



First Program Year Action Plan

The CPMP First Annual Action Plan includes the SF 424 and Narrative Responses to Action Plan questions that CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG grantees must respond to each year in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations. The Executive Summary narratives are optional.

SF 424

Complete the fillable fields (blue cells) in the table below. The other items are pre-filled with values from the Grantee Information Worksheet.

6/28/2005	16-6002545	Type of Submission	
Date Received by state	State Identifier	Application	Pre-application
Date Received by HUD	Federal Identifier	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Construction
Applicant Information			
Jamestown		NY363180 JAMESTOWN	
Municipal Building		30224174	
200 East Third Street		Organizational Unit	
Jamestown	New York	Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency	
14701	Country U.S.A.	Division	
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		Chautauqua	
16-6002545		8/1	
Applicant Type:		Specify Other Type if necessary:	
Local Government: City		Specify Other Type	
Program Funding		U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers; Descriptive Title of Applicant Project(s); Areas Affected by Project(s) (cities, Counties, localities etc.); Estimated Funding			
Community Development Block Grant		14.218 Entitlement Grant	
Operation Jobs, Neighborhood Target Area Demolition, Owner- Occupied Emergency Repair Program, Jamestown Foreclosure Prevention Program, Residential Wheelchair Ramp Program, ADA Improvements- Public Facilities, Neighborhood Target Area Ingrastructure Improvement Program, Citywide Rental Rehabilitation Program, Downtown Handicapped Accessibility Improvement Program, Downtown Greenlining Improvement Program, Downtown Infrastructure Improvement Program		City designated target areas, downtown/central business district, city-wide, areas that exhibit blight or need of improvement.	
\$1,615,610	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	

\$24,094		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-based Project(s)			
Home Investment Partnerships Program		14.239 HOME	
Citywide Owner Occupied Rehabilitation, CHDO Set-aside		Citywide	
\$419,201	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOME-based Project(s)			
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS		14.241 HOPWA	
HOPWA Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by HOPWA Project(s)	
\$HOPWA Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOPWA-based Project(s)			
Emergency Shelter Grants Program		14.231 ESG	
ESG Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by ESG Project(s)	
\$ESG Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for ESG-based Project(s)			
Congressional Districts of:		Is application subject to review by state Executive Order 12372 Process?	
Applicant Districts	Project Districts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	This application was made available to the state EO 12372 process for review on 6/28/2005
Is the applicant delinquent on any federal debt? If "Yes" please include an additional document explaining the situation.		<input type="checkbox"/> No	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Program has not been selected by the state for review

Person to be contacted regarding this application		
Samuel	0	Teresi
Mayor	(716) 483-7600	(716) 483-7772
mayor@cityofjamestownny.com	www.jamestownny.net	0
Signature of Authorized Representative		Date Signed

Narrative Responses

GENERAL

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary is optional, but encouraged. If you choose to complete it, please provide a brief overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that are proposed during the next year.

Program Year 1 Action Plan Executive Summary:

The City of Jamestown 2010 Annual Action Plan is designed to work in tandem and in coordination with the City's 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan, which was approved and adopted by the Jamestown City Council on June 24, 2010.

The Consolidated Plan basically provides the foundation for a coordinated neighborhood and community development strategy. The Annual Action Plan builds on the Consolidated Plan by identifying and developing specific housing and community activities that will support and reinforce the implementation of the City's neighborhood and community development strategy. In a sense, it provides the yearly focus for the unified vision.

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 2010 are as follows:

Proposed Low-Moderate Benefit Activities: (77.43% of Active Funds)

Activity (Community Partner)

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Neighborhood Target Area Demolition | \$135,553 |
| 2. A.D.A. Improvements –Public Facilities | \$ 210,000 |
| 3. Neighborhood Target Area Infrastructure Improvement Program | \$ 235,000 |

4. Citywide Rental Rehabilitation Program	\$ 155,000
5. Downtown Handicapped Accessibility Improvement Program	\$ 90,000
6. Neighborhood Target Area Code Enforcement	\$118,000
SUB-TOTAL (Low - Moderate Benefit Activities)	\$ 943,553

Proposed Slums and Blight Activities: (22.57 % of Active Funds):

Activity

1. Downtown Greenlining Façade Improvement Program	\$ 275,000
SUB-TOTAL (Slums and Blight Activities)	\$ 275,000

Technical Assistance	\$ 5,000
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Administration/Program Delivery	\$ 296,500
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TOTAL (CDBG Program)	\$1,520,053
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HOME Program Activities:

Activity

1. Citywide Owner Occupied Rehabilitation	\$ 314,995
2. CHDO Set-Aside (15%)	\$ 62,999
3. Administration/Program Delivery	\$ 41,999
TOTAL (HOME Program)	\$ 419,993

General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed during the next year.
2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) during the next year and the rationale for assigning the priorities.
3. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

Program Year 1 Action Plan General Questions response:

The dispersion of the City of Jamestown's CDBG and HOME funds fall into two categories, city-wide and target area. Needs in these categories are assessed and programs and funding schedules are built around needs.

City-designated Target Areas are determined based on a variety of factors. It is imperative that the area meet low- and moderate-income guidelines, which is determined by US Census data and boundaries. The overall physical condition of the area is also important: those areas that are experiencing major deterioration in both housing structures and infrastructure and/or are considered slums/blighted are high-priority and taken into account when target areas are established. Furthermore, the community must exhibit a sincere interest in improving the quality of their neighborhood, in the form of a Neighborhood Watch Coalition or faith-based organization, for example, vested in the well-being of the area. Higher crime rates are also indicative of an eligible area. It is important that the target area neighborhood possess the understanding of how these elements work together to create a safe neighborhood, as well as the desire to change and preserve the improvements.

For the 2005-2009 Strategic Plan, as well as FY 2005 Annual Action Plan, the active target areas are the McKinley-Colfax and Bush-Bowen target areas. These neighborhoods have met the target area criteria and have been active for one year. The Weed & Seed program has also designated a portion of the city as its target area, working to reduce slums, blight and crime. Additionally, the Downtown area is receiving aid through the Downtown Greenlining Facade Improvement Program.

Please see the attached map for more detailed information regarding the geographic distribution of the proposed Community Development Block Grant and Home Investment Partnership activities to be undertaken.

Managing the Process

1. Identify the lead agency, entity, and agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.
2. Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.
3. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to enhance coordination between public and private housing, health, and social service agencies.

Program Year 1 Action Plan Managing the Process response:

In preparing this Annual Action Plan, the City has consulted and coordinated its efforts with a number of appropriate public and private agencies. The process has been coordinated by the Jamestown Department of Development, which has served as lead agency for overseeing the development of the Annual Action Plan and for generally administering programs covered by the Annual Action Plan.

As has been our practice in the past, an extensive effort to obtain the views and input of local residents and groups in order to solicit ideas and suggestions for the potential uses of the City's FY 2010 CDBG and HOME allocations was undertaken in conjunction with this year's program. This process began before the end of 2009 with the distribution of over 100 CDBG questionnaires and surveys to community leaders seeking input as to the use of these funds. In addition, as part of the HUD required public input process, a series of informal, voluntary idea generating sessions were held with the following community groups and individuals:

Summary of Community Group Meetings:

- CODE, Inc. – Mike Bradshaw – (1/19/10)
- Strategic Planning and Partnerships Commission – (2/12/10)
- Pathstone Housing - Bradmar Village – (3/25/10)
 - Amy Casciani
 - Lee Beauleac
 - Mayor Sam Teresi
- Neighborhood Revitalization Plan Consultant Meeting – (3/29/10)
 - Charles Buki
 - David Boehlke
 - Mayor Sam Teresi
- CDBG/HOME Public Hearing# 1 – (4/28/2010)
 - General Public Comments:
 - Richard Cala - SILC
 - Marie Carubba - SILC
 - Michael Bradshaw - C.O.D.E., Inc
 - John Murphy - CHRIC
 - Curt Carlson - Northside Pride
 - Bill Vogt - COI
 - CHRIC - John Murphy and Garrett Brooks – (4/12/10)
 - Neighborhood Revitalization Plan Sub-Committee Meeting- (4/28/10)
 - Jamestown Housing Authority - Residents Meeting – (5/13/10)
 - Gebbie Foundation Meeting – CDBG – (5/14/10)
 - JURA Staff & DPW Director Meeting – (5/20/10)
 - CDBG Public Hearing # 2 – Annual Action Plan – (5/24/10)

As noted above, in addition to the aforementioned public input meetings, there was a series of regular JURA staff meetings, meetings with other City staff, meetings with various City department heads, and the City Council Housing Committee, at which discussions centered around CDBG funding expenditures and current CDBG and HOME program activities. As a result of these meetings, the following priority areas were taken under consideration in creating this year’s plan.

Citizen Participation

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

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

Program Year 1 Action Plan Citizen Participation response:

Citizens were invited to submit their comments through the Community Input Process, in the same manner indicated in the above section entitled "Managing the Process". Legal notice of the April 28, 2010 Public Hearing was given and an opportunity for the public to relay any comments or suggestions to the department for consideration. Furthermore, citizens are encouraged to review the Consolidated Plan during the 30 day Public Review period which began May 24, 2010.

The City of Jamestown developed and implemented a Citizen Participation Plan as part of the process of developing its first Consolidated Plan in 1995. It was released for a one-month public review and comment period on January 25, 1995, and was subsequently adopted by the Jamestown City Council by resolution dated March 13, 1995. The text of the Citizen Participation Plan is included in the additional files.

2010 Community Block Grant and HOME Programs

2010 Community Block Grant and HOME Programs

Summary of Public Input:

4/28/10 Public Input Meeting:

SILC: Continue providing curb cuts for the handicapped, please consider funding for home adaptation. Please continue funding the ramp program.

C.O.D.E., Inc: Demolition is needed to "right size" the community, in conjunction with rehabilitation of existing units. Please continue to fund the Emergency Repair Program. Consider the needs of those with disabilities.

CHRIC: Continue to support neighborhood revitalization through homeownership programs and infrastructure improvements.

Northside Pride: Please consider an infrastructure project on Liberty and Lincoln Streets.

COI: Support the goals of the Neighborhood Revitalization Plan, including affordable housing, home ownership, education, incentive programs and demolitions.

5/13/10 Jamestown Housing Authority Meeting

Input:

- Lack of traffic signal at Lafayette & 3rd is dangerous.
- Sunken manhole on North Main is dangerous.
- Sidewalks on 3rd Street from Hall Ave to downtown need repair.
- 3rd Street is too narrow.
- 4th Street should be two way.
- There should be a left-turn arrow at 3rd and Washington and 4th and

Washington.

- The North Main Street viaduct is ugly and needs to be fixed up, needs lighting.

- The chair lift at the Cherry Street entrance of the Hotel Jamestown Building needs to be fixed.

- The alley between the Chadakoin Building and Hotel Jamestown needs repair.

- The restaurant going into the former Aldo's needs to be handicapped accessible.

- Trolley Building is an eyesore.

- Leaning house on Foote Avenue needs to be demolished.

Survey Results/ Comments:

- Consider developing some vacant parcels into off-street parking lots in neighborhoods with narrow, difficult to plow streets.

- Encourage neighborhood watch groups.

- Install period lighting along 2nd and 4th Streets.

- Provide larger, more visible trash receptacles.
- Provide outdoor benches and picnic tables where feasible.
- Establish a highly-visible corps of volunteers to walk downtown greeting and assisting visitors during daylight hours. They can also pick up trash and keep an eye on things. Could be managed by DJDC.
- Establish auxiliary police force to patrol downtown one foot during nighttime hours. The auxiliary would report to JPD and be made up of volunteers including Criminal Justice majors at JCC who could possibly receive credit.
- Provide better lighting and maintenance of alleys.
- Publicize Pine street between 3rd and 2nd as Jamestown's Lombard Street. Encourage local gardening groups to landscape it with flowers and decorative plantings. Plant trees along 1st Street to obscure the site of the burned out Broadhead Mill that has become an unsightly outdoor equipment storage lot.
- Plant trees around the 2nd and Pine parking lot.
- If the City provides basic services (police, fire, garbage removal, snow removal, building code enforcement and street/sewer maintenance) well, at reasonable cost, businesses will locate here.
- Housing programs should align with Neighborhood Revitalization Plan.
- Empty lots that can be redeveloped look better than blighted lots.
- The façade improvements have made a wonderful difference in the downtown area already, it will help to continue that improvement.
- To draw people downtown, we must acknowledge the parking concerns a lot of people have.
- Potholes and traffic flow problems need to be addressed.
- With the national economic problems and efforts to outsource abroad, we need to encourage job and business growth locally.
- Infrastructure improvements can help attract new businesses and encourage existing businesses to stay in the area.
- Emergency shelter for families is a high need as currently no services currently exist, and COI typically has to find short-term housing for 50 families annually.
- All CDBG/HOME funds should be used in alignment with the Reinvesting In Itself plan. The maximum allowable amount of CDBG funding should be used for demolition given the high need and cost of such activities. Rehabilitation money can be reformulated to support clustered neighborhood improvements for those that can't afford the improvements themselves, rather random emergency repairs throughout the City.
- Downtown funds should be used only to support these activities to fully implement the original downtown revitalization plan.
- Any services provided in the public service/ facilities category should be in conjunction with neighborhood cluster initiatives developed through implementation of the Reinvesting In Itself plan.
- Economic development represents the main engine for City improvement. If employment opportunities do not exist, community members will have no options for sustainability.
- Technical assistance funding, if any, should be used to augment services already being provided by other agencies.

Survey Scores (lower score indicates higher priority):

Housing and Neighborhood Related Needs:

Rental Rehab: 26

Owner Occupied Rehab: 20

Homeless Services/ Emergency Shelter: 32

Transitional Housing for Special Populations: 27

Demolition of Blighted Buildings: 19

Downtown Improvement Activities:

Commercial Façade Rehab: 19

Public Parking Facilities: 17

Downtown Street/Sidewalk Improvements: 16

Handicapped Accessibility/ upper Floor Development: 20

Public Facilities/Services

Senior Centers/Services: 39

Childcare/Youth Centers and Services: 32

Public Safety Services: 23

Transportation Services: 17

Disabled Services/ Accessibility Improvement: 42

Street/Sidewalk Improvement: 15

Solid Waste Disposal/Storm Water/Sanitary Sewer Improvement: 28

Economic Development

Commercial/Industrial Infrastructure Improvements: 11

Loans/Grants for Business Development Activities: 14

Technical Assistance to Business: 20

Please see above section for more meetings and input from the public and local organizations.

Institutional Structure

1. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to develop institutional structure.

Program Year 1 Action Plan Institutional Structure response:

The FY 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and FY 2010 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 Area Rural Transit System (CARTS), 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 the YMCA. 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.

Monitoring

1. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

Program Year 1 Action Plan Monitoring response:

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: annual "spring sweeps" through a rotating quadrant of the city, prompt response to complaints, the use of anti-speculation and maintenance agreements with all owners of properties participating in a City rehabilitation program, and other onsite inspection efforts.

Lead-based Paint

1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to evaluate and reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards in order to increase the inventory of lead-safe housing available to extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.

Program Year 1 Action Plan Lead-based Paint response:

Programs to Evaluate and Reduce Lead-Based Paint Hazards

The City of Jamestown has long made the elimination of lead-based paint hazards a priority in all its housing rehabilitation programs. With funding from the FY 1995 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the City initiated a Pilot Lead Paint Abatement Program in 1996. Through this initiative, which was operated in conjunction with the Chautauqua County Department of Health and C.O.D.E., Inc., 100% grants were made available to low- to moderate-income homeowners and rental property owners making units available to low- to moderate-income tenants for the removal of hazardous lead situations. Households with children under the age of seven were targeted as priority cases.

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 and Urban Development Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program. Over the past few years, the funding was be utilized to alleviate lead-based problems in 400 rental units and 100 single-family homes, where low-income families have children under age 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.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Lead Safe Housing Regulation (published in the Federal Register on September 15, 1999 and effective as of September 15, 2000) provided for new requirements regarding the notification, evaluation, and reduction of lead-based paint hazards in federally owned residential property and housing receiving federal assistance. To make certain that adequate service providers exist throughout the country to carry out lead-based paint hazard evaluation and reduction activities safely and effectively, and to target available resources to housing which places children most at risk, HUD has developed a transition assistance policy which was published in the Federal Register on September 11, 2000 (Volume 65, No. 176).

One component of the transition policy was the authorization of a six-month transition period for program participants in jurisdictions, which notified HUD by November 15, 2000, that they lacked the capacity to implement one or more provisions of the Lead Safe Housing Regulation. Although the City of Jamestown had operated lead-based paint programs before, it was found that the City lacked an adequate capacity to implement the new regulations. Accordingly, the City of Jamestown submitted the mandated Statement of Inadequate Capacity before this deadline to HUD and to the regional EPA office as required.

As part of this component, the City of Jamestown was also required to submit a Transitional Implementation Plan no later than December 15, 2000. As indicated in the Federal Register, the purpose of this plan was to explain how the jurisdiction will take the necessary steps to ensure that an adequate supply of personnel or contractors was available March 15, 2001. This Transitional Implementation Plan was required to include the following:

- (1) An assessment of actual existing capacity and the additional number and type of personnel that need to be trained and/or certified;
- (2) How training will be obtained;
- (3) How assisted housing with the greatest risks and greatest opportunity to control lead-based paint will be prioritized using existing personnel or contractors
- (4) How coordination with the State agency responsible for certification of lead hazard control bill be achieved; and
- (5) A schedule of activities that will enable the jurisdiction to obtain compliance as rapidly as possible, but no later than March 15, 2001.

Jurisdictions were also required to make this Transition Implementation Plan publicly available. The December 2000 Needs Assessment and Transition Implementation Plan findings are reproduced below.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT (December 2000)

A. Analysis of Current Capacity

The City of Jamestown's capacity to implement the particular requirements of the Lead Safe Housing Regulation continues to be exceedingly limited.

At the time of the December 2000 Needs Assessment, only nine (9) contractors within Chautauqua County were identified who were certified to do lead paint abatement work, but only seven (7) of these contractors were currently active in lead paint abatement work.

In addition, the City of Jamestown had no staff members who were certified to administer any of the particular requirements of the Lead Safe Housing Regulation such as visual assessment, lead-based paint inspection and risk assessment, interim controls (including paint stabilization), abatement of lead-based paint hazards, or clearance. This assessment includes both personnel working in rehabilitation assistance in the Department of Development and within the Jamestown Housing Authority. The City itself does not directly offer multifamily mortgage insurance services, project-based assessment, acquisition/leasing support services, or tenant-based rental assistance.

B. Estimate of Needed Capacity

The City of Jamestown estimates that the Lead Safe Housing Regulation per year will cover at least 1,000 units in this jurisdiction. Because of the age of the City's housing stock (66% of which was constructed before 1940), virtually all of these units would require testing and potential hazard reduction activities.

Based on the number of units covered and the current near total lack of capacity, the City of Jamestown identified the following capacity needs:

In the public sector, at least three (3) of the City's housing work write-up specialists/inspectors will require training as risk assessors and sample technicians. (This has been completed).

In the private sector, at least seven (7) maintenance/rehabilitation workers will require appropriate training and at least three additional (3) lead abatement supervisor/contractors. (Currently this number is slowly being reached).

The City's public housing stock is limited to 214 units in two buildings that are occupied exclusively by the elderly and/or physically disabled individuals. There are no family units and no units occupied by children. In addition, there are no units where children can be expected to reside. Because of the relatively good quality of these units, it is not expected that many, if any, would require rehabilitation assistance of \$25,000 or more.

TRANSITION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The City of Jamestown has and will continue to address the capacity needs identified through the Needs Assessment (December 2000) via the following activities.

1. Location of an Accredited Training Provider

The City of Jamestown has already located an accredited training provider. In the Western New York area, the most geographically accessible training is provided by the University at Buffalo Toxicology Research Center Hazardous Materials Worker Training Program. This Program currently offers Lead Worker, Supervisor/Contractor, Inspector, and Risk Assessor initial and re-certification courses that are approved under USEPA accreditation for purposes of certification under Section 402 of TSCA.

2. Offering of Training

The City provided training of three (3) on-staff lead inspector/risk assessors, to perform inspections as defined under Title X. Specifically, inspectors trained to conduct surface by surface investigations for the presence of lead-based paint in target housing. Among the skills that inspectors will be expected to master are "state of the art" sample collection and reporting methodology including x-ray fluorescence (XRF) onsite monitoring instrumentation and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) chip, wipe, and other material sampling. In terms of risk assessment, it is anticipated that inspectors are now able to conduct comprehensive site investigations into potential sources of lead poisoning and assist homeowners, tenants, multiple family dwellings managers/owners and other in the real estate industry to identify and contribute to the reduction of lead based paint in residential dwellings.

The City will also provide for the training of at least three (3) sampling technicians (ST), who will conduct clearance examinations at the conclusion of interim control activities, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation. Skills that are to be mastered include the proper methods of clearance examinations, including protocol for visual assessment, dust sampling, submission of samples for analysis for lead, interpretation of sampling results, and the preparations of reports. Because of the availability of training within the area, it is anticipated that the City's housing inspectors will receive the Sampling Technician training first, which is available in Buffalo, NY on February 20, 2000. Risk Assessor and Supervisor training will not be available in Buffalo until April.

The City will also coordinate, in conjunction with other non-profits in the area, the provision of on-site training to interested persons in the construction industry so that there will be adequate training for abatement maintenance/rehabilitation workers and abatement supervisors/contractors. While it cannot be mandated that private contractors in the area will participate in the training, it is hoped that at least seven (7) abatement supervisors/contractors will be certified and fourteen (14) maintenance workers.

Certified lead abatement supervisors/contractors will be required to meet USOSHA standards. Among the topics that must be addressed include health affects, medical monitoring, personal protective equipment, "state of the art" hazard control strategies, and hazardous waste disposal. Lead abatement workers will be provided training in required lead hazard control activities.

3. Outreach

The City of Jamestown will market the training, at minimum, to all contractors on the City's official contractors list. City staff is currently canvassing the lists of approved contractors for any willing to receive the lead abatement training. However, due to severe financial constraints, the City will be looking for outside sources for funding (grants, etc.) to offset the substantial financial cost of the contractor training.

Through the FY 2002 CDBG funding of the Lead Based Paint Capacity Building Program, the City will also partner with CHRIC to provide much needed contractor training in lead based paint remediation techniques in order to address HUD's lead-free requirements on federally funded housing rehabilitation projects.

4. 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 New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR) and the EPA Region 2 Office. In addition, the City will closely collaborate with Chautauqua Home Rehabilitation and Improvement Corporation (CHRIC), the local HUD Lead Hazard Control grantee, in order to achieve the various goals of this plan. Areas of collaboration and coordination include information sharing and marketing efforts.

5. Priority Housing

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

6. Maintaining Documentation

The City of Jamestown will maintain all necessary records regarding these efforts and activities in order to monitor achievements under this plan.

HOUSING

Specific Housing Objectives

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

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve during the next year.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by this Action Plan.

Program Year 1 Action Plan Specific Objectives response:

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. In addition, as discussed many times before, all CDBG entitlement funds, (less administrative money), must be used to meet at least one of the three (3) national objectives for the CDBG program. Those three national objectives are as follows:

1. Projects benefiting low and moderate income individuals and families:

*A low-to-moderate income person or family is defined as those with total annual income equal to or less than the Section 8 Housing Assistance Programs established by HUD, (equal to or less than 80% of the median income for the Jamestown MSA).

*In order for a project to qualify under this objective, at least 51% of those directly being assisted must meet the low-moderate income criteria.

*Examples of activities that meet the aforementioned low-moderate income criteria include; housing rehabilitation efforts and public improvements, (i.e. streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc.) in residential neighborhoods maintaining a high enough concentration of documented low-moderate income residents, as well as assistance to private businesses that are retaining or creating new jobs for low-moderate income individuals.

2. Activities that result in the elimination or prevention of slums and blighted conditions:

*Examples of 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.

3. 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 other federal, state, or local private resources:

*Examples of these types of activities are almost exclusively restricted to emergency situations (i.e. those resulting from a major catastrophe or natural disaster) that have occurred in the past 12-18 months.

Based on these National Objectives, the City has established these priorities and objectives related to housing:

Neighborhood Target Area Demolition

* Provides for the demolition of sub-standard housing units in designated low-moderate target areas as a means to assist neighborhood revitalization in the City.

Owner-Occupied Emergency Repair Program (C.O.D.E., Inc.)

* This popular program managed by C.O.D.E., Inc. is designed to assist senior citizens, single heads-of-household and low-income homeowners with emergency home repairs.

Citywide Rental Rehabilitation Program

- * Leverages private investment dollars to improve the rental stock in the City that houses almost 50% of City of Jamestown residents.
- * Provides additional funding to address the stringent HUD lead paint safe requirements that went into effect September 15, 2000.
- * Provides additional financial incentives for the reduction of rental units in the City.

Needs of Public Housing

1. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake during the next year to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership.
2. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation during the next year.

Program Year 1 Action Plan Public Housing Strategy response:
Number of Units of Public Housing

Public Housing in the City of Jamestown is currently limited to two projects serving senior citizens and/or disabled persons: the Hotel Jamestown and the High Rise. These units are broken down by unit size (number of bedrooms) below.

PUBLIC HOUSING INVENTORY BY UNIT SIZE

JAMESTOWN, NY – 2000

	Studio	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Total
Hotel Jamestown	5	102	6	113
High Rise	53	44	4	101
Total	58	146	10	214

SOURCE: Jamestown Housing Authority

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 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.

Number of Families on Tenant-Based Waiting Lists

According to the Jamestown Housing Authority's Five-Year Plan for Fiscal Years 2000-2004, there are a total of 164 families on the Housing Authority Waiting List. The annual apartment turnover rate is 42 apartments or 20%. The demographic characteristics of this waiting list are outlined below.

HOUSING NEEDS OF FAMILIES ON THE PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY TENANT-BASED WAITING LIST

JAMESTOWN, NY – 2005

Demographic Characteristics	# of Families	% of Total Families
Extremely Low Income(<=30% AMI)	237	63%
Very Low Income(>30% but <50% AMI)	117	31%
Low Income(>50% but <80% AMI)	23	6%
Families with Children	47	12%
Elderly Families	113	30%
Families with Disabilities	183	49%
Race/Ethnicity White	295	78%
Race/Ethnicity Black	35	9%
Race/Ethnicity American Indian	10	3%
Race/Ethnicity Hispanic	37	10%

SOURCE: Jamestown Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan for Fiscal Years 2005-2009

The Section 8 tenant-based assistance waiting list includes a total of 354 families, with an annual turnover rate of 10%. The demographic characteristics of those on the Section 8 list are outlined below.

HOUSING NEEDS OF FAMILIES ON THE SECTION 8 TENANT-BASED ASSISTANCE WAITING LIST

JAMESTOWN, NY – 2005

Demographic Characteristics	# of Families	% of Total Families
Extremely Low Income(<=30% AMI)	516	83%
Very Low Income(>30% but <50% AMI)	110	18%
Low Income(>50% but <80% AMI)	0	0%
Families with Children	177	19%
Elderly Families	76	13%
Families with Disabilities	260	42%
Race/Ethnicity White	526	84%
Race/Ethnicity Black	65	11%
Race/Ethnicity American Indian	10	2%
Race/Ethnicity Hispanic	95	16%

SOURCE: Jamestown Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan for Fiscal Years 2005-2009

Section 504 Needs Assessment

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.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to remove barriers to affordable housing.

Program Year 1 Action Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

The City's first Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), which was completed in 1996, identified several goals and activities directed toward removing barriers to affordable housing. This analysis was updated in 2001, which involved a review of the original recommendations.

1. Homeownership and Housing Rehabilitation Support Services

1996 Short-Term Goal: Continue to provide funding for advocacy and support programs to help low-income people purchase homes, and to provide rehabilitation assistance.

1996 Long-Term Goal: Expand advocacy, support, and housing rehabilitation programs with the securing of additional funding.

This goal continues to be an important component of the City's ongoing Fair Housing strategy. An analysis of City's existing first time homeownership programs, however, suggests that a more comprehensive program is needed than the existing programs that emphasize acquisition and rehabilitation alone. In the many cases, it has been found that first time homebuyers applying to the City's Homesteading and Homeownership Zones programs suffer from chronic problems with credit worthiness and/or other issues that negatively impact their ability to successfully enter homeownership. As a result, the City has experienced a shortage of qualified buyers and various difficulties in moving houses through the rehabilitation components of the existing programs. Therefore, a primary recommendation is the development of a first time homeownership education program that can be used to prepare applicants so that they are "ready to go" when houses are available for acquisition and rehabilitation. (For additional information about the Homesteading and Homeownership Zones programs, see Programs to Maintain and Foster Affordable Housing.)

Since the City does not have expertise in this area, it was proposed for FY 2001 and continued for FY 2002 and FY 2003 that Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. (COI) partner with the City's Department of Development in administering a homeownership education program. COI has extensive experience in this area, as it has previously offered training and educational courses on landlord/tenant issues for the City (see Goal #3). Topics would include such areas as credit counseling, basic maintenance, budgeting, and other related areas. To date, COI, LAWNY and CHRIC all offer homeownership training and/ or credit counselling funded with other state and federal dollars.

The ongoing activities of the local Habitat for Humanity chapter have also continued to contribute to an increase of homeownership among low- and moderate-income first time homebuyers over the past years. Habitat has worked on owner-occupied housing projects in Jamestown neighborhoods with higher than average African-American and/or Hispanic population concentrations, and Habitat for Humanity has indicated that more extensive work in these neighborhoods may be possible, particularly in conjunction with organizations that currently represent minority concerns, such as the Joint Neighborhood Project (JNP) in the Hispanic community.

2. Fair Housing Law and Housing Code Enforcement

1996 Short-Term Goal: Provide adequate staffing and funding for the enforcement of existing Fair Housing laws and housing codes.

1996 Long-Term Goal: Investigate the feasibility of toughening the existing penalties for non-compliance with these laws.

Over the past few years, meeting just the short-term goal has been a challenge due to ongoing City budget and funding constraints. However, the New York State Department of State recently developed a program to assist municipalities with eligible code enforcement expenses, so this will provide some much needed short-term relief.

3. Landlord/Tenant Technical Assistance

1996 Short-Term Goal: Continue to fund the Landlord/Tenant Technical Assistance Program, so as to help educate landlords and tenants regarding their respective rights and responsibilities.

1996 Long-Term Goal: Expand the capacity of the Landlord/Tenant Technical Assistance Program to include the participation of all housing code violators.

For the past few years, this particular program has not received additional CDBG funding, although it continues to be offered on a periodic basis by Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. (COI). COI reports that they are seeking alternate sources of funding so that the program can continue.

4. Fair Housing Ordinance

1996 Short-Term Goal: Educate citizens, lawmakers, and housing providers as to the importance of implementing a Fair Housing Ordinance.

1996 Long-Term Goal: Enact a Fair Housing Ordinance in the City of Jamestown within the next year.

This goal proved to be overly optimistic, as a mechanism for enacting a fair housing ordinance was never specified. However, a working group has been formed which has obtained various models of Fair Housing ordinances, and the Jamestown Department of Development and City's Corporation Counsel are reviewing a draft ordinance for future presentation to the Jamestown City Council for their review and action.

5. Accessible Housing Improvements

1996 Short-Term Goal: Continue to fund programs to increase the quality and quantity of accessible housing through existing rehabilitation programs.

1996 Long-Term Goal: Implement special programs devoted to increasing accessibility (such as the construction of ramps) if public need and demand can be demonstrated.

The existing and proposed housing rehabilitation programs continue to include accessibility improvements as eligible project costs. In addition, programs to improve accessibility for a wide variety of public and commercial facilities have continued to receive funding from the City's CDBG allocation for the past few years.

The long-term goal was met in FY 2000, when \$40,000 CDBG funding was allocated for a Residential Wheelchair Ramp Program, which is being administered in partnership with Chautauqua Home Rehabilitation and Improvement Corporation (CHRIC) and Chautauqua County. The high demand in this area has given way to a Residential Wheelchair Ramp Program, in which the City partners with CHRIC and CARTS to address this identified problem. This program, in careful coordination with existing services, provides residential wheelchair ramps for disabled occupants, whether they are owners or renters, and will \$30,000 in funding for FY 2005.

6. Improve Outreach Efforts

1996 Short-Term and Long-Term Goal: Improve general outreach efforts, so that the general public is better aware of existing Fair Housing laws and what resources are available. Increase the amount of publicity and media coverage of Fair Housing issues. Encourage the Human Rights Commission to become more proactive in these matters. Adequate funding and support for the Community Housing Resources Board must be an essential part of this improved outreach effort.

General outreach improvement efforts are continuing, and the Analysis of Impediments plan is under periodic internal review in order to better identify and implement a more specific, cost-effective, and productive public outreach strategy.

Except for property tax considerations, public policy has little negative effect on the "affordability" as such 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. This year, a Neighborhood Revitalization Plan has been completed for the city, outlining strategies for improving the quality of Jamestown's housing stock. The anticipated adoption of this plan will set in place public policy that will work to improve housing throughout the city and across all income levels.

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 industrial employment base, an aging housing stock of modest construction, deferral of maintenance, neighborhood business failure, absentee ownership, and the changing social/cultural/economic composite of the City's population. Moreover, many residential neighborhoods, especially those near the downtown area, have had many formerly 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 in Jamestown, such as the Emory, Allen Park, Bergman, and West Side neighborhoods, are both attractive and stable. These neighborhoods are valuable assets and should continue to be protected from higher density residential encroachment. Strict code enforcement and disapproval of inappropriate use variances and special permits by the Zoning Board of Appeals should be continued in order to maintain the positive character of these neighborhoods.

- 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 currently stable residential neighborhoods. Furthermore, R-3 zoned neighborhoods should be rezoned to R-2 neighborhoods in order to prevent further multi-family conversions of single and two-family structures. Some neighborhoods typically do not have sufficient parking, open space or appropriate service areas to support higher residential density. Allowing such conversion will lead to diminution of the tax base and reduced living conditions for residents of these neighborhoods. The purpose of this action is to reestablish the integrity of the neighborhoods so that potential homeowners will regain confidence in housing investments within the City. Examples of neighborhoods which should be rezoned to R-1 include portions of the College, Fenton Heights, Swede Hill, Hebner, and Northeast districts.

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

The zoning code should be revised to include site plan review of individual single to multi-family conversion projects to insure sensitive treatment of historic character, adequate parking, open space and trash and maintenance areas.

- Continue/Reinforce Successful Rehabilitation and Code Enforcement Initiatives. Jamestown's active and successful community development programs should be continued to encourage residential investment and restoration in multi-family neighborhoods. The programs may need to be expanded in the future to support the continued retention and preservation of single-family neighborhoods. The City's Homesteading Program should be expanded to increase home ownership opportunities. In conjunction with rehabilitation and ownership finance programs, aggressive code enforcement is essential to assure reasonable property maintenance.

The City must continue to support and expand its code enforcement activities if the desired impact on its neighborhoods is to be realized. Beginning June 2010, the City will embark on Neighborhood Impact Inspection Program - an annual, in-depth exterior inspection program that will review one quarter of the City per year with the goal of inspection all city properties once every four years.

- 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. 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 quite often becomes a permanent maintenance and code enforcement problem for the community. The present strategy, whereby existing structures are rehabilitated while the integrity of the neighborhood is maintained, should be reinforced.

Among the housing rehabilitation initiatives to be pursued with FY 2010 CDBG funds is the continuation of work and support in the Northside PRIDE Target Area established for FY 2007, and in the Renewal Community Census Tracts 301,303,305 and 306. In the recent past, the McKinley – Colfax Target Area Housing Rehabilitation Program & Bush-Bowen Target Area Housing Rehabilitation Program targeted new neighborhood areas for owner-occupied, and rental rehabilitation assistance. This funding is still available as a part of the Target Area Housing Rehabilitation programs. Program participants must correct all code violations in order to receive funding assistance. The rebates will be used to cover up to 50% of eligible project expenses. To encourage the elimination of vacant/substandard units, rebates of up to \$20,000 per unit will be provided on a first-come, first-served basis to rental property owners and owner-occupants that plan to reduce the number of residential units within a participating structure. In these instances, the rebates will be used to cover up to 65% of eligible project expenses.

The Owner-Occupied Housing Emergency Repair Program will not receive additional funding in FY 2010, as a substantial amount remains on the books to complete another year's worth of activities. This program represents a comprehensive, ongoing effort to improve deficient owner-occupied housing in non-targeted City neighborhoods and to help keep lower-income and elderly homeowners in their homes, as opposed to becoming renters or walking away from 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). Typical needs may include, but are not limited to the following health and safety issues that must be addressed on an immediate basis: leaking roof, deficient plumbing, faulty wiring/electrical system, malfunctioning heating system, and/or unsafe structural conditions (stairs, porches, etc.)

Other housing programs receiving funding assistance this year include the following:

The Citywide Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Program (Local ID 04-13) is targeted to receive \$314,995 from the FY 2010 HOME program. This activity will provide housing rehabilitation assistance to low-income owner-occupants of substandard single-family dwellings. The funding will be offered on a citywide basis in order to bring these structures into code compliance. For the purpose of the program, an eligible homeowner is defined as any homeowner whose annual (gross) income is 80% or less of the Jamestown MSA median income. The program will provide 100% grants for the rehabilitation of substandard single-family homes owned by low-income households earning 50% or less of the Jamestown median income. Qualified low-income homeowners earning 51%-80% of the Jamestown median income will be eligible for a 50% rebate. The program will be utilized in conjunction with the existing waiting list of prescreened homeowners on a first-come, first-served basis. However, 50% of the funding will be reserved for eligible Senior citizen owner-occupants.

In addition to the activities funded through the FY 2010 CDBG and HOME programs, it is anticipated that the Department of Development will continue its previously funded housing rehabilitation programs and other routine code enforcement activities.

General outreach improvement efforts are continuing, and the Analysis of Impediments plan is under periodic internal review in order to better identify and implement a more specific, cost-effective, and productive public outreach strategy.

HOME/ American Dream Down payment Initiative (ADDI)

1. Describe other forms of investment not described in § 92.205(b).
2. If the participating jurisdiction (PJ) will use HOME or ADDI funds for homebuyers, it must state the guidelines for resale or recapture, as required in § 92.254 of the HOME rule.
3. If the PJ will use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds, it must state its refinancing guidelines required under § 92.206(b). The guidelines shall describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt. At a minimum these guidelines must:
 - a. Demonstrate that rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity and ensure that this requirement is met by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing.
 - b. Require a review of management practices to demonstrate that disinvestments in the property has not occurred; that the long-term needs of the project can be met; and that the feasibility of serving the targeted population over an extended affordability period can be demonstrated.
 - c. State whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both.
 - d. Specify the required period of affordability, whether it is the minimum 15 years or longer.
 - e. Specify whether the investment of HOME funds may be jurisdiction-wide or limited to a specific geographic area, such as a neighborhood identified in a neighborhood revitalization strategy under 24 CFR 91.215(e)(2) or a Federally designated Empowerment Zone or Enterprise Community.
 - f. State that HOME funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.
4. If the PJ is going to receive American Dream Down payment Initiative (ADDI) funds, please complete the following narratives:
 - a. Describe the planned use of the ADDI funds.
 - b. Describe the PJ's plan for conducting targeted outreach to residents and tenants of public housing and manufactured housing and to other families assisted by public housing agencies, for the purposes of ensuring that the ADDI funds are used to provide down payment assistance for such residents, tenants, and families.
 - c. Describe the actions to be taken to ensure the suitability of families receiving ADDI funds to undertake and maintain homeownership, such as provision of housing counseling to homebuyers.

Program Year 1 Action Plan HOME/ADDI response:

HOMELESS

Specific Homeless Prevention Elements

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

1. Sources of Funds—Identify the private and public resources that the jurisdiction expects to receive during the next year to address homeless needs and to prevent homelessness. These include the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act programs, other special federal, state and local and private funds targeted to homeless individuals and families with children, especially the chronically homeless, the HUD formula programs, and any publicly-owned land or property. Please describe, briefly, the jurisdiction's plan for the investment and use of funds directed toward homelessness.
2. Homelessness—In a narrative, describe how the action plan will address the specific objectives of the Strategic Plan and, ultimately, the priority needs identified. Please also identify potential obstacles to completing these action steps.
3. Chronic homelessness—The jurisdiction must describe the specific planned action steps it will take over the next year aimed at eliminating chronic homelessness by 2012. Again, please identify barriers to achieving this.
4. Homelessness Prevention—The jurisdiction must describe its planned action steps over the next year to address the individual and families with children at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
5. Discharge Coordination Policy—Explain planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how, in the coming year, the community will move toward such a policy.

Program Year 1 Action Plan Special Needs response:
HOMELESS STRATEGY

The City's Homeless Strategy is really 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.

1. Outreach/Assessment – 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 continue to be funded at an appropriate level.

2. Emergency Shelter and Services – 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 to the physically disabled. There appear to be unmet needs for homeless women, however, especially those fleeing situations involving domestic violence. Over the next few years, additional beds for this clientele may prove necessary.

3. Transitional Housing – A transitional home for homeless families was established at 106 East Sixth 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 new 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 (see “Mental Disabilities” under Special Non-Homeless Populations in the City of Jamestown) also meets a need previously identified in the City’s 1995 Five-Year Consolidated Plan. However, the YWCA transitional housing program for homeless women still has demands that outstrip supply as well as long-term capital improvement needs that need to be addressed.

4. Permanent Supportive Housing – Adequate supportive housing for the City’s developmentally disabled and mentally disabled continue to be long-term concerns. However, with the shift to smaller, neighborhood residential facilities has been a rising concern among neighborhood residents regarding security and property values. In addition, concerns about a decline in the tax base, especially among single-family homes in residential areas, have been raised. Over the next few years, creative ways must be found to balance these concerns so that both the needs of the disabled and the public at large are satisfactorily addressed.

5. 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.

6. Activities to Prevent Low-Income Individuals and Families with Children (especially extremely low-income individuals and families) from becoming homeless—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.

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.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

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

Program Year 1 Action Plan ESG response:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

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

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

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

Program Year 1 Action Plan Community Development response:

In this section, non-housing community development needs are discussed and evaluated in terms of specific long-term and short-term community development objectives. While there may be many worthy objectives, this discussion will focus on those particular objectives that relate to the primary objective of the CDBG program, which is to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

Any jurisdiction submitting a Consolidated Plan has the option as to whether to rank community development needs by priority (i.e. as HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW, or NO SUCH NEED). The City of Jamestown has elected not to actually rank need areas, as there are a wide variety of important community needs that are all in need of attention and funding.

The Community Development Need areas to be discussed are based on the Community Development Needs Table.

PUBLIC FACILITY NEEDS

Parks and/or Recreational Activities

Generally speaking, the goal behind this need area is to identify, re-create, preserve, and improve important open space, recreation, and environmental facilities, properties, and programs.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. All proposed Chadakoin riverfront projects should be constructed with the intent of providing some form of public amenity to enhance the appearance and public interaction with the river.
2. Complete the design work related to the implementation of the Chadakoin River plan.
3. Build upon the success of the new basketball courts at Chadakoin Park, new volunteer-managed concession stand and new skateboard park facility so that Jamestown's largest park provides for the underserved active recreational needs of the City's northside neighborhoods.
4. Continue to provide adequate maintenance and rehabilitation services for all City parks, especially those located in low- to moderate-income neighborhoods.
5. Use the recently adopted parks and recreation master plan as an implementation tool for future parks improvements.
6. Continue an aggressive program to make all City parks bathrooms and amenities handicapped accessible
7. Examine adaptive re-use options for the Allen Park skating rink.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Passive and active recreational development within a citywide Chadakoin riverfront greenway should remain a priority. Development of recreational amenities such as river promenades, overlooks, gardens and groves, public gathering places and canoe trails will improve the aesthetic appearance of the river thus making the Chadakoin a desirable destination and serve as the catalyst for future economic development within the river corridor.
2. Create a series of "pedestrian ways" through the neighborhoods as linkages between Jamestown's abundant parks system and the Chadakoin River corridor.
3. Develop inter-municipal delivery of recreational services, so that Jamestown residents do not carry the entire tax burden for the maintenance of a park system that is heavily utilized by residents of surrounding communities.

HEALTH FACILITIES

Because of the 1998 Medicaid changes, WCA Hospital--the City's single comprehensive medical service provider--does not anticipate any major capital expansion plans for at least five years. However, there are plans to improve facilities within the footprint of the existing hospital plant.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Implement the WCA Healthcare System Strategic Information Systems Strategic Plan, FY 2000-2002.
2. Carry out plans for a \$2 million new operating room facility, a new cardiac catharization facility and new emergency room.

3. Physical Improvements required outside the immediate WCA campus include the following:

- * A traffic light at Foote and Prather Avenue, so persons parking at the WCA visitor parking lot can safely cross Foote Avenue
- * Improve street lighting along Sherman and Allen Street
- * Improve sidewalks at adjacent residential properties
- * Neighborhood revitalization needs are evident in the area northeast of the hospital. Housing rehabilitation needs are especially evident along Water Street and Allen Street
- * Additional surface parking is needed for staff and visitors

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to address WCA's long-term strategic objectives: to develop the WCA Board, improve physician relations, identify partnership priorities, develop growth strategies, enhance employee morale and development, and enhance community relations and marketing.

PARKING FACILITIES

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Integrated recommendations of the Central Parking Study into the downtown area without disrupting traffic or other downtown development objectives.
2. Continue adopted Downtown Jamestown Parking Strategy as a means of expanding parking facilities downtown when opportunities present themselves especially in the West End.
3. Continue maintenance program at the Spring Street parking ramp.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Re-evaluate on a periodic basis downtown parking policy and procedures in order to address the allocation of free and short-term spaces. The focus should be on the optimal use of close-in spaces through increased turnover and determining long-term parking requirements associated with a diversifying downtown.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL IMPROVEMENTS

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Pursue eligible funding sources to implement needed changes in the solid waste disposal infrastructure system, such as additional collection equipment, and equipment for handling and processing recyclables.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to identify and prioritize solid waste disposal infrastructure improvement needs.

ASBESTOS REMOVAL

There are no comprehensive studies regarding the extent to which asbestos is a problem within the City, or the extent to which removal is a concern. Unfortunately, there is no easy way to inventory facilities with asbestos, as the presence of asbestos is often unknown until renovation or demolition of the affected structure is commenced.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. When asbestos is discovered in the course of renovating or demolishing an affected structure, the asbestos will be removed in a timely fashion by trained personnel following proper procedures.
2. Complete the fire station asbestos abatement program.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. The eventual removal or abatement of all asbestos from major public and private facilities within the City of Jamestown.

NON-RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Historic Survey Report, Jamestown, New York (1993), which was funded with assistance from the City's 1992 CDBG, identified many non-residential buildings and districts that are National Register-eligible. In general, historically sensitive reference to these structures and districts should continue to be a priority in City development efforts, so as to fully capitalize on their aesthetic and economic development potential.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue the City's Downtown Greenlining Façade Improvement Program, which provides funding assistance for historically and aesthetically sensitive rehabilitation of downtown commercial facades.
2. Encourage the further development and sustainability of the Downtown Jamestown Development Corporation (DJDC) "Main Street" initiative.
3. Complete the First Street Redevelopment Plan, which stresses a historically sensitive rehabilitation of this historically significant area, and begin to implement the plan objectives.
4. Continue efforts to develop the former Erie Railroad Station, so that this significant piece of local architecture can be restored to its former grandeur.
5. Encourage efforts to rehabilitate the former Wintergarden Theater and the Arcade Building.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Designate a downtown historic district, so as to provide the downtown with a distinctive edge in promoting tourism. This district should include the First Street/Broadhead Mills area, and parts of Main, Third and Fourth Streets.
2. Investigate the viability of establishing historic district status to parts of the Thurston Block.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Much of the City's infrastructure is more than eighty years of age, 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. Two general infrastructure objectives are the following:

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.

STORM WATER/ FLOOD DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS

The City's storm water and flood drainage system is very inadequate (and nearly non-existent in certain areas of the City). Periodic flooding during heavy rains has become a persistent problem, particularly in districts adjacent to the Chadakoin River. Flooding is also a problem in neighborhoods south of the Chadakoin River because of the clay soil and high ground water levels. In some cases, improper drainage has led to property damage, and has contributed to accelerated street deterioration.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Complete the proposed storm sewer construction project at City View Avenue and Barrows Street

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to identify and prioritize City streets and neighborhoods in need of storm water and flood drain improvements, and secure funding on a project by project basis. Efforts should be coordinated in conjunction with other infrastructure improvement programs where appropriate, and in conjunction with other targeted housing rehabilitation and or economic development efforts where it is feasible.

STREET AND SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENTS

In many areas of the City, local streets are in need of immediate repair. Deteriorating pavement, damaged curbing, and buckled sidewalks contribute to drainage, aesthetic, and safety concerns. Poor streets and 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 Objective(s):

1. Continue to provide funding from the CDBG program to reconstruct Downtown Jamestown streets. This effort will allow new private development on Jamestown's west end and elsewhere in Downtown Jamestown to move forward. The total private investment to be generated is approximately \$65 million, and approximately 276 new jobs will be created in the process.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to identify and prioritize street and sidewalk improvement projects within the City, with funding to be secured and identified on a project by project basis. Improvement projects should be coordinated with other targeted infrastructure improvement programs, and/or with designated CDBG housing rehabilitation areas or other economic development projects where feasible, so as to extract the maximum impact.

SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

There are numerous deficiencies in the City's sanitary sewer collection system, Extraneous flow from deteriorated pipe joints has been identified as a major concern, as there is an unacceptably high extraneous flow. This problem is largely a result of an outdated system: according to the Board of Public Utilities, more than 50% of the existing 140 miles of the collection system has been in service for more than 70 years.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to seek funding for sanitary sewer improvements on a prioritized basis. Where feasible, these efforts should be linked with other comprehensive infrastructure improvements in targeted areas.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue efforts to systematically identify sanitary sewer system improvement needs, and secure funding so that sewer system problems may be addressed in a comprehensive manner.

OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

Jamestown is fortunate to have both an innovative district heating system and newly developed district cooling system that has undergone significant growth since its beginnings in 1984. Nevertheless, new opportunities for expansion need to be systematically identified and prioritized in order to maximize both systems' full potential.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Secure funding for proposed expansions of the district heating system and district cooling system as they are developed, especially in the Downtown area and the industrial corridor.
2. Better utilize the Board of Public Utilities fiber optics network.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Develop a master plan for the development of the district heating and district cooling systems.

PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS

Handicapped Services

As noted in the section on special non-homeless populations, it is very difficult to determine the number of adult disabled residents in the City of Jamestown or within Chautauqua County as a whole. Statistics are in place for preschool age children through the Health Department and through the school districts for school age children. But for adults, the only tracking mechanism in the DDP4 (Developmental Disabilities Profile 4) forms, which are not consistently utilized for all clients. In general, increased information on the disabled population is needed, as well as greater awareness and access to advocacy services.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Encourage agencies that provide services to the disabled population to complete DDP4 forms and update these annually for each client.
2. Encourage school districts to send out information packets to parents when students turn age 12, 15, 16, and when they leave school at 18 or 21. Exit interview with every disabled student should also be conducted.
3. Market the new information and referral database for disability services which has recently been developed by Central Referral Services for Chautauqua County.
4. Explore the possibility of inclusion of questions regarding disabilities for all family members during the annual school sage assessment census conducted by Chautauqua County school districts.
5. Explore the possibility including disability questions in the annual survey conducted by the Chautauqua County Health Department. If this is not feasible, then an annual disabilities survey should be developed.
6. Continue to provide funding for the residential ramp construction program that will eventually enable every low-income disabled individual in the City of Jamestown to leave his/her own home with minimal assistance.
7. Continue accessibility improvements within both public and private facilities, so that the goal of making the City compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is met.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Improve access to primary care services and physician education related to early identification of children with disabilities.
2. Encourage community advocacy for better transition planning for disabled students, and establish a formal parent advocacy network.
3. Mandate that school districts implement and monitor transitional planning.

Transportation Services

In general, the community's transportation system must support both individual and economic development needs, and help link the City of Jamestown to the region as a whole.

One problem has been a lack of transportation facilities. Historically, Jamestown has suffered a competitive disadvantage from its lack of interstate highway access. With the new designation of I-86, this problem has been addressed. However, more work needs to be done to fully capitalize on the new interstate designation, and to use it to attract new businesses. In addition, Jamestown is not served by passenger rail and freight service is inadequate to encourage certain types of industrial growth. The Chautauqua County Airport is located in the Jamestown area, but offers limited commercial passenger service.

Public transportation services continue to be offered on a countywide basis by the Chautauqua County Regional Transit Service (CARTS). Like most regions in the U.S., public transportation services in Chautauqua County are limited due to a heavy reliance on private automobile use. Since there are many low-income, elderly, and/or disabled individuals in Chautauqua County who have difficulty obtaining and operating a private vehicle, it is essential that adequate public transportation services be maintained.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Work with CARTS to revise transit schedules so as to create greater efficiencies.
2. Promote the acquisition of smaller vehicles for CART's demand-response service, so as to reduce costs and promote better logistics.
3. Promote the development of residential ramps, so as to help disabled individuals better access CARTS home pick-up transportation services.
4. Improve I-86 signage and lighting. Exits to the City of Jamestown should be clearly signed and each interchange and distance signs identifying Jamestown as a major destination should be routinely spaced and consistent in both the east and westbound direction. In addition, there should be clear signage announcing arrival in "Jamestown and the Chautauqua Lake Region." Highway signage should also promote Jamestown's assets such as Jamestown Community College, the Roger Tory Peterson Institute, the Reg Lenna Civic Center, historic districts and the downtown business district.
5. Improve and coordinate gateway signage to enhance the visual appearance of the major City entrances to create a positive first impression of the community for visitors and residents alike.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Locate a permanent Downtown headquarters for CARTS.
2. Seek a long-term resolution to CART's current reliance on part-time drivers and the resulting high turnover, so that evening and weekend services can be offered.
3. Preserve the Southern Tier Rail Corridor by working with the new Southern Tier Rail Authority. Jamestown should take an active role in the negotiations to maintain rail service to the City. This link to the regional marketplace is critical for the success of Jamestown's industry.
4. Construct the Route 60 By-pass. Work with NYS-DOT to designate Washington Street as NYS Route 60. Build a NYS Route 60 connector between Washington Street at Fluvanna and North Main Street (existing NYS Route 60).

5. Encourage and support the NYS upgrade of NYS Route 60 to maintain regional north/south traffic flow through Jamestown, particularly considering the likely upgrade of U.S. Route 219 to the west.

Substance Abuse Services

The New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) licenses treatment programs and services, estimates service needs based on state and national research, and analyzes system capacity and the percent of need of each county. Data are kept for both adult users and adolescents (grades 7-12). Treatment capacity data are not yet available for drug and alcohol detox programs, methadone centers, and extended drug- and alcohol-free supportive residential beds.

Information on alcohol inpatient rehabilitation is available only at the regional level. Generally, about 1/3 of the region's adults are in need of treatment for drug or alcohol abuse, but more than one in 10 is not served. In Chautauqua County, outpatient treatment capacity for youth is the worst in the eight county western New York region; the capacity exists to serve only 16% of the need.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Develop and implement collection of county-level data on treatment program effectiveness; replicate successful treatment models.
2. Encourage the development of new and/or expanded youth outpatient facilities.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to promote, support, and implement a coordinated effort to analyze and improve the effectiveness of alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment programs, particularly those targeting youth.

Employment Training

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Assist with the coordination of employment training services through Chautauqua County's new One-Stop System (Chautauqua Works).
2. Provide support for the new Workforce Investment Board (WIB).

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to identify employment training and lifetime learning needs in a proactive fashion, and identify gaps and overlaps in the existing employment training service providers.

Health Services

The overall goal behind the delivery of health services is to both increase the quality years of healthy life, and to eliminate health disparities.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. There are several efforts to monitor the state of wellness in Chautauqua County (i.e. the Akron study, Community Alternatives to Systems Agency (CASA), Touch, Love & Communicate (TLC)). These efforts should be continued, expanded, and coordinated.

2. In Chautauqua County, only 70% of expectant mothers received early prenatal care in 1997. This is one of the lowest rates in the western New York region. Providing decent and affordable prenatal care to all that need it must continue to be an important goal. As a short-term objective, however, providing 80% of all expectant mothers with early prenatal care by 2003 is attainable. In addition, the low birth weight rate should drop to no higher than 6%.

3. Teen pregnancy rates in Chautauqua County averaged 67 per 1,000 women between ages 15-19 between 1993 and 1997. This exceeds the New York State (excluding New York City) level. As a short-term objective, teen pregnancies should drop to no higher than 60 per 1,000 by 2003.

4. Heart disease mortality in Chautauqua County was 369 deaths per 100,000 in 1997, which is higher than the western New York average of 361. By 2003, the heart disease mortality rate should be brought down to 250 per 100,000 by a coordinated program of involving health care professionals, local residents, community groups, and employers to help people gain better eating habits, increase physical activity, stop smoking, and reduce stress.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. By 2008, 90% of all expectant mothers in Chautauqua County should have access to decent and affordable early prenatal care. The low birth weight rate should drop to the national goal of 5% or lower.

2. By 2008, teen pregnancy rates in Chautauqua County should drop to the national goal of 50 per 1,000.

3. By 2008, the heart disease mortality rate should drop to the national target of 100 per 100,000.

ANTI-CRIME PROGRAMS

Crime Awareness

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to nurture and expand the Neighborhood Watch programs.

2. Continue other specialized crime awareness and citizen empowerment programs, especially for those that address the needs of area youth. Important initiatives include Project DARE, Project Crossroads (a domestic violence education partnership of the Jamestown Police Department and the YWCA), the Rape Aggression Defense Program (RAD), the Citizens Police Academy, Stranger Danger (for third and fourth graders), the Let's Be Safe Program (for preschool through second grade), and the Schools are for Education (SAFE) program.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to identify in a proactive way crime awareness and education needs within the Jamestown community, and examine creative and effective ways these needs may be addressed.

Other Anti-Crime Programs

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Secure funding for an Emergency Services Annex Building that would house SWAT/CINT barricade vehicles, Radar Trailer, and other items.
2. Pursue additional COPS MORE funding, so funding can be secured for an additional civilian employee.
3. Pursue funding for a Juvenile Delinquency program that would partner the JPD with the Jamestown School District in mentoring at-risk juveniles.
4. Continue to nurture and develop the JPD's wide array of community outreach programs, advisory groups, and specialized law enforcement programs.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to proactively identify unaddressed anti-crime program needs, and design and implement effective programs to address these needs.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

Youth Centers and Services

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to support the East Side YMCA program, which was initially developed with FY 1999 CDBG funds (2XL/Kids @ Promise).

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Plan proactively in terms of identifying youth opportunities and needs, so that programs and activities can be designed to meet those needs as they arise.

Child Care Centers and Services

While many parents with young children have entered the work force in recent years, options for childcare have not kept pace. Many parents who need to enter the workforce are unable to because of childcare responsibilities.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to maintain and promote a diversity of childcare options, so as to help parents meet their individualized needs.
2. Maintain the existing Childcare Resource and Referral Service, so as to help parents identify available options.
3. Maintain the existing inventory of childcare centers, both industrial-sponsored and non-profit. Help to identify long-term sources of funding for operational expenses, and for staff training and development.
4. Continue to include informal homes within the local complaint tracking system, and cease referrals to informal homes, family day care and day care centers upon which verified complaints concerning safety and quality issues have been received.
5. Continue to coordinate parent and public education, professional development and advocacy on a county-wide basis by linking Success by Six, Chautauqua County Association for the Education of Young Children (CCAAYC), Chautauqua County Day Care Directors Association, Chautauqua Child Care Council, and Family Day Care Association.

6. Encourage county government to provide financial support and take a public and positive stand on the importance of quality childcare.

7. Continue to forge alliances with elderly services providers in order to maximize focus on dependent care needs based on the assumption that dependent care is a family support issue that includes both elder care and childcare.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Encourage the creation of additional slots of center-based care, along with family daycare, for infants, preschool children, before and after-school care, sick childcare, emergency back-up care, and evening and overnight care. Priority should be placed on identifying underserved areas and remaining responsive to changing childcare preferences and needs.
2. Provide incentives for employers to provide on-site or employer-assisted childcare facilities where appropriate.
3. Re-conceptualize industrial development to include employer-assisted childcare centers as an integral and necessary component of that development.
4. Expand the number of preschool program, so as to increase children's readiness for school.

SENIOR PROGRAMS

Senior Centers and Services

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue successful owner-occupied rehabilitation programs as a mechanism to help low-moderate income senior citizen residents while maintaining the stock for the next generation of buyer-occupants.
2. Improve the coordination and quality of existing senior services (elder care, adult day care, health care services, senior housing, transportation) and look for alternative funding sources for the continued operation and improvement of senior services.
3. Investigate the feasibility of a new permanent senior center to be located in the downtown area.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue with efforts to plan and coordinate senior services so as to identify overlapping functions or gaps within the existing delivery system.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Rehab: Publicly-or Privately-Owned Commercial or Industrial Properties

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to operate targeted commercial-industrial façade improvement programs, especially in the downtown area and existing CDBG target areas.

2. Continue to provide technical assistance to commercial-industrial rehabilitation efforts, especially those that support the retention or creation of new jobs, or accomplish other important public benefits, such as the elimination of slums and blighted conditions.

3. Link rehabilitation assistance to efforts to market vacant city-owned commercial/industrial properties for re-use.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to identify new areas where targeted commercial-industrial rehabilitation efforts would produce significant public benefits. Promote land banking in appropriate areas to assemble development sites.

Commercial-Industrial Infrastructure Development

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Priority should be placed on developing the necessary commercial/industrial infrastructure development that will help the Jamestown community compete in an information-based economy, such as fiber optics.

2. Provide wideband width accessibility to commercial and industrial users, and link it into the tri-loop sonnet ring.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to identify new, emerging, or expanding industries that might be able to utilize the area's available industrial and commercial incubator facilities.

ED Technical Assistance

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 developed several initiatives to help coordinate and focus the delivery of existing services.

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Continue to support the technical assistance programs with a demonstrated record of success, and expand those efforts where appropriate.

Long-Term Objective(s):

2. Continue to enhance the coordination of programs providing technical assistance to business, as already initiated by the Chautauqua County Industrial Agency (CCIDA) and the Greater Jamestown Economic Development Zone (GJEDZ), and identify and address service delivery gaps and overlaps as they become apparent.

Other Economic Development Needs

Short-Term Objective(s):

1. Business development initiatives involving areas of the City where renewed growth has been identified as especially critical should receive high priority, "fast track" consideration where feasible.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Develop and promote a proactive industrial development strategy. Concepts that should be evaluated include land assembly; public coordination of the delivery and cost of infrastructure; proactive remediation of environmental hazards; business retention, attraction, and entrepreneurial programs; coordination with the Economic Development Zone, federal Renewal Community and County industrial parks; development of a coordinated and comprehensive capital loan program (seed, venture, working and fixed asset capital); coordination with human resource delivery programs; implementation of a targeted marketing program.

2. Initiate a proactive program to identify hazardous materials at vacant/underutilized industrial sites and define a strategy to efficiently mitigate hazardous sites to the extent necessary to free these properties for redevelopment.

PLANNING

Short-Term Objective(s)

1. Complete the Urban Design Plan.
2. Secure funding for the City's Vehicular and Pedestrian Traffic Plan.
3. Complete the land use inventory of available commercial and industrial sites throughout the City.
4. Complete utilities regionalization study.

Long-Term Objective(s):

1. Begin implementation of the design and construction phases of the Chadakoin Riverfront Plan.

Community Development needs addressed in the FY 2005 Annual Action Plan:

A.D.A. Improvements –Public Facilities

- * Addresses continued non-compliance of the City of Jamestown with established A.D.A. guidelines.
- * Removes burden of A.D.A. compliance from City Capital Budget thus reducing the need for the City to borrow funds to remain compliant with this federal law.
- * Reduces the potential of litigation from advocacy groups to force public compliance.

Neighborhood Target Area Infrastructure Improvement Program

- * Provides for upgrades of sub-standard curbing, sidewalks and streets in designated low-moderate target areas as a means to assist neighborhood revitalization in the City of Jamestown

Downtown Handicapped Accessibility Improvement Program

- * Leverages private dollars to assist Downtown commercial businesses owners and building owners.
- * Provides an incentive for the adaptive re-use of currently vacant upper floor and street-level commercial spaces.

Downtown Greenlining Façade Improvement Program

- * Leverages private dollars to assist Downtown commercial businesses owners

and building owners in improving the appearance of Downtown storefronts.

- * Supports the Downtown Jamestown Development Corporation's "Downtown Main Street" philosophy.

Downtown Infrastructure Improvement Program (Phase 6)

- * Continues a previous commitment to improve the infrastructure (i.e. streets, sidewalks, lighting, landscaping, etc.) in the City's Downtown area.

Antipoverty Strategy

1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to reduce the number of poverty level families.

Program Year 1 Action Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

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 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. The "Jamestown Guarantee" is as follows:

THE JAMESTOWN GUARANTEE

Only by the collaboration and diligent efforts of parents, families, citizens, churches, and public and private institutions can all our children succeed. The following institutional goals and community pledges are dependent on and assume this kind of collaboration.

- 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 partner in the "Jamestown Guarantee" pledges that positions in their business that require an Associates Degree will pay a family sustaining wage and provide health insurance.

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.

In addition, 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 is the Weed and Seed Program. The City of Jamestown received the Weed and Seed community designation from the U.S. Department of Justice less than a year ago, and the City and other interested collaborators in the Weed and Seed process are now in the process of implementing a wide-ranging strategy. Issues addressed by the Weed and Seed strategy are essentially community driven, and include any number of law enforcement, housing, health care, education, community revitalization, and community economic development needs.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.220 (c) and (e))

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

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

Program Year 1 Action Plan Specific Objectives response:

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. 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

Actual population counts, except in the case of the elderly, are not provided because of the lack of reliable data.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Chautauqua County is a rapidly aging community. Despite an estimated drop in the overall population between 1990 and 2000, the numbers of elderly continue to rise, especially in the "frail elderly" group (generally defined as 75+).

POPULATION CHANGES BY AGE
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NY
1990-2000

Chautauqua County	1990 Census	2000 Census	Percent Change
Total Population	141,895	139,750	-1.5%
Under 50	99,722	94,475	-5.3%
Aged 50 Plus	42,173	48,534	+15%
Aged 60 Plus	29,280	30,868	+5.4 %
Aged 65 Plus	22,296	23,103	+3.6%
Aged 75 Plus	10,174	12,809	+25.9%
Aged 85 Plus	2,584	3,428	+32.6%

SOURCE: US Census 2000

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. Federally assisted housing facilities are inventoried below.

FEDERALLY ASSISTED SENIOR HOUSING UNITS
JAMESTOWN, NY – 2000

Senior Housing/Managing Agency	0-BR	1-BR	2-BR	3-BR	Total
William B. Anderson Tower (a/k/a Jamestown Lutheran Apartments) 9 Crane Street(Lutheran Social Services)	0	38	0	0	38
Ernest G. Anderson Manor 8 Crane Street(Lutheran Social Services)	0	31	0	0	31
Paul A. Westerberg Apartments (a/k/a Chandler Apartments) 145 Chandler Street(Lutheran Social Services)	11	34	0	0	45
Steven B. Carlson Apartments 842 North Main Street(Lutheran Social Services)	0	37	0	0	37
Covenant Manor 23 West Third Street (Covenant Manor)	0	85	3	0	88

Total 11 225 3 0 239
SOURCE: Lutheran Social Services, Covenant Manor

All of the above listed properties are under contract as subsidized units of low-moderate income housing, and are processed for federal assistance on an annual basis. The existing management agencies report no plans to change or alter that status.

Providers of senior housing generally perceive that the assisted housing supply has kept pace with demand in recent years, and that there is little need for new units.

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.

Persons with Disabilities (Mental, Physical, Developmental)

Mental Disabilities

As noted in the section on homeless persons with Severe Mental Illness (SMI), there are no reliable local population estimates as to the number of persons in Chautauqua County with mental illness, whether housed or un-housed (see A. Homeless Needs in the City of Jamestown).

The major local provider of supportive housing for the mentally ill is Southern Tier Environments for Living (STEL). STEL is a private, non-profit agency providing housing and rehabilitation for people with serious mental illness in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Erie Counties. Services include a wide variety of case management services along with vocational assistance through the Work Force Program, and volunteer support through the Compeer Chautauqua and Compeer for Youth programs.

STEL provides three levels of residential services for adults with serious mental illness:

- Community Residence, which provides a twenty-four hour supervised, community residence program (the most structured of available care)
- Supportive Apartment, which enables an individual to live in an apartment in the community while receiving intensive support services

- Supported Apartment, which allows residents to live in the community and prepare the transition to independence, while receiving support only as needed (the least restricted level of care)

Statistics on STEL residential services are summarized below.

SUMMARY OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SERVICES
SOUTHERN TIER ENVIRONMENTS FOR LIVING (STEL)
JAMESTOWN, NY –1998

1998

Total Number of Houses and Apartments 50
 Jamestown Houses and Apartments* 16
Total Bed Capacity 154
 Jamestown Bed Capacity* 40
Total Number of Individuals Receiving Residential Treatment Services 217
Occupancy Rate 90%
Number of Bed Days 50,631
Average Length of Stay 22.35 months
Persons Moved into More Independent Living 86
Psychiatric Hospitalization Rate 2.1%

* Includes fourteen (14) scattered site apartments (16 beds), and two (2) community residences with twelve beds each (24 beds)

SOURCE: STEL 1998 Annual Report

Over the past few years, there have been several notable changes. The most striking trend has been the dramatic reduction in the psychiatric hospitalization rate, which had previously been as high as 71%. The average length of stay has steadily declined as well: in 1995, the average stay was from 31 months; in 1996, 27 months.

In 1999, as a result of expansion efforts, STEL received funding for 23 new supported housing beds. Five of these beds are located in southern Erie County. However, the balance is located in Chautauqua County:

- A U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Homeless Housing Assistance Program grant of \$174,000 will help provide subsidized housing for eight (8) homeless mentally ill persons in Chautauqua County. Clients are received by referrals from such agencies as Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. (COI), Chautauqua Rural Ministries, and the Assertive Community Treatment Program (ACT), since clients transitioning directly from a Community Residence or a Supportive Housing Program are not eligible for assistance with this funding.

- A new Single Room Occupancy (SRO) residence at 649 Fairmount Avenue in West Ellicott now provides supported housing beds for five (5) residents. Funding for the new residence was provided by a \$108,000 grant through the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance Division of Program Support and Quality Improvement, Bureau of Supported Housing Development. The grant was matched by the New York State Office of Mental Health (NYSOMH), which makes it possible for STEL to offer affordable rent and to provide case management services for the residents.

- Five (5) new supported housing beds have also been added through a \$33,875 grant from the New York State Office of Mental Health (NYSOMH) through Chautauqua County.

- In addition, the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awarded twenty-five (25) Section 8 rental vouchers, totaling \$419,668, to STEL. The usual waiting list for clients seeking Section 8 funding had been reduced from 18 months to two years. The new vouchers can be used anywhere within STEL's service area, and have helped free up other funding for support services.

These actions bring the total number of STEL beds to 203.

There are a variety of other agencies that provide other support services for mentally ill persons, often in partnership with STEL. Among these are Housing Options Made Easy, Inc. (H.O.M.E., Inc.), a consumer-based mental health organization based in Gowanda, Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. (COI), The Resource Center, the Alliance for Mentally Ill, and the Chautauqua County Mental Health Clinic.

Physical Disabilities

It is very difficult to determine the number of adult disabled residents in Chautauqua County. Statistics are in place for 0-3 year olds through the Chautauqua County Health Department's Early Intervention Program, and for the 4-21 year old population through the various school districts. For adults the only tracking mechanism is the DDP4 (Developmental Disabilities Profile 4) forms, which are sometimes utilized by various agencies that provide services to the disabled. However, they are not always completed for all clients. In addition, there are many disabled individuals who are not connected to services, and would only be counted in the Census every ten years. According to the 1990 Census, 21% of all Chautauqua County residents have some sort of disability. Of these individuals, 22,282 have mobility and/or self care limitations that constitute a severe disability. Within the City of Jamestown alone, 940 persons between the ages of 16 and 64 were identified as having a mobility or self-care limitation. For persons 65 and over, 1,159 were identified as having a mobility or self-care limitation.

Generally speaking, fully accessible housing for the physically disabled is in short supply. Federally assisted subsidized housing that specifically addresses the needs of the physically disabled is limited to the Jamestown YMCA, which has 19 units. A full inventory of accessible housing units, both private and public, is not available.

General service coordination for persons with physical disabilities is provided by the Southwestern Independent Living Center (SILC), which offers assistance with daily living skills, budgeting and legal problems. A loan closet for wheelchairs and other equipment is also available. In addition, referrals for accessible housing are provided along with assistance with the Section 8 application process.

Developmental Disabilities

Supportive Housing for persons with developmental disabilities is provided locally by The Resource Center (TRC), which is also the largest provider of non-homeless special housing within the City of Jamestown and the surrounding region. According to Resource Center estimates, approximately 3-5% of the population has developmental disabilities.

The Resource Center identifies itself in its Mission Statement as a “dedicated, responsive rehabilitation system” dedicated to enabling “children and adults with disabilities to achieve maximum independence, to contribute to their community and to experience lifelong growth by offering chosen services and supports to individuals and families in the environments of their choice.” Available services range from Allied Industries (which provides manufacturing employment) to preschool special education, along with a wide variety of other day treatment and day alternative, vocational rehabilitation, community education, and mental health services.

Residential services, which are provided on a countywide basis, are summarized below. Persons eligible for residential services include persons over 18 years of age with documented developmental disabilities and the need for residential services. Persons under 18 may access residential services with state authorization.
Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions

As was documented in A. Homeless Needs in the City of Jamestown under “Chronic Substance Abusers,” Chautauqua County has a number of relatively high risk factors associated with alcohol and substance abuse. However, an estimation of the actual number of non-homeless persons with chronic substance abuse problems, especially those who require or could benefit from supportive housing and/or services, is not readily available.

Two supportive housing facilities for those recovering from chronic substance abuse are available locally. Both are operated by YANAA, Inc., a private, non-profit agency.

- The Birdie Turner House, 7 East Sixth Street, provides supportive housing for seven women recovering from chronic substance abuse
- The Les Turner House, 600 Murray Avenue, provides supportive housing for seven men recovering from chronic substance abuse.

Both YANAA, Inc. facilities require that residents follow aftercare counseling, attend a 12-step program, and remain abstinent. Residents are also required to seek either employment, attend school, or do volunteer work in the community.

Other supportive services for non-homeless persons with chronic substance abuse issues include WCA Outpatient Rehabilitation, Alcoholics Anonymous, Chautauqua Alcohol and Substance Abuse Council, Chautauqua County Alcohol and Substance Abuse Clinic, and Narcotics Anonymous.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and Their Families

See the discussion of Persons with HIV/AIDS in the Homeless Needs in the City of Jamestown section.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS

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

1. Provide a Brief description of the organization, the area of service, the name of the program contacts, and a broad overview of the range/ type of housing activities to be done during the next year.

2. Report on the actions taken during the year that addressed the special needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and assistance for persons who are homeless.
3. Evaluate the progress in meeting its specific objective of providing affordable housing, including a comparison of actual outputs and outcomes to proposed goals and progress made on the other planned actions indicated in the strategic and action plans. The evaluation can address any related program adjustments or future plans.
4. Report on the accomplishments under the annual HOPWA output goals for the number of households assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. Include any assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.
5. Report on the use of committed leveraging from other public and private resources that helped to address needs identified in the plan.
6. Provide an analysis of the extent to which HOPWA funds were distributed among different categories of housing needs consistent with the geographic distribution plans identified in its approved Consolidated Plan.
7. Describe any barriers (including non-regulatory) encountered, actions in response to barriers, and recommendations for program improvement.
8. Please describe the expected trends facing the community in meeting the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and provide additional information regarding the administration of services to people with HIV/AIDS.
9. Please note any evaluations, studies or other assessments that will be conducted on the local HOPWA program during the next year.

Program Year 1 Action Plan HOPWA response:

Specific HOPWA Objectives

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

Program Year 1 Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

Other Narrative

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

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 consistent with the "spirit and letter" of HUD's 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 2000 – FY 2004 Consolidated Plan which was adopted in FY 2000 and the proposed FY 2005 – FY 2009 Consolidated Plan, as well as the FY 2004 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 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 housing 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 private, public, 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.