



**2015 – 2019 Five Year  
Consolidated Plan  
&  
2015 Annual Action Plan**

Submitted by,  
The City of Rome  
May 2015

# Executive Summary

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

### 1. Introduction

The purpose of the City of Rome's Five Year 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan is to develop a viable urban community by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, expanded economic opportunities principally for low and moderate-income persons, and programs that will address the needs of homeless and near homeless persons. The plan sets forth how our HUD grant, the Community Development Block will be used as investment. The plan includes the city's annual action plan and proposed projects to be funded as part of the 2015 CDBG program year for which the city anticipates \$906,502.00 in entitlement and program income funds.

Rome is located in Oneida County and is filled with rich history, exceptional outdoor recreation activities, and safe neighborhoods. Rome has a population of around 33,725 residents occupying 74.76 square miles of land.

Rome has devised a plan aimed at re-tooling our local economy through strategic use of federal funding. Our drafted plan focuses on affordable and energy-efficient housing, modernized infrastructure, job training and small business assistance. We believe that a plan guided by principles will help stabilize our socio-economic environment and provide a solid foundation for prosperity in today's economy.

In reality CDBG represents less than two percent of the City's annual budget. We provide an avenue for neighborhoods and business districts to rebound through infrastructure improvements, energy efficient home rehabilitation, commercial rehabilitation, and crime prevention. CDBG provides the assistance for the families to prosper and ascend the economic ladder through job training, entrepreneur assistance, creative youth programming and affordable housing.



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

The City's goals for the 2015-2019 planning period focus on continuing neighborhood revitalization efforts, providing affordable housing and assisting low-income, homeless, and special needs residents with supportive services. Specifically, the City will do the following:

### Provide Decent Affordable Housing:

- Assist 100 low to moderate income rental households through rehabilitation
- Add 5 to 10 homeowner housing units for low to moderate income households
- Rehabilitate 50 homeowner housing units for low to moderate income households
- Provide direct financial assistance to 10 low to moderate income homebuyers
- Provide Tenant-based Rental Assistance to 40 low-income households

Create Suitable Living Environments for low to moderate income persons:

To provide increased opportunities for homeownership, and in an effort to fight slum and blight, the City provided CDBG target area incentives that assisted with the conversion of abandoned or substandard, yet savable, multi-family units to single-family units. The City demolished over 200 uninhabitable properties that contributed to neighborhood deterioration and provided funds for enhanced code enforcement assistance in the target area.

- Assist 6,000 persons through Public Facility or Infrastructure activities
- Assist 5,500 persons through Public Service activities
- Assist 250 homeless persons through overnight shelters

Create Economic Opportunity:

The City provided assistance to residents and businesses with building rehabilitation and historic preservation. TO bring city parks in compliance with national guidelines, the City rehabilitate all parks in the target areas. The City also committed support for rehabilitation of public infrastructure and the revitalization on abandoned sites. The provided opportunities for increase job creation, business development and services to both businesses and residents in the target area.

- Create and/or retain 20 low to moderate income jobs
- Assist 20 businesses (creation/expansion)

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### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

According to the 2013 HUD Monitoring report based upon regulatory compliance with program requirements, there were two findings and once concert contained in the report. The report also found that the City of Rome's community development strategies have focused on revitalizing the highest concentration of low income persons, and on enhancing public access between neighborhoods through the strategic use of public improvements. It was also noted that the City has also been willing to use CDBG funding to provide services to residents of public housing, to homeless, persons/victims of domestic violence, and to elderly residents, providing assistance designed to enhance their ability to remain in their homes. "Taken as a whole, the City's approach is impressive, and to be commended".

### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

- Welcome Hall
- Mohawk Valley Community Action Agency
- Rome Housing Authority
- Rome City School District

- Mohawk Valley EDGE
- Ava Dorfman Center
- South Rome Senior Center
- Oneida County Department of Social Services
- Working Solutions, One Stop Center
- Rome Memorial Hospital
- Rome Police Department
- Mohawk Valley Housing & Homeless Coalition
- Rome Clean & Green
- Rome Chapter American Red Cross
- Rome Family YMCA
- Rome Salvation Army
- Neighborhood Center of Utica, NY, Inc.
- Rome Arts & Community Center
- Office for the Aging
- YWCA
- Griffiss Federal Employee Child Care Group
- City of Utica
- Boys and Girls Club
- Rome Rescue Mission

## **5. Summary of public comments**

Members of the Department of Community and Economic Development heard from many members of the public at our open hearings. Concerns were mostly related to: public service activities for at-risk youth and elderly, increased funding for historic preservation activities, more use of renewable energy to help save the City money, more funding for home and neighborhood revitalization programs, and the need for more economic development activities and job creation for low income persons.

Citizen Comments included:

"Male Resident 1" suggested that we use our CDBG funding to enforce the laws and Code standards of the City. The numbers of absentee and slum landlords has to be brought under control.

"Female Resident 1" of Turin Road suggested that the use of our CDBG funding be used towards Historic Preservation throughout the city. She owns a historic property that she believes should be used for everyone to understand the rich history that lies within the City.

"Female Resident 2" suggested that the use of CDBG funding be used towards a program that helps low to moderate income seniors who need assistance with minimal work that they can no longer be done by themselves. Examples include grocery shopping, mowing the lawn or to help with taking out the trash.

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

All of the comments or views were accepted by the City of Rome. We valued all viewpoints, and will continue to find solutions to all issues whether they are related to CDBG funding or not.

## **7. Summary**

The City of Rome's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan has been prepared to develop a viable urban community by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, expanded economic development opportunities principally for low and moderate-income persons, and programs that will address the needs of homeless and near homeless persons. An approved citizen participation plan was used to gather public comments through public meetings and the consultation process provided by additional input. Information gathered from the public, a market analysis, and data provided by HUD was used to identify goals and the activities of the Consolidated Plan.

## 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		Brandon La Roy

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

#### Narrative

The City of Rome is the recipient of the 2014 Community Development Block Grant. Its responsibilities are to ensure funds are being properly distributed though out the City of Rome's designated target areas. The Department of Community & Economic Development plays an integral role in administering all HUD CDBG funds and programs.

The Department of Community and Economic Development serves as the lead agency for the CDBG program. During the preparation of the plan, the City solicited input from governmental agencies as well as various public and private agencies providing health and social services. The City will continue to form new partnerships with non-profit organizations, and private sector and other local resources. Housing efforts are coordinated through Rome Housing Authority and other services in the related fields. Economic Development activities have been focused on microenterprise businesses.

Jake DiBari, Director, oversees all activities and projects that are being carried out with CDBG funds. He also reviews all project proposals, inquires and recommendations being considered for funding.

Brandon La Roy, Community Development Advisor, is responsible for all program management, proper monitoring and documentation. Each project, proposal, inquiry and recommendation are documented and recorded and reviewed prior to acceptance. Brandon also works within IDIS for programmatic set up and monitoring. Each program is evaluated and monitored by Mr. La Roy, accurately determining the overall need and ensures the program properly corresponds with the Department of Housing and Urban Development guidelines.

Ed Seeling, Community Development Specialists, is principally charged with overssing all financial matters, drawdowns, and financial reporting as it pertains to CDBG.

## **Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information**

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## **PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)**

### **1. Introduction**

As part of the five-year planning process, the City consulted with numerous public and private agencies to determine the needs of the low and moderate income community. The City held three public input forums, consulted with the Community Development Action Committee, and provided an online survey to the community. During the process, the Department of Community and Economic Development was able to obtain views and comments from stakeholders and citizens alike.

**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)).**

The City of Rome is focused on constant improvements between the Department of Community and Economic Development and our partners in the housing, mental health, and service agencies. We will continue to support the housing agencies by providing support for transitional housing for families, emergency housing, and housing for homeless. We will also increase awareness and coordination of existing assistance programs. By working with the Rome Housing Authority, Office of the Aging, and other governmental health and mental health organizations, we are able to service those that are living within the specified target areas.

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

The City will continue to support agencies with the provision of transitional housing for families, emergency housing and housing for the homeless. Department of Community and Economic Development staff and Mohawk Valley Housing Coalition and Veteran Affairs office in order assist individuals with needs. We will serve as the main contacts for members of the public who seek services from all local agencies.

**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**

As the City has always done, we will continue to attend monthly meetings with the Mohawk Valley Housing Authority and Homeless Coalition to collaborate on initiatives to help improve the homeless population in Rome and Oneida County. Data is collected through the umbrella organization MVHHC then a strategy is developed to help ensure Rome is meeting the needs of all homeless and near homeless populations in our targeted areas of the City.

**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	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	YWCA OF THE MOHAWK VALLEY
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Victims
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The YWCA was contacted directly by CED staff for input related to victims of domestic violence. Their input will be helpful in developing programs and strategies as they relate to victims of domestic violence.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Mohawk Valley Housing and Homeless Coalition
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Mohawk Valley was contacted through their Director via email and phone seeking input on the homeless needs, homeless strategy, and non homeless special needs in the Rome area.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Rome Rescue Mission
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Agency was consulted by means of letter, email, phone call. The agency and representative had a private consultation regarding the topics of housing, homelessness, victims, domestic violence, health and educations, employment.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Rome Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The City of Rome has regular contact with the Rome Housing Authority to discuss fair housing needs for the community.

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

The City of Rome attempted to reach out to as many service groups as possible and did not exlude any groups during that process.

**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	Mohawk Valley Housing and Homeless Coalition	The City has worked closely with MVHH Coalition to ensure all homeless, nearly home less citizens and veterans have access to programs that will help them gain access to affordable housing in Rome.
Regional Economic Development Council	Mohawk Valley Regional Economic Development Council	The City works closely with the MVREDC in order to identify economic development projects that have the potential of putting low and moderate income residents to work. Working with the MVREDC is essential in that it provides the City with a framework and resources to be able to identify new and useful economic development projects. The goal is to raise people out of poverty through meaningful and honest work.

**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))**

The City of Rome often consults the City of Utica’s department of Planning Department along with the Oneida County Executive’s office to understand the issues that their agencies face in regards to CDBG related programs. We also consult the Oneida County Health Department on issues related to lead paint hazards.

**Narrative (optional):**

Over 40 agencies, groups, and organizations were invited to participate in a public input session through a legal notice and press release in the local newspaper, as well as the public online survey offered through Survey Monkey. The press release was an open invitation for the public to meet with members of the Department of Community and Economic Development on 3 separate occasions. The survey was an all-encompassing needs assessment for Rome. We utilized two separate surveys, 1) for agencies and 2) for general public. The Rome Daily Sentinel covered each of the public planning sessions and reported the comments and outcomes.

## **PR-15 Citizen Participation**

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

Our chance for successful implementation of this 5-year strategy rests in the collective ability and willingness of the community to work together toward positive change. In an effort to expand community involvement, we recognized early on that public hearing format and steering committee meetings were only presenting half of the picture. Public hearings and neighborhood ward meetings can be difficult to attend. This year, we deployed an online survey to allow people with mobility issues or availability barriers to participate in the planning effort. While participation was below levels we hoped, we did have many people attend our public meetings and participate in the online survey. The data collected has been incorporated into this planning document.

**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	Minorities  Persons with disabilities  Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	30	Comments included plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction of pedestrian sidewalks in targeted areas, Historic Preservation of historic buildings in Rome, affordable housing units as well as housing incentives and programs for housing rehabilitation, programs for senior citizens.	Comments no accepted were privately owned sidewalk repair, refurbishing of the general mills water tower.	

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)
2	Internet Outreach	Minorities  Persons with disabilities  Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	90 community surveys were completed and 13 agency survey were completed.	Comments included the need for increased economic development for job opportunities to keep young professionals located in Rome, child programs, neighborhood clean up, programs to help smaller businesses stay in business, programming for youth.	Comments there were valid however not accepted were suggestions that fall outside the city of Rome in the outer district where CDBG funding allocations is not available.	
3	Public Meeting	Minorities  Persons with disabilities  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	10 residents within the specified ward in which the meeting was held.	Comments received were questions regarding where the allocation can be spent and how. Comments included street and sidewalk reconstructions.	There were no suggestions at this time that were unacceptable.	

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**



# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Rome used the 2010 Census, the 2007-2011 default needs assessment data, results from the online survey, and comments received during the public input sessions, as well as the consultation process to identify the following affordable housing, community development and homeless needs for the next five years.

The City also obtained information for City staff, CDAC Committee, and Planning board to further refine these overall needs into priority needs acceptable to the Rome Common Council. The following items represent the top recommended priorities from the online survey and the public input sessions.

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

### Summary of Housing Needs

The population in the City of Rome decreased by 3% and households decreased by 2% from 2000 to 2010. The median income for Rome is \$44,209, a 31% increase from the \$33,643 in 2000. Of households that rent, 95 struggle with overcrowding within the home, mainly caused by families that are “doubling up”. Doubling up is when more than one family is living in a dwelling, due to one of the families be nearly homeless. 60 households are considered Severely Overcrowded, with >1.51 people per room.

According to the World Health Organization, overcrowding refers to the situation in which more people are living within a single dwelling than there is space for, so that movement is restricted, privacy is restricted, hygiene is impossible, rest and sleep can be difficult. The terms crowding and overcrowding are often used interchangeably to refer to the same condition.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	34,950	33,806	-3%
Households	13,653	13,418	-2%
Median Income	\$33,643.00	\$44,209.00	31%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

**Data Source:** 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	1,655	1,650	2,300	1,370	6,450
Small Family Households *	415	500	785	405	3,110
Large Family Households *	95	65	95	30	435
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	330	350	555	240	1,220
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	139	390	510	205	720
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	355	224	375	129	369
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 CHAS

## **Housing Needs Data Analysis**

This table provides data indicating types of households and their HUD Area Median Family Income levels.

## 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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	45	15	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	35	60	0	0	95	4	10	40	0	54
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	770	240	50	0	1,060	380	190	105	80	755
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	160	525	275	10	970	30	140	300	245	715

	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)	90	0	0	0	90	30	0	0	0	30

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

### Housing Needs Data Analysis

This table provides data on Housing Problems (as defined by HUD) broken down by Renter and Owner income levels.

#### 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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	800	360	65	0	1,225	390	205	145	80	820
Having none of four housing problems	315	805	1,125	520	2,765	30	285	965	770	2,050
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	90	0	0	0	90	30	0	0	0	30

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

### Housing Needs Data Analysis

This table represents a breakdown of the frequency of housing problems encountered by Renters and Owners of a given income level.

### 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	295	330	145	770	80	70	160	310
Large Related	70	20	35	125	20	0	4	24
Elderly	165	250	100	515	210	190	205	605
Other	430	205	45	680	110	70	70	250
Total need by income	960	805	325	2,090	420	330	439	1,189

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

### Housing Needs Data Analysis

This table represents the number and type of households that face a cost burden greater than 30% of household income, broken down by Renter and Owner across various income levels.

### 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	260	70	40	370	70	40	10	120
Large Related	70	20	0	90	20	0	0	20
Elderly	110	90	0	200	190	100	55	345
Other	360	80	10	450	110	55	40	205
Total need by income	800	260	50	1,110	390	195	105	690

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

### Housing Needs Data Analysis

This table represents the number and type of households that face a cost burden greater than 50% of household income, broken down by Renter and Owner across various income levels.

## 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	35	65	15	0	115	4	10	30	0	44
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Other, non-family households	0	34	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	35	99	15	0	149	4	10	40	0	54

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

### Housing Needs Data Analysis

This table represents the number and type of households that face a crowding issue, broken down by Renter and Owner across various income levels.

	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.

According to the 2010 Census, 115 single family households living below the poverty level whom rent. There were 44 single family households below the poverty level whom own their home. While this statistic includes renters and owners, we would estimate that two-thirds of these households are in need of assistance.

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

The Rome Housing Authority's Section 8 waiting list indicates that there are 76 applicants who have at least one family member who is disabled. One of the local women and childrens shelters has estimated that they will serve 250 women and children who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, over the next 5 years.

**What are the most common housing problems?**

Cost burden is by far the most serious housing issue facing residents of Rome, with renters experiencing more significant burdens than owners. Substandard housing and overcrowding, as defined by the Census and HUD, are not significant issues when compared to cost burden in the City.

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

Low-income renters in the City of Rome face the greatest problems with cost burden, overcrowding and substandard living conditions.

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

The Continuum of Care agency often works with families that are living doubled together. This means families that are living with friends and family and are at risk of becoming homeless. Families in this situation are doubled-up due to lack of employment, a change in family make-up or sub-standard housing. Needs include:

- permanent full-time employment with a living wage
- affordable housing
- reliable transportation
- follow up services that are available when needed

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

The jurisdiction does not estimate the at risk populations in Rome.

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

Housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and increased risk of homeless are facilities that do not have stabilized programs put in place. Housing shelters that provide a maximum stay, with limited resources to help who are seeking help and assistance. The elderly population have a cost burden greater than 30% and 50%. We need to be able to provide affordable rentable housing units, for those of all ages including veterans and mutlifamilies.

**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

The City of Rome has a total 33,725 population. Based on the given information provided by the 2007-2011 CHAS reports the data shows that there is no significantly higher percentage of housing needs based on racial backgrounds. The data explains that 12.6% of whites have experienced housing needs, 11.3% of blacks have experienced housing needs and 10.9% of other have experienced housing needs. Due to no significant housing needs based on racial differences its apparent that equal opportunities exists for housing within the City of Rome. Rome is proud of this information and intended to keep the good work continuing regarding our housing. Beyond this, Rome is constantly working to alleviate housing needs in all groups of people, and will continue to do so in the coming five years.

### 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	1,620	295	40
White	1,340	230	40
Black / African American	170	0	0
Asian	55	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	30	0

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

### Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

The data provided to The City of Rome demonstrates the housing problems based on area median income and different racial and ethnic backgrounds.

The area median income housing needs for 0%-30% shows that 4% of white people have experienced housing needs, 7% of blacks and 5% of others have also experienced housing needs.

The City of Rome has no significant impact on housing needs based on the area median income and or racial and ethnic groups.

The City of Rome continues to provide the needs for housing problems occur. If the City of Rome see's a greater need for housing problems we will act accordingly and provide the assistance necessary.

**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	1,275	665	0
White	1,110	660	0
Black / African American	85	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	54	4	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

**Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems**

The data provided to The City of Rome demonstrates the housing problems based on area median income and different racial and ethnic backgrounds.

The area median income housing needs for 30%-50% shows that 3% of white people have experienced housing needs, 3% of blacks and 2% of others have also experienced housing needs.

The City of Rome has no significant impact on housing needs based on the area median income and or racial and ethnic groups.

The City of Rome continues to provide the needs for housing problems occur. If the City of Rome see's a greater need for housing problems we will act accordingly and provide the assistance necessary.

**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	1,055	1,480	0
White	1,000	1,390	0
Black / African American	15	30	0
Asian	35	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	45	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionately Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

**Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems**

The data provided to The City of Rome demonstrates the housing problems based on area median income and different racial and ethnic backgrounds.

The area median income housing needs for 50%-80% shows that 3% of white people have experienced housing needs, .06% of blacks and 2% of others have also experienced housing needs.

The City of Rome has no significant impact on housing needs based on the area median income and or racial and ethnic groups.

The City of Rome continues to provide the needs for housing problems occur. If the City of Rome sees a greater need for housing problems we will act accordingly and provide the assistance necessary.

**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	300	995	0
White	270	960	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	0	10	0
Asian	10	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	19	0

**Table 16 - Disproportionately Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

### **Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems**

The data provided to The City of Rome demonstrates the housing problems based on area median income and different racial and ethnic backgrounds.

The area median income housing needs for 80%-100% shows that .09% of white people have experienced housing needs, 0% of blacks and .05% of others have also experienced housing needs.

The City of Rome has no significant impact on housing needs based on the area median income and or racial and ethnic groups.

The City of Rome continues to provide the needs for housing problems occur. If the City of Rome sees a greater need for housing problems we will act accordingly and provide the assistance necessary.

Analysis Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

		Percent AMI
<b>Total Population</b>	33725	
<b>White Population</b>	29476	0 - 30
<b>Black Population</b>	2394	Total
<b>Other Population</b>	1855	White
		Black
		Asian
		Hispanic
		30 - 50
		Total
		White
		Black
		Asian
		Hispanic
		50 - 80
		Total
		White
		Black
		Asian
		Hispanic
		80 - 100
		Total
		White
		Black
		Asian
		Hispanic

94.5      5.5

White Total	Black Total	Asian Total	Hispanic Total	*Other total*	Total:
3720	270	100	103	203	4396

Percent White	Percent Black	Percent Other	Percent Total
0.126205868	0.112759582	0.109441337	0.130348406
<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>

## Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

### 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

The City of Rome has a total 33,725 population. Based on the given information provided by the 2007-2011 CHAS reports the data shows that there is no significantly higher percentage of severe housing needs based on racial backgrounds. The data explains that 7% of whites have experienced severe housing needs, 9% of blacks have experienced severe housing needs and 7% of other have experienced severe housing needs. Due to no significant severe housing needs based on racial differences its apparent that equal opportunities exists for housing within the City of Rome. Rome is proud of this information and intended to keep the good work continuing regarding our housing. Beyond this, Rome is constantly working to alleviate hosing needs in all groups of people, and will continue to do so in the coming 5 years.

### 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	1,465	445	40
White	1,210	370	40
Black / African American	170	0	0
Asian	45	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	40	35	0

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

The 2007-2011 CHAS report shows that The City of Rome has a higher amount of housing with one or more housing problems for the white jurisdiction-1210 as compared to the black/african american population of 170 housholds facing one or more household problems.

### 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	600	1,340	0
White	540	1,235	0
Black / African American	55	30	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	59	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

The 2007-2011 CHAS report shows that The City of Rome has a higher amount of housing problems with none of the four housing issues for the white jurisdiction with an average median income of 30%-50%.

As compared to the black/african american jurisdiction they have significantly lower housing without any issues.

### 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	280	2,255	0
White	245	2,145	0
Black / African American	4	40	0
Asian	35	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	49	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

**Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems**

Based on the information provided by the 2007-2011 CHAS report, the data shows that the City of Rome has a total of 2145 households that have none of the four problems within the white jurisdiction that fall within the 50%-80% of the average median household income.

The 2007-2011 CHAS report shows that The City of Rome has a higher amount of housing problems with none of the four housing issues for the white jurisdiction with an average median income of 30%-50%. As compared to the black/african american jurisdiction they have significantly lower housing without any issues.

**80%-100% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	115	1,180	0
White	95	1,135	0
Black / African American	0	10	0
Asian	10	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	19	0

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

**Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems**

Based on the information provided by the 2007-2011 CHAS report, the data shows that the City of Rome has a total of 1153 households that have none of the four problems within the white jurisdiction that fall within the 50%-80% of the average median household income.

		Analysis Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems	
Total Population	33725	<b>Percent AMI</b>	
<b>White Population</b>	29476	0 - 30	
<b>Black Population</b>	2394	Total	1465
<b>Other Population</b>	1855	White	1210
(Asian, Hispanic & Other)		Black	170
		Asian	45
		Hispanic	40
		Other	4
		30 - 50	
		Total	600
		White	540
		Black	55
		Asian	0
		Hispanic	0
		Other	0
		50 - 80	
		Total	280
		White	245
		Black	4
		Asian	35
		Hispanic	0
		Other	0
		80 - 100	
		Total	115
		White	95
		Black	0
		Asian	10
		Hispanic	0
		Other	0

White Total	Black Total	Asian Total	Hispanic Total	*Other total*	Total:
2,090	229	90	40	4	2,453

Percent White	Percent Black	Percent Other	Percent Total
0.07090514	0.09565581	0.0722372	0.07273536
<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>

## Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

### 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:

There is a disproportionality greater need for housing cost burdens with the elder population in the City of Rome. The elderly are having a greater hardship for living situations. They have a large cost burden that is greater than the average need for affordable cost living. This information was determined by the data provided as well as through our public hearings, survey analysis and focus groups. The City of Rome is working with Ava Dorfman Senior Center and South Rome Senior Center along with housing units for the elderly to devise a plan to help alleviate some of the cost burden on senior citizens.

The City is also working to raise wages and ease housing cost burdens through economic development projects. The City's Department of Community and Economic Development will continue to administer the Rome Entrepreneur Assistance Program (REAP) to help small business get started, grow and expand. We require all economic development projects to produce jobs that can be performed by people who are generally of low and moderate income skill levels. The program has been successful at putting residents back to work and helping them earn a living wage and afford better quality living situations.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,590	2,145	2,300	40
White	8,995	1,975	1,940	40
Black / African American	205	70	220	0
Asian	85	10	65	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	245	70	50	0

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

### Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

The data provided to The City of Rome demonstrates the housing cost burdens based on area median income and different racial and ethnic backgrounds.

The area median income housing cost burdens for <30% shows that 30% of whites, 8% of blacks and 18% of others have also experienced housing cost burdens.

The area median income housing cost burden for 30%-50% shows that 6% of white, 2% of blacks, 4% of others have experienced housing cost burdens.

The area media income housing cost burden for >50% shows that 6% of whites, 9% of blacks and 6% of others have experienced housign cost burdend.

A total of 43.7% fof whites, 20.6% of blacks and 28.7% of others have experienced housing cost burdens.

The City of Rome has a significant impact on housing cost burden based on the area median income and or racial and ethnic groups. The area of median income has a higher percentage of housing cost burden affects the white racial group in the <30% median income area.

The City of Rome continues to work with our housing and homelessness coalition as well Rome Housing Authority to to provide affordable housing.

Analysis Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens			
<b>Total Population</b>	33725	<b>Percent AMI</b>	
<b>White Population</b>	29476	<30	
<b>Black Population</b>	2394	Total	9590
<b>Other Population</b>	1855	White	8995
(asian, hispanic, other)		Black	205
		Asian	85
		Hispanic	245
		Other	4
		30 - 50	
		Total	2145
		White	1975
		Black	70
		Asian	10
		Hispanic	70
		Other	0
		>50	
		Total	2300
		White	1940
		Black	220
		Asian	65
		Hispanic	50
		Other	4

White Total	Black Total	Asian Total	Hispanic Total	*Other total*	Total:
12,910	495	160	365	8	13,938

Percent White	Percent Black	Percent Other	Percent Total
0.43798344	0.20676692	0.28733154	0.41328391
<b>43.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>

### Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

#### 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?**

There are no income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need than the needs of the income category as a whole.

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

The needs not identified above are improved incomes, housing rehabilitation assistance, homebuyer assistance, homebuyer education, demolition, of deteriorated structures, affordable housing, code enforcement, additional section 8 housing and tenant-based rental assistance funding, public services identified in the public input session and online survey, and additional jobs and job skills.

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

No current data exists regarding the distribution of racial groups in the City of Rome. However, as of 2008, our Fair Housing Analysis indicated that only one block group in the City had a disproportionate share of African-American persons.

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

The Rome Housing Authority is the owner, manager and administrator of subsidized, assisted housing projects and programs for the benefit of lower income elderly, disabled, handicapped individuals and families residing primarily within the City of Rome, New York. These projects and programs, which are described hereinafter, receive financial subsidies and operate pursuant to the policies, rules and regulations of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD-Federal) and New York State Homes and Community Renewal (HCR-State). The RHA is designated as a high performer and has received a Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) score of 97 on the Federal side and a Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) score of 100% for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	326	397	1	383	13	0	0

**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			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	12,820	12,373	11,700	12,386	12,033	0
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	138	122	0	122	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	150	147	0	142	5	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	326	397	1	383	13	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

**Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	312	351	1	339	11	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	13	40	0	39	1	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	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

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	14	45	0	45	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	312	352	1	338	13	0	0

\*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:**

Those individuals and families with disabilities need a greater variety of multi-bedroom units, there is also a need for greater wheelchair accessibility, wider hallways and doorways, ramps, rails and elevator access. The Rome Housing Authority is in the initial planning stages of a rehabilitation of their existing housing units which will seek to alleviate the public housing problems faced by those with disabilities.

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

The most pressing need for those residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice Vouchers is the need for more available housing. At present there are 872 individuals and families on waiting lists for Public Housing or Section 8 vouchers within the City of Rome. Due to the age of Rome's public housing units, better handicap accessibility is also a need. The RHA also seeks to improve the energy efficiency and general quality of their housing units in their upcoming rehabilitation project.

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

The needs of public housing residents and housing choice voucher holders generally mirror those needs of the population at large. However, cost-burden can be a more pressing issue for those low income households that don't live in public housing or have a voucher. The large number of people on waiting lists indicate a need for more public housing while the population at large is in need of more affordable housing options to rent or own.

## **Discussion**

For every 4 tenant based vouchers issued three must be at or below 30% average median income and remaining one must be at or below 50% of the area medium income. 75% of The City of Rome Public Housing vouchers issued are below 30% averaged median income and 25% are below 50% of the area median income.

40% of occupancy for public housing by income falls below 30% income, 50% fall below 50% income and 10% fall below 80% area median income.

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

### Introduction:

The City of Rome has a low incidence of homelessness, with less than 1% of Rome's population experiencing homelessness each year and approximately 0.5% of that population exiting homelessness each year. Despite having a low incidence of homelessness, the City of Rome remains vigilant in the fight to eradicate homelessness by working closely with our Continuum of Care (CoC) and the Mohawk Valley Housing and Homeless Coalition (MVHHC). The City utilizes the CoC and MVHHC due to their expertise in analyzing our needs and expeditiously providing or referring our citizens to the proper services.

### 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)	1	22	132	92	73	60
Persons in Households with Only Children	2	2	24	16	13	30
Persons in Households with Only Adults	2	16	108	72	58	60
Chronically Homeless Individuals	2	5	16	5	4	40
Chronically Homeless Families	0	1	4	3	2	30
Veterans	1	2	14	8	7	10
Unaccompanied Child	2	3	15	11	9	30
Persons with HIV	0	0	3	2	2	30

**Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment**

**Data Source Comments:** SOURCE: Utica/Rome/Oneida and Madison Counties Continuum of Care (NY-518)

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

**Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)**

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source  
Comments:

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

In Rome, homeless families have both emergency and transitional housing options, so homeless households with children are identified and served very quickly at the Rome Rescue Mission, the Johnson Park Family Shelter, or by Lucy’s House or Willow Commons if they identify as domestic violence victims.

At present, there are very few homeless veterans in Rome due mainly to the fact that there are three program options for homeless vets. Two VA SSVF programs serving Rome veterans and their family members provide outreach and immediate emergency housing and the Rome Housing Authority manages 35 VASH (permanent supportive housing) vouchers for homeless vets and other members of their household.

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

Complete data on the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group is not available.

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

In 2013 and 2014, the majority of homeless adults were persons in households with only adults. However, in both recent years, the majority of homeless persons resided in households where there was one or more adult and at least on child. Data also shows that on the average given night, there could be approximately 10 unsheltered and 51 sheltered adults and children.

**Discussion:**

While the City of Rome has a small homeless population, we remain a vulnerable "at-risk" community; more funding continues to be necessary in order to shrink our existing homeless population as well as prevent our at-risk citizens from becoming homeless. One area that distinguishes Rome's needs from many areas of the country with respect to homelessness, is that Rome is geographically situated in Central New York, which is prone to devastatingly long and harsh winter seasons. Homelessness during the long winter season is truly a matter of life and death.

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

### **Introduction:**

**[This includes vision / hearing impaired {funds can be used for streets improvements to serve these people}, mentally handicapped individuals, and people like veterans suffering from ptsd. Discuss what the City of Rome has done to aid these populations, and what it plans to do to help them in the future.]**

### **Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

The City of Rome has a diverse special needs population characterized by those individuals whom are elderly (defined as 62 and older), frail elderly (defined as an elderly person who requires assistance with three or more activities of daily living, such as bathing, walking, and performing light housework), persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities, persons with alcohol and/or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

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

According to the Oneida County Office for Aging and Continuing Care; YWCA of the Mohawk Valley, Oneida County Department of Mental Health and addiction treatment providers in Oneida County including the Community Recovery Center in Rome, it is clear that all the above populations have needs for both affordable and supportive housing that fits their special needs category. The primary supportive service required by all the above special needs groups is specialized case management. Clinical services for both behavioral health and physical health conditions are also needed as well as access to transportation to receive clinical services which are not provided in the home.

The housing needs for these different special populations are varied and include 1.) The need for more accessible and affordable rental units for single seniors and frail elderly (42.5% of all Rome residents live in rental housing (Census 2010)) and all special needs populations have substantially less household income or no household income whatsoever and therefore have a much greater need for very affordable rental housing; 2.) A need for very affordable housing that meets basic living standards as the lowest-cost rental housing available is very often low quality housing and susceptible to codes violations and closure leading to homelessness.

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

Due to the relatively small population of Rome, NY the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the jurisdiction is very minimal. The City of Rome has supportive services to help those who are affected by HIV/AIDS and are able to provide them with the proper care or treatment needed.

**Discussion:**

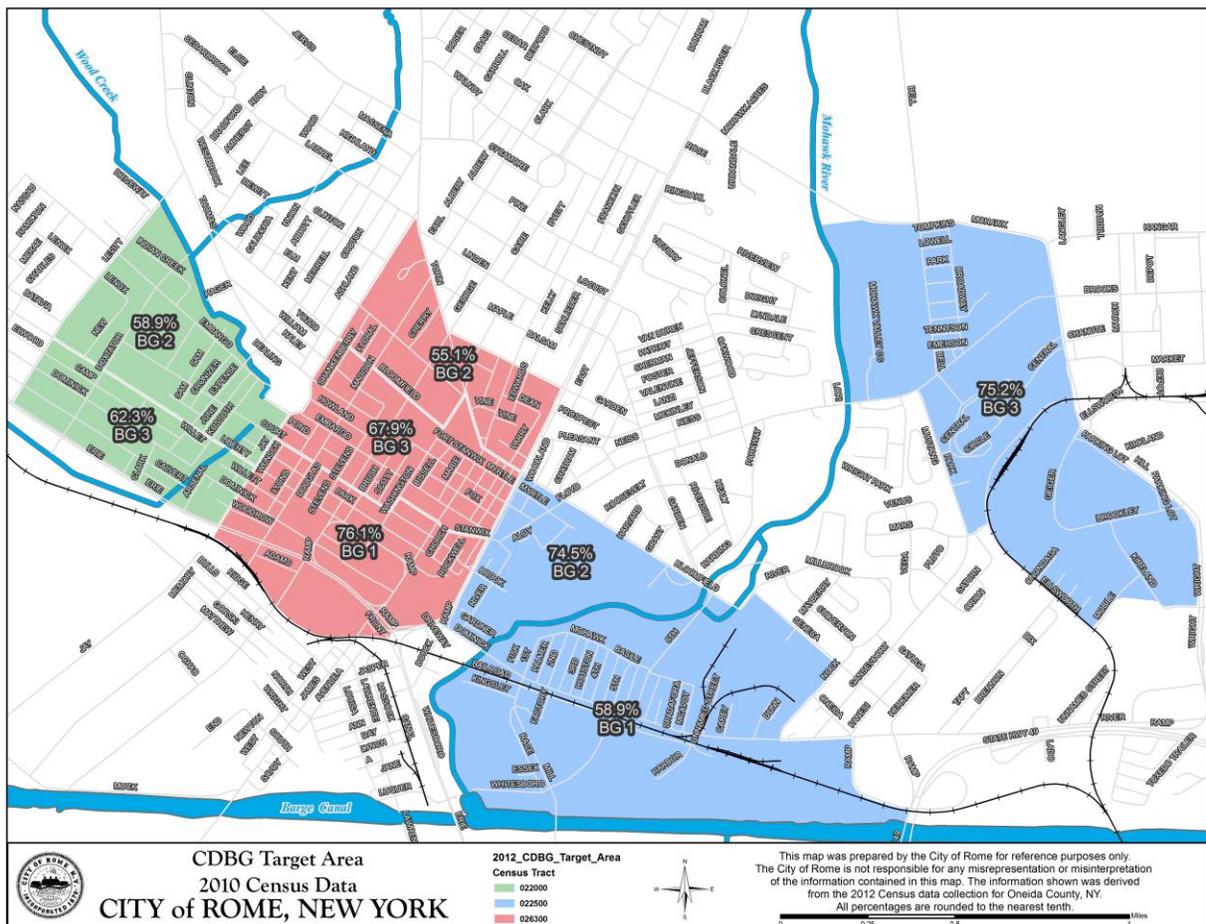
## NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

### Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Public facility improvements needed in the City of Rome include improvements to buildings, parks and recreational facilities, senior centers, homeless facilities, youth areas, health facilities and facilities for special needs populations. The City also needs greater pedestrian access and more greenway spaces.

### How were these needs determined?

These needs are determined through the collection of the data through the public hearings and surveys. Overall the needs of public facilities projects are determined by the risk to the public whom are using those facilities as a major way of transportation. Once the proper area is evaluated it is determined what projects are top priority to fund with accordingly HUD allocations.



Target Area Map

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

The City of Rome's public improvement needs include street improvements (including curb, gutter, sewer, signage, trees, lighting and landscaping), and sidewalks. The City also has need to update and rehabilitate the parks within the City. Public parks represent an area widely used by low-to-moderate income families.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The needs for improvements are determined through the data collected through our surveys as well as our public hearings. Working in collaboration with our engineers, department of public works and our city planners based on the needs identified by the public, a plan is devised and assessed to better suit the needs of those living in the identified areas.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

Public Services needs in the City of Rome include senior services, youth services, transportation services, services for battered and abused spouses, health services, services for neglected and abused children, substance abuse services, employment training, crime awareness, fair housing counseling, child care, legal services, and mental health services.

### **How were these needs determined?**

After the data is collected for the needs and wants for specific public services the City of Rome puts out an application period for agencies to construct a program to meet and needs and wants of the community. After the application period is concluded, they are reviewed with the help of the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC). The CDAC is comprised of a representative of each ward as well as 1/3 made of City Councilors. Once the recommendations from the CDAC committee have been determined, it is reviewed and approved or disapproved by the Mayor.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This section provides information on the affordability and condition of the housing market in the City of Kenosha. Many of the data tables were populated by HUD using the 2010 Census, the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) five year (2007-2011) data set. ACS data shows that the City has a total of 15,196 housing units with 13,418 units (88.3%) occupied, split between 7,814 (58.2%) owner-occupied and 5,604 (41.8%) renter-occupied units. Of the 13,418 occupied units, we estimate that 11,782 of them were built prior to 1980 and suffer from a lead-based paint hazard, this is of particular concern as we estimate that a significantly high percentage of our low-to-moderate income population reside in these units.

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

### Introduction

According to ACS data, housing units in the City of Rome are primarily 1-unit detached structures with 8,172 units (54%). Data shows that among owned homes, 81% of units have 3 or more bedrooms, while rental units are split significantly more evenly between one (30%), two (37%), and three (30%) bedroom units.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	8,172	54%
1-unit, attached structure	350	2%
2-4 units	3,807	25%
5-19 units	1,349	9%
20 or more units	1,012	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	506	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,196</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	176	3%
1 bedroom	119	2%	1,667	30%
2 bedrooms	1,368	18%	2,101	37%
3 or more bedrooms	6,327	81%	1,660	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,814</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units

Based on the information provided to The City of Rome from 2007-2011 ACS demonstrates the units sizes by tenure. The data shows that a total of 19% of the population of property owners occupy units with or more bedrooms.

For those who rent a total of 6% of the population occupy 2 bedroom unit size properties.

This data shows the amount of owners a total of 23% of them consume units ranging from no bedrooms to 3 or more. A total of 17% of renters occupy units ranging from no bedrooms to 3 or more.

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

The Rome Housing Authority currently has 282 public housing units located in Colonial I, Colonial II and Valentine Apartments. The RHA also manages the recently renovated Section 8 housing complex Liberty Gardens.

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

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

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

Rome has historically not had a housing shortage, and affordability has been strong, but this is no longer the case. Currently, there is an extensive waiting list for Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, households on the waiting list for the elderly/disabled facilities and households on the waiting list for public housing for extremely low and low-income families - and the low to moderate income elderly.

**Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

The need for affordable housing is becoming increasingly desperate; with housing costs for both owners and renters outpacing that of median incomes, the cost burden issue, especially for low to extremely low income families has been steadily rising. Additional public housing is a particular need as our public housing units and Section 8 voucher program have a total of 872 applicants on their waiting lists.

**Discussion**

The City of Rome has various affordable housing units for low-to-moderate income individuals and their families. We are focused on creating more housing opportunities that meet the needs of the clientele in need of housing services by working with the Rome Housing Authority.

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

### Introduction

U.S. Census and ACS data show that household income in Rome, when adjusted for inflation, rose 31% between 2000 and 2011. During the same period, adjusted housing costs rose 36% for homeowners and 36% for renters, making it more difficult for individuals and families to afford housing.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	64,800	88,000	36%
Median Contract Rent	369	501	36%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,908	51.9%
\$500-999	2,446	43.6%
\$1,000-1,499	174	3.1%
\$1,500-1,999	35	0.6%
\$2,000 or more	41	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing

Given the information provided to The City of Rome from 2007-2011 ACS shows the relationship of those who pay rent throughout the City of Rome and the amounts paid.

According to the population of 33,725 compared against rent a total of 16% of the population pays rent for housing services. 9% of the population pays less than \$500 a month, 7% pays between \$500-\$999, .005% pays between \$1,000-\$1,499, .001% pays between \$1,500-\$1,999, and .001% pays \$2,000 or more in rental fees.

## Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	420	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,715	755
80% HAMFI	3,705	1,880
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,895
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>5,530</b>

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	601	612	799	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

### Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Unfortunately there is not sufficient housing for households at all income levels within the City of Rome. Rome has sufficient housing stock for those individuals and families making above the area median income, but for those individuals and families below the median income, especially in the extremely low to low range, the need for affordable housing is critical.

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

Affordability of housing is on the decline as the cost of housing for both owners and renters is outpacing the growth of median income.

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

There does not seem to be a significant disparity between Fair Market Rent and Area Median Rent that would impact our strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing.

## Discussion



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

### Introduction

The following section outlines “selected” housing conditions as defined by the Census. The first two conditions refer to the housing unit, while the remaining two conditions refer to the household. The Census defines a “selected” condition as:

- Lacking complete plumbing facilities
- Lacking complete kitchen facilities
- More than one person per room
- Housing cost burden greater than 30% of household income

### Definitions

The City of Rome uses the following definitions for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

*Substandard* means a housing unit lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.

*Substandard suitable for rehabilitation* means a housing unit, or in the case of multiple unit buildings the building or buildings containing the housing units, which have at least three major systems in need of replacement or repair and the estimated cost of making the needed replacements and the repairs is less than 75% of the estimated cost of new construction of a comparable unit or units.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,784	23%	2,158	39%
With two selected Conditions	37	0%	77	1%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	5,993	77%	3,369	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,814</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

Based on the data provided to the City of Rome from the 2007-2011 ACS reports it identifies the conditions of housing in the city of Rome comparing those of renters versus homeowners.

Compared to the population of the City of Rome of 33,725 a total of 5% of property owners of the population experience 1 or more housing conditions. 6% of the renter population experience 1 or more housing conditions.

A total of 17% of property owners experience no housing conditions and 16% of renters experience no housing conditions.

### Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	173	2%	82	1%
1980-1999	708	9%	673	12%
1950-1979	3,141	40%	2,416	43%
Before 1950	3,792	49%	2,433	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,814</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>99%</b>

**Table 34 – Year Unit Built**

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	6,933	89%	4,849	87%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	155	2%	123	2%

**Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 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 36 - Vacant Units**

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

## **Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation**

The need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the housing in the jurisdiction is minor. Based on the population 4% of owners have 1 of the housing conditions and 6% of renters have 1 of the housing conditions. 77% of total owned properties in the city have none of the housing conditions and 60% of the total of rental properties have no housing conditions.

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

Using the data in the tables above, we can determine that of the 13,418 owner and renter occupied housing units in Rome, 11,782 (88%) of them were built prior to 1980 and may contain lead-based paint hazards. We would estimate that of those 11,782 units, approximately 5,891 of them are occupied by low-to-moderate income individuals or families.

## **Discussion**

The overall housing conditions in the City of Rome are in fair condition. Based on the data provided the City of Rome shows fair conditions of housing. The city of Rome has an older housing market therefore by working with proper codes department and enforcements for dealing with homes that could be affected with lead-based hazards.

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

### Introduction

The City of Rome works closely with the Rome Housing Authority (RHA) to provide safe, decent, and affordable housing to eligible residents in a professional, efficient, and ethical manner. The Rome Housing Authority is the owner, manager and administrator of subsidized, assisted housing projects and programs for the benefit of lower income elderly, disabled, handicapped individuals and families residing primarily within the City of Rome, New York. These projects and programs receive financial subsidies and operate pursuant to the policies, rules and regulations of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD-Federal) and the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR-State).

### 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			334	627			245	0	0
# of accessible units									
<b>*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition</b>									

Table 37 – 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:**

The City of Rome and the Rome Housing Authority has approximately 282 units in which are in fair condition within the jurisdiction; the RHA is in the beginning stages of developing rehabilitation plans for these 282 units. All these units are active in an approved public housings agency's plan.

## Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Rome Housing Authority has met with developers to begin the initial planning stages of a large-scale revitalization plan to improve energy efficiency, accessibility, and the overall quality of the City's public housing units. The initial intent is to begin rehabilitation of the Colonial I and Colonial II buildings, with the Valentine Apartments to follow.

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

During their upcoming major redevelopment their affordable housing units, the Rome Housing Authority will place emphasis on supportive services that help their tenants grow into self-sufficiency. Education, job training, small business development and youth enrichment programming will assist tenants and their children in attaining the skill sets necessary to achieve gainful employment and break the cycle of poverty. Improved employment prospects will compel tenants to assess their housing needs, goals and opportunities and ultimately set them on a path to potential homeownership and financial independence. The City of Rome will work diligently to help the Rome Housing Authority work with area non-profits, community organizations and businesses to reach their supportive programming goals.

### **Discussion:**

The Rome Housing Authority has recently completed a multi-year renovation of their Liberty Gardens unit and is in the initial planning stages to rehabilitate their Colonial I, II and Valentine Apartment units as well; however an extensive waiting list remains for public housing within the City of Rome.

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

### Introduction

The City of Rome works closely with the Mohawk Valley Housing and Homeless Coalition, our CoC partner, and other CoC affiliated agencies to meet the needs of homeless persons within the city. We are fortunate to have active and skilled agencies that are able to help those who become homeless from a variety of reasons such as loss of income, victims of domestic violence, veterans and the physically or mentally disabled.

### 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 39 - 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 used to complement services targeted to homeless persons**

Mainstream physical and mental health services in the City of Rome assess all patients at intake and exit to determine their need for supportive services. If it is determined that a patient may need further supportive or housing services, the healthcare providers work in conjunction with the Oneida County Mental Health or Social Services Departments to ensure that their patients reach the appropriate organization or facility for continuing care.

**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.**

In Rome, homeless families have both emergency and transitional housing options, so homeless households with children are identified and served very quickly at the Rome Rescue Mission, the Johnson Park Family Shelter, or by Lucy's House or Willow Commons if they identify as domestic violence victims. Unaccompanied youth and persons in households with only children (e.g. a 17 year old mother with a 1 year old child) are fewer in number, but have far fewer options: only Evelyn's House for pregnant and parenting teens, and John Bosco House and New Horizons (located in nearby Utica) are available for transitional housing for homeless youth. There are currently no emergency housing options or dedicated beds for homeless youth in Rome or elsewhere in our CoC region. At present, there are very few homeless veterans in Rome due mainly to the fact that there are three program options for homeless vets. Two VA SSVF programs serving Rome veterans and their family members provide outreach and immediate emergency housing and the Rome Housing Authority manages 35 VASH (permanent supportive housing) vouchers for homeless vets and other members of their household.

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

### **Introduction**

There are a variety of service providers in Rome and the surrounding area; these providers coordinate amongst themselves to ensure that they are meeting the needs of the community efficiently. When necessary, the City will refer citizens to the organizations within our local Continuum of Care (CoC) for service.

### **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**

Persons with mental, physical or developmental disabilities have varying degrees of supportive housing needs depending on the severity of their disability. Some individuals may need round-the-clock care medical care while others may have more basic needs such as wheelchair accessible housing or help with transportation.

Those individuals with alcohol or drug addictions need supportive housing that encourages sobriety with access to social and healthcare to ensure that they are able to transition safely to sobriety.

The aging population has similar supportive housing needs to those with physical, mental or developmental disabilities, with services often overlapping as aging persons can develop physical or mental conditions which necessitate greater care. Those aging persons of sound health often need help with transportation, household chores and tasks such as grocery shopping.

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

<p align="LEFT">The City of Rome manages Discharge Coordination Policy via the Oneida County Department of Mental Health, which is responsible for discharge coordination for persons with a mental health disability who are hospitalized and released to the community. The Oneida County Department of Mental Health monitors concerns and issues related to discharge planning in two ways. The first is that the County monitors discharge planning through the biweekly ASPOA/A (Adult Single Point of Access and Accountability) process that is coordinated by the Oneida County Department of Mental Health (per New York State regulations). When individuals are nearing discharge, service needs and resources are discussed at ASPOA/A and a discharge plan with a housing component is formulated for high-risk, high-need situations (e.g. homelessness).</p><p align="LEFT"></p>

**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 City will fund public service programs that support low and moderate income individuals with special needs that are not currently homeless, including those that are developmentally disabled, hearing and visually impaired.

**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 City will continue to fund programs such as at the YWCA/Lucy's House, which benefits battered women in need of safe housing.

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

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

Taxation within the City of Rome is an issue that seemingly affects all households adversely. To curb the impact of high taxes, the City intends to enact new housing incentives to help mitigate the effect of high taxation.

The City will continue to investigate land-use and zoning changes that may remove barriers, encourage and assist with the creation of mixed-use housing in commercial areas, adaptive re-use of historic buildings for residential use, and new construction of affordable housing on vacant lots in the City.

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

### Introduction

The City of Rome has a variety of industries seeking workers from all levels of skill and education. At present, the majority of works and jobs reside in Education and Health Care Services, Retail Trade and Manufacturing.

### 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	20	0	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,066	1,232	11	10	-1
Construction	240	258	2	2	0
Education and Health Care Services	2,369	2,952	24	25	1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	838	536	8	5	-3
Information	229	216	2	2	0
Manufacturing	1,047	1,618	11	14	3
Other Services	376	314	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	713	1,239	7	10	3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,852	2,053	19	17	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	673	1,292	7	11	4
Wholesale Trade	441	196	4	2	-2
Total	9,864	11,906	--	--	--

**Table 40 - Business Activity**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

### **Non-Housing Community Development Assets**

Based on the data provided by the 2007-2011 ACS surveys, the data represents the economic development market in the City of Rome.

The data shows that there is a total of 9,864 works within the city of Rome, compared to the population of 33,725, 29% of the population is employed.

Within the City of Rome there is a total of 11,906 jobs, compared to the population, 35% are occupying those jobs.

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	14,986
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	13,972
Unemployment Rate	6.77
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	27.32
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.88

**Table 41 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Non-Housing Community Development Assets

Based on the data provided to the City of Rome from 2007-2011 ACS (workers) it demonstrates the workforce population throughout the city dividing it into specified trades of work.

The total population of civilian labor as compared to the overall population of Rome is 44%. The total number of workers is 9,864, compared to the the population is 29% of workers in the community. The number of jobs available is 11,906 compared to the total number of workers 9,864 is a total of 82% workers and jobs within the city of Rome.

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,430
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	641
Service	1,734
Sales and office	3,498
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	997
Production, transportation and material moving	775

**Table 42 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Non-Housing Community Development Assets

According to the 2007-2011 ACS reports, the City of Rome compared to the overall population of 33,725 people the workforce is divided up accordingly:

Management, business and financial: 7%

Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations: 2%

Service: 5%

Sales and office: 10%

Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair: 3%

Production, transportation and material moving: 2%

### Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	10,940	82%
30-59 Minutes	1,921	14%
60 or More Minutes	442	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,303</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 43 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Non-Housing Community Development Assets

The data provided to the City of Rome provided by the 2007-2011 ACS shows that the total number of jobs and their travel time.

Compared to the total number of civilians in the labor force, 14,986 a total of 73% have a travel time of 30 minutes or less, 13% have a travel time of 30-50 minutes and 3% have a total of 60 minutes or more travel time.

The data demonstrates that the City of Rome has a balanced amount of jobs located within the city and its adjacent communities that are able to provide adequate jobs with a short distance in travel time.

### 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	802	98	1,408
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,683	210	2,169
Some college or Associate's degree	4,154	167	1,653
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,665	39	731

**Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Non-Housing Community Development Assets

The data given to the City of Rome by 2007-2011 ACS reports demonstrates the educational background of those employed in the civilian labor force.

Compared the civilian labor force of 14,986 a total of 5% have less than a high school degree, 25% have a high school degree or equivalent, 3% have some college or associates degree and 18% have a bachelors or higher degree.

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	48	151	157	478	494
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	497	470	264	788	846
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,368	1,472	1,376	3,214	2,561
Some college, no degree	900	1,055	1,041	1,902	1,024
Associate's degree	256	360	672	954	246
Bachelor's degree	225	457	550	1,156	382
Graduate or professional degree	7	165	406	733	262

**Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Non-Housing Community Development Assets

Based on the information provided by the 2007-2011 ACS reports the data represents the educational levels by age categorized by the levels of completed education.

The data demonstrates that a total of 9-12th with no diploma from ages 18-65+ is a total of 8% to the civilian labor force, a total of 2% from ages 18-65+ have a high school diploma, GED or an alternative, a total of 67% from ages 18-65+ have some college with no degree, 40% from ages 18-65+ have an associates degree, 18% from ages 18-65+ have a bachelors degree and a total of 10% from ages 18-65+ have a graduate or professional degree.

### Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,595
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,230

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months</b>
Some college or Associate's degree	33,154
Bachelor's degree	49,083
Graduate or professional degree	56,010

**Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### **Non-Housing Community Development Assets**

Based on the information provided to the City of Rome from the 2007-2011 ACS reports shows that the educational levels play an important role in the income that workers are taking home.

Based on the total population for the City of Rome 33,725 a total of 98% of the population has some college or associates degree is taking home 33,154 dollars income.

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

According to the above Business Activity table, the major employment sectors within the City of Rome are: Education and Health Care Services (25%), Retail Trade (17%), and Manufacturing (14%). While the aforementioned three sectors account for 56% of the available employment opportunities in Rome; Transportation and Warehousing (11%), Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations (10%), and Professional, Scientific and Management Services (10%) also contribute a large percentage (31%) to the available employment opportunities within the City.

### **Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

The workforce and infrastructure needs for the business community are main street corridors. Due to eminent domain, the City of Rome suffered a loss of their downtown with the addition of a national park that divides the city. The infrastructure of the city needs to be rebuilt in order to bring in more local business to Rome. In bringing new business to the area, the workforce will enhance bringing profit and population to the City.

### **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.**

The major changes that will have a positive effect on economic development are those that bring new housing opportunities to the City both affordable living which will help to reduce the amounts of homelessness in the city as well as housing that will attract larger businesses to invest in the area. We

need to focus on all markets in the housing needs. In the coming year, our area will be receiving an influx of jobs due to the Nano-technology plant that is being constructed in the neighboring city. With a large amount of job opportunity, we need understand the needs housing for an influx in people and families looking in the area. The nano-technology will play a large role in the economic development from job creations, larger business investments, and job creations. All the positive outcomes bring more to the City of Rome, housing is a major need of city, and it is in our plan to provide that.

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

The skills and education of the current workforce needs to be stabilized offering a wider range of jobs based on education and skills. The city of Rome offers various amounts of jobs, reflecting on the data collected the major jobs are health care and education which require a higher set of skills and education. The warehouse and transportation also provide a large amount of labor opportunities that require on the job training. We need to focus on bringing a more jobs with different skills and education levels that will help the workforce as a whole.

**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.**

By working with Mohawk Valley Community College and several workforce investment boards our efforts are to capitalize on workforce training by providing those with the necessary trainings to be able to maintain a job in the specified skills set in our workforce. By initiating programs that teach hands on training we are able to put our youth directly into the workforce. These efforts are supported in our consolidated plan by providing partnerships with public and private business and economic growth.

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

No

**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.**

**Discussion**

The City of Rome is focused on brining more job opportunities by increasing our economic development throughout the City. By working with major partners throughout the city to help create more jobs for

families. Also the City of Rome has an opportunity for new businesses to be willing to locate to the City of Rome and create jobs. The City offers a loan to help with start up costs. By increasing our job market we are able to better stabilize our economy and offer more to our community.

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

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

The City of Rome does not have current data which distinctly indicates where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated, however as housing problems occur with greater frequency amongst low income families it can be deduced that our CDBG target areas have a greater concentration of households with multiple housing problems.

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

The City of Rome does not have current data which distinctly indicates where racial or ethnic minorities are concentrated, however as of our 2008 Fair Housing study, there was only one block section of Rome which had a disproportionate concentration of African-American persons. Our CDBG target areas have the highest concentration of low-income families.

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

The characteristics of the market in these areas and neighborhoods are slum and blight from absentee landlords, sidewalk and street which are main means of transportation need to be rehabilitated or reconstructed to better suit the needs of the community members living within these jurisdictions.

### **Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

There are various community assets located within these areas such as parks for child or family recreations, a senior center which provides those who are elderly a community center, various restaurants, schools, religious institutions, and medical care facilities.

### **Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

There are other strategic opportunities in several of these areas including a walking/biking trail, areas for more outdoor recreation as well as vacant homes and larger building that can be refurbished for affordable housing units.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

This section contains the Strategic Plan for Housing and Community Development that will guide the City of Rome's allocation of Community Development Block Grant Program funding during the 2015-2019 planning period. The City of Rome's goals for the 2015-2019 period focus on a number of identified priority needs and has targeted available resources toward several specific goals that are designed to address those needs. These needs include housing assistance for low income persons, the elderly, homeless and special needs persons, public improvements and facilities for low and moderate income persons. These goals primarily focus on helping residents maintain and improve their quality of life in the City of Rome. To this end, the City of Rome will continue to build on successful projects and programs that meet the needs of low and moderate income residents. Projects selected for funding in the five year period will be managed as efficiently as possible in order to address a wide range of issues that exist in the City of Rome.

The City's specific objectives for homelessness stated in the CP include the following:

Support emergency shelter and transitional housing services through local nonprofit organizations and social service agencies.

Support services to assist homeless persons and families make the transition to permanent housing and independent living

The City has contact with private non-profit agencies and provides assistance where possible.

The City is funding public facilities and infrastructure improvements in order to meet the objective of preparing a suitable living environment.

## Portfolio - Rome, New York

 [Print this information](#)

Housing Visions and the city of Rome partnered together to make Rome Canal Village a success. Housing Visions Consultants, Inc. (HVC) constructed and manages 33 affordable housing units along the 400 block of South James Street in the City of Rome.

Overall, Rome Canal Village encompasses 12 properties, which before construction included 7 buildings and 5 vacant lots. 4 of the buildings were demolished while 3 were substantially rehabilitated. In addition, 8 new buildings were constructed. The total project has 11 buildings with 33 units of quality affordable rental housing. One of the substantially rehabilitated buildings was converted into an on-site management office with a tenant community space which includes laundry facilities.

Approximately 50% of the units are three bedrooms or larger for families. 5 units are reserved for qualified homeless veterans. 4 units are fully accessible and adapted for person(s) who have mobility impairment, and 2 units are adapted for person(s) who have hearing or vision impairment.

The project adheres to the Green Building Initiative and Energy Efficiency requirements of the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal. Housing Visions Construction Company, Inc. was the General Contractor for the project.



[View images by clicking a project name.](#)

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

### Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	<b>Area Name:</b>	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Commercial
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	This area includes all target areas identified as low and moderate income in the 2010 U.S. Census. Locations affected by poverty have been identified in the south, west, and east sides of Rome's "inner district".
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	Within these target areas are brownfields, dilapidated commercial and residential buildings, known drug houses, and other neighborhood nuisances that are impediments to growth.
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	The target area was identified by the 2010 U.S. Census information.
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	These area's are in need of sidewalk and pedestrian reconstruction, demolition of dilapidated commercial and residential buildings, and underground infrastructure improvements such as water-main and sewer replacements.
<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	Opportunities for improvement in Rome's CDBG target area's are plentiful. Redevelopment of these area's could bring new jobs, new affordable housing, and much improved infrastructure to neighborhoods in need.	
<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	The major barrier to improvement in Rome's target areas are a lack of funds to complete all the projects necessary to revitalize the area.	
2	<b>Area Name:</b>	Main Streets Target Area

	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	The Main Streets Target Area includes East and West Dominick St., and North and South Jame's Streets.
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	Located in Rome's CDBG target area, the Main Streets target area is surrounded by run-down commercial and residential buildings.
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	This area was designated a target area through surveys and public outcry to improve our main street commercial and residential districts on Dominick and James streets.
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The area needs include more economic development opportunities, sidewalk and pedestrian reconstruction, and infrastructure improvements.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	Funding is the largest barrier to redevelopment of the area.
<b>3</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	

	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	These area's are identified as the East Rome BOA and Erie Blvd. BOA. BOA means Brownfield Opportunity Area, and these two locations were designated as BOA's by the New York Department of State. The designation is based on an investigation into the dilapidated industrial factories that were once prevalent in our City.
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	These areas both include rundown, dilapidated commercial and residential buildings. Much of the land in and around the factories are contaminated with PCB, oil, and other hazardous materials.
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	The City consulted with NY State to identify and designate the BOA areas in Rome. We heard from numerous constituents that the areas in an around the BOA's have been neglected for years by the City and State.
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The dilapidated and rundown buildings in this area need to be demolished. The land in and around the BOA's need to be cleaned up and possibly redeveloped.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	Redevelopment of commercial businesses is a viable option for improving the area. Improved affordable housing is another opportunity to improve the neighborhoods in and around the BOAs.
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	Funding for demolition and cleaning the contaminated land is the largest barrier.
<b>4</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	Woodhaven Park Drive Estates
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	The neighborhood being described is a 63 acre area of land that runs along Park Drive in Rome, off of Floyd Ave.

<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	The area includes 187 structures of dilapidated housing that has been deemed "unsafe and unfit" by the City of Rome Codes Enforcement Office.
<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	The City Codes Department has been writing violations at the property for over 20 years. The public outcry to tear down the homes have intensified over the years. Many people whom are in favor of tearing down the homes have spoken at public meetings.
<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	All of the homes need to be demolished.
<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	New affordable homes are likely the highest and best use of the land.
<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	The largest barrier to improving the land is not having sufficient funds to demolish the dilapidated homes.

### General Allocation Priorities

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

For the most part, CDBG funds will be used to address the needs on a city-wide basis with the beneficiary being an individual of low to moderate income. However, activities that provide a benefit to an area basis do so in areas that are determined to have a low to moderate income population of at least 51%.

The allocation will be distributed within the jurisdictions identified above. Projects include:

- Housing Activities
- Historic Preservation
- Real Property Acquisitions- Residential and Commercial properties
- Public Facilities-Street, sidewalk & pedestrian infrastructure/reconstruction
- Neighborhood facilities
- Public Services
- Economic Development- Rome Entrepreneur Assistance Program (REAP) and Commercial Rehabilitation Program

Projects fall within the jurisdiction's outlines by our census tract and targeted map.

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

### Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

<b>1</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Blight Elimination Planning and Administration
	<b>Description</b>	The City of Rome will continue to fund public facilities and infrastructure projects geared towards improving the lives of those with low and moderate income. Facilities such as youth centers, neighborhood pedestrian sidewalk reconstruction, homeless facilities, and public infrastructure are priorities for CDBG funding.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The public input sessions, online survey, and needs assessment identified the above listed as priority needs.
2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Public Services Planning and Administration
	<b>Description</b>	As it has done in the past, the City will utilize CDBG funds for public services for low and moderate income individuals and families in Rome. The City will fund job training programs, youth art programs, homeless, HIV, domestic abuse services, and expansion of our public transportation services.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The public input sessions, the online survey, and needs assessment identified the above listed as priority needs.
<b>3</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Public Housing Residents Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Blight Elimination Planning and Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Its essential that the City continues to fund economic development projects in Rome; putting people back to work is a significant priority for the City to undertake as homeless and unemployment rates increase across the County.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Economic development has been a priority for the City for many years. We heard from many participants in the public meetings, along with the public surveys, that were passionate about the City utilizing CDBG funds for economic development projects and job creation.
<b>4</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families

	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Housing and Commercial Rehabilitation Planning and Administration
	<b>Description</b>	<p align="LEFT">The City will continue to provide affordable rental and home ownership opportunities for residents who earn less or equal to 80% of the AMI. The existing housing stock of older homes for both owner occupied and rental units is in need of ehabilitation. The City will continue its homeowner and rental rehabilitation programs to correct codes violations, offer emergency repairs and accessibilty modifications to homeowner households. In addition to the rehabilitation of housing units, the City will support the development of affordable rental housing units that are affordable to low and moderate income households.</p>
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	<p align="LEFT">There are waiting lists for all of the rehabilitation programs. Over 60% of the City's rental housing stock was built prior to 1950. Many of the rental homes throughout the City are in need of rehabilitation. There is also a need for affordable rental housing as many low income families are cost burdened.</p>
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Blight Elimination
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Blight Elimination Planning and Administration
	<b>Description</b>	<p align="LEFT">Blight elimination on a spot and area basis as well as codes enforcement to remove conditions detrimental to public health and safety.</p>
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	<p align="LEFT">There are blighted properties in neighborhoods throughout the City that need to either be demolished or brought up to minimum codes standards so that they are not a health and safety hazard.</p>
6	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Planning / Administration
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

<b>Population</b>	Other
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area Woodhaven Park Drive Estates
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Housing and Commercial Rehabilitation Blight Elimination Public Services Planning and Administration
<b>Description</b>	The City of Rome's Department of Community and Economic Development carries out the administration and bookkeeping of the City's CDBG allocation. Continued funding will ensure all the CDBG program is being carried out in professional manner by a dedicated staff.
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The City of Rome's Department of Community and Economic Development carries out the administration and bookkeeping of the City's CDBG allocation. Continued funding will ensure all the CDBG program is being carried out in professional manner by a dedicated staff.

### **Narrative (Optional)**

Priority needs were identified through public input sessions, an online survey, and the needs assessment. Throughout the process we heard from residents and service providers that many areas needed improvement in the city, but mostly in public facilities and infrastructure, public services, economic development, affordable housing, blight elimination, and planning and administrative services to run the CDBG program. Other focuses included:

#### **1. Homelessness**

- provide Transition Housing for families (with life-skill counseling)
- Provide Emergency Housing
- Increase awareness, access and coordination of existing assistance programs
- Provide emergency assistance programs for housing vulnerable individuals

#### **2. Special Needs Populations**

- Assist the senior population with adult daycare, transportation, nutrition, housing and physical access

- Assit the physically disabled in obtaining barrier-free living
- Assit organizations in the development of youth at-risk neighborhood based alternatives (particularly between the hours of 3pm-7pm)
- Develop programs to help identify and address the needs of mentally disabled.

### **3. Housing Needs**

- Rehabilitate substandard properties
- Assist in low/moderate income housild in buying homes
- Evaluate needs for demolishing homes
- Address needs of public housing projects
- Convert substandard multi-family units into single family units
- Assist with the identification of problem properties and code violations

### **4. Community Development Programs**

- Building rehabilitation and historic preservation
- Bring City parks to national guidelines
- Identify and address infrastructure needs in the target area
- Implement projects identified in the City-wide comprehensive master plan
- Provide for the revitalization and reuse of abandones sites
- Provide increase business development assistance

## 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)	The Rome Housing Authority and Oneida County administers programs for Tenent Based Rental Assistance.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The Rome Housing Authority offers units for elderly and disabled persons.
New Unit Production	The City will encourage and assist when possible with new unit prodcutiion.
Rehabilitation	Older housing, which carries greater maintenance cost and includes the majority of Rome's housing stock, is likely to fall into substandard conditions. The City will continue to use its federal funds to assist low income homeowners with housing rehabilitation.
Acquisition, including preservation	There will be circumstances between 2015-2019 that the City will utilize CDBG funds to acquire or preserve real property in Rome and targeted areas.

**Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions**

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

**Introduction**

The national Community Development Block Program (CDBG) continues to be the principal revenue source for the City to address the needs of its low to moderate income residents. The City of Rome anticipates that it will receive \$906,502.00 in CDBG funding for the 2015 program year, and approximately \$4,500,000 between 2015 and 2019.

**Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	906,502	100,000	1,200,000	2,206,502	4,026,008	The expected funding includes expected allocation plus program income plus prior year resources multiplied by 5 years.

**Table 50 - Anticipated Resources**

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

The City will fund infrastructure projects in low-moderate income areas throughout the City with funds from CDBG. In addition to infrastructure projects, the City will make funds available for historic preservation activities, economic development projects that lead to job creation, public services for low-moderate income residents and families, and demolition and acquisition of real property. The City will pursue a City-Wide Homebuyer Assistance Program. Applicants who purchase a home through the City-Wide Homebuyer Assistance program must also leverage private mortgage funds. The City administers revolving loan fund programs for commercial façade projects and economic development projects. The funding for these programs originated from state and local sources. The City will leverage CDBG funding as a match for other projects where appropriate.

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

CDBG funding will be used to improve existing City public facilities to benefit low and moderate income persons. Most investment on publically owned land will be the improvement sidewalk and underground infrastructure and demolition of dilapidated and unsafe buildings.

**Discussion**

Community Development Block grant funding provides the City of Rome with critical funding to help the City improve the lives of low and moderate income residents. The City uses the funds for a variety of programs, public services, public infrastructure improvements, affordable housing initiatives, and lead-abatement programs.

## 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
Mohawk Valley Housing and Homeless Coalition	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
Rome Housing Authority	Private Industry	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
Rome Rescue Mission	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
YWCA	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

**Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

### Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional structure through which the Consolidated Plan is implemented is through the City of Rome, which is the Lead agency, and categorized as an entitlement city. The City's strengths are that it has a history of coordinating with other governments and agencies in the implementation of HUD and non-HUD funded programs and services. The Department of Community and Economic Development is responsible for managing all HUD funds received by the City. The Community Development Director is a member of various task forces that address infrastructure needs and economic development projects. The City intends to continue to cooperate with various agencies in the region to meet the housing and supportive needs of residents.

However gaps in the insituational delivery system is that due to federal, state and city funding diminishing the needs for more shelters, transitional living and affordable living spaces are needed to be able to accomodate the needs of the population. The major gap for public institutions and non-profits alike is scarce resources and limited staff to effectively operate programs.

### 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
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	

<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X		
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X		X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		
<b>Other</b>			

**Table 52 - 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)**

Any homeless or nearly-homeless person in Rome is referred to the Mohawk Valley Housing for the Homeless agency. No one in need of the housing or shelter is turned away, some may be eligible for free or reduced housing and apartment programs throughout the County.

**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**

In general, the City of Rome in partnership with our homeless housing agencies, does a superb job of getting homeless individuals, families, and persons with special needs placed into housing. However, recent spikes in heroin addiction have created hard ships on our local recovery centers, there are certainly gaps in service. However, the current system is sufficient to meet most of the community's needs. The current service delivery system is sufficient to meet most of the community's needs; however, there is a special need to provide housing for the forensic population and for persons suffering from mental illness.

**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**

All strategies for overcoming gaps and capacity issues in the service delivery system require more findings and/or change in public policy. We are currently in discussions with Rome Recovery Center to establish solutions to their growing problem and find capacity for increasing services. The City's Department of Community and Economic Development is responsible for enhancing the coordination among housing providers, service agencies, and public entities. The City joins with non profit, for profit developers, and various local groups to increase housing opportunities for targeted income groups. The City will mail information to housing service providers, banks, and realtors making them aware of City programs.

## 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	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Public Services Economic Development Affordable Housing Planning / Administration	CDBG: \$2,237,510	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted  Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 900 Households Assisted  Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 30 Business  Brownfield acres remediated: 20 Acre

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Housing and Commercial Rehabilitation	2016	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK	Affordable Housing Planning / Administration	CDBG: \$1,645,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 50 Business  Rental units rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit  Buildings Demolished: 4 Buildings
3	Blight Elimination	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Economic Development Blight Elimination Planning / Administration	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Brownfield acres remediated: 10 Acre  Buildings Demolished: 25 Buildings
4	Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Public Services	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area Woodhaven Park Drive Estates	Public Services Planning / Administration	CDBG: \$350,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 18000 Persons Assisted  Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Planning and Administration	2015	2019		CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area Woodhaven Park Drive Estates	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Public Services Economic Development Affordable Housing Blight Elimination Planning / Administration	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 700 Persons Assisted  Brownfield acres remediated: 30 Acre  Businesses assisted: 25 Businesses Assisted  Buildings Demolished: 50 Buildings

Table 53 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Infrastructure program consists of, but is not limited to, water source development, storage, and distribution; sanitary sewage collection and treatment; flood control and storm water drainage. Projects may include ancillary public works components such as sidewalks, streets, parking, open space, and publicly-owned utilities. Eligible projects may include the repair or replacement of existing systems, construction of new systems, or expansion of existing systems into areas previously unserved that are in compliance with the NYS Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Act (Chapter 433 of the Laws of 2010) and principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing and Commercial Rehabilitation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Programs designed to rehabilitate housing and commercial space for low-moderate income persons and households and job creation/retention.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Blight Elimination
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The removal and elimination of blighted areas and delapidated homes.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	As resources continue to diminish, collaboration is crucial in enduring revitalization efforts and maintaining an efficient system of public services. CED works steadfastly to strengthen relationships and engage the public more directly to better understand urgent needs & available resources within the community. Participating in Ward Meetings, Neighborhood Watch Groups, and delivering community presentations & updates continues to be a fundamental element in the public process of CDBG.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Planning and Administration
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Rome's Department of Community and Economic Development carries out the administration and bookkeeping of the City's CDBG allocation. Continued funding will ensure all the CDBG program is being carried out in professional manner by a dedicated staff.

**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 City estimates that it will provide the following affordable housing during the five year period:

Provide for the rehabilitation of 20 owner occupied single family homes

Provide for 15 affordable rental units

Provide for 5 new construction affordable owner occupied single family homes

Provide homeownership opportunities to 15 income eligible homebuyers

## **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)**

This question is not applicable.

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

The City of Rome's Department of Community and Economic Development will continue to work closely with the CDAC Committee, Common Council, and Rome Housing Authority to establish programs that will increase resident involvement in decisions regarding housing accessibility.

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

No

### **Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation**

This question is not applicable because the RHA is not deemed to be in financial trouble.

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

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

Taxation within the City of Rome is an issue that seemingly affects all households adversely. To curb the impact of high taxes, the City intends to enact new housing incentives to help mitigate the effect of high taxation.

The City will continue to investigate land-use and zoning changes that may remove barriers, encourage and assist with the creation of mixed-use housing in commercial areas, adaptive re-use of historic buildings for residential use, and new construction of affordable housing on vacant lots in the City.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The City has allocated a substantial amount of its annual CDBG entitlement grant to support a comprehensive housing program including rehabilitation of owner-occupied single-family housing, rental property rehabilitation, and accessibility rehabilitation. The City's Zoning Ordinance provides for a variety of housing types at various densities and on varying lot sizes. The variety reduces the potential for barriers to affordable housing in the City. In addition to permanent housing, the City's Zoning Ordinance allows for the siting of emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing and group homes for the disabled. The City does not impose impact fees for development. New construction requires a permit from the Codes office. Permit fees are based on administrative costs to the City and are not excessive.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

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

Rome is a participant of the Mohawk Valley Housing and Homelessness Coalition Continuum of Care (CoC). This coalition represents all of Oneida, Herkimer and Madison County, along with city and county government department, not-for-profits and faith based organizations and formerly homeless individuals. The CoC organizes plenary meetings eleven months a year, Outreach and Assessment, Chronically Homeless and Youth Homeless Committees and task group meetings on a regular basis.

Their mission is to assess homeless assistance needs and resources, examine the gap between needs and resources and develop strategies and programs to address these gaps.

Each CoC plenary meeting opens with discussion of emerging needs related to homelessness in the region. CoC members have an opportunity to communicate what they see and what they are doing without having to fit important events into a set agenda item. Emerging issues are brought to the table in a timely fashion and continuum members put their heads and their organizational resources together to find ways to quickly address emerging needs.

The CoC also conducts an annual formal assessment of the support services needs of our homeless populations in Oneida County. Unmet service needs (e.g for job training/placement, for substance abuse or mental health services, for childcare and transportation) for homeless single adults, individuals in families, and youth are identified using a survey for local providers, and assessment data is shared and discussed with CoC members and others in the community, and then actively integrated into program development initiatives.

The CoC planning process for developing a homeless assistance strategy involves extensive face-to-face contact in plenary, committee and task-group meetings to facilitate communication and cooperation among the many CoC partners. At their monthly meetings they: 1) Discuss new developments and trends relative to homelessness and community housing issues. 2) Review the status of on-going homeless assistance programs and the progress of programs still in the implementation phase, 3) Assess our changing homeless sub-populations and their housing and service needs, and identify gaps in our continuum of care, and 4) Examine and discuss approaches and program designs to address identified gaps.

CoC committees and task groups (transitional housing committee, permanent supportive housing committee, outreach and assessment committee/youth homelessness task group, chronically homeless task group) are an integral part of the planning process. These planning groups focus more narrowly-

and more deeply on specific homeless populations and on assessment and program development details that are not easily addressed in plenary meetings.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

Emergency housing is a growing issue in Rome and was identified as the City of Rome's second homeless priority. The growing need is not being met at this time, and as noted in Homeless Needs, our residents are being primarily served in Utica. Emergency housing is needed for victims of fire, or for those who do not have heat in the house, or those recently evicted from their home. Residents in such predicaments don't necessarily need life skills training, they just need a place to stay for a few days until another place is found or their existing home is made habitable. One avenue for emergency housing is to place families in hotel rooms for a certain time period. This approach is a quick fix, but can become quite costly if there is an extended stay. Hotel rooms work best for families, but the City needs to address the needs of single individuals in a more cost-effective manner.

**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.**

Individual families often need more than a short-term shelter to stay and find work if they are unemployed, save enough to rent an apartment, and/or work on developing life and job skills that are essential to maintaining a job and a household. Transitional and permanent supportive housing programs with associated support services are available for Rome residents with special needs and disabilities. However, a substantial portion of Rome's homeless population is not disabled. Many lost their housing as a result of underemployment, unemployment, the high cost of housing relative to income from low-wage work, landlord-tenant conflict, family breakup, inability to pay increasing high heat and utility costs, and/or problems managing household finances.

The service delivery system in Rome includes services particularly targeted for Veterans and unaccompanied youth age 18-21. Unaccompanied youth who are homeless under the age of 18 are served by Oneida County social services. Chronically homeless individuals and families are accepted into the shelter and transitional housing.

**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**

A need for short-term transitional housing coupled with support services that focus on building life skills, developing work readiness and job skills, and locating and accessing employment that pays enough to support a household. Affordable housing opportunities that provide skills such as financial training, managing household finances, employment training.

Oneida County has rental assistance targeted for homeless prevention to help keep people in housing. Many low income families in Oneida County receive services through the Social Services network which work with families who have multiple issues that interfere with successful family functioning.

Rome has systems in place so that when people are discharged from publicly funded institutions they are not discharged to homelessness.

People that receive assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education and youth needs tend to focus on their area of expertise. When these providers see issues that may affect housing, the response is to refer those persons to the appropriate resource.

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

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

The Oneida County health Department has an ongoing Lead Poisoning Control Program. While the program has been in existence for many years, its effectiveness was increased with the 1993 passage of a law requiring mandatory screening of all preschool and kindergarten-age children. Under this law, all physicians are required to test children 6 years old and under for blood lead concentration. All children entering preschool and kindergarten programs are required to be tested for lead. All test results above a minimum threshold are reported to the Oneida County Health Department which then empowered to investigate the cause.

The Department has standardized its inspection process relating to residential lead-based paint hazards, violations of health, building, and safety codes, and mandates relating to repairs on pre-1978 buildings as part of our CDBG rehabilitation programs. The City will continue to investigate programs to enable existing City staff to update or improve their lead certification status and new employees to initiate lead safe training.

Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the City \_\_\_\_\_ constructed after 1974. This means that there are potentially \_\_\_\_\_ units that contain lead paint within the community. Based on the fact that 42 percent of the households in the City of Rome are low to moderate income, the City assumes that approximately 6,200 low to moderate income families could be living in housing units that contain lead paint based hazards.

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

The City of Rome's CDBG program policies include provisions for compliance with applicable lead-based paint hazard regulations.

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

**T**he guidelines for the City's Housing Rehabilitation program comply with the lead based paint hazards at 24 CFR 35. Due to extensive lead abatement costs and the total number of highly

probable lead contaminated homes, the City is more likely to pursue lead hazard reduction procedures until the total number of lead contaminated homes has been significantly reduced. e City will allocate funds to the following activities, all of which may have the effect of reducing the number of housing units with lead based paint: Codes related demolition activities and all housing rehabilitation activities.</p>

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

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

The City's anti-poverty strategy is to leverage public service funding to diversify and grow the economic status of Rome's at-risk citizens. State programs such as the New York State Empire Zone provide incentives for businesses to grow and create jobs for area residents. These activities include basic education and customized job training, personal and career development, employment and life skills workshops, job placement and vocational assessment and counseling. The City completed a Comprehensive Master Plan in 2004, and is undergoing Zoning Ordinance updates specifically designed to make Rome more business friendly, thus creating more jobs and opportunities. Rome's Main Street Initiative is a powerful component in creating more opportunities for economic development in Rome. These and other economic development programs will be supported by existing housing programs so that the affordability of housing for all will be maintained.

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

The City has recognized the need for taking a more coordinated and cooperative approach to addressing anti-poverty and affordable housing needs. The City will continue its monitoring of housing and community development projects to ensure that the programs and policies are coordinated properly and effectively with the affordable housing plan and objectives that are outlined in the City's 5 year 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 City will monitor all CDBG subrecipient activities as required by HUD in accordance with the agreement between the agencies and the City, and as required by CDBG regulations. Subrecipients are required to submit program and financial reports to facilitate monitoring. Annual monitoring includes ensuring that the subrecipients comply with the terms of their agreements including income and client eligibility, reporting requirements and timeliness. Staff will utilize both “desk-monitoring” and internal/on-site monitoring to assess the quality of the program performance over the duration of the agreement, or until REAP loans have been paid back, or job requirements have been met. Other efforts will include ongoing communication with subrecipients through the provision of on-site technical assistance when requested. In addition, frequent telephone contacts, written communications, analysis of reports and annual audits (where applicable) administrative and environmental guidance by City staff will be made.

## Expected Resources

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

#### Introduction

The national Community Development Block Program (CDBG) continues to be the principal revenue source for the City to address the needs of its low to moderate income residents. The City of Rome anticipates that it will receive \$906,502.00 in CDBG funding for the 2015 program year, and approximately \$4,500,000 between 2015 and 2019.

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	906,502	100,000	1,200,000	2,206,502	4,026,008	The expected funding includes expected allocation plus program income plus prior year resources multiplied by 5 years.

Table 54 - 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**

The City will fund infrastructure projects in low-moderate income areas throughout the City with funds from CDBG. In addition to infrastructure projects, the City will make funds available for historic preservation activities, economic development projects that lead to job creation, public services for low-moderate income residents and families, and demolition and acquisition of real property. The City will pursue a City-Wide Homebuyer Assistance Program. Applicants who purchase a home through the City-Wide Homebuyer Assistance program must also leverage private mortgage funds. The City administers revolving loan fund programs for commercial façade projects and economic development projects. The funding for these programs originated from state and local sources. The City will leverage CDBG funding as a match for other projects where appropriate.

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

CDBG funding will be used to improve existing City public facilities to benefit low and moderate income persons. Most investment on publically owned land will be the improvement sidewalk and underground infrastructure and demolition of dilapidated and unsafe buildings.

**Discussion**

Community Development Block grant funding provides the City of Rome with critical funding to help the City improve the lives of low and moderate income residents. The City uses the funds for a variety of programs, public services, public infrastructure improvements, affordable housing initiatives, and lead-abatement programs.

## 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	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area Woodhaven Park Drive Estates	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Blight Elimination	CDBG: \$600,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20 Households Assisted Brownfield acres remediated: 4 Acre Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 2 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Housing and Commercial Rehabilitation	2016	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK Woodhaven Park Drive Estates	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Households Assisted Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 10 Household Housing Unit
3	Blight Elimination	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area Woodhaven Park Drive Estates	Blight Elimination	CDBG: \$131,000	Buildings Demolished: 5 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 5 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Public Services	CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area Woodhaven Park Drive Estates	Public Services Economic Development	CDBG: \$138,000	Jobs created/retained: 4 Jobs
5	Planning and Administration	2014	2019		CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA Main Streets Target Area Woodhaven Park Drive Estates	Planning / Administration	CDBG: \$180,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Households Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

## Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Public Infrastructure program consists of, but is not limited to, water source development, storage, and distribution; sanitary sewage collection and treatment; flood control and storm water drainage. Projects may include ancillary public works components such as sidewalks, streets, parking, open space, and publicly-owned utilities. Eligible projects may include the repair or replacement of existing systems, construction of new systems, or expansion of existing systems into areas previously unserved that are in compliance with the NYS Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Act (Chapter 433 of the Laws of 2010) and principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing and Commercial Rehabilitation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Programs designed to rehabilitate housing for low-moderate income persons and households.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Blight Elimination
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The removal and elimination of blighted areas and dilapidated homes within the City of Rome target areas, as well as a spot basis.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	As resources continue to diminish, collaboration is crucial in enduring revitalization efforts and maintaining an efficient system of public services. CED works steadfastly to strengthen relationships and engage the public more directly to better understand urgent needs & available resources within the community. Participating in Ward Meetings, Neighborhood Watch Groups, and delivering community presentations & updates continues to be a fundamental element in the public process of CDBG.

5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Planning and Administration
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Rome's Department of Community and Economic Development carries out the administration and bookkeeping of the City's CDBG allocation. Continued funding will ensure all the CDBG program is being carried out in professional manner by a dedicated staff.

# Projects

## AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

### Introduction

Over the course of the year, the City of Rome's Department of Community and Economic Development, with input from the Community Development Action Community, will work to accomplish strategic goals and projects that will improve the live's of our community's low and moderate income residents.

Projects will include the improvement and reconstruction of public facilities and infrastructure, elimination of blight and dilapidated buildings, job creation through economic development projects, support of public services, and CDBG grant administration, planning, and bookkeeping.

### Projects

#	Project Name
1	Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
2	Historic Preservation
3	Public Services
4	Economic Development: Commercial Facade Program
5	Program Administration, Planning and Bookkeeping
6	Demolition and Acquisition
7	Prior year funding

Table 56 – Project Information

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

hello

**AP-38 Project Summary**  
**Project Summary Information**

<b>1</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$410,502
	<b>Description</b>	The City of Rome will undertake various streets and sidewalk reconstruction projects during the 2015 construction season. Work will be limited to sidewalk and infrastructure reconstruction in CDBG target areas.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2015
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The City's reconstruction program will benefit around 2,500 people from the proposed activities. The types of people benefiting from the projects will be mostly low and moderate income, disabled, and some visually impaired.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The City is in the final stages of determining this years construction projects.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The City is in the final stages of planning this years reconstruction activities.
<b>2</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Historic Preservation
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Public Services Blight Elimination
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$54,000
	<b>Description</b>	The City will allocated funds to the preservation of historic buildings in Rome.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2015
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	not applicable
	<b>Location Description</b>	The City is planning to fund critical roof repairs at the Rome Historical Society, which is visited each year by many residents. The Historical Society is located at: 200 Church St. Rome, NY 13440.

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The City is planning to fund critical roof repairs at the Rome Historical Society, which is visited each year by many residents. The Historical Society is located at: 200 Church St. Rome, NY 13440.
<b>3</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Public Services
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$45,000
	<b>Description</b>	Each year, the City of Rome allocates funding towards public service organizations in order to benefit low and moderate income individuals in Rome. Past public service funding has benefited organizations such as the Ava Dorfman Senior Center, Rome Rescue Mission, Rome Art and Community Center, YWCA, and YMCA.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2015
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The City is targeting to benefit 300 low and moderate income families through our public services programs.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The City will request proposals from various not for profit groups who are in need of assistance for their programs.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Past public service funding has benefited organizations such as the Ava Dorfman Senior Center, Rome Rescue Mission, Rome Art and Community Center, YWCA, and YMCA.
<b>4</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Economic Development: Commercial Facade Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Housing and Commercial Rehabilitation Blight Elimination
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Economic Development Blight Elimination
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$145,000
	<b>Description</b>	The City of Rome will allocate funding towards Economic Development projects with an end goal of creating and retaining jobs.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2015

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The City estimates that 5-10 jobs will be created through our economic development and commercial facade improvement programs.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The City will provide financial assistance to various businesses that are committed to creating and retaining low and moderate income jobs.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The City will provide financial assistance to various businesses that are committed to creating and retaining low and moderate income jobs. Planned activities include commercial facade improvements, direct funding for hiring, relocation, and building rehabilitation.
<b>5</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Program Administration, Planning and Bookkeeping
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Planning and Administration
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Planning / Administration
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$182,000
	<b>Description</b>	Each year, the City of Rome's Department of Community and Economic Development, undertakes the planning, administration, and bookkeeping duties for the CDBG program.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2015
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Through various programs administered by the City's Department of Community and Economic Development; the city will be able to help thousands of low and moderate income families in Rome.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The City will administer the CDBG program which accomplishes various activities which include: public infrastructure projects, public service assistance, economic development activities, blight elimination, and much more.
<b>6</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Demolition and Acquisition
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Blight Elimination
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Blight Elimination
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$70,000
	<b>Description</b>	The City of Rome will allocated funding towards the acquisition and demolition of dilapidated buildings in Rome.

	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2015
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Not applicable.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The City will demolish 5 dilapidated buildings and homes within the City's identified CDBG target area. Locations will be chosen by the City's Codes Enforcement Department.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The City will demolish 5 dilapidated buildings and homes within the City's identified CDBG target area.
<b>7</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Prior year funding
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Housing and Commercial Rehabilitation Blight Elimination Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Public Services Economic Development Affordable Housing Blight Elimination
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$1,300,000
	<b>Description</b>	The City of Rome currently has funding available from prior years and program income that will service a number of activities including: commercial building demolition, public services, commercial facades, and economic development/REAP revolving loan.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The City plans to benefit thousands of low and moderate income families with use of prior CDBG and program income funds.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The City will perform projects and activities in various locations and to various groups within the city of Rome.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The City will perform projects and activities in various locations and to various groups within the city of Rome.

## **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**

The CDBG grant will be used in geographic areas of entitlement that are designated by HUD as low to moderate income areas. Each area has been designated using the outcomes of the 2010 Census that was performed. Each area is deemed its designation due the percentage of low to moderate income individuals and families living within the area.

The targeted areas are mainly residential corridors some of which are populated with privately owned businesses who provide jobs for low to median income workers.

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
CITY OF ROME, NEW YORK	80
BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA	10
Main Streets Target Area	10

**Table 57 - Geographic Distribution**

### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

Many of the low-moderate income areas in Rome are located in our Main Street and Brownfield target areas. The City feels that it is important to allocate funds throughout this target area to ensure that goals and program compliance is accomplished and easily monitored.

### **Discussion**

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

Minorities, individuals with disabilities and low or moderate income individuals have needs for safe affordable housing that are not always met by the market. The City of Rome will continue to build on its previous efforts to remove barriers to affordable housing, expand the range of services traditionally unavailable to underserved populations and ensure fair treatment related to housing in Rome.

- Emergency rehabilitations programs (SAFE) address urgent repairs and safety needs of our low income, cost burdened seniors.

- Since updating its Impediments to Fair Housing study with the City of Utica, the City of Rome has begun to take measures to overcome the impediments identified. Rome has contracted with the Fair Housing Council of CNY during 2011-2014 to provide services, staff training and educate the public on issues surrounding fair housing.

- The City's partnership with the Office of the Aging and North Utica Senior Center to provide assistance to the elderly and person with disabilities through improved access and homecare via the Breaking Senior Barrier/Ramps & Rails program.

- The City will continue to investigate land use, zoning changes and creative planning that may remove barriers, encourage and assist with: the creation of mixed use housing in commercial areas; adaptive re-use of historic building for residential use; and new construction of affordable housing on vacant lots in the City.

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported</b>	
Homeless	10
Non-Homeless	10
Special-Needs	10
Total	30

**Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through</b>	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	10
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	10

**Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**

## **Discussion**

The City of Rome will continue to support initiatives that promote and improve affordable housing activities.

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

The City of Rome is focused on providing affordable public housing for those in need. By working with other organizations such as Rome Housing Authority we are able to better communicate the needs of our community and the housing population. The Rome Housing Authority is a quasi-public agency that owns, operates and maintains its own properties. It applies for and receives its own funding. When possible, the City assists the RHA through providing Public Service funding. In past years, we have assisted with acquisition and rehab activities to enhance public housing. Each year we usually fund public service activities at one of the public housing complexes to benefit residents of the units.

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

The Rome Housing Authority receives funding annually for maintenance and renovation needs of its public housing stock, which it considers to be in good condition. RHA would like to use its development funds to acquire/rehab/resale reduced priced homes to public housing residents.

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

In order to promote self sufficiency the City of Rome will encourage RHA to partner with several local agencies and groups to promote pathways to homeownership. Currently, there are no housing homeownership initiatives in place under public housing programs or the Section 8 program.

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

The Rome Housing Authority is not deemed to be in financial trouble.

### **Discussion**

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

### **Introduction**

Though the City of Rome does not receive any direct HUD ESG funding, we actively partner with the Mohawk Valley Housing and Homeless Coalition Utica/Rome/ Continuum of Care to define and identify homelessness, secure funding, address service gaps and develop and implement strategic objectives related to homelessness and housing. Over the past 10 years, sustained through funding and guidance from the Oneida County Department of Mental Health, Coalition Partners have made a commitment to effectively address homelessness in Oneida County and actively work to meet this goal to fill gaps in our Continuum of Care.

Comprised of 118 participants and 59 organizations, the CoC's goals include preventing homelessness, stabilizing homeless person in permanent supportive housing, moving person from transitional housing to permanent housing, reducing chronic homelessness, increasing the percentage of persons employed after exiting supportive housing and decreasing the number of homeless households with dependent children, ending veteran homelessness and reducing youth homelessness.

The Coalition secures funding for three Shelter Plus Care Programs, a Transitional Housing Program for women who are domestic violence victims and their children (Willow Commons), a transitional housing program for homeless young single women (new horizons), a transitional housing program for homeless young women who are pregnant or parenting (evelyn's House) and a support service only program (Jobs and Hope) to help homeless persons secure employment.

### **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**

The City of Rome will continue to assist by providing funding to help homeless and near homeless individuals and families with the transitional and permanent affordable housing. This could be in the form of rehab to facilities that provide temporary housing to those who are homeless or rehab to a home where someone may be on the verge of homelessness. Public services activities may also indirectly provide services to homeless people.

#### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The City of Rome can assist by providing funding to help homeless and near homeless individuals and families with the transition to permanent affordable housing. We have assisted both shelters and transitional housing in the past and will continue to do so if funding is available. Funding requests made by the City's partners to prevent homelessness will be strongly considered.

**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**

The City of Rome will provide funding for housing rehab and the development of additional housing units for low and moderate income individuals and families. By adding to the number of affordable housing units in the City, homeless and near homeless individuals and families will have a better opportunity to receive permanent affordable housing.

**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**

Along with the development of new units, the City will continue to assist low income individuals and families with improvements to their existing homes. By making improvements, individuals and families that may have been forced to leave substandard housing will be able to remain in their rehabilitated homes. We have also assisted agencies that provide transitional housing to people being discharged from facilities and/or programs they have completed or are about to undertake. Agencies must apply for this type of funding and will strongly be considered if there is available funding to address the requests.

## **Discussion**

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

### **Introduction:**

Due to high development costs, it is prohibitive for investors to build new affordable units unless they are highly subsidized. With subsidies being curtailed for both development and financial assistance for occupants, the process becomes more difficult.

Some program regulations and requirements may also be a deterrent when it comes to creating affordable housing. Environmental review may trigger flood plain or historic property issues that may deter investors if they were considering the use federal funds. Additional income and rent limitations may also be a deterrent since they could limit the returns on an investment property.

### **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**

In general, public policies affecting the cost and production of affordable housing are modified by specific zoning by-laws.

- inclusionary zoning (a percentage of housing developed in the marketplace being set aside for affordable use and usually placed within mixed income developments);
- accessory apartments (particularly effective in enabling low income elderly owners to generate income and continue living in the community);
- overlay districts permit increased density and state funding support and enable affordable units within mixed income development

### **Discussion:**

The City of Rome will continue to work with local, county, and state agencies to determine additional actions that can be take to encourage the development and retention of affordable housing.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

The City of Rome is focused on serving our community members with the needs that were identified through our public hearings, focus groups and survey's. The City of Rome plans accordingly for the spending of the CDBG funding in targeted areas that are 51% low to moderate income individuals or families.

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

By working with the Rome Rescue Missions as well as various other stakeholders within the City to meet and discuss the obstacles to meeting the underserved needs. By working with our stakeholder we are able to better identify the needs of the city to better provide for our community. The primary obstacle in meeting underserved needs is the lack of sufficient private and public funding. Other obstacles include the cost of rehabilitation of some units which make the project infeasible, the inability of home buyers to obtain first mortgage-assistance and the cost burden of many households.

Subgrantees are required to determine the specific strategies and underserved populations they

plan to serve to meet local needs. As a part of their grant agreements, Subgrantees are responsible for identifying which local households are underserved and the actions they plan to take during the grant period to address their needs. These plans are part of Subgrantee grant agreements.

The Subgrantees commonly identify homeless households as having underserved needs. This includes individuals and families who cannot secure or maintain affordable and safe shelter and lack a fixed regular residence or reside at nighttime in an emergency shelter or institution. Numerous homeless sub-populations exist and have specific needs that require more intense specialized attention to resolve their homelessness. These sub-populations include veteran, youth, senior and disabled individuals.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

Newtorking and partnering with Rome Housing Authority we are able to better identify the needs of affordable housing initiatives. The City of Rome, the community concerns as well as RHA are working together along with other shareholder to be able to identify the needs to foster and maintain affordable housing options for those who are in need. The City will look to re-open our housing assistance program to offset the costs of expensive repairs and upgrades to the homes of low-mod income individuals.

Partnerships with Mohawk Valley Community Action Agency, New York State Homes and Community Renewal (HCR), New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), Housing Visions, Rome Housing Authority and Omni Housing Development have assisted in developing a combination of quality, safe, affordable and energy-efficient owner-occupied and rental housing.

## **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

Ensure continued integration and coordination of City efforts in housing and public health programs. The City will continue to work with the Oneida County Health Department's Lead Safe program which they administer. Under the current program, the County is expected to perform lead hazard control activities for households throughout the county including Rome.

## **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

Existing opportunities for education, occupational training and job seeking assistance are coordinated to assist families in overcoming the barriers which prohibited them from achieving self sufficiency. The City of Rome will continue to support economic development activities that are tied to job growth. As "jobs", or lack thereof, remain a popular issue, the REAP Revolving Loan Committee will streamline programmatic guidelines and advantageously award funds to maximize the return on investment. Funding will be selective and specifically targeted to promising small businesses creating job opportunities, developing innovative products and invigorating Rome's Main Streets and Brownfield Opportunity Areas.

The City's jobs initiative includes goals and strategies for prosperity in the following categories:

- ĩĵ· Jobs and Economy
- ĩĵ· Education
- ĩĵ· Healthy People
- ĩĵ· Safety
- ĩĵ· Healthy Environment
- ĩĵ· Service Delivery Redesign

## **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

### **Refocus the agency to be a facilitator of local and regional prosperity efforts:**

ĩĵ· Retain the agency and focus on the full housing continuum.

ĩĵ· Streamline agency operations and simplify program administration.

ĩĵ· Recalibrate regulatory compliance roles and manage to a sustainable financial model.

### **Create a housing policy commission to integrate the housing continuum with related state policies:**

ĩĵ· Establish data-driven and research-driven policy priorities and outcome measures.

ĩĵ· Ensure strong linkages to prosperity-related issues across state government.

- Establish outcome targets, aid integration and improve accountability by 2017.
- Instill mutual accountability for our major funding streams.
- Promote local integration and work toward rewarding outcomes rather than outputs.
- Incorporate performance-based contracting for housing stabilization programs by 2019.
- Work with the Department of Social Services and others to shift programs to move people beyond poverty.

**Continue to drive alignment and coordination throughout state government:**

- Build on growing enterprise-wide coordination and federal pilots.
- Seek opportunities to reduce fragmentation and increase coordination across programs and funding sources.
- Support a culture of interdependence between the state and our partners.

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

The City will continue to promote more interaction between public and private housing and social service agencies by holding monthly or quarterly forums to discuss obstacles and opportunities in the Rome market. Better communication among these groups will lead to better policies and procedures to handle low income housing needs in the community.

**Discussion:**

In the past year, the community has become more engaged and have come out in records numbers to contribute to the public process. Participation from target area residents is absolutely crucial in keeping our activities and undertakings relevant to the needs of our community. This cooperative spirit, combined with our continual work with the Buffalo field office and neighboring cities to identify "best practices" and more effective methods for program development and implementation, will assist in resolving any obstacles that lay ahead.

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

#### Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	0.00%

**Discussion:**

## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

<b>1</b>	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>Utica-Rome Continuum of Care (NY-518)</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>Steve Darman, Utica Rome Oneida and Madison Counties Continuum of Care (NY-518)</p>
	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>The data provided information about the homeless population in Rome; including estimated number of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night, persons experiencing homelessness each year, persons becoming homeless each year, people exiting homelessness each year, and number of days people experience homelessness.</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>The purpose of creating this data set was to better understand and assess the homeless conditions in Rome.</p> <p>These needs are determined via client assessments conducted at the point of entry into our homeless service system. Points of entry include the Oneida County Department of Social Services' Rome Office, the YWCA of the Mohawk Valley's Domestic Violence Shelter system, the Rome Rescue Mission's shelter, shelters in nearby Utica that also serve Rome residents, ACR Health's HOPWA Program, and VA Homelessness Prevention, Rapid Re-housing (SSVF), and permanent supportive housing (VASH) program.</p>
	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>The Utica-Rome Continuum of Care's data collection was a thorough analysis of the homeless population in Rome. The housing and supportive service needs for Rome's homeless adults and children are varied, but they all have two things in common. All homeless sub-groups need skilled and specialized case management services to 1.) Navigate multiple housing and support service options, 2. Facilitate document collection and enrollment in healthcare, supportive housing, and public assistance programs, and 3.) Facilitate the housing search and placement for those eligible for permanent housing but who lack the knowledge or ability to locate and secure a housing unit. In addition to these near-universal housing and supportive service needs, homeless persons with a behavioral health disability, a physical disability, and/or experiencing domestic violence have a need for specialized treatment or clinical services- and since these services are located elsewhere in Rome, they need access to and funds for transportation to and from these services. Homeless households with younger children need childcare options they can afford and access if the adult caretaker is employed or needs to leave the home to receive clinical services.</p>

	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>The data was collected between October 2013 and October 2014.</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>The data set provided by the Utica-Rome Continuum of Care is considered to be accurate and complete.</p>