invisible wounds of war, including traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder, both of which correlate with homelessness.

Chronic

People experiencing chronic homelessness typically have complex and long-term health conditions, such as mental illness, substance use disorders, physical disabilities, or other medical conditions. Once they become homeless, it is difficult for them to get back into housing and they can experience long or repeated episodes.

Youth

Youth homelessness is often rooted in family conflict. Other contributing factors include economic circumstances like poverty and housing insecurity, racial disparities, and mental health and substance use disorders. Young people who have had involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems are also more likely to become homeless. Many homeless youth and young adults have experienced significant trauma before and after becoming homeless and are particularly vulnerable, including victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation. Youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ); pregnant and parenting youth; youth with special needs or disabilities, and youth of color, particularly African-American and Native American youth are also more likely to become homeless.

Homeless point in time count for sheltered and unsheltered individuals is as seen below:

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	10	10	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	15	15	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	12	12	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	2	11	13	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	4	4	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:
2014 Chautauqua Opportunities Homeless Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data is given for Chautauqua County, specifically Jamestown/Dunkirk (2014)

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

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	89	0
Black or African American	15	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	25	0
Not Hispanic	85	0

Alternate Data Source Name:
 2014 Chautauqua Opportunities Homeless Assessment
 Data Source
 Comments:

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

The tables below come from the Chautauqua Opportunities Assessment of Homelessness in Jamestown for 2014.

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

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Within the City of Jamestown, several entities are credited by COI for the sheltering of homeless people. Although the homeless situation in Jamestown and the rest of Chautauqua County is not as severe in respect to other counties in the state, there are still several shelters available to those who are experiencing homelessness.

SHELTERED

- Union Gospel Mission
- Salvation Army Domestic Violence Shelter
- Chautauqua Opportunities Inc. Safe House

-2 homes reserved by Chautauqua Opportunities Inc. for family homelessness

-City will provide local hotel rooms on a as-needed basis

UNSHeltered (known by COI) -

- Encampments around Railroad Tracks, under bridges, and in vacant buildings and houses

Discussion:

Overall, homelessness is not an overwhelming issue in the terms of the City of Jamestown. COI provides plenty of housing assistance opportunities to those who need them, and aims to further diminish the homeless population around the county. Their point-in-time studies that take place in late January are a hands-on assessment of the homeless population of the county, but like the name suggests, it does not track homelessness in each season - just one point in time. Chautauqua Opportunities has indicated that if the study was done in spring or summer months, the numbers could be slightly different. Along with the Point-in-time study, COI has put into place their ten-year plan for ending homelessness in Chautauqua County, and continues to make available their yearly assessment of the homeless demographic. The City of Jamestown supports their efforts in eliminating homelessness, although it is not our intent to use CDBG or HOME funding as a means of doing so.

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

Introduction:

In this section, the needs of various special non-homeless populations are considered, along with an inventory of the supportive housing and supportive services currently available in the Jamestown community.

Describe the Characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The needs of the following groups are analyzed:

- Elderly and Frail Elderly

- Persons with Disabilities (Mental, Physical, Developmental)

- Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions

- Persons with HIV/AIDS and Their Families

The City of Jamestown has a diverse special needs population characterized by those individuals whom are elderly (age 62 and older), frail elderly (elderly person who requires assistance with 3 or more activities of daily living), persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities, persons with alcohol and/or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

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

There are many facilities and services available to assist the elderly and frail elderly in Chautauqua County. The Jamestown Public Housing Authority's mission is generally limited to serving this population with few exceptions (see "Needs of Public Housing" discussion under C. Housing Needs in the City of Jamestown). There are also dozens of independent living facilities, supervised adult homes, and nursing care facilities that provide housing services for the elderly and frail elderly.

In addition to various supportive housing arrangements, there is a wide range of services available to serve the elderly and frail elderly so that they can remain in private homes. Remaining in a private home situation is often the first preference of elderly/frail elderly persons, and it is often the most cost-effective housing solution as well. These services range from adult day care and outreach to various home care providers. Some of the public, non-profit, and private for-profit agencies providing these services include Adult Day Care – Tanglewood Manor, Catholic Charities Outreach with the Elderly, the Chautauqua Adult Day Care program, Accredited Care, Advanced Home Care, Caregivers, Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc., Willcare, Inc., and the Visiting Nursing Association of Western New York. It is generally believed that the availability of these types of services will become increasingly

important in the years to come. Another particularly strong need for the elderly/frail elderly who remain in their homes is residential ramp construction and emergency repair funds for such items as leaky roofs, failing heating systems, etc. The needs for these types of services are determined at the county level.

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

At present, AIDS Community Services of Jamestown provides case management services to 25 persons, 13 of whom are Jamestown residents. Housing assistance is provided to all clients, so none are designated as homeless. However, the Visiting Nursing Association of Western New York reports awareness of at least two local cases of “floating” homelessness that have been encountered in the past year. In addition, it is reported that many clients who are solely dependent on a monthly SSI income of have tremendous difficulty obtaining adequate and affordable housing.

The HIV/AIDS population within Jamestown is small as is Jamestown’s total population comparatively to other metros throughout the US. The City of Jamestown does however have support services to help those who are affected by HIV/AIDS. Affected individuals and families have access to proper care and treatment within the City of Jamestown.

Discussion:

This concern regarding possible discrimination is not necessarily misplaced. Landlords are perhaps as prone to misconceptions and fears as the general population. In fact, the City of Jamestown Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (1996) found that persons with HIV/AIDS, especially those with entitlement income, are especially vulnerable to housing discrimination (see “Fair Housing” in C. Housing Needs in the City of Jamestown). Some people who work with person with HIV/AIDS on the local level feel that discrimination has eased in the past four or five years due to greater education. Nevertheless, low income, the fear of stigma and discrimination, and a general lack of decent and affordable units leave many persons with HIV/AIDS in poor conditions. As one representative with the Visiting Nursing Association recently put it, some Jamestown residents with HIV/AIDS live in “horrendous housing” or even “total squalor.”

Housing services for Chautauqua County residents with AIDS are coordinated through AIDS Community Services of Western New York, which serves an eight-county area. Approximately a dozen Chautauqua County residents with AIDS receive rental security deposit assistance a year. It is estimated that at least another 8-10 Chautauqua County residents with AIDS could utilize housing assistance ranging from utility and security assistance to subsidized housing if funding were available.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

In previous years, the City of Jamestown has set aside a percentage of CDBG funds to help provide money to existing public facilities such as educational centers, libraries, or parks. This addresses any continued non-compliance the City of Jamestown may have with A.D.A. guidelines. Furthermore, it reduces any potential litigation from advocacy groups to force public compliance. Perhaps most importantly, these improvements make Jamestown more navigable for the mobility Challenged. In addition to A.D.A. compliance, the City also includes the Downtown Handicapped Accessibility Improvement Program, which aims to assist downtown commercial business owners and building owners in making their service more accessible to those with disabilities.

The City of Jamestown mostly relies primarily on Chautauqua County to provide many of the public health and shelter facilities, but is always willing to work with them in finding a place to operate and be as accessible as possible. The City has a parks department that is directly involved in making sure the City's parks are kept clean, accessible, and enjoyable. We plan to use CDBG resources to rebuild infrastructure, improve the quality of life in areas that need it most, and encourage reinvestment in our targeted areas.

How were these needs determined?

As mentioned before, the City of Jamestown relies on Chautauqua County to provide the research and assess the needs of our community. However, a great deal of the information we receive about what our community desires is through public outreach. According to our 2019 and 2020 CDBG Online surveys, about 25% of responses indicated that there is a "high need" for new public health and educational facilities. However, the responses also showed that there is much support for making these facilities accessible to those with a handicap. Inversely, the improvements to parks that could be made using CDBG funds would receive a large welcome according to the surveys. An overwhelming outcry for the cleanliness and access to existing parks helped shape the programs laid out in our Plan.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

In previous years, the City of Jamestown has set aside a percentage of CDBG funds to help provide money toward improving the infrastructure of the targeted areas outlined in SP-10 (Geographic Priorities). Public input sessions have indicated to us that there is a large support for the improvement of our City gateways. The City must set an example by improving the infrastructure in these areas first. Jamestown will continue a program from previous plans called the "Neighborhood Target Area Infrastructure Improvement Program". This program provides for the upgrades of sub-standard curbing, sidewalks, and streets in the designated low-moderate income target areas that threaten public health and safety.

The City hopes that this focus on gateway infrastructure will be "contagious" in that those who live in the neighborhoods being improved using CDBG funds will want to follow suit by making improvements on an individual property-by-property basis. If the streetscape looks to be enhanced, property owners will want to make improvements of their own - perhaps by using funds from other CDBG funded rehabilitation or facade greenlining programs. Although perhaps an ambitious thought, but the City of Jamestown also hopes to see the mentality of growth and advancement flow into the surrounding areas as well.

How were these needs determined?

Public Infrastructure was highlighted as one of the highest needs in the City of Jamestown according to our required public input sessions and Online CDBG Survey. 75% of responses indicated that they would like to see improvements made to street and side-walk infrastructure, mostly to make them more walkable. Over 30% of people said that when it comes to a destination within one (1) mile of where they live, they would prefer to walk there as opposed to driving themselves or using public transportation. This has also been indicated to us by the increase of foot traffic that can be seen in the downtown core after the success of our previous greenlining and infrastructure CDBG programs in that area. This year, with a focus on the main entry points to the city, there would be plenty of support for these types of programs being implemented outside of the downtown area, but still on heavily used roads that every tourist or visitor is bound to see and use while in the City of Jamestown.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

A large focus of the City of Jamestown in this Consolidated Plan and its associated Annual Action Plans are, and have been, housing rehabilitation and code enforcement. The City sets aside an allotment of CDBG funds every year for Rental and Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation projects in order to make Jamestown livable for people at all ages, levels of income, and abilities, while maintaining a certain standard in which our neighborhoods are kept. Jamestown also uses CDBG money to pay for the expenses of a Target Area Code Enforcement Officer, which will work exclusively in the designated slum and blighted areas in order to keep those areas up to local and state housing codes. In addition to Code Enforcement and the rehabilitation projects, the City also provides emergency demolition services to sub-standard housing units that threaten the health and safety to those who live around them.

As mentioned before, assessments done on the need for public services such as homeless shelter, elderly care, and child and adult services are done at County level. Chautauqua County assesses the need for these types of services, and works on providing groups or individuals with the services they require to live in the City of Jamestown, or at least in Chautauqua. The City works closely with these County organizations to fulfill the needs they uncover in their research.

How were these needs determined?

Similar to the needs for Public Facilities and Improvements, Jamestown's understanding of the need for Public Services comes from the community outreach opportunities and the research conducted by County organizations such as Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. According to the responses from the 2015 CDBG Online survey, the community does not see a high need for homeless and/or emergency shelters or housing for special populations. Instead, they wish to see the continuation of rental and owner-occupied housing rehabilitation projects. Code Enforcement Officers are highly influential in carrying out and the success of these programs. The demolition of abandoned, blighted buildings that present a health and safety hazard to neighborhoods has taken priority over the need for many traditional Public Services according to the public outreach opportunities.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Jamestown is a community with neighborhoods that have individual housing assets and needs. This analysis identifies the need to preserve existing affordable housing opportunities, as well as any architectural or historical significance, while advancing efforts to create a diverse supply of additional affordable units in suitable conditions. Ultimately, the City is working to ensure that a mix of housing types exists within each neighborhood to accommodate households of all types and at all places across the income spectrum. The City also aims to accommodate special needs populations and provide them with adequate and affordable living conditions, as well as support programs to help alter their existing housing to assist their lifestyle.

This section provides information on the affordability and condition of the housing market in the City of Jamestown. The data tables populated by HUD using the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) five year data set allow us to look at the total number of housing units in Jamestown and see what and where we are lacking as a community in conjunction with the recommendations of our Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. ACS data shows that in 2014-2018, Jamestown city, New York had 12,652 housing units that were occupied or had people living in them, while the remaining 2,383 were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, the percentage of these houses occupied by owners (also known as the homeownership rate) was 50.9 percent while renters occupied 49.1 percent. The average household size of owner-occupied houses was 2.48 and in renter-occupied houses it was 2.11.

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

Introduction

According to the 2010 Census, the City of Jamestown has 14,888 residential units (both occupied and vacant). Due to the relatively small number of residential building permits and demolitions during the past ten years, and what is suspected to be a high number of illegal conversions, there is no better estimate of total housing units at this time. Single-family homes, both attached and detached, represent the largest category of unit type at 8,046 (~54%). Multi-family units are generally found in structures with two to four units (~33%) (2010 Census).

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	7,827	53%
1-unit, attached structure	219	1%
2-4 units	4,898	33%
5-19 units	928	6%
20 or more units	972	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	44	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,888</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey
Data Source Comments:

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	406	5%
1 bedroom	198	3%	3,816	56%
2 bedrooms	6,829	103%	7,098	104%
3 or more bedrooms	6,206	94%	2,397	35%
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,233</i>	<i>200%</i>	<i>13,717</i>	<i>200%</i>

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey
Data Source Comments: Data in Survey categorized 2 or 3 bedrooms and 4 or more bedrooms

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

Public Housing in the City of Jamestown is currently limited to three projects serving senior citizens and/or disabled persons: The Hotel Jamestown, the High-Rise Apartments, and the Chadakoin Building.

Since the 1995 Five-Year Consolidated Plan, the number of studio and two-bedroom apartments at the Hotel Jamestown has been reduced in order to create additional one-bedroom apartments. The total number of units dropped from 116 to 113. Condition of Public Housing Units and Restoration and Revitalization Needs The condition of the public housing units at the Hotel Jamestown is generally good. Approximately 70 apartments have been completely remodeled within the last four years. Nevertheless, there are some 40 apartments that have not been remodeled since the late 1980s. The CHA continues to use their annual Capital Improvements Funds to address these needs.

The condition of the public housing units at the High Rise is generally excellent. All of the apartments have been remodeled within the past two years. However, there are still plans to do carpeting upgrades in half of the apartments.

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

The City of Jamestown does not anticipate any units being lost from the affordable housing inventory.

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

The availability of housing units, while there is an abundance, many do not meet the needs of Jamestown's population. Based on code enforcement activity and reports from partner housing and service provider agencies, the number of available units is not an issue, however, the substandard quality of units is a significant issue. Jamestown has historically not had a housing shortage, and affordability has been strong compared to the national average.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

It is very important to the City of Jamestown that we maintain variety in what we offer to people of all different income levels. Presently, there is a very small percentage of people that cannot find suitable housing within the City, according to Chautauqua Opportunities, who works at a County level identifying the needs of different groups. It appears that there is not a need for more housing, but a need to keep the existing variety in housing types and opportunities to keep residents sheltered and living at an optimal dwelling. However, exciting development projects in Jamestown's near-future could shift this ratio between housing and the population. Tourism is said to drastically increase over the course of this 5-year plan, which could result in an increase in overall population without an equal increase in housing stock.

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

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	63,500	63,200	(0%)
Median Contract Rent	555	590	6%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey

Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	7,314	147.8%
\$500-999	5,651	48.5%
\$1,000-1,499	360	2.7%
\$1,500-1,999	148	0.9%
\$2,000 or more	0	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,473</i>	<i>200.0%</i>

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey

Data Source Comments:

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	485	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,875	895
80% HAMFI	5,300	2,204
100% HAMFI	No Data	3,064
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,660</i>	<i>6,163</i>

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	511	515	671	952	977
High HOME Rent	485	489	637	904	928

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Low HOME Rent	485	489	637	750	837

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Yes. The City of Jamestown has housing for people of every income level. The 2013 American Community Survey indicates that 33% of renters pay less than \$500 a month for their unit. The majority, 61%, pay somewhere in the range of \$500-\$999. There are plenty of low-income rental housing made available to residents who do not qualify for housing assistance of any other sort, which typically caters to elderly or disabled persons. According to the CHAS data and CPD maps used in the Needs Assessment section of this Consolidated Plan, many of these low-income affordable housing opportunities reside within our targeted areas [SP-10]. These units will be the center of attention for many future renter-occupied rehabilitation projects in order to improve the quality of life without raising rent and becoming less affordable to low- or moderate-income families. More information regarding these projects are available within the Strategic Plan section, and in the 2015 Annual Action Plan.

How is affordability of housing likely to Change considering Changes to home values and/or rents?

See above. The City of Jamestown's Rental Rehabilitation initiatives aim to improve the quality of life within qualifying units as well as the neighborhood as a whole, all without raising rent. Jamestown is proud of its' availability and variety of housing options to people of all income levels. However, run-down properties plaguing neighborhoods that provide substandard living to residents is not acceptable, but is often the case. Rehabilitation projects work with rental property owners to bring these properties up to all City Housing Code standards with the requirement that they do not raise rent in order to pay for their expenditures in the project. This being said, there are other forces that affect property values and rents. For example, the City of Jamestown has plenty of community and economic development projects that will take off over the course of the next five years that are said to expand the tourism and entertainment industries. This could result in an increase in population, new housing, and other factors that could increase market values and rents.

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

In 2010, the Area Median Rent in the City of Jamestown was recorded as \$555, which has seen a 6% increase according to the 2013 American Community Survey, despite home values seeing a very minimal decrease in the same span. HOME Rent covers this Change in average rent buy supporting between \$489-\$637 for a 1- or 2-bedroom unit, accordingly. The AMR for Jamestown also fits within the window of Fair Market Rent, which is \$515-\$671 for a 1- or 2-bedroom unit. The City of Jamestown would like to

maintain a variety in affordable housing for people of all income levels. As it stands, Jamestown certainly provides enough affordable housing for its population. The concern is the efficiency at which we are able to preserve them and find owners of rental properties that are willing to fund the rehabilitation of their properties with the help of CDBG and HOME funds. Furthermore, how rehabilitation projects can be encouraged without raising rent to existing or future tenants.

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

Introduction

Definitions

The City of Jamestown's housing code is administered by our Code Enforcement Staff, who follow up on complaints regarding substandard housing and work with property owners to keep their homes up to state and local codes. In their experience, "substandard condition" relates to any property that does not adequately follow this housing code. However, properties are truly considered "substandard" once they suffer from severe neglect, resulting in roofing, plumbing, or electrical faults or hazards. Similarly, although not as hazardous, some aesthetic defects which may result in long-term deterioration of a structure can also warrant a Code Enforcement Officer's involvement. In terms of housing that is "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation", this typically describes a property with overall less severe violations to City code. The most ideal rehabilitation efforts are those which require very few CDBG and HOME funds, but go a long way in terms of improving quality of life within the home or throughout the neighborhood.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,342	20%	3,530	50%
With two selected Conditions	11	0%	62	1%
With three selected Conditions	9	0%	31	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	5,242	79%	3,368	48%
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,604</i>	<i>99%</i>	<i>6,991</i>	<i>99%</i>

Table 34 - Condition of Units

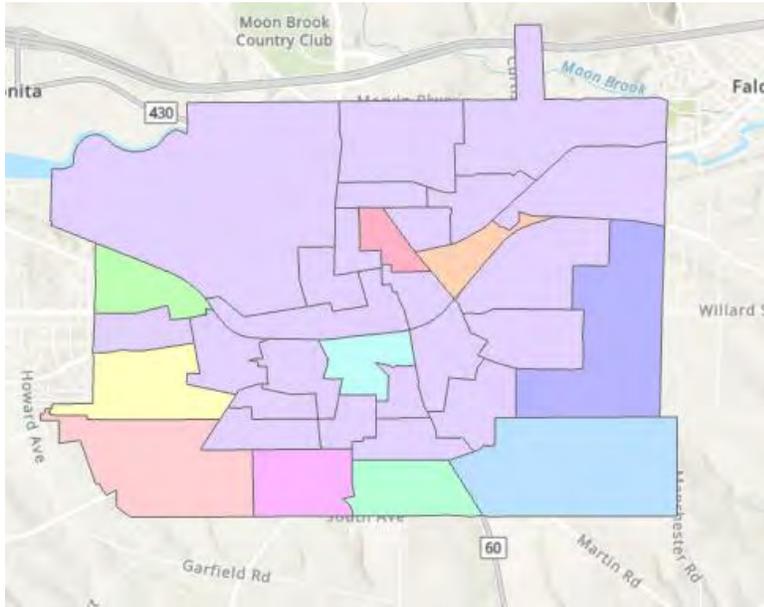
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	35	1%	69	1%
1980-1999	303	5%	526	8%
1950-1979	1,826	28%	1,722	25%
Before 1950	4,440	67%	4,674	67%
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,604</i>	<i>101%</i>	<i>6,991</i>	<i>101%</i>

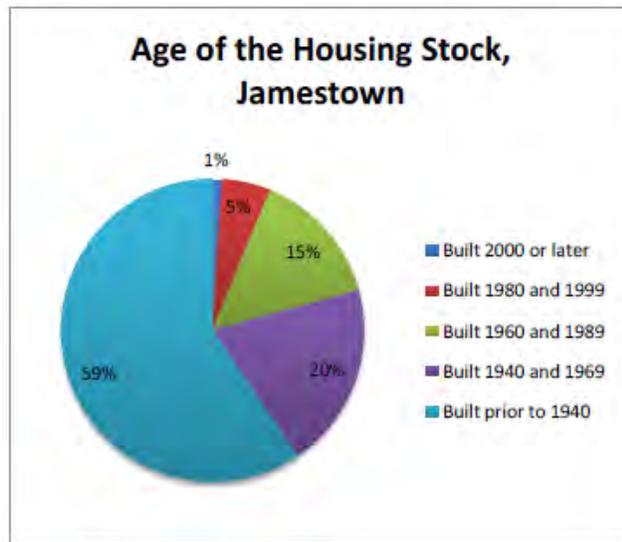
Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS



Symbol	Value
▼ Median year structure built	
□	▼ 1939-
□	▼ 1942
□	▼ 1943
□	▼ 1946
□	▼ 1947
□	▼ 1948
□	▼ 1949
□	▼ 1951
□	▼ 1956
□	▼ 1958
□	▼ 1967

Alternate Data Source Name:
 2020 Andreas Guevara-Nadeau
 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
 Masters Candidate for Urban and Regional Planning
Data Source Comments:



Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-year estimates

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	6,266	95%	6,396	91%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	24	0%	100	1%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey
Data Source Comments:

Vacant Units

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

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The City of Jamestown has plenty of old housing stock that has deteriorated for decades. Some of these homes see plenty of owner upkeep which can further the lifespan of a home, but many who are willing to do so are discouraged by deteriorating homes in their neighborhood or even right next door. For many years, the City of Jamestown has administered the CDBG City-Wide Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program and Rental Rehabilitation Programs that have contributed the upkeep and preservation of a lot of the older homes within the jurisdiction. These programs have been very successful in previous years coaxing property owners to invest in their homes with the help from the City. The Department of Development feels that it is an absolutely necessary program to continue, especially in regards to revitalizing our targeted gateway areas [SP-10].

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

Once again, The City has very old housing stock that were built with many unknown hazards such as Lead Based Paint. An estimation from Code Enforcement staff indicates that about 1 in every 4 homes within the City of Jamestown suffer from lead-based paint hazards. This estimation comes from the CDBG City-Wide Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program and Rental Rehabilitation Programs that,

as part of its execution, must assess a potential rehabilitation candidate for lead paint before going any further with the project. As part of these rehabilitation programs, all lead paint must be abated, which can add to the cost of the overall project. In terms of families who feel that they are at risk of lead-based paint hazards, they are encouraged to contact the Department of Developments Code Enforcement Staff, or the Chautauqua County Health Department who has plenty of experience inspecting and eliminating lead-based paint hazards within rental housing units.

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

Introduction

The City of Jamestown is currently limited to two public housing facilities serving senior citizens and/or disabled persons; the Chadakoin Building, Hotel Jamestown and the High Rise.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			246	268			0	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Hotel Jamestown Building

Located in the heart of downtown Jamestown's revitalized West End, this historic structure features more than a hundred fully remodeled 1- and 2-bedroom apartments including air conditioning, ceiling fans, ample closet space, and wall to wall carpeting. Certain units are fully accessible to the handicapped, and many feature walk-in showers. Extremely reasonable coin-op laundries are located on site, along with

recreational and fitness facilities, convenient trash chutes, recycling areas, well-lit postal boxes, state-of-the-art alarms and detectors, as well as full elevator accessibility to each and every area of the building.

Senior High Rise

Also, conveniently located in the greater downtown area, this exceptionally modern apartment complex features outside balconies in addition to the normal array of featured amenities. Coin-op laundries, a beauty parlor, fitness machines, 24-hr security, on-site parking, library facilities and much, much more, help to make this picturesque location the envy of the subsidized marketplace. As with all three locations, pets are welcomed, major appliances are furnished, and safe, secure accommodations are guaranteed.

Chadakoin Apartments

The newest of the CHA's sites, this newly renovated 32-unit complex boasts the very finest in independent one and two bedroom living. Blessed with spaciousness beyond compare, each unit comes fully equipped with major appliances, air conditioning, wall to wall carpeting, and the added safety feature of a building-wide wet sprinkler system. Storage is ample, security is tight, and access is uncompromised. In this ultra-modern 6-story landmark, adults and children alike are afforded a clean, safe, sanitary and affordable place to call home. Utilities are included and parking is free in the nearby Cherry Street Ramp. *[Jamestown Housing Authority]*

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Hotel Jamestown Building	n/a
Senior High Rise	n/a
Chadakoin Apartments	n/a

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

The City of Jamestown fully supports any efforts of the Jamestown Housing Authority to rehabilitate or renovate units and common areas, as well as any efforts to improve the delivery of services to eligible clientele. When applicable, the City has provided assistance to the Hotel Jamestown building to provide eligible work to the building for accessibility. The City also supports the JHA's annual capital improvements and provides assistance as the Responsible Entity as necessary with the ERR and other approvals.

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

Section 8 Housing

The Jamestown Housing Authority operates a second major housing program commonly referred to as Section 8. Also referred to by other titles such as HUD Housing, the Housing Choice Voucher Program, and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Section 8 provides a rental subsidy to both individuals and families who qualify. This subsidy in turn, allows the person(s) to pay a reasonable share of their total household income for shelter care costs (rent/utilities).

As with most types of assisted housing, the government (HUD) helps by paying the difference between what the property owner (landlord) is asking in rent, and what the renter (recipient) should reasonably expect to pay (approximately 30% of his/her adjusted income). This difference is directly tied to each city's (or county's) FMR (Fair Market Rent), and is re-computed annually by HUD to reflect possible changes in the local economy, as well as the overall housing market.

The Section 8 waiting list maintained by the Jamestown Housing Authority is currently open. Since eligibility to qualify for a Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) is based solely upon income, an applicant's gross annual income may not exceed 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI) as shown in the Chart below:

One important difference between Public Housing and the Section 8 HCV Program, is that the landlord, not the Housing Authority, determines the person's suitability for tenancy. As long as the rent is reasonable (by comparison) and the dwelling meets Housing Quality Standards (HQS), the landlord retains the right of selecting whom he or she wants living in the unit. *[Jamestown Housing Authority]*

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

Introduction

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year-Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	1	0	1	1	0
Households with Only Adults	3	0	3	3	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	7	0	7	7	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 Chautauqua Opportunities Homeless Assessment

Data Source Contact Chautauqua Opportunities for the results of their Annual Point-in-time Study

Comments:

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

-LawNY - Legal Assistance of Western New York - Provides free legal aid to people with civil legal problems. This means that if someone is having a legal problem with a person or agency (ie. Landlord threatening to evict or denial of Unemployment benefits), and it is not a criminal matter, LawNY will be able to give legal advice.

-Chautauqua Opportunities Inc. - Provides financial literacy and health services to those who are eligible to receive them. In addition to these services, COI's Homeless Coalition aims to eliminate the homeless population with the identification of housing needs and providing services to make sure everyone has a place to stay.

-Chautauqua County Mental Health Association - Located within Jamestown, NY, focuses on the evaluation, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental, emotional and behavioral health issues. A clinical psychologist uses psychotherapy and other counseling skills to improve emotional and mental health.

-Several Catholic Charities and Soup Kitchens

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

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

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

Once again, the City of Jamestown does not deal directly with the housing of elderly, the disabled, those with alcohol or drug addictions, and persons with HIV/AIDS. However, there are two supportive housing providers that would carry more information on the subject: STEL - Southern Tier Environments for Living, and HOME - Housing Options Made Easy, which has a short waiting list in place for their services. The Chautauqua County Sheriff's Department works with these organizations to provide transitional housing to those leaving jail after serving a sentence from alcohol and drug related crimes. Regarding those with HIV and AIDS, Evergreen Health in Buffalo and Jamestown provide medical, pharmacy, housing, mental health, nutrition, transportation and syringe exchange services, as well as health education, health promotion and disease-specific prevention programs to over 13,000 individuals from within Western New York. Furthermore, COI provides subsidized housing vouchers for further housing assistance.

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

Does not apply to the City of Jamestown. According to Chautauqua Opportunities, WCA Hospital in Jamestown has programs that house people recovering from mental and physical ailments. This program data is not reported to either the City of Jamestown or Chautauqua Opportunities Inc.

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

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

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Except for property tax considerations, public policy has little negative effect on the affordability of Jamestown's housing stock. However, public policy necessarily plays an important role in the perceived "decency" of the housing stock, which is a vital part of the affordability equation. According to the City's Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance (1998), which was prepared by Saratoga Associates with the assistance of an extensive public input process, the "expansion of neighborhood blight" ranked above "affordability" as the primary public concern. Blight has many causes: the decline in the area's industrial employment based, an aging housing stock of modest construction, deferral of home maintenance, neighborhood business failures, absentee ownership, and the Changing social/cultural/economic composition of the City's population. Moreover, many residential neighborhoods, especially those near the downtown core, have had many former single-family homes converted to multi-family structures. Since these areas were not initially planned for high-density use, overcrowding, parking, and service problems have resulted.

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

Introduction

As a part of determining the City of Jamestown's priorities for the allocation of CDBG funding, public outreach has been a useful tool in recognizing the consensus for need in both neighborhood and business sectors. However, in order to further justify the allotment of these funds, the facts must be gathered and analyzed in order to provide an accurate description of the local workforce, the unemployment percentages, and the activities available to help break through any barriers toward economic development.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	116	22	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,251	2,242	21	20	-1
Construction	835	580	7	6	-1
Education and Health Care Services	5,551	7,888	51	72	21
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,113	868	10	8	-2
Information	261	368	3	4	1
Manufacturing	4,049	4,310	38	40	2
Other Services	1,341	1,454	12	14	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,320	672	12	6	-6
Public Administration	385	0	3	0	-3
Retail Trade	3,211	2,538	30	24	-6
Transportation and Warehousing	496	298	4	2	-2
Wholesale Trade	581	674	6	6	0
Total	21,510	21,914	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey

Data Source Comments: (Workers)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	15,221
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	13,946
Unemployment Rate	14.10
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	52.30
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	32.40

Table 42 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey
Data Source Comments:

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	3,198
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	631
Service	4,849
Sales and office	6,688
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,502
Production, transportation and material moving	3,004

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey
Data Source Comments:

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	10,577	87%
30-59 Minutes	1,214	10%
60 or More Minutes	352	3%

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
<i>Total</i>	12,143	100%

Table 44 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey
Data Source Comments:

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,120	583	2,472
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,240	1,547	3,180
Some college or Associate's degree	8,039	1,091	2,150
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,833	176	653

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey
Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	66	440	563	1,363	1,311
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,087	383	408	738	731
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,257	1,368	1,219	2,851	1,931
Some college, no degree	997	763	696	1,563	588
Associate's degree	1,486	4,305	3,705	8,184	3,856
Bachelor's degree	150	475	445	692	300

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Graduate or professional degree	137	891	1,123	2,031	864

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey

Data Source Comments:

For Ages 18-24 Years: Survey groups "less than 9th grade" with "9th to 12th grade, no diploma", "Some College, no degree" with "Associates Degree", and "Bachelor's Degree" with "Graduate or Professional degree" For all other ages: Survey Groups "less than 9th grade" with "9th to 12th grade, no diploma", "High school graduate, GED, or alternative" with "Some college, no degree" and "Associates Degree", and "Bachelor's degree" with "Graduate or Professional Degree" Data numbers will be listed under highest attainable degree in each group

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	26,026
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	43,959
Some college or Associate's degree	51,903
Bachelor's degree	71,751
Graduate or professional degree	95,046

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey

Data Source Comments:

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

The City of Jamestown has always been known in the past as a primarily Industrial and Manufacturing city, but that image has Changed over the course of the last decade. According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey data provided above, the largest employment sector within the City of Jamestown is in Education and Health Care Services, hosting about 36% of the total number of jobs in the jurisdiction. "Manufacturing" now provides the second-largest source of jobs at 20%, followed by "Retail Trade" and "Arts and Entertainment" at around 10% each.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

As part of the City of Jamestown's public outreach initiatives for this Consolidated Plan, the CDBG Online survey asked questions regarding the educational and employment needs of the community. Over 80% of responses indicated that there is a "high need" for incentives for new businesses in Jamestown. Similarly, those that attended public input sessions agreed to this sentiment - some even inquiring about the possibility of city funds to help kickstart a new restaurant or shop within the downtown business district. Also, in addition to new businesses, surveys indicated that the expansion of existing local businesses would be welcome as well. If there are loans that can be provided to employers to make way for more employees, there would be public support.

In the same vein as employment and business opportunities, educational services saw plenty of support in the responses from the survey. Over 50% of surveys showed that the City of Jamestown has a "high need" for Job-specific training and apprenticeship programs. Networking opportunities such as job-fairs are not common in our community, and perhaps it is time to begin including them on an annual schedule to bring educated young professionals into the city. As mentioned before in this Plan, there is also an overwhelming desire by residents to see improvements to street and sidewalk infrastructure, in this case within the downtown area.

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

A main focus for the City of Jamestown within the next five years will be to make way for what promises to be a large spike in tourism due to two unique development undertakings aimed at bringing visitors downtown. First, the construction on the National Comedy Center in downtown Jamestown is set to be completed in late 2016 or early 2017. Once completed and open to the public, it is slated to bring in about 125,000 visitors per year to the attraction, and of course the rest of the City. It is because of this increase in visitors that the City and its residents agree to target gateways as potential targeted areas for CDBG funding. The areas highlighted in this Plan (SP-10), main entry points into the city, will be on full display to these 125,000 visitors as they come in to see the coming attractions. CDBG funding would allow us to improve the first impressions of this community.

A second project currently underway in the City of Jamestown that may have a similar, yet smaller scale tourism impact on the city, is the construction of the Riverwalk Trail and Pedestrian Bridges which connects Jamestown's urban and rural areas with the waterfront of the Chadakoin River. The trail will loop through the city's downtown core, and will be connected to neighboring villages. Those who already live within the city will benefit from the trail's bridges, which connect the City's south-side neighborhoods to the downtown in a way that hasn't been done before. The "hub" for this trail will be the National Comedy Center and the Jamestown Gateway Train Station, two large attractions. Although it is difficult to foresee without a doubt the type of successes these two projects will bring to the City, it

is intended that it will put Jamestown on display to a larger audience, which can result in this large increase in tourism or potential investment.

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

According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey Data provided above, the vast majority of residents possess an associate's degree or less, which can be a result of the highly accessible Jamestown Community College and Jamestown Business College. However, compared to the 7,706 employed citizens within the labor force with this level of educational attainment, there are far fewer employed professionals with higher degrees (2412). Currently, the City of Jamestown has a 14.1% unemployment rate. Young people ages 18-24 make up over half of that number. Further analysis of the tables above may indicate that the City of Jamestown has not become an ideal city for young professionals to come and start a career. Jamestown's employment numbers are more friendly to an older demographic, who had perhaps started their career elsewhere. Although Health Care and Education Services are among the leading sectors in employment at the moment, the City expects a strong shift towards Arts and Entertainment as a result of coming attractions to the downtown area and an increase in tourism.

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

Workforce training initiatives were listed as a "high need" on over 50% of our CDBG surveys made available online in March 2015. Although citizens have Jamestown Community College and Jamestown Business College made available to them, a large portion of survey respondents asked for further job-specific training and apprenticeship programs. JCC is a comprehensive, regional, open access, student-centered institution that embraces academic excellence and meets the service area's learning needs in diverse ways. JCC programming includes liberal arts transfer degree programs, career programs, community service, developmental education, and business and industry training. The college's partnership with the greater community contributes to the social and intellectual improvement, economic development, and cultural enrichment of western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania. Similarly, JBC offers business-focused certificate, associate, and bachelor degree programs, along with specialized training in business etiquette. Students may take classes in a day or evening/weekend format. Some students may complete an associate degree in 18 months and a bachelor degree in an additional 21 months. Jamestown Business College offers career placement services to all alumni and is accredited by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education. The City of Jamestown's Consolidated Plan aims to support these educational opportunities by making them as accessible as possible through gateway and infrastructure enhancements.

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

Yes

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

The City of Jamestown does not participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, but has had plenty of programs in place that have aided in the economic development of primarily the downtown area. In recent years, we have seen a large success with the CDBG funded Downtown Greenlining Facade programs, that have helped to make Main Street a more walkable and visually appealing place to work and visit. In addition to this initiative, our Downtown Handicapped Accessibility Improvement Program has helped make certain businesses more accessible to a wider range of people. In addition to these, the City of Jamestown has a variety of long term and short-term economic development activities including: Rehabilitation of Publicly or Privately-owned Commercial or Industrial Properties, Commercial Industrial Infrastructure Development, Technical Assistance, and Business Development and Proper Planning. Jamestown will continue to operate targeted commercial-industrial facade improvements in the downtown area and other CDBG targeted areas. Priority will be placed on developing the necessary commercial/industrial infrastructure development that will help with Jamestown community compete in an information-based economy.

CCPEG

Discussion

An analysis of the collected census data above will indicate that the City of Jamestown has shifted its largest business sector from industry and manufacturing toward education and health care services. There appears to be a small decline in young people in the local workforce that come to Jamestown bearing Bachelors or Graduate degrees, so much of the workforce is compiled of those with Associates degrees or lower. With Jamestown Community College and Jamestown Business College within city limits, this trend may continue. However, the City of Jamestown has several economic development projects in the works that will aim to shift the business market toward something more lucrative - tourism and entertainment. Tourism may lead to a larger population base and potential investments made in new and existing businesses. The efforts described in this consolidated plan work towards Changing the first impression of Jamestown through gateway and entertainment initiatives.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

According to the CPD Maps used in the Needs Assessment Section of this Consolidated Plan, the highest percentage/concentration of low-moderate income housing with multiple housing problems exists in Census Tract 302, which has been highlighted as our "Main Street" Target Area / Gateway Corridor. According to the CPD Maps, which uses the most current CHAS data collected by HUD, about 66% of the low-income families in this area suffer from at least one of the 4 defined "housing problems". The CHAS data further explains that the housing problem suffered in this area is mainly Severe Cost Burden for those who rent or own property in this census tract.

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

[From NA-30] According to the 2015 Fair Housing Market Analysis produced by COI and the same U.S. Census data collected to make those conclusions, it appears that the highest concentration of minority residents in the City of Jamestown reside in the neighborhoods in the northern half of the jurisdiction. Whereas most neighborhoods in the Southern and Eastern quadrants of the city contain a low 0-10% of the minority population, the Northern and Western areas of the city average 11-29%, even reaching upwards to 65-100% in some sections. Coincidentally, these neighborhoods are highlighted in SP-10 as being the City's Targeted Priority Areas for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. These neighborhoods will be subject to rehabilitation programs and handicap accessibility improvements.

What are the Characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

As stated above, and using CHAS data as well as the CPD Mapping tool, it appears that the northern half of the city suffers from the most low-income households with at least one "housing problem". These areas, specifically the Main Street corridor (Census Tract 302) has been designated as slum and blight by the Jamestown City Council in March 2015. Although not as severe, East 2nd Street has also been designated as a blighted area. A very large percentage of these areas are rental housing, with sporadic owner-occupied homes throughout. The adjacent Washington Street corridor (in census tract 303) has a very high level of commercial properties. However, Main Street and 2nd Street have one thing in common- that they are central gateway corridors in and out of the city and are highly visible properties. These neighborhoods are among the first and last a visitor may encounter while travelling through the city. Our Strategic plan [SP-10] further describes these areas as well as our FY 2015 Annual Action Plan.

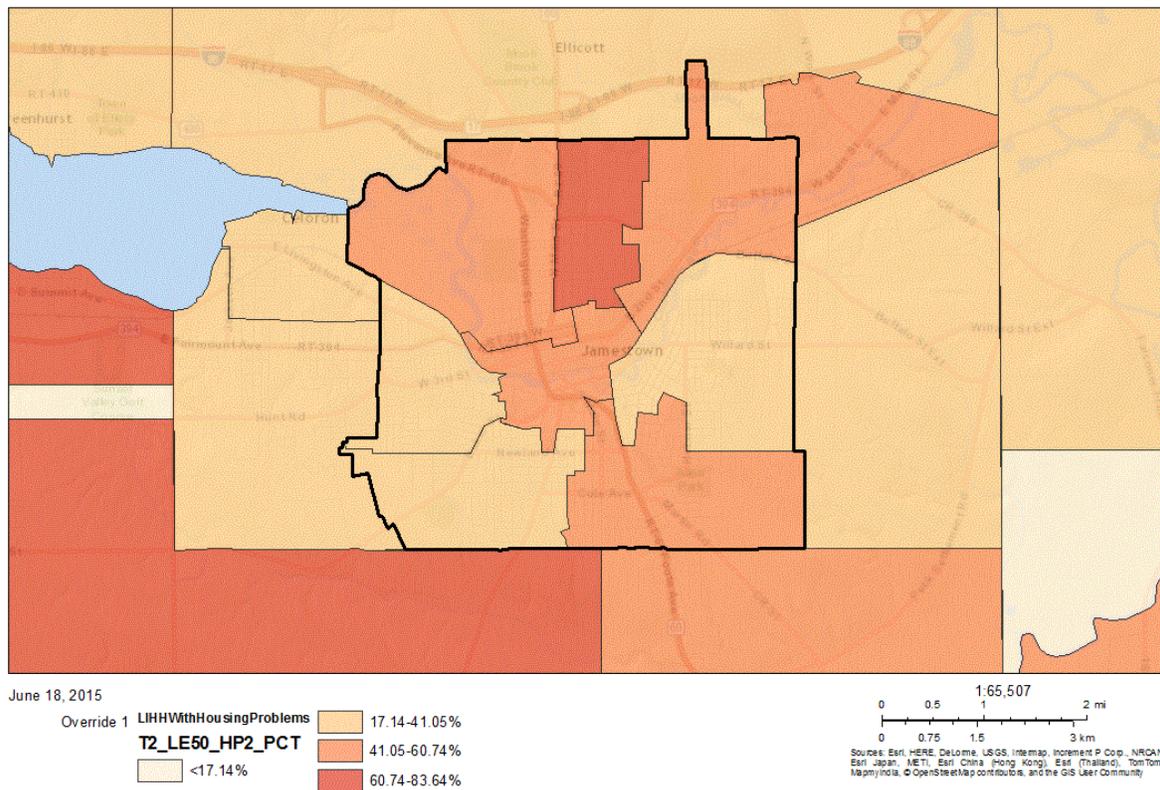
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are significant community assets in these areas as it relates to City owned land.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Together, these areas do include one large strategic opportunity which came into account while selecting our priority areas for this plan: that they are gateway corridors into the city. This will be further explained within the Strategic Plan section of this consolidated plan [SP-10] or in the more detailed 2015 Annual Action Plan, but each of these areas were targeted for many reasons, this being the largest and most strategic reason why. It is agreed upon between City officials and the residents of the city during public input sessions that these areas could benefit the most from focused CDBG and HOME program spending. These corridors will be more important within the next several years than they have ever been, thanks to the Economic Development projects occurring downtown such as the National Comedy Center, which is slated to bring over 100,000 visitors to Jamestown per. Once again, more information on our targeted areas and our plans to take advantage of their strategic opportunities will be provided later on.

Low Income Households with Housing Problems - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



Low Income Households with Housing Problems - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Improve Jamestown's Gateways - One common theme among both the survey and public input was the need to improve the City of Jamestown's gateways. The gateway corridors into Jamestown's Downtown central business district will become increasingly important as we welcome the expected 125,000 tourism visitors to the National Comedy Center attraction. The priority goal and objective will be to leverage funding opportunities for improvement collaborating with Jamestown Renaissance Corporation, C.O.D.E., Chautauqua County Health Network, local and regional foundations, and other community stakeholder groups to effectuate high impact improvements in a systematic and comprehensive manner. Using community feedback, JURA believes we have selected two main target areas that not only improve our gateways, but can spread improvement to surrounding neighborhoods and commercial land uses.

Neighborhood Revitalization – Jamestown has a very old housing stock as well as an overabundance of multi-unit homes in residential neighborhoods. This has created a situation that has attracted out-of-town investors that purchase these distressed properties in many cases have no intention to reinvest into the properties to make them safe for the renters and maintain curb appeal that will help to maintain property values for adjoining properties in the neighborhoods. Jamestown, like so many other older cities across the country is trying to address the situation of “zombie properties” that devastate once stable neighborhoods. Code Enforcement complaints to the City's Department of Development have become more difficult to address given the number of property owner landlords that don't live in Jamestown, and in many cases have their business address in faraway states. Lack of investment by landlords has also led to disinvestment from owner occupied homeowners in once thriving stable neighborhoods. This situation has severely affected the taxable assessment in the City of Jamestown, thus increasing and shifting the tax burden to properties that are maintaining value through continued investment.

Recreational Initiatives – An increased effort will be made to provide safe, handicap accessible, and convenient recreational space in the City Parks and Riverwalk Trails. Significant investments have been made recently in the City with funding from New York Department of State and NYS Department of Transportation to develop a walking and biking trail system that runs along the Chadakoin River. The parks and trails are also an important component to our neighborhood revitalization strategies. Improving the environmental quality of the City in order to facilitate a healthy, ecologically diverse, and economically prosperous river corridor will help facilitate neighborhood revitalization as well as economic development. Through numerous public meetings and surveys, this aspect of city life ranks as a very high priority that residents would like to see address with CDBG funds.

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

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Downtown Central Business District
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Commercial
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial Characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	Route 394/East 2nd Street
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial Characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	

	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	Area Name:	Route 60/North Main Street
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial Characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
4	Area Name:	City Wide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial Characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

Through the usage of public input, the existence of tourism-related projects on the horizon, and housing and building code enforcements, the geographic areas listed in this section have been declared Slum and Blighted areas by the Jamestown City Council. It is generally believed that a focused investment in these areas will lead to the greatest improvement over the course of the next 5 years.

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

Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Increase access to home ownership opportunities	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse	Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District	
	Associated Goals	Increase access to homeownership Improve quality of housing stock	

	Description	The city may utilize HOME dollars to increase access to affordable home ownership opportunities focused on mortgage assistance that can be paired with CDBG home improvement funds. Mortgage assistance and home improvement funds will improve area housing stock and increase the percentage of homeownership, city-wide.	
	Basis for Relative Priority	Increasing the rate of homeownership was identified during the City's stakeholder and public outreach, was identified as a priority in the previous consolidated plan and continues to be a priority for the City.	
2	Priority Need Name	Increase supply/access to/quality of housing	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse	Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Associated Goals	Increase access to homeownership Improve quality of housing stock
	Description	The City will utilize CDBG funds to increase access to and the number of prime occupancy and affordable housing opportunities in the City. Funding can also provide for making improvements to the quality and safety of the units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Creating and preserving affordable housing was identified during the City's stakeholder outreach process, was prioritized in the previous consolidated plan and continues to be a priority for the City.
3	Priority Need Name	Eliminate slum/blighting influences
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District

	Associated Goals	Remove slums and blight Invest in neighborhood quality of life
	Description	To provide safe, vibrant, and livable neighborhoods, the City may use CDBG funds to demolish, acquire and dispose of blighted structures and properties that create community safety and resident health concerns throughout the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Removing blighting structures and properties was identified during the City's stakeholder and public outreach process, was identified as a need in the previous consolidated plan, is a key priority of the current administration and continues to be a priority for the City.
4	Priority Need Name	Increase civic engagement/neighborhood leadership
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Associated Goals	Promote civic engagement and leadership Invest in quality public services
	Description	Creating opportunities for residents to make strategic decisions is a high priority for the City and a greater sense of neighborhood leadership would create a more effective and inclusive annual/five-year federal funding process. The City will use CDBG funds to create full year programs that connect residents to the City's decision making process and provide technical assistance and participatory budgeting opportunities to residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A need for more citizen engagement was identified during the City's public and stakeholder outreach process and is a high priority of the current administration.
5	Priority Need Name	Economic and workforce development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Persons with Physical Disabilities

	Geographic Areas Affected	City Wide Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Associated Goals	Provide small business support
	Description	The City will use CDBG funds for activities that promote small businesses within Jamestown, capital improvements, business attraction and retention and economic empowerment of low- and moderate-income residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Small business support and economic development are critical to the future on the City, especially as the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic will be long and difficult. Supporting and attracting small businesses leads to a living wage for more City residents, thus leading to better housing opportunities and a reduction in the poverty rate.
6	Priority Need Name	Enhanced and strategic neighborhood investment
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly

	Geographic Areas Affected	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Associated Goals	Increase access to homeownership Invest in neighborhood quality of life
	Description	Enhanced and more strategic neighborhood investment and code enforcement are a high priority for the City. CDBG funds will be used to better organize, prioritize, and execute city services designed to improve each neighborhood's quality of life, consistent with HUD's national objectives. Funds will be used for targeted public works clean-up efforts to improve cleanliness, public health and quality of life as well as targeted code enforcement, housing quality assurance and administrative efforts designed to eliminate, better regulate, or dispose of vacant, abandoned and/or blighted residential structures and properties.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Addressing broad quality of life issues was the general theme of the City's stakeholder and public outreach process. It was also the main theme of the previous consolidated plan's outreach process. Like most cities, quality of life complaints are the highest percentage of citizens' interaction with the local government. Taking a comprehensive, strategic and data driven approach will allow the City to better track and respond to complaints, with a primary focus on municipal code enforcement. Most importantly, this approach will better find and address the root causes of these persistent issues.
7	Priority Need Name	Provide public services
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly	
Geographic Areas Affected	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District	
Associated Goals	Invest in quality public services	

	Description	Providing public services is a high priority for the City. CDBG funds will be used for activities that support community development, fair housing, legal services, housing services, neighborhood development, senior services, youth development, parks and recreation, arts and culture, public safety, community health, transportation, food access and other community supportive services.	
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public services were identified as a need during the City's stakeholder and public outreach process and are a high priority of the current administration. Enhanced public services are seen as a method to improve overall quality of life in Jamestown neighborhoods.	
8	Priority Need Name	Improve public infrastructure and facilities	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities	Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District	

	Associated Goals	Invest in public infrastructure and facilities
	Description	Public infrastructure and facilities in HUD income-eligible areas of the City are in need of repair and or replacement. Priority needs include rehabilitation of streets, including multimodal amenities, ADA compliant sidewalks and access, pathways, trails, park facilities, open spaces and recreational facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public facilities, infrastructure and youth activities were all cited during the City's stakeholder and public outreach process.
9	Priority Need Name	Elimination of lead poisoning
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents

	Geographic Areas Affected	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Associated Goals	Promote civic engagement and leadership Increase access to homeownership Identify and remove lead paint from housing units
	Description	The City is committed to identifying lead paint in housing units and working with government partners and stakeholders to remove and or mitigate it. CDBG funds will be used to fund testing and removal services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Exposure to lead can cause health <i>effects</i> such as learning disabilities and behavioral problems in children. Along with HUD, the City is committed to removing lead hazards in all housing units.
10	Priority Need Name	Planning/Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Associated Goals	Promote civic engagement and leadership Invest in quality public services Increase access to homeownership Improve quality of housing stock Remove slums and blight Invest in neighborhood quality of life
	Description	Effective administration of CDBG and HOME programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Effective administration of federal funds ensures community impact.
11	Priority Need Name	Environmental Assessment and Remediation
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Associated Goals	
	Description	The City will use CDBG funds to analyze and remediate properties with environmental concerns. Especially in post-industrial areas, sub-surface environmental concerns make residential and commercial investment more difficult and expensive. City investment in assessment and remediation will make more development possible and eliminate environmental and health concerns.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Removal of environmental concerns is consistent with federal regulations.
12	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Infrastructure Improvements

	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Associated Goals	Economic Development
	Description	Funding is directed towards improving accessibility of all public roads and sidewalks.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
13	Priority Need Name	Non-Homeless Special Needs

Priority Level	Low
Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
Geographic Areas Affected	Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
Associated Goals	Public Service Needs
Description	Includes housing needs for elderly, frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, victims of domestic violence, those living with HIV/AIDS and chronic substance abuse users.
Basis for Relative Priority	

Narrative (Optional)

The stakeholder and public outreach process identified many relevant and important needs. The previous consolidated plan process did as well, along with the City's ongoing interaction with the public and service providers throughout the Jamestown. The COVID-19 pandemic is creating even more critical needs, with the lasting economic and social impact of the virus still unknown. Not all of the housing and community development needs identified in this plan can be addressed in one single year or over five years. Certainly, new needs will also arise. However, the City has strategically organized its needs as: Neighborhood Investment. Small Business Support. Civic Engagement. Within that framework, are ten priority needs detailed in this section. Focusing on these needs through strategic investment and oversight can make a positive impact on the community and allocate federal resources efficiently.

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

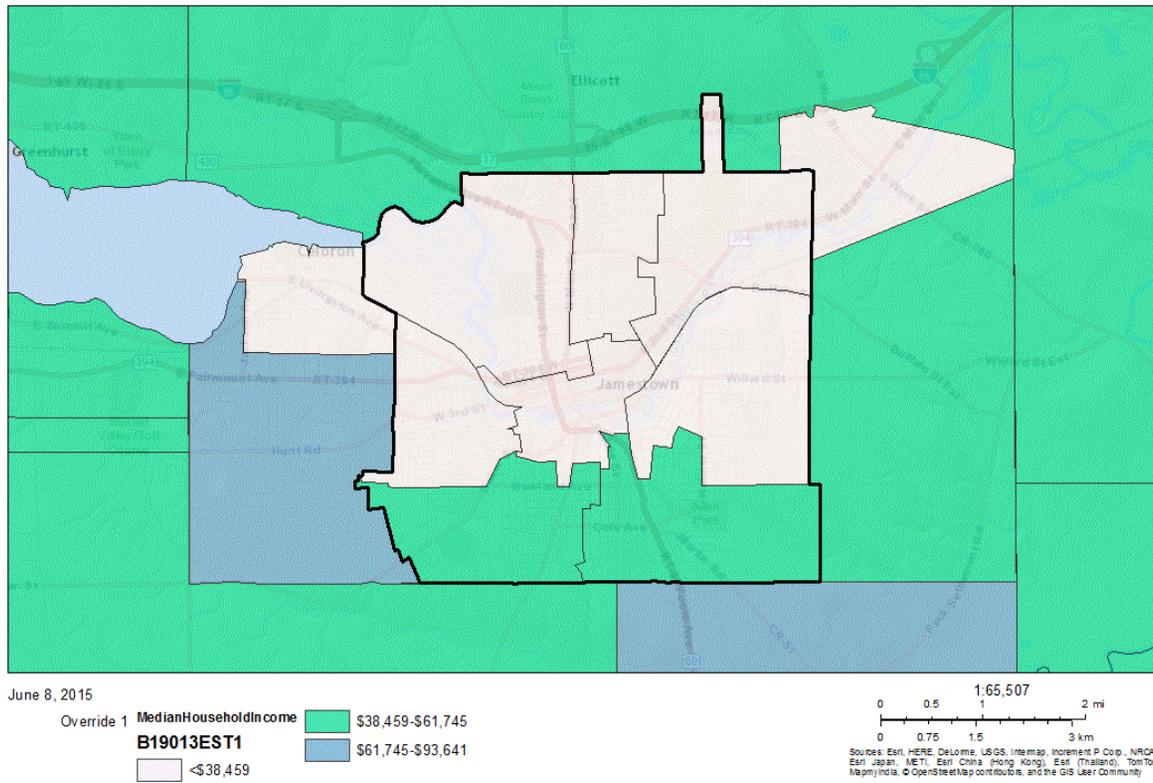
Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	<p>Jamestown Housing Authority - Section 8 -</p> <p>The Jamestown Housing Authority operates a second major housing program commonly referred to as Section 8. Also referred to by other titles such as HUD Housing, the Housing Choice Voucher Program, and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Section 8 provides a rental subsidy to both individuals and families who qualify. This subsidy in turn, allows the person(s) to pay a reasonable share of their total household income for shelter care costs (rent/utilities).</p> <p>As with most types of assisted housing, the government (HUD) helps by paying the difference between what the property owner (landlord) is asking in rent, and what the renter (recipient) should reasonably expect to pay (approximately 30% of his/her adjusted income). This difference is directly tied to each city's (or county's) FMR (Fair Market Rent), and is re-computed annually by HUD to reflect possible Changes in the local economy, as well as the overall housing market.</p> <p>The Section 8 waiting list maintained by the Jamestown Housing Authority is currently open. Since eligibility to qualify for a Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) is based solely upon income, an applicant's gross annual income may not exceed 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI) as shown in the Chart below:</p> <p>One important difference between Public Housing and the Section 8 HCV Program, is that the landlord, not the Housing Authority, determines the person's suitability for tenancy. As long as the rent is reasonable (by comparison) and the dwelling meets Housing Quality Standards (HQS), the landlord retains the right of selecting whom he or she wants living in the unit.</p>
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
New Unit Production	Vacancy rate can negatively influence the production of new units by both public and private entities. Furthermore, a declining population like the one the City of Jamestown has suffered in the past can influence a decreased interest in constructing new units.
Rehabilitation	First and foremost, the age of housing stock can directly influence the amount of rehabilitation projects need to be carried out in the jurisdiction. Older neighborhoods have become centers of rental housing, which shelters several different tenants over the course of a short period of time, none of which properly preserve old or historic housing stock. Lead base paint regulations also play a part in the amount of rehabilitation conducted by the City. The \$25,000 rehabilitation limit before full lead paint abatement can make or break the follow-through of an owner or rental rehabilitation project. Lead paint abatement can easily double the costs of the overall rehabilitation.
Acquisition, including preservation	N/A

Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

Demographics - Median Household Income - City of Jamestown



Demographics - Median Household Income - City of Jamestown

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

Introduction

The funds outlined in the priority table reflect actual dollar amounts provided to the City of Jamestown from HUD. The City of Jamestown has an annual CDBG allocation of \$1,198,049, and an annual HOME allocation of \$342,467. The City of Jamestown does not collect any program income through its HUD funded projects. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME grant funding have experienced slight increases in recent past. All City goals for 2020-2024 provide a specific estimated dollar amount to ensure goals are achievable.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,198,049	0	0	1,198,049	0	82.2% of total funds are proposed to benefit low-mod activities. 17.8% of total funds are proposed to benefit slums and blight activities.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	342,467	0	0	342,467	0	Covers projects such as our City-Wide Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program

Table 51 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City also uses New York State funds for non-CDBG eligible infrastructure programs, but does not receive any other sources of funding that would address other community and housing needs. Oftentimes, sub-recipients and CHDOs will blend our monies with other state and federal funds to complete projects, including but not limited to DCHR HOME Funds, AHC funds, Rural Housing Program dollars and NSP. Private funding from foundations is also used to fill gaps and promote collaboration on a variety of housing and blight specific projects. The City of Jamestown is exempt from matching requirements.

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

Does not apply.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
JAMESTOWN	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Jamestown does not directly participate in the effort to eliminate or reduce homelessness. Instead, the City works through Chautauqua Opportunities Inc., a County organization, in order to assess the homeless situation within our jurisdiction and beyond. COI has produced and made available to us their 10-Year Homeless Prevention Plan as well as their Annual Fair Housing Report, both of which aided in the compiling of this Consolidated Plan. This partnership does not always lead to precise information about the City's individual neighborhoods, but COI provides accurate data whenever possible.

This allows the City of Jamestown to work exclusively on housing and community development efforts.

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

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

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

Table 53 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Long-term economic trends as well as recent layoffs by major employers have destabilized people in parts of Chautauqua County, and preventing County residents from becoming homeless is equally important as serving those who are homeless. Currently, Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. provides preventive services to residents who are on the brink of homelessness. These services include financial assistance, case management, and financial literacy. However, the demand for these services has outstripped the available resources and customers are left in danger of being evicted. [Chautauqua Opportunities Inc.; 10-year plan]

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

The Homeless Coalition recommends increasing the availability of preventive services to meet the need in the community as well as strengthening the homeless provider network to provide a broader range of supportive services for customers in danger of becoming homeless. A more comprehensive set of wrap-around services includes employment, case management, financial literacy, benefit access, and treatment linkage services. Making these services available for up to six months would give customers the opportunity to fully stabilize before they exit the homeless program. [Chautauqua Opportunities Inc.; 10-year plan]

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

See reference to the Chautauqua Opportunities 10-year plan above.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase access to homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Owner Occupied Housing	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District	Enhanced and strategic neighborhood investment Increase access to home ownership opportunities Planning/Administration Increase supply/access to/quality of housing Elimination of lead poisoning	CDBG: \$250,000 HOME: \$1,474,015	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 87 Households Assisted
2	Improve quality of housing stock	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central	Increase access to home ownership opportunities Planning/Administration Increase supply/access to/quality of housing	CDBG: \$800,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 27 Household Housing Unit

					Business District			
3	Remove slums and blight	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District	Eliminate slum/blighting influences Planning/Administration	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Buildings Demolished: 40 Buildings Other: 130 Other
4	Promote civic engagement and leadership	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District	Increase civic engagement/neighborhood leadership Planning/Administration Elimination of lead poisoning	CDBG: \$231,125	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted
5	Provide small business support	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street	Economic and workforce development	CDBG: \$1,190,750	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 47 Business

					Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District			Businesses assisted: 100 Businesses Assisted
6	Invest in neighborhood quality of life	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District	Enhanced and strategic neighborhood investment Eliminate slum/blighting influences Planning/Administration	CDBG: \$1,343,875	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 2500 Household Housing Unit
7	Invest in quality public services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central	Provide public services Increase civic engagement/neighborhood leadership Planning/Administration	CDBG: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3000 Persons Assisted

					Business District			
8	Invest in public infrastructure and facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District	Improve public infrastructure and facilities		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 29000 Persons Assisted Other: 444 Other
9	Identify and remove lead paint from housing units	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Public Housing	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District	Elimination of lead poisoning	CDBG: \$275,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 55 Household Housing Unit

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve the quality of affordable owner housing
	Goal Description	<p>According to estimates generated by the Jamestown Department of Development, at least 30% of the owner-occupied housing stock is substandard, based on an analysis of units cited in the Jamestown City Court schedule for housing violations. Most of these substandard units are concentrated in the older, residential neighborhoods located in the central areas of the city. According to an exterior survey performed in January-February 1996, 1722 (52%) of the 3294 single-family homes examined were in substandard condition. This survey focused on the City's older neighborhoods, and omitted newer housing developments at the City's periphery.</p> <p>A current goal of the City is to take a hard look at neighborhoods experiencing very evident bouts of blight and those where private home rehabilitation and development have stalled or stopped altogether. Implementation of a program consisting of removal of blighted structures, more aggressive and targeted code enforcement through "mini-sweeps", the reintroduction of the annual Neighborhood Impact Inspection Program, and the creation of more green space would make great progress towards improving the worst in these neighborhoods. In the short term, these areas would be improved and maintained until a point where the local market can support new development. Neighborhoods such as Barrows and Tower Streets and other areas that occupy high elevations and offer scenic vistas in the city will be targeted, as these areas have the most blight and the potential for redevelopment.</p> <p>The City will use HOME funds to provide deferred mortgage assistance grants to increase the rate of home ownership in Jamestown. In previous years, the City has focused on housing rehabilitation and closing cost assistance. More accessible mortgage financing is needed for low to moderate income residents to become homeowners sooner. In addition, the City will use CDBG funds to provide closing cost grants to homebuyers to make the purchase of an owner occupied home more attainable to low- and moderate-income residents.</p>

2	Goal Name	Neighborhood Target Area Demolition
	Goal Description	<p>Activities financed with the City's entitlement must still meet guidelines and remain consistent with Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. CDBG entitlement funds must be used to meet one of three National Objectives including: Projects benefiting low and moderate income individuals and families, activities that result in the elimination or prevention of slums and blighted conditions, and projects addressing urgent needs and situations posing a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community that cannot be funded with any other monies. Activities that meet the slums and blight criteria include; acquisition and demolition of blighted buildings and assistance to property owners to improve substandard residential and commercial structures in areas maintaining dangerously high vacancy rates, declining property values, and other evident signs of physical distress as documented in accordance with the program regulations.</p> <p>In order to combat and prevent further slums and blight within the city of Jamestown, it is important to revitalize target neighborhoods through code enforcement and demolition for those properties that are extremely blighted and un-salvageable. Neighborhood Target Area demolition will provide for the demolition of sub-standard housing units in designated low-moderate target areas as a means to assist neighborhood revitalization in the city. In FY 2014 and beyond, the City will use federal CDBG funds to demolish key, deteriorating structures in order to reduce the number of sub-standard units, improve the housing market and improve public safety and welfare.</p> <p>Demolition of existing residential structures should occur on a last resort basis and in conjunction with a coordinated specific re-use opportunity or strategy. Piecemeal and uncoordinated clearance of structures has an adverse impact by reducing overall property values, lowering the total assessment, and creating a hole in the fabric of the neighborhood that often becomes a permanent maintenance and code enforcement problem for the community.</p>
3	Goal Name	
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	
	Goal Description	

5	Goal Name	Public Facility Needs
	Goal Description	<p>Public facility needs have been developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1, and meet the primary objectives of the CDBG program to provide suitable living environments, decent housing and expanded economic opportunities, principally for low-and-moderate income persons.</p> <p>The City of Jamestown has plans (both long term and short term), to expand and improve a variety of its public facilities including: Increased A.D.A. Improvements in Public Facilities, Parks and/or Recreational Activities, Health Facilities, Parking Facilities, Solid Waste Disposal Improvements, Asbestos Removal, Non-Residential Historic Preservation, Infrastructure, Storm Water/Flood Drainage Improvements, Street and Sidewalk Improvements, Sanitary Sewer Improvements and other infrastructure needs (such as district heating and cooling system).</p> <p>In FY 2020 and beyond, the City of Jamestown will focus its efforts on A.D.A Improvements, street and sidewalk improvements and infrastructure These efforts will be possible with CDBG funding through its Neighborhood Target Area Infrastructure Improvement Program. These improvements will increase neighborhood revitalization as well as create suitable living environments,</p> <p>Street and Sidewalk Improvements: In many areas of the City, local streets are need of immediate repair. Deteriorating pavement, damaged curbing, and buckled sidewalks can also have a negative impact on economic development. There are 154 miles of streets within the City maintained by the Department of Public Works. Short term objectives include, continuing to provide funding from the CDBG program to reconstruct streets, sidewalks and curb cuts in eligible neighborhoods.</p> <p>Infrastructure: Much of the City's infrastructure is more than 80 years old and in need of repair or replacement. In addition, while distribution of services such as municipal sewer and water to adjacent communities may provide increased short-term revenue for the city, it may also provide the necessary infrastructure for future development outside the City.</p> <p>Two main objectives are as follows: (1) The City should continue to pursue outside funding for municipal infrastructure improvements, and legislate capital infrastructure budget appropriations. (2) The City should adhere to the formal policy concerning inter-municipal delivery of utility services to ensure the level of payment and benefit received by the City is commensurate with the development benefit realized by the receiving municipality.</p>

		<p>Through the A.D.A. Public Facility Improvements activities, the City of Jamestown will be able to address continued non-compliance of the City of Jamestown established A.D.A. Guidelines. It will also reduce the potential litigation from advocacy groups to force public compliance while making Jamestown more navigable for the mobility challenged.</p> <p>Accessibility includes ramps, elevators and curb cuts to make the city compliant with A.D.A. guidelines. Through the continuation of the accessibility program, the City's long-term objective includes making the City 100% compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act.</p>
6	Goal Name	Public Service Needs
	Goal Description	<p>Public service needs outlined in the City of Jamestown's Strategic Plan include non-housing community development needs (both long term and short term) eligible for assistance by CDBG funds. Activities that will be expanded and improved include the following: Improved Handicapped Services, Expanded Transportation Services, Improved Substance Abuse Services, Employment Training Programs, Health Services, Anti-Crime Programs, Youth Programming, Child Care Centers/Services and Senior Programs.</p> <p>In FY 2014 and beyond, the City of Jamestown plans to focus its efforts on Handicapped Services through its Downtown Handicapped Accessibility Program to create suitable living environments and accessible environments for the mobility Challenged. This project leverages private dollars to assist Downtown commercial business owners and building owners while providing an incentive for the adaptive re-use of currently vacant upper floor and street level commercial spaces.</p>

7	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	<p>In order to improve the local economy and promote new businesses (specifically in the Downtown Area), the City of Jamestown has identified the need for increased economic development as a means of non-housing community development. All economic development activities are eligible for assistance with CDBG funds. The City of Jamestown has a variety of long term and short-term economic development activities including: Rehabilitation of Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial or Industrial Properties, Commercial Industrial Infrastructure Development, Technical Assistance, Business Development and Proper Planning.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial or Industrial Properties: The City of Jamestown will continue to operate targeted commercial-industrial facade improvements, especially in the downtown area and other CDBG target areas. This goal will be made possible with the City's Downtown Greenlining Facade program, which leverages private dollars to assist Downtown commercial business owners in improving the appearance of Downtown storefronts. This initiative supports the Downtown Jamestown Development Corporation's Downtown "Main Street" philosophy and the Jamestown Renaissance Corporation's Private facade program. The Downtown Greenlining Facade Program aligns with CDBG slums and blight activities.</p> <p>Commercial-Industrial Infrastructure Development: Priority will be placed on developing the necessary commercial/industrial infrastructure development that will help the Jamestown community compete in an information-based economy. In addition, the City will continue to identify new, emerging, or expanding industries that may be able to utilize the area's available industrial and commercial incubator facilities.</p>

		<p>Other Economic Development Needs: Business development initiatives involving areas of the City where renewed growth has been identified is especially critical and should receive high priority consideration where feasible. The City's long-term strategy includes development and promotion of a proactive industrial development strategy. In addition, the City should initiate a proactive program to identify and mitigate hazardous materials at vacant industrial sites, in order to prepare for potential development.</p> <p>Planning: It is important for the City of Jamestown to implement the short-to-medium term goals of the adopted City of Jamestown Urban Design Plan (2006), which can be performed through the Downtown Greenlining Façade activities. In addition, long term planning efforts need to begin implementation of the design construction phases of the Chadakoin Riverfront Plan.</p>
2	Goal Name	Improve quality of housing stock
	Goal Description	The City will use CDBG funds to provide home rehabilitation financing to low to moderate income sole occupancy home owners to improve the quality and longevity of the existing housing stock. This goal is not reflected in year one of the consolidated plan because existing federal funds are being utilized. The City plans to include funding in future year annual plans.
3	Goal Name	Remove slums and blight
	Goal Description	To provide safe and livable neighborhoods for Jamestown residents, the City will use CDBG funds to acquire, demolish, and dispose of blighted properties that present quality of life issues and public safety hazards.
4	Goal Name	Promote civic engagement and leadership
	Goal Description	The City will use CDBG funds to create specific opportunities for citizens to create neighborhood leadership groups, participatory budgeting and an educational series on neighborhood investment and mortgage assistance programs.
5	Goal Name	Provide small business support

	Goal Description	The City will assist small businesses with capital improvements and technical assistance with CDBG funds. The City of Jamestown has provided commercial facade investments in the past. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic. the City will provide both interior and exterior capital assistance as well as technical business assistance services.
6	Goal Name	Invest in neighborhood quality of life
	Goal Description	The City will use CDBG funds to execute clean neighborhood functions including -strategic Department of Public Works and Code Enforcement anti-blight initiatives and public realm improvements. In addition, a Strategic Code Enforcement Officer will be dedicated to housing and quality of life issues.
7	Goal Name	Invest in quality public services
	Goal Description	The City will use CDBG to for activities that support community development, fair housing, legal services, housing services, neighborhood development, senior services, youth development, parks and recreation, arts and culture, public safety, community health, transportation, food access and other community supportive services.
8	Goal Name	Invest in public infrastructure and facilities
	Goal Description	The City will use CDBG funds to invest in public infrastructure and facilities in HUD income-eligible areas of the City are in need of repair and or replacement. Priority needs include rehabilitation of streets, including multimodal amenities, ADA compliant sidewalks and access, pathways, trails, park facilities, open spaces and recreational facilities.
9	Goal Name	Identify and remove lead paint from housing units
	Goal Description	The City will use CDBG funds to investigate and remove dangerous lead-based paint in housing units to eliminate public health concerns in existing housing stock.

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

It is estimated that 45-50 extremely low-, low- and moderate-income families will receive assistance.

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

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

The Section 504 Needs Assessment, which provides evaluation guidelines for determining the accessibility needs for public housing, was prepared a number of years ago. At that time, both the Hotel Jamestown and the High Rise met the minimum standards for handicapped accessibility, given the structure of the buildings. However, more units have been made accessible over the past few years because of demand.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City of Jamestown fully supports any efforts of the Jamestown Housing Authority to rehabilitate or renovate units and common areas, as well as any efforts to improve the delivery of services to eligible clientele. When applicable, the City has provided assistance to the Hotel Jamestown building to provide eligible work to the building for accessibility. The City also supports the CHA's annual capital improvements and provides assistance as the Responsible Entity as necessary with the ERR and other approvals. The City will continue to support other agencies' homeownership, homelessness prevention, credit repair and counseling, and job training programs, especially those who work with Section 8 voucher holders. The City will continue to solicit input from CHA residents on an annual basis. The majority of CHA residents are aging couples, widows/widowers, people with disabilities and single people. These are people who have transitioned out of homeownership into more affordable and/or manageable housing situations.

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

N/A

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Except for property tax considerations, public policy has little negative effect on the affordability of Jamestown's housing stock. However, public policy necessarily plays an important role in the perceived "decency" of the housing stock, which is a vital part of the affordability equation. According to the City's Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance (1998), which was prepared by Saratoga Associates with the assistance of an extensive public input process, the "expansion of neighborhood blight" ranked above "affordability" as the primary public concern. Blight has many causes: the decline in the area's industrial employment based, an aging housing stock of modest construction, deferral of home maintenance, neighborhood business failures, absentee ownership, and the Changing social/cultural/economic composition of the City's population. Moreover, many residential neighborhoods, especially those near the downtown core, have had many former single-family homes converted to multi-family structures. Since these areas were not initially planned for high-density use, overcrowding, parking, and service problems have resulted.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The following public policy measures have been adopted:

Maintain the Integrity of Existing Single-Family Residential Neighborhoods: Low-density R-1 residential neighborhoods are attractive and stable. They are valuable assets and should be protected from high density residential encroachment. To maintain the positive Character of these neighborhoods, there needs to be strict code enforcement and disapproval of special permits/variances from the zoning board.

Protect At-Risk Residential Neighborhoods: R-2 zoned neighborhoods which have not yet experienced significant 2-3 family conversion should be rezoned to R-1 as a measure to prevent outward migration of blighted conditions into stable residential neighborhoods. Furthermore, R-3 zoned neighborhoods should be rezoned to R-2 neighborhoods in order to prevent further multi-family conversions. Allowing such conversion will lead to diminution of the tax base and reduced living conditions for residents of these neighborhoods.

Maintain Reduced R-2 Districts Within Residential Neighborhood Which Have Already Experienced Multi-Family Conversion: These zones should continue to provide a transition between the City's central core and the surrounding single-family neighborhoods. Continuation of these uses, albeit on a smaller scale, will provide necessary affordable living and property investment opportunities within the City in areas where infrastructure support is present.

Continue/Reinforce Successful Rehab. and Code Enforcement Initiatives: Active and successful community development programs need to be continued to encourage residential investment. The City must also continue to support/expand its code enforcement activities if the desired impact on its neighborhoods is to be realized.

Improve, Maintain and Re-Use Existing Housing Stock: Demolition of existing residential structures should occur on a last resort basis and in conjunction with a coordinated specific re-use opportunity or strategy.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Outreach and assessment are perhaps the key components to a successful homeless prevention strategy. These activities are currently provided by Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc., and are clearly an important priority, as they essentially steer the process, making possible the most efficient use of existing resources. The existing level of service appears to be adequate, and should be funded at an appropriate level. The Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition is also establishing a collection of speakers that can address homelessness topics to various audiences as well as outreach and education to "de-stigmatize" homelessness. The annual "Longest Night" program brings publicity to the homelessness issues in the City of Jamestown and the County, and the City has been supportive of this mission.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The existing emergency shelter and services for men and youth appear to be satisfactory. One concern that has been raised, however, is that these facilities need to be made fully accessible for the physically disabled. There appear to be unmet needs for homeless women, however, especially those fleeing situation involving domestic violence. Over the next few years, additional beds for this clientele may prove necessary. In 2004, HUD approved the Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition's Chautauqua County Continuum of Care application. While 3 of the 4 components pertain to efforts outside the City of Jamestown, Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. received funding under this grant to operate the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for all of Chautauqua County. Homeless statistics will be reported to COI from all agencies serving the homeless in the county beginning 1/1/06 to obtain an unduplicated count of the homeless, which should be helpful to the City of Jamestown. In addition, COI collects the numbers of housing placements for homeless families and individuals from other homeless providers in the county and reports this data to the Chautauqua County Department of Social Services (DSS).

For 2009, COI provided 93 individuals with homeless/homeless prevention services. In addition, the Safe House of Chautauqua County served 80 youth under the age of 18 in 2009, and Transitional Housing served 6 youth. These numbers represent only those people who have sought assistance and been placed in emergency shelters. Homeless providers believe that the actual number of homeless persons is far greater. An accurate count of the actual number of homeless persons in the county is difficult, since many homeless people are reluctant to seek services. Still others "double up" with friends or relatives, living in crowded conditions. During 2009, 857 assessments were made by COI for individuals and families seeking assistance for homelessness or homeless prevention (includes foreclosure prevention, utility assistance to prevent shut off, etc...) in Jamestown alone. Many of these are people who are faced with an eviction or foreclosure, and require emergency assistance for rent, utility, or mortgage payments to prevent a homeless situation from happening. Transitional Housing- A

transitional home for homeless families was established at 106 East 6th Street. This facility has addressed one of the gaps that the homeless system was previously ill-prepared to address: how to provide short-term emergency/transitional housing for homeless families, especially larger families, where hotels/motels and other emergency shelters or transitional housing programs were inadequate to their needs. It is believed that this facility, along with a similar facility that opened in the City of Dunkirk, successfully addresses the need for short-term emergency/transitional housing for homeless families. New transitional housing for homeless mentally ill persons also meets a need previously identified in the City's 1995 Five-Year Consolidated Plan. However, the YWCA transitional housing program for women still has demand

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

Again, homelessness in Jamestown is a community issue that is fought at the county level, however there will be a continued partnership with Chautauqua Opportunities to help provide permanent housing solutions to those in need. In our conversations with COI, and noted in *section NA-10* of this Consolidated Plan, one central housing Characterizing that is known to have been linked with chronic homelessness is the lack of supportive housing opportunities in the City of Jamestown. Supportive housing is a very temporary solution to a resident's homelessness concerns, but it is implied that those who need supportive housing are not likely to climb out of their situation without something more permanent. COI proposed that having more permanent housing choices available and going directly to them as a solution could break the cycle of chronic homelessness in a way temporary housing cannot. Although not proposed in this plan as CDBG and HOME funded projects, the City of Jamestown would be willing to help the Chautauqua County organization acquire funds from a different source in order to get these permanent housing solutions put into place.

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

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

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

The City will continue to reduce the number of units containing lead-based paint hazards, primarily through its housing rehabilitation programs; and through the demolition of dilapidated un-safe structures that contain lead paint. The City requires all houses to be lead safe on completion of rehabilitation activities. The City will continue to utilize a licensed risk assessor to provide lead hazard evaluation for projects requiring an assessment. The city requires all contractors permanently abating lead services to hold a State lead abatement license. The City is consistently bringing houses in lead safe condition through its Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program and educating contractors and applicants concerning lead hazards.

Actions to address LBP hazards are centered on the City of Jamestown's active participation in a regional initiative to raise awareness and to effectively address LBP hazards in Chautauqua County and in the City of Jamestown. This regional initiative is coordinated by Chautauqua County Department of Health and involves multiple partners including the Housing and Homeless Coalition.

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

The above actions are directly related to reducing lead hazards in housing units. The city will reduce lead hazards in homes, which will reduce the risk of lead poisoning by occupants. The rehabilitation program and demolition program will be the two key programs that will stabilize and remove lead-based paint hazards within low income neighborhoods and homes.

All of the above activities conducted by the City of Jamestown and its local partners comply with the Lead Paint rules and regulations of County, State, and Federal organizations. Furthermore, they are put in place as an effort towards keeping those that inspect, work on, or rehabilitate homes that might possess lead-based paint and are exposed to its hazards.

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

The City of Jamestown has two methods of addressing Lead Based Paint hazards within the jurisdiction. First, our Housing Code Enforcement Staff, including the CDBG funded Target Area Code Enforcement Officer, has many opportunities to gain access to housing with or without Lead Paint Hazards, and can work with County Health Department Officials in identifying problem areas within these homes. In most cases, the Code Enforcement staff are not called to a property to inspect specifically for lead paint, but it is possible that they may identify symptoms of its existence while inspecting the property.

Another, more direct method of addressing Lead Based Paint Hazards within our jurisdiction is through both Owner and Rental Occupied Rehabilitation projects that have been in place for several years. As part of rehabilitation efforts, a mandatory first step before moving forward is for the City to conduct a lead paint (and asbestos) assessment of the property. If cleared, the rehabilitation can continue. If not,

an extra effort must be made in order to find a trained, licensed contractor to safely and properly abate the structure of lead hazards before moving forward. This can add to the total overall costs of the rehabilitation, but it is a necessary step toward receiving funds to do the projects. These programs are primarily managed by either our code enforcement officers or by the certified CHDO.

Countywide Lead Poisoning Prevention Program- COJ's has made a commitment to provide support in the form of CDBG funds for the purpose of lead abatement in collaboration and coordination with the county's efforts.

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

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

The City of Jamestown's overall Anti-Poverty Strategy includes several initiatives that are designed to reduce the number of poverty level families. Through extensive coordination and collaboration with our community partners, it has been made abundantly clear that there is no one strategy that will eradicate poverty in the Jamestown community. A variety of strategies are being utilized by the City and among the coalition of organizations and agencies across a variety of sectors, to combat the root causes of poverty while also providing mitigation initiatives to address issues that result from poverty.

The unifying objective is to construct the infrastructure within our community for practical, well-managed poverty alleviation initiatives, including appropriate measures for assessing success and learning from experience. A great number of initiatives to address the issues related to poverty have been and continue to be implemented throughout the Jamestown community. Key broad strategies for combatting poverty on a local level include but are not limited to:

- **Improve food security-** Address food insecurity and nutrition-related health problems by addressing and mitigating the inequitable distribution of healthy food across socioeconomic and racial lines.
- **Ensure access to equitable and culturally competent adequate healthcare-** Access to a baseline level of high-quality, safe, and effective services should be preserved and protected within all communities. These essential health care services include primary care, psychiatric and substance use treatment services, emergency department and observation care, prenatal care, transportation, diagnostic services, home care, dentistry services, and a robust referral structure to provide all individuals in the community with access to the full spectrum of health care services. Health care organizations must also keep working to eliminate health and health care disparities, which still exist for far too many individuals from racial, ethnic, and cultural minorities.
- **Develop policies and programs to ensure equality and representation for all-** It is increasingly imperative that policies that mitigate everything from lead exposure to poor air quality to access to small business capital and the plethora of disparities that disproportionately affect low-income communities and communities of color are developed.
- **Increase employment, employment opportunities, and support pay equity-** Create enough adequately paying jobs that can support individuals and families above the poverty line. This includes efforts such as employers making a commitment to paying employees a living wage and stimulating the creation of good quality jobs through economic development initiatives.
- **Provide accessibility to key social and public goods-** These include quality education (both at the primary and secondary level, as well as at the post-secondary level), skills development, training and workforce development, health care, affordable housing, and child care.
- **Develop policies and programs that encourage the building of assets-** The removal of barriers to building assets and helping families build emergency saving, particularly for those of modest

means, is vital. Likewise, building the assets and resources of lower income communities is important.

- **Provide a strong and effective social safety net-** Sustaining the social safety net is critical in addressing poverty on a national, state, or local level. This could include a range of programs and supports designed to allow families to get back on their feet when economic turmoil strikes.
- **Reform criminal justice system-** Tackle the tangle of issues connected with incarceration and its effects on communities. Explore alternatives to incarceration, such as diversion programs, and enact policies that support successful re-entry.
- **Build Resilience-** Development of a resilient system rooted in community is vital to growing capacity to recover from catastrophes and crises, as well as to mitigate disruption and disturbance that communities face, not only as we prepare for the impacts of climate change and disasters like the global coronavirus pandemic. Truly robust community resilience should engage and benefit all community members, and consider all the challenges the community faces—from rising sea levels to a lack of living wage jobs and inform how the community can adapt and persist through changing circumstances.

The following excerpt is from “Investing in What Works for America’s Communities”- *Fighting Poverty through Community Development*, by Shaun Donovan, Arne Duncan and Kathleen Sebelius, and is a snapshot of the approach that the City is developing as it continues to foster strength, well-being, and quality of life within the Jamestown community.

FOCUS ON PLACE-BASED STRATEGIES TO BUILD STRONG COMMUNITIES

As the first president to have worked in public housing, President Obama understands the need for this approach. The President is deeply familiar with how poverty connects to every aspect of a family’s life and a neighborhood’s success, as well as the innovations our community developers have forged to fight poverty and community distress. The President knows fighting poverty requires flexibility, adaptability, and above all, a comprehensive focus. That is why, in describing the Harlem Children’s Zone, he noted that we need an “all-encompassing, all hands-on deck” approach.

That’s also why our three agencies have worked with one another and partners throughout state and local governments, businesses, and the community development field to attack poverty comprehensively—in the President’s words, recognizing that “we cannot treat symptoms in isolation.”

This shift may have been new for the federal government, but not for the “third sector” of nonprofits and philanthropies in the community development field, which long ago recognized that embracing educational, health, and other perspectives was critical to successful housing and to reducing concentrated poverty. Long before President Obama took office, community developers had recognized that rebuilding educational opportunities for children trapped in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty was just as important as rebuilding the neighborhoods

themselves. They had seen how reducing homelessness was inextricably tied to our ability to provide behavioral health and other wrap-around services. And they understood that when the government does not act alone, but as a leader among private and nonprofit partners, these goals become achievable.

To take the innovative solutions developed at the neighborhood level across the entire country, we have focused on five fundamental principles:

- 1. **Do what works.** We have identified innovative policies that improve economic mobility, considered new ideas with a strong theoretical base, and scaled up promising approaches that have begun to show good evidence.*
- 2. **Use a clear set of measurable results.** Successful community development requires a focus on a clear set of measurable results for children, families, and communities. Results allow stakeholders within and outside the administration to orient around common goals. A core set of desired results not only provides stakeholders with information about whether the discrete programs are making a difference, but also makes policymakers (and public and private funders) more willing to align with and invest in them.*
- 3. **Use existing resources more efficiently and effectively.** At a moment when taxpayer resources are scarce at federal, state and local levels, we must focus on using our resources as effectively as possible based on the best available evidence. We must closely examine what works, being willing to challenge existing orthodoxy. That requires a reinvigorated research agenda that evaluates programs rigorously and provides evidence to facilitate continuous improvement.*
- 4. **Coordinate across partners.** A comprehensive approach to transforming communities requires a strong partnership that includes the federal government, state and local government, and private and nonprofit partners. That includes improving government capital efficiency by leveraging private capital to maximize impact, reducing risk through credit enhancement, and creating conditions—in neighborhoods and regions—that are attractive for private capital investment.*
- 5. **Focus on people and places.** In order to address barriers that arise from individual life circumstances as well as neighborhood and regional environments, efforts must be both people-based and place-based. This cannot be an “either/or” proposition; successful pursuit of this agenda demands a dual-track approach with complementary and mutually reinforcing efforts. This work must be centered on people-based policies and programs that increase economic mobility and break intergenerational cycles of poverty, including macro-level policies that ensure future economic growth is accompanied by real increases in wages and median incomes, as well as micro-level policies to support healthy child development, academic success, skills development, economic stability, geographic mobility, and work. They also must promote responsibility—to emphasize the importance of graduating from high school, making responsible parenting choices, and seeking and maintaining full-time work. And they*

must incorporate place-based access to opportunity, and counteract the place effects of concentrated poverty.

This approach is woven into three major administration place-based initiatives, each of which signals the direction that federal, state, and local governments can pursue to work as better partners across the community development sector, and build the foundation of America's twenty-first century economy.

- *TRANSFORMING NEIGHBORHOODS OF CONCENTRATED POVERTY: THE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION INITIATIVE*
- *OPENING DOORS: PREVENTING AND ENDING HOMELESSNESS*
- *WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH LOCAL LEADERS: STRONG CITIES, STRONG COMMUNITIES*

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

The City through the Department of Development will continue to coordinate and participate in poverty reducing goals, programs and policies with the various agencies, organizations and community partners that strive to collectively reduce poverty in the city of Jamestown. The following are examples of poverty reduction initiatives that the City participates in in some capacity.

ESPRI:

The United Way of Southern Chautauqua County is the lead agency for the Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative (ESPRI) task force, which consists of representatives from the city, county and state government; local school district and educational organizations; nonprofit and faith-based community organizations; local businesses who employ local people; workforce service entities; economic development organizations; public safety officials; and health services providers.

ESPRI was first introduced by Gov. Andrew Cuomo during his State of the State address in 2016. Jamestown was one of 16 cities in the state selected to receive \$1 million in funding to participate in the poverty reduction program. The local funding went toward programs that assist people in securing and retaining employment; support employers and employees; educational preparation; and family and community support for employment.

As of December 2019, 323 households and 213 individuals have been impacted by the program. In 18 months, the city's ESPRI program impact also includes employing 98 people, with 70% retaining employment at 90 days; 63 people enrolled in education/certification training programs; 273 people engaged with a coach, mentor or supporter to secure and retain employment or education; 14 local employers supporting ESPRI employees; and 52 at-risk employees who retained employment.

More information about the United Way of Southern Chautauqua County's ESPRI initiative can be found in the Appendices at the end of this document.

The Resource Center's SAFER program:

People living near or below the poverty line face a number of challenges that can hinder their ability to maintain successful employment. A new program of The Resource Center is helping local residents to address those challenges.

The program is called SAFER, which stands for Supporting and Facilitating Employee Retention. It is funded through the Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative (ESPRI) grant being administered by the United Way of Southern Chautauqua County.

SAFER is intended to support people living in ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) households to maintain successful employment. The main goals are to assist employees and connect them to the services they need; this, in turn, will help increase retention and the overall success of the businesses involved.

Another primary goal of SAFER is to educate business owners about the challenges experienced by their employees living in poverty. SAFER uses the "Bridges out of Poverty" and "Working Bridges" programs to build an employer collaborative dedicated to improving workplace productivity, retention, advancement, financial stability, and well-being. Interventions revolve around 10 primary factors identified as the common barriers to successful employment: personal financial emergencies, affordable housing, child care, transportation, health insurance, work benefits, education, legal concerns, behavioral health, and the benefits cliff – the point where people see a reduction in their public assistance because their household earnings have increased, but not to a level where they can achieve self-sufficiency.

Additionally, TRC operates a Supported Employment Program that assists people with intellectual disabilities in finding and maintaining jobs in the community. Many of the employment barriers faced by people with disabilities are similar to people who live in poverty.

SAFER project organizers set targets of having working relationships with up to 10 businesses and assisting up to 75 people. Seven businesses have signed up so far, and 45 people are being assisted. The businesses that currently are participating in SAFER are Artone, Fancher Chair, Heritage Ministries, I-86 Truck Repair, Lake View Cemetery Association, Lutheran Jamestown, and UPMC Chautauqua. Through the SAFER program, The Resource Center also is collaborating with other organizations that received ESPRI grants, including the Mental Health Association and the YWCA of Jamestown.

The Jamestown Guarantee:

The “Jamestown Guarantee,” is unique collaborative community and economic development strategy focusing on youth. The basic principle of the “Jamestown Guarantee” is that focusing on the future means focusing on youth. While other development initiatives focus on nurturing and expanding existing businesses or providing incentives for new businesses to relocate in the Jamestown area, this initiative focuses on insuring community vitality by providing an educated, “ready” workforce that can enhance the quality of life in the community as citizens who earn family sustaining wages. The guarantee recognizes that education provides the greatest opportunity to have a positive impact on both individual and collective/community socioeconomic status.

The “Jamestown Guarantee” includes pledges from the Jamestown Public Schools, Jamestown Community College, the City of Jamestown, and business community partners to provide a road map to success for Jamestown’s youth that spans from primary education and enriched activities to higher education and employment. Designed by the Strategic Planning and Partnerships Commission, a group of community representatives established by the City of Jamestown in 1996, the “Jamestown Guarantee” has been reviewed by representatives of the Chautauqua County Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association of the Southern Tier. It has also been discussed with focus groups of area students.

The following goals and community pledges were made by local education and vocation institutions as part of their commitment to the “Jamestown Guarantee”:

- The Jamestown Public School system pledges to work with all willing and capable students for as long as it takes to achieve a New York State endorsed diploma.
- Jamestown Community College pledges that students who graduate with a Regents Diploma from Jamestown High School can attend JCC with tuition paid.
- The City of Jamestown pledges to develop, encourage, and foster programs that keep its youth in school and pledges to work collaboratively with other community youth service providers.
- The Business Community partners pledge that positions in their business that require an Associate’s Degree will pay a family sustaining wage and provide health insurance.

Workforce Investment Board (WIB)

The Workforce Development Board (WDB) is a local board appointed by the County Executive to transform a historically fragmented assortment of employment and training programs into a comprehensive, aligned and universal system. The goal is to reposition federal job training as a business-led, market-driven system to improve workforce quality.

Chautauqua Works

Chautauqua Works pulls all resources in the community into a systematic approach to: help employers (current & future) become competitive in a global economy, help individuals attain life skills necessary for employment in family sustaining jobs. We assist job seekers in upgrading their skills, if needed, and obtaining employment. We help businesses fill their open positions.

JCC Workforce Readiness

JCC Workforce Readiness provides customized training and education programs designed specifically with and for business and industry. The Workforce Readiness team works with employment sector employers and workforce and economic development agencies to meet the current and future workforce needs in the Southern Tier.

Chautauqua County Education Coalition (CCEC)

The CCEC is a dynamic public-private partnership made up of 125 stakeholders representing 70 organizations and is the catalyst for collaboration around four components within Chautauqua County's educational system: Early Childhood, Middle School to High School Career Pathways, Current Employer Needs and Community Collaboration.

Our mission is to align resources and build capabilities to meet the evolving workforce requirements of Chautauqua County. Together, CCEC and the greater community identifies resources to fill gaps in youth services and help solve complex social problems related to education. A current focus is matching local curricula to the needs of local employers.

Dream It Do It (DIDI)

The Dream It Do It program was created to educate the next generation workforce about careers in Advanced Manufacturing.

Manufacturers in Western New York provide great career opportunities. And those opportunities are available right now! Dream It Do It Western New York seeks to provide Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara County manufacturers with the employees that have the skill and training required to fill exciting career opportunities in manufacturing.

Chautauqua Opportunities Inc. (COI)

Chautauqua Opportunities is leading the fight against poverty by mobilizing resources and creating partnerships to promote empowerment, economic independence and opportunities.

Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES)

The Erie 2-Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), is a public education collaborative in New York State that functions as an extension of local school districts. BOCES is able to provide services that school districts may be too small to offer on their own or that would be more economical to offer collaboratively, sharing costs with other school districts.

The function of a BOCES is to provide shared services to component school districts in a manner that is effective, efficient, and fosters equity for students. All but nine of New York State's 721 school districts are represented by a BOCES.

The Erie 2-Chautauqua-Cattaraugus BOCES (E2CCB) is one of 37 BOCES in New York State. E2CCB represents all the school districts in Chautauqua County, southern Erie County, and part of Cattaraugus County, a geographical area of 1,791 square miles. During the 2012-13 school year, E2CCB provided \$69 million in services to its 27 component school districts.

Services are offered in the following areas: Adult & Community Education, Special Education, Alternative Education, Career & Technical Education, Staff & Curriculum Development, School Support Services, Technology Services, Management Services, and others. During the 2012-13 school year, K-12 enrollment in E2CCB Career & Technical Education, Special Education, and Alternative Education programs was 2,091.

Southern Tier Environment for The Living (STEL)

Southern Tier Environments for Living (also known as STEL, Inc.) provides rehabilitative and support services to persons with mental illness and other disabilities in Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and southern Erie counties. Our service spectrum includes residential treatment group homes & apartments, supported housing, single room occupancy housing, vocational rehabilitation, case management, social supports. STEL also works collaboratively with other agencies throughout New York and in Western Pennsylvania to develop affordable housing for persons with special needs.

Our organization is designed to help people by providing essential services that allow individuals to live as independently as possible in our communities. We're strongly committed to assisting people by promoting mental health wellness and creating environments where individuals can develop the essential abilities to live and function productively and independently. We're equally committed to assisting people in time of need to prevent psychiatric hospitalizations, homelessness, and unsafe living arrangements.

Citizens Opportunity for Development & Equality (CODE)

Citizen's Opportunity for Development & Equality, Inc. (CODE) is a 501-c-3 not-for-profit corporation founded in 1981 to promote revitalization activities in the City of Jamestown, Cattaraugus County, Chautauqua County, and Western NY. Their focus is everything that encompasses neighborhood preservation and community development.

CODE's primary focus is on developing, owning and managing apartments. They own over 200 safe, sanitary and affordable apartments for low income residents. We choose to partner with service providers so they expand their ability to deliver services rather than compete with them and dilute their service stream. They are partnering with the Jamestown YMCA on an award-winning summer/after school meals program; with a mental health organization to integrate their clients into our apartments; and with the Southwestern Independent Living Center to assist person with limited mobility find suitable housing within our apartments. Clients of SILC receive a priority in obtaining an apartment but must meet all other occupancy requirements.

Their Chadakoin Building is managed by the Jamestown Housing Authority because it is privately-owned, public housing developed with mixed-finance funding. It was redeveloped with NYS HCR funding and includes Public Housing operating subsidies from HUD.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City of Jamestown will monitor its housing and community development projects in accordance with 24 CFR Part 570. The City will also ensure long-term compliance with the City's housing codes and other appropriate regulations and statutes through vigorous code enforcement efforts including, but not limited to: the annual "Neighborhood Impact Inspection Program" through a "door-to-door" exterior inspections of all properties in a rotating quadrant of the city, Target-Area "Mini-Sweeps", prompt response to complaints, the use of Anti-Speculation and Maintenance (i.e. "recapture") Agreements with all owners of properties participating in a City rehabilitation program, and other on-site inspection efforts.

Additionally, the City of Jamestown will monitor all CDBG and HOME sub-recipient organizations prior to each annual RFP process. The City will complete development of and pilot this approach in 2021 and anticipates its monitoring of sub-recipient organizations, in particular its CHDO partners, will be more efficient, effective and produce better quality results.

Monitoring of sub-recipient organizations will include the following:

- Staff capacity
- Consistency in activities with CDBG/HOME agreement(s)
- Project progress
- File organization and storage
- Record retention policies
- Davis Bacon Prevailing Wage
- Purchasing guidelines
- Contractor requirements
- Internal controls for purchasing
- Financial Management
- Annual Audit Report

The City will also continue to monitor HOME funded rental units for property maintenance requirements, leases, rents, household eligibility and development financials.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The funds outlined in the priority table reflect actual dollar amounts provided to the City of Jamestown from HUD. The City of Jamestown has an annual CDBG allocation of \$1,052,851, and an annual HOME allocation of \$246,960. The City of Jamestown does not collect any program income through its HUD funded projects.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,198,049	0	0	1,198,049	0	82.2% of total funds are proposed to benefit low-mod activities. 17.8% of total funds are proposed to benefit slums and blight activities.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	342,467	0	0	342,467	0	Covers projects such as our City-Wide Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program

Table 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Federal funds will be utilized to leverage local, state, private and other sources of funding to progress community development initiatives and implement related projects to culminate in an improved well-rounded quality community. Public service dollars will be used to leverage local private and public organizational funding for programs aimed to benefit low to moderate income residents including domestic violence shelters, and youth education and at-risk preventative programs. Public facility dollars will be used to leverage a combination of New York State, private developers, and federal funding to support and enhance community development and housing projects. These projects will include pedestrian accessibility and streetscape enhancements throughout targeted areas such as the Unite North Main Street, Foote Avenue and E 2nd Street Gateway Corridors, Brownfield Opportunity Areas, and the Downtown Revitalization Initiative area. Funding will support projects which include

job creation, low to moderate income individual benefits, and elimination of slums and blight. Public facilities may also include improvements to area parks which will be leveraged with local and state dollars as necessary. Housing and mixed-use development projects will be supported through public facility and economic development funding as appropriate. CDBG funding will provide the important gap funding for these projects to ensure projects are complete and transformational.

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

NA

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve the quality of affordable owner housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Owner Occupied Housing	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street	Owner Occupied Housing	CDBG: \$85,000 HOME: \$185,220	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
2	Neighborhood Target Area Demolition	2015	2019	Neighborhood Revitalization	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street	Clearance and Demolition	CDBG: \$100,000	Buildings Demolished: 10 Buildings
3	Owner-Occupied Emergency Repair Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street	Owner Occupied Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$90,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30 Households Assisted Other: 30 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Citywide Rental Rehab	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street	Renter Occupied Housing	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit
5	Public Facility Needs	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown Central Business District	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$125,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30 Households Assisted
6	Public Service Needs	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown Central Business District	Public Services	CDBG: \$125,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 10 Business
7	Economic Development	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown Central Business District	Economic Development	CDBG: \$100,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 10 Business

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve the quality of affordable owner housing
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Neighborhood Target Area Demolition
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Owner-Occupied Emergency Repair Program
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Citywide Rental Rehab
	Goal Description	Due to a surplus in City-wide rental rehabilitation funds from 2014, the City of Jamestown will not be allocating any 2015 CDBG and/or HOME funds toward the program. It will be included in future Annual Plans during the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan tenure.
5	Goal Name	Public Facility Needs
	Goal Description	
6	Goal Name	Public Service Needs
	Goal Description	Itemized underneath A.D.A. Improvements - Public Facilities
7	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The activities outlined below provide a strategy for fulfilling the City's annual goals, which in turn support our long-term five-year goals. The specific activities will allow the City to support and reinforce the City's neighborhood and community development strategy. Activities that have been recommended for funding through the City's entitlement Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) allocation for FY 2015 can be found in the projects section below.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	A.D.A Improvements-Public Facilities
2	Neighborhood Target Area Demo
3	Neighborhood Target Area Infrastructure Program
4	Downtown Handicapped Accessibility Improvement Program
5	Downtown Greenlining Facade Improvement Program
6	HOME Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation
7	Owner Occupied Emergency Repair
8	City-Wide Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation
9	Target Area Code Enforcement Officer
10	Planning and Technical Assistance
11	CHDO Set Aside
12	Administration/Program Delivery

Table 57 – Project Information

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

The plan attempts to allocate funding across a range of projects, to ensure that community development efforts are comprehensive and align with other City-wide revitalization projects. The city has a range of needs in these neighborhoods, and funding must be dedicated to many different types of projects to begin making a difference. CDBG funding is used for emergency home rehabilitation; park and recreational facility improvements; street resurfacing and sidewalk replacement; public facility repairs and upgrades; target area code enforcement; City-wide Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation; public services, and economic development assistance through façade rehabilitation projects.

HOME funding is used for owner-occupied rehabilitation.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information1	Project Name	A.D.A Improvements-Public Facilities
	Target Area	Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Goals Supported	Public Facility Needs
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	:
	Description	Addresses continued non-compliance of the City of Jamestown with established A.D.A. Guidelines. Reduces potential litigation from advocacy groups to force public compliance and makes Jamestown more navigable for the mobility Challenged.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50-100 mobility Challenged individuals
	Location Description	Target Areas
	Planned Activities	Increasing handicapped access in local businesses, city-owned facilities (parks etc) and streets through curb cuts and sidewalk improvements.
2	Project Name	Neighborhood Target Area Demo
	Target Area	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Target Area Demolition
	Needs Addressed	Clearance and Demolition
	Funding	:
	Description	Provides for the demolition of sub-standard housing units in designated low-mod income target areas as a means to assist neighborhood revitalization in the City.

	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Neighborhood Target Area Demolition will have city-wide impacts
	Location Description	Target Areas
	Planned Activities	Demolish units with the greatest need
3	Project Name	Neighborhood Target Area Infrastructure Program
	Target Area	Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Goals Supported	Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Infrastructure
	Funding	:
	Description	Provides for upgrades of sub-standard curbing, sidewalks, and streets in designated low-moderate target areas to assist in neighborhood revitalization.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100
	Location Description	Target Areas
	Planned Activities	Funding will be directed towards improving access of all public roads and sidewalks
4	Project Name	Downtown Handicapped Accessibility Improvement Program
	Target Area	Downtown Central Business District
	Goals Supported	Owner-Occupied Emergency Repair Program Public Service Needs
	Needs Addressed	Public Services

	Funding	:
	Description	Leverages private dollars to assist downtown commercial business owners and building owners to improve handicapped accessibility. Provides an incentive for the adaptive re-use of currently vacant upper floor and street level commercial spaces.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Primarily in downtown businesses.
	Planned Activities	This project would improve the quality of downtown facilities for low-income individuals by making the downtown area more handicap-accessible through accessibility improvements. In FY 2015 and beyond, the City of Jamestown plans to focus its efforts of Handicapped Services through this program.
5	Project Name	Downtown Greenlining Facade Improvement Program
	Target Area	Downtown Central Business District
	Goals Supported	Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	:
	Description	Leverages private dollars to assist Downtown commercial business owners and building owners in improving the appearance of Downtown storefronts. This program supports the Downtown Jamestown Development Corporations Downtown "Main Street" philosophy and the Jamestown Renaissance Corporation's private facade program.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Primarily in downtown businesses.
	Planned Activities	The City of Jamestown will continue to operate targeted commercial-industrial facade improvements, especially in the downtown area and other CDBG target areas. This goal will be made possible with the City's Downtown Greenlining Facade Program, which leverages private dollars to assist downtown commercial business owners in improving the appearance of Downtown storefronts. This initiative supports the Downtown Jamestown Development Corporation's Downtown "Main Street" Program.
6	Project Name	HOME Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City Wide
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of affordable owner housing
	Needs Addressed	Owner Occupied Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	Provides low-moderate income homeowners with rehabilitation funds.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30, home owners.
	Location Description	City-wide initiative

	Planned Activities	The City-Wide Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program is targeted to receive \$185,220 from the FY 2015 HOME Program. This activity will provide housing rehabilitation assistance to low-income owner occupants of sub-standard single-family dwellings. The funding will be offered on a city-wide basis in order to bring these structures into code compliance.
7	Project Name	Owner Occupied Emergency Repair
	Target Area	City Wide
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of affordable owner housing
	Needs Addressed	Owner Occupied Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	This popular program managed by C.O.D.E Inc, is designed to assist low-income, senior citizen (55+) homeowners with emergency home repair, up to \$13,000 per structure. The Owner-Occupied Home Emergency Repair program meets CDBG national objectives by assisting low-moderate income individuals.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	26 - Senior Citizens/Elderly
	Location Description	This program represents a comprehensive, ongoing effort to improve deficient owner-occupied housing in non-targeted City neighborhoods and help to keep lower-income and elderly homeowners in their homes, as opposed to becoming renters or vacating their homes. Assistance will be provided to lower-income owner-occupants for renovations required to address repairs of an emergency nature (up to \$7,500 per structure).
	Planned Activities	
8	Project Name	City-Wide Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City Wide
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of affordable owner housing

	Needs Addressed	Owner Occupied Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	Address code violations uncovered through mini-sweeps performed by the Target Area Code Enforcement officer with rehabilitation and repair projects that will remediate the code violations for income eligible owner-occupied homeowners.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	A City-wide initiative.
	Planned Activities	
9	Project Name	Target Area Code Enforcement Officer
	Target Area	Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of affordable owner housing Neighborhood Target Area Demolition
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement
	Funding	:
	Description	Provides for total expenses associated with an ongoing commitment to fund a housing code enforcement officer that will work exclusively in designated low-moderate or sums and blighted target areas of the city.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Target areas

	Planned Activities	Housing code enforcement
10	Project Name	Planning and Technical Assistance
	Target Area	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of affordable owner housing Neighborhood Target Area Demolition Owner-Occupied Emergency Repair Program Citywide Rental Rehab Public Facility Needs Public Service Needs Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Planning/Administration
	Funding	:
	Description	Technical assistance plays a vital role in helping businesses succeed, in a rapidly evolving and ever more complex global marketplace. In recent years, there has been several initiatives developed to help coordinate the focus of delivery using existing services.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A
	Planned Activities	
11	Project Name	CHDO Set Aside
	Target Area	City Wide Route 60/North Main Street Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of affordable owner housing

	Needs Addressed	Owner Occupied Housing Planning/Administration
	Funding	:
	Description	15% CHDO Set aside funds are used for CHDO HOME activity administration. This is required by HUD.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A
	Planned Activities	
12	Project Name	Administration/Program Delivery
	Target Area	City Wide Route 394/East 2nd Street Downtown Central Business District
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of affordable owner housing Neighborhood Target Area Demolition Owner-Occupied Emergency Repair Program Citywide Rental Rehab Public Facility Needs Public Service Needs Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Owner Occupied Housing Public Services Economic Development Public Facilities Clearance and Demolition
	Funding	:
	Description	Administration/Program delivery funds cover the administration costs to the City to carry out HUD activities.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A
	Planned Activities	

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

For the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan, as well as FY 2015 Annual Action Plan, the active target areas are the Main Street Corridor, the East Second Street Corridor, and the Downtown Central Business District. These neighborhoods have met the target area criteria and have designated as slum and blighted areas by the Jamestown City Council. Additionally, the Downtown area is receiving aid through the Downtown Greenlining Facade and Downtown Handicapped Accessibility Improvement programs. The targeted geographic areas of the entitlement meet low- and moderate-income guidelines and have been experiencing major deterioration in both housing structures and infrastructure. Many of these areas are considered slums/blighted and have become a high priority of the City. Higher crime rates also play a major role in the selection of targeted neighborhoods.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City Wide	100

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The dispersion of the City of Jamestown's CDBG and HOME funds all into two categories, city-wide and target area. Needs in these categories are addressed and programs and funding schedules are built around needs. Since the completion of the "City of Jamestown, NY: A Livable Community" neighborhood revitalization plan, the City plans to support the implementation activities of the Jamestown Renaissance Corporation with CDBG or HOME funds where applicable and appropriate, in addition to other housing-related technical assistance and help.

Discussion

For a further understanding of the targeted areas in the FY 2015 Annual Action Plan, please refer to maps provided in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

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

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	30
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	30

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Jamestown is currently limited to two public housing facilities serving senior citizens and/or disabled persons; the Hotel Jamestown and the High Rise.

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

The City of Jamestown fully supports any efforts of the Jamestown Housing Authority to rehabilitate or renovate units and common areas, as well as any efforts to improve the delivery of services to eligible clientele. When applicable, the City has provided assistance to the Hotel Jamestown building to provide eligible work to the building for accessibility. The City also supports the CHA's annual capital improvements and provides assistance as the Responsible Entity as necessary with the ERR and other approvals.

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

The City will continue to support other agencies' homeownership, homelessness prevention, credit repair and counseling, and job training programs, especially those who work with Section 8 voucher holders. The City will continue to solicit input from CHA residents on an annual basis. The majority of CHA residents are aging couples, widows/widowers, people with disabilities and single people. These are people who have transitioned out of homeownership into more affordable and/or manageable housing situations.

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

Does not apply.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The City's Homeless strategy is to participate in a countywide effort to address the root causes of homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families. An effective strategy must be comprehensive and address every stage of the homelessness issue including outreach/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 individuals and families) from becoming homeless.

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

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

Outreach and assessment are peJHaps the key components to a successful homeless prevention strategy. These activities are currently provided by Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc., and are clearly an important priority, as they essentially steer the process, making possible the most efficient use of existing resources. The existing level of service appears to be adequate, and should be funded at an appropriate level. The Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition is also establishing a collection of speakers that can address homelessness topics to various audiences as well as outreach and education to "de-stigmatize" homelessness. The annual "Longest Night" program brings publicity to the homelessness issues in the City of Jamestown and the County, and the City has been supportive of this mission.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The existing emergency shelter and services for men and youth appear to be satisfactory. One concern that has been raised, however, is that these facilities need to be made fully accessible for the physically disabled. There appear to be unmet needs for homeless women, however, especially those fleeing situation involving domestic violence. Over the next few years, additional beds for this clientele may prove necessary. In 2004, HUD approved the Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition's Chautauqua County Continuum of Care application. While 3 of the 4 components pertain to efforts outside the City of Jamestown, Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. received funding under this grand to operate the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for all of Chautauqua County. Homeless statistics will be reported to COI from all agencies serving the homeless in the county beginning 1/1/06 to obtain an unduplicated count of the homeless, which should be helpful to the City of Jamestown. In addition, COI collects the numbers of housing placements for homeless families and individuals from other homeless providers in the county and reports this data to the Chautauqua County Department of Social

Services (DSS).

For 2009, COI provided 93 individuals with homeless/homeless prevention services. In addition, the Safe House of Chautauqua County served 80 youth under the age of 18 in 2009, and Transitional Housing served 6 youth. These numbers represent only those people who have sought assistance and been placed in emergency shelters. Homeless providers believe that the actual number of homeless persons is far greater. An accurate count of the actual number of homeless persons in the county is difficult, since many homeless people are reluctant to seek services. Still others "double up" with friends or relatives, living in crowded conditions. During 2009, 857 assessments were made by COI for individuals and families seeking assistance for homelessness or homeless prevention (includes foreclosure prevention, utility assistance to prevent shut off, etc...) in Jamestown alone. Many of these are people who are faced with an eviction or foreclosure, and require emergency assistance for rent, utility, or mortgage payments to prevent a homeless situation from happening. Transitional Housing- A transitional home for homeless families was established at 106 East 6th Street. This facility has addressed one of the gaps that the homeless system was previously ill-prepared to address: how to provide short-term emergency/transitional housing for homeless families, especially larger families, where hotels/motels and other emergency shelters or transitional housing programs were inadequate to their needs. It is believed that this facility, along with a similar facility that opened in the City of Dunkirk, successfully addresses the need for short-term emergency/transitional housing for homeless families. New transitional housing for homeless mentally ill persons also meets a need previously identified in the City's 1995 Five-Year Consolidated Plan. However, the YWCA transitional housing program for women still has demand

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

Access to Permanent Housing- Maintaining an adequate stock of decent, affordable permanent housing is also an important priority. Code enforcement and rehabilitation activities, especially those that benefit low-income tenants, are a key component in maintaining the existing housing stock. These activities both prevent homelessness and provide alternatives for families and individuals who have fallen into homelessness.

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

employment, education, or youth needs

Effective prevention activities are integrated into the outreach and assessment process. On an immediate level, this involves close case management of at-risk families. But on a policy level, an adequate supply of decent and affordable housing is required, along with workforce training opportunities and other important support services.

Discussion

The Homeless Strategy will be executed through qualified sub-recipient activities that help meet the City's goals pertaining to eliminating homelessness, as well as in-house rehabilitation and homeownership programs. Additionally, outside of the City's CDBG/HOME Funding, COI collaborated with other members of the Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition on a successful Continuum of Care application to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in 2004. The coalition is made of up nearly all homeless service providers in the county. Collaborating agencies include the Dunkirk Housing Authority, Southern Tier Environments for Living (STEL), and Housing Options Made Easy (HOME). COI was awarded funding under this grant to operate a county-wide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) in an effort to obtain an accurate count and other data concerning the county's homeless population and report aggregate data to HUD. Other outcomes of this collaboration for Continuum of Care funding include a Gaps Analysis to identify gaps in service within the county, as well as an annual "Street Sweep" to obtain a single-point-in-time county of homeless individuals and families.

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

Introduction:

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

Except for property tax considerations, public policy has little negative effect on the affordability of Jamestown's housing stock. However, public policy necessarily plays an important role in the perceived "decency" of the housing stock, which is a vital part of the affordability equation. According to the City's Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance (1998), which was prepared by Saratoga Associates with the assistance of an extensive public input process, the "expansion of neighborhood blight" ranked above "affordability" as the primary public concern. Blight has many causes: the decline in the area's industrial employment based, an aging housing stock of modest construction, deferral of home maintenance, neighborhood business failures, absentee ownership, and the Changing social/cultural/economic composition of the City's population. Moreover, many residential neighborhoods, especially those near the downtown core, have had many former single-family homes converted to multi-family structures. Since these areas were not initially planned for high-density use, overcrowding, parking, and service problems have resulted. Accordingly, the following public policy measures have been adopted:

Maintain the Integrity of Existing Single-Family Residential Neighborhoods: Low-density R-1 residential neighborhoods are attractive and stable. They are valuable assets and should be protected from high density residential encroachment. To maintain the positive Character of these neighborhoods, there needs to be strict code enforcement and disapproval of special permits/variances from the zoning board.

Protect At-Risk Residential Neighborhoods: R-2 zoned neighborhoods which have not yet experienced significant 2-3 family conversion should be rezoned to R-1 as a measure to prevent outward migration of blighted conditions into stable residential neighborhoods. Furthermore, R-3 zoned neighborhoods should be rezoned to R-2 neighborhoods in order to prevent further multi-family conversions. Allowing such conversion will lead to diminution of the tax base and reduced living conditions for residents of these neighborhoods.

Maintain Reduced R-2 Districts Within Residential Neighborhood Which Have Already Experienced Multi-Family Conversion: These zones should continue to provide a transition between the City's central core and the surrounding single-family neighborhoods. Continuation of these uses, albeit on a smaller

scale, will provide necessary affordable living and property investment opportunities within the City in areas where infrastructure support is present.

Continue/Reinforce Successful Rehab. and Code Enforcement Initiatives: Active and successful community development programs need to be continued to encourage residential investment. The City must also continue to support/expand its code enforcement activities if the desired impact on its neighborhoods is to be realized.

Improve, Maintain and Re-Use Existing Housing Stock: Demolition of existing residential structures should occur on a last resort basis and in conjunction with a coordinated specific re-use opportunity or strategy.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Despite efforts made by the City and social service providers, a number of significant obstacles to meeting underserved needs remain. Because resources are scarce, funding becomes the greatest obstacle. Insufficient funds hinder maintenance and limit the availability of funding to the many worthy public service programs, activities and agencies. Planning and effective use of these limited resources will prove critical in addressing Jamestown's needs and improving quality of life of its residents. The following obstacles need to be overcome in order to meet underserved needs:

- Supportive housing options for chronic substance abuse users
- Lack of decent, sound and affordable housing
- Increase in the number of blighted and vacant properties city wide
- Lack of public transportation
- Aging population
- Lack of economic development engine

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

In order to foster and maintain affordable housing, the City of Jamestown must maintain reduced R-2 districts within residential neighborhoods which have already experienced substantial multi-family conversion. These zones should continue to provide a transition between the City's central core and the surrounding single-family neighborhoods at the perimeter of the City. Continuation of these uses, albeit on a small scale, will provide necessary affordable living and property investment opportunities within the City in areas where infrastructure support is present. In addition, the City supports programs administered by outside agencies that produce well-qualified first-time homeowners. By assisting these agencies with rehabs, the City allows these organizations to provide education, training and financial assistance to the actual prospective home-owners.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

In 1995, Chautauqua Home Rehabilitation Improvement Corporation (CHRIC) and Chautauqua Opportunities Inc. (COI) were awarded a \$2.7 million grant from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program. Over the past few years, funding was utilized to alleviate lead-based problems in 400 rental units and 100 single-family homes, where low-income families have children under 6. Under the terms of the grant, the Chautauqua County Department of Health administered the lead testing programs for children, while CHRIC and COI administered the testing of the housing units, the training of lead abatement workers, the lead abatement process, and the subcontracting with other agencies and rehabilitation contractors

as appropriate. The City recently supported Lead Grant re-application submitted by CHRIC to HUD for additional funding.

HUD's Lead Safe Housing Regulation (effective September 2000), provided for new requirements regarding the notification, evaluation, and reduction of lead-based paint hazards in federally owned residential property and house receiving federal assistance. To make certain that lead-based paint hazard activities were carried out correctly, a Transitional Assistance Policy was created. Jamestown's Needs Assessment and Transition Implementation Plan (created December 2000) includes the following findings:

-Analysis of Current Capacity: A limited number of contractors in Chautauqua County were certified to do lead paint abatement work. The City of Jamestown had no certified staff.

-Estimate of Needed Capacity: Appropriate training will be provided to City housing inspectors.

-Location of Accredited Training Provider: The University at Buffalo Toxicology Research Center Hazardous Material Worker Training Program offers courses that are approved under USEPA accreditation.

-Offering of Training: The City provided training of three on-staff lead inspectors/risk assessors to perform inspections as defined under Title X.

-Outreach: The City of Jamestown will market the training, at minimum, to all contractors on the City's official contractors list.

-Cooperating and Sharing Information with the State, EPA, and Local HUD Lead Hazard Control Grantee: The City will fully coordinate its certifying efforts with the NYS Division of Housing & Community Renewal and the EPA Region 2 Office. In addition, the City will closely collaborate with CHRIC, the local HUD lead hazard control grantee.

-Priority Housing: Housing constructed before 1940 and occupied by children under six, or likely to be occupied by children under six, will receive attention under this plan.

-Maintain Documentation: The City of Jamestown will maintain all necessary records regarding

these efforts and activities in order to monitor achievements under this plan.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Jamestown's overall Anti-Poverty strategy includes several important new initiatives that are designed to reduce the number of poverty level families. One of these new initiatives is the "Jamestown Guarantee," which is a unique, collaborative community and economic development strategy focusing on youth. The basic principle of the "Jamestown Guarantee" is that focusing on the future means focusing on youth. While other development initiatives focus on nurturing and expanding existing businesses or providing incentives for new businesses to relocate in the Jamestown area, this initiative focuses on insuring community vitality by providing an educated, "ready" workforce that can enhance the quality of life in the community as citizens who earn family sustaining wages. The guarantee recognizes that education provides the greatest opportunity to have a positive impact on both individual and collective/community socioeconomic status. The "Jamestown Guarantee" includes pledges from the Jamestown Public Schools, Jamestown Community College, the City of Jamestown, and business community partners to provide a road map to success for Jamestown's youth that spans from primary education and enriched activities to higher education and employment. Designed by the Strategic Planning and Partnerships Commission, a group of community representatives established by the City of Jamestown in 1996, the "Jamestown Guarantee" has been reviewed by representatives of the Chautauqua County Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association of the Jamestown Area. It has also been discussed with focus groups of area students.

On the county level, the Welfare to Work program has also focused on the goal of reducing the number of poverty level families by helping to provide the supports that families need to make the transition from public assistance to the work force. Another important initiative is the Workforce Investment Board, which basically provides one-stop shopping for prospective employers and employees by better coordinating the services of the Private Industry Council (PIC), BOCES, and Jamestown Community College.

The former Weed and Seed program was responsible for building a new coordinating strategy for pulling together the goals of reducing the number of families below the poverty line while preserving the community's stock of decent and affordable housing. The City of Jamestown has recently lost its designation as a Weed and Seed community from the U.S. Department of Justice less than a year ago. The City and other interested collaborators are still addressing the issues as defined by the Weed and Seed strategy. These are essentially community driven, and include any number of law enforcement, housing, health care, education, community revitalization, and community economic development needs.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The FY 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and FY 2015 Annual Action Plan will be carried out in

partnership and collaboration with a number of private and non-profit organizations as well as public institutions. The partners directly involved in carrying out CDBG and/or HOME funded activities include, but are not necessarily limited to: Chautauqua Home Rehabilitation and Improvement Corporation (CHRIC), Citizens for Development and Equality, Inc. (C.O.D.E.), Jamestown Renaissance Corporation (JRC), Downtown

Jamestown Development Corporation (DJDC), the Gebbie Foundation, the Chautauqua Region Community Foundation, the Lenna Foundation, the Jamestown Department of Public Works (DPW), the Resource Center, the Salvation Army, Legal Assistance of Western New York (LAWNY), the YWCA, and Jamestown Renaissance Corporation. The Jamestown Department of Development will serve as the chief facilitator in this partnership. In general, this system has worked well over the past few years, as

there has been an increased willingness to plan projects in coordination with other agencies, and to improve coordination and service delivery in flexible ways. Gaps in the system are generally due to inadequate funding with which to address all the need areas.

The City of Jamestown will also continue to work closely with the Jamestown Housing Authority. Appointing authority for the Housing Authority board is held by the Mayor and the City Council, with one board member who is a sitting member of the City Council. General hiring, contracting, and procurement activities are under the administrative control of the Housing Authority. Communication on a policy level is ongoing between the City and the Jamestown Housing Authority, especially through the City's Department of Development. Over the past few years, there has been an enhanced effort to coordinate downtown revitalization plans, so that the interests of Housing Authority tenants are more carefully integrated

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

The City plans to Continue to participate on the CoC board and provide assistance as they can. With new developments in HUD funding, namely the HEARTH act, perhaps the City can consider stronger participation in the social services arena.

Additionally, the City continues to fund private housing rehab and new construction by working with individuals and private non-profits. Because of the nature of HUD funding, the City cannot financially assist the Public Housing stock, but will continue to support the needs of that population through complimentary projects.

Discussion:

It is the unanimous opinion of the staff of the Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency/Department of Development that the list of activities outlined above is consisted with the "spirit and letter" of HUD CDBG and HOME program regulations. In addition, the suggested activities are also consistent with

the community development goals as previously established and supported by the City Administration; City Council; and Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency, as reflected in the FY 2015- FY 2019 Consolidated Plan, which was adopted in 2015, as well as the FY 2015 Annual Action Plan.

While it is literally impossible for staff to incorporate all the good ideas raised during the public input process and to address all the problems of the City of Jamestown considering the limited resources available, I believe that the staff has devised a cohesive, well-conceived, well-balanced program that:

- Addresses some of the most critical problem areas confronting the City's neighborhoods, business districts, development areas, senior citizens, youth, and low-to moderate income clientele that the HUD-funded programs were designed for and created to serve.
- Builds upon existing infrastructure, target area neighborhood revitalization, and business district development priorities and activities made during previous funding rounds while at the same time meeting the long-term planning commitments of the City's adopted Consolidated Plan.
- Supports rental house rehabilitation as a means to accelerate neighborhood revitalization.
- Continues to address the City of Jamestown's continued non-compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (A.D.A.) through improvements in residential, commercial and public areas of the City.
- Leverages limited CDBG and HOME program dollars with various public, private, not-for-profit and philanthropic funding sources.
- Expands collaboration with several community not-for-profit organizations as a means to accomplish "more with less: through mutually beneficial joint ventures.
- Provides funding for youth-oriented projects that will provide work-related job experience and training for "at-risk" youth within the City of Jamestown
- Provides a solid foundation from which to develop future programs and projects that will not only

help more people in need, but will also help to make this a better community overall.

- Meets all HUD mandated national objectives for CDBG and HOME funding.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City's proposed projects will benefit at least 70% low/mod.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	82.20%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

as follows:

Does not apply.

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

The City of Jamestown uses HOME funds to assist homeowners through the City-Wide Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program. This program allows income eligible homeowners to make improvements to their home that they may not have been able to otherwise, while at the same time addressing possible lead-based paint hazards and property maintenance code violations. Additionally, HOME CHDO Set-aside funds provide the opportunity for local CHDOs to provide either new housing units to eligible homebuyers through acquisition/rehab/resale projects or through new construction. The City uses Anti-speculation and Maintenance Agreement to address the recapture of funds. Based on the amount of funding provided for a particular housing unit, the owner faces an anti-speculation period of 5, 10, or 15 years. If the owner sells or fails to maintain the property during this period, the grant will be recaptured. In the case of a CHDO acquisition/rehab/resale, they must also agree to the Anti-speculation and Maintenance Agreement. These points are also addressed in our CHDO Sub-recipient agreement, which a CHDO must agree to before any funds are disbursed.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

Attachments

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2009-2013 American Community Survey</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities a fresh look at how they are Changing. The ACS eliminated the need for a decennial census long form in 2010. The ACS collects long form type information throughout the decade, publishing statistics yearly rather than only once every 10 years.</p> <p>The American Community Survey produces demographic, social, housing and economic statistics in the form of 1-year, 3-year and 5-year estimates based on population thresholds.</p> <p>The strength of the ACS is in estimating characteristic distributions. We recommend users compare derived measures such as percents, means, medians, and rates rather than estimates of population totals.</p> <p>Full implementation of the ACS began in 2005 in every county in the United States and in every municipia in Puerto Rico. In 2006, the ACS sample was expanded to include the population living in group quarters. Group quarters include nursing homes, correctional facilities, military barracks, and college/university housing, to name a few.</p> <p>More information here: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS_Information_Guide.pdf</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The ACS collects long form type information throughout the decade, publishing statistics yearly rather than only once every 10 years</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2009 through 2013</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Distribution and collection of annual public surveys</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Surveys are distributed to a large enough sample of the U.S. Population to represent estimates of the entire nation.</p>

	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Surveys are distributed and responded to by a large sample of all age, races, sexes, income levels, etc.</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2010 U.S. Decennial Census</p> <hr/> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau</p> <hr/> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The decennial census is the only data gathering operation in the United States that is mandated by the Constitution. The first census was taken in 1790 and it occurs every 10 years, in the years ending in "0". Its primary purpose is to provide the population counts that determine how seats in the U. S. House of Representatives are apportioned. Census figures also are required to draw congressional and state legislative district boundaries, to allocate federal and state funds, to formulate public policy, and to assist with planning and decision making in the private sector.</p> <p>American FactFinder (AFF) contains data from the decennial censuses conducted in 2010, 2000 and 1990. Most data from the Census 2000 are currently available on AFF, and data from the Census 2010 will be released on AFF as they become available. Data from the 1990 census are archived and are searchable through the AFF archive search. The archived data are available on the Census Bureau's File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site. Selected data from 1980 and prior censuses may be found through the Census Bureau's home page search or from the Census 2000 Gateway page.</p> <p>The Census Bureau conducted decennial censuses in 2000 and 2010 in the United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands. Statistical data from all of these censuses are or will be available through American FactFinder.</p> <p>The reference date for Census 2000 is April 1, 2000 (Census Day).</p> <p>The reference date for the 2010 Census is April 1, 2010 (Census Day).</p> <hr/> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Census figures also are required to draw congressional and state legislative district boundaries, to allocate federal and state funds, to formulate public policy, and to assist with planning and decision making in the private sector.</p>

	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>April 1st, 2010</p> <p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Most of the data in this report were gathered by a mail canvass of appropriate state government offices that are directly involved with state-administered taxes. There are approximately one hundred offices that are canvassed to collect data from all fifty states. Follow-up procedures include the use of mail, telephone, and e-mail until data are received.</p> <p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>The data cover the 50 state governments only. No local government data are included and should not be interpreted as state-area data (state government plus local government tax collections combined).</p> <p>The state government tax data presented by the U.S. Census Bureau may differ from data published by state governments because the Census Bureau may be using a different definition of which organizations are covered under the term, "state government".</p> <p>For the purpose of State Government Tax Collections statistics, the term "state government" refers not only to the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of a given state, but it also includes agencies, institutions, commissions, and public authorities that operate separately or somewhat autonomously from the central state government but where the state government maintains administrative or fiscal control over their activities as defined by the Census Bureau.</p> <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>The entire population is expected to take part in the decennial Census surveys to ensure accurate demographic data</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2014 Chautauqua Opportunities Homeless Assessment</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. 402 Chandler ST Jamestown, NY 14701</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>An annual assessment of the Homeless population in the City of Jamestown, filtered by Race, Sex, Dependency, and Veteran Status.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. actively fights the war on poverty, and aims to give the low-income population a chance at stable housing. Developing this data set is how they measure their success.</p>

	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. collects data from all over Chautauqua County, but the assessment data used in this plan is focused only for the City of Jamestown.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2014</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>

Participation Appendix and Certifications & Assurances

Summary of Public Engagement- 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan & Annual Action Plan

The following are public engagement methods that the Department of Development (DOD) for the City of Jamestown utilized to garner public input with regard to the city's Five-Year Consolidated Action Plan and Annual Action Plan for the 2020 Program Year, as well as in response to the Coronavirus outbreak and subsequent CARES Act Funding Programs. We found Zoom to be an effective and relatively easy and accessible engagement tool and the city began to utilize Zoom for all of its City Council, Committee and Commission Meetings in combination with Live Streaming on the city's website and through social media, as a result of the necessity of maintaining social distance for the health and safety of the public, city employees, Council and Commission members.

The following outlines the previously mentioned engagement methods and the attachments are the supporting documents that accompany the outreach method.

CARES Act CDBG-CV Response Stakeholder Meetings: Zoom

The DOD hosted two virtual workshops with various stakeholder groups that sought answers to the following questions:

- 1) What are the greatest needs and challenges our small business will have or face in their attempt to reopen and recover?
- 2) Which use of this funding will have the greatest impact on Jamestown's recovery?
- 3) How do we develop a loan and/or grant program that will not duplicate, but enhance the financial assistance that is already available to small businesses that are in a position to reopen?
 - o Two Groups:
 - Economic Development
 - Housing/ Supportive Services

Consolidated Action Plan Stakeholder Meetings: Zoom

The DOD hosted three virtual workshops with various stakeholder groups that sought answers to the following questions:

- 1) Needs Assessment
 - a. What are the critical needs of the community that should be prioritized in the Consolidated Action Plan?
- 2) Partnership
 - a. How can we better leverage each other's expertise, knowledge, and other resources to work in partnership with each other?
 - b. How do we best prevent duplication of services/efforts?
- 3) Impacts of COVID-19
 - a. How do you anticipate the COVID-19 pandemic will impact your organization's priorities in the short (12 mos.), mid (1-3 yrs), and long (5 yrs) terms?
 - o Three Groups:
 - Economic Development
 - Housing
 - Supportive Services

Public Workshops: Zoom

The DOD hosted two virtual public workshops that sought answers to the following questions:

- 1) What do you think the critical needs are that we are facing in our community that can be addressed by CDBG/HOME?
- 2) How do you expect COVID to impact the community?

Series of Mayor's Conversation Public Meetings (in-person prior to Covid outbreak):

- Financial Stability
- Public Safety & Housing
- Business Development
- City Operations

Two Con Plan Workshops:

The DOD hosted two virtual public workshops that sought answers to the following questions:

- 1) What do you think the critical needs are that we are facing in our community that can be addressed by CDBG/HOME?
- 2) How do you expect COVID to impact the community?
 - One in the afternoon
 - One in the evening

Public Meeting: Zoom

The DOD hosted one virtual public meeting that sought additional feedback on the city's proposed CDBG/HOME Programs and activities allocations.

Surveys:

The DOD developed online and traditional paper surveys that sought feedback on the city's proposed CDBG/HOME Programs and activities allocations.

- Survey Monkey platform for online participation
- Paper copies available at:
 - City Hall
 - Clerk's Office
 - Mayor's Office
 - DOD
 - Library

Social Media:

- Facebook interactions

Website updates:

- Continuously update the city website with relevant information

Leverage Partner Organizations:

- Promote Public Workshops to networks and through their channels

Internal Department Workshops:

The DOD hosted a series of in person meetings that sought input from the various city departments on the city's proposed CDBG Programs and activities allocations, as well as ideas on how to better work together to strategize CDBG projects and leverage resources to attain maximum community impact.

- DPW, JPD, JFD, Clerk, Parks, BPU

COVID Business Impact Survey:

The DOD developed online and traditional paper surveys that sought feedback from local businesses impacted by the coronavirus outbreak.

NYS COVID Response/ NYS Reopening Webinars by phase:

The DOD developed a series of webinars for businesses that coincided with each phase of reopening in accordance with NYS guidelines.

Business Confidence Building Safety Pledge: Restart Jamestown

The DOD developed a business confidence building program and website to support businesses in developing their business reopening safety plans as well as to help them communicate to the public that they are in compliance with NYS and CDC safety guidelines with the goal of building public trust and encouraging residents to patron our local businesses and to help us restart our economy.

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- 1) **Do whatever it takes to be accessible to everyone.** While the internet, online platforms (ie. Zoom, Survey Monkey, etc...), websites, and social media are great ways to reach out to a large audience, they are not accessible to everyone. We are still exploring ways to improve our outreach so that we can truly engage with every citizen in every neighborhood. Some of these ideas include mailers and/or door hangers with prepaid return postage; tabling at grocery stores, farmers markets, and other locations where people can engage safely and socially distant; partnering with other local organizations that can share information with clients and people they serve (such as the local school district, health care providers, United Way, and many other non-profit service providers); organize a series of small group tours/neighborhood walks that will allow social distancing; make the media our partners by inviting them to be a conduit for information flow.
- 2) **Know your community.** We have a diverse population and need to make materials available in multiple languages, in particular Spanish. We have researched language translation services and the city is in the process of engaging in a contract with LanguageLine. We are also working on translating all of our outreach materials in Spanish. We also have plans to work with the Jamestown Public School District's ESL Instructors to develop a strategy for effective outreach to ESL students and their families.
- 3) **Engaging our youth is vital.** We often forget about engaging with our school age children and young adult residents but they are the key to our future and they need to part of the solutions we create now.

- 4) **Keep trying out new methods until you find what works.** Be prepared to use multiple methods as different audiences will respond to different methods. There is no “one-size-fits-all”.

OTHER RESOURCES:

<https://www.buildwithyard.com/blog/2020/08/27/covidengagement>

<https://www.iap2usa.org/COVID-19-P2-Resources>

<http://www.participatedb.com/>

<https://planning.org/knowledgebase/onlineengagement/>

[https://iap2content.s3-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/marketing/Resources/COVID-19/Adaptive+Engagement+Tool+Ideas+\(IAP2A\).pdf](https://iap2content.s3-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/marketing/Resources/COVID-19/Adaptive+Engagement+Tool+Ideas+(IAP2A).pdf)

<https://hbr.org/2015/03/how-to-run-a-great-virtual-meeting>

<https://www.usnews.com/360-reviews/video-conferencing>

<https://solutions.arcgis.com/local-government/help/public-comment/>

<https://aesopyoungacademics.wordpress.com/2017/03/31/online-participatory-mapping-for-spatialplanning/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9o5AnWUbdY>

<https://www.presentation-guru.com/how-to-get-instant-feedback-from-your-audience/>

<https://www.business2community.com/marketing/10-sms-survey-best-practices-02179431>

<https://www.codeforamerica.org/blog/2014/06/25/beyond-public-hearings-engaging-in-the-21st-century/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=keE3sfubRRg>

<https://sproutsocial.com/insights/facebook-live-tips/>

<https://www.enrichmentactivities.org/activities>

<https://www.cip-icu.ca/Files/Resources/kidsguide.aspx>

<https://missionignite.org/>

https://todresources.org/app/uploads/sites/2/2016/06/PlaceMatters_EngagementTechForAll_Final_20140310.pdf

<https://www.smithgroup.com/perspectives/2020/equitable-community-engagement-during-a-global-pandemic-beyond>

<https://www.libraryjournal.com/?detailStory=hot-spot-techknowledge>

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/COVID-19_CommunityEngagement_130320.pdf

CDBG WORKSHEET/SURVEY 2020

Consolidated Plan / Annual CDBG and HOME Program Action Plan

As is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and in order to better encourage public participation and community input into the **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program** development process, the **City of Jamestown Department of Development** distributing the following survey in order to determine your opinion regarding the use of CDBG funding in the following “general” areas:

1. **How you LIVE:** Housing and Neighborhood needs
2. **How you WORK:** Education and Employment Needs and Opportunities
3. **How you PLAY:** Access and Safety of Recreational Facilities

Keep in mind, all CDBG funds must be used to meet at **least one** of the following three (3) national objectives:

1. **Provide benefit to Low & Moderate Income Persons/ Families**
2. **Prevention & Elimination of Slums & Blighted Areas**
3. **Urgent Community Need**

As you complete the survey, please feel free to offer specific **suggestions regarding new activities** or the **continuation of existing activities** in the spaces provided or in the “**additional comments**” section at the end of the survey.

ABOUT YOURSELF

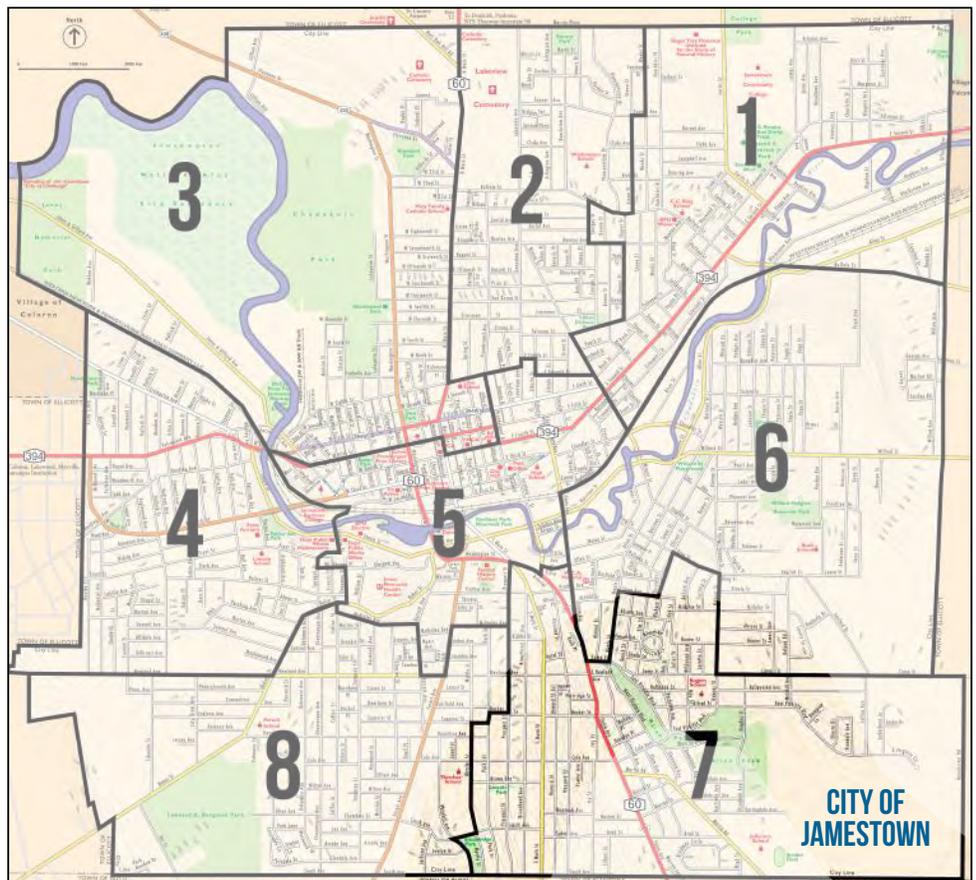
USING THE MAP BELOW, WHICH AREA OF THE CITY BEST REPRESENTS WHERE YOU LIVE?

AREA #: _____

(1 - 8 only)

WHEN TRAVELLING TO A STORE, SCHOOL, PARK, JOB, ETC. WITHIN ONE (1) MILE OF WHERE YOU LIVE, DO YOU USUALLY:

- Walk
- Drive
- Take Public Transportation
- Bike
- Other:



CDBG WORKSHEET/SURVEY 2020

LIVE:

This section focuses on what is important to you living in one of the City of Jamestown's neighborhoods. What do you feel could be done to your surroundings to help improve the quality of life for you, your family, and your neighbors? Tell us below.

PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX INDICATING THE NEED FOR HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES.

	High Need	Medium Need	Low Need
Housing			
Rental Housing Rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homeless Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing for Special Populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Handicap Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Your Neighborhood			
Street Improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sidewalk Improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Street Lighting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-Crime measures / programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blighted Homes			
Housing Code Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Demolition of Abandoned Properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clean-up of Abandoned Lots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE SPACE BELOW IS PROVIDED BELOW SO THAT YOU MAY WRITE IN YOUR OWN COMMENTS, CONCERNS, IDEAS, OR SUGGESTIONS.

Please continue the survey on the next page

CDBG WORKSHEET/SURVEY 2020

WORK:

This second section focuses on what it's like to work in the City of Jamestown. What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown?

PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX INDICATING THE NEED FOR EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

	High Need	Medium Need	Low Need
Formal Education Opportunities			
Access to Colleges / New Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job-Specific Training Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to schools/education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job Creation and Employment			
Incentives for new businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Loans to help create more jobs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Networking Opportunities / Job Fairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting to work			
Street Improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sidewalk Improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Transportation Improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Parking Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE SPACE BELOW IS PROVIDED BELOW SO THAT YOU MAY WRITE IN YOUR OWN COMMENTS, CONCERNS, IDEAS, OR SUGGESTIONS.

Please continue the survey on the next page

CDBG WORKSHEET/SURVEY 2020

PLAY:

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Do you believe there needs to be more parks, or just that existing parks need to be made safer or more accessible? Is there enough for our youth to do in the city? If not, please indicate that to us in this section.

PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX INDICATING WHAT RECREATIONAL NEEDS YOU BELIEVE ARE MOST AND LEAST IMPORTANT.

	High Need	Medium Need	Low Need
Recreation			
Access to Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to Playgrounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Sports Fields & Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Informal Educational Opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting There			
Walking-friendly streets/sidewalks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bike Accessibility & Bike Lanes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Riverwalk Trailway	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Being Safe			
Clean-up of Lots and Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clean-up of streets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security measures (e.g. cameras, police presence)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE SPACE BELOW IS PROVIDED BELOW SO THAT YOU MAY WRITE IN YOUR OWN COMMENTS, CONCERNS, IDEAS, OR SUGGESTIONS.



TO SUBMIT, PLEASE SEND THIS SURVEY TO:

Department of Development
Municipal Building, Third Floor
Jamestown, New York 14701

ATTN: Crystal Surdyk

(716)483 - 7659

(716)483 - 7772 (Fax)

surdyk@cityofjamestownny.com

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO COMPLETE THIS SURVEY!

#1

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, September 08, 2020 3:58:07 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, September 08, 2020 4:08:52 PM
Time Spent: 00:10:44
IP Address: 74.69.185.178

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **4**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Housing Rehabilitation (Rental) | 4 |
| Housing Rehabilitation (Owner) | 1 |
| Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter | 6 |
| Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.) | 7 |
| Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...) | 3 |
| Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...) | 2 |
| Demolition of Blighted Buildings | 5 |

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	2
Public Parking Facilities	4
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	3
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	1

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	7
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	8
Public Safety Services	6
Transportation Services	4
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	5
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	1
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	2
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	3

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

Existing Residential Rehabilitation

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Incentives for new businesses**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Riverwalk Trailway**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Yes**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **No**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **Yes**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13 **Respondent skipped this question**

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

#2

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, September 09, 2020 10:39:09 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, September 09, 2020 11:01:41 AM
Time Spent: 00:22:31
IP Address: 172.100.139.169

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **1,**
 Using this map, which area of the city best represents **2**
 where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**
 When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1)
 mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	3
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	4
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	5
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	1
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	7
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	6
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	2

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	2
Public Parking Facilities	3
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	4
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	1

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	8
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	1
Public Safety Services	4
Transportation Services	2
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	5
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	6
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	3
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	7

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Other (please specify):

More communities, more things for the kids in our community to do. Kids getting in trouble or don't prosper if they don't have something to do. We need to save our kids from becoming a statistic. Starting with the education of parents. We have a poor city because someone allowed it to happen. Was it one persons fault no, Jamestown got to comfortable with what it was becoming. There are many bright spots to our city but we need more communities for low income families to grow. Being a kid of a single mother in a low income household I understand how important it is to have places like Bradmar Circle, Crestline Ville... but what I do know from being familiar with all the low income housing in the city that growing up in a Circle was much better then growing up on a Real Street. Let that thought set in. I'd love to have many people that have lived and or live at Bradmar tell you how great it is. There are people that live there from when I was a kid.

Q7

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Public Transportation Improvements

Q8

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Sports Fields & Courts

Q9

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Yes

Q10

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Yes

Q11

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

No

Q12

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

No

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

I think the parks in Jamestown need to be better, there isn't anything for young kids to do here. There's so much land that isn't used at the parks. Why not make a dog park at all the parks that are large in size, could there be a way for people to have to pay to use these things for help with up keep?? People love dog parks but they cost money to have. Anything that cost money to have and up keep, should come with a price tags. Why always on the tax payers? It could be a month membership like 10 bucks a month for unlimited use or what not, say 100 sign up to use it... that's 12,000 a year just to have a dog park. That's good I think. And with one at say Bergman and one at the old Chadakion park that's 24,000 a year. I don't know, with the way things are in the world we need to start thinking of ways to get people Doing things in the community. I firmly believe that parks should have cameras though. We don't utilize our park enough here in the city.

#3

INCOMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, September 09, 2020 8:42:18 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, September 09, 2020 11:21:43 AM
Time Spent: 02:39:25
IP Address: 74.69.185.178

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **4**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Walk**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	7
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	1
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	3
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	2
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	4
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	5
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	6

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4 **Respondent skipped this question**

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5 **Respondent skipped this question**

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6 **Respondent skipped this question**

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Respondent skipped this question**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Respondent skipped this question**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Respondent skipped this question**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **Respondent skipped this question**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

#4

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 5:18:53 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 5:44:10 PM
Time Spent: 00:25:16
IP Address: 66.24.242.20

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **8**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Walk**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	7
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	2
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	4
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	3
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	5
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	6
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	1

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	1
Public Parking Facilities	3
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	2

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	3
Public Safety Services	5
Transportation Services	4
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	2
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	1
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	7

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

Existing Residential Rehabilitation

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7

Incentives for new businesses

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8

Riverwalk Trailway

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9

Yes

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10

Yes

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11

Yes

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12

Yes

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

Elliott Ave neighbors are doing their best to care for each other and their properties. A block Grant for this neighborhood would propel the neighborhood forward in this and would be a wise investment for the city.

#5

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 17, 2020 10:44:16 AM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 17, 2020 10:53:01 AM
Time Spent: 00:08:45
IP Address: 172.100.139.169

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **1**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	1
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	2
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	7
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	3
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	6
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	4
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	5

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	2
Public Parking Facilities	3
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	4
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	1

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	8
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	1
Public Safety Services	4
Transportation Services	3
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	2
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	5
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	6
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	7

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

New Residential Construction (Homes, Apartments)

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Public Transportation Improvements**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Sports Fields & Courts**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Yes**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **Yes**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **No**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

Jamestown needs more things for kids to do, there's nothing for kids ages 12-18 to do. They need to be active in the community, when kids are involved with the community they tend to stay out of trouble. We also need some sort of means of transportation for people to get from point a to point b, Jamestown is a very big city to walk from one side of town to the other. There are many people that do it. We also need childcare 24 hr childcare for all shifts. We need to let parents know we are there for them to let them work different shifts. All of these items I describe to you also come with job opportunities for people in the area. It's a win, win.

#6

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 17, 2020 2:44:20 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 17, 2020 3:02:42 PM
Time Spent: 00:18:21
IP Address: 74.84.246.18

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **1**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	7
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	6
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	2
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	3
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	5
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	4
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	1

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	3
Public Parking Facilities	4
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	1
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	2

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	8
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	7
Public Safety Services	1
Transportation Services	6
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	5
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	4
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	3
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	2

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

Existing Residential Rehabilitation

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Job-Specific Training Services**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Bike Accessibility, Bike Trails & Bike Lanes**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Yes**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **Yes**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

I cannot justify improving my property any more than absolutely necessary because of the blight around me. As it stands, I would be lucky to sell my beautiful home for what I originally paid, due to the rapidly deteriorating condition of neighboring properties. So many other homeowners are in the same situation: lack of enforcement of the most basic property maintenance standards is fueling a cycle of disinvestment. Somehow, this needs to change.

#7

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 24, 2020 10:55:21 AM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 24, 2020 10:59:33 AM
Time Spent: 00:04:12
IP Address: 166.137.175.56

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **8**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Walk**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	5
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	4
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	3
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	7
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	6
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	2
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	1

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	2
Public Parking Facilities	1
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	3
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	4

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	2
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	5
Public Safety Services	1
Transportation Services	4
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	6
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	3
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	7
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	8

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

New Commercial Construction (Businesses)

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Incentives for new businesses**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Access to Parks**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **No**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **No**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **Yes**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

More police

#8

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 24, 2020 11:15:27 AM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 24, 2020 11:27:30 AM
Time Spent: 00:12:02
IP Address: 172.100.145.37

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 Respondent skipped this question

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 Walk

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	2
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	1
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	4
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	5
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	3
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	6
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	7

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	3
Public Parking Facilities	2
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	1
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	4

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	8
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	1
Public Safety Services	7
Transportation Services	4
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	5
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	3
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	2
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	6

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

Existing Residential Rehabilitation

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Public Transportation Improvements**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Community Centers**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **No**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **Yes**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

1. I could not load the map to select the part of town I live in. 2. I feel that focusing on helping homeowners as well as long term renters that live in the same neighborhood would be nice. I live in a neighborhood that isn't eligible to participate in several grants because there are very few owner occupied homes but several long term rental properties. 3. We need an area to attract the younger generation to downtown. Perhaps take one of the many empty buildings and redo it as an arcade or game space. Maybe even work together with The Town of Ellicott and see about turning the old Kmart location into an indoor activities center. They have had very good luck with such projects in many southern states.

#9

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 24, 2020 10:59:37 AM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 24, 2020 12:21:32 PM
Time Spent: 01:21:54
IP Address: 74.84.231.130

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **2**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	7
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	6
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	5
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	4
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	1
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	2
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	3

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	3
Public Parking Facilities	4
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	1
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	2

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	8
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	6
Public Safety Services	4
Transportation Services	5
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	7
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	3
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	2
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	1

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

Street Improvements (Lines, turning lanes, traffic lights, signage, pavement)

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Job-Specific Training Services**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Riverwalk Trailway**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Yes**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **Yes**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13 **Respondent skipped this question**

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

#10

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 24, 2020 2:13:56 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 24, 2020 2:21:43 PM
Time Spent: 00:07:47
IP Address: 24.97.112.162

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **4**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	6
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	2
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	3
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	4
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	5
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	7
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	1

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	4
Public Parking Facilities	3
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	1
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	2

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	1
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	8
Public Safety Services	3
Transportation Services	7
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	2
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	4
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	6
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	5

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

Clean up of junk and debris

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Incentives for new businesses**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Sports Fields & Courts**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Yes**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **No**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **No**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

The department of development actively ignores complaints regarding blighted properties in the City of Jamestown. They "close cases" of repeated violations without any improvements being done, particularly in neighborhoods that they believe are already beyond saving. Drive through thriving small cities elsewhere in the country. There are not collapsing buildings, trash everywhere, or furniture in the front yards. Yes, our housing stock is aging--but building new stock, and rewarding slum landlords with grants is not the answer. Get serious about cleaning up the city.

#11

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 24, 2020 2:19:24 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 24, 2020 2:35:51 PM
Time Spent: 00:16:26
IP Address: 66.24.240.79

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **1**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	7
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	6
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	5
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	4
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	3
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	1
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	2

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	4
Public Parking Facilities	3
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	1
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	2

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	7
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	2
Public Safety Services	6
Transportation Services	4
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	5
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	1
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	3
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	8

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

New Residential Construction (Homes, Apartments)

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Networking Opportunities / Job Fairs**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Informal Educational Opportunities**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Yes,**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city? **No**

Q10 **No**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **No**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13
 (Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

The intersection of Pleasantview Dr and Towner Ave in Jamestown is dangerous. It is an intersection that has had multiple accidents and close calls. It needs to have a 4 way stop or else others including my children will be hit by a vehicle at that intersection. It is also near the middle school where many children walk through the intersection to get to the school.

#12

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 24, 2020 3:54:21 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 24, 2020 4:03:20 PM
Time Spent: 00:08:59
IP Address: 24.97.177.94

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **4**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	6
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	7
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	4
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	2
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	1
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	5
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	3

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	1
Public Parking Facilities	4
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	2
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	3

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	7
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	6
Public Safety Services	4
Transportation Services	2
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	8
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	3
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	1
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	5

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

Existing Residential Rehabilitation

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Incentives for new businesses**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Bike Accessibility, Bike Trails & Bike Lanes**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Yes**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **No**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **Yes**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

The rent assistance you did was great and I'm very appreciative for it. I think making downtown Jamestown for bike-friendly would be great, possibly even closing off streets to traffic to let businesses use the street for out door dining or other activities. I saw that all over Portland Main and Salem Mass. Obviously not possible in the winter, but would be neat to do more of, similar to what they're doing at 4-below

#13

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 24, 2020 4:25:55 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 24, 2020 4:35:10 PM
Time Spent: 00:09:14
IP Address: 174.224.140.9

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **7**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	7
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	3
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	4
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	2
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	5
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	6
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	1

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	2
Public Parking Facilities	4
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	3
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	1

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	2
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	1
Public Safety Services	7
Transportation Services	3
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	5
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	4
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	8
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	6

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

More landscaping on terraces / Maintenance of landscaping

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Loans to help create more jobs**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Access to Parks**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **No**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **Yes**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

More accessible dog parks

#14

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 24, 2020 7:49:34 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 24, 2020 7:59:38 PM
Time Spent: 00:10:04
IP Address: 107.77.224.172

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **7**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Walk**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	1
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	6
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	5
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	4
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	7
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	2
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	3

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	3
Public Parking Facilities	2
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	1
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	4

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	4
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	5
Public Safety Services	2
Transportation Services	1
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	7
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	3
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	6
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	8

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Other (please specify):

For questions below (7-8) I was unable to choose more than one answer

Q7 **Job-Specific Training Services**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Access to Parks**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Yes**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **Yes**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

A compliment, Jamestown's employees that take care of the plants/flowers do an amazing job! They are beautiful and so visually appealing.

Is it possible to install safe needle/sharps containers in places where there is a large number of disposed needles? (Parking ramps, the river walk etc)

#15

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 24, 2020 8:07:08 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 24, 2020 8:10:39 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:31
IP Address: 172.100.153.225

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **4**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	5
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	6
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	1
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	2
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	4
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	3
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	7

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	4
Public Parking Facilities	3
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	2
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	1

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	3
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	4
Public Safety Services	6
Transportation Services	5
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	2
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	7
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	1
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	8

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

More landscaping on terraces / Maintenance of landscaping

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Public Transportation Improvements**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Community Centers**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **No**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **Yes**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **No**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **Yes**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13 **Respondent skipped this question**

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

#16

INCOMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, September 25, 2020 2:17:55 AM
Last Modified: Friday, September 25, 2020 2:20:24 AM
Time Spent: 00:02:28
IP Address: 107.77.224.154

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **2**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Walk**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3 **Respondent skipped this question**

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4 **Respondent skipped this question**

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8

Respondent skipped this question

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

#17

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, September 25, 2020 5:40:59 AM
Last Modified: Friday, September 25, 2020 5:51:34 AM
Time Spent: 00:10:35
IP Address: 66.24.227.195

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **3**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	5
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	1
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	6
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	7
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	4
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	3
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	2

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	2
Public Parking Facilities	1
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	3
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	4

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	4
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	3
Public Safety Services	1
Transportation Services	5
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	6
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	7
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	8
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	2

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

New Commercial Construction (Businesses)

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Incentives for new businesses**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Community Centers**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **No**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **No**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

I couldn't see the city map for question 1. I live behind JCC. There needs to be up coming businesses/technology companies located in our area, and fast not this multi year phase like the pharmaceutical factory in Dunkirk that still isn't open. If we had good jobs (making \$50,000+), the rest will follow, restaurants, shops, more attractions and places to for people to spend their money.

#18

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, September 25, 2020 8:40:59 AM
Last Modified: Friday, September 25, 2020 8:44:18 AM
Time Spent: 00:03:18
IP Address: 174.224.139.75

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **2**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Walk**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	4
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	1
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	6
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	7
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	2
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	5
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	3

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	1
Public Parking Facilities	2
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	3
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	4

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	4
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	2
Public Safety Services	1
Transportation Services	5
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	8
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	6
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	3
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	7

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

New Commercial Construction (Businesses)

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Public Transportation Improvements**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Access to Parks**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Yes**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **Yes**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **Yes**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13 **Respondent skipped this question**

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

#19

INCOMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Saturday, September 26, 2020 10:19:21 AM
Last Modified: Saturday, September 26, 2020 10:47:15 AM
Time Spent: 00:27:53
IP Address: 66.24.246.141

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **1,**
 Using this map, which area of the city best represents **4,**
 where you live? **6,**
7,
8

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Other**
 When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1)
 mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	1
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	2
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	7
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	5
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	4
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	6
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	3

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	1
Public Parking Facilities	4
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	2
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	3

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	3
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	2
Public Safety Services	1
Transportation Services	5
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	6
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	7
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	4
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	8

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Other (please specify):

Funding and aggressive plan to address more than a few residential properties causing massive blight. This will only happen with funding for DOD and the courts to enforce efforts. Major funding will be need to assist private and landlord owned housing. At a couple hundred properties a year, unfortunately, it will never even be noticeable!

Q7 **Incentives for new businesses**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Community Centers**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **No**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **No**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **No**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

I believe the DOD is doing the best they can due to COVID-19. But I believe that without more funding for additional inspectors and funding to expand the courts to add needed legislation to back up the DOD and the damage being caused by negligent home owners and tenants they will run into limitations every step of the way to cleaning up the city's housing stock and respect for property.

#20

INCOMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Sunday, September 27, 2020 9:12:32 PM
Last Modified: Sunday, September 27, 2020 9:23:11 PM
Time Spent: 00:10:39
IP Address: 66.24.230.34

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **1**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Walk**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	2
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	3
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	6
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	7
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	4
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	5
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	1

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	2
Public Parking Facilities	3
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	1
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	4

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	4
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	2
Public Safety Services	3
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	8
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	1

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

Other (please specify):

Liu

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7

Job-Specific Training Services

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Riverwalk Trailway**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **No**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **Yes**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **Yes**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13 **Respondent skipped this question**

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

#21

INCOMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, September 29, 2020 11:36:19 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, September 29, 2020 11:38:06 PM
Time Spent: 00:01:47
IP Address: 107.242.117.57

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 Respondent skipped this question

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 Drive

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3 Respondent skipped this question

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4 Respondent skipped this question

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5 Respondent skipped this question

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6 Respondent skipped this question

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 Respondent skipped this question

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 Respondent skipped this question

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 Respondent skipped this question

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 Respondent skipped this question

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 Respondent skipped this question

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 Respondent skipped this question

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

#22

INCOMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Sunday, October 04, 2020 7:54:46 PM
Last Modified: Sunday, October 04, 2020 7:55:06 PM
Time Spent: 00:00:20
IP Address: 23.116.87.110

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **5**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Drive**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3 **Respondent skipped this question**

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4 **Respondent skipped this question**

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5 Respondent skipped this question

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6 Respondent skipped this question

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 Respondent skipped this question

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 Respondent skipped this question

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 Respondent skipped this question

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 Respondent skipped this question

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 Respondent skipped this question

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 Respondent skipped this question

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

#23

INCOMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, October 21, 2020 12:13:23 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 21, 2020 12:29:46 PM
Time Spent: 00:16:22
IP Address: 74.69.190.242

Page 2: About Yourself

Q1 **8**

Using this map, which area of the city best represents where you live?

Page 3: About Yourself

Q2 **Walk**

When travelling to a park, store, school, etc. within one (1) mile of where you live, do you usually:

Page 4: Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs

Q3

Listed below are seven (7) sample housing or neighborhood improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important and 7 being the least important.

Housing Rehabilitation (Rental)	5
Housing Rehabilitation (Owner)	4
Homeless Services / Emergency Shelter	6
Transitional Housing for Special Populations (battered spouses, those with mental illness, etc.)	7
Street Improvements (potholes, curbs, brick repair, etc...)	3
Streetscape Improvements (sidewalks, lighting, Anti-crime measures, etc...)	2
Demolition of Blighted Buildings	1

Page 5: Downtown Improvement Activities

Q4

Listed below are four (4) sample downtown improvement activities that are eligible for CDBG funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important.

Commercial Facade Rehabilitation	2
Public Parking Facilities	1
Downtown Street / Sidewalk amenity improvements (benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.)	3
Handicapped Accessibility / Upper Floor Building Development	4

Page 6: Public Facilities and Services

Q5

Listed below are eight (8) sample public facilities/services activities that are eligible for CDBG and/or HOME funding. Please rank these activities in terms of their importance for future funding from 1 to 8, with 1 being the most important and 8 being the least important.

Senior Centers / Senior Services	7
Childcare / Youth Centers / Youth Services	6
Public Safety Services	5
Transportation Services	1
Disabled Services / Accessibility Improvement Program	8
Street / Sidewalk Improvements	4
Complete Streets / Bike lanes / Crossings	2
Solid Waste Disposal / Storm Water / Sanitary Sewer Improvements	3

Page 7: Gateways to the City

Q6

Clean up of junk and debris

What would you like to see as a focus for improvement to help make Jamestown make a great first (and lasting) impression of the City from a visitor and/or potential new resident perspective, or from a current resident's perspective?

Q7 **Incentives for new businesses**

What do you think could be done to help make working in Jamestown a more profitable and fulfilling experience? Even if you do not work within the city, what types of improvements could be made so that it would be easier to get started with or keep a career in Jamestown? Check all that apply.

Q8 **Access to Parks**

As someone who lives in Jamestown, what types of recreational services and activities are most important to you? Check all that apply.

Q9 **Yes**

Do you believe there are enough parks in the city?

Q10 **No**

Do you believe that existing parks are safe?

Q11 **No**

Do you feel that existing parks are accessible?

Q12 **No**

Is there enough for our youth to do in the city?

Page 8: Additional Comments:

Q13 **Respondent skipped this question**

(Optional) If there are any other additional comments, suggestions, ideas, or concerns you would like to bring to our attention here at the City of Jamestown's Department of Development, please let us know in the area provided below:

Business Impact Survey:

The Jamestown Department of Development and its community partners are asking City of Jamestown employers to share impacts they're experiencing due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The resulting data will help the Department of Development assess the pandemic's impact on Jamestown businesses and help to better understand how the public and private sectors can best work together to address potential gaps in available resources now and during the economic recovery period that lies ahead. This survey will also help inform the Department of Development as to the most immediate needs as we develop program(s) to assist businesses in addressing those needs.

The City of Jamestown will receive a special allocation of Community Development Block Grant funds to be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus (COVID-19). This allocation was authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Public Law 116-136, which was signed by President Trump on March 27, 2020, to respond to the growing effects of this historic public health crisis. Given the immediate needs faced by communities across the country, the Department has announced the first allocation of funds with a local allocation of \$704,881.

*Note- the City has NOT yet received the allocated funds and is waiting for further guidance from HUD. We are working to be as proactive as possible so that once guidance and the funds are received, the City will be positioned to rapidly deploy the funds and get as much capital into the business community as quickly as possible.

- 1) Please describe your business/industry? (ie. Manufacturing, Medical/Health care, Restaurant, etc...)
- 2) Please indicate which organization type represents your business.
 - Independent worker (contractor, free-lance, no employees)
 - For profit
 - Not for profit
 - Other (Please specify)
- 3) How many employees do you have? _____
- 4) Have you been approved as or applied for "Essential" NYS Business status?
 - Yes
 - No, but we intend to apply
 - No, we haven't applied
 - No, we applied but were denied
- 5) Which of these are your most pressing concerns as a result of COVID-19 in the **short term**? Please select up to your top five (5) concerns.
 - Restrictions on employees in the office due to NYS PAUSE
 - Cash flow
 - Business continuity help
 - Debt relief/management
 - My business is at risk of closing permanently

- Insurance for employees
- Vendor supply chain
- HR practices (i.e. medical insurance, layoffs, policies)
- Employee safety and well-being
- Cancellation of events/conferences/large gatherings due to NYS PAUSE
- Rent/lease/mortgage payment
- Equipment needed (i.e. food storage, tech to move processes online)
- Cash reserves
- Ability to meet customer demand
- Childcare for employees
- Decline in revenue/sales
- Loss of employees
- Taxes
- Other (Please specify)

6) Which of these are your most pressing concerns as a result of COVID-19 in the **long term**? Please select up to your top five (5) concerns.

- Ability to meet customer demand
- Loss of employees
- Equipment needed (i.e. food storage, technical, etc...)
- Tech ability to move processes online)
- Business continuity help
- Rent/lease/mortgage payment
- Insurance for employees
- Employee safety and well-being
- Childcare for employees
- Cancellation of events/conferences/large gatherings due to NYS PAUSE
- Vendor supply chain
- Taxes
- My business is at risk of closing permanently
- Decline in revenue/sales
- Restrictions on employees in the office due to NYS PAUSE
- Cash flow
- Debt relief/management
- Cash reserves
- HR practices (i.e. medical insurance, layoffs, policies)
- Other (Please specify)

7) Have you postponed any investment decisions, capital or otherwise?

- No
- No, but we may need to
- Yes, until Q2 2020
- Yes, until Q3 2020
- Yes, until Q4 2020
- Yes, into 2021
- Yes, postponed indefinitely

8) Is your organization experiencing an anticipated decline in revenue through December 31, 2020 related to COVID-19?

- No change in revenue anticipated
- Yes, a decline of 1 - 25%
- Yes, a decline of 26% - 50%
- Yes, a decline of 51% - 75%
- Yes, a decline of 76% - 100%

9) Which of the following actions is your company taking to manage the impact on your bottom-line?

Please select all that apply.

- Exploring new revenue sources and pricing
- Change in production scheduling
- Creating new products
- Receiving an insurance offset
- Reducing variable costs
- Applying for/planning to apply for recovery stimulus incentives (Payroll Protection Program, SBA Loans, etc.)
- Reducing fixed costs
- Other (Please specify)
- Not currently taking any actions

10) Which best describes your company's readiness to work remotely as of March 23rd when New York State on PAUSE went into effect?

- Ready, we were already able to have 100% remote access
- Partially ready, we had been working to develop remote procedures prior to COVID-19, and some key functions of our work were able to be conducted remotely
- Not very ready, only a few workers were equipped to work remotely
- Not at all ready, no one is equipped to work remotely
- N/A – we are an essential industry, most or all of our employees are at work

11) In the time since New York State on PAUSE went into effect, which best describes your path to a remote work plan for your company?

- We were able to independently complete our plan and get all staff functioning as remote
- We were able to complete a plan with the assistance of a third party (Please specify the third party)
- We have a plan that covers some employees, but not all
- We still do not have a functioning remote work plan in place
- Other (Please specify)

12) Has there been a change to your staffing capacity as a result of COVID-19? Please select all that apply.

- Yes, reduced hours
- Yes, reduced headcount (including furloughs and layoffs)
- Yes, an increase in staff

- Yes, reduced hourly wages and salaries
- Yes, other (Please specify)
- No, no changes to staffing

13) How have you implemented a reduction in headcount? Please select all that apply.

- Terminations
- Permanent layoffs
- Furlough
- Temporary layoffs
- Other (Please specify)

14) Has your company implemented a hiring freeze as a result of COVID-19?

- Yes, across all roles
- Yes, all but essential/replacement hires
- No, no changes

15) Do you have any additional concerns regarding the impact COVID-19 has had or will have on your business?

16) Do you have any additional concerns regarding the impact COVID-19 has had or will have on the community?

17) What didn't we ask you or what should we know?

Thank you for your participation. The survey results will help shape our focus on resources for our local business community our work to rebuild our economy.

City of Jamestown

Consolidated
Action Plan

**Stakeholder Input
Session**

Department of
Development



Today's Agenda

Overview of Consolidated Action Plan

a. Process

b. Timeline

c. Review of HUD National Objectives

Today's Agenda

Round Table Discussion

a. Needs Assessment

- i. What are the critical needs of the community that should be prioritized in the Consolidated Action Plan?

b. Partnership

- i. **How can we better leverage each other's expertise, knowledge, and other resources to work in partnership with each other?**
- ii. How do we best prevent duplication of services/efforts?

c. Impacts of COVID-19

- i. How do you anticipate the **COVID-19 pandemic will impact your organization's priorities in the short (12 mos.), mid (1-3 yrs), and long (5 yrs) terms?**

Process Overview

- 1. Gather Expert Information**
- 2. Gather Public Ideas and Opinions**
- 3. Consult HUD Regulations and Guidelines**
- 4. Draft Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Plan**
- 5. Seek Public Review**
- 6. Seek Municipal Approval**
- 7. Submit Applications to HUD**

Timeline

Stakeholder Meetings:	8/27/2020
Public Workshop #1:	9/1/2020
Public Workshop #2:	9/8/2020
Public Hearing:	9/15/2020
Start of Public Comment Period:	9/15/2020
End of Public Comment Period:	9/25/2020
Submittal to HUD for Review:	9/25/2020



City of Jamestown
Department of Development
dod@jamestownny.gov



Meeting HUD National Objectives

- 1. Benefit to low- and moderate- income (LMI) persons**
- 2. Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight**
- 3. Meet a need having a particular urgency (referred to as urgent need)**



Programs

Community Development Block Grant

HOME Investment Partnership Program

Let's Talk: This is YOUR Plan

Round Table Discussion

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City of Jamestown
Department of Development
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City of Jamestown

Consolidated
Action Plan

Public Workshop #1
September 1, 2020

Department of
Development



Today's Agenda

- 1. Process Overview**
- 2. Planning Timeline**
- 3. Contact Methods (Written Comments/Survey)**
- 4. Description of HUD Funding Sources**
- 5. Review of Proposed Programs/Activities**

Today's Agenda

6. Open Discussion

- What do you think the critical needs are that we are facing in our community that can be addressed by CDBG/HOME?
- How do you expect COVID to impact the community?

The Most Important Points

THIS IS YOUR CITY.

THESE ARE YOUR PLANS.

Process Overview

- 1. Gather Expert Information**
- 2. Gather Public Ideas and Opinions**
- 3. Consult HUD Regulations and Guidelines**
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Programs

Community Development Block Grant

HOME Investment Partnership Program



Meeting HUD National Objectives

- 1. Benefit to low- and moderate- income (LMI) persons**
- 2. Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight**
- 3. Meet a need having a particular urgency (referred to as urgent need)**

Review of Proposed Programs/Activities

- a. Civic Engagement Fund**
- b. Clean Neighborhoods**
- c. Neighborhood Investment Fund**
- d. Lead Poisoning Prevention**
- e. Neighborhood Strategic Demolition**
- f. Small Business Support Fund**

Your Ranking of Proposed Programs/Activities

- a. Civic Engagement Fund**
- b. Clean Neighborhoods**
- c. Neighborhood Investment Fund**
- d. Lead Poisoning Prevention**
- e. Neighborhood Strategic Demolition**
- f. Small Business Support Fund**

Open Discussion

- What do you think the critical needs are that we are facing in our community that can be addressed by CDBG/HOME?**
- How do you expect COVID to impact the community?**

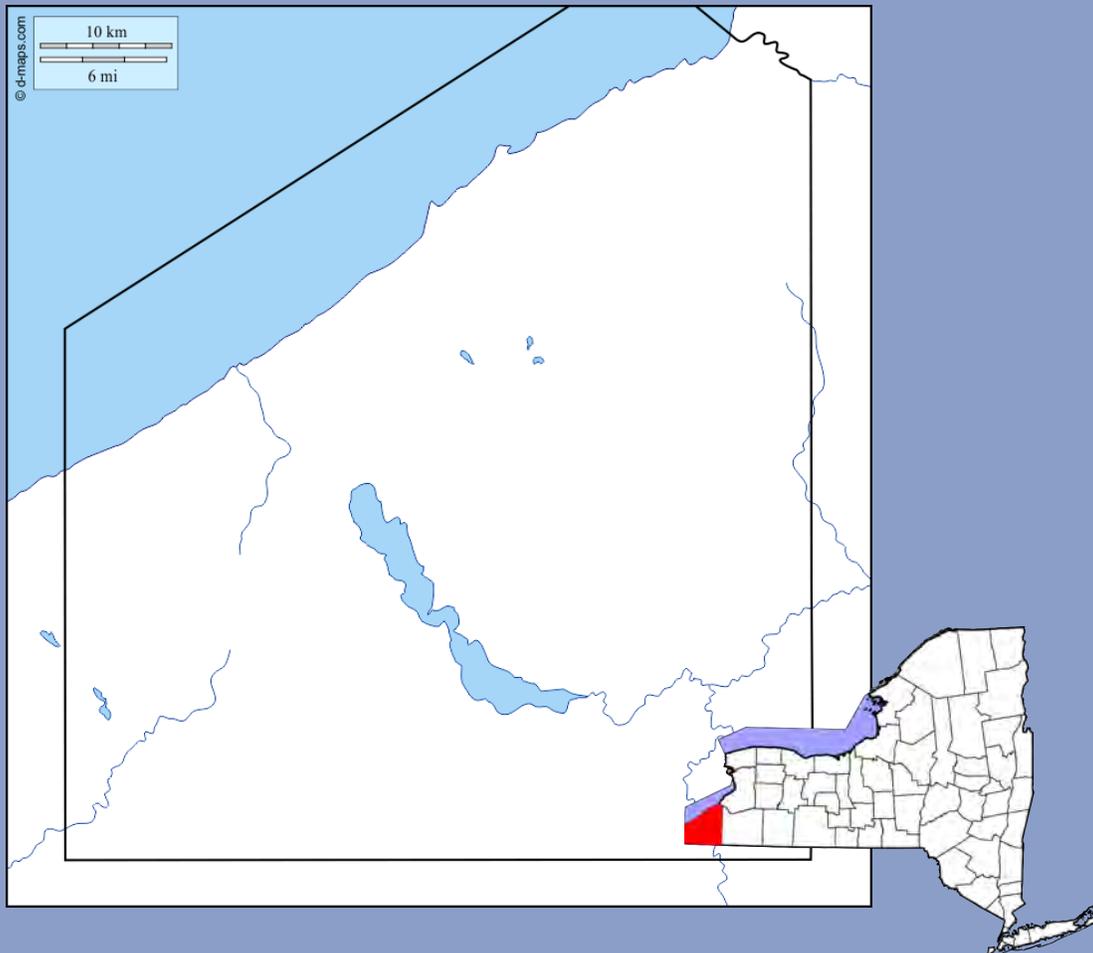
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City of Jamestown
Department of Development
dod@jamestownny.gov

Chautauqua County Community Needs Assessment 2020



Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.



Chautauqua Opportunities
for Development, Inc.



Acknowledgment and Mission

Acknowledgement

This Community Needs Assessment is the result of many hours of data collection and review by the staff and management of Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. We extend our sincere appreciation to the countless individuals and agencies who participated in the information gathering process, either through direct communication or online resources. Contributors include local government agencies and nonprofits, other community partners, customers, and other members of the community. Thank you to all who participated.

Mission Statements

Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.

...is leading the fight against poverty by mobilizing resources and creating partnerships to promote empowerment, economic independence and opportunities.

Chautauqua Opportunities for Development, Inc.

...is leading the fight against poverty by mobilizing resources and creating partnerships to promote and create economic independence through business development and opportunities.

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Introduction

Agency Profile

Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. (COI) is a not-for-profit Community Action Agency that has served low and moderate income residents in Chautauqua County, NY since 1965. The agency's services are intended to help vulnerable households achieve stability and economic security. An affiliate corporation, Chautauqua Opportunities for Development, Inc. (CODI), was formed in 2003 to assist new and existing small businesses with technical assistance and access to financing. COI and CODI serve over 4,000 low and moderate income households annually.

COI has implemented a comprehensive, asset-focused anti-poverty model that is evidence-based. Each customer household's situation is assessed at intake across 26 life domains and a life plan is developed that includes short and long term goals. All pertinent services for which they are eligible that will help them achieve their goals are included in the plan. Progress toward goals is measured using evidence-based continuums that are based on the ROMA model of service delivery (Results oriented management and accountability). The plan is continually updated as households achieve milestones toward their short and long term goals.

County Profile

Chautauqua County, NY is a primarily rural county in the southwestern corner of Western New York, bordering Lake Erie and Pennsylvania. The two Cities of Dunkirk and Jamestown sit at the northern and southern ends, separated by smaller towns and villages. Chautauqua County is one of fourteen NY State counties that form the upper boundary of the Appalachian Region, an area recognized by the federal government as having high rates of poverty and fewer economic opportunities than other areas of the country.

The county is rich in natural resources that beautify the landscape and draw visitors to recreational opportunities such as boating in the summer and skiing in the winter. Much of the geographic area is characterized by agricultural land that supports livestock

and dairy farms, as well as a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. The manufacturing base, while not as robust as the industrial environment of the past, still exists mainly in the more urbanized areas. The majority of jobs are now in the educational, health care and social services sectors. Educational institutions in the county offer undergraduate and advanced degrees, as well as certificate and trade programs.

While the majority of Chautauqua County residents have stable or thriving financial situations, a large percentage of the population faces challenges that prevent them from living their best lives. According to the 2013 – 2017 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 18.5% of individuals in the county live below the poverty level (24,206 individuals). Across New York State, 15.1% of individuals live in poverty, meaning the county is worse off economically than the state in general.

Using 2019 federal poverty guidelines, a household that includes four persons who collectively earn \$25,750 or less are considered poor by federal government standards. But what about those who earn just a little bit more, but still struggle to make ends meet? In addition to those living below 100% of poverty in Chautauqua County, another 13,594 individuals earn between 100% and 150% of poverty, or about \$38,625 for a 4-member household. Poverty thresholds are based on a very basic household budget that does not take into consideration costs such as child care and health care, which are often determining factors in an individual's ability to work. In reality, many county residents have characteristics of the "working poor", those who are employed but do not make enough money to be financially self-sufficient. Often, their incomes are too high to meet eligibility requirements for public assistance programs, but insufficient for providing necessities for the household.

A Living Wage Calculator has been developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that takes into account a more realistic budget for basic necessities, as well as geographic location. The Living Wage is a minimum income standard that would be needed for the household to be self-sufficient with no dependence on public assistance programs. To earn a Living Wage in Chautauqua County, a family of two adults and two

children (ages 4 and 9) would need to have both adults working full-time jobs and earning at least \$18.56 per hour each. This would put the household income at \$67,558 annually, more than twice the poverty threshold for a family of four.

At any time, any of us can be affected by poverty. A sudden event such as the loss of a job, divorce, death, or illness can throw any household into a crisis situation that could have long-term impacts on the stability of the household. The stress and anxiety caused by poverty is detrimental to mental and physical health of individuals and can have long term effects on well-being. Chautauqua County has subpopulations of elderly and disabled residents that are higher than state averages, creating further challenges for these individuals related to their ability to be financially stable and to access available services.

Purpose of the Community Needs Assessment

Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. conducts a Community Needs Assessment every three years as part of its ongoing management and strategic planning processes. This document looks at various aspects of life in Chautauqua County to explore the needs of residents and identify potential service gaps. Data from a wide variety of local, regional, state, and federal sources have been used to develop an analysis of socio-economic trends in areas that include housing, health care, transportation, technology, children, and youth. In addition to qualitative data, this assessment has also captured qualitative data through a survey of county residents, as well as through quarterly Community Council sessions that have provided insight into specific needs and community perceptions.

This Community Needs Assessment explores both the strengths and challenges that relate to the complex issue of poverty in Chautauqua County. The chapters that follow provide an analysis of the conditions that exist in Chautauqua County that impact the ability of its residents to be self-sustaining and economically secure. Data is provided for many of the factors that come in to play for helping people out of poverty, as well as comparisons with state and regional averages. It is our hope that it will be useful in guiding strategies to respond to needs and conditions in Chautauqua County over the next three years.

Population Demographics

	#	%
Total Population	130,846	
Gender		
Males	64,652	49.4%
Females	66,194	50.6%
Race		
One Race	128,266	98.0%
White	121,359	92.7%
Black/African American	3,459	2.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	411	.3%
Asian	781	.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	41	.03%
Some other race	2,215	1.7%
Two or More Races	2,580	2.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic (of any race)	9,427	7.2%

	#	%
Age Groups		
Under 5 Years	7,083	5.4%
5 to 9	6,751	5.2%
10 to 14	8,313	6.4%
15 to 19	9,458	7.2%
20 to 24	8,999	6.9%
25 to 34	15,141	11.6%
35 to 44	13,834	10.6%
45 to 54	17,622	13.5%
55 to 59	10,187	7.8%
60 to 64	9,228	7.1%
65 to 74	13,237	10.1%
75 to 84	7,781	5.9%
85 and over	3,212	2.5%

1. Economic Development and Employment

INTRODUCTION

At the root of any community's needs is the condition of the local economy. A robust job market and high level of sales spurs asset development and reduces poverty. Likewise, downturns lead to a lack of hiring and lower investment, causing other problems to manifest. Chautauqua County's economy is anchored by industries that have seen great growth in recent years as well as some that have experienced hardships. Employment in the county is a similar story, as jobs have been added in certain fields but a lack of other opportunities persists for young workers in particular.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

Chautauqua County's working population (ages 16 - 64) totals 56,885 per the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS). The county has a 57.1% labor force participation rate, which is the percentage of this population that is employed. Census data indicate that 90.5% of these individuals work within the county. Among unemployed individuals, 38.5% live below the federal poverty line.

Many of those who work or are able to work, however, do not work full-time positions; according to the U.S.

Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS), 52.7% of all people ages 16 to 64 in Chautauqua County usually worked 35 or more hours per week, but 16% worked between 15 and 34 hours per week and 27.1% did not work at all.

The unemployment rate in Chautauqua County has decreased steadily since 2009, following a similar trend for New York State as a whole. **Chart 1.1** demonstrates this drop using data from the NY Department of Labor: Chautauqua County experienced a peak in unemployment for the decade in 2010 of 8.9%, followed by a drop below 8.0% in 2014, and a further decline to 5.0% in 2018. Since 2013, the state has consistently fared slightly better than Chautauqua County, sometimes by more than a percentage point. While overall data for 2019 is not yet available at the time of this writing, an average of the rates available through September shows a Chautauqua County unemployment rate of 4.6% and a New York state rate of 4.1%.

Incomes in Chautauqua County are well below those of the U.S. and New York State. The median household income in Chautauqua County in 2017 was \$44,304, compared to the median household income for NY State of \$62,765 and \$57,652 for the nation. **Table 1.1** uses 2013-2017 ACS data (adjusted for inflation) to illustrate income ranges in Chautauqua County by types of households.

Chart 1.1 Unemployment Rates

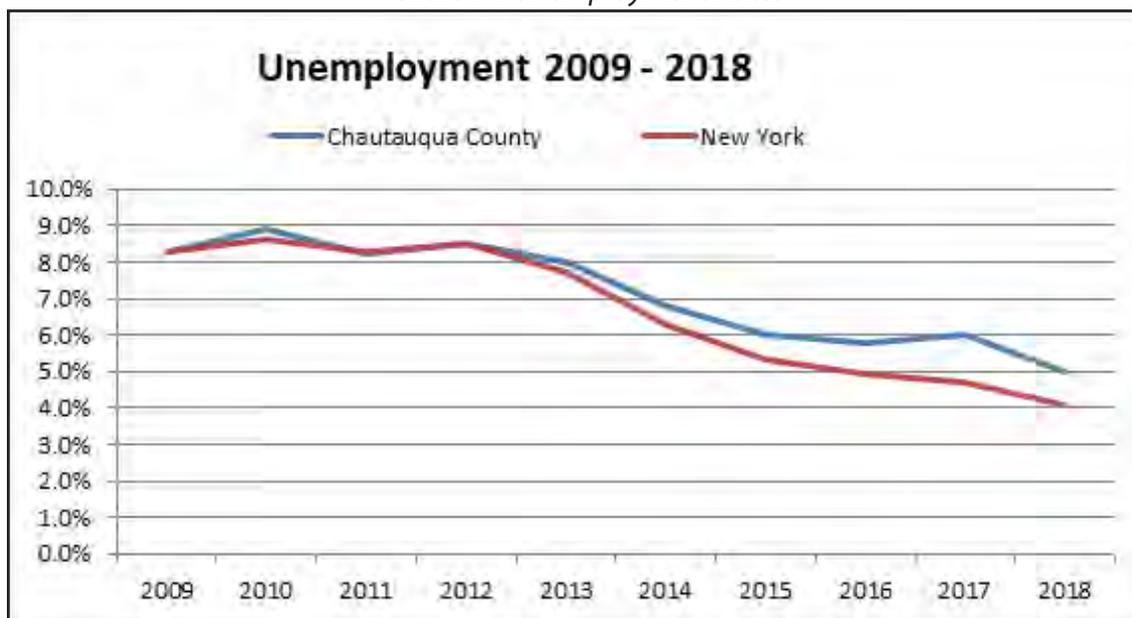


Table 1.1 Percent of Households in Chautauqua County by Income

	All Households	Family Households	Non-Family Households
Total number of households	52,983	32,986	19,997
Annual Income:			
< \$10,000	7.9	5.4	13.3
\$10,000 - \$14,999	7.2	3.6	13.5
\$15,000 - \$24,999	13.5	9.4	21.5
\$25,000 - \$34,999	11.4	10.1	14.3
\$35,000 - \$49,999	15.5	14.9	15.6
\$50,000 - \$74,999	18.4	21.3	12.5
\$75,000 - \$99,999	12.2	15.7	5.6
\$100,000 - \$149,999	10.1	14.4	2.4
\$150,000 - \$199,999	2.3	3.4	.4
> \$200,000	1.4	1.8	.8

Industry

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 Business Patterns Report, Chautauqua County has a total of 2,880 employer establishments. The county's largest industries by numbers of employees are: educational, health care and social services (16,621), manufacturing (9,122), retail trade (5,857), accommodation and food services (4,710), and agriculture (1,702). The county has placed an emphasis on continuing to grow in the sectors of agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing in recent years.

While the trend of declining manufacturing jobs over the last several decades seen throughout the country is true in Chautauqua County, the area continues to employ over 9,000 individuals in the industry. Facilities such as those operated by Cummins (engines), Nestle Purina (pet food), and SKF (bearings) produce nearly \$5.1 billion in annual manufacturing shipments. However, the industry is not without its hardships. For example, the manufacturer Truck-Lite continues to operate a plant in Falconer, but established a new headquarters in Michigan in 2019 in part because of its access to qualified workers, according to an article published in the Jamestown Post-Journal.

The nearly 200 manufacturing businesses in Chautauqua County include general, metal and tool and die businesses that manufacture items including furniture, engine components, processed food and

beverages, and extremely skillfully designed pieces. Not only are these manufacturers locally and domestically owned, some including Nestle Purina, Cummins, SKF and Truck-Lite boast global recognition. The County of Chautauqua Industrial Development Agency describes manufacturing in the county as remaining "strong", and new companies are emerging. Plans for one new company that will manufacture high-potency oncology drugs, Athenex's Biotech Plant in Dunkirk, call for the creation of more than 400 jobs in areas including high tech manufacturing, regulatory processes and product formulation. Construction of the 409,000 square foot facility got underway in 2019 and commercial production is expected to begin as early as June 2020. There has not been a facility like it built in North America in the last fifteen years.

Organizations such as the Chautauqua County Chamber of Commerce, the County of Chautauqua Industrial Development Agency, the Small Business Development Center, Chautauqua Opportunities for Development, Inc., and the Manufacturer's Association of the Southern Tier provide guidance and support for individuals hoping to start a new business and promote economic strength in Chautauqua County.

Jamestown Community College's Manufacturing Technology Institute provides skilled manufacturing training including Computer-Aided Design and numerical control, engineering science, machine tool and welding technology and industrial equipment technology to students seeking to enter these fields.

Chautauqua County is a center for agriculture, with chief farm products including dairy, grapes, cattle, vegetables, other fruits, timber, and maple. According to the Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) in Jamestown, the county ranks number one in the state for number of farms, and number ten in the state for market value of agricultural products sold. Every dollar of income created by the agricultural industry in Chautauqua County generates \$2.29 for the local community, making it an essential piece of the economy.

The grape industry in particular is prominent in Chautauqua County, as the county's proximity to Lake Erie provides the fertile climate for 150,000 tons of grape production each year, according to the CCE. The wine industry in particular is experiencing a boom, allowing not just for more products to be sold but for wine-related tourism to become a viable industry in the area. The CCE estimates that the grape industry in total contributes more than \$300 million in economic impact to the region.

New York State tourism generated \$7.8 billion in state and local taxes in 2014, saving each NYS household

an average of \$962 in taxes. The travel and tourism industry in Chautauqua County is a substantial and growing component of the economy, spurred by the continued success of established destinations (such as the Chautauqua Institution) and the creation of new ones (The National Comedy Center in Jamestown). The hospitality industry has seen a rise that is related to the growth of tourism, as the CCIDA reported an increase in lodging occupancy of 14.7% for 2018 and an increase in associated revenues of 14.1%, or \$21.6 million.



The Chautauqua Institution, a not-for-profit educational center and community, is a destination for more than 100,000 persons each year who attend the wide array of programs during its summer season.

The National Comedy Center opened in 2018 in Jamestown and serves as a destination museum devoted to the world of comedy. Ranked as one of the “World’s Greatest Places” by TIME magazine in 2019, the National Comedy Center features an extensive collection of comedy artifacts, interactive multimedia displays, and other exhibits that highlight particular comedians, films, comedy styles, and more. The annual Lucille Ball Comedy Festival that takes place in Jamestown every August also brings popular and up-and-coming comedians to the city for live performances. The Lucille Ball Desi Arnaz Museum in Jamestown honors the legacy of its namesake comedians and the role the pair played on television and in film.

Chautauqua County’s comprehensive plan, Chautauqua 20/20, recommends reinvestment in existing properties and the exploration of land banking opportunities as a means of addressing the high number of dilapidated and abandoned properties throughout the county. Land banking would involve making modest improvements to promising properties that could then attract additional business investments, thereby returning dilapidated or foreclosed properties to the tax rolls and revitalizing neighborhoods and main

streets. In May 2012, the Chautauqua County Land Bank Corporation (CCLBC) was approved by the Empire State Development Corporation as one of the first NYS land bank corporations. The CCLBC has a goal of acting as a model for developing and utilizing land banks in rural areas. (Source: Chautauqua County Industrial Development Agency)

Chautauqua 20/20 also makes recommendations to explore local energy production as a means to generate local revenues, reduce economic costs, and lower environmental impacts. The plan recommends the support and promotion of waste-to-energy business opportunities. The county has natural resources that can be used for energy production, including nearly constant winds due to its position along Lake Erie. Several wind turbines have been installed in the past few years at scattered sites throughout the county for homes, businesses, and farms. The county also sits entirely within the Marcellus Shale formation that produces natural gas. New developments that utilize natural resources to produce energy could lead to job creation as well as decreased costs to homeowners, businesses, and municipalities. In 2012, the Chautauqua County legislature passed a resolution to support gas hydro-fracking, as long as it is done in an environmentally sensitive manner.



TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS

Chautauqua County, through the auspices of its Industrial Development Agency, is actively facilitating development by attracting new businesses while promoting the retention and expansion of existing businesses. Incentives which include tax abatements, low interest loans, energy rebates and credits, shovel-ready sites, and a technology incubator, enhance the opportunities for job creation and retention. The Chautauqua County Industrial Development Agency has

been successful in creating several ‘shovel-ready sites’ throughout the region to attract more business and economic opportunity to the county.

Several groups in the county actively promote the area to businesses and individuals. These include the Local Development Corporations in the Cities of Jamestown and Dunkirk and the Villages of Silver Creek and Westfield, the Chautauqua County Industrial Development Agency, the Chautauqua County Chamber of Commerce, six community Chambers of Commerce, the Chadwick Bay Regional Development Corporation, and the Chautauqua County Visitors Bureau. Recent efforts by many of these groups have focused on marketing agri-tourism in the area, including the numerous Farmer’s Markets, Lake Erie Wine Country, and the Grape Discovery Center.

The Fredonia Technology Incubator (FTI) in Dunkirk promotes economic growth by supporting entrepreneurship and the development of new, innovative, companies into successful business ventures, with a focus on technology and the arts. Space is provided for start-up and established businesses as well as for educational events such as workshops for aspiring entrepreneurs.

START-UP NY is an incentive program that allows new and expanding businesses to operate tax-free for 10 years on or near eligible university or college campuses, with SUNY at Fredonia and Jamestown Community College among them. Businesses must create new jobs and contribute to the local economy in order to be eligible for incentives, which include the elimination of state tax liability, the reduction or elimination of an organization tax, and more.

There are a wide variety of energy subsidies available for new and start-up businesses in the region. Each local power company has its own subsidy structure.

- National Grid offers various discounts and incentives including discounts on electrical equipment, up to 70% off lighting and refrigeration upgrades and flexible payment plans
- Jamestown BPU (Board of Public Utilities) – offers commercial and industrial customers financial incentives (rebates) for energy efficiency projects
- NYSERDA (New York State Energy Research and Development Authority) works with stakeholders throughout New York including residents, business owners, developers, and community leaders. NYSERDA partners with them to develop, invest, and foster the conditions that attract the private sector capital investment needed to expand New York’s clean energy

A Chautauqua County Education Coalition was

formed in 2018 as an initiative of the Chautauqua County Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturer’s Association of the Southern Tier, and the “Dream It Do It WNY” campaign. Dream It Do It was formed as part of Governor Cuomo’s Regional Economic Council initiative to promote apprenticeships and careers in advanced manufacturing to K-12 students across the region. The local Coalition was formed to promote STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) education to meet the workforce requirements of local employers.

As part of the 2016-2017 New York State budget, legislation was signed sanctioning a plan consisting of gradual increases in the minimum wage rate. The first rounds of wage increases went into effect in 2016 and are scheduled to continue until the state minimum wage reaches \$15 per hour. The current federal minimum wage is \$7.25 per hour, but the current NYS minimum wage rate is \$11.80 per hour and will increase to \$12.50 in December of 2020. Employer location and size are also a factor in determining wage increase rates and schedules. While the increase is a benefit to workers, it also has implications for businesses that are forced to increase salaries of personnel, increase prices, and/or decrease employees’ hours worked.

Accredited higher education options in Chautauqua County include the State University of NY at Fredonia and Jamestown Community College (JCC). SUNY Fredonia is a liberal arts university that offers bachelor’s and master’s degree and advanced certificate programs. JCC is a SUNY school that offers transferable two-year degree programs and certification courses in over 40 disciplines. In 2017, New York’s Governor Andrew Cuomo implemented the Excelsior Scholarship program that allows individuals with household incomes below \$125,000 to attend a SUNY school tuition-free. Recipients must be NY State residents and must agree to reside in NY State following graduation for the length of time they participated in the scholarship program.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

Attendees at Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.’s August 2019 Community Council Meeting discussed the lack of jobs in the county. While the unemployment rate has been on a downward trend, many of the jobs that are available offer low wages and few (if any) benefits. In an era where a bachelor’s degree is continually becoming seen as a prerequisite for most careers, Chautauqua County has low rates of persons with bachelor’s and advanced degrees; per the U.S. Census 2017 ACS, only 22.9% of the population aged 25 to 34 has a bachelor’s

degree or higher, compared to the U.S. rate of 35.6%. This is in part because young professionals tend to leave the county after attaining their education for places with more job opportunities. This “brain drain” means that skilled workers in many sectors are unavailable to fill the positions that do exist.

Multiple layers of government and administration have led to rising costs for municipalities, school districts, and services such as fire and police departments. These duplicated services place burdens on the budgets of each individual entity. Residents are taxed by multiple municipalities, and tax rates increase in order to meet expenses. As a result, many of these entities have considered mergers and consolidation of services for cost savings.

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- There are several local development corporations and other groups in the county that actively promote the area to businesses and individuals. The area is marketed proactively in sectors where the area has strong local assets to build on, including recreation and tourism, personal enrichment and learning, agri-business and tourism, and food processing.
- The Chautauqua County Land Bank Corporation provides opportunities for reinvestment in existing properties as a means of re-purposing dilapidated and abandoned properties for new business investments.
- The county has natural resources that can be used for energy production, including natural gas, and nearly constant winds due to its position along Lake Erie.
- The county’s soil and climate are ideal for producing many fruits and vegetables, including Concord grapes and several varieties of wine grapes.
- Several organizations exist within Chautauqua County to provide workforce training and human resource development, including SUNY Fredonia’s Career Development Office, Jamestown Community College and its Manufacturer Technology Institute, Chautauqua Works, Erie 2-Chautauqua-Cattaraugus BOCES, the P-TECH STEM College and Career Academy, and the

Chautauqua County Education Coalition. Economic development organizations in the county also provide education on entrepreneurship.

CHALLENGES

- Young working age people and displaced workers leave the county in search of better paying jobs, creating a local “brain drain”.
- Employers have difficulty filling positions that require specialized skills or higher education.
- Multiple layers of government increase the tax burden for households and businesses.
- While increases in the minimum wage benefit workers in low paying jobs, personnel costs increase for businesses, which can result in reduced hours or layoffs for the worker and increased prices for the consumer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Attract employers that will provide jobs for the emerging educated workforce.
- Continue to pursue investment in successful industries such as agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing.
- Find more ways to make Chautauqua County an attractive place for businesses to invest in and expand.
- Increase training and education opportunities relevant to the local workforce to allow for advancement and increase wages.
- Reduce multiple layers of government administration which will result in county cost savings.
- Continue to support local businesses while exploring innovative ways to attract new businesses to the area.
- Increase support, education, and training for entrepreneurs in the county interested in starting their own business.

2. Housing

INTRODUCTION

Quality housing is a key component of the financial and physical health of any community. Higher home values, newer housing stocks, lower foreclosure rates, and an availability of affordable housing options all speak to the quality of life for people across the income spectrum. Of course, the issue of housing is also closely related to the issue of poverty. Unsafe or unaffordable housing creates barriers to households working to move out of poverty.

Housing in Chautauqua County presents both opportunities and challenges. Relatively low home values make homeownership affordable to much of the county's population. Since a home is a long-term asset that retains its value over time, the county's homeownership rate of 70% bodes well for the financial health of county residents. On the other hand, many renters are struggling with an income that does not adequately cover the cost of housing, which has led to a rise in homelessness in the county. An aging housing stock also presents challenges as the cost of repairs is a burden to many residents and the environmental risks of old housing impacts residents. Developing strategies that build off the county's strengths and address these challenges will be crucial to improving the housing condition of county residents.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

Housing values

Median home values in Chautauqua County are considerably lower than New York State and National home values, as illustrated in **Table 2.1**. In Chautauqua County in 2017, the median home value

Table 2.1: Median Home Values

Year	Chautauqua County	NY	US
2005	\$75,000	\$258,900	\$167,500
2010	\$79,600	\$303,900	\$188,400
2014	\$84,100	\$283,700	\$175,700
2017	\$85,800	\$293,000	\$193,500

was \$85,800 (U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-year estimates), less than one third the \$293,000 median home value in the state and half of the \$193,500 median value in the U.S. For the country, home values increased by 10% between 2014 and 2017, which was a bounce back from a previous dip in value between 2010 and 2014. A similar trend was seen across New York State, but not in Chautauqua County. Home values in the county have increased gradually with a 5.6% increase between 2010 and 2014 and a lower 2% increase between 2014 and 2017. The local trends indicate that Chautauqua County home values are less affected by national trends than other markets and have not been subject to the market volatility that some markets experience.

Homeownership

As seen in **Table 2.2**, homeownership rates are strong in Chautauqua County compared to NY State and the nation, and they continue to trend upward. The county's homeownership rate of 70.0% is higher than the rates for both NY (54.0%) and the nation (63.8%) per the U.S. Census. Local homeownership rates now exceed the pre-Recession rate of 69.3% in 2000 and are up from the rate of 68.0% in 2010. NY State experienced a slight increase in its homeownership rate and is up 1% over the past two decades. The nation saw a dip in its homeownership rates from 66.2% in 2000 to 63.8% in 2017.

Table 2.2: Housing Units By Occupation

Chautauqua County				
	2000	2010	2014	2017
Owned	69.3%	68.0%	69.9%	70.0%
Rented	30.7%	32.0%	30.1%	30.0%
New York State				
	2000	2010	2014	2017
Owned	53.0%	53.3%	53.8%	54.0%
Rented	47.0%	46.7%	46.2%	46.0%
U.S.				
	2000	2010	2014	2017
Owned	66.2%	65.1%	64.4%	63.8%
Rented	33.8%	34.9%	35.6%	36.2%

Affordability of Homeownership

Rural communities often display higher rates of homeownership than urban areas, and Chautauqua County's homeownership rate of 70% is consistent with this pattern. By owning a home, residents have a financial asset that will retain its value if maintained. While median home values have not appreciated at the high rates of strong housing markets in other parts of the country, local home values have appreciated gradually since the Recession.

A key reason for the high ownership rate is that entry into the market is attainable for first-time homebuyers. Starter homes are available for less than the median home value of \$85,800 and are affordable for homebuyers with moderate to middle incomes. First-time homebuyer programs can assist with opening the door to more homebuyers. The American Dream Program available through member banks of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York provides up to \$14,500 in down payment and closing cost assistance to income eligible households, while the First Front Door Program from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh provides up to \$5,000 in down payment and closing cost assistance; both are available in Chautauqua County. Affordable mortgage products such as FHA loans, SONYMA loans, and USDA 502 Direct Loans also provide favorable rates and features for income eligible households.

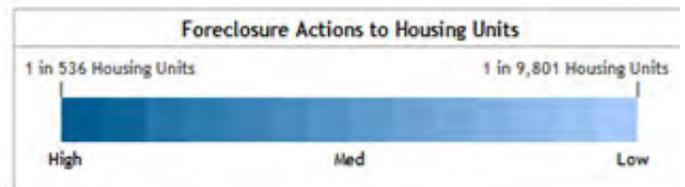
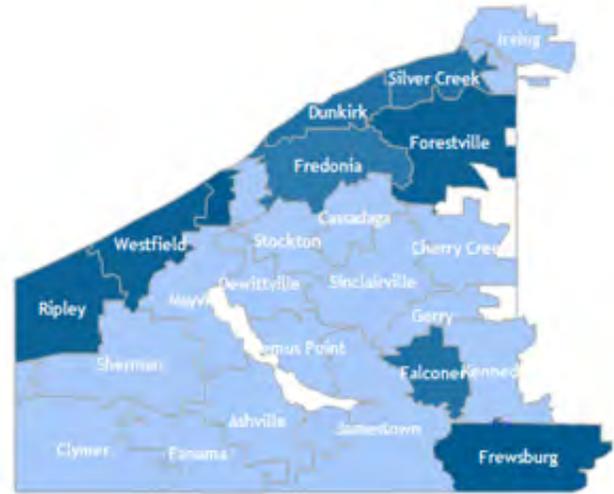
Foreclosure Rates

According to Realtytrac, one in 2,803 homes in Chautauqua County is in bank foreclosure as of March 2019. This is lower than the state rate of one in every 2,322 homes and national rate of one in every 2,312 homes. As illustrated in **Chart 2.1** from Realtytrac, the communities in Chautauqua County experiencing the highest rates of foreclosures in 2019 are Frewsburg and

Forestville, with Ripley, Westfield, Falconer, Dunkirk, Fredonia, and Silver Creek also experiencing high rates of foreclosure. Foreclosures are often the result of other challenges experienced by residents in the county, namely circumstances leading to loss of income and low assets, yet they are also the cause of further financial hardship. Some households face the challenge of tax foreclosure due to insufficient funds to pay annual taxes. Preventing foreclosures helps residents stabilize their housing and maintain any equity they have accrued in their home.

Chart 2.1 Foreclosure Actions by Zip Code, 2019

Source: Realtytrac



Age of Housing Stock

Chautauqua County has some of the oldest housing in the state and country. According to the U.S. Census 2013-2017 ACS, the median year built for housing in Chautauqua County is 1950, which is tied for 3rd oldest in New York State and tied for 45th out of 3,136 counties in the country. Over 42.7% of the county's homes were built before 1939, compared to 31.6% for New York and 12.5% for the nation. Just 0.7% of the county's homes were built since 2010, while state and national percentages are two and five times as high, respectively. In the county, nearly 86% of homes were built in 1979 or earlier, which is around the time that lead-based paint was determined to



be a health hazard and discontinued.

A survey of residential building permits confirms the relatively low numbers of new builds in the county, showing only 133 total new permits issued in 2018 (US Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey). The number is down from the 212 new build permits issued in 2014, reflecting a market that is oriented to rehabilitation of older units rather than new builds.

Table 2.3: Percent of Housing Units by Year Built

Year Built	Chautauqua County	NY	U.S.
2010 or later	0.7%	1.3%	3.3%
1980 to 2009	18.2%	19.9%	42.3%
1940 to 1979	38.2%	46.9%	41.9%
1939 or earlier	42.7%	31.6%	12.5%

Utilities

In upstate New York, winter temperatures require renters and homeowners to heat their housing for extended periods of time. Since the housing stock in New York and particularly in Chautauqua County is old and homes are often not energy efficient, the long winters can lead to high energy bills. Low-income renters often live in older housing that is least energy efficient and bear a disproportionate burden of energy expenses. Energy costs have risen between 2016 and 2019, with electric rising from 16.5 cents per Kilowatt-hour to 17.3 cents per Kilowatt hour, and natural gas rising from \$10.30 per 1,000 cubic feet to \$12.24 per 1,000 cubic feet. In 2019, several utility cost rate increases have been submitted to the New York Public Service Commission that, if approved, would increase the cost of energy, particularly for lower-income households. **Table 2.4** illustrates the average retail price for residential energy in NY over time, according to NYSERDA and the U.S. Department of Energy.

Table 2.4 Average Retail Price for Energy in NY

	Jan. 2010	Jan 2016	Jan 2019
Electric (cents/kilowatt-hour)	17.1	16.5	17.3
Natural gas (\$/1,000 cubic ft.)	12.97	10.3	12.24

Rental Affordability

For most households, housing costs are the single highest expense. For lower income households, particularly renters, housing can form a disproportionate share of the household budget. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has established that households who pay more than 30% of their income as gross rent are considered rent-burdened (gross rent is the amount of contract rent plus the cost of utilities or fuels if these are paid by the renter). Rent-burdened households can find it challenging to meet other basic needs and are often impaired from building assets and working toward financial mobility because their housing expenses take up such a large percentage of their income.

Table 2.5 uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS to illustrate the percentage of the population that is rent burdened. In Chautauqua County, rent-burdened households (those for whom gross rent takes up more than 30% of their income) make up 52.9% of the rental population with another 19.6% of renters paying between 20% and 29.9% of their household income towards their gross rent. The percentage of rent burdened households in Chautauqua County is slightly higher than the national average and slightly lower than the average for NY State.

Table 2.5: Gross Rent as Percentage of Household Income

	Chautauqua County	NY	U.S.
Less than 20%	27.6%	24.3%	25.2%
20.0 - 29.9%	19.6%	22.2%	24.2%
30% or more	52.9%	53.5%	50.6%

Homeless Population

The greatest housing challenges in Chautauqua County are experienced by homeless households. While there are fewer visible “street” homeless persons, there are many homeless persons and families in Chautauqua County. Homeless persons in Chautauqua County tend to include female-headed households, veterans, runaway youth, single men and women, and domestic violence survivors, but homelessness can affect people across age, gender, or racial and ethnic boundaries.

The Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition serves as the HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) for the county. The Coalition works to coordinate a continuum of services to prevent and respond to homelessness. Chautauqua

Opportunities, Inc. is the lead agency for the Coalition, with membership including housing agencies (Southern Tier Environments for Living, Inc., Housing Options Made Easy, and the Dunkirk Housing Authority), shelters (UCAN City Mission in Jamestown, the YWCA of Jamestown), community service and relief groups (Community Helping Hands, the American Red Cross), government agencies (Chautauqua County Department of Health and Human Services, City of Jamestown Department of Development), organizations serving youth or students (Chautauqua County Youth Bureau, Erie-2 Chautauqua Cattaraugus BOCES), and more.

In 2018, per the Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), there were 743 enrollments in homeless services in Chautauqua County, an increase from 493 in 2017 and 383 in 2016. The dramatic increase in homelessness is likely due to an increase in the ability to track homeless services, rather than a dramatic increase in homeless persons. Homeless service providers and the community are becoming more aware of the scope of homelessness in the county.

Of the 743 enrollments in 2018, 81% of individuals entered from a situation where they were either literally homeless, or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Of the 743, approximately 58% were male, and 41% were female, while 4% were veterans as seen in **Tables 2.6 and 2.7**. In 2018, the majority of homeless persons were White; however, African Americans (10%) and Hispanics (21.4%) were disproportionately affected by homelessness compared to the percentage of these populations in the total population (**Table 2.8**).

Table 2.6 Chautauqua Co. Homeless Population by Gender

	Total	Male	Female	Transgender
2016	383	41.8%	58.0%	.2%
2017	493	53.7%	46.1%	.2%
2018	743	58.4%	41.1%	.5%

Table 2.7 Veterans in Chautauqua Co. Homeless Population

	# Veterans	% of Homeless Population
2016	24	6.2%
2017	33	6.7%
2018	32	4.3%

Source of all homeless data: Chautauqua County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

Table 2.8 Chautauqua County Homeless Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2016	2017	2018
White	85.2%	87.3%	85.5%
African American	11.9%	8.8%	10.0%
Other	2.9%	3.9%	4.5%
Hispanic/Latino			
	27.5%	20.7%	21.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino			
	72.5%	79.3%	78.6%

Youth homelessness continues to be a problem that the Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition works to combat. Data from COI's Street Outreach Program in 2018 indicated that youth become homeless primarily because they are asked to leave the home by a parent or caregiver (51.2%), but substantial numbers are homeless because they cannot find a job (24.7%), they experienced physical abuse (23.8%), or their caretaker engages in substance abuse (22.6%) (Youth were able to choose more than one reason). Homeless youth in particular are at risk for becoming victims of human trafficking, and every effort should be made to house youth in appropriate shelters when their homelessness becomes apparent. The numbers of homeless youth recorded in the Chautauqua County HMIS are illustrated in **Table 2.9**.

Table 2.9 Youth Homelessness

	2016	2017	2018
Unaccompanied youth: Age < 18	46	39	62
Unaccompanied youth: Ages 18 - 24	56	61	94
Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	102	101	156
Homeless Youth in a Family Unit	271	224	232
Total Number of Homeless Youth	373	325	388

Numbers in Table 2.9 are a subset of the total homeless numbers in Table 2.6.

TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS

Homeownership Trends

Homeownership rates have risen to a healthy mark of 70% in Chautauqua County at the same time that national homeownership rates are on the decline. This can largely be attributed to the lower home values in the county compared to the nation and New York State, which makes it easier for first-time homebuyers to enter the housing market. The affordability of homeownership is also driven by income. While Chautauqua County has a lower median income per the U.S. Census Bureau (\$44,304) than New York State (\$62,765) or the country (\$57,652), an index comparing median income as a percentage of median home values presents a positive picture for the affordability of homeownership in the county. The ratio of median home value to median income is 51% in Chautauqua County compared to 21% for New York State and 30% for the U.S.

Affordable Housing Trends

As illustrated in **Table 2.10**, Median Gross Rents continue to rise in Chautauqua County as well as the nation and state. In Chautauqua County, gross rents rose by 1.5% annually from \$581 in 2010 to \$631 in 2017. These small increases are roughly proportional to increases in the cost of living and do not reflect major changes in the housing market. At the same time, the percentage of rent-burdened households in the county (those whose rent is more than 30% of their income) did increase by 2.1% from 2014 to 2017 (**Table 2.11**). As rents increase, household incomes for renters have not increased proportionately and fewer households are living in an affordable rental property. *Source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates.*

Table 2.10 Trend in Median Gross Rent

	Chautauqua County	NY	U.S.
2010	\$581	\$977	\$841
2014	\$611	\$1,117	\$920
2017	\$631	\$1,194	\$982

Table 2.11 Trend in Rent-Burdened Households

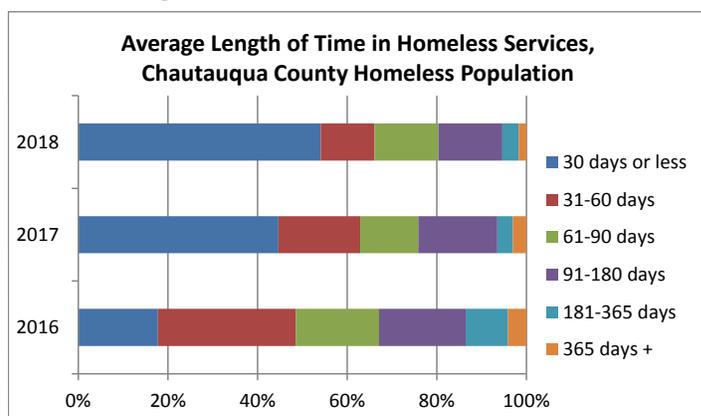
	Chautauqua County	NY	U.S.
2010	50.7%	53.6%	50.8%
2014	50.8%	53.9%	52.3%
2017	52.9%	53.5%	50.6%

Homelessness Trends

The total number of homeless persons recorded in Chautauqua County rose from 383 in 2016 to 743 in 2018. The increased coordination and data gathering of local homeless services providers has created a new baseline for homeless individuals and families in the county. Nationally, homeless services funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Veterans Affairs have pushed local Continuums of Cares to formalize their structures and improve coordination between homeless service providers.

Chart 2.1 shows the average length of time that individuals remain enrolled in programs that provide homeless services in the county. It is important to note that increases from year to year are largely due to expanded and improved data collection of all individuals receiving homeless services throughout the county.

Chart 2.1 Length of Time Homeless



Another trend is the heavy reliance on area motels as homeless shelters. While Chautauqua County has homeless shelters that serve particular populations, such as youth or domestic violence victims, there is no all-purpose homeless shelter that serves all homeless individuals or families. When there are no beds available to accommodate a homeless person or persons, the Chautauqua County DHHS may provide a voucher

enabling them to stay in a nearby hotel or motel. This provides for the basic need of housing, but due to the location of the motels and the lack of supportive services onsite, it is a less than ideal option for homeless services. It is also more expensive to county government to pay for motel vouchers compared to the typical cost of placing homeless persons in a homeless shelter.

Subsidized Housing

Chautauqua County has a number of affordable housing developers and subsidized housing providers. Subsidies increase the affordability of rental housing for low-income households. According to standards set by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, households in subsidized housing contribute no more than 30% of their income toward rent. In Chautauqua County, subsidized housing is provided by public housing authorities, privately owned units developed with low income housing tax credits (LIHTC), and housing vouchers used in coordination with private landlords. The numbers of subsidized units or vouchers in Chautauqua County are displayed in **Table 2.12**.

Table 2.12 Chautauqua County Subsidized Housing

Northern County LIHTC	278
Southern County LIHTC	47
Jamestown Housing Authority	250
Dunkirk Housing Authority	223
Housing Choice Vouchers	906
Vouchers for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	45
Total	1,749

Source: HUD LIHTC Database 2019 and COI survey of housing providers.

Some of the major subsidized housing units can be found at Lindwood Apartments, Caroll Manor, Springwood Apartments, Collins Manor, Mayville Senior Apartments, Arrowhead Apartments, Second Street Apartments, Euclid Gardens, Chadakoin Centre Gardens, Fredonia Commons, and Appleyard Terrace Townhomes.

The Dunkirk Renovation and Ownership Program (DRO) is a 49 unit, mixed-income, multi/large family, scattered site, supportive housing, home ownership education project that is being developed by Southern Tier Environments for Living (STEL). The project will include the rehabilitation and new construction of homes

along and in close proximity to U.S. Route 60, one of the major arterials into the City of Dunkirk’s core.

Environmental Risks

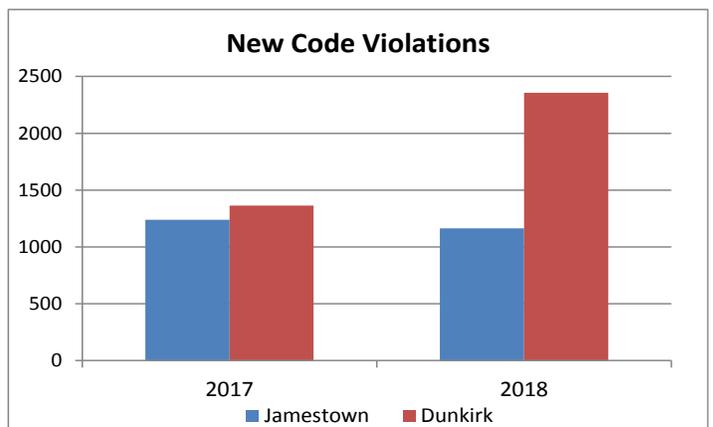
Older properties are at higher risk for environmental hazards. Lead paint was used commonly on properties built before 1978, which accounts for about 80% of housing in the county. The ingestion of lead-based paint particles by young children is known to have negative physiological and developmental impacts. **Table 2.15** shows the total number of children age 6 and under who tested positive for high levels of lead in their blood from 2014 to 2016. During this time period, 12.9% of children who were tested in Chautauqua County displayed high levels of lead in their blood, compared to 4.3% of tested children across New York State (New York Department of Health CHIRS Report 2017).

Table 2.13 Number of Children with Confirmed Elevated Lead Blood Levels (>10 mcg/dl)

	Chautauqua County	New York State
2014	29	2,642
2015	18	1,787
2016	29	1,919

Another indicator of environmental hazards is the number of housing code violations that are recorded. According to information provided by code enforcement officers, the City of Jamestown had 1,238 new code violations in 2017 and 1,164 in 2018. This information is displayed in **Chart 2.2**. The City of Dunkirk reported 1,363 new code violations in 2017 and 2,356 in 2018. Code violations are an indicator of the prevalence of

Chart 2.2 New Code Violations



members mentioned the lack of available, affordable housing (particularly in Dunkirk) as a rental barrier and indicated they had experienced long waitlists for properties they wanted to rent. Other community members expressed the need for more knowledge about the home buying process. When asked about the challenges that homeless households are facing, community members responded that lack of jobs or job skills, drug abuse, mental health issues, and lack of affordable housing were causes of homelessness.

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- A stable national and local economy with low unemployment rates is helping many Chautauqua County residents to achieve housing stability.
- Median home values have risen slightly over the past three years.
- Homeownership rates remain strong and home buying is relatively affordable in Chautauqua County. Whereas many workers in “hot” housing markets are priced out of homeownership, in Chautauqua County more households have access to becoming first-time homebuyers
- First-time homebuyer programs that offer down payment and closing costs assistance are available, and can assist low to moderate income households with overcoming barriers to homeownership. The affordability of homeownership is an opportunity for low-to-moderate income households to build assets. This opportunity may be of particular benefit to minority households, who have lower rates of homeownership than white households both nationally and locally.

CHALLENGES

- One of the most significant local challenges is the number of rent-burdened households. With more than half of Chautauqua County renters living in unaffordable housing, there are many people who are struggling financially. This is not surprising considering that the county has one of the highest poverty rates in New York (18.5%). Any successful anti-poverty strategy will need to address both the lack of adequate incomes and the high cost of housing expenses. If unaddressed, unaffordable housing can lead to homelessness.

- A number of health hazards such as lead-based paint and poor indoor air quality can lead to poor health among low-income households. As identified in the community member survey, many houses need minor or major repairs, and lower income households may defer these repairs in order to meet basic needs. Older housing is subject to high energy bills and would benefit from energy efficiency upgrades to improve comfort and reduce energy bills.
- A lack of emergency shelter options results in many homeless being housed temporarily in area motels that are located far from social service agencies, lack services, and are not an ideal environment for a quick transition out of homelessness. Better options are needed, particularly for women and their dependent children.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Promote programs and affordable mortgage products for first-time homebuyers, especially for female-headed and minority households who are less likely to access homeownership.
- Raise awareness on environmental health hazards in the county’s old housing stock and increase testing for lead-based paint hazards.
- Develop a homeless shelter that meets the need for emergency housing for women and children.
- Encourage grassroots initiatives to establish neighborhood standards and support improvements to the housing stock.
- Increase collaboration among public, non-profit, and private landlords to address common issues in landlord tenant relations.
- Offer subsidized energy efficiency services to assist low-income households.
- Conduct outreach on fair housing laws and increase awareness of asset-building opportunities for communities of color and disabled persons.
- Increase consumer financial education and knowledge of housing costs to prevent foreclosure or eviction.

3. Health

INTRODUCTION

Over the course of the last several years, health care has been one of the defining issues of our time. Costs for care have risen faster than the average annual income, and serious diseases or injuries can result in medical bills that wipe out savings or cause debilitating debt. According to a recent study by Harvard University, medical expenses are the leading cause of personal bankruptcy. Nearly two-thirds (62%) of all people who file for bankruptcy cite medical issues as a financial problem, despite the fact that 78% of these individuals had some form of health insurance.

The rural nature of Chautauqua County, along with the high incidence of poverty, contributes to the health challenges that are faced by county residents. According to a recent report of health rankings by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Chautauqua County ranks 59th out of 62 counties in New York State with respect to health outcomes such as length and quality of life, and 55th with respect to health factors such as behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment. Improving the population's health at the individual, family, and county-wide levels is essential in addressing its problems in a holistic manner.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

According to the NYS Department of Health, the top 5 causes of death in Chautauqua County in 2016 were heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, stroke, and unintentional injury. The top three have remained at the top of the list consistently since at least 2008.

Heart or cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in not just Chautauqua County, but in the nation. Risk factors include high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and stroke. The most common type, coronary heart disease, involves the buildup of plaque that causes arteries to narrow, which can cause a heart attack. Another type, congestive heart failure, refers to fluid buildup around the heart that causes it to pump inefficiently. As seen in **Table 3.1**, Chautauqua County suffers from heart disease mortality rates that exceed the rates for Western NY and NY State. The age-adjusted data is provided by the NY State Department of Health per

100,000 population for the years 2014 - 2016.

Table 3.1 Heart Disease Mortality Rates

	Chautauqua County	Western NY	NY State
Cardiovascular disease	253.9	246.7	220.2
Coronary heart disease	192.2	176.6	168.7
Congestive heart failure	35.9	24.8	13.0

Table 3.2 displays age-adjusted data for occurrences of selected types of cancer in Chautauqua County in comparison to Western NY and NY State. Data is provided by the NY State Department of Health per 100,000 population for the years 2013 - 2015.

Table 3.2 Cancer Incidence Rate

	Chautauqua County	Western NY	NY State
All cancer	706.4	689.5	564.4
Female breast	136.0	143.5	132.8
Ovarian	11.0	12.9	12.2
Prostate	166.0	139.6	123.4
Lung/bronchus	66.5	74.5	59.2
Colon/rectum	41.0	40.4	39.3

While the overall rate of cancer incidence has not significantly changed in Chautauqua County, the incidence of prostate cancer in particular decreased significantly from the 2010-2012 rate of 267.6 to the recent rate of 166.0. The incidence and mortality rates for ovarian cancer have not changed significantly over previous levels, but these rates are also lower than those of Western NY and the state. The overall rate of cancer mortality has significantly improved over the last several

years. The rate of deaths from cancer in Chautauqua County was 176.6 per 100,000 population for 2010 – 2012, compared to the 2013-2015 rate of 150.3 cancer deaths per 100,000 population.

Table 3.3 Cancer Mortality Rate

	Chautauqua County	Western NY	NY State
All cancer	150.3	174.3	149.2
Female breast	15.3	21.2	19.2
Ovarian	6.8	7.5	7.1
Prostate	11.8	17.0	17.8
Lung/bronchus	40.4	51.2	36.9
Colon/rectum	15.5	13.8	13.1

NYS Department of Health data also reveal that Chautauqua County has a high rate of deaths from chronic lower respiratory disease (44.1 per 100,000 pop.) compared to the WNY region (43.7) and the state (28.9). The term chronic lower respiratory disease encompasses chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma. In 2016, individuals in Chautauqua County visited emergency rooms for asthma at a rate of 34.8 per 10,000 persons, higher than the neighboring rural counties of Cattaraugus (12.5), Wyoming (17.4), Genesee (18.7), and Allegany (26.8), but lower than the statewide average rate of 68.6. In Chautauqua County, there were six deaths due to asthma between the years 2014 and 2016.

Information provided in Healthy People 2020, which outlines the federal government's 10 year goals for health and disease prevention, indicates that diabetes is the 7th leading cause of death in the United States. Diabetes increases the risk of heart disease two to four times and is the leading cause of kidney failure, amputations of lower limbs, and adult blindness. Up to 25% of Americans with diabetes are undiagnosed, and many more are at risk for developing the disease. Ethnic minority populations are more frequently affected by Type II diabetes, representing 25% of all diabetic adults and more than half of diabetic children nationally.

NYS Department of Health data indicate that 10.1% of adults in Chautauqua County have been diagnosed with diabetes, compared to 10.0% for Western NY and 9.5% for NY State. **Table 3.4** illustrates that hospitalization rates for diabetics are lower than regional and state averages, while mortality due to diabetes is lower than that of the

region but on par with the state average.

Table 3.4 Diabetes Mortality and Hospitalization Rates

	Chautauqua County	Western NY	NY State
Diabetes mortality rate	150.3	174.3	149.2
Diabetes hospitalization rate (diabetes diagnosis)	15.3	21.2	19.2
Diabetes hospitalization rate (any diagnosis)	6.8	7.5	7.1

Alcohol and drug addiction

Much like other areas throughout the country and NY State, the opioid epidemic has taken its toll on Chautauqua County. The NY State Department of Health's 2018 Opioid Annual Report indicates that 129 unique doses of Naloxone, which is commonly known as Narcan, were administered by emergency medical services in Chautauqua County in 2017. In proportion to the county's population, the rate of Narcan administration is 6.6 per 1,000 pop., compared to an average of 6.1 per 1,000 pop. for the rest of the state, excluding NY City. The Department of Health also reported 82 emergency room visits for opioid overdose and 56 emergency room visits for heroin overdose in the county in 2016. The number of fatal drug overdoses in the county dropped from 39 in 2017 to 26 in 2018, which the Chautauqua County Department of Health and Human Services largely attributes to the use of Narcan (Post Journal, 11/4/2019).

The Opioid Annual Report uses data regarding opioid overdose deaths, outpatient emergency room visits, and hospital discharges to determine a rate of opioid burden per 100,000 population. As illustrated in **Table 3.5**, the entire 8-county western NY region has an opioid burden rate of 357.2, with the highest rate attributed to Chautauqua County at 496.5.

According to the NYS Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 22.4% of adults in Chautauqua County reported binge drinking within the past month of being surveyed, compared to 21.2% of adults in Western NY and 18.3% statewide. Binge drinking is defined as consuming 4 or more drinks on a single occasion for females, or 5 or more drinks for males.

Table 3.5 Opioid Burden per 100,000 pop.

Opioid Burden	
Allegany	218.8
Cattaraugus	243.3
Chautauqua	496.5
Erie	352.2
Genesee	338.6
Niagara	416.5
Orleans	268.5
Wyoming	213.3
Western NY	357.2

A 2016 PRIDE report by the Chautauqua Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Council (CASAC) compiled data from surveys of middle and high school students from nine Chautauqua County school districts. The report found that marijuana and alcohol use is prevalent among these students, and increases with grade level. The percentage of alcohol users increased from 13.9% of 8th graders to 42.7% of 12th graders. Marijuana users accounted for 8.7% of 8th graders, and 30.3% of 12th graders. Prescription drug abuse was reported by 2.1% of 8th grade students, which doubled to 4.2% for 12th grade students. (Chautauqua County 2016-2018 Community Health Assessment and Improvement Plan)

Unintentional and Self-inflicted injury

In Chautauqua County, the 2014-2016 rate of death due to unintentional injuries (44.5 per 100,000 pop.) worsened significantly since the 2011-2013 rate of 31.4 per 100,000 population. The unintentional injury mortality rate for Western NY is slightly lower at 44.3. The rates for the county and the region are well above the NY State rate of 30.2 per 100,000 population. **Table 3.6** provides data regarding various types of injuries compared to the region and the state.

The age-adjusted rate of hospitalization due to falls is also provided by the NYS Department of Health. In 2016, the hospitalization rate for falls in Chautauqua County was 22.4 per 10,000, compared to 29.3 for Western NY and 32.2 for NY State. The data confirm that advanced age is a factor that increases the likelihood of falls in Chautauqua County. People between the ages of 65 and 74 were hospitalized for falls at a rate of 54.4 per 10,000 in Chautauqua County. For those aged 75 – 84, the rate increased to 150.7; and for those ages 85 and up, the rate increased to 426.9.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

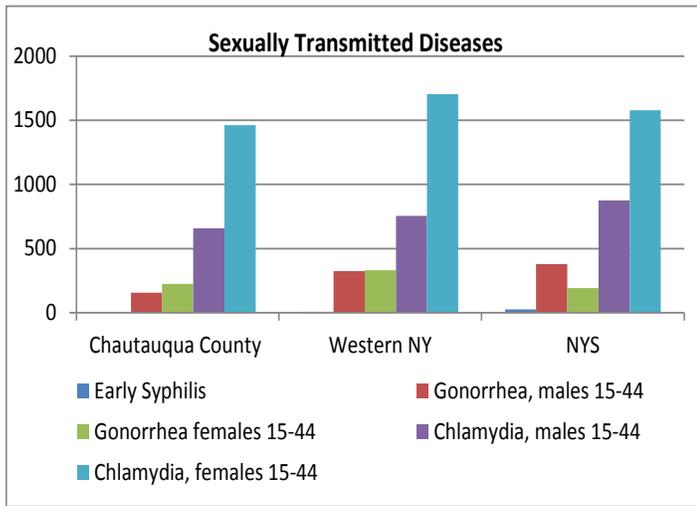
Recent data from the NYS Department of Health reveals that cases of early syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea for ages 15-44 in Chautauqua County are lower than Western NY and NY State averages overall. **Chart 3.1** illustrates the 2014-2016 rates of these diseases per 100,000 population for these geographies.

Table 3.6 Unintentional and Self-inflicted Injury (per 100,000 pop. except where indicated)

	Chautauqua County	Western NY	NY State
Suicide mortality rate	13.6	12.0	8.0
Self-inflicted injury hospitalization rate	5.3	4.4	3.5
Self-inflicted injury hospitalization rate, ages 15-19 (per 10,000 pop.)	9.6	8.4	7.6
Poisoning hospitalization rate (per 10,000 pop.)	7.5	8.4	6.9
Motor vehicle mortality rate	6.8	6.1	5.3
Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries and deaths	45.1	39.7	29.9
Traumatic brain injury hospitalization rate (per 10,000 pop.)	5.1	6.2	7.6

NYS Department of Health data

Chart 3.1 Sexually Transmitted Diseases



Statewide, 3 out of 5 cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are contracted by teens and young adults. In Chautauqua County, rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea for ages 15-19 and ages 20-24 are all lower than regional and statewide rates, although still quite high. Rates are illustrated in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7 Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Age Groups

	Chautauqua County	Western NY	NY State
Gonorrhea, age 15-19	298.1	478.9	305.8
Chlamydia, males age 15-19	872.1	1060.4	922.5
Chlamydia, males age 20-24	1575.8	1591.6	1638.0
Chlamydia, females age 15-19	2921.7	3612.5	3147.6
Chlamydia, females age 20-24	3228.1	3658.8	3424.6

Newly diagnosed cases of both HIV and AIDS have decreased for NYS and Chautauqua County, as shown in **Charts 3.2 and 3.3**. According to the NYS HIV/AIDS Annual Surveillance Report from the NYS Department of Health, as of December 2017 there were 106 individuals living with HIV and 111 individuals living with AIDS in Chautauqua County. These figures include 6 incarcerated

persons with HIV and 2 incarcerated persons with AIDS.

Chart 3.2 New Cases of HIV

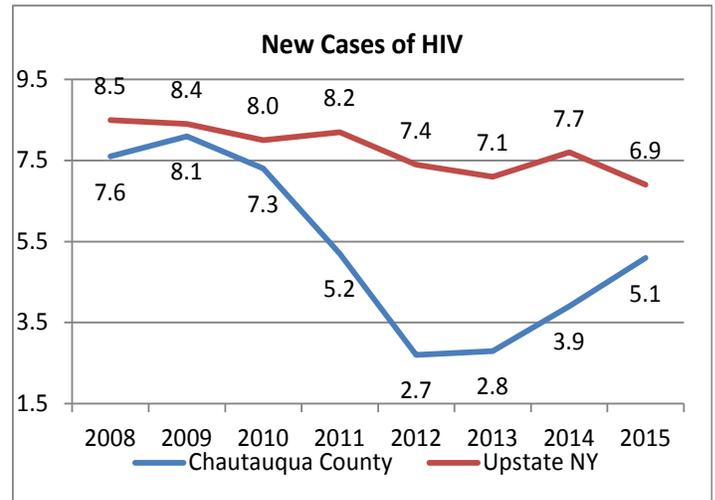
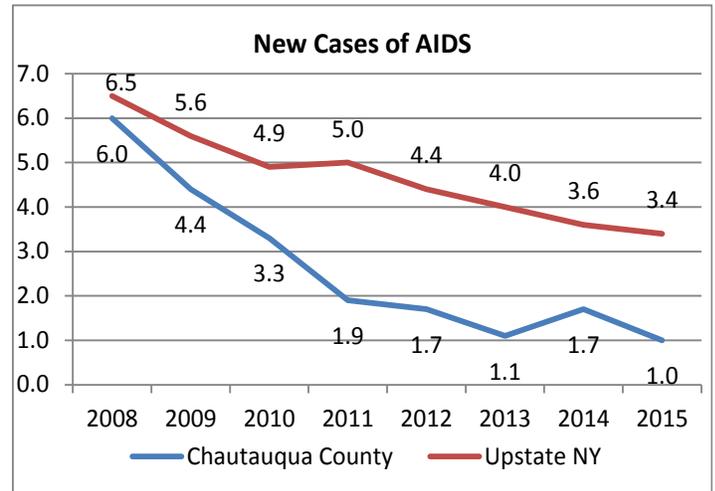


Chart 3.3 New Cases of AIDS



Maternity Care

Information provided by the NYS Department of Health in **Table 3.8** indicates that a lower percentage of pregnant women in Chautauqua County receive prenatal care in the first trimester when compared to Western NY and NY State. Despite this fact, rates of premature birth and low and very low birthweight infants are lower than regional and statewide rates.

NYS Department of Health data also reveal that Chautauqua County has a rate of newborns affected by narcotics compared to statewide level. The county rate of newborns with withdrawal syndrome and/or affected by narcotics via placenta or breast milk is 28.3 per 1,000

hospital deliveries as of 2014, compared to 5.2 per 1,000 for NY State. The data indicate a critical need for services and education to pregnant women, particularly those who abuse narcotics.

Table 3.8 Prenatal Care and Birthweight

	Chautauqua County	Western NY	NY State
Births with early (1st trimester) prenatal care	68.2	73.3	75.2
Births with late (3rd trimester) or no prenatal care	6.6	5.4	5.6
Low birthweight births (< 2.5 kg)	7.0	8.1	7.9
Very low birthweight births (<1.5 kg)	1.1	1.6	1.4
Premature births (< 37 weeks gestation)	8.6	9.5	8.8

The rates of adolescent pregnancies and births in Chautauqua County are illustrated below in **Table 3.9** per 1,000 females ages 15-19, which exceed the rates for upstate NY (excludes NY City) and NY State as a whole.

Table 3.9 Teen Pregnancies and Births

	Chautauqua County	Upstate NY	NY State
Teen Pregnancy Rate	28.9	22.3	29.8
Teen Birth Rate	23.9	12.7	13.9

NYS Department of Health data for 2014-2016

Table 3.10 lists the cities and towns within Chautauqua County that have the highest rates of teen pregnancy according to data from the NYS Department of Health for 2014-2016.

Table 3.10 Teen Pregnancy/Birth Rates by Zip Code

	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Teen Birth Rate
Dunkirk	76.0	54.4
Jamestown	51.5	45.6
Stockton	50.7	50.7
Sinclairville	42.9	42.9
Brocton	41.7	36.5
Falconer	41.3	35.4
Kennedy	33.3	29.2
Dewittville	22.2	22.2
Mayville	22.0	18.9
Ripley	20.8	20.8

Factors Influencing Health

Social Determinants of Health (SDH) are defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as “the conditions in the places where people live, work, learn and play” The five domains that are considered to encompass SDH include education, economic stability, social and community context, health and health care, and neighborhood and the built environment. The information presented here will focus on social and community context as well as health and health care in Chautauqua County, as the challenges associated with education, economic stability, and the built environment have been described in other chapters of this assessment. Most statistics in this section are reported from the County Health Rankings collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute.

Chautauqua County residents fare well compared to the rest of New York State with respect to social associations. The county boasts 17.5 memberships in social groups per 100,000 residents in the county over the state’s 8 memberships. However, the county is far and away from the top rates in these categories of 21.9 social associations per 100,000 residents. There are a number of social and community level factors that contribute negatively to the health of Chautauqua County residents, including the percentage of adult smokers, the

prevalence of adult obesity, and the percent of driving deaths that involved alcohol. **Table 3.11** illustrates each of these factors in the county in comparison to New York State and the top performers in the country.

Table 3.11 Factors Influencing Health

Health Factor	Chautauqua County	NY	USTP
Adult smoking	24%	14%	14%
Adult obesity	33%	26%	26%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	28%	21%	13%

Health Care

Chautauqua County ranked 28th of 62 counties in New York with respect to clinical care. Some factors that contributed to this include mammography screening rates and the percent of county residents who are without health insurance. Forty-seven percent of women ages 65 to 74 receiving Medicare in the county reported mammography screenings, more than the state's rate of 41% but still fewer than half and less than the top U.S. performers (49%). Six percent of the population under 65 reported as uninsured, which is the same rate as the top U.S. performers but slightly less than NY State at 7%.

Despite positive trends with respect to clinical care, Chautauqua County has relatively few primary care, dental and mental health providers as compared with the rest of New York state and the United States overall. With respect to mental health providers, the county has fewer than half than that of top performing areas of the United States. Chautauqua County has been designated as Health Professional Shortage Area by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration. The designation applies to primary health care, as well as mental health care and dentistry.

Chautauqua County has four hospitals: Brooks Memorial Hospital in Dunkirk, Lakeshore Hospital in Irving, UPMC Chautauqua in Jamestown, and Westfield Memorial Hospital in Westfield. Each of these hospitals has become affiliated with larger networks in recent years which may have the benefit of avoiding issues that tend to plague smaller hospitals in rural areas, such as understaffing, tight budgets, aging infrastructure, and an inability to provide high-quality or specialized care. In December 2019, Lake Shore Hospital announced its closing, following several years of financial difficulties.

Chautauqua County is home to the Chautauqua Center, a federally qualified health center providing access to primary care, dental and behavioral health services. They have centers located in both Jamestown and Dunkirk that offer access to care for county residents who are economically disadvantaged. WellNow Urgent Care centers have recently opened in Jamestown, Lakewood, and Dunkirk that offer quick access to treatment for non-life threatening injuries and illnesses.

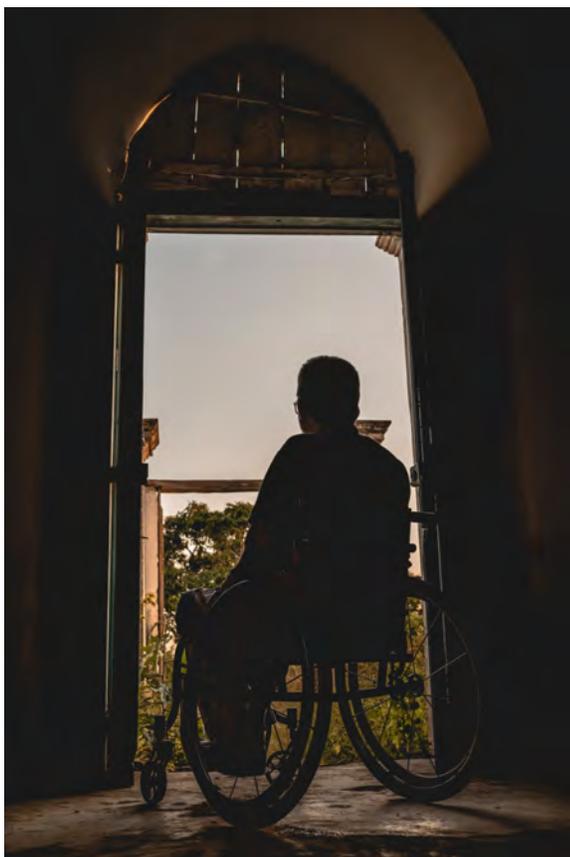
Individuals with disabilities and others needing transportation to medical appointments may access providers that have accessible vehicles, such as CARTS. A list of medical transportation providers can be found in the Transportation chapter of this document, which includes fee-based providers and options that are available only to special populations. The Resource Center is working toward a Chautauqua County Transportation Work Plan in collaboration with CARTS, elected officials, community organizations, service providers, and other stakeholders to ensure access to transportation for all who need it. A large portion of their budget is spent on transportation access for the vulnerable populations they serve. A coordinated system of affordable medical transportation is a critical need in the county due to its high percentages of elderly, low income and disabled individuals in combination with its designation as a Health Professional Shortage Area.

Disability and Elder Care

Care and support for the disabled and the aged is a critical need in Chautauqua County. According to the Census Bureau's 2013-2017 ACS, 15.8% of the county's non-institutionalized population has some type of disability, compared to 11.4% for NY State. Also, 18.5% of the county's population is age 65 or over, compared to 15.9% of the population statewide. Among the over-65 population in Chautauqua County who are not residing in an institution, 32.7% have a disability.

There are a number of options available in Chautauqua County to assist caregivers of people with disabilities





response to individuals experiencing a mental health crisis during non-business hours.

TRENDS

Chautauqua County, like most of the state and the nation, continues to have high rates of diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer and diabetes. Advances in medicine have led to decreased mortality rates for some diseases. High rates of unhealthy habits such as smoking, alcohol and substance abuse, and obesity persist among county residents that put them at risk for life-threatening diseases.

Chautauqua County residents have access to training on the administration of Narcan, which is an opiate antagonist used to reverse the effects of an opiate overdose. Trainings are provided to various community organizations and groups, emergency medical personnel and other first responders, and inmates of the Chautauqua County jail. Administration of Narcan at the time of an overdose can temporarily reverse the impact of the opiate and allow time to seek medical treatment.

Chautauqua County Department of Health has been participating in the Nationwide ODMAP project (<http://www.odmap.org/>). This system was developed in an effort to provide local officials to track real-time data regarding the nature and location of both fatal and non-fatal overdoses within a specific region. In Chautauqua County, the Department of Health has partnered with the Jamestown Police Department and the Mental Health Association to offer supports to individuals who experienced a non-fatal overdose. This police department will notify Department of Health of non-fatal overdoses in their jurisdiction that will in turn notify the Mental Health Association; a Peer Advocate will be assigned to make contact with the individual to offer resources and assistance in linking with treatment options. The Jamestown project has been identified as a pilot and it is hoped that this model can be replicated in other jurisdictions over time.

Although marijuana (cannabis) is still a prohibited substance at the federal level, cannabis for medical purposes is legal in 33 states. Since the legalization of medical cannabis in NY State in 2014, there has been an increasing push for the legalization of cannabis/marijuana use for recreational purposes. New York State has added a number of qualifying diagnoses, which is allowing more people to access marijuana for medical purposes; these include chronic pain, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Opiate Dependency

or the elderly. The Resource Center provides care and support for individuals with disabilities of all types and levels. Chautauqua Adult Day Care operates four centers in the county (two in Jamestown, one in Dunkirk, and one in Westfield) which offer caregivers respite during the daytime hours and provide adults who attend with social and recreational opportunities. One of the Jamestown locations specifically focuses on serving individuals with Alzheimer's and memory loss. Other resources are available through COI's Alzheimer's Caregiver Support program, the Chautauqua County Office for the Aging, the National Alliance for Family Caregivers, and the NYS Office for Persons with Disabilities. Resources include support groups for caregivers and respite care.

Mental Health

Chautauqua County residents have access to a dedicated 24/7 Crisis Line that is available to any person who is experiencing emotional distress. Calls to the Crisis Line are directed to Crisis Services in Buffalo and that organization has the option of responding directly or to making a referral to local providers, including the Mobile Crisis Outreach Program (MCOP). MCOP is available evenings, weekends and holidays to provide a local

(NYS Department of Health). In addition to the use of marijuana, derivatives of the plant, specifically CBD (Cannabidiol) oils and products are legal, readily available and are being used by New York State and Chautauqua County residents to treat various ailments, including chronic pain. New York State introduced a bill to legalize recreational marijuana in 2019 that was not passed into law.

Smoking electronic cigarettes, or “vaping”, has become popular in recent years, with some being marketed as a safer alternative to cigarettes. After several young people have become ill from vaping, NYS Governor Cuomo issued an emergency 90-day ban on sales of all flavored e-cigarettes except menthol in September 2019. Opponents of e-cigarettes are calling for more research into the health effects of these devices and a ban on marketing that is targeted to young people. The NY State Department of Health is urging everyone to stop using vaping products.

Health care organizations in the Western NY region have difficulties recruiting and retaining staff.

Facilities and Staffing

According to the 2018 report “The Health Care Workforce in New York: Trends in the Supply of and Demand for Health Workers” published by the SUNY at Albany School of Public Health, registered nurses (13,480) held the most jobs in in the region as of 2017, followed by personal care aides (9,430) and nursing assistants (6,640). The report states that the Western New York region experienced a 34.4% increase in the number of graduating RNs between 2012 and 2016, and a 3% increase in RNs obtaining licensure. However, hospitals, home health care agencies and nursing homes report difficulty in recruiting and retaining RNs, home health aides and personal care aides, reportedly due to a shortage of workers and non-competitive salaries. Ninety percent of home health care agencies reported difficulty in hiring workers of all types for evenings, nights and weekends; 60% reported difficulty in hiring bilingual workers.

The Consumer Directed Personal Assistance Program (CDPAP) is a statewide Medicaid program where the consumer has more control over who provides their care and how it is provided. Instead of using a home care agency to select, train, and schedule aides, the “consumer” or a family member, friend or guardian) performs all of these functions. Seniors and people with disabilities who receive Medicaid-certified home care are able to choose their own caregivers, who are often family



members. Medicaid then pays those consumer-directed caregivers for their services through a fiscal intermediary. While the program gives more choice to the consumer, the trend in consumer-directed care could be a detriment to agencies that provide home care, which will realize a decrease in the need for their services.

Some Hospital mergers are becoming more popular as care providers seek to improve efficiency, access to care, and quality of care. This may create a better opportunity for a smaller hospital to merge with a larger one for the sake of staffing, equipment availability, improved access to services, and a more advanced record keeping system. The local hospitals in Chautauqua County have all affiliated with larger systems: Brooks Memorial Hospital and Lakeshore Hospital are now affiliated with Kaleida Health of Buffalo, WCA Hospital in Jamestown is affiliated with the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC) and Westfield Hospital is affiliated with St. Vincent’s Hospital and the Allegheny Health Network.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

COI’s 2019 Community Survey elicited response from 122 county residents with respect to health care and other factors. Of those responding to the survey:

- 21% identified health care among their highest needs within the last year; mental health care was a top need for 11% of respondents.
- 22% indicated that a member of their household had skipped a meal in the past year due to not having enough food.

- 33% utilized SNAP (food stamps); 17% utilized a food pantry; and 14% utilized a school breakfast/lunch program.
- 32% reported that they had made a choice between buying food and meeting another basic need (paying a bill) in the past 12 months.
- 6% reported that there was a person with a disability under age 18 in the household; 25% reported that there was a person with a disability aged 18 or older.
- 41% reported a concern with a household member under the age of 18; of these, 32% indicated concern with the emotional/behavioral needs of their household member.
- 22.7% indicated that they bought health insurance through the NYS of Health Marketplace (as part of the Affordable Care Act).
- 95.2% reported that their children are up to date with immunizations.
- 17.2% reported not being able to access needed medical care; 26.3% could not access needed dental care; 12.8% could not access needed mental health care; 17.4% could not obtain needed prescription medications. The cost of care or lack of insurance was cited as the most common reason for not obtaining needed care.



some residents to access care.

- High percentages of elderly and disabled Chautauqua County residents create a strong need for agencies that provide services to assist these populations.
- Worker shortages and non-competitive salaries create challenges for hospitals, nursing homes and home health care agencies to recruit and staff.
- High costs for health, mental health, and dental care can still be unaffordable for those with insurance that have high deductibles, co-insurances, and co-pays.

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Deaths from cancer have significantly decreased in the county over the last several years.
- New cases of HIV and AIDS have decreased significantly in Chautauqua County and statewide over the last decade.
- The rate of individuals without some form of health insurance has decreased in recent years.
- County residents have higher rates of social membership than other areas of the state.

CHALLENGES

- The limited public transportation system in the county and the county's designation as a Health Professional Shortage Area make it difficult for

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue funding and training for Narcan to reduce overdose deaths.
- Expand ODMAP project to include all county police agencies.
- Expand transportation options for individuals to access medical care.
- Continue funding for programs such as SNAP and school breakfast programs that provide nutrition for low income households.
- Continue funding for programs to address the health needs of low income, elderly, and disabled populations.
- Increase substance abuse education and services to adolescents, including those who are pregnant.

4. Early Education and Child Care

INTRODUCTION

Early care and education programs serve children from infancy to age five in a variety of settings: Child Care Centers, Family Child Care Homes, Prekindergarten (Pre-K) and Head Start classes. In New York State, these programs serve more than 300,000 children every year. Thousands more are served in Legally Exempt (non-regulated family, friend or neighbor) home-based child care and private nursery schools. All care, regardless of the setting, should be affordable, accessible, and most importantly - high quality.

Research shows that the quality of child care has a direct impact on a child's ability to learn, build healthy relationships and to become the best they can be. Consistent routines, unlimited learning opportunities, and a safe and nurturing environment are important characteristics of high quality care. Children go through critical stages of development during the early years, and high quality child care can have long-lasting effects on their overall development. (High-Quality ECE Strengthens Families and Can Break the Cycle of Poverty; May 14, 2019; Megan Feldman)

There is a growing awareness of the effect that access to child care has on parental employment and the economy overall. Businesses must have reliable employees, and employees who are parents must have dependable child care. Child care arrangements vary widely from one family to another, and must take into account family finances, work schedules and the availability of child care options that meet the family's needs and preferences. Hours of operation, location and transportation must also be considered. The language and culture of the child care provider may also be a principal consideration.

Child Care Resource and Referral agencies (CCR&R's) can be found in every county in New York State. The CCR&R has interrelated sets of services for families, child care providers, employers and communities about the important links between early learning and later success in school. They document child care needs and trends. CCR&R's are able to track trends about the changing needs of families. In Chautauqua County, the CCR&R is operated by Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. and is

known as the Chautauqua Child Care Council.

Listed below are common types of child care programs with brief descriptions, as defined by New York State. Each program is regulated by the NY State Office of Children and Family Services.

Day Care Center (DCC): "a program or facility which is not a residence in which child care is provided on a regular basis to more than six children for more than three hours per day per child for compensation or otherwise, except those programs providing care as a school-age child care program as defined in this section."

Family Day Care Home (FDC): "a program caring for children for more than three hours per day per child in which the child day care is provided in a family home for three to six children." An FDC program may care for an additional two school aged children when school is not in session. There must be one caregiver for every two children under two years of age in a FDC.

Group Family Day Care Home (GFDC): "a program caring for children for more than three hours per day per child in which child day care is provided in a family for seven to twelve children of all ages, except for those programs operating as a family day care home, which care for seven or eight children." A GFDC program may care for an additional four school-aged children when school is not in session. There must be one caregiver for every two children under two years of age in a GFDC.

Informal Child Care – Legally Exempt (LE) family child care and Legally Exempt in-home child care.
Legally Exempt Family Child Care: "child care for one or two children provided outside the child's own home in a residence"; "child care for more than two children provided outside the child's own home in a residence... for less than three hours per day;" and "child care provided by a relative within the third degree of consanguinity of the parent(s) or step-parent(s) of the child or children except where such relative is a person legally responsible for, or the caretaker relative of, such child or children." Legally Exempt child care providers must be enrolled with the social services district to be eligible to receive funds for child care services provided under the New York State Child Care Block Grant Program.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

Supply and Demand

The child care supply throughout the 5-county region of Western New York does not meet the demand. As shown in **Tables 4.1** and **4.2** below, there are a total of 41,957 child care slots in the region, but 77,521 children in need of care, leaving a gap of 35,564 children who need care. With such a large gap in the number of available slots, parents are forced to make difficult decisions about what to do for child care. Parents want to find quality child care and at a cost that they can afford.

Table 4.1 Supply of Child Care Slots in Western NY

Allegany County	1,539
Cattaraugus County	1,687
Chautauqua County	3,951
Erie County	29,495
Niagara County	4,933
Total Western NY	41,957

Table 4.2 Demand for Child Care in Western NY

Number of children under 6 with both parents in labor force	37,986
Number of children under 6 in single parent families	29,917
Number of females working part-time with children under 6	9,618
Total Need	77,521

Child Care Availability

Child Care Aware of America (CCAoA) refers to communities with limited or no access to quality child care as child care deserts. A desert is defined as a census tract with more than 50 children under the age of 5 that lacks at least one licensed child care provider, or where there are three times as many children as there are available slots. According to CCAoA, these deserts are more prevalent in low-income communities, rural communities, among families of color, and among

families with irregular or nontraditional work schedules. Chautauqua County is considered a child care desert.

The data in **Table 4.3** from the Chautauqua Child Care Council illustrate that there are 70 registered and licensed day care facilities in Chautauqua County, not including School Aged Child Care (SACC's). This number has decreased from 103 facilities in 2013. The population of young children far exceeds the capacity of those facilities; there are 2,128 available slots, although census information indicates a total of 7,026 children under 5 in the county, as seen in **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.3 Day Care Facilities and Slots in Chautauqua County

Type of Facility	2013 Facilities	2013 Slots	2018 Facilities	2018 Slots
Day Care Centers (DCC)	20	1,337	21	1,608
Family Day Care (FDC)	53	330	32	254
Group Family Day Care (GFDC)	30	416	17	266
Total Licensed and Registered Day care	103	2,083	70	2,128
School Aged Child Care (SACC)	16	1,920	15	1,823
Legally Exempt	594		355	
Total	713	4,003	440	3,951

Table 4.4 Number of Children in Chautauqua County

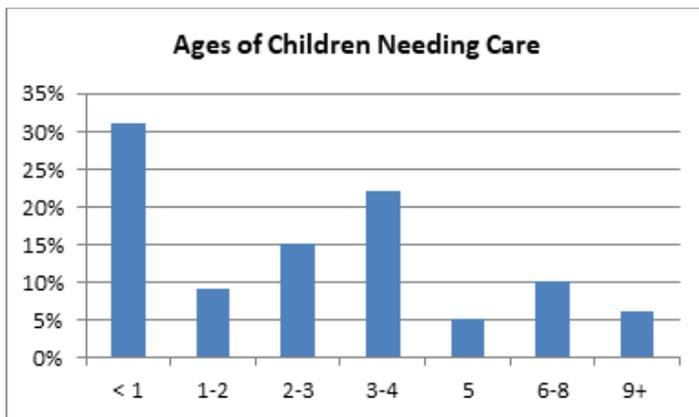
Under 5 years old	7,026
5-9 years	7,450
10-14 years	8,222
Total	22,698

The Chautauqua Child Care Council provided 175 referrals to families for child care services between July 2018 and June 2019. Of all families seeking referrals during this time period, 70% had incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level. Some of the characteristics of the families seeking care include:

- 61% of callers were single parents
- 23% were two parent families
- 3% were grandparents or other relatives
- 2% were teen parents
- 2% were foster parents/guardians

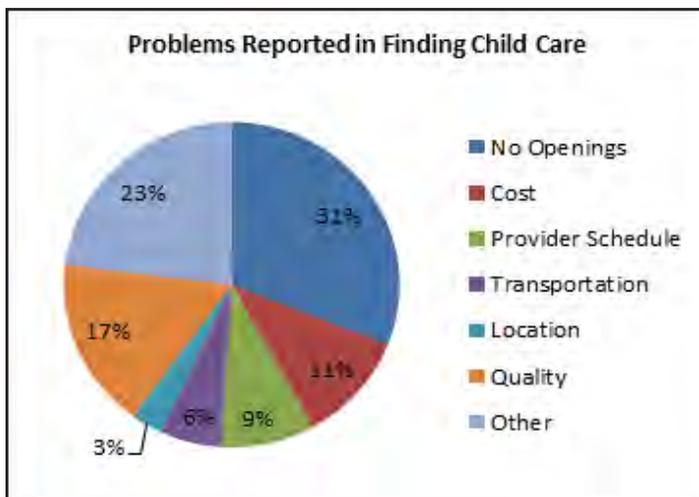
Families included 258 children needing care that fell within the age groups illustrated in **Chart 4.1**:

Chart 4.1 Ages of Children Needing Care



Problems that were reported by the families in finding care for their children are shown in **Chart 4.2**.

Chart 4.2 Problems Finding Child Care



Cost of Child Care

Child care is unaffordable for many families, as it has been in past years. In many homes, child care costs exceed the cost of housing, college tuition, transportation or food. According to Child Care Aware of America, "Across all states, the average cost of center-based infant care exceeds 27% of median household income for single working parents." (*Parents and the High Cost of Child Care, Child Care Aware of America, 2016*)

In New York State the cost of child care is increasing by \$730 each year. Families pay an average of \$11,440 per year for infant care, \$10,712 per year for toddler care and \$10,140 per year for 3 and 4 year old care. As parents are paying a sizable portion of their income each year for child care they are forced to make difficult decisions about how they can afford it. **Tables 4.5 and 4.6** show the detailed breakdown of the average cost of child care by the type of day care facility, as reported by CCAoA.

Table 4.5 Average Day Care Center Cost in NYS

	Age of Child			
	< 1 ½	1 ½ - 2	3-5	6-12
Weekly	\$220	\$206	\$195	\$180
Daily	\$48	\$45	\$44	\$39
Part Day	\$32	\$30	\$29	\$26
Hourly	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$7.00

Table 4.6 Average Family Day Care and Group FDC Home Cost in NYS

	Age of Child			
	< 2	2	3-5	6-12
Weekly	\$160	\$150	\$150	\$150
Daily	\$35	\$35	\$33	\$30
Part Day	\$23	\$23	\$22	\$20
Hourly	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00

To help offset the cost of child care, NY State provides a child care subsidy to recipients of Temporary Assistance who are participating in employment activities (subsidized employment, unsubsidized employment, work experience, job search, education training etc.).

Recipients of Child Protective Services or Preventive Services are also eligible for subsidies, and low income working families and recipients who are transitioning from Temporary Assistance to employment may also qualify. The objective of providing these benefits is to help families obtain and maintain employment, thereby increasing their self-sufficiency. **Chart 4.3** shows the percentage of children in subsidized care in New York State by the type of child care provider.

Chart 4.3 Children in Subsidized Care in NYS

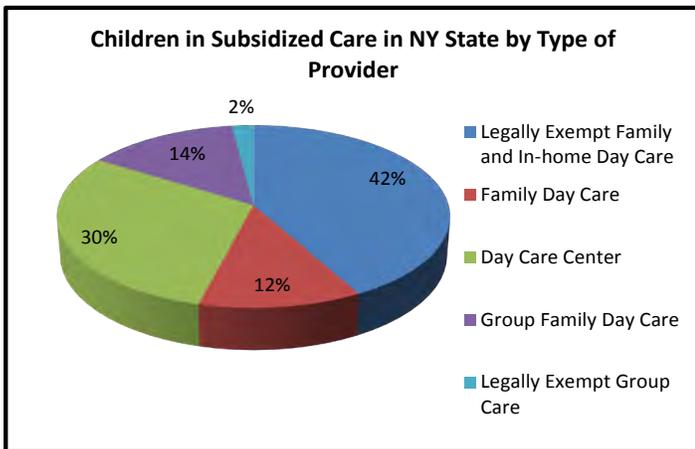


Table 4.7 documents the monthly average number of families and children who received Child Care subsidies in 2017 and 2018 in Chautauqua County, as reported in the Chautauqua County Department of Health and Human Services Annual Report 2018.

Table 4.7 Monthly Average Subsidized Child Care Services in Chautauqua County

	2017	2018
Families receiving child care services	716	669
Children receiving child care services	1,095	914

Child Care Workforce

According to the Occupational Employment and Wages Report for May 2018 from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are approximately 16,000 childcare workers in NY State. The child care work force is 94% women and most do not make a living wage. Child care workers earn significantly less than their school-based counterparts. The median wage for childcare workers at

the time of the report was \$23,233 annually, or \$11.17 per hour.

TRENDS/DIRECTIONS

Universal Pre-K

State-funded Pre-K expansion could have an unintentional negative effect on the quality and supply of child care. Nationally, there is concern that non-school-based child care programs that offer full-day, full-year care will experience a decline in enrollment resulting in center closures. There is also concern that the quality of existing child care programs will suffer because more qualified care providers will choose to work in higher-paying school-based Pre-K programs. The effect on Family and Group Family providers will be even greater, as they will be unable to sustain their businesses without the 3 and 4 year old children in their program. Another unintentional effect is that families will struggle to find care for children before and after program hours and during the summer as Family, Group Family and Center based care may not be able to accommodate part-time, part-year children.

Cliff Effect

Parents need child care to be able to remain in the workforce or pursue their education. When parents that are receiving child care subsidies increase their income, the raise often causes families to hit what is called the “cliff effect”. This is what happens when public benefit programs end or are reduced when household earnings increase. The loss of benefits can be very disruptive for families because usually incomes have not increased enough to make the household self-sufficient. The effect can discourage people from seeking employment or looking at other ways to increase their income. Many people in poverty rely on a combination of earned income, public benefits, and community supports to survive. When these resources are unpredictable, people must choose which necessities to go without, which can negatively affect health and well-being.

Universal Assessments

An important positive trend is the use of universal developmental and behavioral assessments/screenings for all children to track a child’s progress in areas such as language, social, or motor development. When children are screened early, possible delays and concerns can be

identified for early intervention, leading to more effective and less expensive treatment during preschool, as opposed to special education services in later childhood. With regular screenings, young children get the services and supports they need as early as possible to help them thrive. It is important that universal screenings for all children be a coordination effort of all entities that work with children.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

Working parents are well aware of the struggles of finding quality child care that is affordable and has open availability. Families in which one parent cannot work outside the home due to lack of child care may have to depend on public assistance. For single parents, child care is imperative for their financial stability. But there may also be a lack of understanding about what quality child care is. For a lot of parents, a safe and warm environment is the only indicator of quality care. However, the most crucial time of development for the brain is in the first five years of life. Therefore, when children are going to be in the care of someone for several hours each day, it is critical to also nurture the children’s cognitive and social development. When children are not growing to their full potential, the entire community will be impacted in some way.

Child Care Aware of America (CCAoA) has conducted several national polls and focus groups throughout the country to better understand parent preferences when selecting child care. They have found that nationally, parents do want to know as much as they can about the structure of their child’s day. They need to feel that their child is getting attention, stimulation and developmental learning opportunities that are age-appropriate. Parents reported difficulty in finding a provider they could trust that meets their budget, accepts state assistance (if applicable), and that has availability. If the child has special needs, these difficulties are compounded.

Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. conducted a survey as part of this Community Needs Assessment that solicited information about local child care needs. The following answers were provided by the 45 respondents that reported a need for child care.

What time of day do you need care? (Check all that apply)

Daytime	30.6%
Before/after school	24.5%
Evening	10.2%
Weekends	2.0%

What do you currently use to meet your child care needs? (check all that apply)

Parent, family, friends, neighbors	57.8%
Children are old enough to be left alone	31.1%
Head Start/Early Head Start	24.4%
After school program	17.8%
Informal/unregistered provider/babysitter	6.7%
Licensed, registered provider	4.4%
Day care center	2.2%
Pre-K/Preschool	2.2%

If you have never used a day care center or registered child care provider, why not?

I had a reliable babysitter	22.7%
I cannot afford it	18.2%
I do not trust day care centers	18.2%
Evening/night slots not available	9.1%
Did not have transportation	4.5%
The quality of the center was not good	4.5%
Weekend slots not available	4.5%
Other (not specified)	18.2%

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- A number of local coalitions exist that focus on collaboration among organizations to promote healthy child development and education, including the Chautauqua Education Coalition, the Chautauqua Connections Children’s Coalition, and the Chautauqua Leadership Institute.
- The Chautauqua Child Care Council is one of the leading community service organizations that works with parents, providers, businesses, and community organizations to help promote the availability of quality child care services in the area. It is one of the Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies throughout New York State that are an invaluable link between families, home-based and center-based child care programs, and communities. CCR&Rs educate families about high-quality care and help them find it; recruit and train

new providers; offer providers technical assistance; and encourage government, business leaders, and the public to support the expansion of high-quality early care and learning services. Child Care Council of Chautauqua also works to assess the supply and demand of child care in the community, and increase the supply where needed.

- A system of care called SART (screening, assessment, referral and treatment) has been initiated by the Chautauqua County Health Department that provides universal, uniform screening for all children in the county through age five.
- Head Start (ages 3-5) and Early Head Start (pregnancy through age 2) programs provide comprehensive early childhood education, health, nutrition, and parent involvement services to low-income children and families. See the Head Start Addendum to this document for more information about these programs in Chautauqua County.
- Several school districts in the county have received NYS funding to operate Universal Pre-K programs for 3 and/or 4 year olds.
- QualityStarsNY is a voluntary quality improvement and rating system for all types of regulated early childhood programs in New York State. QualityStarsNY developed a set of standards to support early childhood programs to provide children with high quality early learning experiences.
- The NYS Infant Toddler Resource Network, funded by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services, is an initiative aimed at supporting high-quality infant and toddler care. Counties served by the Western New York Infant Toddler Resource Network are Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming.
- Help Me Grow New York promotes the optimal development of young children by linking families to information and community resources related to child development and parenting.
- Early Care and Learning Council (ECLC) is a statewide, not-for-profit membership organization that represents the 35 CCR&R programs across

New York State. It works closely with the NYS Office of Children and Family Services to support and strengthen the capacity of CCR&Rs agencies.

CHALLENGES

- Home based providers who struggle the most financially often claim that their love and commitment for the children and families they care for are the only reason they remain in child care, with several reportedly on the verge of leaving the profession for financial and regulatory reasons.
- Day Care providers are unable to fund desired changes to improve their facilities, work force and programming
- Providers find some of the regulations to be burdensome and rigid as to interfere with their ability to provide what they see as optimal care.
- The cost of early child care and education is a major barrier for many families – particularly families with lower income. While many families may be eligible to receive help paying for child care, only a small share actually gets the assistance they need.
- Chautauqua County is considered a child care desert. With limited access to child care, parents are forced to make difficult decisions regarding child care.
- Low income Chautauqua County families sometimes encounter the “cliff effect”, which can be a deterrent to accepting a job or promotion because benefits will be lost or reduced. The increased wages are often not a sufficient replacement for the lost benefits.
- The process for working parents to apply for and receive subsidies is seen as slow and complicated, creating challenges for both parents and child care providers.
- New Legally Exempt paperwork is written in legal terms, making it confusing and hard for new providers to complete with accuracy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to implement the SART initiative (screening, assessment, referral and treatment) that provides universal, uniform screening for all children in the county.
- Increase the number of early childhood mental health consultants in Chautauqua County to promote healthy growth in young children's social and emotional development. Early childhood mental health consultants can help identify and work in partnership with families and caregivers for early remediation of problems that surface.
- Streamline the Legally Exempt application processes to make it easier for LE providers.
- Work with Regional Economic Development Council to help minimize the child care subsidies cliff effect and to open more child care facilities in the county
- Create a plan to recruit and prepare new staff in early care and education to enter the work force.
- Create opportunities to increase the number of bilingual family day care providers and child care with non-traditional hours.
- Increase wages for child care workers to affirm their importance and encourage more individuals to pursue child care as an occupation.



5. Youth

INTRODUCTION

It is documented through census data that the county is experiencing a “brain drain” in which young adults leave the county after graduating in search of high paying jobs. However, there are several indicators that Chautauqua County is trending in the right direction for youth. Public school enrollment rates by grade have remained relatively stable over the past three years despite the decline in overall population. Graduation rates also remain stable.

In surveys or small group settings, youth report that they would like more organized activities in which to participate. Existing activities include a variety of extra-curricular sports and other activities offered by each of the county’s 18 school districts. There are also numerous community based organizations that offer youth programming, including the Boys & Girls Clubs, Scouts BSA, Girl Scouts, 4-H and a variety of local initiatives. Research indicates that healthy communities provide ample positive youth development programming (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2000). Youth who are involved in their communities are less likely to be involved with drugs, early sexual activity, or crime. After school programs and community activities provide opportunities for youth to make constructive use of their time after school, when many parents are still at work.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

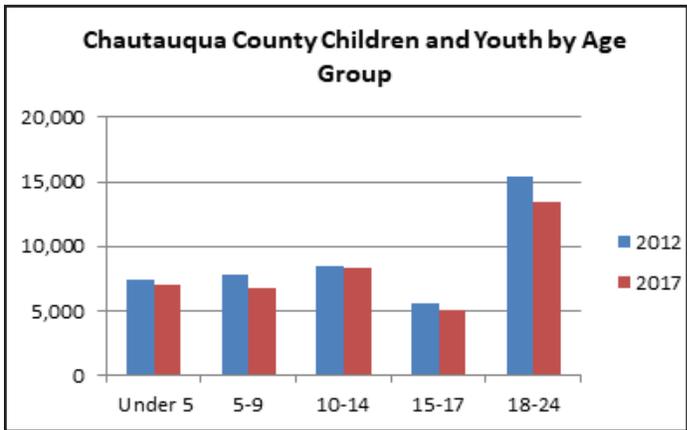
Table 5.1 and **Chart 5.1** provide data regarding youth

Table 5.1 Chautauqua County Youth Pop., 2012 and 2017

Age	2012		2017	
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population
< 5	7,403	5.5%	7,083	5.4%
5-9	7,807	5.8%	6,751	5.2%
10-14	8,479	6.3%	8,313	6.4%
15-17	5,518	4.1%	5,007	3.8%
18-24	15,344	11.4%	13,450	10.3%
Total	44,551	33.0%	40,604	31.0%

in Chautauqua County, as reported by the American Community Survey 5-Year estimates published by the US Census Bureau. As seen in **Table 5.1**, children and youth up to age 24 accounted for 33.0% of the county’s total population in 2012, which decreased to 31.0% in 2017. The number of youth in each age group decreased over the five-year period, as illustrated in **Chart 5.1**.

Chart 5.1 Chautauqua County Children and Youth by Age Group, 2012 and 2017



The race and ethnicity of children under the age of 18 in Chautauqua County are illustrated in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Race and Ethnicity of Youth <18 in Chautauqua County

One Race	94.2%
White	89.0%
Black/African American	2.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	.2%
Asian	.5%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0%
Some other race	2.0%
Two or More Races	5.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	79.8%

In Chautauqua County, 62.9% of all children under 18 live in married couple households, 26.4% live in a household with a female head of household, and 10.6% live in households with a single male householder. **Table 5.3** illustrates the relationship of children under 18 to the householder. Census information reveals that there are 840 grandparents that are living with and responsible for their own grandchildren. In 840 of these situations (45%), the parent is not present.

Table 5.3 Child Relationship to Householder, Chautauqua County

	Total	Married Couple Families	Male, Single	Female, Single
Own Child (Biological, step, or adopted)	90.3%	94.2%	89.1%	86.1%
Grandchild	6.2%	4.4%	5.7%	10.8%
Other relative	.9%	.6%	2.0%	1.2%
Foster child or other unrelated	2.6%	.7%	3.2%	2.0%

For the population overall in Chautauqua County, 18.5% lives in poverty. However, many of the county's residents that are in poverty are in families with children, as documented by the poverty rate for children under 18, which is much higher at 28.5%. **Table 5.4** shows poverty characteristics of children under age 18 by household

Table 5.4 Poverty characteristics of Children in Chautauqua County

	Total	Married Couple Families	Male, Single	Female, Single
Households with children that receive public assistance	35.1%	20.1%	42.9%	65.4%
Poverty level of Children	28.5%	14.9%	32.0%	58.9%

type (U.S. Census Bureau ACS 2013-2017). **Table 5.5** displays the percentage of children under 18 with a disability by the type of household in which they live.

Table 5.5 Child Disability

	Total	Married Couple Families	Male, Single	Female, Single
Child with a disability	6.5%	4.1%	9.2%	11.1%

Education

The following data in **Table 5.6** illustrates the educational characteristics of youth ages 18 – 24. As can be expected, many of the youth in this age group have not yet completed their education. Table 5.7 shows the educational attainment of the adult population over the age of 24.

Table 5.6 Educational Attainment for Ages 18 to 24 years

	% of	% of Males Age 18-24	% of Females Age 18-24
Less than high school graduate	13.0%	14.7%	11.3%
High School graduate (or equivalency)	27.8%	30.5%	24.8%
Some college or Associate's degree	52.3%	50.0%	54.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.9%	4.8%	9.1%

Table 5.7 Educational Attainment for Ages 25+

	% of	% of Males Age 25+	% of Females Age 25+
Less than high school graduate	12.5%	13.0%	10.1%
High School graduate (or equivalency)	35.6%	37.3%	34.1%
Some college or Associate's degree	31.6%	30.0%	33.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	21.2%	19.8%	22.6%

The New York State Education Department publishes report cards for public schools and aggregates data at the county level. **Table 5.8** compares student demographic data from the 2017-2018 school year to data for the 2013-2014 school year for all 18 Chautauqua County public school districts combined. The data reveal that rates of English Language Learners, students with disabilities, and those who are economically disadvantaged have all increased over the last few years, while the number of homeless children has decreased.

Graduation rates from the School Report Card indicate the disparity in high school completion among racial and ethnic populations of students, as seen in **Table 5.9**. Rates of high school completion are higher among White and Asian populations for both cohorts graduating in 2014 and 2018, although less racial disparity is seen for the more recent cohort. This could be an indication that educational attainment is improving for some minority populations.

Research has shown an association between higher educational attainment and higher earnings. Nationally, 82% of children whose parents have less than a high school diploma live in low income families. For children whose parents have at least some college or more, 24% live in low income families (*National Center for Children in Poverty, 2007*). The correlation between educational attainment and poverty in Chautauqua County is evident in census data, as shown in **Chart 5.2** on the following page. While 32.9% of Chautauqua County residents that have not graduated high school live in poverty, the rate of poverty is just 5.1% for those with a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Chart 5.3 illustrates the racial and ethnic disparities with regard to educational attainment among Chautauqua County's population over the age of 25. White, non-Hispanic individuals graduate high school in higher proportion than all other racial and ethnic populations, with the exception of those who are two or more races. White individuals, whether or not they are of Hispanic ethnicity, attain at least a Bachelor's degree more often than minorities. One exception is the Asian population, who attain Bachelor's or higher degrees in greater percentages than Whites, but who exist in much smaller numbers in the county - less than 1% of the population.

Chautauqua County is home to three institutes of higher learning. SUNY Fredonia is a public, four year university that also offers graduate degree programs. Jamestown Community College (JCC) is a public, two year college offering associate degrees and certificate level programs. Jamestown Business College is a private

Table 5.8 Chautauqua County Student Demographics

	2017-2018		2013-2014	
K-12 Enrollment	18,032		19,260	
Male	9,201	51%	9,906	51%
Female	8,831	49%	9,354	49%
English Language Learners	652	4%	525	3%
Students with Disabilities	2,479	14%	2,294	12%
Economically Disadvantaged	10,513	58%	10,023	52%
Homeless	204	1.1%	310	1.6%

Table 5.9 Chautauqua County Public High School Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Freshman Cohort

	2017-2018	2013-2014
White	86%	84%
Black/African American	74%	61%
American Indian	73%	60%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander	85%	100%
Multi-Racial	79%	80%
Hispanic/Latino	63%	63%

college offering associate and bachelor level degrees. Their combined enrollment in 2018 was over 8,000 students, with over 6,300 students attending full time.

A number of initiatives are currently underway in Chautauqua County that are aimed at preparing young people for technical and manufacturing careers that are in demand. Many of these initiatives specifically target the involvement of young women and girls. JCC operates a Manufacturing Technology Institute that trains students in advanced skills on actual equipment they will encounter in local industry jobs. Dream It Do It, an initiative of the Manufacturer's Association of the Southern Tier, works to promote manufacturing as a career choice with a focus on inspiring youth to attain

Chart 5.2 Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment in Chautauqua County

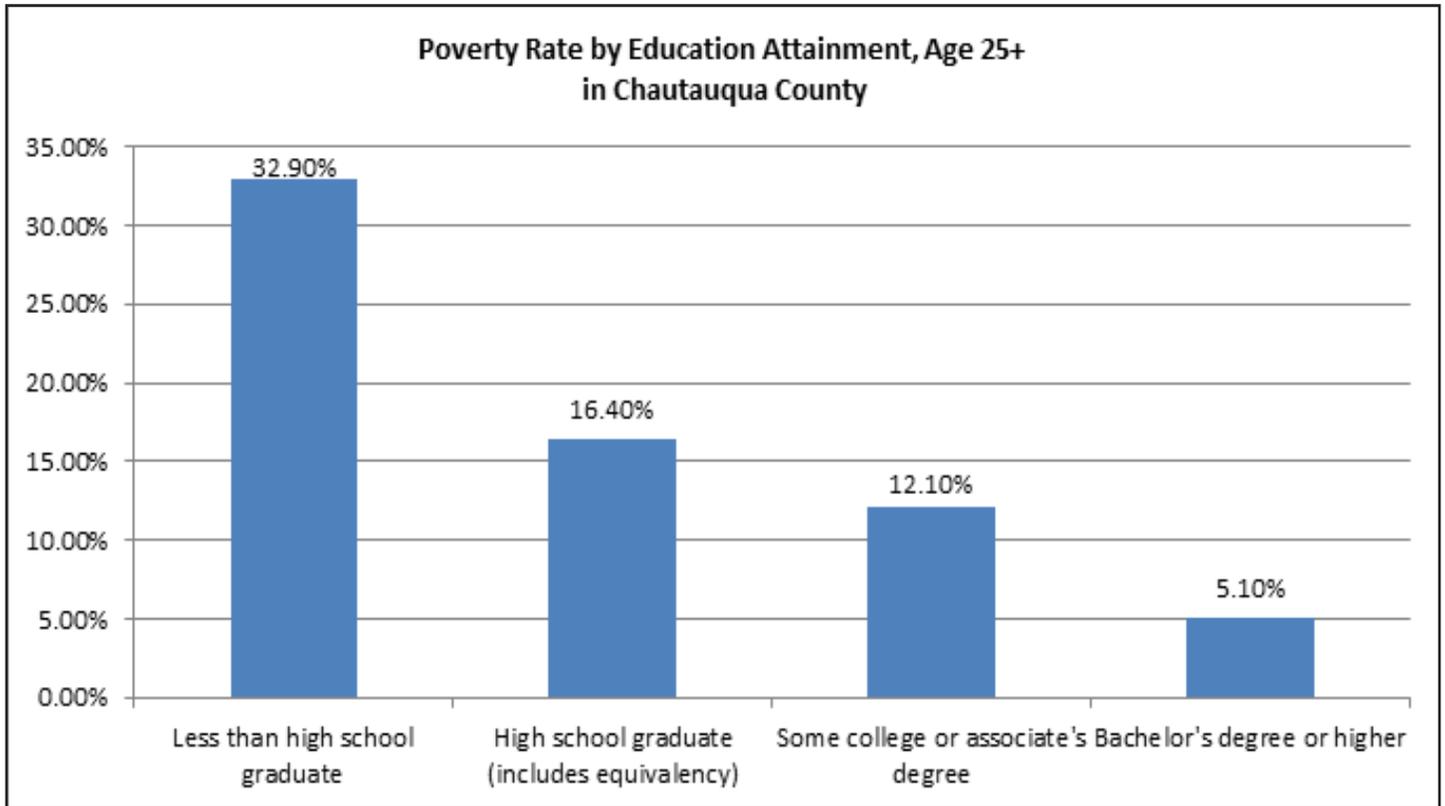
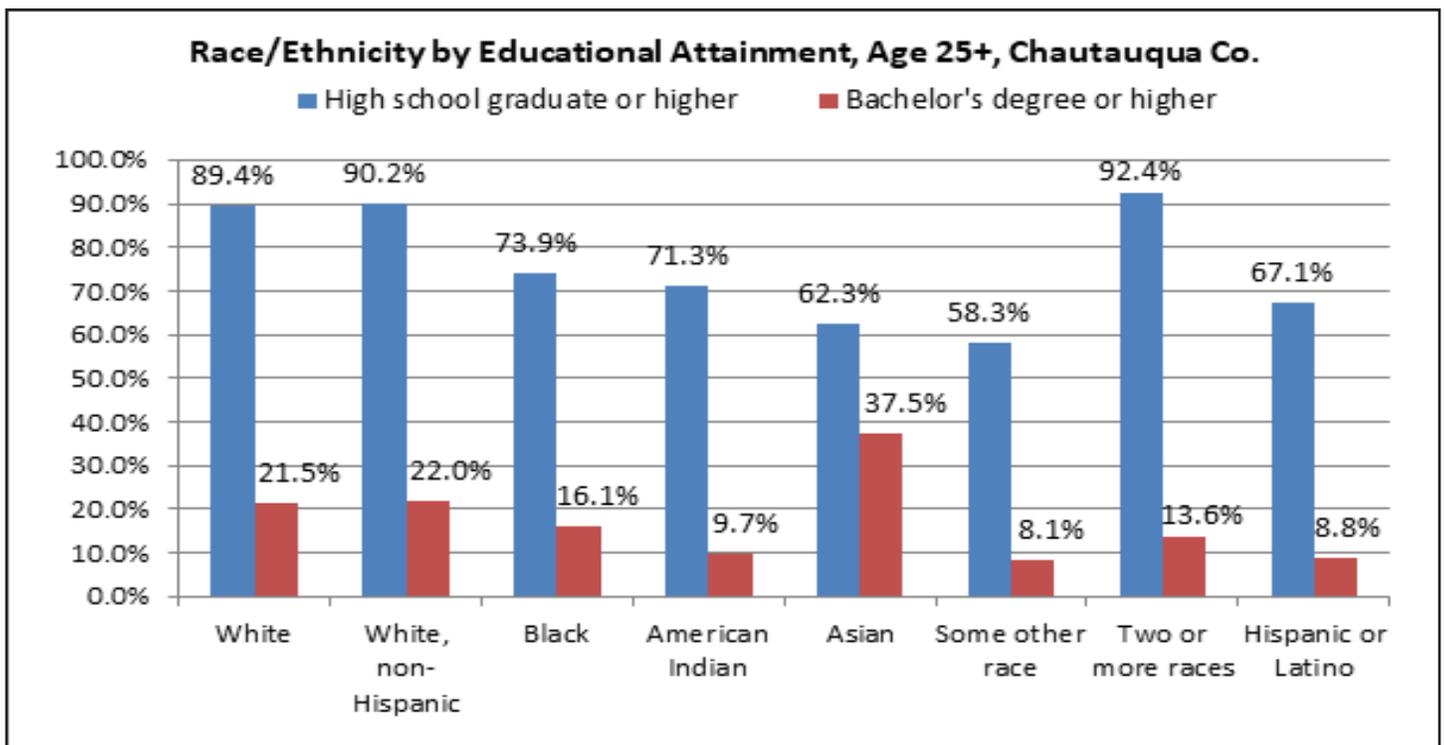


Chart 5.3 Race/Ethnicity by Educational Attainment in Chautauqua County



the advanced skills needed in the workforce. Several local public schools are offering courses in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math) fields to promote careers in the industry by providing hands-on learning. The Western NY P-TECH Academy, operated by the Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) also provides education in skilled trades to prepare students for high demand careers. A high level of collaboration exists among these programs and local schools to ensure youth are aware of advanced manufacturing options when making career choices.

At-Risk Youth

A number of issues exist in Chautauqua County that point to a critical need to engage youth who are disconnected from family or community, or otherwise at risk. Some of the indicators of risk in Chautauqua County that have been compiled by the NYS Council on Children and Families Kids’ Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC) are listed below:

- 54.0% of Chautauqua County children in grades K-12 in public schools were eligible for free or reduced price lunch in the 2017/2018 school year, an indicator of high poverty.
- The drop-out rate for Chautauqua County schools for the freshman cohort graduating in 2018 was 8.2%, compared to 6.0% for NY State.
- The arrest rate for ages 16-21 for Driving While Intoxicated is 42.4 per 10,000 youth in Chautauqua County for 2017, compared to 17.5 per 10,000 for NY State.
- The rate of juvenile arrests for property crimes (under age 16) was 24.2 per 10,000 pop. in 2017, compared to 17.1 per 10,000 pop. for upstate New York (excludes NY City).
- The rate of juvenile arrests for drug use, possession, or sale (under age 16) was 4.5 per 10,000 pop. in 2017, compared to 1.7 per 10,000 pop. for upstate NY (excludes NY City).
- The rate of children ages 0-17 in indicated cases of child abuse and maltreatment is 33.5 per 1,000 in Chautauqua County, compared to 17.5 per 1,000 for all of NY State.

- Children age 0-17 were admitted to foster care in 2018 at a rate of 1.8 per 1,000 in Chautauqua County, compared to a rate of 1.5 per 1,000 youth statewide.

Some of the other factors that put children and youth in Chautauqua County at risk are described in other chapters of this Community Needs Assessment. Data regarding homelessness can be found in Chapter 2: Housing. Data that relates to child and young adult health, including adolescent pregnancy, substance abuse, and sexually transmitted diseases, can be found in Chapter 3: Health.

Youth Services

The Chautauqua County Department of Health and Human Services provides the majority of government-based services for at-risk children and youth in the county. These include preventive services and foster care provided by Juvenile Services and Independent Living Teams, and Child Protective Services (CPS) that investigates reports concerning the abuse or

Table 5.10 Chautauqua County Health and Human Services Youth Data

	2017	2018
Juvenile Justice		
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)	103	84
Juvenile Delinquents	99	111
Juveniles in Residential Custody	18	15
Indicated Reports of Abuse/Neglect	624	623
Custodial Care		
In Foster Homes	84	78
In Institutions	15	18
In Group Homes	2	2
In Therapeutic Foster Homes	2	11
Child Support Collections		
Caseload	12,442	11,964
Cases with Current Collections	69%	71%
Cases with Arrears Collections	57%	53%

maltreatment of children. Foster care services provide nurturing homes to children on a temporary basis when their parents are unable to care for them. Children are placed in foster homes in situations where they have been removed from their own families due to abuse, neglect or other family problems that endanger their safety. The Chautauqua County Department of Health and Human Services Annual Report for 2018 provides the data displayed in **Table 5.10**.

The Chautauqua County Youth Bureau served over 7,300 children and youth in 2018. They work in collaboration with a network of other county government, public, and private entities and service providers to develop a comprehensive range of opportunities for youth of Chautauqua County. The Youth Bureau supports youth residential programs operated by Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc., including the Safe House (runaway and homeless youth shelter for youth under age 18) and the Transitional Independent Living Program (for homeless youth ages 16-22). The Safe House and two Transitional Independent Living facilities are licensed by the NYS Office of Children and Family Services. In 2018, these two programs served 77 homeless and at-risk youth.

TRENDS/DIRECTIONS

As the population of Chautauqua County has continued to decline, children identifying as Hispanic/Latino have become a greater percentage of the enrolled school population. Non-white youth and youth in single parent households continue to be disproportionately affected by both poverty and low educational attainment. Graduation rates for racial and ethnic minorities lag significantly behind their white peers. In addition, the county's graduation rate for Hispanic/Latinos (63%) and multi-racial (79%) students are lower than the State averages (72%, 84% respectively).

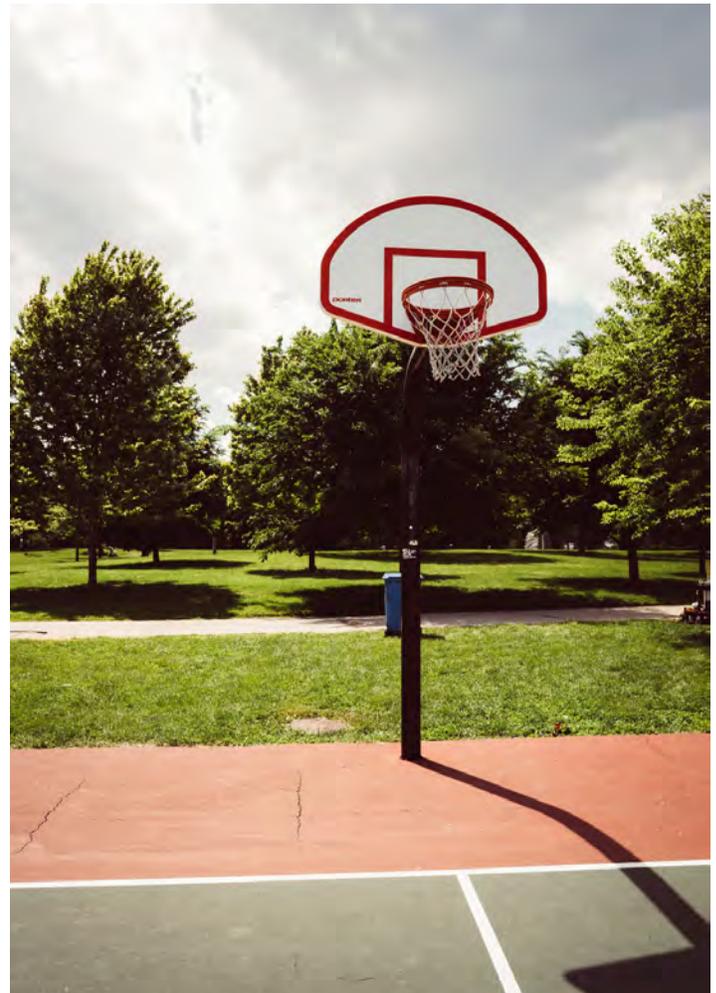
Educational attainment is highly correlated to future prospects of economic stability with poverty rates significantly lower for people who earn a Bachelor's degree versus those who receive a high school diploma or do not graduate from high school. The poverty rate for children in Chautauqua County continues to be much higher than for the total population, primarily correlated to the number of children living in single parent households.

Between 2010 and 2017 there were significant decreases in the number of arrests and crimes committed by youth and young adults. This ranged from a 30% drop in violent crimes committed by young adults to a

70% decrease in property crimes committed by juveniles. However, rates of young adult arrests for DWI and juvenile arrests for property crimes and drug crimes remain higher than upstate NY averages. There has been a 30% increase in founded abuse and neglect cases since 2010, and the number of children experiencing abuse is higher than the average statewide.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

A recurring theme locally is the perception that there are not enough activities to keep youth engaged in the community. There is no question that involvement in community activities helps youth to value their community, provides constructive use of their time, and helps youth build positive relationships with adults and peers. A lack of engagement in meaningful activities can put young people at risk for involvement in criminal activity, substance abuse, or premature sexual activity. Opportunities for youth involvement do exist in the county through extracurricular school activities, recreational and sports programs, and organizations



such as Boys & Girls Clubs, Scouts BSA, Girl Scouts, 4-H, and others. Given that there are over 27,000 youth under the age of 18 in Chautauqua County, there is a need for additional activities and for outreach to encourage youth to participate. Disconnected youth in particular are vulnerable to at-risk behavior and would benefit from programs that encourage and facilitate involvement in community activities.

In a survey conducted by Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. in 2019, community members were asked about issues or concerns for youth in their household over the past 12 months. Of the 18 respondents who indicated there were issues, 15 reported behavioral or emotional problems (83.3%) and 10 reported that bullying was a problem (55.5%). Other issues reported in the survey included eating disorders, skipping or dropping out of school, smoking, and sexual activity.



STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Coordinated positive youth development programs are available throughout the county.
- Youth crime has decreased with intensive prevention services to reduce criminal justice involvement.
- Availability of local, accredited post-secondary education programs.
- There is a coordinated effort in the county to promote STEM careers with a focus on local manufacturing needs.

CHALLENGES

- Rates of poverty for children and youth remain high, particularly for single parent families.
- Chautauqua County has high rates of child abuse and neglect.
- Racial and ethnic minorities have disproportionate rates of high school completion and higher education attainment.
- High rates parents who are unable to care for their children result in higher than average Foster Care placements and elevated numbers of grandparents who are caring for grandchildren.
- Chautauqua County has high rates of sexually transmitted diseases among adolescents. (See Chapter 3: Health)
- there are high rates of adolescent pregnancies and births in Chautauqua County (See Chapter 3: Health)
- Substance abuse begins in middle schools and increases with grade level for a high number of students.
- Some youth become homeless due to poverty or parent abuse/neglect or substance abuse (see Chapter 2: Housing)



6. Public Assistance

INTRODUCTION

Chautauqua County is one of the poorest counties in New York State, with a median income (\$44,304) well below that of the state (\$62,765) and below those of the nearby counties of Cattaraugus, Erie, Wyoming, and Niagara. As incomes in Chautauqua County remain low, a need for public assistance persists for many of the county's residents that is exacerbated by attributes other than income, such as age and disability status.

Public assistance is defined as "assistance programs that provide either cash assistance or in-kind benefits to individuals and families from any governmental entity." Several programs exist at the federal level to provide assistance in areas such as food, housing, and healthcare. There are many programs in New York State that also provide a range of benefits for residents.

Poverty levels in Chautauqua County continue to be higher than the state and national averages. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 18.5% of Chautauqua County residents live in poverty, more than the percentage of 15.1% for New York State and 12.3% across the nation. A higher level of poverty means that more people will rely on public assistance as a means of paying for food, rent, and other needs. The Census Bureau also reports that 18.9% of households in Chautauqua County received SNAP benefits in 2016, a stark increase from the 2011 figure of 14.4%. Additionally, they report that 4.6% of households in Chautauqua County received cash public assistance and 7.4% of households received SSI benefits in 2016.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

A variety of federal programs provide assistance throughout the United States, many of them dating back to the Great Depression or even earlier. While the programs are themselves federal, administration of most of these programs is delegated to states, which may have differences in restrictions or income limits depending on the state of residency. New York State also has several of its own public assistance programs that may combine federal funds with state funds.

New York State's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program is known as Family Assistance

(FA), providing cash assistance for families that include a minor child living with a parent or caretaker relative. Benefits are capped at a 60 month lifetime limit for adults.

Certain other kinds of temporary assistance (TA) are available in New York State, including Safety Net Assistance (SNA), which can assist people who have exceeded the 60 month limit on FA (among others); services for non-parent caregivers of children; and funds to pay for indigent burials of TA recipients when necessary.

Table 6.1 below illustrates the numbers of adults and children receiving these benefits as of May 2019, per the NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA).

Table 6.1: Monthly Caseload in Chautauqua County

Type of Assistance	Adult Recipients	Child Recipients	Expenditures
Temporary Assistance	2,096	1,607	\$1,039,514
Family Assistance	443	1,427	\$457,469
Safety Net	1,164	669	\$582,045

Types of Assistance

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps, provides monthly assistance for the purchase of food and groceries. Eligibility is determined based on factors such as income, employment status, disability status, and more. Not all food items can be purchased with SNAP benefits; for example, alcoholic beverages, pet food, and prepared food are ineligible purchases. The NYS OTDA reports that 12,645 households (23,169 persons) received SNAP benefits in Chautauqua County in May 2019. Total benefits distributed amounted to \$2,875,237.

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides monthly financial assistance to disabled adults and children with limited income and resources, as well as those aged 65 or older. Eligibility depends on factors such as income, other benefits received, and other financial resources owned, among others. In Chautauqua County, 4,845 persons received a total of \$3,136,982 in SSI

benefits in May 2019 (NYS OTDA).

The Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) provides low income households with energy assistance via energy or fuel payments to utility providers, as well as emergency assistance with essential heating equipment that need to be repaired or replaced. Income-eligible households are normally eligible to receive each benefit once per winter, but in 2019, Governor Andrew Cuomo allowed for an additional emergency benefit and made \$15 million available to help New York State residents heat their homes. Emergency HEAP is typically available from January 2 to March 15 for persons eligible for HEAP who have an emergency energy issue, such as heat on the verge of being shut off, and can be used on top of regular HEAP benefits. For the federal fiscal year ending September 2018, there were 17,906 cases of authorized HEAP benefits in Chautauqua County totaling \$6,398,966 (NYS OTDA).



Heating Equipment Repair/Replacement (HERR) is an additional program for repairing or replacing essential heating equipment in homes. HEAP Clean and Tune is available April 1 to November 1 and provides energy efficiency services, such as cleaning of heating equipment, installation of carbon monoxide detectors, and more. Cooling Assistance is open typically from May 1 to August 30 and provides air conditioning or a fan for homes where a person meets income requirements and has a medical condition exacerbated by heat. Funds for additional HEAP services tend to be limited.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides food, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income women who are pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum, as well as infants and children up to age 5 who may be at nutritional risk. Recipients must meet certain income and residency requirements as

well.

Diversion services are a once-only, alternative form of assistance for persons who are at risk of needing Temporary Assistance, with the purpose of helping them obtain or maintain employment so that they would not need further assistance. Diversion services are administered at the county level, and are used to address issues that prevent people from employment, such as transportation or work-related expenses (i.e. uniforms, work boots, or tools).

Other social insurance programs that are available to seniors, veterans, the unemployed, or people who are injured on the job are not generally considered to be public assistance programs. These include Social Security, Department of Veterans' Affairs benefits, unemployment insurance compensation, and Workers' compensation.

Work Participation

Federal law sets Federal Work Participation Standards for people receiving public assistance that a state must meet. Participation rates refer to the number of people who receive public assistance while they are also members of the workforce. There are two participation requirements that a state must meet or face financial penalties. These are known as the "all-family" rate and the "two-parent family" rate. The requirements state that 50% of all families and 90% of all two-parent families must be engaged in countable work. However, states may receive reduction credit for reducing their caseload of recipients. Nationwide data from 2016 provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services indicate a 51.9% "all families" work participation rate and a 70.8% "two-parent families" work participation rate for all states combined. New York State had an "all families" participation rate of 31.2% for that year, which met the standard after reduction credit. The state had no two-parent families subject to the requirement.

The Chautauqua County Department of Health and Human Services reports that the most recent participation rate for Chautauqua County, for January 2019, is 15%, which ranks as the 16th highest among NY's 62 counties. They also report that Chautauqua County currently has a full county work participation waiver for SNAP cases with an Able Bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD) individual. This means that an ABAWD individual would generally be required to participate in some type of work in order to receive SNAP, but that requirement is waived in the county.

TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS

The three most expensive social insurance programs at the federal level are Social Security, Medicare, and unemployment. These programs accounted for 40% of all federal outlays in 2017, an increase of 17% since 1962.

“Means-tested welfare” programs provide benefits to low-income people, including Medicaid, cash assistance, SNAP, Affordable Care Act subsidies, SSI, student financial aid, the Earned Income tax Credit, and other programs. Per justfacts.com, these programs accounted for 18% of all federal outlays in 2017.

The federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant is intended to provide temporary financial assistance to those with no other means to meet basic needs. According to the Center on Budget and

Policy Priorities, in 1996 when TANF was created, 68% of families in poverty received TANF benefits nationwide. In 2017, just 23% of families in poverty across the nation were receiving TANF assistance. New York State reaches more poverty-stricken families than the nationwide average, with 42% of poor families receiving TANF assistance. This represents a stark decline from historical figures, however. In 1996 in New York State, 79% of families in poverty received TANF assistance.

The decline in numbers of people receiving TANF in New York State since 2013 is illustrated in **Chart 6.2** by the type of assistance. The numbers include both adult and child recipients and are per the NYS OTDA. Chautauqua County has also seen a decline in TANF recipients, with the most significant declines occurring after 2015, as seen in **Chart 6.1**.

At the local level, marked decreases in expenditures

Chart 6.1

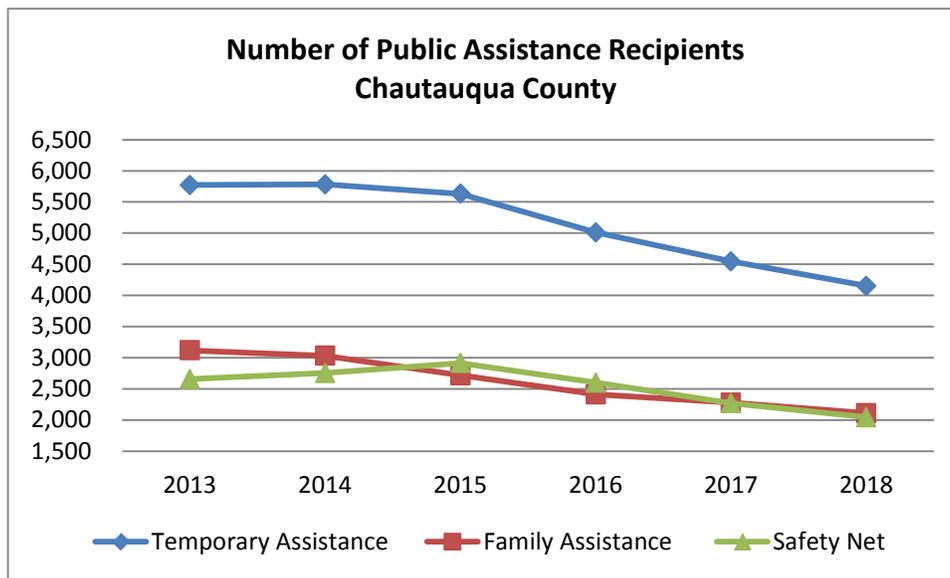
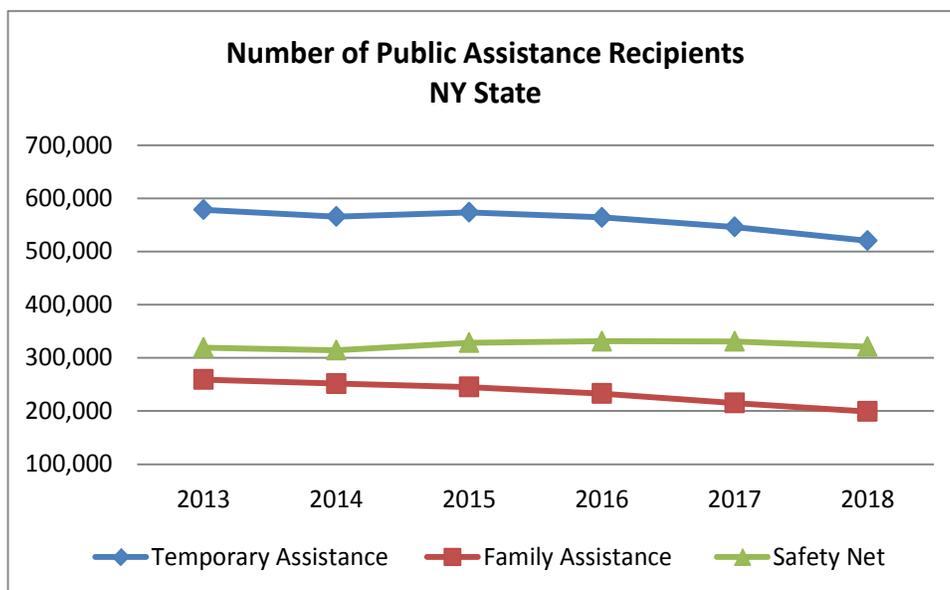


Chart 6.2



NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance; numbers in Charts 6.1 and 6.2 are for May in each year.

have occurred in all three types of assistance, as illustrated in **Chart 6.3**. Annual expenditures for public assistance have remained somewhat stable at the state level since 2013, with a small increase in Safety Net expenditures offset by a decrease in Family assistance., as illustrated in **Chart 6.4**.

Additional food supports are provided by soup kitchens and food pantries throughout the county. St. Susan Center in Jamestown reports that they served a total of 108,089 meals from January through November 2019, an average of over 9,800 meals per month.

Several initiatives in New York State are aimed at increasing education and employment skills of working

Chart 6.3

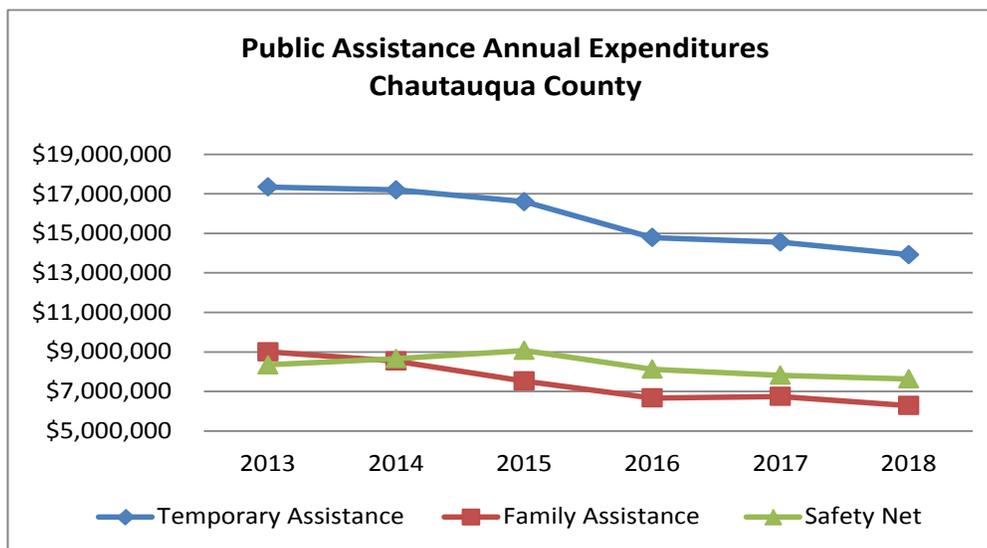
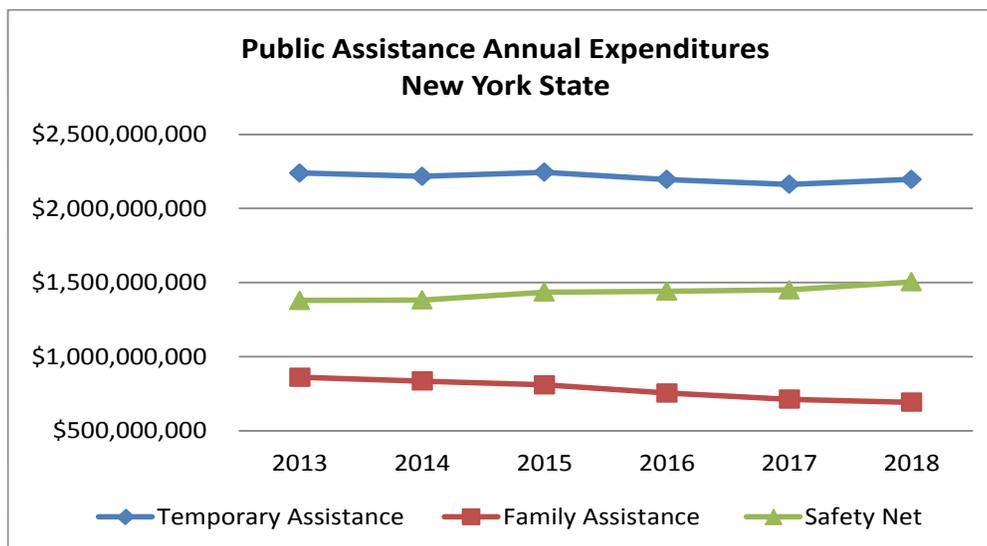


Chart 6.4



SNAP has seen decreases statewide and locally in the number of households receiving assistance for food. The number of households receiving SNAP benefits in New York State decreased 9.7% between 2013 and 2018. In Chautauqua County, households receiving SNAP decreased by 4.7% in the same time period (from 13,481 to 12,845 households). Data from the NYS OTDA reveal that the average monthly SNAP benefit per household in 2018 in Chautauqua County (\$234) is slightly less than the monthly per-household average for NY State (\$243).

age adults. Other economic development programs have goals that include business development and the creation of jobs. The Workforce Development Initiatives

Program provides grants to train underemployed or unemployed individuals in occupational skills training to qualify them for new full-time jobs or, if already employed, for higher levels of employment. NYS Empire State Development provides grant funding to businesses, nonprofits, and governments for capital projects that

are focused on creating or retaining jobs. The ultimate objective of these initiatives is to strengthen the economy and put people in sustainable, living wage employment that will lessen the need for them to seek public assistance.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

The working poor are well aware of the “benefits cliff” that occurs as household earnings increase. Those who are near the poverty line and eligible for a variety of assistance find that even a dollar increase in earnings and can make them ineligible for assistance. Often, the increase in wages is not enough to offset the lost benefits. Households that are just above poverty according to government guidelines are not earning enough to be self-sufficient.

A 2018 study from the College of William and Mary found that most Americans believe the government “should take care of people who can’t take care of themselves,” and also that nearly half of all Americans believe people in poverty have harder lives because the government’s benefits are inadequate. At the same time, public support drops when assistance is referred to as “welfare.” The history of public assistance in the U.S. is fraught with the belief that public assistance programs create a culture of dependency and encourage people to stay out of the workforce; however, studies regularly show that programs such as Medicaid and cash assistance increase workforce participation and can attain success lifting people out of poverty.

The Pew Research Center released a study in January 2018 revealing that a majority of Americans feel that the government does not do enough to help older people, younger people, poor people, and the middle class.

Definitive data on the public perception of assistance programs in Chautauqua County is limited, but public commentary often reveals negative stereotypical attitudes on the subject. The perception is that people submit false information to obtain benefits, such as not reporting all of their income. While statistics on this type of fraud are hard to come by, it has been estimated that fraudulent cases account for just 1% to 5% of all cases nationwide.

According to the USDA SNAP State Activity Report for 2016, there were 55,930 SNAP cases disqualified for intentional violations that year nationwide. Considering that the program served 21.8 million households that year, fraudulent cases accounted for approximately 2.6% of all cases. The program served 1,635,764 households in New York State, with 3,448 cases (.2%) disqualified for

intentional violations.

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Public assistance programs provide relief to households experiencing economic insecurities and prevent crisis situations such as homelessness.
- There are a number of initiatives and programs designed to help people off of public assistance through skill development and job creation.
- NY State administers several programs with both federal and state funding to address the basic needs of people in poverty.
- A wide array of nonprofit agencies that provide supportive services exist in Chautauqua County to assist vulnerable populations.

CHALLENGES

- Public attitudes toward public assistance shift depending on whether or not it’s referred to as “welfare,” as a negative stigma against the term perpetuates the idea that its recipients are undeserving of the amount of aid given.
- Misuse of public assistance or fraud by a small percentage of recipients causes false impressions of widespread abuse of the system and negative perceptions of recipients.
- New York State provides more in public assistance than almost any other state in the country, with the second highest average TANF benefit per family.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A greater resurgence of the county economy is required in order to produce more meaningful change in keeping public assistance expenditures low.
- Revise federal poverty guidelines to help the poor avoid the “benefits cliff”.
- Provide information to the public counteracting the negative connotations of “welfare” and “public assistance”.

7. Transportation

INTRODUCTION

The availability of reliable, affordable transportation is one of the most critical issues faced by low-income people in Chautauqua County. The rural nature of the county presents transportation challenges for those seeking employment or needing medical attention, as the majority of jobs and health related services are located in the two major urban areas of Jamestown and Dunkirk. The public depends heavily on a well-developed, affordable, transportation system to be able to access employment opportunities and health care, and to shop for necessities.

Transportation is also a key issue in local economic development efforts. The availability of highway, rail, and air transportation is a determining factor in a business's decision to locate or expand in Chautauqua County.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

Chautauqua County is a predominately rural county with 1,062 square miles of land area bisected by Chautauqua Lake. It is the 14th largest of New York State's 62 counties and is located the furthest west on the shores of Lake Erie. The Chautauqua County Division of Transportation is responsible for 552 center-line miles of roads, 308 bridges, and 258 major culverts that make up the county-owned highway system. In terms of the highway system, Interstate 86 runs east/west through the county, while Interstate 90 runs parallel to Lake Erie beginning in Ripley and heading east to Erie County. State Route 60 is a major route that connects the north and south ends of the county.

Private Transportation

Private transportation is the primary source of transportation in Chautauqua County. **Table 7.1** illustrates per the U.S. Census 2013-2017 American Community Survey the relative importance of privately owned vehicles as a means of getting to work in Chautauqua County compared to New York State data.

On average, employees in Chautauqua County have shorter commute times (17.3 minutes) than the average U.S. worker (25.1 minutes). A small percentage of the workforce in Chautauqua County (1.03%) has "super com-

muters" in excess of 90 minutes.

Census data from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey indicate that 10.9% of households have no personal vehicle available. The costs of owning a vehicle are prohibitive for some families. In addition to the vehicle purchase price, there are costs for registration, inspection, maintenance, insurance, and gasoline that must be considered. Families with young children are also required by New York State law to have child safety seats.

Table 7.1: Means of Transportation to Work

Means of Transportation to Work	Chautauqua County	New York State
Drive alone	81.7%	53.3%
Carpool	9.3%	6.6%
Public transportation	1.3%	28.3%
Bicycle or walk	4.1%	5.9%
Work at home	3.6%	4.0%

Bus Service

The Chautauqua Area Regional Transit System (CARTS) is a county-operated transportation system that provides fixed and on-demand routes throughout Chautauqua County. They also operate fixed route services within the more urbanized areas of Jamestown and Dunkirk, and the Villages of Celoron, Falconer, Lakewood, and Fredonia. Their services are fee-based and are open to the public. They offer Dial-a-Ride (door-to-door or curb-to-curb) service for individuals with disabilities and each bus is equipped with a lift for wheelchair access or for those who are unable to climb stairs.

Several bus companies that are based outside of the county operate along major routes and have regular stops in the more populated areas. Coach USA maintains a bus service out of Erie, PA that operates regularly sched-

uled routes between Jamestown, Olean (Cattaraugus County), and Buffalo (Erie County). Greyhound offers a bus stop at the State University of NY at Fredonia campus and near the NYS Thruway exit on Bennett Road in Dunkirk. The Cedar Bus Co., based in Erie County, offers group charters and individual transport by scheduling in advance. Their buses are equipped with wheelchair lifts. D&F Travel provides deluxe coach tours, local shuttles, and charter services.

Some of the schools in the county use bus companies to transport their students on a daily basis and for off-site trips instead of maintaining their own fleets of buses. Companies currently include First Student (northern Chautauqua County), Corvus Bus and Charter (Jamestown), and Western NY Bus Company (Head Start northern county sites). The Student Association of SUNY at Fredonia offers a Campus Community shuttle that can be accessed on campus and at nearby stops off-campus.

Medical Transportation

Much of Western NY is characterized by a population that is demographically older, economically poorer, and has a higher percentage of disabled people compared to the population statewide. These are all indicators of the need for reliable and affordable transportation for the high numbers of residents needing access to medical care. Chautauqua County has been designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration. Residents often have to drive long distances to access medical specialists, such as those that are available in Buffalo, NY or Erie, PA.

Individuals with disabilities and others needing transportation to medical appointments may access providers that have accessible vehicles, such as CARTS. The Resource Center is working toward a Chautauqua County Transportation Work Plan in collaboration with CARTS, elected officials, community organizations, service providers, and other stakeholders to ensure access to transportation for all who need it. A large portion of their budget is spent on transportation access for the vulnerable populations they serve.

Other agencies providing medical transportation services include:

- The Chautauqua County Veterans Service Agency provides a free van service for veterans to the VA Hospital in Buffalo that is scheduled through CARTS.



- The American Cancer Society has a Road to Recovery Program, which uses volunteers to provide transportation to cancer patients for medical visits.
- Adventure Transportation is based in Dunkirk and provides Medicaid transportation, courtesy prescription pickups, and courier and parcel delivery between facilities.
- Fancee Limousine provides non-emergency medical transportation services.
- The RO Foundation assists local medical patients with major illnesses and their families with monies to offset the cost associated with transportation to and from medical appointments from treatments.
- Emergency medical transportation response is provided by WCA Ambulance Services and Alstar Ambulance. Starflight provides medical transport by helicopter to medical services in Buffalo, NY, or Erie, PA or other large hospitals.
- Eligible patients may access medical transportation that is payable by Medicaid. This can include mileage reimbursement for using a personal vehicle or taxi service, bus passes provided by a local caseworker, or ambulette/ambulance services. Medicaid will pay for the most medically appropriate and cost-effective level of transportation to and from services that are covered by Medicaid.

Taxis and Ridesharing

There are just two taxi companies in the county, one that operates from Dunkirk and one that operates from Jamestown. Scheduling is made easier by mobile applications that allow riders to schedule a taxi from their smartphone. Uber and Lyft ride sharing services are also

available in Chautauqua County. These allow individuals to schedule rides from the smartphones from drivers that use their personal vehicles.

Airports

There are two main airports located near the Cities of Jamestown and Dunkirk that are both owned and operated by Chautauqua County. Neither currently offers commercial airline service, but both are used by private pilots and business partners. The Federal Express office is located next to the terminal building at the Jamestown Airport, and the local Civil Air Patrol unit meets there weekly. Flight school is also available at the Jamestown Airport.

Chautauqua County residents needing commercial air service most often travel to Buffalo-Niagara International Airport or Erie International Airport to access flights by major airlines. Both airports are 50 to 100 miles from Chautauqua County, depending on the starting point.

Railroads

Amtrak service crosses the country, but riders from Chautauqua County must travel to Buffalo, Depew, or Erie, PA to embark. Amtrak offers bus travel from Dunkirk, Fredonia, and Jamestown to their stops via the NYS Thruway.

There are six railroad companies that provide freight service to the southwestern New York State and northwestern Pennsylvania region. Three are Class I railroads: Norfolk Southern, Canadian Pacific, and CSX, although the latter two do not provide service on the Southern Tier Extension line) and two are regional railroads (Western New York and Pennsylvania Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and New York and Lake Erie, although the latter two do not provide service on the Southern Tier Extension Line).

Bikes and Walkways

There are various trails and bikeways throughout the county used for hiking, cycling, cross country skiing, snowmobiling and other recreational purposes. Chautauqua County maintains the 43-mile Overland Trails system comprising the Earl Cadot Eastside Overland Trail and the Fred J. Cusimano Westside Overland Trail. Equestrian trails run from Charlotte to Cherry Creek. Chautauqua Rails to Trails is a non-profit organization that develops and maintains recreational trails for personal use on or near abandoned railways. The trails are used for hiking, bicycling, running, treasure hunting, horseback riding, snowmobil-

ing, cross country skiing, and snowshoeing.

Lakes and Waterways

According to information provided by the Chautauqua County Visitor's Bureau, the county has five lakes and numerous waterways. The northwestern border of Chautauqua County is made up of nearly 50 miles of shoreline along Lake Erie. Chautauqua Lake is a naturally-formed lake that is 17 miles long and up to two miles wide. Cassadaga Lake is made up of three inter-connecting glacial lakes. Smaller man-made lakes include Findley Lake and Bear Lake. All of the lakes are popular recreational spots for fishing, swimming, boating, jet skiing, canoeing and kayaking.

The Marden E. Cobb Waterway Trail comprises two 25-mile flat-water trails used for canoeing and kayaking. The Cassadaga Creek (South Stockton to Falconer) and the Conewango Creek (north Kennedy to Kiantone) form the waterway trail.



Horse and Buggy

New York State contains the fifth largest Amish population in the U.S., with three major settlements in Clymer and Mayville in Chautauqua County, and Conewango Valley in the adjacent County of Cattaraugus. Horse and buggy remains a popular mode of transport for the Amish, which is a safety concern because they share the roadways with other vehicles. As there are no official statistics available for accidents involving horse and buggies and other vehicles, it is difficult to know how many such accidents take place. One fatal accident in 2016 prompted the Chautauqua County Sheriff's Office to create a buggy safety manual to avoid future accidents.

TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS

Ride Sharing

Ride sharing services are now available in Chautauqua County in the form of Uber and Lyft. Riders may use these apps on their smartphones to order private rides on-demand. All scheduling and billing is handled through the app. They operate similar to taxi service but transportation is delivered by a driver in their own personal vehicle. The service may or may not be available depending on if drivers are out accepting fares. Rural areas of the county are less likely to have an abundance of drivers at any one time. In the future it is possible that other ride sharing services will become available in Chautauqua County. The emergence of ride sharing apps has implications for the future of companies that operate other modes of transportation, who must be able to keep pace with changing technologies that cater to the convenience of the rider.

Energy Efficiency

The Charge NY initiative is part of New York State’s goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent by 2030. Implemented through NYSERDA, Charge NY includes incentives to purchase Electric Vehicles (EV), which are more energy efficient than gasoline vehicle and cost 50% - 70% less per mile to operate. This has resulted in the emergence of EV charging stations throughout the state, for public use, businesses, and municipal fleets. The NYS Department of Conservation offers incentives for municipalities to install public charging stations.

Infrastructure

Construction of a roundabout at the major intersection of NYS Routes 20 and 60 in Fredonia is currently underway, which includes the installation of medians to separate traffic and a traffic circle to replace stop lights. The estimated completion date for the project is July 1, 2020. The project has faced resistance from local residents and businesses, including a lawsuit that was ultimately dismissed. Opponents of the project are concerned about economic losses for the businesses at the intersection due to drivers not being able to access their entrances easily, as well as the safety of the roundabout in this high traffic area. The NYS Transportation Department cites a high number of traffic accidents at that intersection involving drivers making left-hand turns into the commercial driveways as the main reason for the changes. The

DOT maintains that roundabouts have been shown to increase safety at intersections and facilitate the smooth flow of traffic.

Governor Andrew Cuomo signed the Complete Streets Act into law in 2011, requiring that consideration be given to the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, public transportation riders, and motorists in the design of transportation projects that receive federal or state funding. The Act also requires consideration for the needs of children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Communities in Chautauqua County have worked to make their roads more accessible for pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and others. Many communities throughout the county have established resolutions for their roads to include features like sidewalks, lane striping, bicycle lanes, paved shoulders, signage, crosswalks, pedestrian control signals, bus pull-outs, curb cuts, raised crosswalks, ramps, and traffic calming measures.

New York State is currently implementing a Pedestrian Safety Action Plan by investing in infrastructure improvements, public education efforts, and greater enforcement of pedestrian traffic rules. The NYSDOT is working to improve crosswalks and signalized intersections throughout the state. Chautauqua was ranked 18th out of NY’s 62 counties for the number of accidents involving pedestrians after an evaluation of crash patterns from 2009-2013, making it one of the focus counties for the Action Plan. During that time period, there were 196 accidents in Chautauqua County in which a pedestrian was injured or killed after being hit by a motor vehicle.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

Access to transportation has been an issue in Chautauqua County for years. The responses to a Community Needs Survey conducted by Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. in 2019 suggest that the problem is continuing. The primary modes of transportation for those responding to the survey are listed in **Table 7.2** below.

Table 7.2: Survey - Primary Mode of Transportation

What is your primary mode of transportation?	
Car	89.2%
Ride with family or friends	4.3%
Walk	3.6%
Carpool/rideshare	1.4%
Taxi or Other	1.4

A total of 17.4% respondents indicated that transportation has been a problem for them within the last 12 months. The challenges they experienced are listed below in **Table 7.3**. Respondents could check more than one problem.

Table 7.3: Transportation Problems of Survey Respondents

Unable to afford car repairs	34.8%
Unable to afford gas	19.4%
No access to a car	9.3%
Public transportation not accessible	5.4%
Public transportation too expensive	3.9%
Unable to use public bus system	3.9%
No car insurance	1.0%

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Chautauqua County is well serviced by interstate highway and freight access.
- The Resource Center has assembled a Chautauqua County Transportation Coalition to develop a plan to improve transportation for all, particularly the most vulnerable populations of seniors, the disabled, and low income residents.
- There are a variety of services for medical transport.
- Advocacy groups and elected officials recognize that transportation is key to the success of families and businesses.
- Smartphone apps used for ride sharing and taxi service make ride scheduling more convenient for the rider.

CHALLENGES

- Current services such as CARTS are limited by day and hour.
- Medical transport in Chautauqua County is limit-

ed and some services require criteria to be met in order to transport.

- The limits of available public transportation make it difficult for some people with low paying jobs to get to work.
- Weather conditions in Western NY often present challenging driving conditions and delays in the winter months.
- Neither of the county’s two airports are currently used for commercial flights, although county officials are working to restore service to Jamestown.
- There are no Amtrak stops in the county.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support the efforts of the Chautauqua County Transportation Coalition to develop a plan for transportation access for all residents, particularly the most vulnerable populations.
- The county would benefit from a high quality, extended hour public transporting system.



8. Technology

INTRODUCTION

Our lives are shaped by the technology available to us. Access to the internet is a necessity for many of us who use computer devices for work, school, and other purposes. A strong technological infrastructure is becoming more and more of a priority as the 21st century continues to be shaped as an era of digital living.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

Computer and internet use is prevalent in the everyday lives of most Americans. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 87.2% of households across the country owned a computer in 2017 and 78.1% of households had a broadband internet subscription. Residents in Chautauqua County report somewhat lower figures, as 82.4% of the population owns a computer and 71.5% has a broadband internet subscription. County residents who do not own a computer can access them at most of the community libraries.

Investments in internet infrastructure are continually being made by governments at the state and local levels. In 2015, Governor Andrew Cuomo announced New NY Broadband, a program designed to bring greater internet access and higher speeds to every upstate NY county. Since that time, \$16.5 million in state and federal funding has been invested in Chautauqua County through the program for the purpose of expanding service through underserved areas with 143 miles of new and upgraded fiber optic cable. The project also included \$1.06 million in private matching funds (dftcommunications.com).

In 2019, Chautauqua County also received a \$150,000 share of a \$1.3 million POWER grant from the Appalachian Region Commission that was matched with \$80,000 from DFT Communications to offer improved broadband internet throughout the county and high-speed, fiber optic internet in some locations starting in early 2020.

Despite the recent investments, some rural areas remain that lack internet access altogether. The Jamestown Post-Journal reported in June 2019 that certain parts of Busti had lost internet for at least 3 weeks. Often the most rural areas of the county are also cell phone “dead zones” that lack adequate cellular service.

Smartphone usage has also become an ever-present element of daily life for many in the country. According

to the Pew Research Center, 96% of Americans use a cell phone of some kind, with 81% using smartphones that connect to the internet. Since the first iPhone was introduced in 2007, this shift in technology has been particularly massive and fast-moving. Most people now carry a device with them wherever they go that can not only make calls, but can connect to the internet and take pictures and video, transforming the way we interact with each other and access information.

Table 8.1 uses national data from the Pew Research Center to illustrate the variations in smartphone use based on age, educational attainment, annual income, and location.

Table 8.1 Cellphone Use

	Any Cell Phone	Smart-Phone	Cellphone (Not Smart)
Age 18-29	99%	96%	4%
Age 30-49	99%	92%	6%
Age 50-64	95%	79%	17%
Age 65+	91%	53%	39%
Less than High School Grad	92%	66%	25%
High School Grad	96%	72%	24%
Some College	96%	85%	11%
College Grad	98%	91%	7%
< \$30K	95%	71%	23%
\$30K-\$50K	96%	78%	18%
\$50K - \$75K	98%	90%	8%
> \$75K	100%	95%	5%
Urban	97%	83%	13%
Suburban	96%	83%	13%
Rural	95%	71%	24%

While most consumer electronics such as smart phones and computers tend to be expensive, options exist for low-income residents in Chautauqua County to integrate themselves technologically. The Lifeline assistance program has provided people with low or

no-cost phone services since 1985, and in New York State, residents who participate in public assistance programs such as Medicaid and SNAP are eligible to receive a free cellphone.



TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS

Although as a rural area, Chautauqua County lags behind the nation somewhat in the use of technology, it has the potential to catch up as technological advances permeate just about every aspect of our lives. Some of the many ways in which technology is transforming our day to day activities include:

- Colleges and universities offer distance learning programs that allow people to avoid transportation problems and in some cases, to work at their own pace.
- Health services can be delivered through telemedicine, allowing health professionals to diagnose and monitor patients remotely, addressing mobility and access problems.
- Online shopping has escalated, offering convenience for the consumer but often negatively impacting the bottom line of brick and mortar stores.
- Satellite-based Global Positioning Devices (GPS) have transformed navigation for all types of transportation worldwide.
- Streaming media allows a user to start playing digital video or audio content before the entire file has been transmitted. Streaming services such as YouTube, Netflix, and Hulu are changing the way

many people watch television shows and films.

- Social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter make it easy for individuals, businesses and other entities to interconnect and communicate.

While the value of having access to communication and information at our fingertips cannot be understated, the widespread use of technological devices also makes us susceptible to online dangers. Children learn to use technology at an early age and computers with internet access have become educational staples in our schools. A compilation of research statistics from Guardchild indicates that 21% of children in grades K-2 have access to cellphones. They also cite the following nationwide statistics that underscore the need for parent supervision of their children's online and cell phone activity:

- 44% of tweens admitted watching something online their parents would not approve of.
- 70% of children ages 7 to 18 have accidentally encountered online pornography.
- 65% of 8-14 year olds have been involved in a cyber-bullying incident.
- Holding a cell phone while driving makes a crash four times as likely.
- 48% of teens say they have been in a car in which the driver was texting.
- 69% of teens regularly receive online communications from strangers and do not tell their parents.

Americans have to concern themselves with cybersecurity more than ever before. A 2017 Pew Research Institute study found that 64% of adults had been impacted by at least one type of data theft (such as fraudulent credit card charges or a compromised Social Security number) and that 49% felt their personal information to be less secure than it was five years prior. However, the same study found that most Americans do not follow best practices for safeguarding their personal information online: 39% of respondents said they use the same password for many of their online accounts, and about 10% use potentially unsecured public Wi-Fi networks for activities such as shopping with their credit cards or online banking.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

Technology has made our lives easier and allowed for advanced ways to connect with each other on a global scale. According to the Pew Research Institute, 26% of American adults report being online almost constantly, and 43% report going online several times a day. Children are able to learn to use new technologies at a very young age, which become part of their everyday lives.

Smartphone usage has also become an ever-present element of daily life for many in the country. According to Statista, 69.6% of the U.S. population used a smartphone in 2018; since the first iPhone was introduced only in 2007, this shift in technology has been particularly massive. Most people carry a device that can connect to the internet with them wherever they go, transforming the way we interact with it and with each other.

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- The state and county continue to pursue funding for increased internet infrastructure across Chautauqua County.
- Technology has transformed communication by making it easier than ever to communicate with each other.
- The internet, navigation devices, telemedicine, and streaming media are changing the ways we interact with the world, making us better informed and making our lives easier.



CHALLENGES

- Rural areas remain that lack adequate internet access and/or cell phone reception, limiting communication for residents in remote areas.
- Many people are not aware of best practices for cybersecurity or do not make an effort to follow them.
- Children and teens are particularly vulnerable to cyber bullying and online predators, underscoring the need for parental supervision and controls.
- Small brick and mortar retailers must find ways to compete with online shopping retailers and mega-stores.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to support infrastructure investments throughout the county for expanding internet access and quality.
- Support initiatives that encourage a better understanding of cybersecurity risks and best practices.
- Parents and educators need to monitor children's online activity and cell phone use.



9. Public Safety

INTRODUCTION

Studies routinely demonstrate that a higher prevalence of poverty often leads to a higher prevalence of crime. While there are many factors that influence an area's crime rate, people in poverty are more likely to experience stress, have fewer educational and vocational opportunities, be more disconnected from their communities, and perceive a greater lack of opportunity than people who have higher incomes, all of which in turn affect crime rates.

Chautauqua County experiences many of the public safety concerns that rural areas across the country currently face, such as a sharp increase in the number of opioid-related deaths and overdoses. New York State has also been active in recent years at changing certain criminal justice laws, such as those related to marijuana or the treatment of juvenile offenders.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

According to state crime data, Chautauqua County has an index crime rate of 2,100.9 per 100,000 population, which is higher than the rates for New York City (2,043.4), the state excepting NYC (1,580.6), and the state overall (1,782.5).

Crime rates in Chautauqua County have remained steady since 2013, with total adult arrests hovering between 3,400 and 3,600. The majority of arrests are misdemeanors; in 2018, misdemeanor arrests accounted for 70% of all arrests, while the remaining 30% were felony charges. Felony drug arrests went down slightly from 2017 to 2018, while misdemeanor drug arrests slightly increased for the same period. The City of Jamestown did note an increase in violent crime in 2018, up 15.8% from the previous year, but an overall total crime decrease of 3.9%. **Table 9.1** displays a breakdown of arrests throughout the county per the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Included in the numbers of adult arrests are arrests for felonies and misdemeanors committed by 16 and 17-year olds. Data from the NYS Division of Criminal Justice indicate that 166 arrests were made in 2017 of individuals in this age group. While the number dropped to 95 arrests in 2018, it should be noted that misdemeanors committed by 16 year olds after October 1, 2018 are not included in the data due to Raise the Age legislation that



changed the way these cases are handled, moving many of them to Family Court.

Between 2007 and 2014, an average of 24% of persons who were on probation in Chautauqua County were re-arrested within the following three years. The following chart illustrates the percentage of persons arrested for a felony within three years after being sentenced for a felony or misdemeanor. **Chart 9.1** compares data for Chautauqua County to all of New York State, with the exception of NY City, per the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Drugs and Opioid Abuse

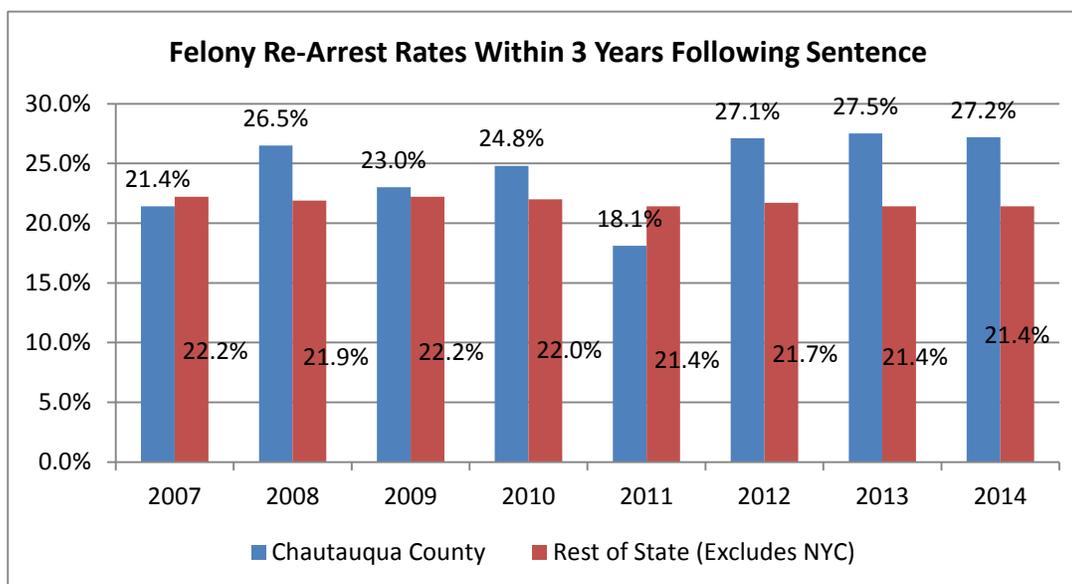
The opioid crisis that has seen a sharp increase in overdose deaths across the country has affected Chautauqua County. From 2003 to 2012, the county saw an annual average of 5 deaths attributed to opioid poisoning per year; since 2013, that average has increased to 18, with a peak in 2017 of 30 deaths.

The Chautauqua County Department of Mental Hygiene was awarded \$200,000 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in 2018 to support treatment and prevention of substance use, including opioids, in rural areas that are at a high level of risk. The grant will be used by the Countywide Alliance for Enforcement

Table 9.1: Arrests in Chautauqua County, 2013 - 2018

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Arrests	3,534	3,474	3,452	3,482	3,593	3,433
Felony Total	876	954	945	976	1,062	1,021
Drug	178	204	183	203	260	159
Violent	199	175	205	171	214	202
DWI	86	78	90	83	73	71
Other	413	497	467	519	515	589
Misdemeanor Total	2,658	2,520	2,507	2,506	2,531	2,412
Drug	225	239	252	337	452	481
DWI	546	529	504	514	482	409
Property	790	776	819	752	720	663
Other	1,097	976	932	903	877	859

Chart 9.1: Felony Re-Arrests Within 3 Years



and Rehabilitation, the Countywide Alliance for Enforcement and Rehabilitation (CAER) formed in 2018 to address the opioid crisis in Chautauqua County. The group acts as a continuum for organizations that seek to address the opioid crisis and help those struggling with addiction.

Sex Offenders

As of June 2019, there are a total of 391 registered sex offenders in Chautauqua County: 160 at risk level 1, indicating low risk of repeat offense; 153 at risk level 2, indicating moderate risk of repeat offense; 76 at level 3, indicating high risk of repeat offense; and 2 at level P, for

whom a risk level has not yet been determined.

Courts

Chautauqua County has a unified court system that ensures all courts in the county are centrally governed. There are 31 local courts in Chautauqua County. Chautauqua County is part of the Eighth Judicial district in New York State which includes the Supreme and County Courts, Dunkirk City Court, Jamestown City Court, and Family Court. Town and Village Courts handle traffic infractions and have criminal jurisdiction over violations and misdemeanors.

Drug treatment courts, to offer an alternative for defendants that face addiction, exist as part of the NYS Judicial system, with four such courts in Chautauqua County. These courts allow for the opportunity for a reduced sentence or the dismissal of charges for a defendant who successfully completes a drug treatment program. Drug treatment courts have been shown to be linked to lower recidivism rates.

The drug courts in Chautauqua County include two in Jamestown, one in Dunkirk, and the Chautauqua Family Court in Mayville.

Modeled on the state's drug treatment courts, mental health courts handle criminal cases where defendants are experiencing mental illness. These courts feature specially-trained staff and resource coordination to meet the defendant's needs. The goal of the mental health courts is to provide such offenders with support and structure in order to avoid further criminal behavior. Two mental health courts exist within Chautauqua County, one each in Jamestown and Dunkirk.

Domestic Violence

Per the NYS Department of Criminal Justice, in 2017, Chautauqua County saw a total of 825 reported domestic violence victims, continuing a downward trend from totals of previous years (939 in 2015 and 874 in 2016).

Table 9.3 illustrates the numbers of reported victims of domestic violence throughout Chautauqua County in 2017 by the type of offense and the relationship between the parties, per the the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Table 9.3: Reported Domestic Violence Victims

VF = victim is female intimate partner

VM = victim is male intimate partner

VO = victim is other family

	VF	VM	VO	Total
Aggravated Assault	46	5	33	84
Simple Assault	411	93	182	686
Sex Offense	12	0	26	38
Violation of Protective Order	12	2	3	17
Total	481	100	244	825

While this data provides an unduplicated number of victims, the number of domestic violence incidents is most likely far greater due to repeat offenses between the same parties. For example, the 2018 Annual Report from the Jamestown Office of Public Safety indicates that City of Jamestown Police alone completed 1,258 domestic violence incident reports in 2017 and 1,271 in 2018. Also, it is known that many incidents of domestic violence go unreported and are therefore not reflected in the data.

Chautauqua County Jail

The Chautauqua County Jail is a division of the Sheriff's Office and the direct responsibility of Sheriff James B. Quattrone. The Chautauqua County Jail holds both pre-sentence detainees who are awaiting court action and convicted inmates who are sentenced to jail for a specific period of time. The jail also holds NYS parole violators, county probation violators, and persons accused of civil crimes such as failure to pay child support. According to the Vera Institute of Justice, the Chautauqua County Jail has a capacity of just over 300 persons, with an average of about 274 people in jail at any one time.

Since 2011, the Chautauqua County Jail has maintained a Re-entry Task Force in order to ensure a smooth transition from jail to the community upon an inmate's release. The Task Force assesses barriers, needs, and gaps in services in order to reduce recidivism throughout the county. Re-entry programs include Ready, Set, Work, a job readiness training program; and Thinking for a Change, a cognitive behavioral therapy group.

In 2017, the Chautauqua County Sheriff's office explained that the overcrowding is once again a concern at the Chautauqua County jail. 22 inmates had to be boarded out to other county jails.

Efforts by reentry programs and services at the county jail have reduced the jail's recidivism rate. In 2014 35 percent of participants returned to jail, compared to the 60 percent in 2013. This was due to programs that focus on community referrals, job readiness, parenting courses and child support for low income individuals with children and interview booking. In 2018 the Offender Workforce Development Partnership Training program started being offered to individuals that work with an inmate population.

Starflight Medevac

Medevac service throughout Chautauqua County is provided by Starflight, Inc. Since it was implemented in

1986, the program has made more than 10,000 air ambulance transports of the critically ill and severely injured to hospitals and other care centers where these patients may receive specialized emergency treatment. In 2018, Starflight flew 448 flights in Chautauqua County.

Fire and Emergency Services

The Chautauqua County Office of Emergency Services supports the emergency services community throughout the county, including each of its 42 fire departments, both of the county's major firefighters' training centers, and law enforcement. Specialized teams assemble based on the type of threat or the service provided, which include: Hazardous Materials, Technical Rescue, Water Emergency, the Chautauqua Area Search Team, Critical Incident Stress Management, Fire Investigation, Fire Police, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES), and the Citizens Emergency Response Team.



A fly car response system was launched in 2017 to provide a quick response system to emergency calls throughout the county. Per the Dunkirk Observer, the vehicles in the system contain medications and equipment akin to those in an emergency room, allowing them to support volunteer fire services and the ALSTAR EMS medical transportation. Three cars are located in strategic spots throughout Chautauqua County, with a senior paramedic vehicle also able to respond when necessary. Within four months, the fly car system responded to 365 emergency calls. While the program only runs from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday, county officials are hopeful that funding will be made available to expand its coverage to all hours of each day.

Homeland Security

Chautauqua County's northern border on Lake Erie is an international border between the U.S. and Canada. The U.S. Border Patrol is responsible for these 45-miles of border. Individuals entering the country by boat can register with U.S. Customs at facilities at the Dunkirk and Barcelona harbors.

TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS

Sexual Exploitation

Human trafficking is an issue that has gained in prominence over the last several years. According to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, there are 100,000 to 300,000 underage girls being sold for sex in America. One out of every three teens on the street will be lured toward prostitution within 48 hours of running away. Poverty, lack of education, and belonging to a marginalized group are all factors that increase risk of trafficking. Given the high percentage of children in Chautauqua County that live in poverty and the proximity of the area to major access routes and large cities, many runaway and homeless youth in the area are especially vulnerable to trafficking.

Safe Harbour is an initiative of the NYS Office of Children and Family Services that uses a system-level approach to respond to children and youth who have experienced, or are vulnerable to, sexual exploitation. The YWCA of Jamestown has taken the lead in coordinating Safe Harbour in Chautauqua County. They raise awareness for the issue through the use of evidence-based, prevention-focused curricula that teach students in local schools about human trafficking, including how to recognize trafficking tactics, who traffickers might be, and how to report a suspected instance or victim of human trafficking.

While local data on human trafficking is limited, an article published in the Jamestown Post-Journal in 2018 reported the claim by Safe Harbour that there were 25 youth that met the definition of or were at risk of being trafficked for sex. According to Safe Harbour, 76% of the identified victims were female, and the average age of a victim at the time their case file is opened is 14.8.

The Chautauqua County Department of Health and Human Services' Youth Bureau received a \$35,000 grant in 2015 from the NYS Office of Children and Family Services to help raise awareness about human trafficking. A billboard campaign was launched that summer featuring 18 billboards in English and Spanish that prominently

featured a phone number for reporting any suspected instances of human trafficking.

Raise the Age

In April 2017, Governor Andrew Cuomo signed into law “Raise the Age” legislation that changed how the state handles arrests for 16 and 17 year-old juveniles. As of Oct. 1, 2019, parents of 16 and 17 year-olds who are arrested must be notified and involved in any questioning of their child. Other changes include the trying of most cases in Family Court or “Youth Parts” of adult courts, a ban on sentencing and detaining juveniles in facilities that hold adults, and an opportunity for conviction records to become sealed after ten years for eligible nonviolent offenses.

Marijuana

Lawmakers in New York State declined to legalize recreational marijuana during 2019’s legislative session, opting for a decriminalization bill instead. Under the new law, the possession of up to two ounces of marijuana is a violation meriting a fine between \$50 and \$200, rather than a crime; smoking marijuana in public is a violation, rather than a misdemeanor; and many low-level marijuana convictions are automatically expunged. It is still illegal to purchase, sell, or grow marijuana in New York State, and penalties for possession of larger amounts of marijuana still remain in place.

Neighborhood Watch and Nextdoor

Neighborhood Watch is based on a concept of cooperation; when citizens take positive steps to secure their own property and neighbors learn how to report suspicious activity around their homes, burglary and related offenses decrease dramatically. The Cities of Dunkirk and Jamestown, as well as several townships in the county, sponsor Neighborhood Watch programs.

The City of Dunkirk has begun using the private social network Nextdoor, in which community members can report issues of concern in their neighborhoods, as well as stay connected to the Dunkirk police department and other residents. Residents may download an app to their phones where they use their real names and addresses to establish a digital version of their physical neighborhood. Other neighborhoods in Chautauqua County currently using Nextdoor include Panama-Stedman and Western Chautauqua Lake.

The City of Jamestown and has an official Neighbor-

hood Watch group that is associated with its respective police departments. Individuals interested in applying for membership are required to complete an application involving a petition with neighbors’ signatures. The Neighborhood Watch Coalition, a collective of representatives from 30 different watch groups in the city, meets monthly. Coalition members have joined with police officers and other volunteers to paint over graffiti in the city, distribute toys for children that have been victims or witnesses of violence, the National Night Out program, the “Race Against Racism,” food drives, recycling awareness campaigns, and more.



Criminal Justice Education

The Chautauqua-Cattaraugus BOCES has developed a Criminal Justice and Crime Scene Investigation Forensics course designed for youth interested in criminal justice and law enforcement related careers. The course teaches students about basic criminal justice systems, fire protection, firearm safety and use, first aid and more. Criminal justice programs are also offered at SUNY Fredonia and Jamestown Community College.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

In a 2019 survey conducted in conjunction with the Community Needs Assessment by COI, attendees were asked, “Do you feel safe in your neighborhood?” Out of 119 Chautauqua County residents, 108 or 90.75% of participants said yes, while 11 or 9.24% of the participants said no. Compared to the 2017 Community Needs Assessment Survey results of the same question, there is no significant statistical change.

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Volunteer groups such as Neighborhood Watch have taken an active role in reporting suspicious activity in their neighborhoods to increase safety.
- Several groups, such as the town and village fire departments, participate in coalitions to ensure better coordination of services and safety throughout the county.
- Specific emergency response teams, like the Water Emergency team, provide specialized emergency services when required.



CHALLENGES

- The Firemen's Association of the State of New York has reported difficulties for volunteer fire departments across the state to recruit and retain members.
- Poverty, lack of education, and belonging to a marginalized group are all factors that increase risk of trafficking. Given the high percentage of children in Chautauqua County that live in poverty and the proximity of the area to major access routes and large cities, many runaway and homeless youth in the area are especially vulnerable to trafficking.
- A total of 825 victims reported domestic violence in Chautauqua County in 2017. The actual number of victims is most likely much higher, since many cases of domestic violence are not reported.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to take measures against poverty in order to reduce crime rates in Chautauqua County.
- Collect more data on human trafficking in the county and take steps as needed to address the issue.
- Support the Countywide Alliance for Enforcement and Rehabilitation in order to effectively combat opioid abuse and provide more addiction treatment opportunities throughout Chautauqua County.
- Additional Neighborhood Watch programs could help reinforce public safety throughout the county.
- Expand outreach and prevention programs that deter substance abuse and prevent recidivism.



10. Veterans

INTRODUCTION

Chautauqua County is home to a number of veterans, defined as “a person who served in the active military, naval or air service, and was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable” by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Many veterans, particularly those who have served in combat situations or for long periods of time, have trouble assimilating into civilian life after discharge from the military.

Nationwide, the veteran population has health care needs in greater proportion than that of the general population, which include physical disabilities as well as mental health issues. The RAND Center for Military Health Policy Research claims that 20% of veterans that served in Iraq or Afghanistan suffer from major depression or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); the latter is associated with a higher incidence of substance abuse. A comprehensive study by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs found that an average of 20 veterans die each day from suicide, making it imperative that veterans have access to the quality care they need as a result of their service.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

Data provided by the Census Bureau’s 2013-2017 American Community Survey indicate that there are 9,301 veterans in Chautauqua County, or 8.9% of the civilian population age 18 and over. Per the U.S. Census 2013-2017 American Community Survey, veterans represent a higher percentage of the population in the county compared to state and national data, as illustrated in **Table 10.1** below.

Table 10.1: Veterans as a Percentage of Population

Location	Number of Veterans	Percent of Population
U.S.	1.8 million	7.6%
NY	757,000	4.8%
Chautauqua County	9,301	8.9%

In Chautauqua County, the majority of veterans served during the Vietnam era. The period of service for Chautauqua County veterans, per Census data, is shown in **Table 10.2**.

Table 10.2: Veterans by Period of Service

Period of service	Percent of veterans
Gulf War (9/2001 or later)	11.7%
Gulf War (8/1990 to 8/2001)	12.2%
Vietnam War	39.6%
Korean War	11.3%
World War II	4.6%

The veteran population is predominantly male in Chautauqua County; 94.7% (8,815) of local veterans are male as compared to 5.3% (486) that are female. The ethnic and racial breakdown of the veteran population in Chautauqua County is shown per Census data below in **Table 10.3**.

Table 10.3: Race and Ethnicity of Veterans

Race	Number of Veterans	Percentage
White/Caucasian	8,961	96.3%
Black	164	1.8%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	44	0.5%
Two or more races	78	0.8%
Other	54	0.6%
Ethnicity	Number of Veterans	Percentage
Hispanic	262	2.9%

Table 10.4 compares data for Chautauqua County’s veteran population to national and New York State

figures. It can be seen that percentages of disabled veterans and those who are unemployed are fairly consistent with percentages nationwide and statewide. However, the rate of poverty among veterans in Chautauqua County exceeds national and state levels. This can be attributed to the fact that the poverty rate for Chautauqua County’s population as a whole is higher than the poverty rates for the nation and the state.

services include routine medical care, exams, blood work, and in home care.

The Joseph P. Dwyer Peer to Peer Support Program locally offers a number of programs and supports for veterans in Chautauqua Count including an annual Gala, holiday gatherings, a motorcycle run and other social events.

The Amvets National 22 Everyday Suicide Prevention and Awareness Regional Director is based in Chautauqua

Table 10.4: Veterans and Poverty

	Veterans Below Poverty Level	Veteran Unemployment Rate	Veterans with a Disability	% of Disabled Veterans with a Service-Connected Disability Rating
U.S.	7.0%	5.6%	28.8%	20.6%
NY	6.9%	6.2%	28.2%	15.0%
Chautauqua County	8.3%	6.1%	28.9%	17.3%

Table 10.5 below compares the poverty rate, unemployment rate, and percentage of disabled persons for Chautauqua County veterans to the county’s civilian population age 18 and over, per Census data. The data reveal that veterans have lower rates of poverty and unemployment in the county than non-veterans, but the percentage of persons with disabilities is much higher among veterans than it is among non-veterans.

County and is actively involved in suicide prevention and awareness efforts throughout the region, with a focus on prevention and education for veterans.

TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs reports in their VA Utilization Profile (FY2016) that, nationwide, 48% of all veterans used at least one VA benefit or service in 2016, an increase of 10% from ten years ago. They report that 44% of veterans used multiple benefits, an increase from 31% in 2005. Health care and/or disability compensation accounted for 76% of all VA use in 2016.

According to the report Veterans and Health in New York State, July 2017, by the NYS Health Foundation, the percentage of female veterans in the state is expected to increase from 7% to more than 10% by the year 2025. Approximately 8% of New York State’s veterans are under age 35, a reflection of those who joined military service after 9/11. The report indicates that veterans are eight times more likely than the general population to have PTSD and 2-4 times more likely to have major depression.

In 2015, nearly 389,000 veterans in New York State were enrolled in VA Health Care, with approximately 58% of them visiting a VA Health Care facility during the year. More than 70% of veterans nationally have private health insurance. Two-thirds of post 9/11 veterans have health insurance outside of the VA. The Affordable Care Act opened VA health care coverage to more veterans. Currently, the VA is exploring options to make the VA Health Care system open to private providers.

Table 10.5: Veterans Versus Non-Veterans

BP = below poverty UR = unemployment rate
D = with a disability

	BP	UR	D
Veterans	8.3%	6.1%	28.9%
Non-Veterans	16.5%	7.7%	17.6%

There are 2,616 veterans with disabilities in Chautauqua County. The Chautauqua County Veterans Bureau reported in 2018 that just 1,771 of them (67.7%) receive compensation from the VA.

Chautauqua County has access to many VA Health Care facilities; Jamestown and Dunkirk both have a VA clinic and there are two VA hospitals within driving distance in Erie, PA and Buffalo, NY as well as another facility in an adjacent county in Pennsylvania. The VA has a Home Based Primary Care Program that provides home health care services to elderly and housebound veterans. These

Locally, some of the problems that veterans currently face include physical disabilities, mental health concerns, and homelessness. Physical disabilities are a prevalent issue within the veteran community due to the rigorous toll the military takes on the bodies of our soldiers. As the veteran ages, their likelihood for disability increases. In 2013, veterans were seen for tinnitus/ hearing loss, problems with their knees and back and degenerative arthritis.

In the last year in Chautauqua County, there were 35 homeless veterans according to data provided by the Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition. Of those that were homeless, 32 were male and 3 were female. This compared to 47 Veterans who were reported as homeless in 2017 which is a positive trend. Based on this data, homelessness is down by 26% in Chautauqua County as compared to a reported decrease in Veteran homelessness of 5.4% nationwide, per the U.S.D.V.A.



COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

The perception of veteran services in Chautauqua County is mostly positive based on survey results and conversations with community members. However, many people say more can be done for local veterans. Many local residents perceive that there are few services for this population and often express a sentiment that veterans are more deserving of public benefits than other groups, due to the fact that they have served their country.

Those working directly in programs that offer services to veterans cite the availability of a number of valuable services for veterans in our area but also acknowledge the need for more coordination of services and better outreach efforts, as some services are underutilized. For example, local service providers point out that the

Veterans Van meant to provide transportation to the Buffalo VA hospital is underutilized.

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Veterans in Chautauqua County have access to a number of services including those provided directly the Veteran's Administration, the Joseph Dwyer Peer to Peer Program, numerous social clubs and organizations, and the Amvets 22 Everyday Suicide Prevention and Awareness program.

CHALLENGES

- Although services for veterans in Chautauqua County are plentiful, it has been reported that many are underutilized.
- Most of the services available for veterans in Chautauqua County are concentrated in the Jamestown and Dunkirk areas, possibly rendering them inaccessible to veterans in outlying areas.
- There is a lack of homeless services for veterans with a family; services for the homeless are limited in this area and those that are available are targeted toward single people.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase outreach to veterans in Chautauqua County to ensure that all veterans are receiving supports and services that are available to them.
- Expand existing services to outlying rural areas to ensure veterans in those areas are receiving adequate supports.
- Expand services for homeless veterans in Chautauqua County.

11. Volunteerism

INTRODUCTION

Many organizations depend on volunteers to provide necessary services in their community while helping to save on costs. A report by the Urban Institute found that, in addition to these benefits, volunteers may possess specialized skills that are a tremendous asset to their agency and the people they serve. The report also found that volunteers can increase public support for an organization's programs, improve community relations, and increase the quality of services.

In fact, volunteerism is a tested way to strengthen a company by strengthening its workforce. Volunteerism helps to instill company values in employees, attract and retaining workers, generating team building between employees, and improving the company's image. Many workers are motivated by the opportunity to give back when they can, so giving them opportunities to volunteer makes a positive impact for the organization as a whole.

Along those lines, volunteerism has a noticeable effect on our individual attitudes. Plenty of evidence exists suggesting that volunteerism increases our happiness, which can in turn promote productivity in the workplace and other positive net effects. Volunteerism is also a boon

for employees who desire opportunities for professional development, since it often helps them exercise problem-solving, leadership, and teamwork skills.

It is clear that volunteering is a worthy way to spend some time, and while a full list of benefits would be too numerous to include here, other positive results may include: giving your organization the ability to do more work, reducing the burden on paid staff, giving your organization a larger and more diverse membership, allowing for persons outside your organization to better understand your work, and maximizing what you can accomplish within your budget's confines.

The Benefits of Volunteering for Individuals

Volunteers may be devoting their time toward helping others, but their service has the potential to be rewarding for themselves. Among other benefits, volunteers often meet new people and gain connections, acquire a better understanding of their community's needs, obtain an understanding of the service organizations in their community, become more invested in their community, set an example for others in their lives, and gain new experiences for future employment.



CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

Chautauqua County has many opportunities for those looking to volunteer their time for an organization or a cause. The following list is organized roughly by cause and is not exhaustive. Phone numbers and web addresses are accurate as of December 1, 2019; however, it is possible that a phone number or address may change after this date. All area codes are (716) unless noted otherwise.

Animals

Organization	Location	Phone	Web Address
Chautauqua County Humane Society	Jamestown	665-2209	www.spcapets.com
Lakeshore Humane Society	Dunkirk	672-1991	www.lakeshorehumanesociety.org
Northern Chautauqua Canine Rescue	Westfield	326-7297	www.caninerescue.org
Westfield Stray Cat Rescue	Westfield	326-2404	www.westfieldstraycatrescue.com

Arts

Organization	Location	Phone	Web Address
1891 Fredonia Opera House	Fredonia	679-1891	www.fredopera.org
Infinity Performing Arts Center	Jamestown	664-0991	www.infinityperformingarts.org
Lucille Ball Little Theater	Jamestown	483-1095	www.lucilleballlittletheatre.org

Children and Youth

Organization	Location	Phone	Web Address
Boys & Girls Clubs	Dunkirk	366-1061	www.bgca.org
Campus & Community Children's Center	Fredonia	673-4662	https://www.fredonia.edu/about/offices/campus-and-community-childrens-center
Centaur Stride	Westfield	326-4318	www.centaurstride.org
Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.	Dunkirk/ jamestown	366-3333	www.chautauquaopportunities.com

Community

Organization	Location	Phone	Web Address
American Red Cross	Dunkirk	366-4033	www.redcross.org
	Jamestown	800-733-2767	www.redcross.org/ny/jamestown
Chautauqua Area Habitat for Humanity	Mayville	269-7772	www.habitatchaut.org
Chautauqua County Rural Ministry	Dunkirk	366-1787	www.theccrm.org
Chautauqua Children's Safety Education Village	Ashville	338-0171	www.childrensafetyvillage.com
Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.	Dunkirk/ Jamestown	366-3333	www.chautauquaopportunities.com
Chautauqua Watershed Conservancy	Jamestown	664-2166	www.chautauquawatershed.org
Community Helping Hands	Jamestown	487-1488	www.chhny.org
Cornell Cooperative Extension	Jamestown	664-9502	www.cce.cornell.edu
Compeer Chautauqua	Dunkirk	366-3161	www.compeer.stel.org
Dunkirk Free Library	Dunkirk	366-2511	www.dunkirklibrary.weebly.com
Dunkirk-Fredonia Meals on Wheels	Dunkirk	366-8822	www.dfmow.org
Housing Options Made Easy	Jamestown	661-3845	http://www.wnyhousingoptions.org/
James Prendergast Library	Jamestown	484-7135	www.prendergastlibrary.org

Community (continued)

Organization	Location	Phone	Web Address
Jamestown Renaissance Corporation	Jamestown	661-2477	www.jamestownrenaissance.org
Learning Disabilities Association of WNY	Fredonia	679-1601	www.ldaofwny.org
Literacy Volunteers of Chautauqua County	Dunkirk	366-4438	www.lvoccread.org
Meals on Wheels Jamestown	Jamestown	488-9119	www.mowjamestown.org
Patterson Library	Westfield	326-2154	www.pattersonlibrary.info
The Resource Center	Jamestown	483-2344	www.resourcecenter.org/support-trc/volunteer-program/
Robert H. Jackson Center	Jamestown	483-6646	www.roberthjackson.org
Salvation Army	Dunkirk/ Jamestown	664-4108	www.empire.salvationarmy.org
Southern Tier Environments for Living	Dunkirk	366-3200	www.stel.org
St. Susan Center	Jamestown	664-2253	www.stsusancenter.org
Veterans Administration Clinic	Dunkirk	862-8671	www.buffalo.va.gov/locations/Dunkirk.asp
Volunteer Income Tax Assistance	Dunkirk	366-6597	www.unitedwayncc.org
	Jamestown	483-1561	http://www.uwayscc.org/vita
Westfield Community Kitchen	Westfield	326-4012	www.ywcawestfield.org
Willow Mission	Dunkirk	366-2230	www.cornerstonedistrict.com/page/willow_mission
YMCA of Jamestown	Jamestown	484-8228	www.jamestownymca.org
YWCA of Jamestown	Jamestown	664-2802	www.ywcaofjamestown.com

Health/Wellness

Organization	Location	Phone	Web Address
Brooks Memorial Hospital	Dunkirk	366-1111	www.brookshospital.org
CBA Visio Rehabilitation Services	Jamestown	664-6660	www.chautauquablind.org
Chautauqua Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Council	Dunkirk	366-4623	www.casacweb.org
Hospice Chautauqua County	Lakewood	753-5383	www.hospicechautco.org
Southern Tier Kidney Association	Jamestown	664-8226	www.southerntierkidneyassoc.org
WCA Hospital	Jamestown	664-8224	www.wcahospital.org/volunteer.php
Westfield Memorial Hospital	Westfield	326-4921	www.ahn.org

History

Organization	Location	Phone	Web Address
Dunkirk Historical Society and Museum	Dunkirk	366-3797	www.dunkirkhistoricalmuseum.org
Fenton History Center	Jamestown	664-6526	www.fentonhistorycenter.org

Sports and Recreation

Organization	Location	Phone	Web Address
Allegany State Park	Salamanca	253-1209	www.friendsofallegany.com
Camp Gross	Cassadaga	595-2171	www.campgross.com
Chautauqua County Fair Association	Dunkirk	366-4752	www.chautauquacountyfair.org
Chautauqua Rails to Trails	Mayville		www.chaurtt.org
Chautauqua County Sports Hall of Fame	Jamestown	484-2272	www.chautauquasportshalloffame.org
Jamestown Audubon Society	Jamestown	569-2345	www.jamestownaudubon2.wordpress.com
Jamestown Lakers Youth Hockey Association	Jamestown	484-7825	www.jamestownlakers.com
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation	Countywide	372-0645	www.dec.ny.gov

Seniors

Organization	Location	Phone	Web Address
Chautauqua Adult Day Care	Jamestown	665-4899	www.seniordayprograms.com
Chautauqua County RSVP	Jamestown	665-3038	www.lutheran-jamestown.org/rsvp-retired-senior-volunteer-program
Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.	Dunkirk/ Jamestown	366-3333	www.chautauquaopportunities.com
Friends of WCA Home	Fredonia	672-7961	www.wcahome.org
Heritage Ministries Rehab/Retirement/Senior Living	Gerry	487-6800	www.heritage1886.org
Lutheran Social Services	Jamestown	665-8090	www.lutheran-jamestown.org

Addendum: Head Start

INTRODUCTION

Head Start is a federally funded program that was established in 1965 to prepare America's most vulnerable young children for success in school and in life beyond school. To achieve this, Head Start programs support children's growth and development in a positive learning environment through a variety of services, which include:

- **Early learning:** Children's readiness for school and beyond is fostered through individualized learning experiences. Through relationships with adults, play, and planned and spontaneous instruction, children grow in many aspects of development. Children progress in social skills and emotional well-being, along with language and literacy learning, and concept development
- **Health:** Each child's perceptual, motor, and physical development is supported to permit them to fully explore and function in their environment. All children receive health and development screenings, nutritious meals, oral health and mental health support. Programs connect families with medical, dental, and mental health services to ensure that children are receiving the services they need.
- **Family well-being:** Parents and families are supported in achieving their own goals, such as housing stability, continued education, and financial security. Programs support and strengthen parent-child relationships and engage families around children's learning and development.

Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. is the provider of Head Start services (ages three to five) for all of Chautauqua County (a separate program operated by Agri-Business Child Development provides Head Start services for 96 children of migrant workers). COI has been providing these services since 1965. COI began providing Early Head Start services (ages birth to three and pregnant women) in 1995, and in 2015, under the federal government's Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership

initiative, COI was able to expand its services by collaborating with a local child care provider to double the number of children served through Early Head Start in Chautauqua County. Today, COI serves 522 children, 360 in Head Start and 162 in Early Head Start.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

The following table uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2013-2017 American Community Survey to illustrate the number of children in Chautauqua County who are eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start services, and their characteristics.

Total Population		130,846
Children under 5 years of age	5.4%	7,083
Living in poverty	18.5%	1,310
Race and Hispanic Origin:		
White	92.7%	1,215
Black or African American	2.6%	34
American Indian	0.3%	4
Asian	0.6%	8
Native Hawaiian	0.1%	1
Some other race	1.7%	22
Two or more races	2.0%	24
Hispanic or Latino	7.2%	94

According to this data, 1,310 children are eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start services. This is a conservative estimate of eligible children as ACS data also indicate a poverty rate of 25.1% for families with related children under the age of 5.

This would indicate that COI is currently only serving 39.8% of eligible children. COI maintains an active waitlist for its Early Head Start services and averages approximately 100 children waiting for services each month.

Children are also automatically eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start services if they are experiencing homelessness or in foster care. Data from the Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) reveals the following numbers

of children under the age of 5 in families seeking services for homelessness.

	2016	2017	2018
Children under 5 in families at risk of or experiencing homelessness	99	86	63

According to the NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, 108 Chautauqua County children under the age of 18 were in foster care in 2010 and 105 were in care in 2017. A conservative estimate of children automatically qualifying for Head Start or Early Head Start services is 100 children per year.

Other Early Education Programming

Numbers of child care slots in Chautauqua County are listed below by the type of provider, as reported by the Chautauqua Child Care Council for 2018.

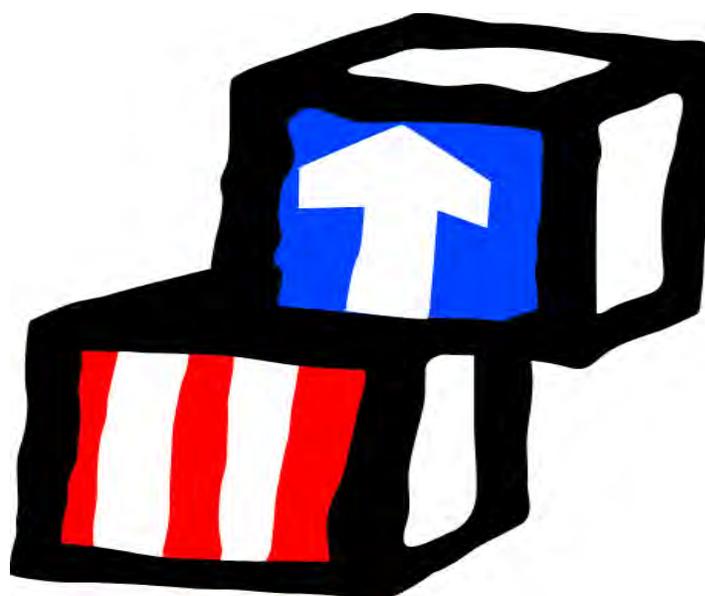
	Number of Facilities	Number of Slots
Day Care Centers	21	1,608
Family Day Care	32	254
Group Family Day Care	17	266

Four of the 21 Day Care Centers and 29% of the slots are Head Start or Early Head Start slots. In addition, a fifth Day Care Center is an Early Head Start – Child Care Partner. Chautauqua County is considered a child care desert by the Center for American Progress and Child Care Aware. After accounting for school-aged slots in the table above, there are only 612 slots for children under the age of five that are not provided with Head Start or Early Head Start funding.

The 2010 U.S. census counted 3,141 three and four year olds in the county, indicating that just over a third of all children ages 3 or 4 (36%) are enrolled in a formal early education program.

TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS

COI's center based services are located in the main population centers of Chautauqua County: Jamestown and Dunkirk, and are currently at full enrollment. In past years, COI has experienced under enrollment in



its Head Start services. This under enrollment coincided with the increase in state supported pre-kindergarten programs. Enrollment in Head Start services was also affected by the increase in the NY State minimum wage, which reduced the number of families meeting income eligibility criteria that is based on Federal Poverty Guidelines. In accordance with Head Start Performance Standards, COI increased its eligibility criteria from 100% of poverty to 130% of poverty.

COI's period of under enrollment in Head Start also correlated to a program decision to eliminate bussing as partnerships with school districts increased and transportation costs increased. COI re-instated bussing for the 2018-2019 school year and saw an 18% increase in enrollment.

Head Start has a Performance Standard that states "A program must ensure at least 10 percent of its total funded enrollment is filled by children eligible for services under IDEA, unless the responsible HHS official grants a waiver." (Part 1302.14). Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. has consistently met this standard without requesting a waiver. 20% of COI's currently enrolled students have an identified disability. To better serve children with special needs, COI began a partnership in the 2018-2019 school year with a private child care program that provides special education pre-kindergarten services in Chautauqua County. The partnership has increased the availability of integrated special education classroom settings by three classrooms. Coordination of funding sources extended the program from half day for 128 days to a full day, full year program.

COI has addressed this gap between need and availability by partnering with local school districts to collaborate on pre-kindergarten programs, combining

resources to serve more children while at the same time improving the quality of programming. COI currently has pre-kindergarten partnerships with the Dunkirk and Jamestown school districts. A third district has submitted a grant proposal in partnership with COI for NY State funding to create a three year old pre-kindergarten program in that district that will integrate Universal Pre-K services with Head Start services.



6% each year between 2017 and 2021, annual increases in funding for Head Start and Early Head Start are typically 2%. COI regularly reviews its salary scale to be to ensure that salaries remain in line with other Community Action Agencies throughout the country. To support a quality staff, COI has also instituted pay grade raises for classroom staff based on their level of educational attainment and state certification.

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- The number of children served by Head Start and Early Head Start has consistently increased over the past two years.
- New York State has increased pre-kindergarten program funding each of the past five years and supports school and community based organization collaboration.

CHALLENGES

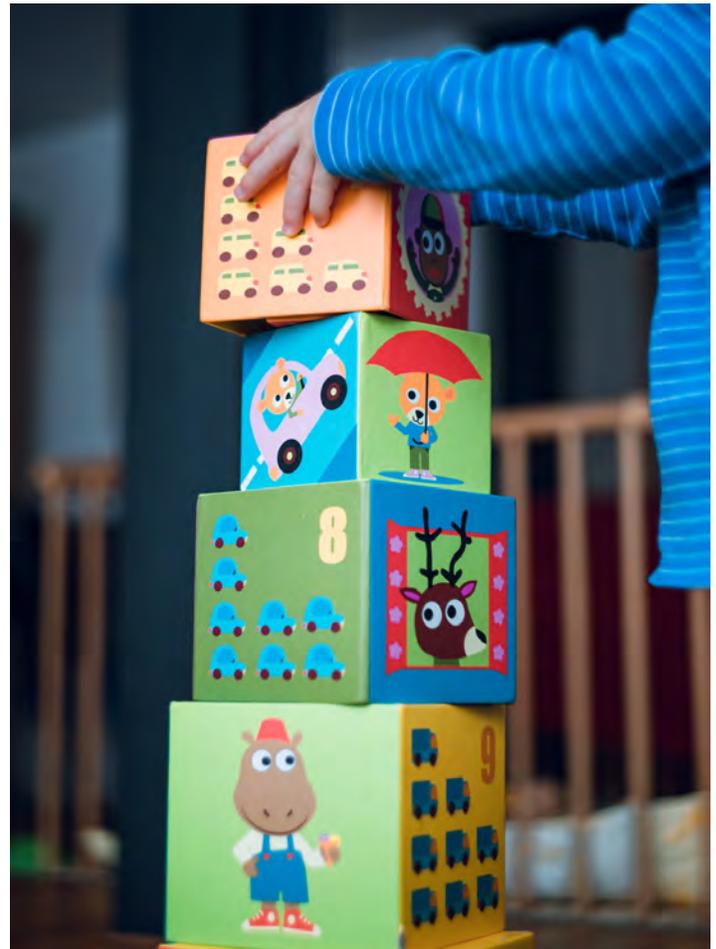
- Chautauqua County is designated as a child care desert that lacks sufficient licensed child care, particularly outside the City of Jamestown.
- Rising minimum wage in New York has outpaced

grant funding increases for Head Start and Early Head Start.

- The increase in the numbers of pre-kindergarten programs has intensified competition for qualified teachers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- If available, apply for funding to expand Early Head Start services.
- Expand Head Start services by partnering with local pre-kindergarten programs whenever possible to maximize the number of children served, provide programming in local communities and allow for the enrollment of children from economically diverse backgrounds.
- Seek funding for transportation in order to meet the needs of underserved families.



JAMESTOWN

ESPRI

Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative

Contributing to the improved quality of life in the
City of Jamestown
by reducing poverty and increasing self-sufficiency through
Workforce Development.

**Educational
Support for
Employment**

**Support for
Employers**

**Securing &
Retaining
Employment**

**Community
& Family
Support
for Employment**



EMPIRE STATE POVERTY REDUCTION INITIATIVE

In September 2016, United Way of Southern Chautauqua County (UWSCC) was selected as the lead agency for the City of Jamestown's Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative (ESPRI) grant of \$1,000,000.

With the Mayor's office, UWSCC convened a Taskforce of key stakeholders in the community, including those with lived experience in poverty. During a year-long planning phase, the Taskforce examined demographics, labor statistics, held community conversations and listening sessions, and hosted a series of community-improvement and capacity-building workshops. In December 2018, the Taskforce selected seven catalytic and innovative projects, all with a focus on workforce development – providing the support and services to get individuals employed or enrolled in education/certification programs. In May 2018, these programs began offering services.

63

Individuals enrolled in education or certification programs
Since May 2016

Improved Employee Retention

14

Local employers with ESPRI-supported employees
Since May 2016

98

Individuals secure employment
Since May 2016

Emergency Assistance Available
54 individuals assisted
Since May 2016

294
Barriers to employment overcame

Access To A Coach, Mentor Or Other Support Services
To secure and retain employment
273 participants
Since May 2016

323

Households Served

Collaborative & Innovative ESPRI Programs

Community Helping Hands *Grit to Great*

Participants work with a bilingual Work Success Coordinator to develop soft skills, work experience and find the support they need to know their strengths, build self confidence and obtain the skills they need to find employment success. Includes access to flexible funding to overcome barriers to employment. A key program is a 14 hour workshop called "Grit to Great" that utilizes the tools of self-awareness to build the foundation needed for communication skills, conflict management, and creating employment action plans.

Joalexis Martir: coordinator.chh@gmail.com
716-467-1488 ext. 5

Jamestown Community College

Single Parents Reaching Education to Employment (SPREE)

Offers comprehensive, specialized services to empower and engage single parents so they may achieve academic, professional and personal success while getting an education or credential at Jamestown Community College. Emergency assistance funds available to overcome barriers to completing education, including help with books, transportation, child care and housing issues.

Eligible participants: current or potential single parent students at JCC

Deborah Deppas, Project Navigator, deborahdeppas@mail.sunylcc.edu
716-338-1430

Jamestown Community Learning Council

Parents as Teachers + Linkages Until Success (PAT PLUS)

Addresses two generations by combining the evidence-based Parents As Teachers program which helps young mothers understand and support their child's development, along with the PLUS component that provides additional services that support the Mother's employment and/or educational goals. The program provides PAT curriculum related home visits along with additional visits that focus primarily on the mother's needs. Services such as guidance for accessing educational programs and obtaining employment, arranging for childcare scholarships or subsidies, and addressing transportation barriers.

Eligible participants: teen mothers

Melissa Mallaber: melissa.mallaber@jpsny.org
716-467-1685

Jamestown Public Schools

SUCCESS

Success is an evidence-based enhancement to the Jamestown High School Career Academies, adding the creation of small group and one-to-one lessons to develop life skills, opportunities for students to volunteer in the community to explore work opportunities and paid internships to apply classroom experiences to real life situations. Chautauqua Works has adapted the successful summer employment model to the school year creating the opportunity for participants to focus on skills development during the school day.

Eligible participants: JHS students

Danni Hannon: danni.hannon@jpsny.org
716-483-3470 ext. 2249

Mental Health Association

Occupational Peer Empowerment Network (OPEN)

Works with people who have used public services to get through a difficult time in their lives due to substance use disorder or other mental health concerns. Assists them in gaining back control of their lives. Peer coaches prepare participants for work, gain a solid footing in recovery, create resumes, overcome other obstacles to gaining employment, and continue working with them for a year or more to make sure they have and will continue to succeed at work. Flexible funding available to help participants overcome barriers to employment or educational attainment.

Eligible participants: Individuals with a mental health diagnosis or substance abuse disorder

Sheridan Smith: sheridan.smith@mhachautauqua.org
716-490-4438

The Resource Center

Supporting & Facilitating Employee Retention (SAFER)

This program supports local businesses who may not otherwise have access to resources or knowledge of issues associated with the effective management of at risk employees. SAFER targets employees who are considered "vulnerable" due to generational poverty and complex personal and work-related issues. SAFER provides an on-site resource for employees to help overcome their barriers to successful employment.

Beth Jermain: beth.jermain@resourcecenter.org
716-661-1557

YWCA

Women 2 Women

Women2Women is a mentoring program that matches a mentee with a volunteer coach to assist in meeting her goals. The program promotes one-on-one relationships to receive assistance with finding a job, meeting an educational goal, making good life choices, and reducing generational poverty. Coaches and mentees are matched based on interests, values, and personalities by the Women2Women Coordinator who maintains strong communication with both parties.

Misty Johnson: w2wcoord@ywcaofjamestown.com
716-317-0654



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Father Luke Fodor
St. Luke's Episcopal Church

David Wilkinson
Jamestown Area Labor Council

Len Faulk
Retired SUNY/JRC Board

Candy White
Southern Chautauqua Federal Credit Union

Jon Felton
Southern Chautauqua Federal Credit Union

Dorothy Carlson
Community Advocate

Patricia McClennan
UPMC Chautauqua

Nicole Spontaneo
Artone

Josiah Lamp
COI

Lori Cornell
Governor's Office

Daniel DeMarte
Jamestown Community College

Mayor Sam Teresi
City of Jamestown

EVALUATION

Bruce Dudgeon
MD Electronics

Ann Abdella
Chautauqua County Health Network

Linda Swanson
Sheldon Foundation

Matt Hanley
City of Jamestown

Tory Irgang
Chautauqua Region Community Foundation

Cecil Rhoades
Cummins

Bree Agett
Chautauqua County Government

Marge Fiore
Community Advocate

Michael McElrath
Jamestown Public Schools

Kelly Potter
HOPE Coalition

Kate Ebersole
Kee Consulting

Amy Rohler
United Way

PUBLIC POLICY

Andy Goodell
NY State Assembly

Jon Anderson
Chautauqua County HHS

Bret Apthorpe
Jamestown Public Schools

Shannon Bessette
Jamestown Community College

Christina Marsh
Family Service

Joalexis Martir
Community Helping Hands

Charlie Hodges
UCAN/Christ First UMC

Katie Geise
Workforce Investment Board

Liz Jones
Chautauqua Region Community Foundation

Carrie Snow
Community Advocate

Jennifer Alcorn
Community Advocate

Christine Schuyler
Chautauqua County Government

Harry Snellings
Jamestown Police Department

Nicole Drozdiel
United Way



July 22, 2020

The Honorable Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor of New York State
New York State Capitol Building
Albany, New York 12224

To The Honorable Andrew M. Cuomo:

As representatives of New York State's health and human services, arts and cultural, and philanthropic nonprofits, we are unified in calling for your urgent attention to the rapidly deteriorating financial condition of the State's nonprofit contracting partners that is now accelerating into a crisis for many as result of Executive Order 202.48.

Executive Branch leadership is desperately needed to mitigate both the immediate and longer-term toll the pandemic and State budget crisis is having upon the individuals and communities we serve, our workforce, and the very survival of many organizations that are essential for a healthy recovery. To demonstrate this toll, attached to this letter are brief impact summary statements by fourteen (14) of the umbrella organizations and a list of 715 nonprofits from across the state who signed on to this letter.

We understand and are attuned to the budget challenges that the State faces due to the pandemic. We also share your hope that federal relief will soon be on the way. Although the issued Budget Bulletin directed certain State agencies to be flexible with respect to nonprofit contractual obligations, the State Budget Director's decision to intentionally delay payments beyond what is already a serious chronic systemic problem and freeze new or renewed contract commitments is proving to be devastating. The recent announcement suspending prompt payment laws in Executive Order 202.48 will make the situation for nonprofits much more untenable. The fact that this executive order was put out with no advance notice or consultation from those impacted is gravely disappointing and not respectful of importance and value of nonprofits across the State. The sector cannot provide the necessary services and jobs New York needs to recover if the State is unwilling to honor its financial commitments to pay for the services it has contracted nonprofits to provide, while also asking nonprofits to continue to provide those services at great financial risk.

Many nonprofits entered this pandemic at a breaking point caused by underfunded and late contracts, late payments, high staff turnover, stagnant wages, fully tapped out credit lines, and limited or nonexistent cash reserves. COVID-19 has dramatically increased the need for human

services at a time where our workforce and program capacity has been greatly diminished and de-stabilized.

Nonprofits represent the largest private sector employer in the State, employing (pre-COVID) 1.3 million people (18% of the state's workforce) and generating \$260.26 billion in annual revenue. The vast majority of nonprofits are community-based with a workforce that is comprised of low-income workers who are predominately people of color. The people we serve are also those most impacted by COVID-19; the virus has hit low-income communities of color at a staggering rate with Black and Latinx New Yorkers dying of COVID at twice the rate of white residents. Nonprofit jobs and services will be key to the recovery in these communities, and at a time they are needed more than ever, budget cuts and payment delays results in service reductions and layoffs. These unfortunate choices by the State disproportionately effects communities that have been hardest hit by the pandemic due to structural racism, ableism, and income inequality.

The lack of leadership and progress in prompt contracting is our sector's underlying economic condition that is glaringly exposed by the pandemic and the State's recent actions. Nonprofits would have been in a much better position to absorb some of the emergency cash measures being taken by the State, if the State had taken the actions necessary to resolve chronic delays in procurement as is well-documented annually by the State Comptroller.

There are actions that can be taken now by the State to mitigate the direct as well as collateral damage. Responsible actions would better position all of us to move forward in combatting the pandemic and moving quickly to a solid recovery. Our sector needs real support and systemic change to fully recover from the impacts of COVID-19 and to continue to build the wellbeing of New Yorkers. We look forward to a quick response and the opportunity to meet to discuss the needs of our communities.

We, the undersigned nonprofits, on behalf of the people and communities we serve, urge the Executive Branch to provide the leadership necessary to immediately act upon the following:

1. Fully implement the recommendations made by the State Comptroller in the 2019 report on state contracting and payments with not-for-profit organizations. These recommendations are as follows:

- o State agencies should take responsibility for their critical roles, and make prompt contracting a priority. This remains the most important action needed to achieve on-time contracts and payments.

- o The Not-for-Profit Contracting Advisory Committee should meet regularly to address new and continuing barriers to prompt contracting success.

- o State agencies and NFPs should increase their use of the Grants Gateway and use the contract tracking tools in the Gateway to identify and address processing delays.

- o State agencies should use electronic means to pay prompt contracting interest and ensure that the NFPs receive what is due as required by law.

- o State agencies should pay any interest due with the first payment under a contract to help NFPs avoid cash flow problems.

2. Rescind Executive Order 202.48 which suspends prompt payment laws and prioritize and pay out invoices on existing contracts promptly and remove additional barriers, like DOB review, that have significantly and seemingly intentionally delayed payment. The July 6, 2020 Executive Order suspending prompt payment puts nonprofits in an impossible position; provide lifesaving services with no assurance of when and if the State will pay, or close programs that communities need to survive. It jeopardizes untold millions of dollars of charitable assets that may be lost as nonprofits may be forced to bankruptcy and/or dissolution. Many nonprofits that have been able to manage or borrow the cash to cover receivables from State delays, can no longer do so and are no longer in a position to effectively loan money to the State. Philanthropic sources are only a drop in the sector's dollar bucket and cannot backfill what the State owes. The unintentional consequence of this practice continuing will be economic devastation for many valued nonprofit partners and significant harm to the people and communities served.

3. Register all pending contracts and do not impose retroactive cuts. Nonprofits put mission first and often continue to operate without a registered contract because shutting down programs and laying off employees while waiting on government delays would negatively impact communities. This goodwill should not result in providers being asked to take a loss because of State delays. Again, as with the aforementioned action, the financial wherewithal of nonprofits to take and absorb such a risk is no longer there. Contracts need to be registered immediately so providers do not continue to operate at risk and without funding.

4. End the policy and practice of financially penalizing nonprofits that have successfully secured bank loans from the Payroll Protection Program. The reason why many nonprofits doing business with the State have been able to financially stay afloat during the peak of the COVID-19 crisis is that they were able to secure money from a bank through PPP. Although there does not appear to be a unified State policy in this regard, some State agencies have informed nonprofits that they will be recouping PPP loan money where the loan is based on employees being covered under State contract. In essence, this bureaucratic practice is exploiting and further exacerbating the distressed financial condition of nonprofits in this crisis for the purpose of taking their loan money, which may or may not be forgiven by the SBA, to subsidize the State. The consequences of the State taking these dollars from its nonprofit partners will be further reductions in workforce and services and an increase in nonprofits going out of business.

5. Streamline executive branch approval process for licensed program transfers, mergers, acquisitions and dissolutions and commit to process applications within 90 days. The nonprofit corporate and economic landscape is rapidly and dramatically changing as a result of the crisis and the financial hardships created by the State's systemic and most recent contracting and payment policies toward its nonprofit partners. The times require that nonprofits be able to pivot quickly to effectuate restructuring strategies that best preserve mission and charitable assets and help ensure sustainability. These strategies include divesting in licensed or regulated programs to

other providers, merging and affiliating, and, where appropriate, responsibly dissolving the corporation. The State's systems are not at all prepared to effectively meet the need and surge in demand that is forthcoming. Executive Branch approval processes in this regard are incredibly burdensome and expensive to navigate as they are decentralized, complicated, lacking in transparency, are not consistent across agencies, and when there are multiple State agencies involved, there is no central coordination or integration. Obtaining such approvals can often take a year or more to secure.

6. Create a Nonprofit COVID-19 Recovery Advisory Committee and re-install a nonprofit representative agency as Co-chair. The State will need to make timely decisions as we learn more about federal funding and economic recovery, and the various nonprofit subsectors need to be consulted as to how to move forward as experts in their fields. The State lacks a coherent and strategic approach on how to partner with our sector on COVID-19 recovery efforts, how to mitigate budget impacts on our communities, and on common issues that cross State agency bureaucracies and the many siloed funding streams. The Not-for-Profit Contracting Advisory Committee, which is mandated by statute, and the nonprofit liaison's office have not been given the staff or authority to make change across State agencies and are not the central place for the COVID-19 discussions we need. The Committee has been meeting infrequently and the community/nonprofit representative chair recently stepped down in frustration with the lack of progress. Our sector needs to be taken seriously, now more than ever. It is imperative that we be regularly at the table with real decision-makers at the State, to develop and monitor the economic conditions of the nonprofit sector, inform the State policies of the impact of policies, and how to partner on COVID-19 recovery efforts, and how best to mitigate budget impacts on our communities. We are all in this together and nonprofits have much to offer in information, advice, connections and resources that can be leveraged. We have our boots on the ground in every community and are acutely attuned to needs, trends and opportunities.

ATTACHED IMPACT STATEMENTS

IMPACT – HUMAN AND HEALTH SERVICES

Human Services Council

Human service nonprofits support New Yorkers from all walks of life, and are the key to COVID-19 recovery, as more people will be in need of eviction prevention, job assistance, food security, and health services. Providers entered this pandemic at a breaking point, with underfunded contracts, high staff turnover rates due to stagnant wages, and limited or nonexistent cash reserves. State funding for human services has been slashed by twenty-six (26) percent since 2008, resulting in rates lower than in 1980. COVID-19 has had a profound impact on New Yorkers and has expanded the need for the human services sector to innovate and provide additional services to communities. Sixty-four (64) percent of surveyed nonprofit human services organizations believe they will have to start scaling back services, and over seventy (70) percent will need to lay off staff as a result of budget shortfalls. Lack of payment by the State is derailing the sector and will lead to agency and program closures.

Early Care and Learning Council (ECLC)

ECLC represents the 35 Child Care Resource & Referral (CCR&Rs) programs across New York State. The CCR&Rs are on the front lines, providing direct assistance and support to parents, childcare providers, and employers in their communities. There are 19,000 regulated childcare programs in NYS and around 10,000 care currently open. Since the onset of the pandemic our network has worked to assist providers in serving the children of essential workers through the administration of CARES childcare scholarships. In addition, the CCR&Rs continuously work to ensure that children and parents have access to quality and affordable childcare. Office of Children and Family Services contracts each year with ECLC and its 35 member agencies for approximately \$22 million annually. Delays in quarterly payments will dramatically impact our network and its ability to support early childhood programs throughout the state as NY moves forward with reopening.

Coalition for Behavioral Health

Behavioral health is a major public health issue and business and psychological recover go hand-in-hand. Our sector is struggling and simply cannot withstand additional financial challenges. New York cannot recover from COVID-19 without a strong behavioral health sector that is ready to help New Yorkers combat their anxiety, depression, grief and trauma as people are dealing with loss of loved ones, unemployment, fear and anxiety about their futures and the futures of their families. This is leading to depression, increased alcoholism and substance use, trauma, and family dysfunction. The impact on adults and children alike is enormous.

New York Association of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Providers (ASAP)

Heroic, essential workers in substance use disorders prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery programs are working to address the Coronavirus pandemic AND, simultaneously, the addiction pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic appears to be contained after months of hard work and a huge investment by the state and federal government. The addiction pandemic is still raging out of control without a sufficient investment of resources from the state or federal government. In spite of spiking rates of overdose (42% increase) during the Coronavirus pandemic, addiction program budgets are barely keeping pace with inflation. Delaying any part of the local assistance needed by addiction programs will make it harder for programs to save lives.

New York State Association for Rural Health (NYSARH)

NYSARH's members include numerous private, not-for-profit organizations engaged in health and human services, research, and education, all equally dedicated to the health and well-being of rural New Yorkers and their communities. Many of these not-for-profits are contracted with various NYS agencies to do the essential business of the State on a cost-reimbursement basis. Although these organizations have made a tremendous effort to continue meeting their contractual obligations during the pandemic, they have not been reimbursed for the costs associated with those efforts for many months, creating serious cash flow issues that are impacting their workforces and, in some cases, threatening their very existence. Moreover, there is a great deal of uncertainty about whether those NYS contracts will be renewed and in what amounts; while cuts are promised, the magnitude of those cuts and their timing remains unclear, which seriously hampers the ability of our not-for-profit members to plan and adjust.

NYSARH is concerned that the network of organizations serving NY's rural people and places, which has taken decades to develop and refine, will be significantly diminished should the key partner and funder of their efforts, NYS, continue to withhold reimbursement and delay contracting; already, many organizations are laying off or furloughing staff in the absence of clear and convincing evidence that payments and contracts are forthcoming. NYSARH hopes that the State's leadership will recognize that making its not-for-profit partners bear the brunt of the State's fiscal crisis will ultimately undermine its ability to adequately serve its rural residents for many years to come. Those not-for-profit partners must be sustained—by prompt repayment of expenses already incurred and by clear and timely communication about contracting—so they may continue to deliver the essential services of the State on its behalf.

The New York LGBT Network

The New York LGBT Network is one of the largest providers of health and human services, education and advocacy services for the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community in the tri-state area. Its service region of over 6 million people serves as a home and a voice for LGBT

people, their families, and support systems. The New York LGBT Network's community centers and affordable senior housing help LGBT people to be themselves, stay healthy, and change the world. Since 1993, the New York LGBT Network has been pioneering advocacy and social change to create safe spaces where LGBT people live, learn, work, play, and pray.

Since the onset of the pandemic in March, the New York LGBT Network has made sure to not waste a minute in helping LGBTQ families. We launched our Virtual LGBT Centers providing a variety of programs to help support the community, keep people connected and emotionally close while we were physically distancing, provided health insurance and census enrollment, hate crimes advocacy, COVID-19 information and support, HIV test at home kits and much more.

In addition to continuing and reinventing our services virtually, we also conducted a community study and collected data on the impact of the coronavirus on LGBTQ people and families. The data collected from hundreds of families, was startling and included the following alarming numbers: a) 67% were experiencing depression due to isolation; b) 42% were fighting anxiety; c) more than ¼ were facing immediate financial hardship; d) 25% identify as immune-suppressed; e) over 30% cannot treat other health conditions due to COVID-19; f) nearly 1/3 were facing food insecurity issues and g) 20% have immediate housing needs. This data demonstrates the need for additional resources for services and programs to be offered as nonprofits are providing essential services and are on the frontlines 365 days a year.

During the same time a national study was conducted on the impact on LGBT Community Centers nationwide including over a dozen from New York State. Due to slow and/or non-payment from government sources and the cancellation of fundraising events, nearly 1/3 of all LGBT Centers will close if no intervention happens by the end of July. If government funding does not pay or delays payments into late fall, over 90% of LGBT Centers will close their doors. This will be a tragic loss for all communities throughout New York State and we will be taking a giant leap backwards that will result in poor health outcomes, unsafe schools and communities, increase in hate violence and a lot of other conditions that will put our New York LGBT families at great risk.

We fully support all that is outlined in this letter and stand together in solidarity with our partners throughout the nonprofit sector. It is the nonprofits that are on the ground, on the frontlines and New York needs us. We urge New York State to deliver on its promise and responsibility to the nonprofit sector and work with us together as partners in developing and implementing the strategies needed to help those who need it most.

IMPACT - HOUSING

Supportive Housing Network of New York

The Supportive Housing Network of New York (the Network) represents more than 200 nonprofit organizations that collectively run more than 52,000 units of supportive housing – affordable housing with onsite services for formerly homeless people who also cope with

disabling conditions including mental illness and HIV/AIDS. 100 of these 200 organizations are in the former COVID epicenter, New York City. Our nonprofit members were already financially strapped and coping with staff shortages due to underfunded and stagnant contracts. The pandemic compounded these issues: tenants and staff fell ill causing even greater staffing shortages while nonprofits had to find and fund PPE as well as computers and phones to effect telehealth, all with even less funding than usual due to cancelled fundraisers. Meanwhile, supportive housing workers were determined to be essential.

Our community – mission driven to care for New York’s most vulnerable -- is quite literally hanging by a thread. The state’s policy of deliberately slowing payments is fraying that thread. As an example, one Syracuse area nonprofit providing housing and services to formerly homeless individuals with HIV/AIDs has furloughed nearly 50% of their staff: they have not received payments on their state contracts -- which help pay rent on tenants’ apartments -- for over six months.

The supportive housing nonprofits that have consistently been operating throughout the pandemic feel they have a moral duty to keep the covenant with their staff and tenants; we feel the state has a similar covenant with our sector.

IMPACT - ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Arts New York

Due to COVID-19, the arts, culture and heritage industries have experienced acute disruption to operations and service capacity. These venues, which often rely on engagement with a live audience, were among the first to close and most have not yet re-opened. As a result, earned income from audience attendance, admissions and membership fees is critically imperiled. Furthermore, contributed income ordinarily derived from grants, service contracts, and public support remains in jeopardy. Many of these organizations are owed money for work that has already been completed and are often unable to fulfill existing contracts with their collaborators. Cumulatively, the arts sector represents a \$114 billion-dollar statewide industry, and plays a central role to ensure the cultural and economic vitality of all New Yorkers.

Museum Association of New York (MANY)

New York’s museums have an annual economic impact of \$5.4B and have shouldered a loss of more than \$455M in the last 130 days. The Paycheck Protection Program helped many through the first part of the pandemic health crisis, but the thousands of museum employee layoffs we now see reflect those funds running out. With the loss of two-thirds (2/3rds) of earned income, new expenses incurred to reopen safely under state guidelines, and little hope for restored visitation capacity in the near future, the financial picture for NY's museum sector is dire. As many as 20% of museums in our state will not be opening in 2020 and may never be able to

reopen in the future. We envision a need for mergers, charter revisions, new partnerships, and new ways in which museums can safely and legally turn over to other museums the care of collections and facilities in which they are entrusted by the State of NY. The State needs to assist the Charter Office to prepare and increase their capacity to guide museums through these difficult transitions in the timely manner needed.

IMPACT - PHILANTHROPY

Philanthropy New York

Philanthropy New York is a trusted community of nearly 300 grant making organizations in the New York Metro area. In 2019, PNY members gave \$7billion in grants for local, national and global causes. Philanthropy New York and its members are committed to supporting the work of our nonprofit partners and asks that government take action to ensure adequate funding for the nonprofit sector.

Despite significant early and ongoing COVID relief funding and new substantial commitments of increased grantmaking over the next three years from the philanthropic sector in New York City, philanthropic efforts will not come close to meeting the urgent needs of a sector deprived of basic working capital. We urge New York State government to ensure on-time contracting and payments to nonprofits to ensure the sustainability of our safety net.

NY Funders Alliance

NY Funders of Alliance is a collaborative community of nearly 100 grantmaking organizations who serve local regions across New York State from Jamestown to Lake Placid to Westchester. Our grantmakers have responded to the health and economic crises associated with the coronavirus pandemic by leading the way in creating, supporting, and continuing to grow emergency COVID response funds in every county in New York State. Already, these funds alone have contributed more than \$17 million to local nonprofits to address the immediate impacts of the pandemic.

These rapid response funds, most established during the very first days of the crisis, have assisted local nonprofits to secure PPE to stay open providing vital care, made sure childcare was available and safe for essential workers, that local food pantry shelves had food for the influx of new clients in communities across the state, and supported nonprofits as they transitioned to serve clients remotely.

New York nonprofit and philanthropic organizations represent a vital link in our communities' resiliency by mobilizing quickly when it was needed most and providing critical services in a time of crisis. Now, their continued existence is threatened by a significant loss in state revenue from unpaid contracts. We understand, completely, the perilous financial circumstances that New

York State finds itself in. And we share your message that more must be done in Washington, D.C. to provide funding to our State and local governments who, themselves, have been on the front line of this crisis.

However, as we all begin to turn our attention to the breadth and depth of the health, economic and social crisis that we are facing, New York State's nonprofit partners are essential to our ability to sustain our communities through this time of need. Therefore, we urge you to please consider implementation of the recommendations herein to provide needed relief to these critical service providers.

We realize that these are challenging times for New York State. However, our local communities will not come through this crisis without support for our front-line nonprofit partners.

United Way of New York State (UWNYS)

UWNYS's membership is comprised of the 35 Local United Ways in our state. 211 New York State (211NYS), a subsidiary of UWNYS, is a statewide information and referral source offering web-based, text and telephone support for individuals seeking assistance, in addition to maintaining the largest directory of services in the state.

In response to COVID-19, Local United Ways (LUWs) have been in the forefront of tracking, supporting, surveying and meeting community needs throughout the state and raising more than \$30 Million to meet local community needs from COVID-19. 211 has handled nearly 178,000 calls outside of New York City in the first three months of the pandemic; a 160% increase in call volume for this time period. 211 tracks data on caller needs, available community resources and unmet needs. NYS is withholding payment on our contract for this work, causing cash flow hardships for us, our 10 lead organizations and 8 contact centers.

We and LUWs are finding that many nonprofits are struggling to fully assess their financial situation and plan for the future, due to lack of clarity on re-opening, conflicting guidance on safety protocol requirements, lack of communication from state agencies, and state contract reimbursement and timing. This results in several human service agencies adopting a "wait and see" approach to assessing options beyond insolvency, which will ultimately limit their options for collaboration, affiliation, merger or dissolution. This will result in a late-notice rush for such options when funds run out.

General Operating Revenue for Local United Ways and other human services agencies is predicted to be "severely impacted" by the COVID-19 shut down, resulting in cuts to staffing, services and funding available for community programs.

IMPACT - NONPROFIT SUSTAINABILITY AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

New York Council of Nonprofits (NYCON)

The New York Council of Nonprofits (NYCON) has a membership of 3,000 community-based charities across the state. Through a family of affiliates, we provide education and direct training on best practices and direct technical assistance in the areas of governance, management and strategic matters; legal services; mergers, acquisitions and dissolutions; and insurance and other products to nonprofits of all missions. NYCON has a proven track record of partnering with the State of New York and philanthropy in addressing the immediate (crisis), short- and long-term organizational capacity of their grantees/contractors and nonprofits in general.

The nonprofit community is entering deeper into a state of crisis than the sector has never been experienced before. Nonprofits of every mission, type and scale is being dramatically affected. NYCON is on the ground working directly with individual nonprofits to help them navigate through this crisis to preserve mission, protect charitable assets, and pursue paths for sustainability. For virtually every nonprofit: business models, fundraising plans, and strategic plans have been up-ended; workforce, governance and operational processes have been seriously disrupted; the capacity to effectively perform and meet contractual obligations is diminishing; and financial viability is threatened. Many have closed their doors altogether and more closures are to come.

We anticipate a surge in nonprofit corporate dissolutions that community constituents, funders and regulatory stakeholders are not at all prepared for. Although program divestment, mergers and acquisitions may be a responsible strategic action for some, untimely and burdensome state regulatory and approval processes serve as significant and expensive barriers. State bureaucratic processes must be streamlined to adapt to these transformative times. The rapid erosion of community and civic infrastructure that is occurring tears into the core social, health and economic fabric of our communities, deepens the unacceptable economic and racial disparities that exist, and lessens the prospects of a timely recovery for all.

We urge the State of New York to recognize that community-based nonprofits are not merely vendors or contracting organizations, but are genuine partners serve the public's interest. The nonprofit sector can bring tremendous talent, knowledge, innovative thinking, community connections and resources to the table. If we truly are all in this together, than it is imperative that the State of New York honor its responsibility to its residents by working very closely with our sector in developing and implementing the effective strategies that are in this crisis to rebuild our communities.

Sincerely,

171 Cedar Arts Center
3DPhotoWorks LLC
82nd Street Academics
Abbott house

Abilities Movement
Ability Beyond
Acacia Network
ACHIEVE
ACR Health
Adirondack Architectural Heritage
Adirondack Center for Loon Conservation
Adoptive and Foster Family Coalition of New York
African American Cultural Center
Afro Brazil Arts
AIM Services, Inc.
Akwesasne Boys & Girls Club
Albany Housing Coalition Inc
Alcohol & Drug Council of Tompkins County, Inc.
Algonquin Sports for Kids
Alice Austen House
Aligned Medicine, PC
Allegany County Community Opportunities and Rural Dev. Inc.
Allegany County United Way, Inc.
Alliance for Positive Health
Alliance of New York State YMCAs
American Cancer Society
Andrew S. London, Ph.D.
Animal Farm Foundation
Alley Pond Environmental Center (APEC)
Aperture Foundation
Arbor Park child care center
Arc of Steuben
Ardent Solutions, Inc.
ARISE Child and Family Service
Arkell Museum & Canajoharie Library
ARTS COUNCIL FOR WYOMING COUNTY
Arts Horizons New York
Arts Services Initiative of Western New York (ASI)
ArtTable
Asian American Arts Alliance
AspireHope NY, Inc.
Association of Nonprofit Specialists
Aston Magna foundation for Music & Humanities Inc
Astor Services for Children & Families

Auburn Public Theater
Auburn YMCA-WEIU
Authentic Voice Consulting
Baker Victory HealthCare Center/OLV Human Services
Basilica Hudson
BellXcel
Beth Morrison Projects
Beyond My Battle
Binghamton Philharmonic
Board of Directors, The ARC of Dutchess
Boerum Hill Association
Bottomless Closet
Boys & Girls Club of Newburgh, Inc.
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Northtowns
Braata Productions
Brain Injury Association of New York State
BRC
Breaking Ground
Bridge Arts and Education, Inc.
BRIDGES- Madison County Council on Alcoholism & Substance Abuse, Inc.
Brightside Up
Bronx Arts Ensemble
Bronx Council on the Arts Inc.
Bronx Impact
Bronx River Art Center Inc
Brooklyn Arts Council
Brooklyn Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers Project
Brooklyn Community Foundation
Brooklyn Community Services
Brooklyn Perinatal Network, Inc.
Brooks-LC Hospital System, Inc.
Buffalo Hearing & Speech Center
Buffalo Prenatal Perinatal Network
Buffalo Urban League
Burnt Hills Oratorio Society Inc. 501C3
CALL/City as Living Laboaratory (aka Mary Miss - City as Living Laboratory (MM/CALL)
Callen-Lorde Community Health Center
Cameron Community Ministries Inc
Campus and Community Children's Center
Canandaigua YMCA

Canterbury Choral Society
CAPE
CAPE of DC, Inc.
CAPE of Dutchess County
Capital District Y
Capital Region Nordic Alliance
CAPTAIN Community Human Services
CAREERS Support Solutions
Carroll Gardens Association
CASA of New York State
Casita Maria
Catholic Charities of Tompkins/Tioga
Catholic Migration Services
Catskill Art Society
Catskill Center
Catskill Mountain Housing Development Corporation
Cattaraugus Community Action, Inc.
Cayuga Community Health Network
Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency, Inc. DBA: Community Action Programs Cayuga/Seneca
CCBQ
Center for Children's Initiatives
Center for Community Alternatives
Center for Employment Opportunities
Center for Performance Research
Central New York Community Foundation
Central New York Jazz Arts Foundation, Inc.
Central New York Library Resources Council (CLRC)
Central New York Services
Champlain Valley Family Center
Charles Settlement House
Chautauqua Lake Child Care Center
Chautauqua Opportunities Inc.
Chautauqua Region Community Foundation
Chautauqua Striders, Inc.
CHDFS, Inc.
Chemung County Child Care Council, Inc.
Chemung County Historical Society
Chenango Health Network Inc.
Chenango Nursery School
Chenango United Way

Child and Family Resources, Inc.
Child and Family Services of Erie County
Child Care Council of Dutchess and Putnam, Inc.
Child Care Council of Orange County Inc.
Child Care Council of Suffolk, Inc.
Child Care Network (Child Care Coalition of the Niagara Frontier, Inc.)
Child Care Resources of Rockland, Inc.
Child Care Solutions
Child Development Council of Central New York, Inc.
Children's Aid
Chinese-American Planning Council
Christian Neighborhood Center Of Norwich (The Place)
Circare
Classic Stage Company
Clemens Center
Cloudsplitter Foundation
CNY Arts, Inc.
CNY Fair Housing, Inc.
Coalition for Asian American Children and Families
Coalition for Hispanic Family Services
Columbia County Historical Society
Columbia Opportunities, Inc.
Community Access, Inc.
Community Action of Greene County, Inc.
Community Action Partnership for Dutchess County, Inc.
Community Action Planning Council of Jefferson County, Inc.
Community Action Program for Madison County Inc.
Community Development Inc.
Community Dispute Resolution Center
Community Emergency Corps
Community Foundation for South Central New York
Community Foundation of Elmira-Corning and the Finger Lakes
Community Foundation of Tompkins County
Community Foundations of the Hudson Valley
Community Housing Innovations
Compass House
Compeer Rochester, Inc.
Comprehensive Development, Inc. (CDI)
Comunilife, Inc.
Concrete Temple Theatre

Coney Island Museum
Coney Island USA
Cornwall on Hudson Village Museum
Cortland County Family YMCA
Council of Agency Executives (COAE)
Council of Family and Child Caring Agencies
Council on Addiction Prevention and Education
Council on Addiction, Prevention & Education of Dutchess County, Inc.
Council on Alcoholism and Addictions of the Finger
Council on Human Needs
Covenant House New York
Cradle Beach, Inc.
Crandall Public Library
Creative Music Foundation
Credentialing Network Institute
Cub Care Children's Center/Recess Resources, Inc.
David Dorfman Dance
David Hochstein Memorial Music School, Inc.
Day Care Council of New York
Day One
Delaware Valley Arts Alliance
Diaspora Community Services
Dixon Place
DREAM
Dress for Success Rochester
Dutchess County Addiction Prevention and Education
Dynamic Forms, Inc.
EAC Network
Earlville Opera House
Early Music Foundation, Inc
Education Success Foundation
Educational Alliance
Empire Justice Center
Empire State Youth Orchestra
EMPOWERED PATHWAYS INC
EnCompass: Resources for Learning
Ensemble Studio Theatre
Epilepsy Foundation of Northeastern New York, Inc.
Epiphany Scholarship Pageant, Inc.
Erie Canal Museum

Erie Canalway Heritage Fund, Inc.
Evergreen Health
ExpandedED Schools
Family Help Center
Family of Woodstock, Inc.
Family Resource Network, Inc
Family Ties of Westchester, Inc
Family YMCA of the Glens Falls Area
FASNY Museum of Firefighting
Finger Lakes Grant Information Center
Finger Lakes Performing Provider System
Five Towns Community Center
Foreign Press Association
Fort Edward Free Library
Franklin Stage Company
Friends of Historic Onondaga Lake
Friends of the Genesee alley Greenway
Friends of the North Country, Inc.
Friends of WHEELS
FSA of SUNY Adirondack
Gamelan Kusuma Laras, Inc.
Garden of Hope
Gebbie Foundation
Genesee Country Village & Museum
Genesee Valley Council on the Arts
Geneva Family YMCA
Geneva Historical Society
Geva Theatre Center
Girl Vow, Inc.
Girls Inc. of Long Island
Girls Set the Ground Rules NYC, Incorporated
Glow YMCA
GMHC
Goddard Riverside
Good Old Lower East Side (GOLES)
Good Shepherd Services
Goodwill Industries of Greater NY and Northern NJ, Inc.
Gospel Assembly – Queens
Governance Matters, Inc.
Grand Street Settlement

Greater Bethel Community Development Corporation
Greater OLEAN Chamber
Greater Oneonta historical society
Greater Rochester After-School & Summer Alliance
Green Guerillas
Greenwich House
Greenwood Residences, Inc
Greene County Rural Health Network
Habitat for Humanity of New York State
Hallockville Museum Farm
Hamburg Natural History Society/Penn Dixie
Hamilton-Madison House
Hammond Museum
HANAC, Inc.
Hancock Community Education Foundation
Harlem Commonwealth Council, Inc.
Harlem Dowling-West Side Center
Harlem United
Harriman Summer Camp S-11, Inc
Hart Cluett Museum
Hartley House, Inc
HCCA dba/ CNY Living History Center
HealthRight International
Healthy Community Alliance, Inc.
Hearts and Hands: Faith In Action, Inc.
Helio Health
Henry Street Settlement
Historic Albany Foundation
Historic Cherry Hill
Historic Palace Theatre Inc
Historic Richmond Town
Historical Society of the Massapeguas
Holding o to Hope
Homecrest Community Services, Inc.
Homeless and Travelers Aid Society
Horizon Health Services
Hornell Area Family YMCA
Housing Opportunities Made Equal, Inc.
Housing Works
Howland Store Museum

Hubbard Hall Center for the Arts and Education
Hudson Headwaters Health Network
Hudson Mohawk Industrial Gateway
Hudson Valley Community Services
Hunger Solutions New York
Hunt Charitable Foundation
Huntington Arts Council, Inc.
Ibero Early Childhood Services
ICD-Institute for Career Development
ICL
IHealth
IlluminArt Productions
Indian Lake Theater
Innovative Charitable Initiatives, Inc.
Insight House Chemical Dependency Services
Inspire
Institute of Nonprofit Leadership and Community Development
Integrated Community Planning of Oswego County, Inc.
InterAgency Council
InterExchange Inc
InterFaith Works
International Institute of Buffalo
Inundated Historical Society
Inwood Art Works
Inwood Community Services, Inc.
Ithaca & Tompkins County YMCA
Ithaca YMCA
JACK Quartet
Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement
Jamestown Community Learning Council
JASA
JCCA
Jefferson Historical Society
Jeffrey James Arts Consulting
Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island
Jewish Family Service of Buffalo and Erie County
Jewish Family Services of Ulster County
Jezebel Productions
John Brown Lives!
Journey's End Refugee Services

Keen Theater Company
Keuka Housing Council, Inc.
Kids Creative 404 Inc.
King Urban Life Center
Kopernik Observatory & Science Center
Korea Art Forum
Lackawanna Housing Development Corporation
Lake Plains Community Care Network
Land to Lean
League of Women Voters NYC
LEAP
Learning Disabilities Assoc. of CNY dba LAUNCH
Learning through an Expanded Arts Program, Inc
Legal Action Center
Legal Aid Society of Northeastern New York
Lehman College Adult Learning Center
Liberty Resources, Inc.
Lifespan of Greater Rochester
LIFT-NY
Light Work
Literacy Assistance Center
Literacy New York Buffalo-Niagara, Inc.
Literacy Volunteers of Clinton, Essex and Franklin Counties
LiteracyCNY
Little Flower Children and Family Services of New York
Long Island Advocacy Center
Long Island Crisis Center
Long Island Library Resources Council
Lower Manhattan Cultural Council
Lower West Side Household Services
Lowville Food Pantry, Inc.
Lutheran Social Services of NY
Madison County Rural Health Council, Inc.
Magic Penny Early Literacy Institute
Manna of Life Ministries
Marie C. and Joseph C. Wilson Foundation, Inc.
Martin DePorres Group Homes
Maspeth Town Hall, Inc.
Massachusetts Avenue Project Inc.
Maternal Infant Services Network (MISN)

Max's Kansas City Project
Mechanicville Area Community Services Center (MACSC)
Media Alliance Inc
Memorial Art Gallery
Mental Health America of Dutchess County
MercyFirst
Mohawk Valley CAA
Mohawk Valley Collective, Inc.
Mohawk Valley Library System
Morningside Retirement and Health Services
Mothers & Babies Perinatal Network of SCNY, Inc.
Museum at Eldridge Street
Museum of Jewish Heritage - A Living Memorial to the Holocaust
Museum of the Moving Image
Museum Village of Old Smith's Clove, Inc.
music conservatory of westchester
Music From Japan, Inc.
MusicalFare Theatre
NAMI Westchester
National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum
National Dance Institute
National Guild for Community Arts Education
Naturally Occurring Cultural Districts NY
Nazareth Housing Inc.
NCBI Rochester NY Inc.
Neighborhood Coalition for Shelter
Neighborhood SHOPP
New Beginnings MSC, Inc.
NEW Pride Agenda
New Rochelle YMCA
New York City Anti-Violence Project
New York City Arts in Education Roundtable
New York City Children's Theater
New York City Fire Museum
New York City Museum Educators Roundtable
New York Council on Adoptable Children, Inc.
New York Edge
New York Route 20 Scenic Byway Association
New York State Community Action Association (NYSCAA)
New York State Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare

New York State Dispute Resolution Association, Inc. (NYSDRA)
New York State Literary Center
New York State Network for Youth Success, Inc.
New York State Public Health Association
New York State Tourism Industry Association
New York StateWide Senior Action Council
Newtown Italian Neighborhood Senior Center
Niagara Community Action Program, Inc
NMIC
Nonprofit Finance Fund
Nonprofit New York
Nonprofit Westchester
North Country Behavioral Healthcare Network
North Country Freedom Homes, Inc.
North Country Underground Railroad Historical Association
North Side Learning Center of Syracuse
North Tonawanda History Museum
Northeast Community Council, Inc.,
Northern Chautauqua Community Foundation
Northern Regional Center for Independent Living, Inc.
Northern Rivers Family of Services
Northwest Buffalo Community Center
New York Association of Psychiatric Rehabilitation Services, Inc. (NYAPRS)
NYC Employment and Training Coalition
NYCCD
NYFA
NYS Association for Rural Health
NYS Rural Advocates
NYS Senate - 57th District
NYSARH
Old Forge Library
Oliver Scholars
Oneonta Family YMCA
Onondaga Community Living, Inc.
Onondaga Council on Alcoholism & Addictions, Inc.
Ontario County Historical Society Museum
Open Source Gallery
Opportunities for a Better Tomorrow
Opportunities for Otsego, Inc.
Origin Theater Company

Osborne Association
Oswego County Opportunities, Inc.
Oswego YMCA
Pacem in Terris
Page Seventy-Three Productions, Inc.
PAGNY Health & Research
Palace Performing Arts Center
Parallel Exit Inc.
Park Foundation
Partners in Learning, Inc.
PathStone Corporation
Peace Of The City
Performance Space New York
Piatigorsky Foundation
Pine Hill Community Center
Pinnacle Community Services
Plattsburgh Public Library
Plattsburgh YMCA
Polish and Slavic Center
Polish Community Center of Buffalo, Inc
Preservation Long Island
Prevent Child Abuse New York
Prevention Works, Inc.
Princess Janae Place Inc
Printed Matter, Inc.
Prison Communities Int'l (dba) RTA
Protect the Adirondacks
Providence House, Inc
Providence Services of Syracuse Inc
Public Health Solutions
Queens Community House, Inc.
Queens Volunteer Lawyers
Quintet of the Americas, Inc.
Radio Kingston
Raga Massive, Inc
Rainbow Access Initiative Inc.
Rainbow Heights Club, project of Heights Hill Mental Health Service SBPC Community Advisory Board, Inc.
REACH CNY, Inc.
Recess Activities
Redhouse Arts Center

Regional Economic Community Action Program, Inc.
Resource Center for Accessible Living, Inc.
Rhinebeck Writers Retreat
Richard S. Shineman Foundation
RiseBoro Community Partnership, Inc.
Riverside Language Program, Inc.
Roberson Museum and Science Center
Robina Niaz
Rochester Accessible Adventures
Rochester Area Community Foundation
Rochester Museum and Science Center
Rochester/Monroe County Homeless CoC
Rockland Community Services
Rockland Conservatory of Music
Rockland County YMCA
Rockwell Falls Public Library
ROcovery Fitness, Inc.
Rome alliance for education/CONNECTED Community Schools
RUPCO, Inc
Rural Health Network of SCNY
Rural Preservation Company of Clinton County, Inc.
Rural Revitalization Corporation
Rye YMCA
Samaritan Daytop Village
Saratoga Center for the Family
Saratoga County Economic Opportunity Council, Inc.
Schenectady Community Action Program
Schoharie County Community Action Program
Schoharie County Council of Senior Citizens
Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy
SCO Family of Services
Sculpture Space Inc
Seamen's Society
Seaway Valley Prevention Council
Seneca museum of waterways and industry
Seneca-Babcock Community Association, Inc.
Service Program for Older People, INC
Sheltering Arms
Siena College's McCormick Center for the Study of the American Revolution
Silver Bay YMCA

Single Parent Empowerment Program, Inc
Snow Belt Housing Company, Inc.
SOPHIST LLC
South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation (SoBRO)
South Buffalo Community Association
South Street Seaport Museum
Southern Adirondack Child Care Network
Southern Adirondack Independent Living Center
southern queens park association inc.
Southern Tier AIDS Program
Southern Tier Health Care System, Inc
Southern Tier Independence Center
Southtowns Rural Preservation Co., Inc
Southwest Brooklyn Industrial Development Corp
St Lawrence County Arts Council
St. Francis Friends of the Poor
St. Joseph's Addiction Treatment & Recovery Centers
St. Lawrence County Community Development Program,
St. Lawrence County Health Initiative, Inc.
St. Lawrence County Historical Association
St. Nicks Alliance
St. Paul's Center
Stanley Isaacs Neighborhood Center
Staten Island Arts
Sullivan County Child Care Council, Inc.
Sunset Spark, Inc.
SUNY Orange Foundation
Sylvan Winds
Syracuse Northeast Community Center
Taconic Resources for Independence Inc.
TakeRoot Justice
Tanglewood Nature Center & Museum
TAP Inc.
Teaching and Restoring Youth Inc.
Teens for Food Justice
Thalia Spanish Theatre, Inc.
The 52nd Street Project
The ARTS Council of the Southern Finger Lakes
The Center for Community Justice
The Center for Youth Services Inc

The Child Abuse Prevention Center
The Child Center of NY
The Children's Village
The Community Foundation for the Greater Capital Region
The Community Foundation of Herkimer & Oneida Counties, Inc.
The Community Place of Greater Rochester, Inc.
The Council on Addiction Prevention and Education of Dutchess County, Inc. (CAPE)
The D&H Canal Historical Society
The Dale Association, Inc.
The Discovery Center of the Southern Tier
The Dorothy and Marshall M. Reisman foundation
The Florence M. Muller Foundation
The Fortune Society
The Greene County Council on the Arts, Inc.
The HOPE Program
The Institute for Human Services, Inc.
The Jewish Board of Family & Children's Services
The Korean American Family Service Center
The Lake George Arts Project
The Legal Aid Society of Rochester, NY
The LOFT LGBT Center
The Marfan Foundation, Inc
The New Group
The New York Foundling
The New York Pops
The New York State Rural Housing Coalition, Inc.
The Norman Howard School
The Ricky J. Parisian Memorial Scholarship Foundation
The Rockwell Museum
The Rural Outreach Center Inc
The Service Collaborative of WNY, Inc
Theater Three Collaborative, Inc.
Theatre for a New Audience
Thousand Islands Arts Center ~ Home of the Handweaving Museum
Tioga County REAP
Tioga Opportunities, Inc.
Tompkins Community Actin
Tompkins County Public Library Foundation
Topfield Equestrian Center
Town of Wallkill Boys & Girls Club, Inc

Trail Blazers
Transitional Services Association, Inc
Trauma and Resiliency Resources, Inc.
Tri County Arts Council
Tri-Cities Opera Company, Inc.
Trillium Health
Trinity Alliance of the Capital Region, Inc.
Triskelion Arts
Troy Area United Ministries
Troy Bike Rescue
Troy Savings Bank Music Hall Corp.
Troy Youth Association, Inc.
TSA, INC
Villa of Hope
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
Underground Railroad Education Center
Unison Arts Center
United Neighborhood Houses
United Way of Broome County
United Way of Buffalo & Erie County
United Way of Cayuga County
United Way of Greater Rochester
United Way of Long Island
United Way of New York City
United Way of New York State
United Way of Northern Chautauqua County
United Way of Northern New York Inc.
United Way of Ontario County
United Way of Seneca County, Inc.
United Way of Southern Chautauqua County
United Way of the Dutchess-Orange Region
United Way Of The Greater Capital Region
United Way of Westchester and Putnam
Unity House Of Troy, Inc.
University Settlement
Upstate Films Limited
Urban Justice Center
Urban League of Rochester
Urban Pathways
UrbanGlass

USA Mali Charitable Association of NYC
Valley Community Association
Venture Foundation, LTD
Vera House, Inc.
Veterans & Community Housing Coalition
Veterans One-stop Center of WNY, Inc.
VIA Visually Impaired Advancement
Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk
Vital Theatre Company Inc
Voelker Orth Museum
Walkway Over the Hudson
Warren-Hamilton Counties ACEO, Inc.
Warwick Valley Community Center
Washington County EOC, Inc. d.b.a. L.E.A.P.
Water for South Sudan, Inc.
Watertown Family YMCA
Waterville Historical Society
Wayne County Action Program, Inc.
Weeksville Heritage Center
Welfare Research Inc.
WellLife Network
Westchester Institute for Human Development
Westchester Jewish Community Services
Western New York Foundation
WHEDco
Winifred Crawford Dibert Boys & Girls Club of Jamestown
WNY Rural Area Health Education Center INC
WNY United Against Drug & Alcohol Abuse
WNY Women's Foundation
Women's Housing and Economic Development Corporation
Wyoming County Community Health System
YMCA Buffalo Niagara
YMCA of Broome County
YMCA of Central New York
YMCA of Greater New York/ Bronx
YMCA of Greater Rochester
YMCA of Ithaca & Tompkins County
YMCA of Kingston & Ulster County
YMCA of Long Island
YMCA of the Twin Tiers

Yonkers Family YMCA
Young Audiences of Western New York, Inc.
Young Men's and Women's Community Center Of Rome, New York, Inc.
Young Men's Christian Association of Greater Rochester
Youth Action Programs and Homes, Inc.
Youth Ideas At Work
Youth Represent
Youth Shelter Program of Westchester
YWCA Cortland
YWCA Mohawk Valley
YWCA of Binghamton and Broome County
YWCA of Genesee County
YWCA of Rochester & Monroe County
YWCA of the City of New York
YWCA Western New York
YWCAs of New York State

ALICE IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

2016 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 129,504 • **Number of Households:** 51,705

Median Household Income: \$42,204 (state average: \$62,909)

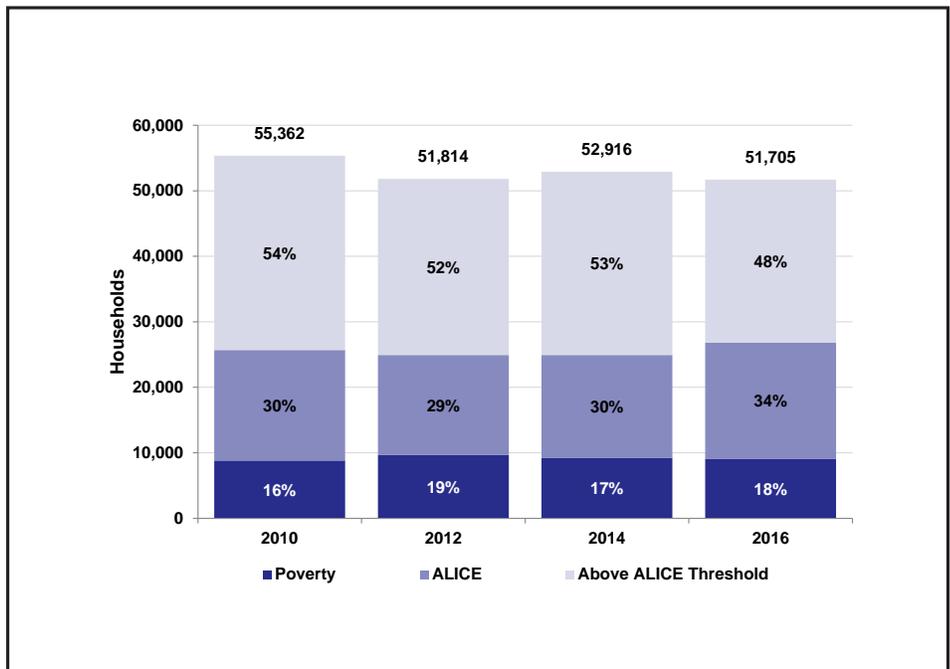
Unemployment Rate: 7.8% (state average: 5.9%)

ALICE Households: 34% (state average: 31%) • **Households in Poverty:** 18% (state average: 14%)

How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

ALICE is an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold). Combined, the number of ALICE and poverty-level households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The number of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time; households move in and out of poverty and ALICE status as their circumstances improve or worsen. The recovery, which started in 2010, has been uneven across the state. Conditions have improved for some families, but with rising costs, many still find themselves struggling.

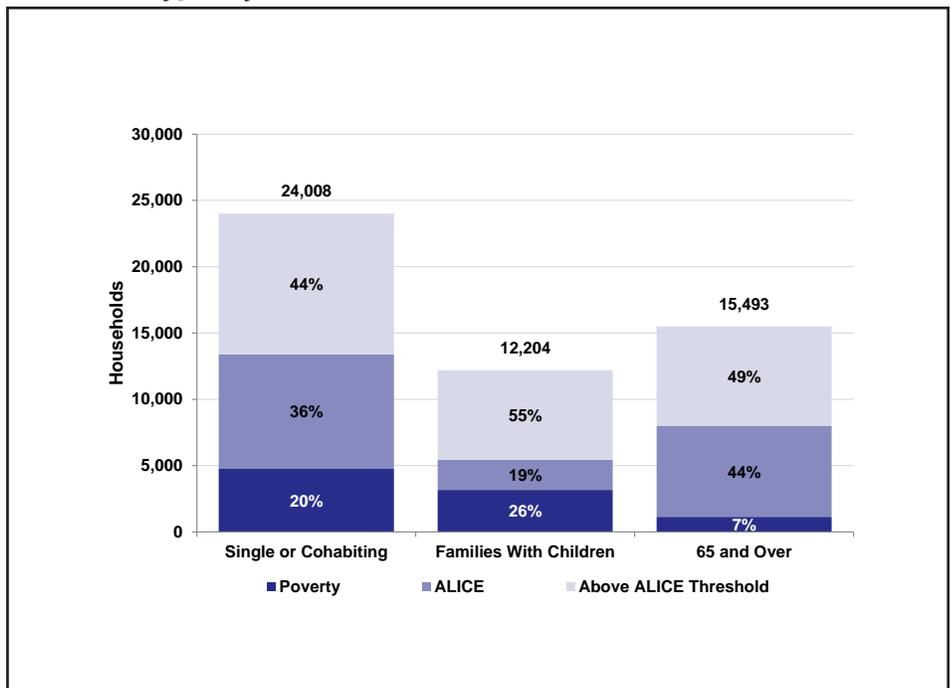
Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



What types of households are struggling?

The way Americans live is changing. There are more different family and living combinations than ever before, including more adults living alone, with roommates, or with their parents. Families with children are changing: There are more non-married cohabiting parents, same-sex parents, and blended families with remarried parents. The number of senior households is also increasing. Yet all types of households continue to struggle: ALICE and poverty-level households exist across all of these living arrangements.

Household Types by Income, 2016



Why do so many households struggle?

The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 22 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

Household Survival Budget, Chautauqua County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$536	\$674
Child Care	\$-	\$1,250
Food	\$182	\$603
Transportation	\$341	\$682
Health Care	\$213	\$792
Technology	\$55	\$75
Miscellaneous	\$159	\$467
Taxes	\$263	\$597
Monthly Total	\$1,749	\$5,140
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,988	\$61,680
Hourly Wage	\$10.49	\$30.84

...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



Sources: 2016 Point-in-Time Data: American Community Survey. ALICE Demographics: American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. Budget: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; U.S. Department of Agriculture; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Internal Revenue Service; Tax Foundation; and New York State Office of Children & Family, 2016.

Chautauqua County, 2016		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Arkwright (SD)	406	37%
Bemus Point (P)	131	54%
Brocton (P)	682	56%
Busti (SD)	3,116	42%
Busti CDP (P)	109	31%
Carroll (SD)	1,485	43%
Cassadaga (P)	275	46%
Celoron (P)	577	52%
Charlotte (SD)	681	55%
Chautauqua (SD)	1,762	41%
Chautauqua CDP (P)	182	19%
Cherry Creek (P)	161	47%
Cherry Creek (SD)	360	44%
Clymer (SD)	522	48%
Dunkirk (P)	5,113	63%
Dunkirk (SD)	490	48%
Ellery (SD)	1,950	45%
Ellicott (SD)	3,753	41%
Ellington (SD)	606	45%
Falconer (P)	1,085	58%
Forestville (P)	248	42%
Fredonia (P)	3,547	46%
French Creek (SD)	342	47%
Frewsburg CDP (P)	920	36%
Gerry (SD)	742	42%
Hanover (SD)	2,769	42%
Harmony (SD)	842	46%
Jamestown (P)	12,694	66%
Jamestown West CDP (P)	969	29%
Kennedy CDP (P)	185	60%
Kiantone (SD)	570	38%
Lakewood (P)	1,366	49%
Mayville (P)	528	47%
Mina (SD)	406	47%
North Harmony (SD)	835	36%
Panama (P)	178	54%
Poland (SD)	864	51%
Pomfret (SD)	4,978	44%
Portland (SD)	1,633	57%
Ripley (SD)	944	55%
Ripley CDP (P)	398	61%
Sheridan (SD)	1,075	39%
Sherman (P)	289	59%
Sherman (SD)	552	53%
Silver Creek (P)	1,065	48%
Sinclairville (P)	255	58%
Stockton (SD)	819	46%
Sunset Bay CDP (P)	318	37%
Villanova (SD)	374	44%
Westfield (P)	1,347	48%
Westfield (SD)	2,015	50%

Note: Municipal-level data is 1 or 5-year averages for Places (P) and County Subdivisions (SD), which include Census Designated Places (CDPs). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

American Community Survey

Narrative Profiles

2014—2018 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile

Jamestown City, New York

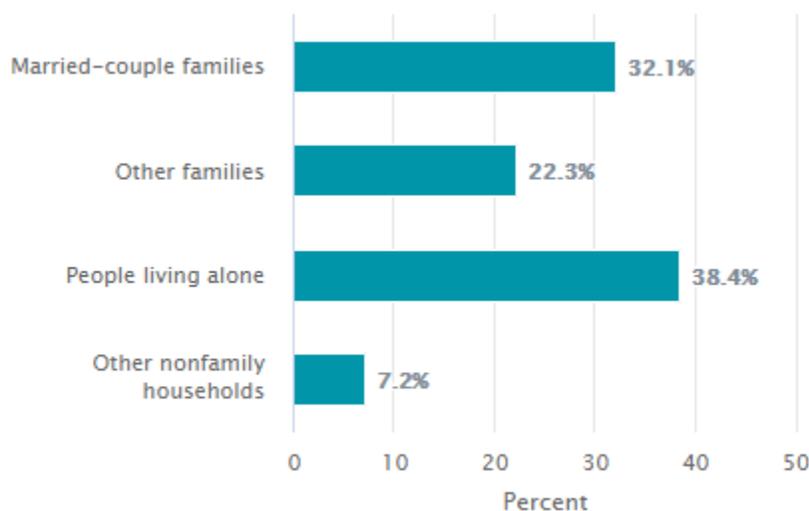
Households and Families

In 2014-2018, there were 12,652 households in Jamestown city, New York. The average household size was 2.30 people.

Families made up 54.4 percent of the households in Jamestown city, New York. This figure includes both married-couple families (32.1 percent) and other families (22.3 percent). Female householder families with no husband present and own children under 18 years are 9.8 percent of all households. Nonfamily households made up 45.6 percent of all households in Jamestown city, New York.

In Jamestown city, New York, 28.2 percent of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; 28.9 percent of all households have one or more people 65 years and over.

Types of Households in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



	Percent
Married-couple families	32.1
Other families	22.3
People living alone	38.4
Other nonfamily households	7.2

Marital status

Among persons 15 and older, 38.6 percent of males and 35.8 percent of females are currently married.

Population 15 years and over	Males	Females
Never married	42.3	32.7
Now married, except separated	38.6	35.8
Separated	2.8	3.2
Widowed	2.6	11.6
Divorced	13.7	16.7

Grandparents and grandchildren

In Jamestown city, New York, 668 grandparents lived with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of those grandparents, 43.4 percent were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren.

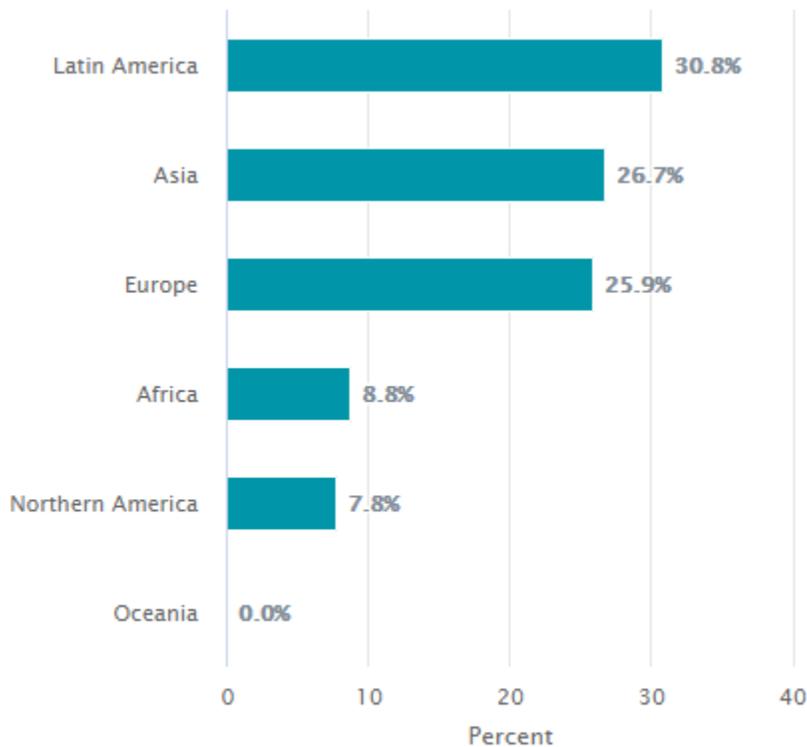
Nativity and Foreign Born

In 2014-2018, an estimated 98.2 percent of the people living in Jamestown city, New York were U.S. natives. 77.5 percent of the Jamestown city, New York population were living in the state where they were born.

Approximately 1.8 percent of Jamestown city, New York residents in 2014-2018 were foreign-born. 53.4 percent of foreign born were naturalized U.S. citizens and an estimated 83.2 percent entered the country before the year 2010.

Foreign-born residents of Jamestown city, New York come from different parts of the world. The bar graph below displays the percentage of foreign born from each world region of birth in 2014-2018 for Jamestown city, New York.

Region of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018

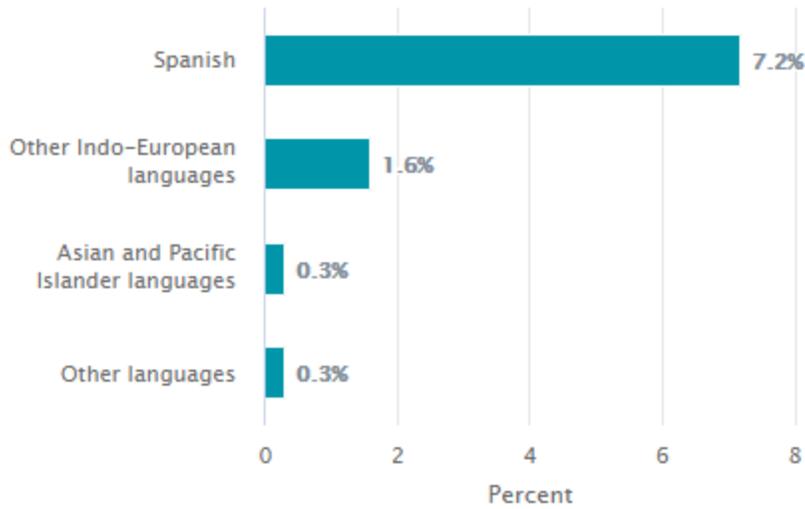


	Percent
Latin America	30.8
Asia	26.7
Europe	25.9
Africa	8.8
Northern America	7.8
Oceania	0.0

Language

Among people at least five years old living in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018, 9.4 percent spoke a language other than English at home. Spanish was spoken by 7.2 percent of people at least five years old; 3.6 percent reported that they did not speak English "very well."

Percent of the Population 5 years and over who Speak a Language other than English in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018

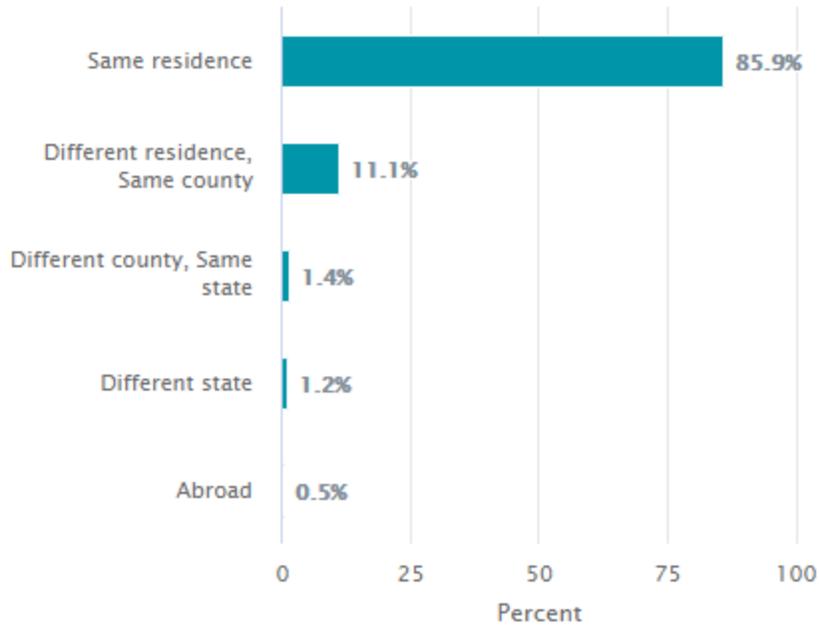


	Percent
Spanish	7.2
Other Indo-European languages	1.6
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	0.3
Other languages	0.3

Geographic Mobility

In 2014-2018, 85.9 percent of the people at least one year old living in Jamestown city, New York were living in the same residence one year earlier.

Geographic Mobility of Residents of Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



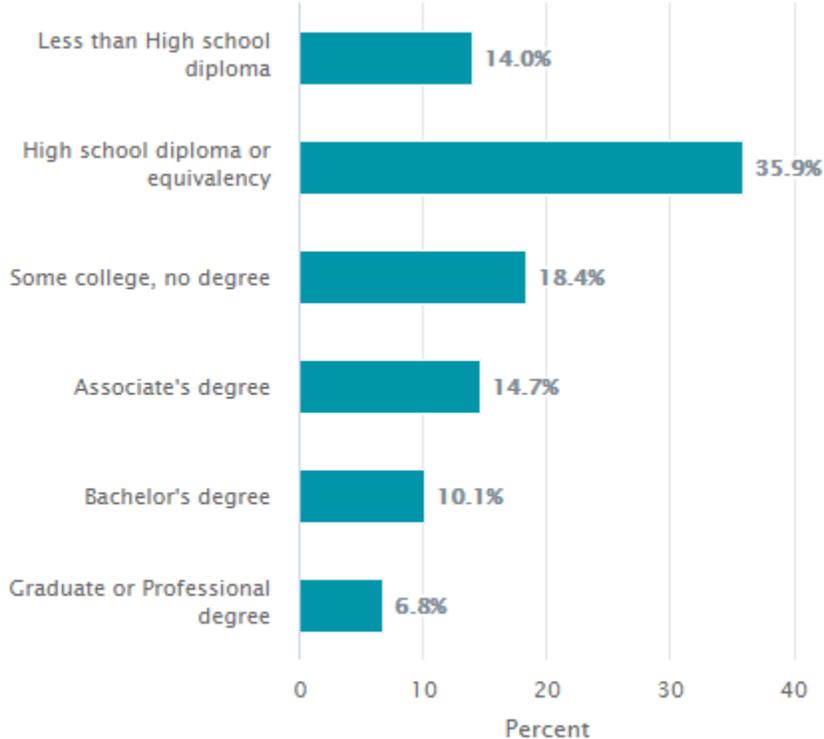
	Percent
Same residence	85.9
Different residence, same county	11.1
Different county, same state	1.4
Different state	1.2
Abroad	0.5

Education

In 2014-2018, 85.9 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 16.9 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated 14.0 percent did not complete high school.

The total school enrollment in Jamestown city, New York was 6,914 in 2014-2018. Nursery school enrollment was 446 and kindergarten through 12th grade enrollment was 4,885. College or graduate school enrollment was 1,583.

Educational Attainment of People in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



	Percent
Less than High school diploma	14.0
High school diploma or equivalency	35.9
Some college, no degree	18.4
Associate's degree	14.7

	Percent
Bachelor's degree	10.1
Graduate or Professional degree	6.8

Disability

In Jamestown city, New York, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2014-2018, 19.2 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 8.4 percent of people under 18 years old, to 18.3 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 38.7 percent of those 65 and over.

Employment Status and Type of Employer

In Jamestown city, New York, 52.0 percent of the population 16 and over were employed; 43.6 percent were not currently in the labor force.

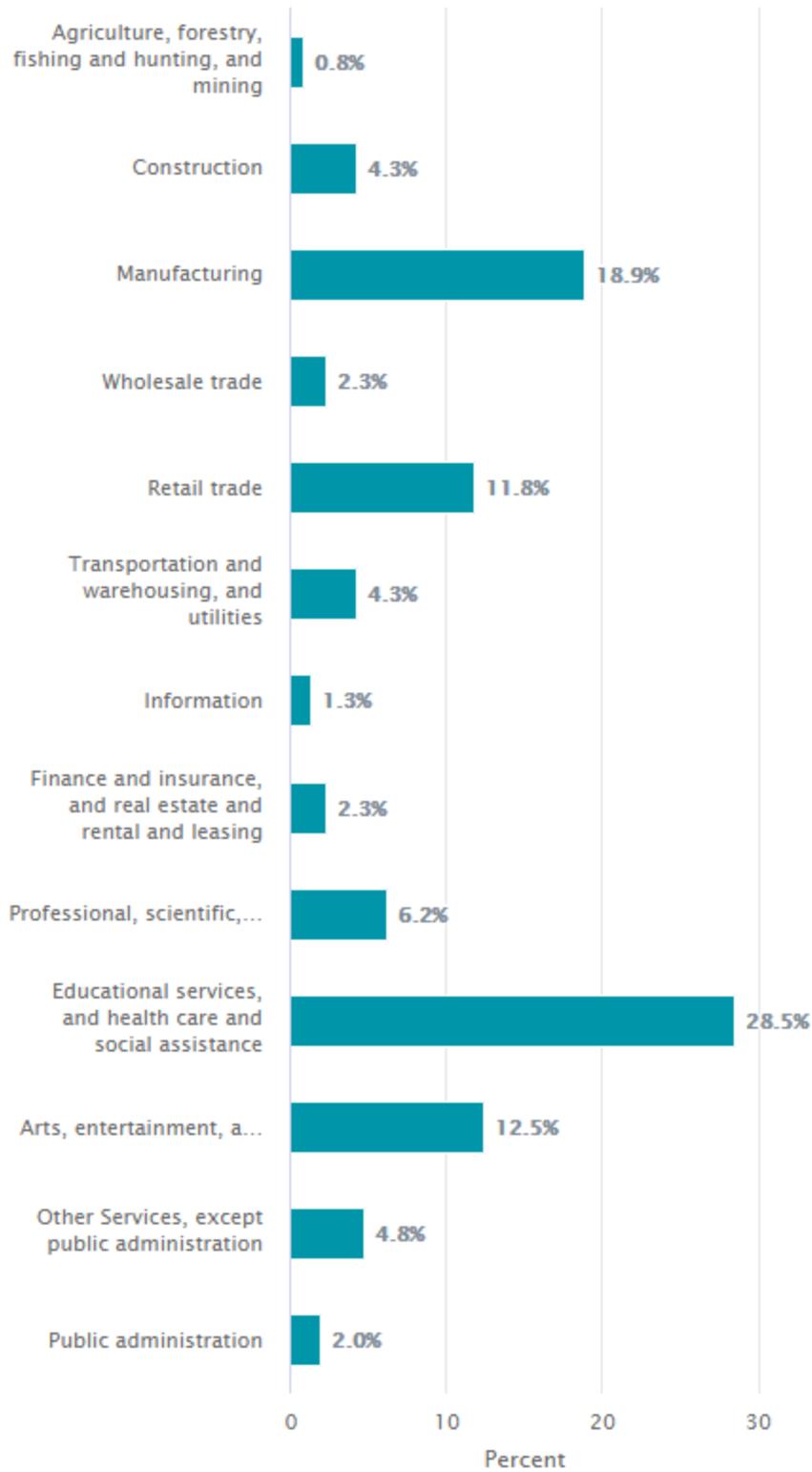
An estimated 82.6 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 12.0 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 5.2 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

Class of worker	Number	Percent
Private wage and salary workers	10,079	82.6
Federal, state, or local government workers	1,469	12.0
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	637	5.2

Industries

In 2014-2018, the civilian employed population 16 years and older in Jamestown city, New York worked in the following industries:

Percent by Industry in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.8
Construction	4.3
Manufacturing	18.9
Wholesale trade	2.3
Retail trade	11.8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4.3
Information	1.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	2.3
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	6.2
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	28.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation, and food services	12.5
Other Services, except public administration	4.8
Public administration	2.0

Occupations

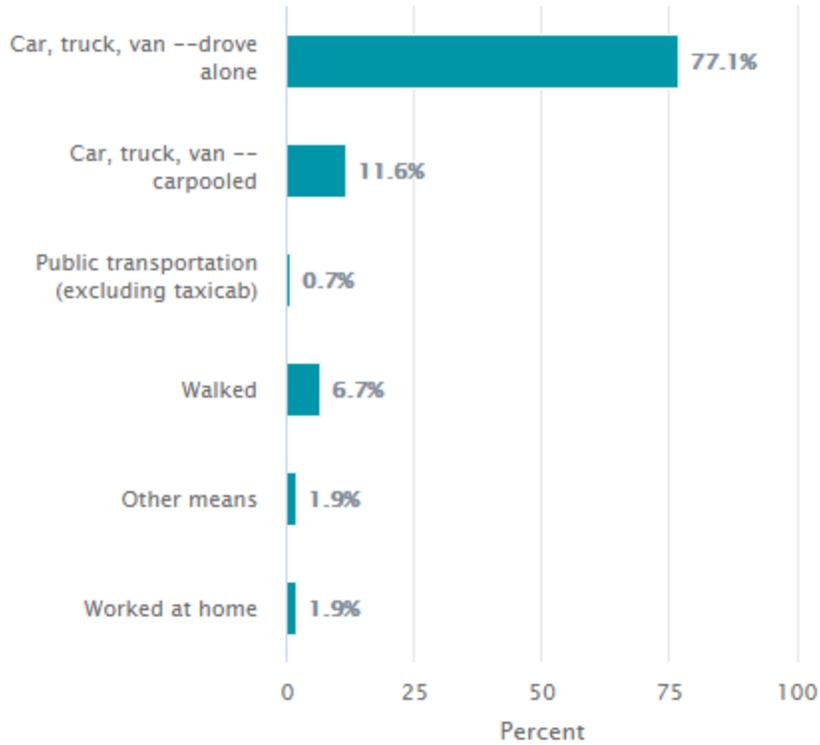
Occupations for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and over in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018

Civilian employed population 16 years and over	Number	Percent
Management, business, sciences, and arts occupations	3,121	25.6
Service occupations	2,595	21.3
Sales and office occupations	2,895	23.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	780	6.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2,812	23.0

Commuting to Work

An estimated 77.1 percent of Jamestown city, New York workers drove to work alone in 2014-2018, and 11.6 percent carpooled. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 14.7 minutes to get to work.

Percent of Workers 16 and over Commuting by Mode in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018

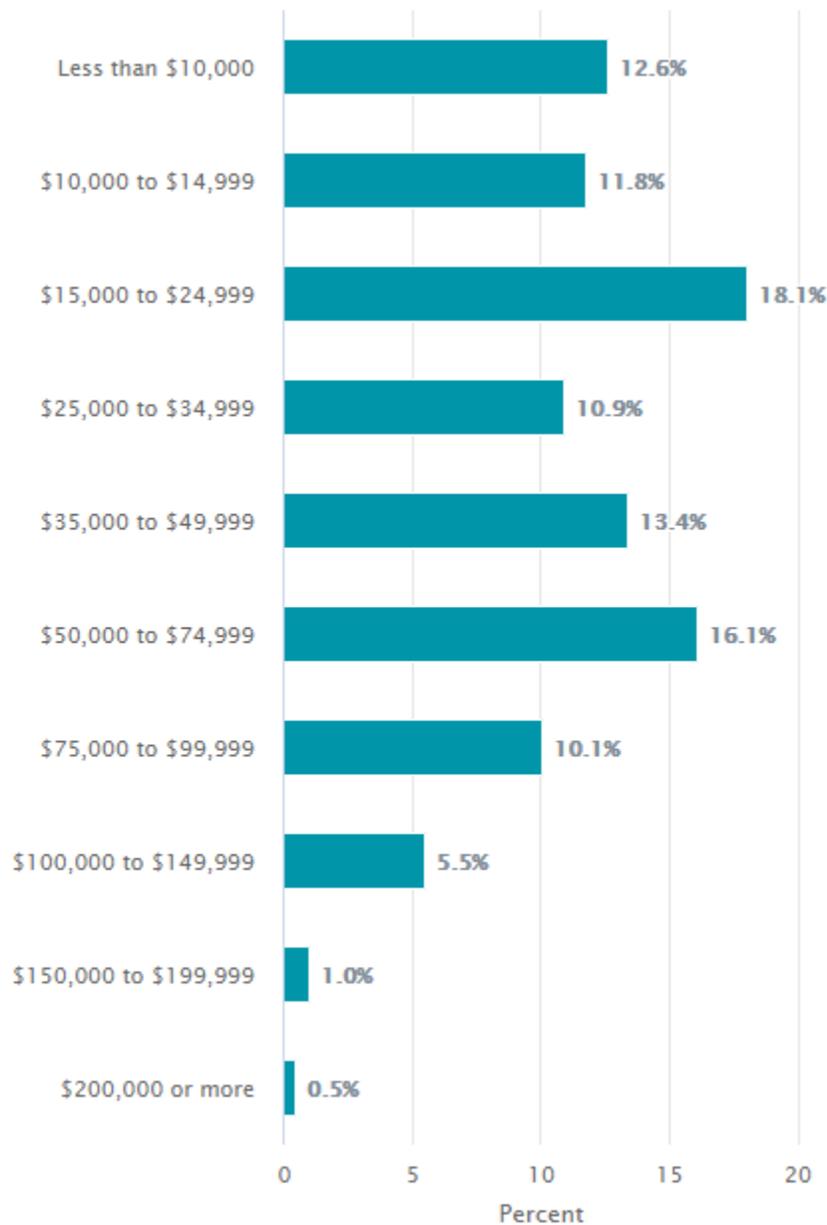


	Percent
Car, truck, van -- drove alone	77.1
Car, truck, van -- carpooled	11.6
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0.7
Walked	6.7
Other means	1.9
Worked at home	1.9

Income

The median income of households in Jamestown city, New York was \$31,595. An estimated 12.6 percent of households had income below \$10,000 a year and 0.5 percent had income over \$200,000 or more.

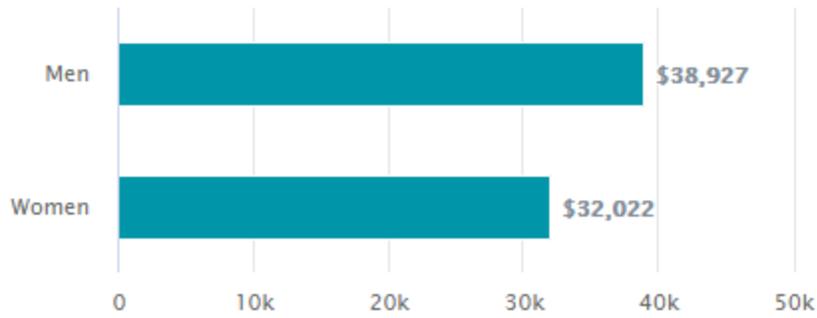
Household Income in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



	Percent
Less than \$10,000	12.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1.0
\$200,000 or more	0.5

Median earnings for full-time year-round workers was \$35,469. Male full-time year-round workers had median earnings of \$38,927. Female full-time year-round workers had median earnings of \$32,022.

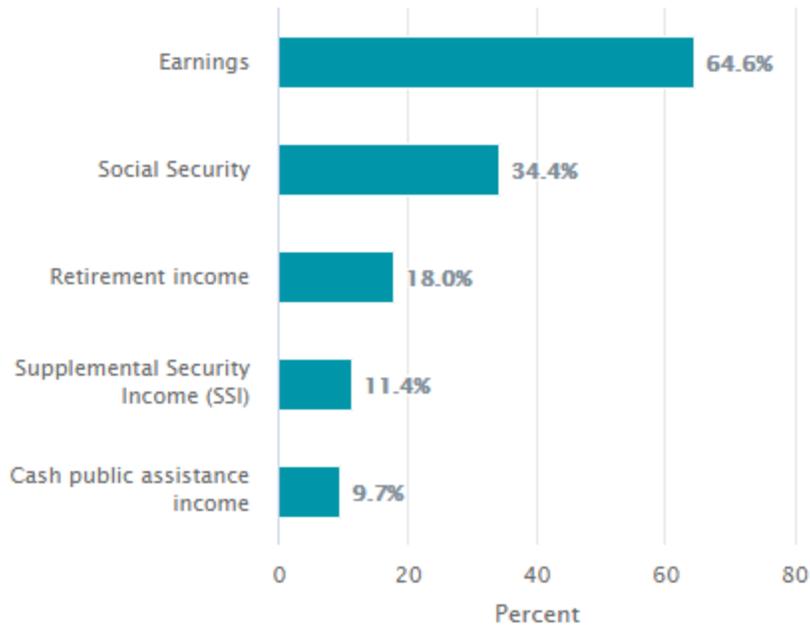
Median Earnings for Full-Time Year-Round Workers by Sex in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



	Dollars
Male	38,927
Female	32,022

An estimated 64.6 percent of households received earnings. An estimated 34.4 percent of households received Social Security and an estimated 18.0 percent of households received retirement income other than Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$16,944. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

Proportion of Households with Various Income Sources in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018

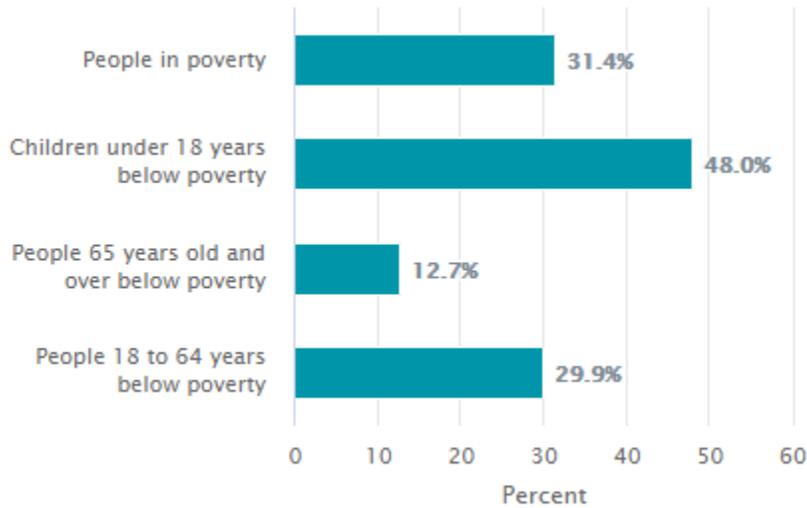


	Percent
Earnings	64.6
Social Security	34.4
Retirement income	18.0
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	11.4
Cash public assistance income	9.7

Poverty and Participation in Government Programs

In 2014-2018, 31.4 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 48.0 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 12.7 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 29.9 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level.

Poverty Rates in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



	Percent
People in poverty	31.4
Children under 18 years below poverty	48.0
People 65 years old and over below poverty	12.7
People 18 to 64 years below poverty	29.9

In 2014-2018, 33.8 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 40.1 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 33.4 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 27.5 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 18.0 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

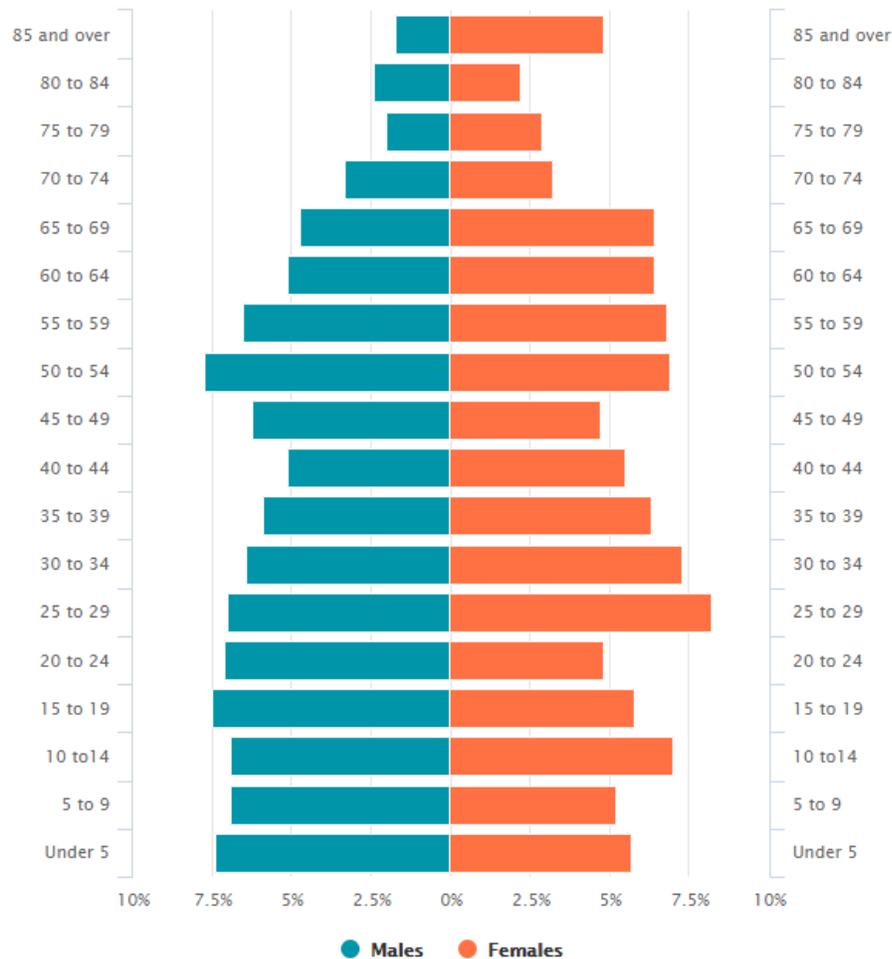
Health Insurance

Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018, 94.6 percent had health insurance coverage and 5.4 percent did not have health insurance coverage. Private coverage was 52.4 percent and government coverage was 56.9 percent, respectively. The percentage of children under the age of 19 with no health insurance coverage was 3.4 percent.

Population

In 2014-2018, Jamestown city, New York had a total population of 29,799 – 15,156 (50.9 percent) females and 14,643 (49.1 percent) males. The median age was 37.7 years. An estimated 23.5 percent of the population was under 18 years, 34.5 percent was 18 to 44 years, 25.2 percent was 45 to 64 years, and 16.9 percent was 65 years and older.

Population by Age and Sex for Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



	Percent Male	Percent Female
Under 5	7.4	5.7
5 to 9	6.9	5.2
10 to 14	6.9	7.0
15 to 19	7.5	5.8
20 to 24	7.1	4.8
25 to 29	7.0	8.2
30 to 34	6.4	7.3
35 to 39	5.9	6.3
40 to 44	5.1	5.5
45 to 49	6.2	4.7
50 to 54	7.7	6.9
55 to 59	6.5	6.8
60 to 64	5.1	6.4
65 to 69	4.7	6.4

	Percent Male	Percent Female
70 to 74	3.3	3.2
75 to 79	2.0	2.9
80 to 84	2.4	2.2
85 and over	1.7	4.8

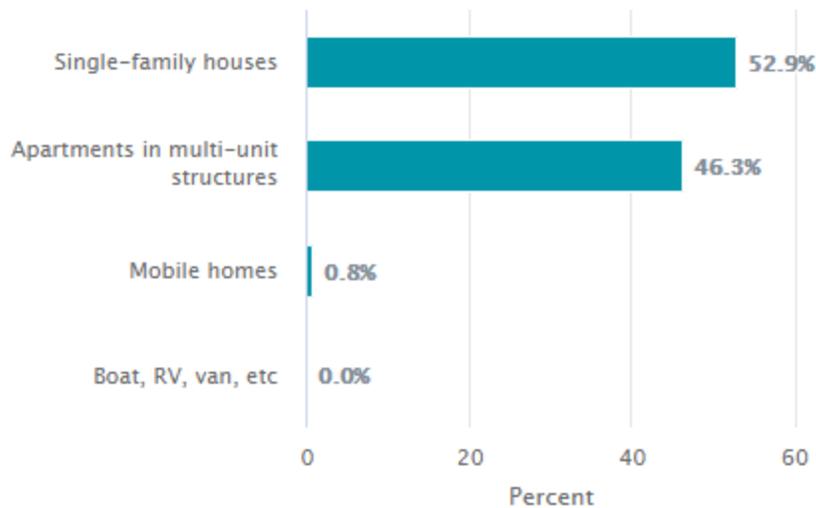
Race and Hispanic origin

For people reporting one race alone, 86.0 percent were White; 4.7 percent were Black or African American; 0.4 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; 0.5 percent were Asian; 0.1 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 3.9 percent were some other race. An estimated 4.4 percent reported two or more races. An estimated 8.7 percent of the people in Jamestown city, New York were Hispanic. An estimated 82.0 percent of the people in Jamestown city, New York were White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Housing Inventory Characteristics

In 2014-2018, Jamestown city, New York had a total of 15,035 housing units. Of these housing units, 52.9 percent were single-family houses either not attached to any other structure or attached to one or more structures (commonly referred to as “townhouses” or “row houses”). 46.3 percent of the housing units were located in multi-unit structures, or those buildings that contained two or more apartments. 0.8 percent were mobile homes, while any remaining housing units were classified as “other,” which included boats, recreational vehicles, vans, etc.

Types of Housing Units in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



	Percent
Single-family houses	52.9
Apartments in multi-unit structures	46.3
Mobile homes	0.8
Boat, RV, van, etc	0.0

0.6 percent of the housing inventory was comprised of houses built since 2010, while 55.8 percent of the houses were first built in 1939 or earlier. The median number of rooms in all housing units in Jamestown city, New York was 5.5 rooms, and of these housing units 49.8 percent had three or more bedrooms.

Occupied Housing Characteristics

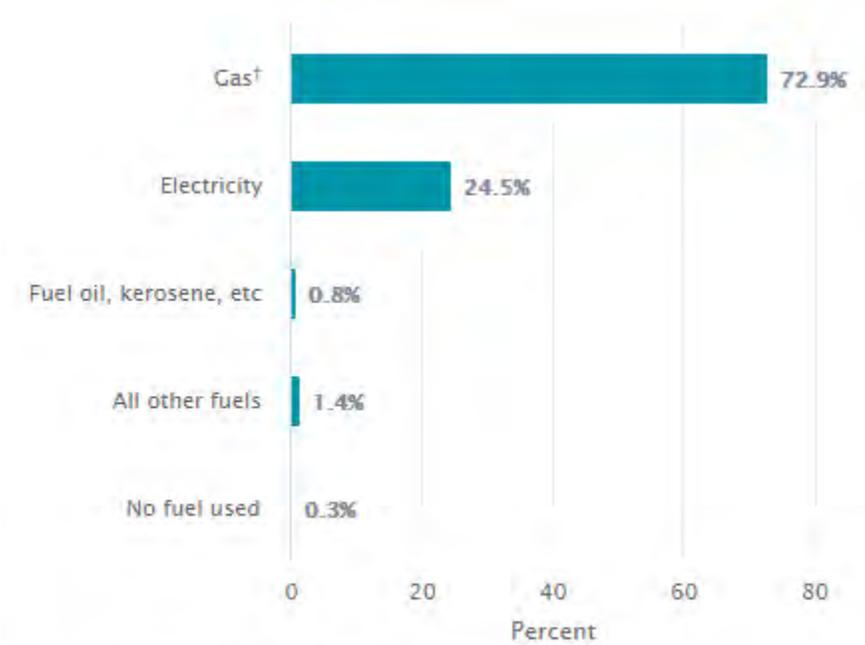
In 2014-2018, Jamestown city, New York had 12,652 housing units that were occupied or had people living in them, while the remaining 2,383 were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, the percentage of these houses occupied by owners (also known as the homeownership rate) was 50.9 percent while renters

occupied 49.1 percent. The average household size of owner-occupied houses was 2.48 and in renter-occupied houses it was 2.11.

15.4 percent of householders of these occupied houses had moved into their house since 2015, while 16.2 percent moved into their house in 1989 or earlier. Households without a vehicle available for personal use comprised 21.4 percent and another 7.4 percent had three or more vehicles available for use.

The following chart provides the primary fuel used to heat houses in Jamestown city, New York:

House Heating Fuel Used in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



†This category includes utility, bottled, tank, or LP gas.

	Percent
Gas †	72.9
Electricity	24.5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	0.8

	Percent
All other fuels	1.4
No fuel used	0.3

Financial Characteristics and Housing Costs

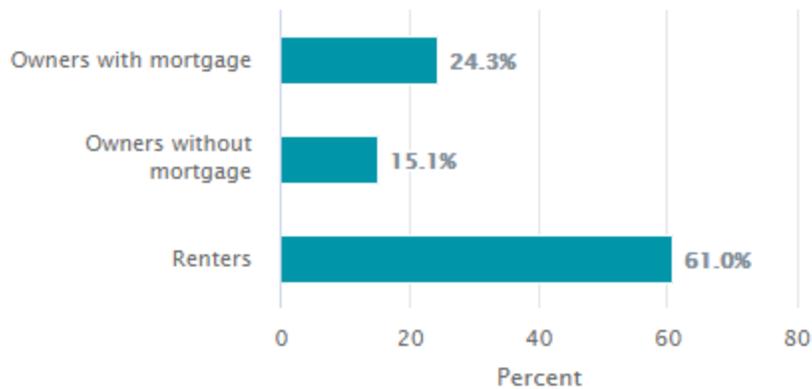
In 2014-2018, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Jamestown city, New York was \$64,400.

Of the owner-occupied households, 54.6 percent had a mortgage. 45.4 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$842 and for owners without a mortgage it was \$394.

For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Jamestown city, New York was \$603. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house.

Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2014-2018, cost-burdened households in Jamestown city, New York accounted for 24.3 percent of owners with a mortgage, 15.1 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 61.0 percent of renters.

Occupants with a Housing Cost Burden in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



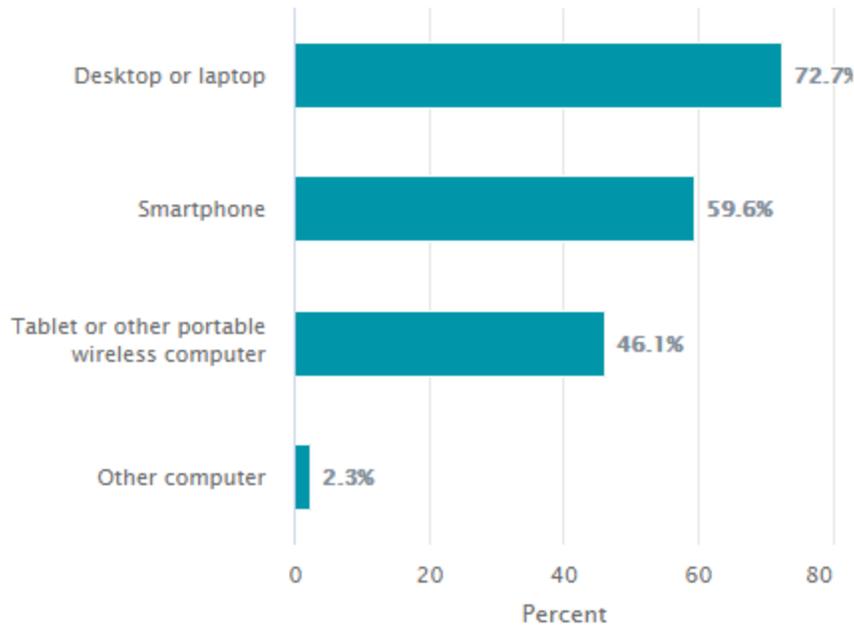
	Percent
Owners with mortgage	24.3
Owners without mortgage	15.1
Renters	61.0

Computer and Internet Use

In 2014-2018, 82.9 percent of households in Jamestown city, New York had a computer, and 71.2 percent had a broadband internet subscription.

An estimated 72.7 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 59.6 percent had a smartphone, 46.1 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 2.3 percent had some other computer.

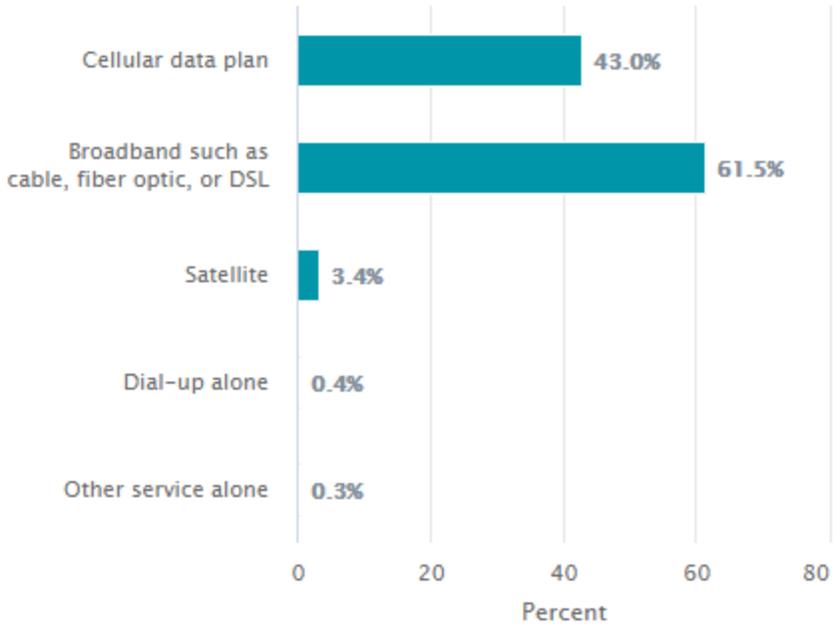
Types of Computers in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



	Percent
Desktop or laptop	72.7
Smartphone	59.6
Tablet or other portable wireless computer	46.1
Other computer	2.3

Among all households, 43.0 percent had a cellular data plan; 61.5 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 3.4 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.4 percent had dial-up alone; and 0.3 percent had some other service alone.

Types of Internet Subscriptions in Jamestown city, New York in 2014-2018



	Percent
Cellular data plan	43.0
Broadband such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL	61.5
Satellite	3.4
Dial-up alone	0.4
Other service alone	0.3

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy ("CHAS") data

Summary Level: City

Created on: November 14, 2020

Data for: Jamestown city, New York

Year Selected: 2013-2017 ACS

Income Distribution Overview	Owner	Renter	Total	
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	650	2,490	3,140	
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	710	1,465	2,175	
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	1,155	1,050	2,205	
Household Income >80% to less-than or=100% HAMFI	745	530	1,275	
Household Income >100% HAMFI	3,170	825	3,995	
Total	6,430	6,360	12,790	
Housing Problems Overview 1	Owner	Renter	Total	
Household has at least 1 of 4 Housing Problems	1,225	3,745	4,970	
Household has none of 4 Housing Problems	5,170	2,540	7,710	
Cost burden not available, no other problems	30	75	105	
Total	6,430	6,360	12,790	
Severe Housing Problems Overview 2	Owner	Renter	Total	
Household has at least 1 of 4 Severe Housing Problems	535	2,410	2,945	
Household has none of 4 Severe Housing Problems	5,865	3,875	9,740	
Cost burden not available, no other problems	30	75	105	
Total	6,430	6,360	12,790	
Housing Cost Burden Overview 3	Owner	Renter	Total	
Cost Burden less-than or= 30%	5,215	2,665	7,880	
Cost Burden >30% to less-than or= 50%	720	1,385	2,105	
Cost Burden >50%	470	2,230	2,700	
Cost Burden not available	30	85	115	
Total	6,430	6,360	12,790	
Income by Housing Problems (Owners and Renters)	Household has at least 1 of 4 Housing Problems	Household has none of 4 Housing Problems	Cost Burden not available, no other housing problem	Total
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	2,785	250	105	3,140

Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	1,375	795		2,175
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	630	1,575		2,205
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	65	1,210		1,275
Household Income >100% HAMFI	115	3,880		
Total	4,970	7,710	105	12,790
Income by Housing Problems (Renters only)	Household has at least 1 of 4	Household has none of	Cost Burden not available,	Total
	Housing Problems	4 Housing Problems	no other housing problem	
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	2,275	140	75	2,490
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	1,050	415		1,465
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	345	705		1,050
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	40	490		530
Household Income >100% HAMFI	40	785	0.0	825
Total	3,745	2,540	75	6,360
Income by Housing Problems (Owners only)	Household has at least 1 of 4	Household has none of	Cost Burden not available,	Total
	Housing Problems	4 Housing Problems	no other housing problem	
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	510	110	30	650
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	325	380		710
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	285	870		1,155
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	25	720		745
Household Income >100% HAMFI	75	3,095		3,170
Total	1,225	5,170	30	6,430
Income by Cost Burden (Owners and Renters)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total	
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	2,750	2,375	3,140	
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	1,365	245	2,175	
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	545	55	2,205	

Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	60		1,275	
Household Income >100% HAMFI	75	15	3,995	
Total	4,795	2,700	12,790	
Income by Cost Burden (Renters only)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total	
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	2,240	2,010	2,490	
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	1,050	200	1,465	
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	280	20	1,050	
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	35		530	
Household Income >100% HAMFI	10		825	
Total	3,615	2,230	6,360	
Income by Cost Burden (Owners only)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total	
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	515	370	650	
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	315	45	710	
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	270	40	1,155	
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	25		745	
Household Income >100% HAMFI	65	15	3,170	
Total	1,190	470	6,430	

1. The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%.

2. The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 50%.

3. Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is "select monthly owner costs", which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes.

2020 Con Plan/ Annual Action Plan timeline

- Business Survey (**May 7-May 20, 2020**)
- Stakeholder Meeting- Housing and Service Agency Partner Outreach (**April 21, 2020**)
- Stakeholder Meeting-Economic and Business Partner Outreach (**April 28, 2020**)
- Citizen Surveys (**August 31-October 21, 2020**)
- First Public Meeting (**September 1, 2020**)
- Second Public Meeting (**September 8, 2020**)
- Third Public Meeting (**September 15, 2020**)
- Ad in Post Journal with line items (Upon council approval~ will be published November 20, 2020
(must provide ad to the post journal by 3pm on November 15th)*)
- 30-day Public Comment period begins **November 20, 2020** and ends **December 20, 2020**
- Public Hearing (**December 21, 2020**)
- Council Presentation (**December 21, 2020**)
- Council Approval (**December 28, 2020**)
- Annual Action Plan AND Consolidated Plan due **December 30, 2020**
- Begin E.R.R. Process to release funds (**asap**)
- PY 2020 CAPER is due _____