



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

City of Jamestown, NY

Submitted by:

City of Jamestown

(as Lead Agency)

200 E Third Street

Municipal Building

Jamestown, NY 14701

Compiled and Written By:

Department of Development &

Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency

ES-05 Executive Summary

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies

PR-10 Consultation

PR-15 Citizen Participation

NA-05 Overview: Needs Assessment

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

NA-35 Public Housing

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

MA-05 Overview: Housing Market Analysis

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

SP-05 Overview: Strategic Plan

SP-10 Geographic Priorities

SP-25 Priority Needs

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure

SP-45 Goals Summary

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement

SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy

SP-65 Lead Based Paint Hazards

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy

SP-80 Monitoring

AP-15 Expected Resources

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-35 Projects

AP-38 Project Summary

AP-50 Geographic Distribution

AP-55 Affordable Housing

AP-60 Public Housing

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities

AP-75 Barriers to Affordable Housing

AP-85 Other Actions

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements

Attachments & Appendices

The following Consolidated and Annual Action Plans are a DRAFT and should NOT be considered to be final. The Department of Development will continue to revise the plans to include the most current data available as well as to address and when appropriate, revise proposed programs based on public input.

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**)
- 30-day Public Comment period begins **November 20, 2020** and ends **January 25, 2021**
- Public Hearing (**December 21, 2020 and January 25, 2021**)
- Council Presentation (**December 21, 2020**)
- Council Approval (**January 25, 2021**)
- Annual Action Plan AND Consolidated Plan due to HUD (**January 31, 2020**)

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.

The ongoing global coronavirus pandemic presents new challenges to communities everywhere. There are an incalculable number of potential impacts we can expect to face. While the DOD and City staff have and will continue to collaborate with community partners, stakeholders, service and care providers, agencies and community-based organizations to respond to issues related to the public health crisis, it is unclear and unpredictable what impacts our community may face as a result of the pandemic.

The Consolidated and Annual Action Plans are designed to address the most immediate needs identified over the course of the past several months, however, needs are anticipated to change and evolve, and the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans must be flexible enough to adapt. The DOD will continue to monitor and evaluate community needs and the effectiveness of programs as we continue to navigate in a post covid-19 world.

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.
- 2. 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 for the 2020 Program Year.

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:
 - 4 businesses assisted with façade improvements;
 - 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?
 - 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>
---	---

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 			
---	----------------	--	---	--	--	--

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 in part from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data set, CPD Maps and 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

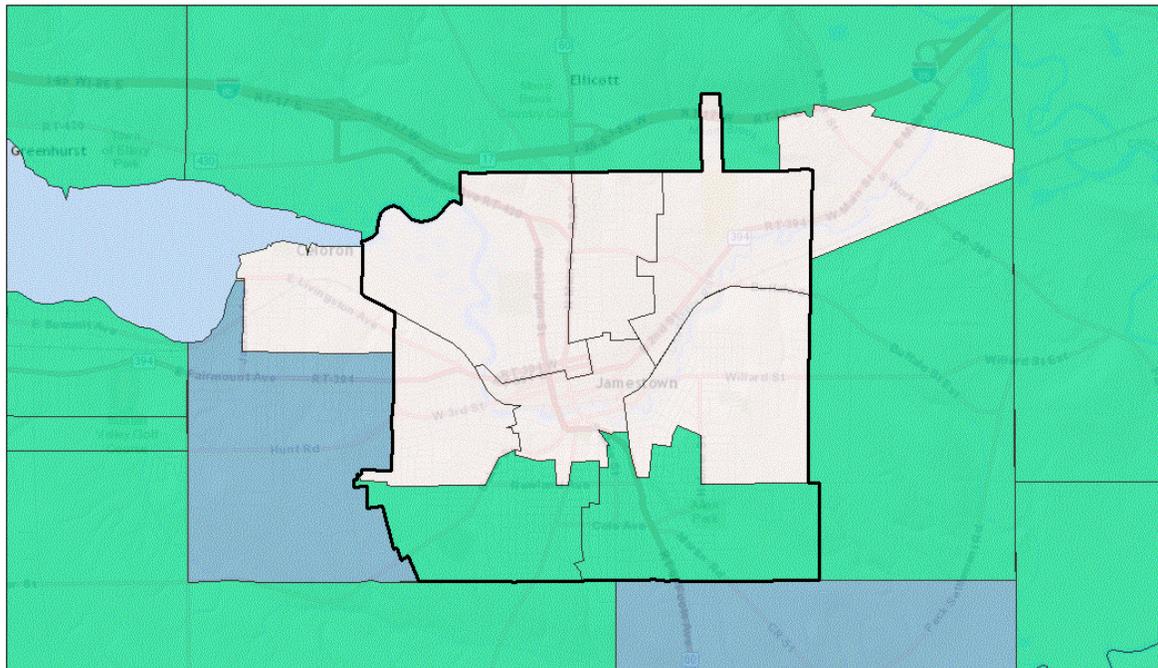
The following overview of housing needs based on housing cost burden was created in CPD Maps based on 2007-2011 CHAS data, the latest available in CPD Maps. Cost burden is categorized by HUD Area Median Family Income, or HAMFI, a HUD-calculation that is used to determine Fair Market Rents and income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

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2018	% Change
Population	31,146	29,799	4%
Households	13,122	12,652	4%
Median Income	\$31,054.00	\$31,595.00	2%

Table 6 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:
2014-2018 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, Incentiv 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

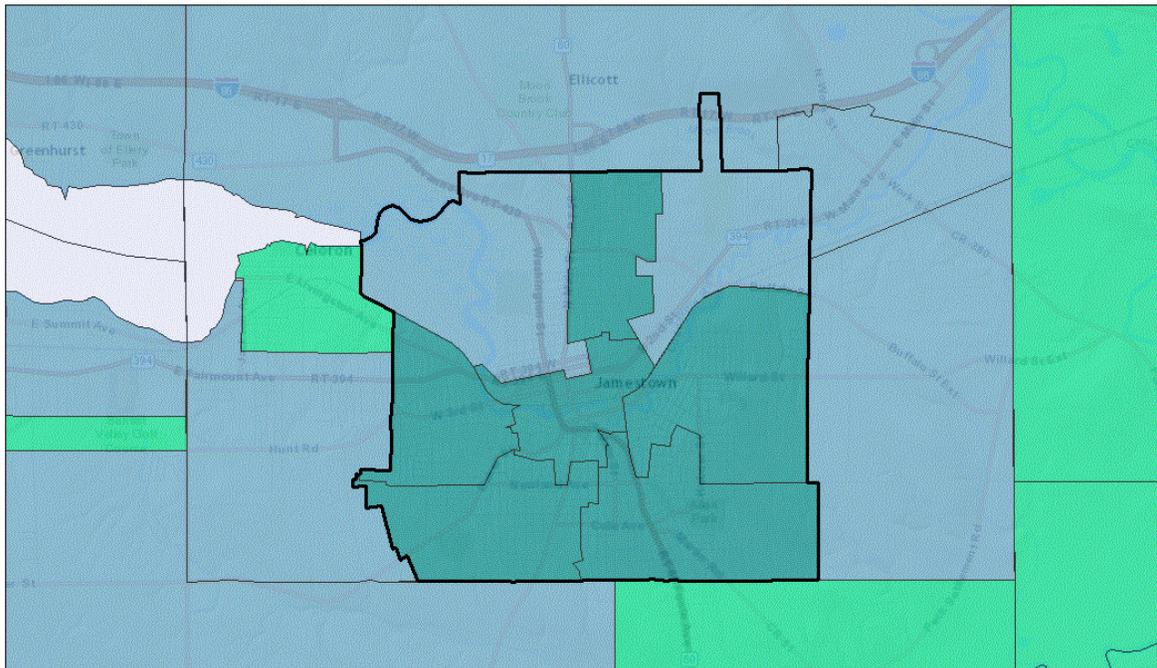
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

Table 7 - Total Households Table

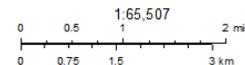
Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

Number of Households - City of Jamestown



June 8, 2015



Source: 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

Number of Households - City of Jamestown

Consolidated Plan

JAMESTOWN

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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:

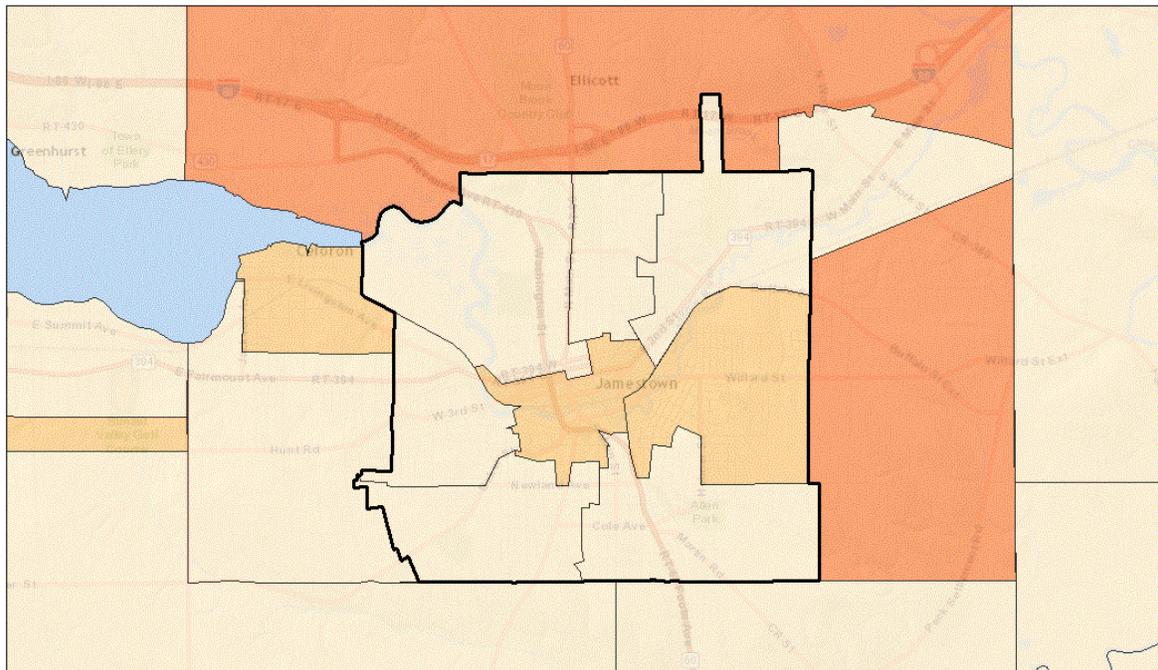
3. Cost Burden > 30%

	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

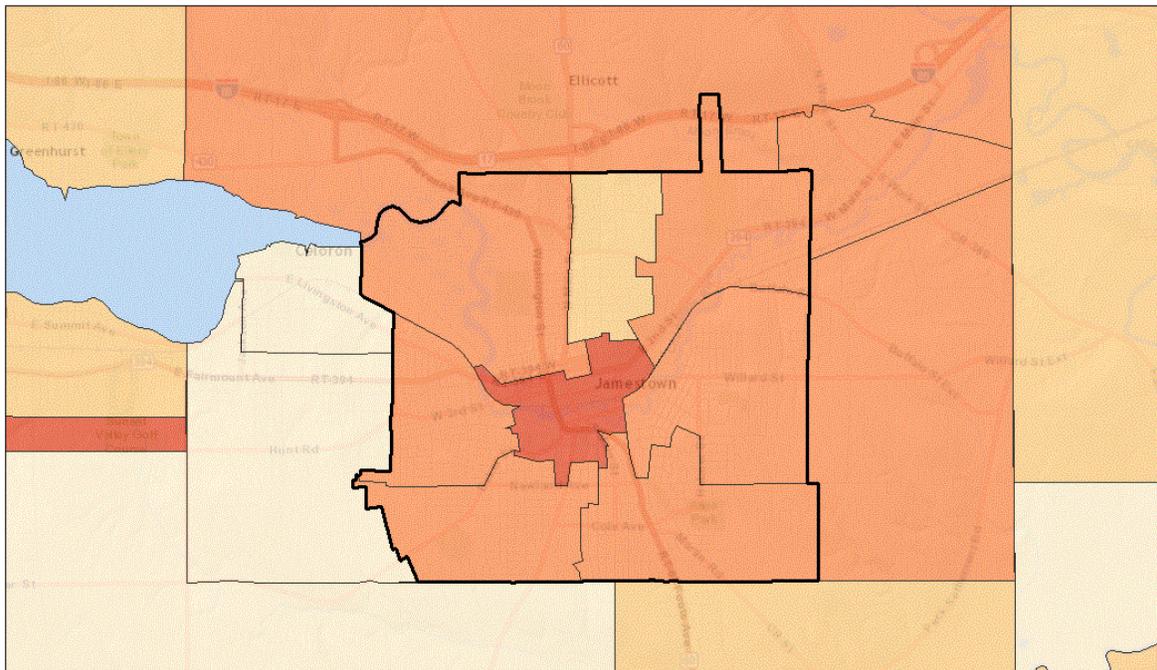
4. Cost Burden > 50%

	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 10.49-27.93%
AFF_AVAIL_50_R_PCT 27.93-47.42%
<10.49% 47.42-76.57%

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

Cost Burden > 50% - City of Jamestown

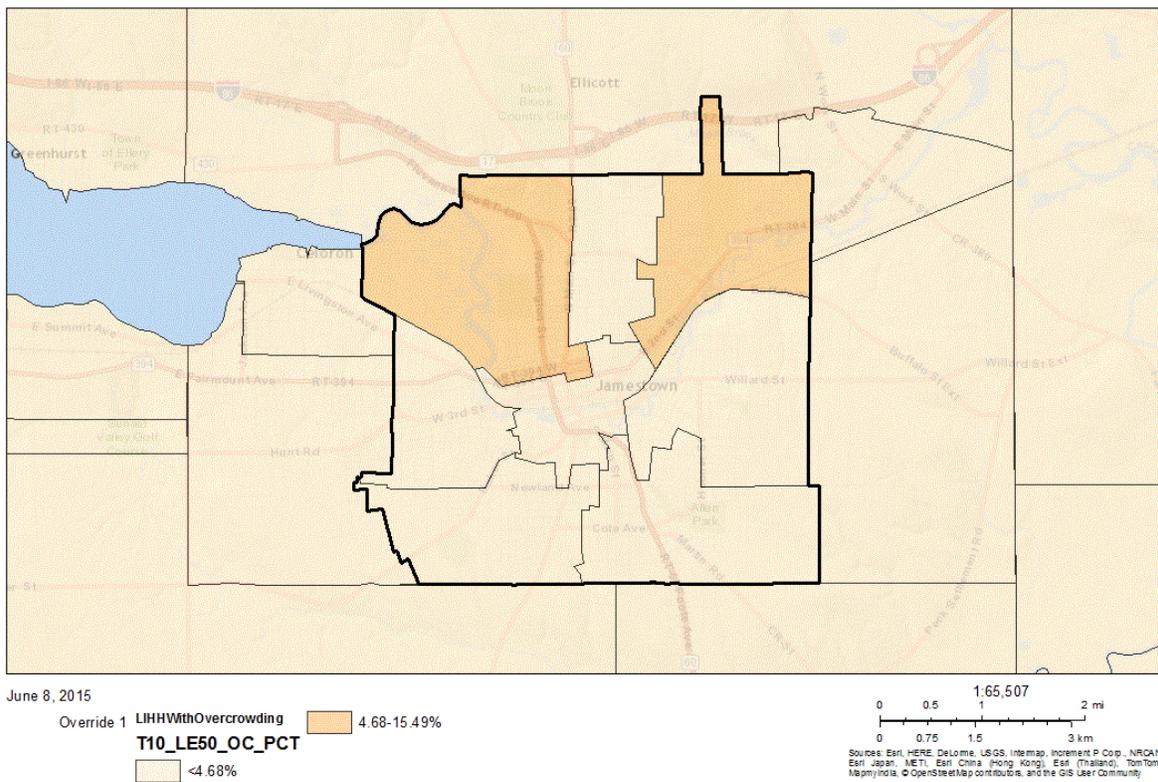
5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	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

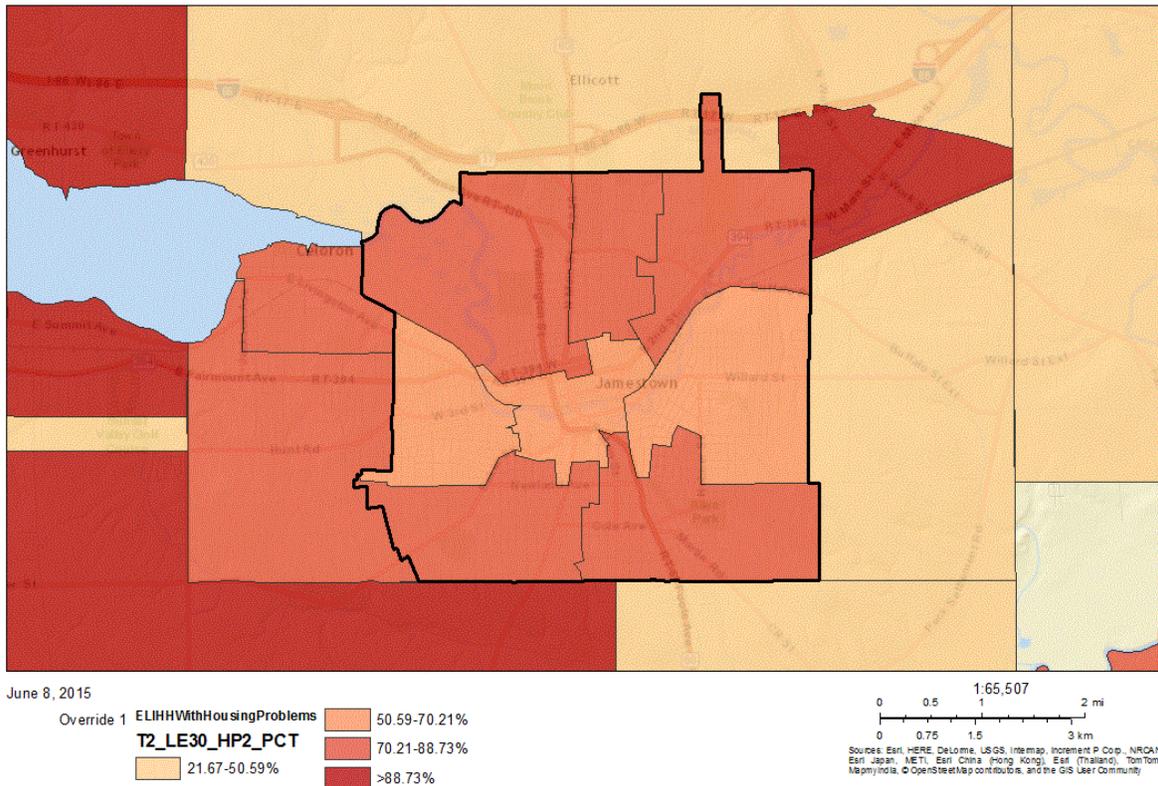
Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

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

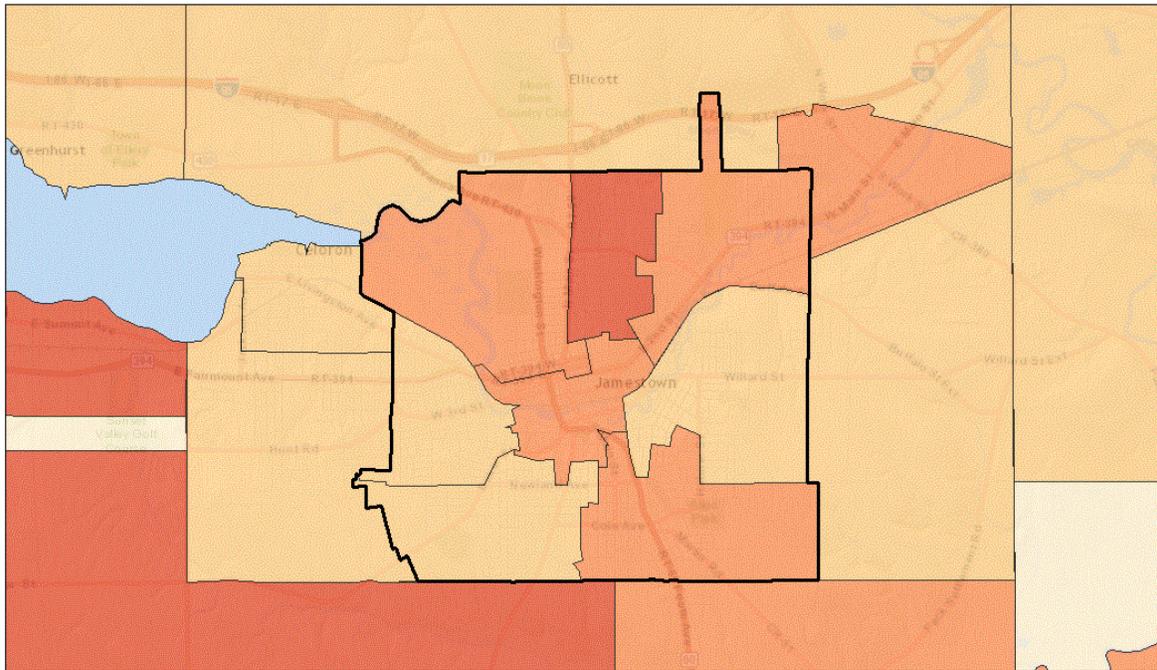
Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

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%
 17.14-41.05%
 41.05-60.74%
 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

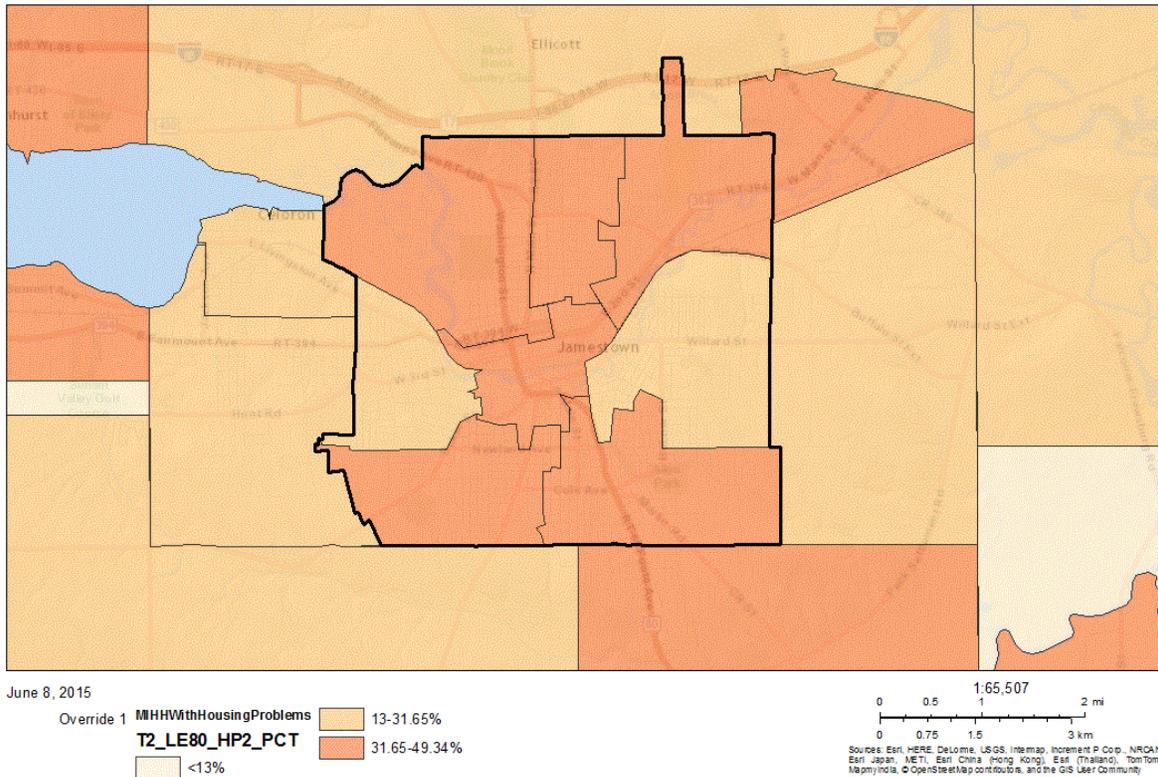
Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

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 spilt 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.

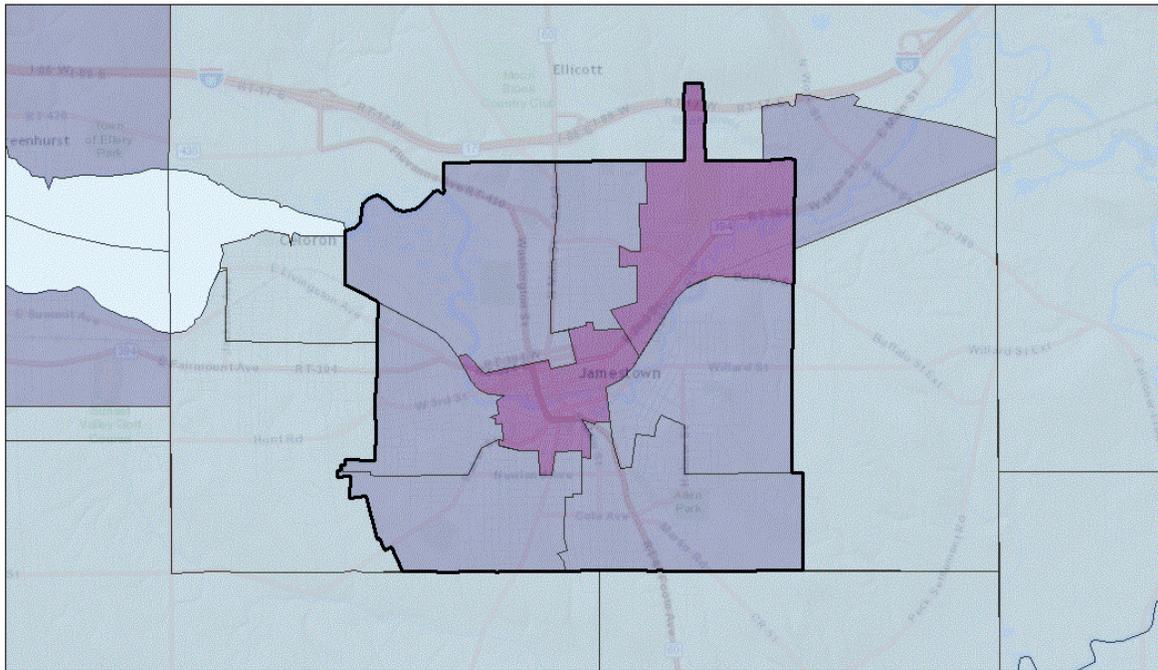
Housing Cost Burden

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

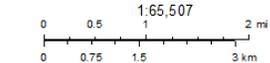
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Cost Burden - City of Jamestown



June 8, 2015

Override 1 **HousingCostBurden**
B25106_CB_PCT
 <11.6% Paying>30%
 11.6-29.15% Paying>30%
 29.15-44.93% Paying>30%
 44.93-72.98% Paying>30%



Source: 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

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				
Veterans	0	4	4	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
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%
Total	14,888	100%

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%
Total	13,233	200%	13,717	200%

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%
Total	13,473	200.0%

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
Total	8,660	6,163

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?

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 2020 Annual Action Plan.

Another consideration is the quality of housing available. The DOD is seeing an increase in the number of code violations pertaining to health and safety concerns. A significant proportion of available housing is in substandard condition which impacts the actual versus perceived number of available units.

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

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 several community and economic development projects that in process and that will be completed in next five years that are expected 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. That said, the impacts on the tourism and entertainment industries by the coronavirus pandemic, remain to be seen.

The Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Board of Realtors has reported that from September 2019 to September 2020, the Chautauqua County housing market trends indicate the housing market is healthy an key

indicators suggest that the inventory of available homes decreased by 40.6% while the average sales price increased by 10.6%.

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%
Total	6,604	99%	6,991	99%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

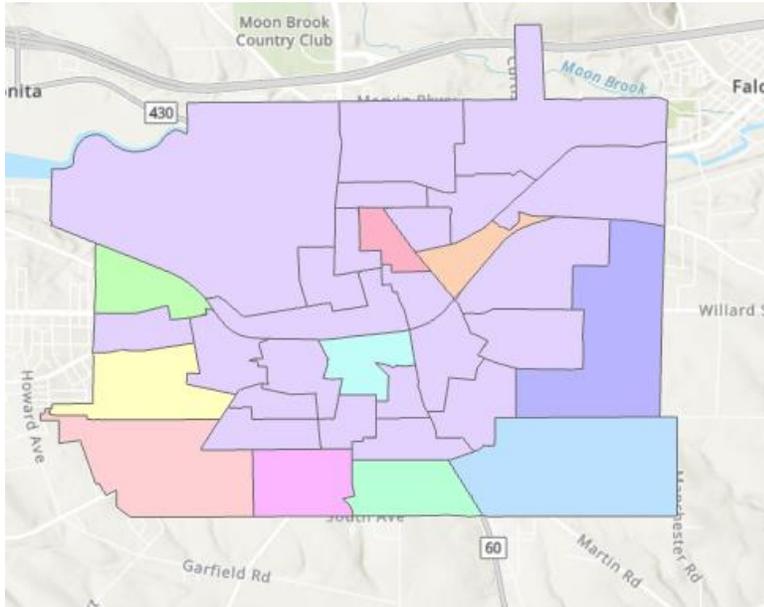
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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%
Total	6,604	101%	6,991	101%

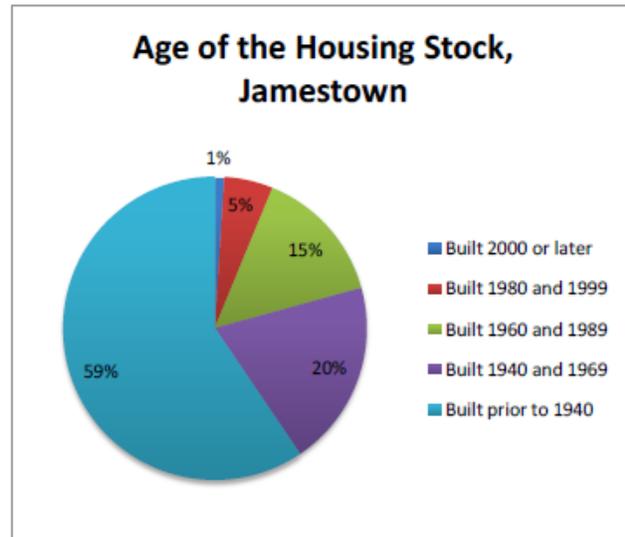
Table 35 – Year Unit Built

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 to the upkeep and preservation of 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]*

Consolidated Plan

JAMESTOWN

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

Chautauqua Opportunities Inc. - Provides financial literacy and health services to those who are eligible to receive them. COI currently works with customers in the areas of: housing, health, child care, child and youth development, financial literacy, and small business development. 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.

Community Helping Hands- Provides emergency assistance to local families in need of clothing, household items and furniture; provides job skills training and work experience, empowers individuals to help themselves and others, creates a sense of community and teamwork mentality, provides youth support services.

Chautauqua County Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS)- Dedicated to empowering their clients to achieve self-sufficiency through personal responsibility. While recognizing the diversity of the people served, DHHS will provide appropriate assessments, referrals, supportive services, and financial assistance. By delivering these services in an efficient and professional manner, DHHS is committed to enhancing clients' quality of life.

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.

YWCA

YMCA

UCAN Mission- Faith-based organization that exists to help all those who need to break the cycle of crime, substance abuse, and poverty (life-controlling problems) by promoting positive lifestyle changes through multi-disciplinary programs and partnerships.

United Way of Southern Chautauqua County-

The Salvation Army- The Salvation Army exists to meet human need wherever, whenever, and however they can. Services provided include:

- Missing Persons
- Military Personnel Assistance
- Disaster Services
- Domestic Violence Services
- Emergency Financial Assistance
- Food & Nutrition Programs
- Seasonal Services
- Casework Services
- Group Work Services
- Emergency Shelter
- Visitation Services
- Camping Activities
- Senior Citizen Clubs
- Christian Education
- Women's Ministries
- Worship Services - Sunday School
- Worship Services - Children's / Teen
- Worship Services - Church
- Music & Arts Programs
- Residential Camping Activities

Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition- The Chautauqua County Homeless Coalition is a comprehensive network of diverse organizations that addresses the needs of, and provides intervention and prevention services for, the homeless and those at risk of homelessness.

- [American Red Cross](#)
- [Chautauqua County Youth Bureau](#)
- [Erie 2 Chaut./Catt. BOCES](#)
- [Housing Options Made Easy \(HOME\)](#)
- [Southern Tier Environments for Living, Inc.](#)
- [The Veterans Administration](#)
- [YWCA of Jamestown](#)

Chautauqua County Department of Mental Hygiene- The purpose of the Mental Hygiene Department is to plan, develop, and provide accessible, comprehensive, integrated, outcome-based mental hygiene services of the highest quality to residents of Chautauqua County, maximizing all available resources in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

Safe House- Safe Place sites link youth in crisis to the Chautauqua County Safe House where trained counselors will assist each youth determine the best course of action. Programs are designed to provide shelter and support to youth who are runaways, homeless, or at risk of becoming homeless.

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

Consolidated Plan

JAMESTOWN

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%

Consolidated Plan

JAMESTOWN

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
Total	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.

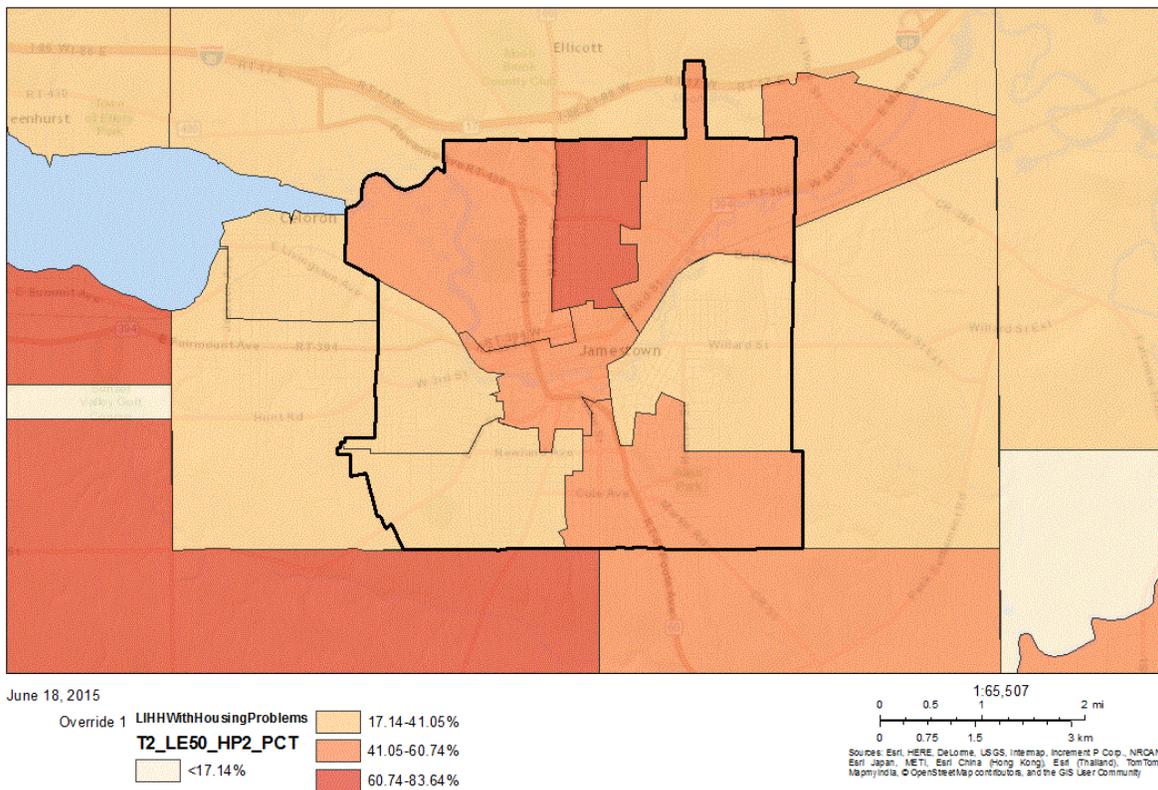
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

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 economic development 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 additional 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. New needs will 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)

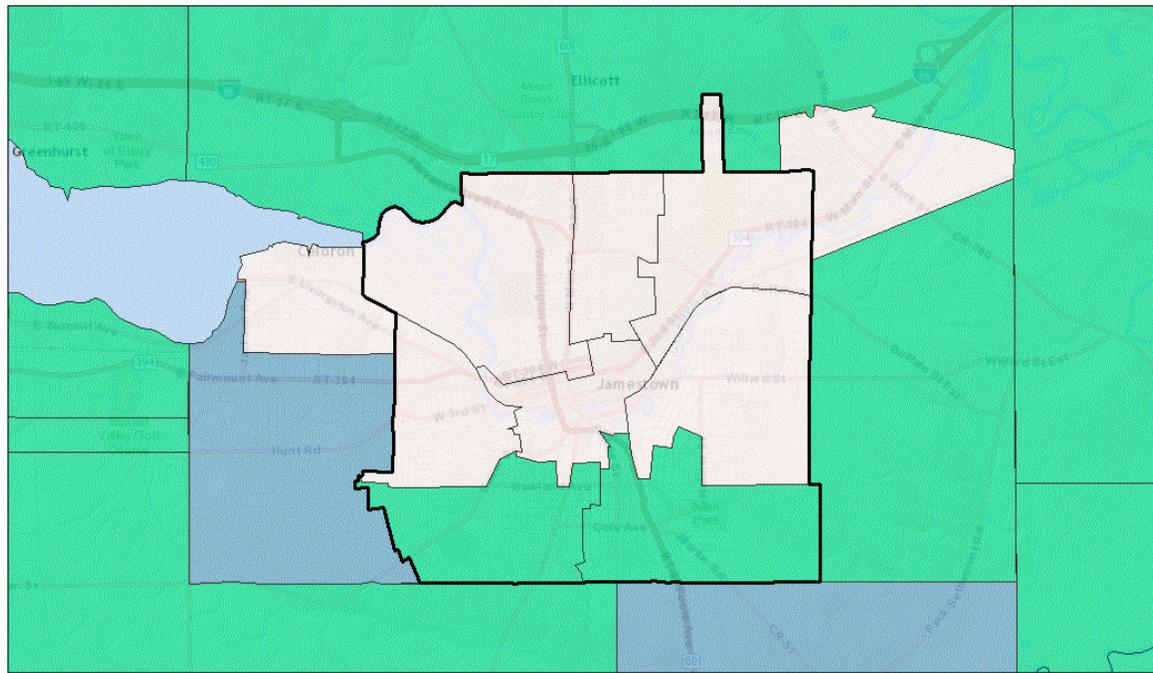
Influence of Market Conditions

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

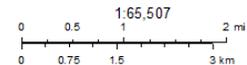
Demographics - Median Household Income - City of Jamestown



June 8, 2015

Override 1 MedianHouseholdIncome
B19013EST1
 <\$38,459

\$38,459-\$61,745
 \$61,745-\$93,641



Source: 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

Demographics - Median Household Income - City of Jamestown

Consolidated Plan

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

The City and JURA own several parcels throughout the city, some vacant lots, some are commercial buildings and/or sites, some are rights-of-way, and some are vacant and/or abandoned houses. Currently, the City is working to develop a marketing plan for the saleable properties in accordance with land use and economic development plans as well as the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans.

The City is currently in the process of serving initial notices on approximately ten 19-A actions granting title of abandoned properties to the City, five actions under the first Zombie law to collect damages for abandoned properties in the foreclosure process that have been neglected, and one under the second Zombie law, which allows us to force the lender to foreclose expediently before the abandoned property can fall into significant disrepair. The City has also undertaken a survey of every ward to catalogue all abandoned properties within the City and not just those that are condemned or on the State-generated Zombie list.

The DOD is exploring strategies to utilize the 19-A provision and Zombie laws to develop strategies to take control of its abandoned properties that have been neglected and require significant investment to rehabilitate or removal from the city’s housing stock. In addition, the DOD is partnering with the Chautauqua County Land Bank to identify properties that will be included in the county-wide foreclosures over the next five years, and work to acquire target properties, rehabilitate the properties, and sell the properties to low to moderate income persons through home ownership assistance initiatives.

All of the above mentioned initiatives will be utilized as a means to provide neighborhood stabilization efforts as neighborhood stabilization is a primary and priority focus.

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			
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

Consolidated Plan

JAMESTOWN

					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	<p>Goal Name</p> <p>Goal Description</p>	<p>Public Facility Needs</p> <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 peJHAp 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.