

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Irondequoit's 5-year Consolidated Plan provides the Town with the guidance it needs to identify the community's highest priorities and needs and the actions that must be taken to address them within the limitations imposed by available resources. While intended primarily as a planning tool geared to the requirements of Irondequoit's Community Development Block Grant Program, the Town also sees the Strategic Plan providing direction for other programs, activities, and partnerships in which it participates.

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

The Town's key objectives are to:

1. Maintain and improve the existing housing stock
2. Provide necessary services to low-income, disabled, and elderly residents
3. Improve deteriorating infrastructure in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods
4. Increase the supply of decent affordable housing
5. Support economic development

3. Evaluation of past performance

The Town continues to depend upon performance measures, as required by HUD, to monitor the effectiveness of its housing and community development projects. In addition, Irondequoit will continue to require all applicants for block grant funding to submit, as part of their proposal packages, the standards and procedures they will use to monitor the progress of their projects. When determining which activities to fund on an annual basis, the Town's Community Development Advisory Committee will use a list of selection criteria that were designed to ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Irondequoit's citizen participation process has evolved over the 40 years that the Town has participated in the Community Development Block Grant Program, and incorporates the experiences gained over

that period. Irondequoit's Community Development Advisory Committee, the group charged with preparing the Town's Preliminary Community Development Action Plan, includes representatives from Town departments as well as citizen members. Citizen participation in the plan has been facilitated by revisions made to the application package, which the Town provides to those wishing to submit a proposal for block grant funding. This package now includes extensive background information about the block grant program and the procedures and policies followed by the Town when selecting proposals for funding. To ensure maximum citizen awareness and participation in Irondequoit's annual Action Plan, a detailed description of the proposed activities is published in the Town's legal newspaper, prior to holding a Town Board public hearing on the Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

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

7. Summary

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	IRONDEQUOIT	Town Comptroller

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Town Comptroller's office is Irondequoit's lead agency for overseeing the development of the Town's Consolidated Plan. Irondequoit's Community Development consultant, in addition to other CDBG administrative responsibilities, works closely with the Comptroller to prepare the plan in consultation with various town officials and staff members.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

The Town Comptroller works closely with Irondequoit's Community Development consultant to prepare the Consolidated Plan. Each year, the Town Comptroller requests proposals from interested entities for use of CDBG funds during the upcoming Federal fiscal year. The Comptroller also collects information in-house from the town officials and departments that participate in or benefit from Irondequoit's block grant program, including Irondequoit's Supervisor, DPW Commissioner, Director of Community Development, and Director of Parks and Recreation. The Town's CDBG Consultant reviews proposals and advises the Town regarding their eligibility for CDBG funding. The Town's Community Development Advisory Committee reviews the proposals, determines their eligibility, and ranks them based on their consistency with the Town's Consolidated Plan, readiness, feasibility, need equity, past performance, support, and leveraging.

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

1. Introduction

As Irondequoit does not have a public housing agency, it depends upon the Rochester Housing Authority to provide public housing programs within its jurisdiction. For example, the Rochester Housing Authority administers the federally-funded Section 8 Voucher and Project-based programs in Monroe County towns including Irondequoit.

Irondequoit allocates a portion of its annual funding to various service agencies which provide services to low income households and the elderly.

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

To meet the needs of the homeless, the Town participates in the Rochester/Monroe County Continuum of Care Team, which includes representatives of local governments and organizations that deal with issues related to homelessness.

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

Irondequoit, along with the Town of Greece, participate in a consortium to allocate funds through the ESG program.

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

The Town consults with the CoC to facilitate communications with organizations that may seek to develop facilities to benefit homeless people.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Partners Ending Homelessness
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Town had an in-person meeting with the CoC and talked about intake and needs within the Town.

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

None. The Town issued a public invitation for projects and welcomed all input.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Rochester/ Monroe County CoC	Irondequoit housing counseling and assistance to low-income homeowners helps to prevent homelessness.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))**

Irondequoit participates in the Monroe County consortium for the HOME and ESG programs and collaborated with Monroe County and the Town of Greece to prepare an Analysis of Impediments to Fair[BJ1] Housing and Action Plan to address these impediments. Irondequoit, Greece and Monroe County meet periodically to discuss common concerns relating to fair housing, housing rehabilitation program administration, and HUD program administration.

Narrative (optional):

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

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Irondequoit's citizen participation process has evolved over the 40 years that the Town has had its Community Development Block Grant Program, and incorporates the experiences gained over that period. Irondequoit's Community Development Advisory Committee, the group charged with advising the Town Board regarding the Town's Preliminary Annual Action Plan, includes representatives from Town departments as well as citizen members. This group reconvenes annually to advise the Town Board regarding subsequent annual plans and funding allocations. Citizen participation in the plan has been facilitated by information included in the application package, which the Town provides to those wishing to submit a proposal for Community Development Block Grant funding. This package includes extensive background information about the block grant program and the procedures and policies followed by the Town when selecting proposals for funding. To ensure maximum citizen awareness and participation in Irondequoit's Annual Action and Consolidated Plan, a detailed description of the proposed activities is published in the Town's legal newspaper, prior to holding a Town Board public hearing on the Plan. A copy of the application, Annual Action Plan, and Consolidated Plan is available in the comptroller's office for any member of the public to review.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Demo

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	https://www.irondequoit.gov/

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Irondequoit's primary needs are related to:

1. Maintain and improve the existing housing stock
2. Provide necessary services to low-income, disabled, and elderly residents
3. Improve deteriorating infrastructure in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods
4. Increase the supply of decent affordable housing
5. Support economic development

Irondequoit's allocation of CDBG funds responds to these priority needs.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	51,335	50,140	-2%
Households	22,205	22,105	-0%
Median Income	\$54,275.00	\$63,647.00	17%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	2,590	2,460	4,090	2,530	10,435
Small Family Households	585	520	1,040	865	5,600
Large Family Households	65	4	175	205	665
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	675	780	1,170	720	2,630
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	660	930	710	315	725
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	289	124	340	220	580

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	910	230	35	0	1,175	560	355	160	30	1,105
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	155	515	455	45	1,170	210	435	750	365	1,760

Demo

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	65	0	0	0	65	115	0	0	0	115

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	935	230	35	15	1,215	560	355	165	30	1,110
Having none of four housing problems	465	690	1,285	450	2,890	630	1,185	2,605	2,040	6,460
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	355	205	40	600	134	160	315	609
Large Related	25	0	70	95	45	4	15	64
Elderly	330	450	185	965	435	545	310	1,290
Other	380	85	195	660	155	85	270	510

Demo

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	1,090	740	490	2,320	769	794	910	2,473

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	0	0	25	25	130	80	0	210
Large Related	0	0	0	0	20	4	0	24
Elderly	315	205	35	555	295	205	60	560
Other	0	285	0	285	120	0	0	120
Total need by income	315	490	60	865	565	289	60	914

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	25	0	0	15	40	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source

Comments:

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

The 2020 Decennial Census reported that 4,265 single person households, 19.1% of all households, were occupied by a person age 60 or older. For comparison, 16.8% of all households in Monroe County as a whole were single person households occupied by a person aged 60 or older.

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

Based on data from the 2018-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 6,304 people, representing 12.7% of the total non-institutionalized population, has a disability, and 2,108 people (4.2% of the total non-institutionalized population) have “independent living difficulty.”

As the Town of Irondequoit relies on Partners Ending Homelessness, the CoC that serves the City of Rochester and Monroe County, to address homelessness issues, the Town does not maintain data regarding families who may be victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems are cost burdened households, with 10% of all households being severely cost burdened (50% or more), and 13% of all households having a burden of 30% or more. It is estimated that 180 households have no income at all.

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

Owner occupants, when compared to renters, are the most likely to be cost burdened. However, renters are more likely to live in overcrowded or severely overcrowded conditions, albeit a low number. Homeowners are more likely to live in substandard conditions such as not having a functioning bath or kitchen. The elderly are the greatest cost burdened group in the town.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the

needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Cost-burdened households are most at risk of becoming unsheltered.

As the Town of Irondequoit relies on Partners Ending Homelessness, the CoC that serves the City of Rochester and Monroe County, to address homelessness issues, it does not maintain data regarding the families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

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

Members of cost-burdened households are most at risk of homelessness.

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,860	730	0
White	1,030	480	0
Black / African American	190	115	0
Asian	105	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	45	0	0
Hispanic	415	125	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,535	925	0
White	1,295	835	0
Black / African American	135	45	0
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	95	50	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Demo

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,415	2,675	0
White	1,110	2,155	0
Black / African American	150	370	0
Asian	0	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	125	95	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	445	2,080	0
White	330	1,870	0
Black / African American	100	125	0
Asian	10	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	65	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

Demo

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

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,495	1,095	0
White	790	725	0
Black / African American	190	115	0
Asian	30	85	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	45	0
Hispanic	415	125	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	585	1,875	0
White	505	1,630	0
Black / African American	25	150	0
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	95	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	200	3,890	0
White	185	3,080	0
Black / African American	15	500	0
Asian	0	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	220	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	45	2,490	0
White	30	2,165	0
Black / African American	0	225	0
Asian	0	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	65	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Demo

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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

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

Introduction:

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,475	3,140	2,320	180
White	14,185	2,475	1,510	125
Black / African American	1,120	335	235	55
Asian	150	85	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	45	0	0
Hispanic	885	175	465	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion:

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

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

Overall, approximately 24.9% of households in Irondequoit are cost-burdened (spending more than 30% of household income on housing). Populations with disproportionate need are households comprised of Black (33.7%), Asian (44.4%) and Hispanic (42%) persons.

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

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

The Hispanic and black populations are concentrated in parts of the west, south, and northeastern portions of the Town, according to the race ethnicity map.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	36	2,449	7,413	489	6,331	85	76	329

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	6,542	14,450	14,219	13,024	14,336	10,709	16,545	
Average length of stay	0	1	6	6	2	6	0	5	
Average Household size	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	

Demo

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	2	866	1,473	182	1,209	8	2
# of Disabled Families	0	11	746	2,260	80	1,803	57	22
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	36	2,449	7,413	489	6,331	85	76
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	18	798	2,945	232	2,452	44	14	159
Black/African American	0	18	1,602	4,400	257	3,817	40	61	169
Asian	0	0	11	24	0	21	1	1	0

Demo

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	10	0	9	0	0	1
Pacific Islander	0	0	36	34	0	32	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	3	554	1,278	102	1,090	2	12	54
Not Hispanic	0	33	1,895	6,135	387	5,241	83	64	275
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The Town does not manage any public housing or public housing applications.

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

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

Discussion

The Town does not own, manage, or coordinate public housing units or tenants and does not track such data.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homeless Needs Assessment

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

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

Rural Homeless Needs Assessment

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

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

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

Demo

The following data are based on the Point-in-Time Count for Rochester, Irondequoit, Greece prepared by the Monroe County CoC:

- 202 persons (adults and children) in households with at least one adult and one child were in emergency housing and 26 were in transitional housing at the time of the count. None of these were chronically homeless
- Seven children in households with only children were sheltered. None of these were chronically homeless
- 580 individuals in households without children were homeless at the time of the count. These include 396 persons in emergency shelter, 132 in transitional shelter, 8 in safe haven, and 44 unsheltered. A total of 96 of these were chronically homeless.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	300	16
Black or African American	427	24
Asian	5	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	0
Pacific Islander	5	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source

Comments:

Based on the 2020 Point in Time Count conducted by the Monroe County CoC

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

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

According to the 2020 Point in Time Count conducted by the Monroe County CoC, there are 316 white homeless individuals, 451 Black homeless individuals, and five each Asian, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders. Further, those that identify as multi-racial have a total of 33 individuals that are homeless.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Out of the 815 homeless individuals identified, 771 are sheltered, either in emergency, transitional, or safe haven housing, leaving 44 unsheltered.

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Characteristics with special needs in the Town of Irondequoit, as defined by Census.gov, means any individual with hearing, vision, cognition, or ambulatory difficulty. These populations may also have troubles with bathing, dressing, and performing errands such as shopping. Within the Town, 8.2% of individuals under the age of 65 have special needs. According to the American Psychological Association, approximately 24% of Americans aged 65 to 74 have a disability; that percentage increases to 46% of Americans aged 75 and older. According to the US Census, 22% of residents in the Town of Irondequoit are aged 65 or older.

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

The Town of Irondequoit funds several services for this population including home repairs such as Home Safe Home which conducts needed repairs such as grab bars and other accessibility issues to allow seniors to stay in their homes; subsidized senior transportation services; Life In Irondequoit Elder Care Program which is an in home program that addresses home needs like mail sorting, laundry, and list making as well as transportation to shopping, medical appointments, and banking; and the Irondequoit Community Cupboard which provides anyone in need with food and toiletries. All of these needs are identified by definition of special needs and align with the needs of the aging population in the Town.

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

According to the NY State Department of Health, there are 2,285 people in Monroe County that have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, or .3% of the population. This number has been increasing with 26% of new diagnoses in those under the age of 25 years of age, with 54% reporting male to male sexual conduct, and 45% non-Hispanic Black males.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

N/A

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The Town recognizes that as a community with an unusually large and growing number of senior citizens, many of whom are low- and moderate-income, it must provide supportive services and facilities that complement and expand upon those that are funded by other public- and private-sector entities. This will become an even higher priority as Irondequoit's elderly population continues to grow and age.

The Town maintains facilities to support services to the Town's senior citizens. The Town continues to expand and improve facilities that improve access to these services.

The Town also recognizes that homelessness has touched the lives of many Town families, disrupting stability and schooling for young children. Because of this, the Town is engaging in the early conversations about converting a Town owned building into a family homeless facility that could house up to two families at a time as they receive other services to stabilize and build their lives.

Additional facilities for youth recreation, health and other services are needed in the Town's low- and moderate-income neighborhoods and in locations that serve these residents.

How were these needs determined?

Need for improvements to facilities that provide access to senior services were identified through a collaborative process involving staff and users of existing facilities. In addition, a survey of all senior residents of the Town, conducted in 2018 by Lifespan using CDBG funding, identified priorities among residents.

Through the Irondequoit School system, it has been identified that there are several families with children that are experiencing homelessness and the loss of stability that entails. Because of this concern, the Town is looking to reuse an existing Town owned facility as a family shelter with wrap around services to get homeless families back on their feet.

The need for additional facilities for youth recreation, health and other services was identified based on observations by Town officials and input from residents. The Town Department of Public Works conducted a study to identify neighborhoods that lacked nearby recreation facilities. The coronavirus pandemic made the need for health-related facilities more pressing and five years later, that has continued to be the case.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Irondequoit is an older, developed inner-ring suburban community with aging public facilities and infrastructure systems. The upgrading or replacement of obsolete and inadequate public infrastructure systems is critical to the preservation of Irondequoit's older residential neighborhoods, which contain the majority of the community's large stock of affordable, owner-occupied housing. By maintaining these neighborhoods and making them more desirable places in which to live, the Town seeks to ensure their continued viability and availability to lower-income households.

In addition, infrastructure improvements in strategic locations can leverage private investment that creates jobs, revitalizes business districts and/or improves residents' access to goods and services.

How were these needs determined?

The Town DPW Commissioner assesses the condition of infrastructure throughout the Town on a regular basis and establishes priorities annually, in cooperation with the Town Board and CDBG Advisory Committee.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The Town recognizes the large and growing need for supportive services of Irondequoit's most vulnerable groups of residents: senior citizens, the frail and isolated elderly and the disabled, as well as residents with low- and moderate incomes. Food insecurity is a need that has increased with recent increases in cost and inflation. Services that support the Town's growing population of senior citizens continue to be a priority. Low- and moderate-income residents continue to need assistance with housing counseling and other services.

How were these needs determined?

Irondequoit works closely with service providers to document the needs of seniors, low- and moderate-income households and persons with disabilities. To obtain a comprehensive understanding of the needs of seniors, the Town conducted a comprehensive study to assess needs and service gaps. The Town regularly consults with representatives from The Housing Council, Lifespan, Catholic Family Center, Medical Motor Service, and Irondequoit Community Cupboard about the needs of Town residents and services required to address those needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Irondequoit's housing market is characterized by an older housing stock and relatively stable prices. Housing in Irondequoit is considered to be among the most affordable in suburban Monroe County and was recently ranked as the number one community for first time homebuyers by realtor.com. But with a strong school district and commercial retail within walking distance, homes in Irondequoit have seen an increase in value in recent years, making it more difficult for those with fixed income to stay in their homes. Because Irondequoit is an older suburban community that is almost completely developed, there is little new housing construction. A high percentage of Irondequoit's housing stock consists of modest, older single-family homes, which can be costly to maintain.

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

Introduction

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	18,755	79%
1-unit, attached structure	405	2%
2-4 units	1,375	6%
5-19 units	2,175	9%
20 or more units	870	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	130	1%
Total	23,710	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	85	2%
1 bedroom	280	2%	1,635	34%
2 bedrooms	2,895	17%	2,220	47%
3 or more bedrooms	14,180	82%	810	17%
Total	17,355	101%	4,750	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

The Town of Irondequoit assists approximately 2,300 low and moderate income, elderly, and disabled residents each year with CDBG funding.

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

The Town doesn't manage Section 8 and has no data regarding Section 8 contracts.

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

While the number of 3 or more bedroom owner occupied homes was 82% of the Town's housing, this type of housing only accounts for 17% of housing for renters, meaning there are fewer units for families who cannot or choose not to purchase a home and rely on rental units for housing.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The majority of the Town's housing is three or more bedrooms, yet it is one of the lowest classifications for rental units, making renting harder for families that cannot or do not want to purchase a home and rely on rental housing. Like most municipalities across the country, there is a need for most types of housing, especially for the Town which is in very close proximity to jobs and services within the City of Rochester. Housing for people with disabilities is a continuing challenge as accessibility issues make a lot of older housing stock unattainable. While the median income in the Town of Irondequoit has increased, there is still a sizeable low and very low income population, meaning rising housing and rental prices and cost of goods will remain a burden and affordable housing is needed.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	117,500	129,000	10%
Median Contract Rent	733	842	15%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	759	16.0%
\$500-999	3,050	64.2%
\$1,000-1,499	835	17.6%
\$1,500-1,999	35	0.7%
\$2,000 or more	80	1.7%
Total	4,759	100.2%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	400	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,440	2,400
80% HAMFI	3,975	5,430
100% HAMFI	No Data	7,515
Total	5,815	15,345

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No, there is not sufficient housing for all income levels. There are 2,590 total households that make between 0-30% HAMFI, yet only 400 rental units for those households. On the upper end of the income scale, there is a total of 7,515 units for those making 100% HAMFI, yet there are 10,435 households, meaning that upper income housing is also in short supply.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Data shows that rent and home values have increased in the past few years already, with the costs unlikely to come down. Median home prices increased by 10% and rent increased by 15% from 2009 to 2020, with the average rent being \$842. That amount is already predicted to have gone up an additional \$500 per month. Although the area median income also increased, it is unlikely that it increased in an equitable way, leaving those in the lowest AMI to be disproportionately burdened by rising housing costs.

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

Section 8 and other affordable housing currently has rents at a maximum of \$550/month, while fair market rent is approximately \$1,200/month. This highlights the importance of preserving affordable housing as there is already a significant amount of cost burdened renters and elderly living within the Town.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,130	18%	2,370	50%
With two selected Conditions	10	0%	25	1%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	14,220	82%	2,355	50%
Total	17,360	100%	4,750	101%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	240	1%	225	5%
1980-1999	1,405	8%	805	17%
1950-1979	8,655	50%	2,335	49%
Before 1950	7,055	41%	1,385	29%
Total	17,355	100%	4,750	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	15,710	91%	3,720	78%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	293	2%	128	3%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

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

Approximately 91% of owner occupied homes and 78% of rental units in Irondequoit, approximately 19,430 units, were built before 1980, meaning there is a possibility of lead paint exposure in those homes and units. Low or moderate income families make up approximately 70% of the people residing in those units, with 3% of them living with children in units that could have potential lead exposure. That means there is an estimated 13,601 low to moderate income households with lead paint hazards.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	38	2,521	7,475	562	6,913	671	703	3,330
# of accessible units			733						
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

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

Discussion:

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

Introduction

There are no homeless facilities in the Town of Irondequoit.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

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

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

Introduction

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

The elderly, disabled, and other individuals with special needs are often unable to perform activities such as home maintenance, shopping, driving, and other tasks. The Town provides the ability for those services for anyone that is income eligible so that they can maintain living in their preferred arrangement and still get their basic needs addressed.

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

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PLAN_SECTION_ID=[1350402000]>

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

The Town plans to undertake several activities in the next year to address housing and supportive services, including:

- modifications to 60 homes with the Home Safe Home program, providing accessibility measures such as railings and smoke detectors to seniors
- assistance to 24 homeowners who are at risk of losing their homes through foreclosure through the Housing Stability Program
- food assistance and meals to more than 1,000 residents that have food insecurities through the Irondequoit Community Cupboard
- approximately 400 car trips and home visits for adults over the age of 60 that include other basic home needs such as taking out the garbage and making appointments through the Life in Irondequoit program.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs

identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The Town plans to undertake several activities in the next year to address housing and supportive services, including:

- modifications to 60 homes with the Home Safe Home program, providing accessibility measures such as railings and smoke detectors to seniors
- assistance to 24 homeowners who are at risk of losing their homes through foreclosure through the Housing Stability Program
- food assistance and meals to more than 1,000 residents that have food insecurities through the Irondequoit Community Cupboard
- approximately 400 car trips and home visits for adults over the age of 60 that include other basic home needs such as taking out the garbage and making appointments through the Life in Irondequoit program.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

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

Introduction

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	44	0	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,516	1,625	12	17	5
Construction	877	351	4	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	6,106	3,196	28	33	5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,423	415	7	4	-3
Information	492	27	2	0	-2
Manufacturing	2,488	143	11	1	-10
Other Services	985	537	5	6	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,554	597	12	6	-6
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2,910	2,441	13	25	12
Transportation and Warehousing	497	291	2	3	1
Wholesale Trade	905	95	4	1	-3
Total	21,797	9,718	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Workers), 2020 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	27,220
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	25,970
Unemployment Rate	4.57
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	12.89
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.50

Table 42 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	6,770
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	980
Service	2,235
Sales and office	5,940
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,635
Production, transportation and material moving	1,335

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	20,164	85%
30-59 Minutes	3,033	13%
60 or More Minutes	642	3%
Total	23,839	100%

Table 44 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	645	80	495
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,320	175	1,355
Some college or Associate's degree	6,825	470	1,475

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	9,790	205	770

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	8	190	55	110	570
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	275	150	65	650	925
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	795	1,090	975	3,780	3,910
Some college, no degree	1,000	1,655	1,000	2,470	2,005
Associate's degree	240	740	650	2,245	1,045
Bachelor's degree	490	1,865	1,545	2,795	1,720
Graduate or professional degree	35	885	1,590	2,085	1,430

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,107
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32,641
Some college or Associate's degree	42,607
Bachelor's degree	53,141
Graduate or professional degree	62,574

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

Three major employment sectors provide 75 percent of the jobs that are located within the Town of Irondequoit:

- Education and Health Care Services with 3,196 jobs (33% of total)
- Retail Trade with 2,441 jobs (25% of total)
- Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations with 1,625 jobs (17% of total)

In addition, 1,549 jobs are provided in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Professional, Scientific, Management Services; and Other Services.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Businesses in the Town rely on infrastructure that is older and in some areas in need of improvement. This infrastructure includes streets, drainage, water, and sewer facilities as well as energy and telecommunications.

Irondequoit businesses draw employees from the larger Rochester metropolitan area. The Town relies on County and regional entities to provide needed workforce training.

Many businesses located in the Town, especially retail, service and construction, provide goods and services that Town residents rely on. Supporting businesses helps to ensure that residents continue to have access to necessary goods and services as well as employment near their homes.

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

Irondequoit's commercial corridors continue to evolve to serve community needs. Investment in infrastructure may be appropriate to support business development and revitalization of these areas. Additional investment can also assist in creating walkable and bikeable neighborhoods and communities within the Town and infill some vacant and underutilized parcels.

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

Approximately 45% of employed Irondequoit residents have at least a 4-year degree. Residents with minimal education, a high school diploma or some college may find employment within the Town in the education or health services fields, retail or accommodations, or in service businesses.

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

The mission of Monroe County Workforce Development is to, "stimulate the local economy by providing resources to those seeking employment, education, and training services."

RochesterWorks! assists job seekers with programs, services, and events no matter what stage a person is in in their career in Monroe County. They are partnered with the City of Rochester, Monroe County, and the NYS Department of Labor and administer federal workforce development funds for the County.

COMIDA, the Monroe County's Industrial Development Agency, is focused on retention and the creation of jobs by supporting businesses, developers, and local government in economic development activities, by connecting them to financing and incentives.

Economic and Workforce Development Center, a part of Monroe Community College, manages several workforce development centers to leverage market employment information to offer education and training to address any skill gaps and move employees successfully into the workforce.

YouthBuild, a collaboration between the Urban League of Rochester and RochesterWorks!adult, supports training in construction as well as GED classes and job placement for high school dropouts ages 18-24. Students can also participate in YouthBuild Green which focuses on environmental awareness and green construction.

Adult Career and Continuing Education Services - Vocational Rehabilitation (ACCES-VR) provides training assessments and evaluations along with tutoring services and job coaching.

These workforce development programs complement the Town's CDBG program by providing additional support to residents with low and moderate incomes.

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

Yes

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

The Town worked with the Genesee-Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council (GFL-RPC) to prepare the 2021-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the nine-county GFL region.

The Town's continued investment in infrastructure aligns with Goal 3 of the CEDS: "Assist in Improving the Infrastructure of the District." The Town's investment in housing rehabilitation and infrastructure help to advance Goal 9 of the CEDS: "Advance Community Development and Encourage Main Street Revitalization and Historic Preservation," specifically Objective 9B: "Provide stable housing opportunities within the Region."

The Town prepared a Comprehensive Plan in 2014. The Plan's Economic Basis for Recommended Strategies and Actions documented that 90% of the Town's tax base is tied directly to the health of its neighborhoods. This component of the Plan discusses the interaction between the Town's neighborhoods and its commercial community and how that relationship can be improved for increased economic growth. Recommended strategies include: new housing development; stabilization of neighborhoods that may be in physical decline; enhancing housing opportunities for seniors; enhancing the quality of commercial development; and providing incentives for existing businesses to make improvements and expand.

The Consolidated Plan aligns with the goals of the Town's Comprehensive Plan by strengthening neighborhoods through the Home Improvement Program, repairing and updating properties that may have code and safety issues; Home Safe Home, which allows seniors to age in place; and street tree planting and sidewalk and infrastructure improvements, which promote walkability as well as making neighborhoods more welcoming and accessible.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

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

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

The neighborhoods with most need are predominantly residential, with older housing stock.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Community facilities include Spezio Park along St. Paul Boulevard, and East Irondequoit Middle School on Densmore Avenue. Other assets include Seabreeze Amusement Park and the street system maintained by the Town.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Cable and DSL internet service is available throughout the Town. The obstacle to access broadband among low- and moderate-income households is the cost. More than 90% of residents have a broadband subscription.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

Virtually all Irondequoit residents have a choice of Spectrum (cable) and Frontier (DSL) for broadband internet. Some areas are served by Greenlight (fiber) as well. The competition for services should service to keep the prices lower for consumers.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Properties in the Town of Irondequoit are vulnerable to hazard risks associated with the following expected impacts of climate change: more frequent severe storms and severe winter storms.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

The Monroe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, completed in 2017 and updated in 2023, evaluates risk and recommends projects to keep critical facilities running and reduce the vulnerability of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and people. Building Code allows the Town to hold each property to a standard that reduces the risk of harm to its occupants and neighbors, without which may encourage substandard conditions. The Town also has a transportation plan to evacuate residents to safe locations in the case of emergency. There is also a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to address communications, evacuation procedures, and provides safe housing during hazardous situations. Power outages at Town facilities including public facilities that serve the elderly would affect the delivery of services to vulnerable populations. Certain areas with concentrations of low- and moderate-income households are vulnerable to flooding. To address these issues, there are designated shelters and temporary emergency housing available to those who may need it.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Irondequoit's Strategic Plan addresses the following priorities:

1. Maintain and improve the existing housing stock
2. Provide necessary services to low-income, disabled, and elderly residents
3. Improve deteriorating infrastructure in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods
4. Support economic development
5. Increase the supply of decent affordable housing

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

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

For those projects that qualify based on area benefit, the Town allocates block grant investments geographically based on the percentage of low- and moderate-income persons residing within an area. Census Block Groups containing the highest percentages of such residents (upper quartile) are designated Community Development target areas. The highest priority need in these areas is the upgrading or replacement of public infrastructure, including improvements to streets, sidewalks, sewer, water, drainage and street trees, and developing or improving public facilities that serve residents in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

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

Priority Needs

Priority Need Name	Priority Level	Population	Geographic Areas Affected	Associated Goals	Description	Basis for Relative Priority

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	N/A
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
New Unit Production	In the past, the Town has used CDBG funding for new senior housing units when it is necessary to increase the number of available units. New developments that provide housing for seniors, those who are disabled, and low-income residents are eligible to apply for funding.
Rehabilitation	The age of housing in the Town is a factor for funding rehabilitation efforts. With the majority of the Town's housing being 45 years old or older, maintenance becomes more frequent and more expensive.
Acquisition, including preservation	The Town is willing to use CDBG funding for acquisition of senior, accessible, and low-income housing, due to the shortage of those housing types and the aging population of the Town.

Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	881,850	935,000	0	1,816,850	3,527,400	

Table 51 - Anticipated Resources

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

Irondequoit utilizes State and Federal highway funding to maintain roadways and other infrastructure in addition to using CDBG funds in designated low- and moderate-income areas. The Town typically uses local funds to pay for the labor and equipment required to complete infrastructure improvement projects, to allocate CDBG funds to be used only for materials.

The Town's housing rehabilitation program requires homeowners to contribute private funds toward those projects that exceed \$7,500 per house, \$4,900 in CDBG funding and an additional \$2,100 through a partnership with ESL Credit Union. The Town partners with Monroe County to administer the HOME program for high cost home improvements such as roofs.

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

The Town contributed to building a facility at the former Irondequoit Mall that provides needed community services. The Town has also invested heavily in parks that are located in low-moderate income census tracts, providing safe places to play and accessible park amenities.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Lifespan of Greater Rochester Inc.	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	
Housing Council in the Monroe County Area, Inc.	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	
Irondequoit Community Cupboard, Inc	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs	
Catholic Charities Family and Community Services	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X		
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance			
Utilities Assistance			
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services			
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS			
Life Skills			
Mental Health Counseling			
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 53 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

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

The strengths in Irondequoit's institutional delivery system include the strong working relationship with Monroe County and the network of working relationships that it has established over the years with other area governments, not-for-profits, and private-sector entities. This network has enabled Irondequoit to overcome the restrictions imposed by the town form of government in New York State, as well as by limited available funds and in-house staff resources.

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

One of the most important strategies to overcome gaps in the service delivery system is the continued implementation of the Coordinated Access/Assessment System. In Monroe County, the Coordinated Assessment System employs a dual-door approach (Department of Human Services during weekdays until 5pm, and the 2-1-1 Call Center afterhours and on weekends). The System is also currently engaged not only in providing solutions to unsheltered persons in need of emergency housing, and how best to find the solution tailored to highest need served first, but in using an evidence based victim index system (VI-SPDAT) to resolve in a pilot program whether participants are best served in permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, or affordable housing. Another strategy was to require every agency receiving CoC Program funding to utilize a policy prioritizing the highest needs in the community, the chronically homeless, for open beds.

The Homeless Services Network (HSN) meets every month to strategize on how best to help the homeless population. They are also the stakeholder group for the CoC and are made up of County and City officials as well as non-for-profit groups including those from healthcare, and former homeless individuals. The HSN recently held a Homeless Symposium with 14 sessions all aimed at eliminating homelessness.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Maintain and improve existing housing stock	2025	2029	Housing Rehabilitation			CDBG: \$357,176	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
2	Provide necessary services	2025	2029	Public services			CDBG: \$124,674	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 693 Persons Assisted
3	Improve infrastructure	2025	2029				CDBG: \$300,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1540 Persons Assisted
4	Increase supply of decent affordable housing	2025	2029	Affordable Housing				
5	Support economic development	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development				

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Maintain and improve existing housing stock
	Goal Description	The Town seeks to provide services to low-moderate income residents in order to maintain safe, healthy housing and keep residents in their homes.
2	Goal Name	Provide necessary services
	Goal Description	Provide necessary services to low-income, disabled, and elderly residents through various programs such as transportation, counseling, in-home services, and meals for the food insecure.
3	Goal Name	Improve infrastructure
	Goal Description	Improve deteriorating infrastructure in low- and moderate income neighborhoods by improving conditions and accessibility of sidewalks and streets.
4	Goal Name	Increase supply of decent affordable housing
	Goal Description	Support and fund where eligible, affordable housing for low income, disabled, and senior residents.
5	Goal Name	Support economic development
	Goal Description	Support local businesses in low-moderate income neighborhoods and support in creating jobs and economic opportunities.

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

The Town may work with partner organizations to develop new housing affordable to low- and moderate-income families but does not have a target number.

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

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

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

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

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

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

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

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

Irondequoit's block grant funded Housing Improvement Program, which helps low- and moderate-income homeowners rehabilitate about 100 units a year, is governed by HUD's lead-based paint regulations. These regulations require, in certain circumstances, that homes undergoing rehabilitation undergo testing for lead-based paint, and, depending upon the results of the testing, the removal of the paint from the affected area. Also required is certification that such testing has occurred.

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

HUD's lead paint regulations have been incorporated into the policies and procedures of the Irondequoit Housing Improvement Program, and participation in the program has been made contingent upon their acceptance by the homeowner.

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

The Town has established a partnership with a local banking institution to offset the costs of lead paint remediation and had increased their home improvement amount beyond the past CDBG award of \$4,900 to assist more households in repairs and lead paint hazards.

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

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

Irondequoit's Anti-poverty Strategy, in recognition of the limited resources that are available to the Town, concentrates on four types of activities that can be expected to stimulate the local economy and assist low-income residents:

- 1) Providing home improvement grants to low-income residents helps to ensure that these households have suitable housing.
- 2) Maintaining the economic viability of Irondequoit's older commercial districts will help to stabilize these areas and/or increase employment opportunities for lower-income residents. The use of CDBG funds for redevelopment studies and neighborhood and comprehensive plans will provide strategies leading to the expansion of the local employment base.
- 3) The use of CDBG funds for services that directly benefit senior citizens help to alleviate the impacts of poverty on this group of residents. Because a disproportionate percentage of Irondequoit's elderly population falls below the area's poverty level, the Town recognizes the importance of addressing this group's needs in a comprehensive manner. When doing so, the Town has supplemented local funds with county, state, and federal resources to provide elderly services in the areas of housing, transportation, social welfare, nutrition, and health care.
- 4) The Town's Section 3 Program seeks to give preference to area residents and businesses when block grant and other federal funds are used to pay for local construction projects costing over a certain amount. Preference requirements in these circumstances cover job training, employment, and contracting.

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

Low income homeowners, many of whom are senior citizens, cannot afford home repairs or to move to more modern housing. Maintaining existing housing stock through home improvement grants to low income households is a key component of the Town's affordable housing plan.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The Town continues to depend upon performance measures, as required by HUD, to monitor the effectiveness of its housing and community development projects. The performance measures used by the Town comply with the directives provided by HUD to all entitlement communities. In addition, Irondequoit will continue to require all applicants for block grant funding to submit as part of their proposal packages the standards and procedures they will use to monitor the progress of their projects. And, when determining which activities to fund on an annual basis, the Town's Community Development Advisory Committee will use a list of selection criteria that were designed to ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	881,850.00	935,000.00	0.00	1,816,850.00	3,527,400.00	

Table 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Irondequoit utilizes State and Federal highway funding to maintain roadways and other infrastructure in addition to using CDBG funds in designated low- and moderate-income areas. The Town typically uses local funds to pay for the labor and equipment required to complete infrastructure improvement projects, to allocate CDBG funds to be used only for materials.

The Town's housing rehabilitation program requires homeowners to contribute private funds toward those projects that exceed \$7,500 per house, \$4,900 in CDBG funding and an additional \$2,100 through a partnership with ESL Credit Union. The Town partners with Monroe County to administer the HOME program for high cost home improvements such as roofs.

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

The Town contributed to building a facility at the former Irondequoit Mall that provides needed community services. The Town has also invested heavily in parks that are located in low-moderate income census tracts, providing safe places to play and accessible park amenities.

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Maintain and improve existing housing stock	2025	2029	Housing Rehabilitation				
2	Provide necessary services	2025	2029	Public services				
3	Improve infrastructure	2025	2029					
4	Increase supply of decent affordable housing	2025	2029	Affordable Housing				
5	Support economic development	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development				

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Maintain and improve existing housing stock
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Provide necessary services
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Improve infrastructure
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Increase supply of decent affordable housing
	Goal Description	
5	Goal Name	Support economic development
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Town will use CDBG funds for:

1. Maintain and improve residential neighborhoods
2. Improve deteriorated infrastructure in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods
3. Develop and improve public facilities that serve the elderly and/or low- and moderate-income residents
4. Provide needed services to seniors and low-income households
5. Ensure an adequate supply of decent affordable housing
6. Support economic development

Projects

#	Project Name

Table 57 – Project Information

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

The aging Town population and housing stock is the impetus for these funding priorities. Low income, disabled, and senior residents need assistance in keeping their aging homes safe and healthy places to live, while infrastructure improvements improve accessibility in low-moderate income neighborhoods. Street tree planting is a priority due to improvements in air quality, utility costs, and quality of life in low-moderate income census tracts. Programs are provided to senior and disabled residents that otherwise wouldn't have access to necessary medical care, food, and banking services.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Assistance will be directed on a townwide and target area basis, depending on the eligibility requirements of the activity. Activities providing direct assistance based on the income or client type of the beneficiaries will be made available on a townwide basis, while those benefiting block groups containing the highest percentages of low- and moderate-income residents will be limited to those block groups with high percentages of low- and moderate-income households.

As residents in need of services live throughout the Town, the Town has not designated specific target areas where resources will be devoted to multiple activities. Street resurfacing will be carried out in low- or moderate-income neighborhoods based on Census block group data.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The Town's basis for allocating block grant investments geographically is the percentage of low- and moderate-income persons residing within an area. Block groups containing the highest percentages of such residents (upper quartile) are designated Community Development target areas by HUD, under the exception rule. Because of their age, the highest priority needs in these areas are the upgrading or replacement of public infrastructure systems and facilities and the preservation of their aging housing stock.

Discussion

The Town will continue to target its infrastructure improvements to those areas with the most need and to support all of its eligible residents with necessary services. Housing rehabilitation will continue to be available for eligible homeowners throughout the Town.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	40
Special-Needs	0
Total	40

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	40
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	40

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

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

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

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

PHA is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

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

Introduction

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

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

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

In order to keep families in their homes, the Town uses CDBG funding for the Housing Council's Housing Stability Program, which guides homeowners facing the threat of foreclosure with options to stay in their homes and provides guidance with mortgage delinquency and default resolution counseling, reverse mortgage guidance, and other housing support. The Town also provides housing repair funds through their IHIP program which addresses code violations and health and safety concerns for income qualified residents.

Discussion

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

Introduction:

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

The Town is exploring zoning incentives to support and encourage new construction and rehabilitation of existing homes that are suitable for seniors and to encourage higher density development in specific areas of the Town. Town officials are also identifying locations for additional services for seniors. The Town already uses a good portion of its CDBG funding for low income homeowners in order to ensure their homes are code compliant and safe to live in.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Irondequoit will continue to devote Town staff and resources to supplement CDBG-funded activities by supporting the Continuum of Care, providing information to developers of affordable housing, and maintaining existing infrastructure. However, limited funding will continue to be an obstacle to meeting underserved needs.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

In addition, the Town will continue to allocate CDBG funds to the Irondequoit Housing Improvement Program, which helps low- and moderate-income homeowners make necessary repairs and to help them to remain in their homes, as well as to comprehensive housing counseling to help homeowners avoid foreclosure.

Substantial numbers of Irondequoit low-income renters will continue to participate in the HUD-funded Section 8 housing voucher program, which is administered by the Rochester Housing Authority.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Irondequoit's CDBG-funded Housing Improvement Program, which assists low-and very low-income homeowners to rehabilitate owner-occupied housing, is required to comply with HUD's lead-based paint regulations. These regulations require, in certain circumstances, that homes being rehabilitated undergo testing for lead-based paint and, depending upon the results of the testing, the removal of the paint from the areas tested. The regulations have been incorporated into the policies and procedures of the Irondequoit Home Improvement Program and participation in the program has been made contingent upon their acceptance by the homeowner.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The Town believes that the most effective actions that it can take to reduce the number of poverty level families are those that help its large and growing number of elderly residents remain independent and out of institutions. Because a disproportionate percentage of Irondequoit's elderly population falls below the area's poverty level, the Town recognizes the importance of addressing this group's needs in a comprehensive manner. In doing so, Irondequoit has supplemented local funds with county, state and federal resources to provide elderly services in the areas of housing, transportation, social welfare, nutrition, and health care. The Town has also partnered with area not-for-profit providers serving the elderly.

During the next year, the Town will allocate block grant funds to activities that have been designed specifically to maintain the independence of Irondequoit's elderly residents, including the Life in Irondequoit Elder Care Program, the Senior Transportation Program, Coordination of Senior Services, and the Safety and Security for Seniors (Home Safe Home) program.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

During the next year, the Town will act to maintain its institutional structure and relationships with private industry, not-for-profit organizations, governments, and public institutions that it has developed over the last several years. One of the most important relationships, which the Town depends upon to help implement its Strategic Plan, is the one with Monroe County. This relationship includes Irondequoit's membership on Monroe County's HOME Consortium, which has enabled the Town to participate in federally-funded housing programs that it would otherwise not be eligible for. The Town also relies upon the services and expertise of the not-for-profit organizations such as the Housing Council to help it realize the housing elements of its Strategic Plan. In addition, through its membership on the Rochester/ Monroe County Continuum of Care Team, Irondequoit has been able to address, in concert with other governments and service providers in the metropolitan area, issues related to homelessness.

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

Coordination has already been enhanced through the Town's continued working relationships with several area public and not-for-profit agencies. Chief among these is the Monroe County Department of Planning and Development, with which Irondequoit has enjoyed a long and productive partnership, especially in the areas of affordable and fair housing programs. The Town's contact with providers of services to homeless persons takes place on an ongoing basis through its membership on the Rochester/ Monroe County Continuum of Care Team.

Coordination of housing services has and will continue to be facilitated by the Town's relationships with The Housing Council, a regional not-for-profit organization that operates a housing counseling program partially funded by Irondequoit's Community Development Block Grant. Irondequoit will also continue to work with the not-for-profit organizations Lifespan, Catholic Charities Family and Community Services (CCFCS) and Support to Aging Residents (STAR) to support programs that benefit the Town's senior citizens. The Town works with agencies and organizations that offer services to seniors to help ensure that senior residents are aware of these services and how to access them, by referring seniors to other known programs and organizations.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Total Program Income

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources